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**GLOBALSTAT**

# Data journalism training on

**GLOBALSTAT**

7<sup>th</sup> April 2016  
International Festival of Journalism  
Perugia, Italy

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# OUTLINE

- Starting point – the research focus
- Our research puzzle
- Why are statistics important?
- Why *GlobalStat*?
- What is *GlobalStat*?



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# STARTING POINT: THE RESEARCH FOCUS



THE GGP

RESEARCH

GLOBALSTAT

PUBLICATIONS

RESEARCH COMMUNITY

EXECUTIVE TRAINING

EVENTS

European, Transnational and Global Governance

Global Economics: Trade, Investment and Development

Europe in the World

Cultural Pluralism

**GLOBALSTAT**  
DATABASE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

**GlobalStat – The new Database on Developments in a Globalised World**

From 13 to 15 October 2015 GlobalStat will be represented in the 'Spotlight Sessions' and the Exhibition Hall of the 5th OECD World Forum on Statistics, Knowledge and Policy in Guadalajara/Mexico

**THE GGP IS:**

**RESEARCH**

Advancing the state-of-the-art of interdisciplinary research with its dynamic intellectual community.

Sharing the latest research-based knowledge and sound expertise with those who can make the difference in global governance

**TRAINING**

Providing a bridge between research and policy and encouraging robust critical thinking to inspire change and address global challenges

**POLICY DIALOGUE**

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

Antidumping and Strategic Industrial Policy: Tit-for-Tat Trade Remedies and the China – X-Ray Equipment Dispute, Michael O. Moore and Mark Wu

US-Carbon Steel (India): Multi-Product Firms and the

Academy of  
**GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

**EXECUTIVE TRAINING**

**Comparing Regional Integration – Latin America**

7 – 9 October 2015

**Deadline 30 September, 2015**

**UPCOMING EVENTS**

**OCT 5 Mon 2015**

**all-day** Negotiating and Drafting Rules of O... @ Seminar Room, Villa Malafrasca



## Overall starting point:

- ever closer interlinkages between *Globalisation*, *Sustainable Development*, *Human Development* and *Human Well-being*
- huge variation, but also overlap in approaches, definitions and measurement



# Our Research Puzzle:

How to ANALYSE and MEASURE these central concepts of global governance and policy-making?

By using PROXIES, statistical data become main research sources and policy tools, because they:

- are the key instruments to quantify, qualify and measure
- are used to evaluate many aspects of abstract concepts and reality
- not only measures, but create reality and impact on behavior





## Operationalisation and Measurement

- Analysis focused largely on its *socio-economic* and *political* sides
- analysis focused largely on its *environmental* side
- analysis taking a *broader perspective*

Most prominent **examples** are indices like:

- *OECD How's Life - Better Life Index*
- *UN Sustainable Development Goals and Indicators*
- *UN Human Development Index*
- *Happy Planet Index*
- *World Bank World Development Indicators*

but also single indicators like: *GDP, Child mortality, Literacy rate, etc.*



# Why...

## are statistics important?



## Because they:

- are key instruments to quantify, qualify, measure and compare complex phenomena
- are used to evaluate often complicated aspects of reality such as political, legal, societal, or cultural
- not only measure but create reality and impact on behaviour
- are also deeply political ('governing by numbers')
- improve quality of democracy, transparency, debates, policies and scrutiny (evidence-based processes)





## So, in the end statistical data:

- increase insight and knowledge
- support policy-making and evaluation
- inform monitoring and measurement of progress
- are independent information sources



# Why GLOBALSTAT

the CHALLENGES faced within  
our research



## To collect, structure and present data:

- as independent information sources *deserve promotion*
- to *inform* public debate and decision-making
- to *improve* the *quality* of knowledge
- are *essential* to analyse the core concepts and key interrelations in modern politics
- only *slowly* become *more visible* in public domain
- *clarity* and *speed of data access* need to be improved



