

2.3 Statistical analysis

This type of analysis is normally represented by a combination of quantitative data attributed to a graphic. Charts, graphs, tables, etc. can convey quite complex data, and are particularly useful for comparing sets of information against each other.

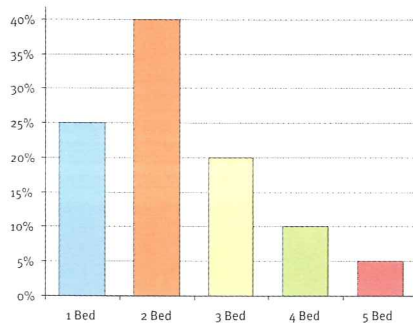
The manipulation of such data may not seem central to the urban design process, but graphic representations can help urban design teams understand the dynamics of activity in the project area, the trends that are likely to influence the success of the proposed development, and identify and balance competing demands or pressures.

2.3.1 Charts

Two-dimensional charts can present quite complex information in an unequivocal and easily interpreted form. They are particularly useful for illustrating the relative significance of sets of variables.

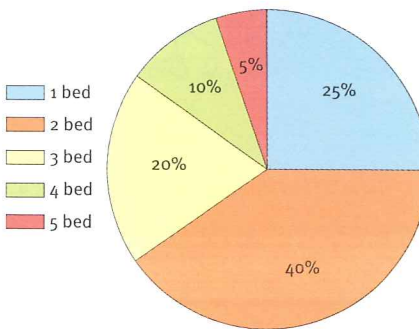
Bar chart

Bar charts can be either horizontal or vertical. The length of bars may reflect the total value, or bars may present relative proportions of components.



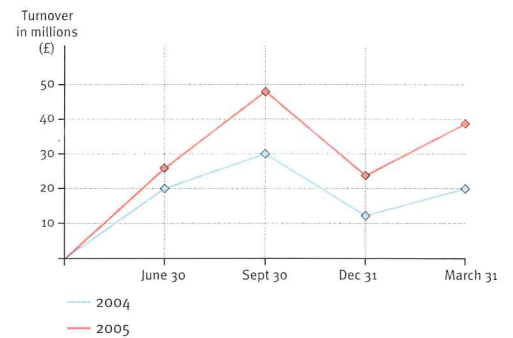
Pie chart

Pie charts are divided into sectors proportional in angle and area to the relative size of the quantities represented.



Line chart

Line charts or graphs show continuous data, for example over time, for a single variable. Variables can be combined for comparison on a single graph.



Radar chart

A radar chart, or star or spider graph, is used primarily as a means of comparison between data sets against several variables.

