

Statistics websites: Workshop 2



Food Grain Consumption in 2014

1. Food Grain Consumption of Households

(1) Per Capita Annual Food Grain Consumption

In the 2014 food grain year, per capita annual food grain consumption amounted to 73.8kg, which fell by 2.0% from 2013.

- In the 2014 food grain year, annual food grain consumption per capita amounted to 73.8kg, which dropped by 1.5kg (2.0%) from 2013.

* 2014 food grain year: From November 1st, 2013 to October 31st, 2014

- Per capita annual food grain consumption showed a continuously decreasing trend after 1981. Food grain consumption in 2014 recorded 82.9% of food grain consumption in 2005 and 37.5% of food grain consumption in 1967 when food grain consumption recorded the highest figure (196.8kg).

[Table 1] Per Capita Annual Food Grain Consumption

(Unit: kg)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumption	89.0	87.2	84.8	83.9	82.3	81.3	78.6	77.1	75.3	73.8
Change	-1.0	-1.8	-2.4	-0.9	-1.6	-1.0	-2.7	-1.5	-1.8	-1.5
Percent change	-1.1%	-2.0%	-2.8%	-1.1%	-1.9%	-1.2%	-3.3%	-1.9%	-2.3%	-2.0%

(2) Per Capita Annual Rice Consumption

In the 2014 food grain year, per capita annual rice consumption amounted to 65.1kg, which declined by 3.1% from 2013.

(3) Per Capita Annual Consumption of Other Food Grains

Per capita annual consumption of other food grains recorded 8.7kg in 2014, up 7.4% from 2013.

- Per capita annual consumption of other food grains increased by 0.6kg (7.4%) to 8.7kg in 2014.

* Other food grains: Barley, wheat flour, miscellaneous grains (millet, grains of kaoliang, buckwheat, adlay, etc.), pulses (soy bean, red bean, peanut, etc.) and potatoes (potato, sweet potato).

- The consumption of barley, wheat flour, miscellaneous grains, pulses and potatoes was 1.3kg, 1.2kg, 1.0kg, 2.5kg and 2.8kg, respectively. The consumption of miscellaneous grains, pulses and potatoes increased by 25.0 percent, 19.0 percent and 3.7 percent from 2013, respectively.

- The consumption of other food grains occupied 11.8 percent of the total food grain consumption in 2014, up 1.0%p from 10.8 percent in 2013.

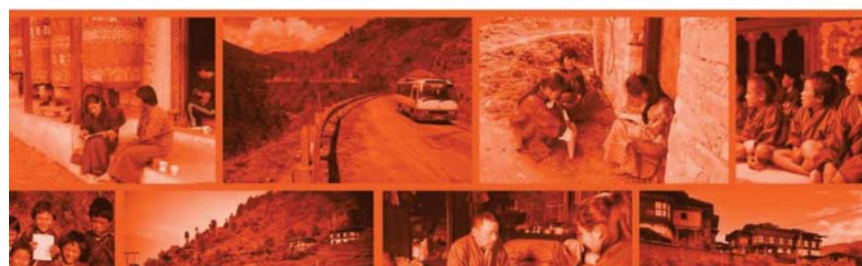
[Table 3] Per Capita Annual Food Grain Consumption

(Unit: kg, %)

	Total	Rice consumption (Share of rice consumption)		Others (Share of other food grains)	
2005	89.0 (100)	80.7	(90.7)	8.3	(9.3)
2014	87.2 (100)	78.8	(90.4)	8.4	(9.6)