## These reflections are important as:

- information sources *mushroom* at a hardly traceable speed
- areas, issues and processes affecting individuals *amplify*
- globalisation, sustainable development and human development and well-being concepts *go beyond* the global economic interrelations and resource management
- knowledge on diverse developments is relevant to *assess* sustainability, trends in globalisation and human well-being



## A combined perspective on 3 phenomena, it is vital for:

- taking into account *wealth of information* and *statistical sources* required for *balanced analysis*
- having a broader picture of *development* and *quality-of-life*
- getting information about how human beings *live*, what freedoms they *enjoy* and what limitations they *face*
- facilitating access to get overview



## Therefore, the 3 main challenges faced:

### 1. VISIBILITY

Statistics only slowly become more visible in public domain

### 2. ACCESSIBILITY:

Clarity and speed of data access needs to be improved

### 3. USE and LITERACY:

These independent information sources and their use deserve promotion





# What is GLOBALSTAT?

# COMBINED EXPERTISE OF





## Aims and Objectives:

- contributing to 3 priorities quoted in UN HDR 2010:
  - improving data and analysis to inform debates
  - providing an alternative to conventional approaches to studying development and the three core concepts
  - increasing understanding of inequality, empowerment, vulnerability and sustainability
- fostering the democratic empowerment
- enabling people and encouraging data use
- increasing the transparency in multiple ways
- improving the quality of informed public debate and discussion



## Framing and Conceptualisation:

- *combined perspective* resulting in “beyond GDP” focus
- mirror most important areas and aspects of 3 phenomena
- target at *broad range* of data sources
- analysis of existing *data sets, indices* and *approaches* to globalisation, sustainable development and human development and well-being
- define *dashboard* of indicators, geo scope and data quality
- identify and calculate groups aggregates and use a *dynamic approach* for calculating them
- check feasibility, adapt, implement



## GLOBALSTAT :

- takes up the need for intuitively and publicly accessible data
- accounts for the multi-dimensional nature of globalisation and sustainable development

## GLOBALSTAT OFFERS DATA:

- starting from **1960** until today,
- gathered from **80+** internat. sources
- intuitively accessible in only **3 clicks**

## GLOBALSTAT DATA:

- is explained by symbols in the tables
- is complemented by metadata

## GLOBALSTAT ALLOWS YOU:

- to export data according to your choice or for all countries
- to download meta-data
- to extract graphs as images

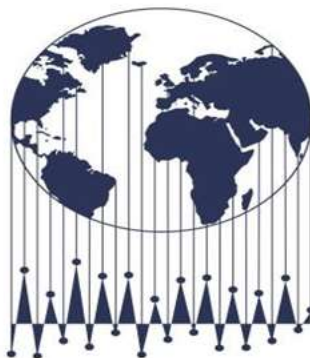




# How does GlobalStat work in 4 steps?

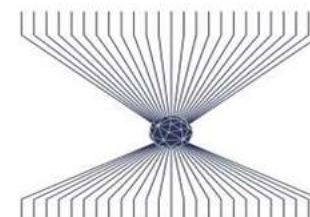
## 1 SELECTION

- Definition and selection of data sources
- Identification and analysis of relevant data from over 80 international institutions and entities
- Data on 193 sovereign nation states and 4 former state federations



## 2 HARMONISATION

- Definition of concepts, methodology, statistical operations
- Notes on relevance of data, years and countries



## 3 STANDARDISATION

- Data are organised as a panel with rows for countries and columns for years
- Calculation of aggregates if:  
a) data is available for more than 1/2 of the member countries  
b) and the total population of these countries represents at least 2/3 of the aggregate's population
- Aggregate values provided for the world, 5 continents, 2 development status groups, 10 regional integration communities and international organisations



## 4 VISUALISATION

- Uploading of data in uniform table design
- Full data download in excel format or bar and line charts applying filters for countries and years
- All meta data exportable







