

LG Inform – Components



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Bar Charts

Bar chart (single period, single metric, multi authorities)

The bar chart (single period) produces a bar chart for a single metric for one period. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of authorities. It will also have the facility to include a line or bar to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Bar chart (multi period, single metric and multi area)

The bar chart (multi period) produces a bar chart for a single metric, for a number of periods, for a number of authorities. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of authorities – this may or may not include a lead area. It will also have the facility to include a line or bar to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Bar chart (single period, multi metric, multi authorities)

The bar chart produces a bar chart for a single period, for a number of metrics, for a number of authorities. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of authorities – this may or may not include a lead area. It will also have the facility to include a line to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Bar chart (multi period, multi metrics and single area)

This component produces a bar chart for multiple metrics, for multi periods, for a single area. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of related metrics. It will also have the facility to include a line or bar to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Stacked bar chart/100% stacked bar chart (Multi period, multi metric, multi authorities)

The stacked bar chart produces a bar chart for a group of metrics for one or more periods, for a number of authorities. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of authorities. It has the facility to include additional stacks to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison group.

Pie chart

The pie chart is designed to:-Display the values for a group of related metrics for either a single area or multiple authorities (in some cases).

It would be desirable if users could choose the option of a double pie chart which would display an additional pie chart, displaying either a second area or a single comparison group.

Line Charts

Line chart (Multi period, single metric, multi authorities)

A line chart is designed to produce a chart for single metric, for a number of periods, for a number of authorities. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of authorities – this may or may not include a lead area. It also has the facility to include a line to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison group.

Line chart (Multi period, multi metric, single area)

This component is designed to produce a chart for multiple metrics, for a number of periods, for a single area. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of related metrics. It also has the facility to include a line to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison group.

Radar charts

Radar chart (single period, multi metric, multi authorities)

The radar chart produces a chart for a selected group of metrics, for a single period for each. The chart may be produced for a single area, or it may include summary values for selected comparison group, or the values for other selected authorities.

Radar chart (multi period, multi metric, single area)

The radar chart produces a chart for a selected group of metrics, for one or more periods but for a single area. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of related metrics. It also has the facility to include a line to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison group.

Box plots

Box plot (single period, multi metric, multi authorities)

The box plot (single period) produces a box plot for one or more metrics for a single period. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of authorities by displaying all five common summary values.

Box plot (multi period, single metric and multi area)

The box plot (multi period) produces a box plot for a single metric, for a number of periods, for a number of authorities. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of authorities – this may or may not include a lead area.

Scatter plot (multi period, multi metric and multi area)

This type of chart can be used if your data has two data series, each of which contains a set of values. A scatter chart is often used to identify possible correlations between variables.

This component will produce a chart for a number of periods for multi authorities. It will also have the facility to include a plot to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Bubble charts

Bubble chart (multi period, multi metric and single area)

A bubble chart can be considered a variation of a scatter plot, in which the data points are replaced with bubbles. This type of chart can be used instead of a scatter chart if your data has three data series, each of which contains a set of values. The position of plot is an indicator of the first two data series; the area of the plot depends on the magnitude of the third data series. This component will produce a chart for a number of periods for a single area. It will also have the facility to include a plot to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Bubble chart (single period, multi metric, multi authorities)

This component will produce a bubble chart for a single period and a number of authorities. It will also have the facility to include a plot to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Bullet charts

Bullet chart (multi period, single metric and single area)

The bullet chart (multi period) produces a chart for a single metric, for a number of periods, for a single area. It would generally be used to present relative performance over a number of periods. It will also have the facility to include markers to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Bullet chart (single period, multi metric, single area)

The bullet chart produces a chart for a single period, for a number of metrics, for a single area. It would generally be used to present comparative data for a group of related metrics. It will also have the facility to include markers to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups

Gauge/swingometer (single period, single metric and multi area)

The gauge/swingometer produces a chart for a single metric, single period and multiple authorities. It would generally be used to present relative performance against a comparison group. It will also have the facility to include markers to represent summary values for one or more selected comparison groups.

