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### **A guided tour on Eurostat's website**

**– *Barbara Narfström, Statistics Sweden***

The European Statistical Data Support (ESDS) at Statistics Sweden will guide you on Eurostat's website with emphasis on regional statistics. The presentation will include a short overview of the Eurostat web, regional Databases, Urban Audit and a brief look into the regional division NUTS.

### **Green areas within urban areas in Sweden**

**– *Stefan Svanström, Statistics Sweden***

One of the Swedish Environmental objectives focuses on A Good Built Environment. The interim target 1 says: By 2010 land use and community planning will be based on programmes and strategies for: 'preserving, maintaining and enhancing green spaces and water bodies in urban and suburban areas for nature conservation, cultural and recreational purposes, and ensuring that the proportion of hard-surface areas in these environments does not increase

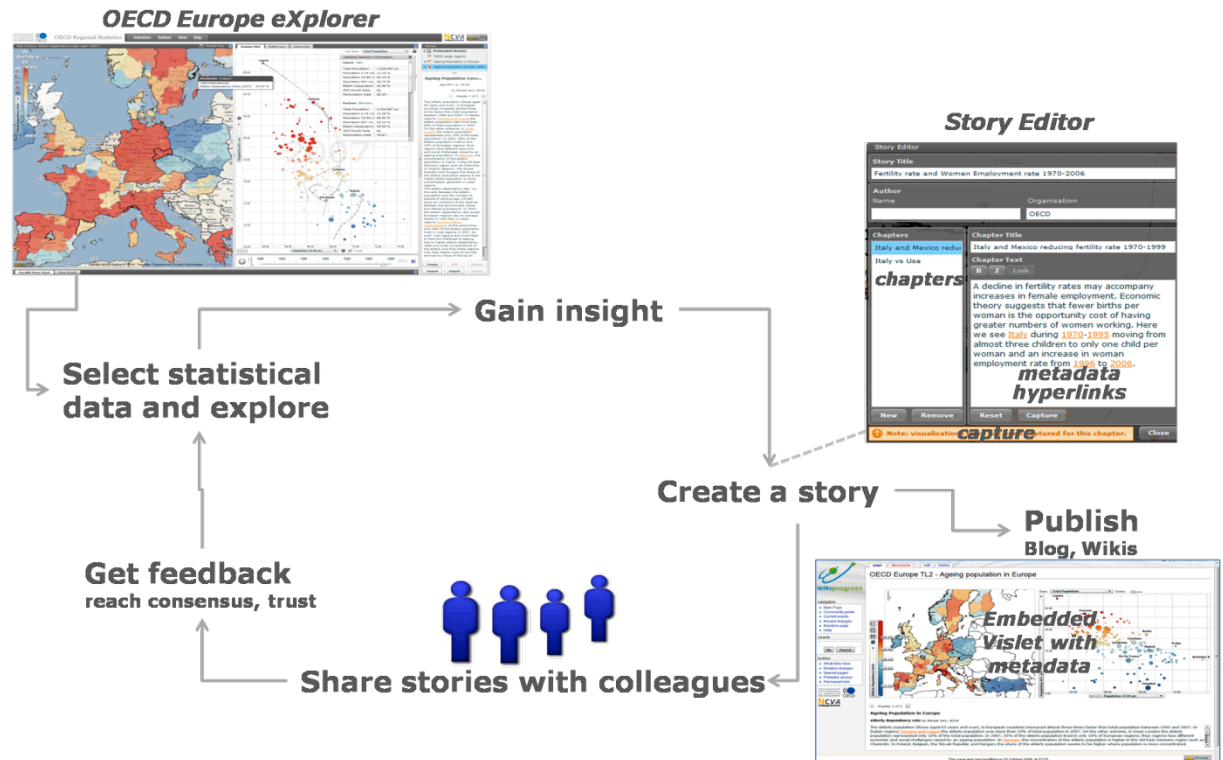
In Sweden 84 percent of the population lives within urban areas. But the landmass stands for only 1.3 percent of the total landarea. Statistics Sweden and Metria has produced a basemap of urban areas in Sweden with delimitations for green areas. And also traced changes in extensions of green areas together with calculations of the urban populations access to green areas.

### ***Dynamic storytelling for the Web applied to regional statistics data***

**– *Mikael Jern, National Center for Visual Analytics, Linköping University, Sweden, [mikael.jern@liu.se](mailto:mikael.jern@liu.se)***

Geovisual Analytics is a technique that can help illustrating complex statistical data which for the eye are hard to uncover or even are not possible to perceive or interpret. This challenging and emerging technology is here applied to regional, spatiotemporal and multidimensional statistics and adopted to the Internet communication infrastructure. Interactive time-linked visual representations enable the users to simultaneously analyse relations among different variables. "eXplorer", developed by NCVA in collaboration with OECD and Statistics Sweden, is today a worldwide recognized web-enabled tool for visualizing and better understanding national and sub-national regional development and their performance over time. Geovisual Analytics has so far focused more on tools that analyse statistical data while methods that efficiently publish gained knowledge to the citizens have not achieved the same attention. Publication is the part of the analytical process that is visible to the consumers and the visual sparks it generates could take on new value in a social setting and become a catalyst for discussion. In this context, NCVA now introduces novel storytelling tools that supports also the editorial and related authoring process

with the goal to advance technology critical to educational production and publishing. Seamless integration of exploration, collaboration and publication is introduced. The new storytelling mechanism will enable the transition of tedious statistics data into heterogeneous, open and communicative sense-making news entities with integrated contextual metadata that will emphasize on content creation aspects such as aesthetics analysis or “infosthetics” and where dynamic embedded visualization will engage the user. The analyst can guide the reader in the directions of both context and discovery while at the same time follow the analyst’s way of logical reasoning. We are moving away from a clear distinction between authors and readers affecting the process through which knowledge is created and the traditional models which support editorial work.



**Figure:** The analyst (author) uses eXplorer to 1) import any national or sub-national statistical data, 2) explore and make discoveries through trends and patterns and derive insight. Gained knowledge is the foundation for 3) creating a story that can be 4) shared with colleagues and reach consensus and trust. The visual discoveries are captured into snapshots together with descriptive metadata and hyperlinks in relation to the analytics reasoning. The author gets feedback from colleagues, adopts the story and 5) finally publishes “tell-a-story” to the community using a “Vislet” that is embedded in blogs or wikis.