## GlobalStat, in particular, has:

- a *longitudinal structure*: a sample of countries is followed over time
- for each indicator, *observations across space* refer to all UN member countries, while *entries over time* start from 1960 to latest available year
- *each individual data* entry refers to a given nation in a given year
- what one can achieve with *panel data* exceeds what time-series data analysis and cross-section data analysis can afford individually
- panel data increase the number of data points and, consequently, the number of degrees of freedom available for statistical estimation and inference
- research questions not answerable by conventional analyses



## 193 Nation States

**COUNTRIES AND GROUPS** (193/193) ▲

Country ▼

Search Country/Group 🔍

- ☒ Afghanistan
- ☒ Albania
- ☒ Algeria
- ☒ Andorra
- ☒ Angola
- ☒ Antigua and Barbuda

## 5 Continents

**COUNTRIES AND GROUPS** (211/211) ▲

World ▼

Search Country/Group 🔍

- ☒ World
  - ☒ Africa
    - ☒ Algeria
    - ☒ Angola
    - ☒ Benin
    - ☒ Botswana
    - ☒ Burkina Faso
    - ☒ Burundi
    - ☒ Cameroon
    - ☒ Cape Verde

## 12 Integration Communities & International Organisations

**COUNTRIES AND GROUPS** (0/17) ▲

Continent or Group ▼

Search Country/Group 🔍

- ☒ World
  - ☐ Africa
  - ☐ Americas
  - ☐ Asia
  - ☐ Europe
  - ☐ Oceania
  - ☐ ASEAN
  - ☐ AU
  - ☐ CAN/MERCOSUR/UNASUR
  - ☐ CARICOM
  - ☐ EU



<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b> (Status quo & Challenges)	<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT &amp; TRADE</b> (Diversity & Catch Up)	<b>ENERGY</b> (Finite Resources & Renewables)	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b> (Conditions & Threats)
<b>FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES &amp; STRUCTURE</b> (Texture & Relations)	<b>FOOD, AGRICULTURE &amp; FISHERIES</b> (Patterns & Challenges)	<b>FREEDOM, CONFLICTS &amp; RISKS</b> (Crisis & Perils)	<b>GOVERNANCE</b> (Institutions & Structures)
<b>HEALTH &amp; LIVING CONDITIONS</b> (Well-being & its Fundaments)	<b>HUMAN &amp; SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT</b> (Quality & Features)	<b>HUMAN MOBILITY</b> (Migration & its Background)	<b>TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT</b> (Participation & Progress)
<b>GLOBAL TRENDS</b> (Prospects in Key Areas)			
<b>SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD</b> (Sustainable Development in the Light of Human Activities)			
<b>PROSPERITY OF NATIONS &amp; HUMAN WELL-BEING</b> (Beyond GDP – Indices' scores)			

**12**  
**thematic**  
**+**  
**3**  
**horizontal**  
**areas**



# GLOBALSTAT offers a wide range of data:

CHOOSE, EDIT AND FILTER DATA

TABLE RANKING BAR LINE SHARE EXPORT SYMBOLS

1 THEMES  
Health & Living Conditions

2 SUB-THEMES  
Health

3 INDICATORS  
Under-5 mortality rate, total

Category: Under-5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)

**Under-5 mortality rate, total** *i*  
Rate - ‰

Select more years or

	Under-5 mortality (per 1,000 live births)	
Groups and Countries/Years	1960	2013
Afghanistan	359.5	97.3
Albania	x	14.9
Algeria	246.6	25.2
Andorra	x	3.0
Angola	x	167.4
Antigua and Barbuda	x	9.3
Argentina	x	13.3
Armenia	x	15.6
Australia	24.9	4.0
Austria	42.9	3.9
Azerbaijan	x	34.2
Bahamas	x	12.9
Bahrain	200.3	6.1
Bangladesh	262.2	11.1







# GLOBALSTAT on most different topics:

CHOOSE, EDIT AND FILTER DATA

1 THEMES  
Human Mobility

2 SUB-THEMES  
International Migration

3 INDICATORS  
Dual citizenship acquisition tolerated

☒ Dual citizenship acquisition tolerated

☐ Female migrants as % of all international migrants

☐ International migrant stock

☐ International migrant stock, by sex (%)

☐ Net migration

SELECT DATA

COUNTRIES AND GROUPS (197/197)

YEARS (2/54)

Search Year

1983

Category: Dual citizenship acquisition is tolerated / ...

