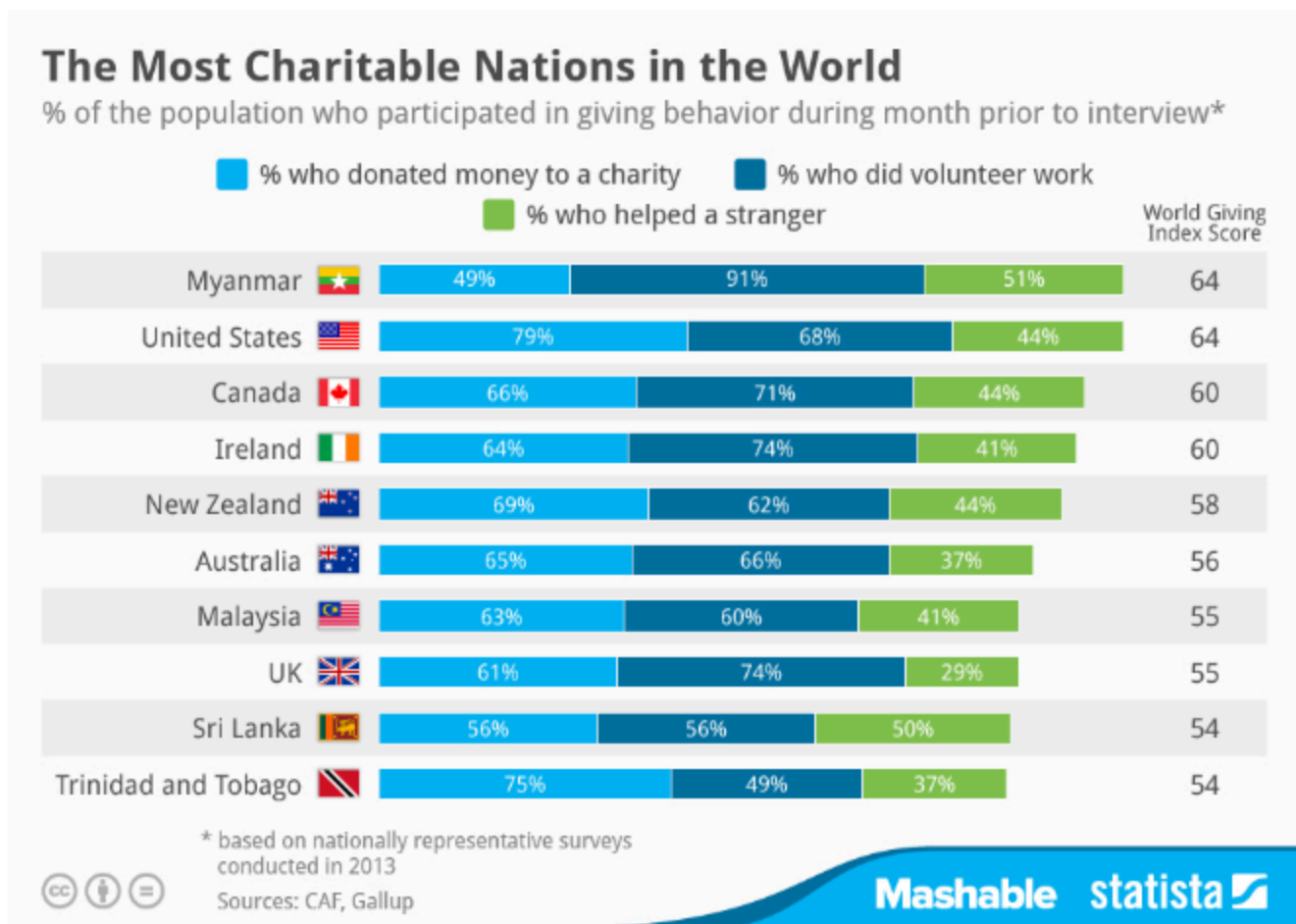(/)

Curriculum

Professional Foundations ∧
Average: **97.49%** ∨

Week 5 ≡

Improving Charts & Graphs: Units

When we refer to units, we're talking about things like "percentages", "dollars", "millions", or other descriptors that make sure your reader knows what kind of information you're displaying. These are important if you're sharing data that are in percentages instead of counts or if a multiplier has been used (for example, millions of dollars instead of just dollars).

The Most Charitable Nations in the World
% of the population who participated in giving behavior during month prior to interview*

- % who donated money to a charity
- % who did volunteer work
- % who helped a stranger

	% who donated money to a charity	% who did volunteer work	% who helped a stranger	World Giving Index Score
Myanmar	49%	91%	51%	64
United States	79%	68%	44%	64
Canada	66%	71%	44%	60
Ireland	64%	74%	41%	60
New Zealand	69%	62%	44%	58
Australia	65%	66%	37%	56
Malaysia	63%	60%	41%	55
UK	61%	74%	29%	55
Sri Lanka	56%	56%	50%	54
Trinidad and Tobago	75%	49%	37%	54

* based on nationally representative surveys conducted in 2013
Sources: CAF, Gallup

Mashable **statista**

You will find more infographics at StatistaLinks. (https://www.statista.com/chartoftheday/)

It's important to be clear in labelling your units. Some quick checks to walk through when you're assessing your axis titles:

(/)

- Instead of using abbreviations or acronyms, write out the full unit (for example, millimetres instead of mm).
- Symbols can sometimes be a helpful alternative to words in text, but make sure to clearly state what a symbol represents. For example, you could use "$" instead of the word "dollar." However, this symbol is used with the currency of more than 30 countries, so you should specify which country's currency you mean (e.g. US$, A$, Mex$).

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