Dashboards

Dashboards are essentially tables which show data for a range of related metrics together with a graphical representation of that data. Dashboard properties are the same as other chart types; however some default properties will differ and need to be agreed for each dashboard variant. Top and tailing of dashboard components and their variants in terms labelling, legends, hover text etc. will be agreed at build.

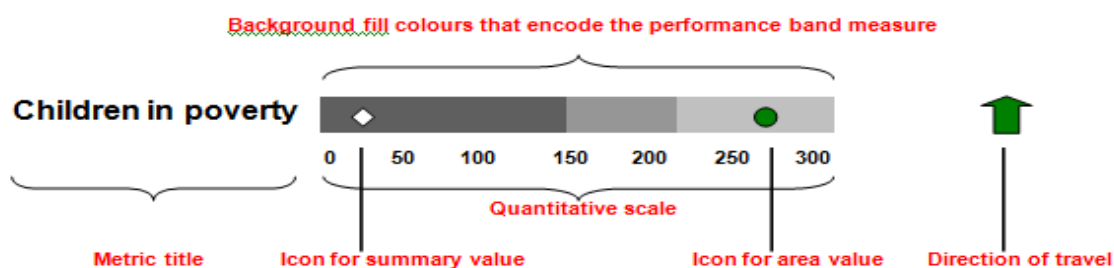
In all dashboard variants the metric titles links to the relevant standard LGA report for area/data type and opens in a new window/tab.

Dashboard with bullet chart

The bullet graph features a single measure (metric) for each bar in the dashboard, compares that measure to one or more other measures (comparison summary values), and displays it in the context of ranges of performance (performance band method applied to a user specified comparison group). The marker used to display the area value should indicate whether it is significantly higher, lower or not significantly different to the comparison group mean.

Columns to include in this dashboard are:

- Metric title
- Period
- Area value
- Comparison group summary value
- Bullet chart
- Direction of travel

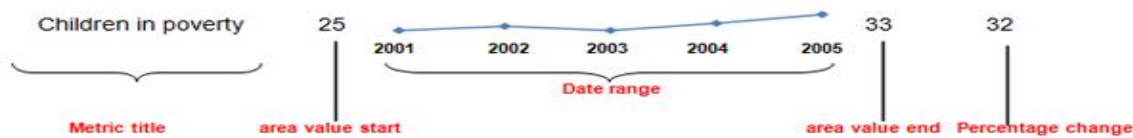


Dashboard with line chart

The line graph features a single measure (metric) for each bar in the dashboard, for multiple periods.

Columns to include in this dashboard are:

- Metric title
- Period start area value
- Line graph
- Period end data value
- Summary over time (percentage change)



Dashboard with gauge

Gauges feature a single measure (metric) for each gauge in the dashboard, compares that measure to one or more other measures (comparison summary values), and displays it in the context of ranges of performance (performance band method applied to a user specified comparison group). The marker used to display the area value should indicate whether it is significantly higher, lower or not significantly different to the comparison group mean.

Columns to include in this dashboard are:

- Metric title
- Period
- Area value
- Gauge
- Direction of travel

Tables

This component or series of components will allow users to construct tables detailing which columns will be displayed and in which order in addition to the basic functions specified for all other components. To deliver a high quality output tables should also support nesting of rows and columns.

Unlike other components which zoom/shrink to fill the available space allocated in the report canvas, tables will not resize to fill the available space but instead in-screen scroll bars will be enabled.

On print and export the entire table's content will be rendered and a page break will automatically be inserted to maintain pagination thereafter.

In all table variants the metric titles links to the relevant standard LGA report for area/data type and opens in a new window/tab.

Maps – thematic maps (single period, single metric and multi area)

Maps use a combination of standard coordinates provided by Porism.

A thematic map that displays the spatial pattern of a data such as population density, life expectancy or GCSE results. It would generally be used to present relative performance against a group of authorities.

The display group will define the areas included. By default the map will be zoomed and centred such that it forms a rectangle bounding the selected areas (with little extra space beyond the rectangle bounding of the areas) but users will be able to pan and zoom to achieve the desired presentation.

The default display group for a map will be the region of the user's default area but the user will be able to change and configure the metric type, area, date range, display group and comparison group.

The selected area will be highlighted (e.g. by a border line).

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