**Dual citizenship acquisition tolerated**

Score

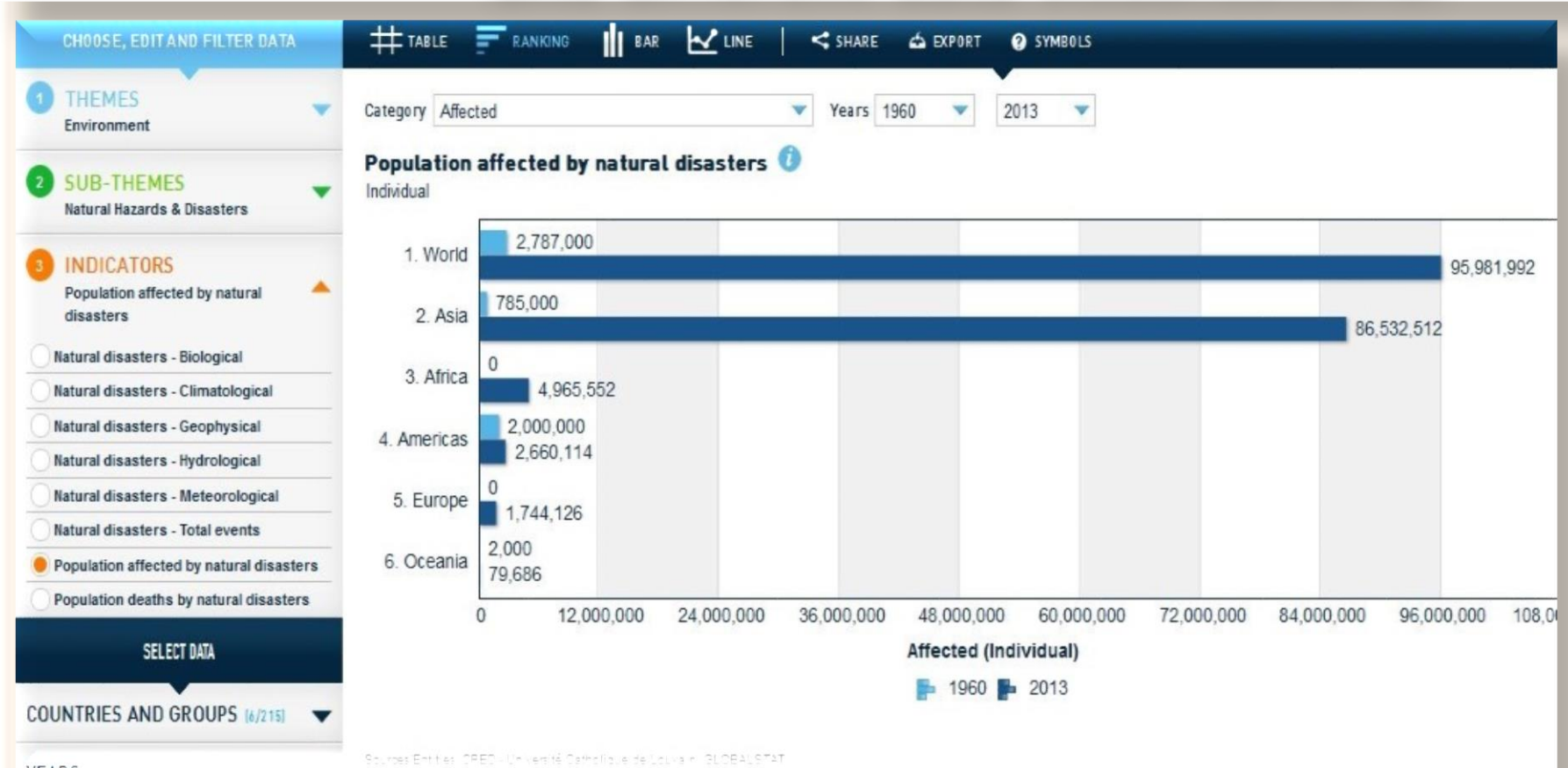
Select more years or

Groups and Countries/Years	Dual citizenship acquisition is tolerated / not tolerated	
	1960	2013
Afghanistan	1	1
Albania	1	1
Algeria	x	1
Andorra	0	0
Angola	x	1
Antigua and Barbuda	x	1
Argentina	1	1
Armenia	x	1
Australia	0	1
Austria	0	0
Azerbaijan	x	1
Bahamas	x	1
Bahrain	x	1





# GLOBALSTAT and different data visualizations:





## GlobalStat characteristics:

- few indicators have *missing* data values for some countries and/or years, largely due to data unavailability of original sources
- *missing* data can also be the result of statistical units dropping out of the panel at some point in time or including new ones → “attrition” phenomenon
- *attrition* occurs as a consequence of dissolutions, separations and the formation of newly independent states according to the UN timeline – e.g. Yugoslavia and URSS → **dynamic entities**
- when the data is aggregated by summation or averaging from the national to the super-national level, *attrition* among the macro units is usually lower than it was at the country level



## GLOBALSTAT provides to:

- citizens: easy and intuitive introduction to data
- journalists: reliant, independent source of information
- students: attractive tool to understand and use data
- teachers: structured instrument to deepen knowledge
- researchers: source and starting point for data collection
- public officials: variety of themes and international resources

**ALL OF US:** *Awareness and Knowledge about  
Development in a Globalised World*



## **GLOBALSTAT** empowers us to:

- know about the quality of life around the world
- understand multi-dimensional challenges
- assess the performance of nations