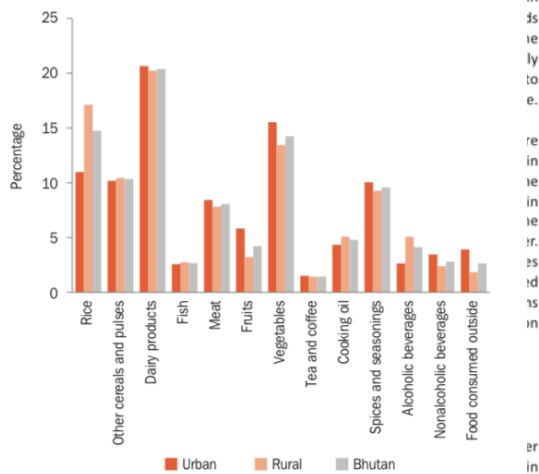


BHUTAN LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY 2012 REPORT



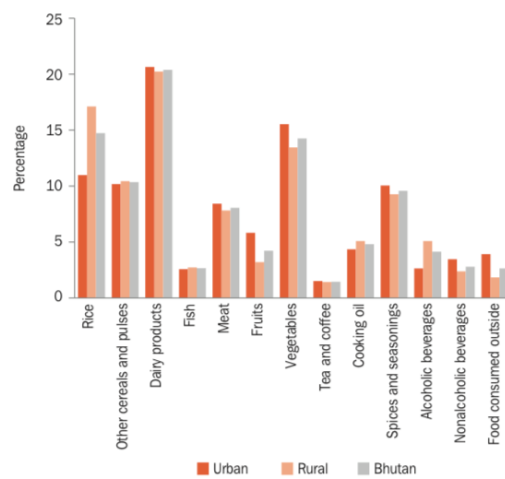
CHAPTER 6
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Figure 6.3. Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



purchased in the market, (iii) produced at home, (iv) received as a gift, or (v) eaten outside the home. Food sub-aggregates are rice; other cereals and pulses; dairy products; fish; meat; fruits; vegetables; tea and coffee; cooking oil; spices, seasonings, and pastes; alcoholic beverages; and nonalcoholic beverages. The

Figure 6.4. Share of Major Food Items in Mean Monthly Per Capita Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Area (Urban or Rural)



The mean monthly food consumption expenditure of households in Bhutan (Figure 6.1) is estimated at Nu7,153, a 32% increase in nominal terms over the Nu5,423 figure in BLS 2007. The mean monthly per capita food consumption expenditure in the country

What makes a good statistical website?

- * Clear structure
- * Simple home page design
- * Good search engine
- * Layout – sub-headings, bulleted lists, short sentences and paragraphs
- * Visuals – pictures, infographics, video
- * Plain language – no abbreviations and avoid technical terms
- * Date updated – on pages and downloads

surfingwithed.wordpress.com

Surfing with Ed

Reviews of statistical websites



Web Design Guidance

This summary of good and bad points of websites done of mainly National Statistical Institute publications within the staff of the Government and are subsequently published each month. Design are, however, not dependent on text of paper publications. All too often the website centre alignment of numbers in columns a numbers (with consequent comma separation).

own sites. Another area of concern in the later web sites is the accessibility to those with visual or hearing impairment: many statistical web sites do not take these problems into account in design.

Good points of Web Site Design

Structure

- * appropriate naming and grouping of data
- * logical, intuitive, well organised and clearly described file structure
- * browser neutrality

Navigation

- * straightforward / simple
- * easily identified, well placed links
- * fully operational links
- * informative links, not too general
- * content not buried too deep inside the site
- * no dead ends – each page provides a link to go somewhere else

Page layout

- * each page contains access to a help

Bad points of Web Site Design

Structure

- * little organisation within site – poor structure
- * illogical, not intuitive, poorly described file structure
- * browser dependence

Navigation

- * complex and poorly presented
- * inconsistent placing of navigation
- * inconsistent link design (specific symbols [e.g. arrows], as links in one place but not in another)
- * multiple varieties of link type (symbols, underlined text, differently coloured text, graphics)
- * some broken links
- * poor description of links
- * content buried too deep inside the

Countries A – Z

Australia Austria Belgium Brazil Bulgaria
Cambodia Canada Chile China Croatia
Czech Republic Denmark Egypt
Estonia Finland France
Georgia Germany Ghana
Greece Guyana Hong Kong
Hungary Ireland
Indonesia Iceland Israel Italy Japan
Kenya Latvia Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malawi Malaysia Malta Mexico
Myanmar National Statistics Office of
Malta Netherlands
New Zealand Nigeria
Norway Philippines Portugal
Romania Russia Serbia
Singapore Slovakia Slovenia South Africa
Spain Sweden Switzerland
Turkey Uganda UK Ukraine United
Kingdom USA

Links

- * UK National Statistics
- * Welsh Assembly Government statistics
- * Jakob Nielsen's web advice
- * Blog about statistics
- * Internet Archive: Wayback Machine
- * Local Government Data Unit – Wales
- * Surfing with Ed (original website)

US Energy Information Administration (EIA) www.eia.gov/eiawritingstyleguide.pdf

EIA Writing Style Guide

November 2012

110 pages of
writing tips!



U.S. Energy Information Administration
Office of Communications

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For example:

- * Use simple language
 - * Currently → now
 - * Endeavour to → try to
 - * Identical → same
 - * Magnitude → size
- * Use short sentences
- * Write out numbers 0-9
 - * “The report is due in four months”
 - * Nearly 30 million...