

STATPLANET & STAT*Trends*



QUICK START

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Import a map (shapefile version – StatPlanet Plus only).

- Please see <http://www.statsilk.com/maps/download-free-shapefile-maps> to obtain free shapefile maps.
1. In the folder “Shapefile_map_(ESRI)” open the sub-folder 'map'. Copy your map files here.
 2. Run the file “update_map.bat”. This automates the following procedure which can also be done manually: (i) remove the included example shapefiles (map of Indonesia), and (ii) rename your map files (e.g. “mycountry.shp” and “mycountry.dbf”) to “map.shp” and “map.dbf”

Please note that there are two map folders in “Shapefile_map_(ESRI)” to which you need to copy your map files:

- \map (for the offline version)
 - \web\map (for the web version)
3. Open the StatPlanet_data_editor file. Click on the button 'Setup shapefile' (in the top-left, macros need to be enabled).
 4. Select your “map.dbf” file in the map folder, and follow the instructions. Make sure that the ‘ID’ column is alphabetical (a-z), numerical (0-9), or alpha-numeric (a combination of alphabetical and numeric characters such as “reg21”). Special characters such as ã ¸ & / - may cause problems in loading the map. If you do not have a suitable ID column, you could use software such as Open Office Calc to edit the “map.dbf” file and create/edit an ID column. Open Office Calc is free software (<http://www.openoffice.org/>).
 5. Run StatPlanet to see the results with the included sample data.
 6. Check the sheet ‘Import names’ prior to importing your data. This will contain the map area names found in the “map.dbf” file, and they are the names or ‘headers’ which will be recognized when importing data. Therefore, the map area names in the data file you wish to import needs to match the map area names in the sheet 'Import'. If they do not match, you can add the map area names from your data file in the sheet 'Import names', below the corresponding map area names or codes. Then close and re-open the StatPlanet Data Editor, and you can start importing your data (see “Structuring source data files prior to import” and “Importing data” below).

Map positioning:

To change the position and size of the map, move the mouse to the bottom-right of the screen to see the map zoom controls:

- **Zoom:** You can zoom in and out of the map using the 'zoom in' and 'zoom out' buttons, or by dragging the zoom slider up or down. If your mouse has a scroll wheel, you can also use this to zoom in and out.
- **Moving the map:** click and drag the map with the mouse to move it to a new position.

Once the map is in the right position, right-click and select 'Copy map coordinates'. In the StatPlanet Data Editor, go to the sheet 'Map regions', select the cell below 'X'. Then paste the coordinates here.

Text labels:

1. To show the text labels for the map, click on 'Show text labels' in the StatPlanet Data Editor (sheet Import, below the Save button).
2. Click on "Save data" and open StatPlanet to see the results. It is likely that the position of some or all of the text labels will need some adjusting.
3. To adjust the position of the text labels, right click anywhere in StatPlanet and select 'Move text labels' in the menu. Click on any of the text labels to drag them to a new position.
4. Once you have finished moving the text labels, right click and select 'Copy text label coordinates' in the menu.
5. In StatPlanet, go to the sheet 'Settings'. Select the cell next to 'Text label coordinates', and paste the coordinates here. (You may also wish to modify other settings in this sheet, such as the text font size.)
6. Click on 'Save settings' (or alternatively, 'Save data' in the Import data screen). The coordinates have now been saved for when you next open StatPlanet.
7. In the sheet 'Settings', you can also change additional settings such as the font size of the text labels.

Structuring source data files prior to import

When importing data using the StatPlanet Data Editor, data is automatically organized using the correct data structure as described in the section “Data file structure” below. The import macro is able to recognize many different data structures. However, to ensure importing of both indicators and years is successful it is recommended that your source data file is structured similarly to the example Excel file “data_example_for_import_worldmap.xls” included with StatPlanet. This example includes data for multiple indicators and multiple years.

Data can only be imported one category at a time. Therefore, it is a good idea to organize or group your data sets into categories prior to importing, for example, one category per Excel sheet or Excel file. Data can then be imported one file or Excel sheet at a time. The category names cannot be imported and need to be edited manually.

Defining variables (StatTrends only)

Prior to importing data in StatTrends, you first need to define your variables. They are defined in the sheet ‘Import’, as follows:

- Replace the example variables from column L onwards (row 2) with your own.
- Click on button '3. Save data' to save your variables.
- Click on button '2. Import data' to import your data. (If your variables did not import, try closing and re-opening the StatPlanet Data Editor. The variables in the document you are importing need to be equivalent to the variables in the sheets ‘Import’.).
- Click on button '3. Save data' again to save, and then the results can be viewed in StatTrends.

Importing data

Data can be imported through the following steps:

1. Open the StatPlanet Data Editor.
2. Enable macros in Excel:

When you open StatPlanet_Data_Editor.xls you will normally get a message asking you whether you wish to enable macros. The message depends on the version of Excel.

- **Excel 2007 or newer:** In the top of the screen, next to 'Security Warning', click the button 'Options'. Select 'Enable this content' and click on 'OK'.
- **Older versions of Excel:** Select 'Enable macros' in the popup window.

If you do not receive this message, the macro security level in Excel is set to high. Follow the instructions below to change the security level to a lower setting.