- contrast globalisation trends and human development



# GLOBALSTAT and the road ahead:

- feedback and refinement
- academic research: factsheets, working papers
- outreach: social media and blogs, partnerships, conferences
- further development: data visualization, extension the themes and data quality, up-dating

**Growing - Evolving - Adapting**



# GLOBALSTAT and Friends:

- we have started a collaboration with the ***European Parliament Research Service*** (EPRS) with some blog posts

## Empowerment Through Knowledge: GlobalStat Database Available Soon On The EPRS Website

Posted By EPRS Guest Blogger - October 2, 2015 - 1 Comment

**FILED UNDER** Databases, GlobalStat, Information Research, Statistics

Written by Laura Bartolini and Gaby Umbach (both GlobalStat)

Statistical data are vital in many domains of our political and societal life. They play a key role in the measuring our societies, they inform policy-making, and empower people by providing knowledge.

## The Importance Of Statistics In Public Health Sector Analysis

Posted By EPRS Guest Blogger - November 25, 2015 - 3 Comments

**FILED UNDER** GlobalStat, Health Policy, Nicole Scholz, Public Health, Statistics

Written by Caterina Francesca Guidi and Gaby Umbach, both GlobalStat

In cooperation with Nicole Scholz, EPRS

Accurate, comprehensive, high-quality data and statistics are not only central elements of evidence-based public health policy. By raising health awareness among the general public, they can also help achieve better social and health outcomes and reduce health inequalities.

- to produce factsheets mainly for MPs use on country cases or specific topic but of public use





# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



**GLOBALSTAT**

Start Exploring!  
[www.globalstat.eu](http://www.globalstat.eu)