- **Excel 2007 or newer:** Click the Microsoft Office Button (top-left) and click Excel Options. In the Popular category, check 'Show Developer tab in the Ribbon' (if it is not already checked). Click on 'OK', then select the Developer tab. Click on 'Macro security' (on the left). Select 'Disable all macros with notification'.
- **Older versions of Excel:** In the Tools menu, go to -> Macro -> Security. Change the security level to Medium.

3. Click the button 'Import data' and select a data file to import the data.

4. Click on 'Save data' once you are done.

The next section describes in more detail how data needs to be structured. Data can also be copied and pasted manually to the Excel sheet 'Import' following the data structure described in this section.

Data file structure

Data in the StatPlanet Data Editor consists of 11 columns containing category names, indicator names and meta-information. This is followed by x number of columns for the map areas (StatPlanet) or variables (StatTrends), where x corresponds to the number of map areas or variables. Data is edited in the sheet “Import”. When clicking on “Save data”, a copy is saved to the sheet “Data” prior to saving the file as ‘data.csv’ (removing duplicate indicator names to reduce file size). The ‘data.csv’ file is the actual data file read by StatPlanet.

The data file structure for the first three columns is shown below. Columns 1, 2 and 3 contain the Category names, Time units (e.g. years) and Indicator names respectively. Columns 4 to 11 are for optional customizations and can be left blank (for more details on how to use these columns, please see the User Guide). In contrast to StatPlanet Plus, StatPlanet only uses columns 2 (Time) and 3 (Indicator). The Time column can also be used for organizing other variables, such as different age-groups (or age-ranges) in population data.

CATEGORY	TIME ¹	INDICATOR
Category 1	2010	
		Indicator 1a
		Indicator 1b
	2009	
		Indicator 1a
		Indicator 1b
Category 2	2010	
		Indicator 2a
		Indicator 2b
		Indicator 2c
	2009	
		Indicator 2a
		Indicator 2b
		Indicator 2c

¹ This column is called ‘YEAR’ in older versions of StatPlanet and StatTrends.

The most important columns are therefore columns 1 to 3, which need to be structured according to the following rules:

- Data is structured first by category, then by date, and then by indicator.
- Dates must be in order from *highest* to *lowest*.
- Within one category, the list of indicators must be exactly the same for each date / year.
- Spacing (empty cells in white) between the different categories, dates and indicators need to be maintained as shown in the example below. See also the included example data which comes with StatPlanet for a more elaborate data structure. Please note that there are empty spaces between each category and between each year, and a single empty space (cell) between each list of indicators.

An example of the simplest possible data file is given below, which consists of just 3 rows. The first row contains the headers. The second row contains the category name (column 1, row 2) and the time value (column 2, row 2). The third row contains the indicator name (column 3, row 3), and in the same row, contains the data for each map area or variable (columns 12 onwards, row 3). For Shapefile Maps, the headers for column 12 onwards need to correspond to the unique map area codes in the DBF file. The column header for these unique map area codes then needs to be specified in the ‘settings.csv’ file, which is explained in more detail below.

CATEGORY	TIME ²	INDICATOR	<headers for columns 4 to 11>	AREA1	AREA2	Etc...
Category 1	2010					
		Indicator	<can be left blank>	42.2	34.8	21.9

For sub-categories and sub-sub-categories the structure is identical. Please note though that the name of a category containing sub-categories needs to be in the row directly above the first sub-category. Aside from the first cell containing the category name, all other cells in this row should be empty. The same is the case for sub-categories which contain sub-sub-categories. An example of a category with two sub-categories is shown below:

² This column is called ‘YEAR’ in older versions of StatPlanet and StatTrends.

CATEGORY	TIME	INDICATOR
Category		
Sub-Category 1	2010	
		Indicator 1a
		Indicator 1b
	2009	
		Indicator 1a
		Indicator 1b
Sub-Category 2	2010	
		Indicator 2a
		Indicator 2b
		Indicator 2c
	2009	
		Indicator 2a
		Indicator 2b
		Indicator 2c

Settings file structure

This section describes the structure of the settings file (settings.csv or settings.txt), in case it needs to be edited manually, or if it is generated not through the StatPlanet Data Editor but via other means.

The setting file consists of three parts, which are extracted from different sheets in the StatPlanet Data Editor:

1. Map coordinates

- Found in sheet “Map regions”

The structure of the “map coordinates” consists of the heading “MAP”, followed by at least one line providing the startup coordinates of the map (in the order - X coordinate, Y coordinate, zoom level), e.g.:

All regions	0	0	100
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2. Settings

- Found in the sheets “Settings” and “Text-Translations”

The structure of the “settings” consists of the heading “SETTINGS”, followed by a vertical list of settings. The first column contains the variable name and the second column the corresponding value. The order of the variables does not matter. This section also includes the interface and help text.

For Shapefile maps, the key variable to be set is the variable ‘DBF-ID’. The value of this variable would need to be the name of the column header from the shapefile DBF file which contains the unique codes for each map area.

3. Names (optional)

- Found in the sheet “Text-Translations”, a copy of which is found in the sheet “Import”

The map area names (or variable names if using StatTrends) are optional. If left out the names used will be equivalent to the names/codes in the sheet “Data”. The structure of the “names” section consists of the heading “NAMES”, followed by a list of country / map area / variable names. The order of the names should be the same as the order of the corresponding country / map area / variable codes in the sheet “Data”, but transposed vertically rather than horizontally.