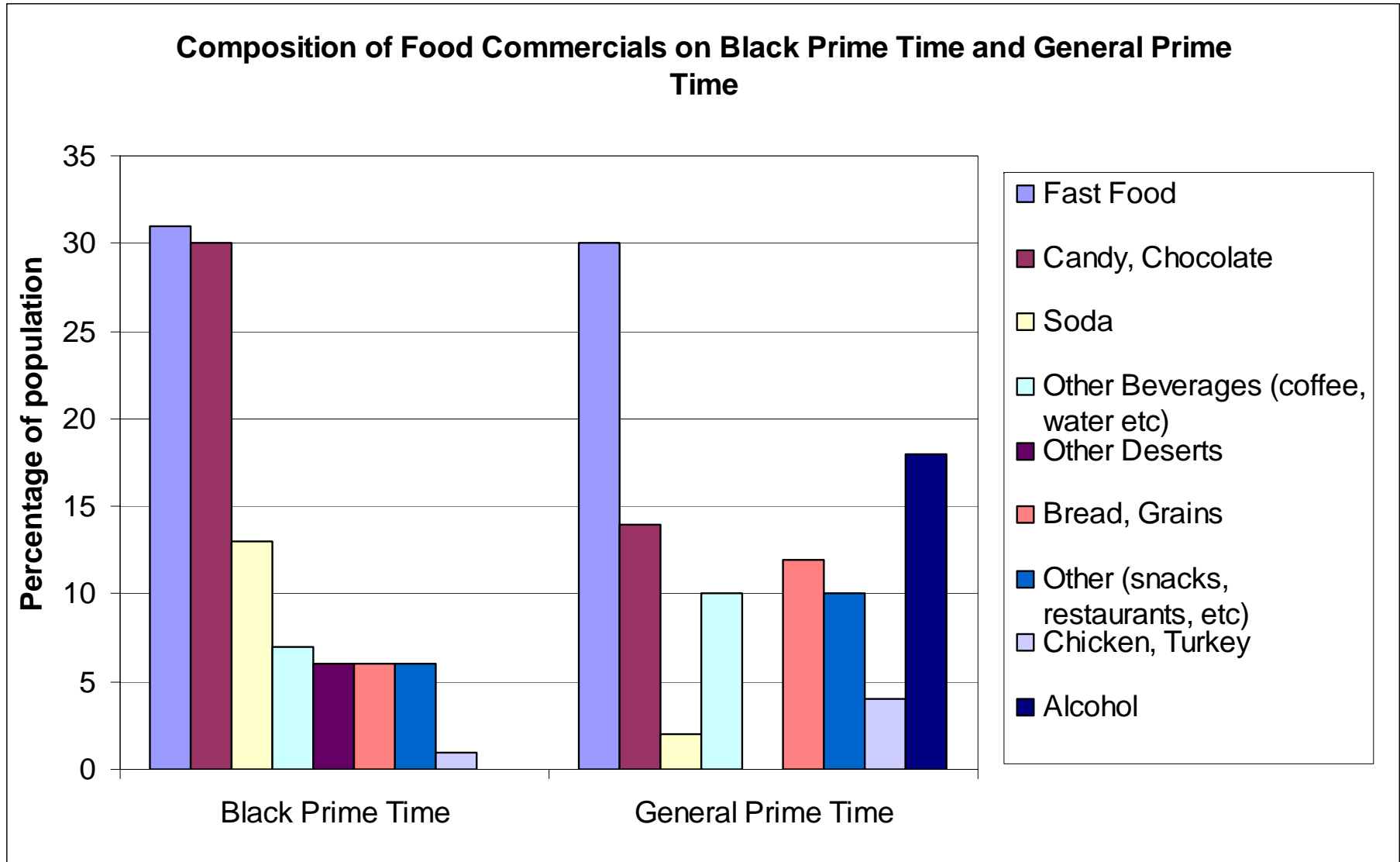


# Module 5: Bar Chart

This module focuses on the bar chart, one of the more common types of graph used in public health.

# A Typical Bar Chart



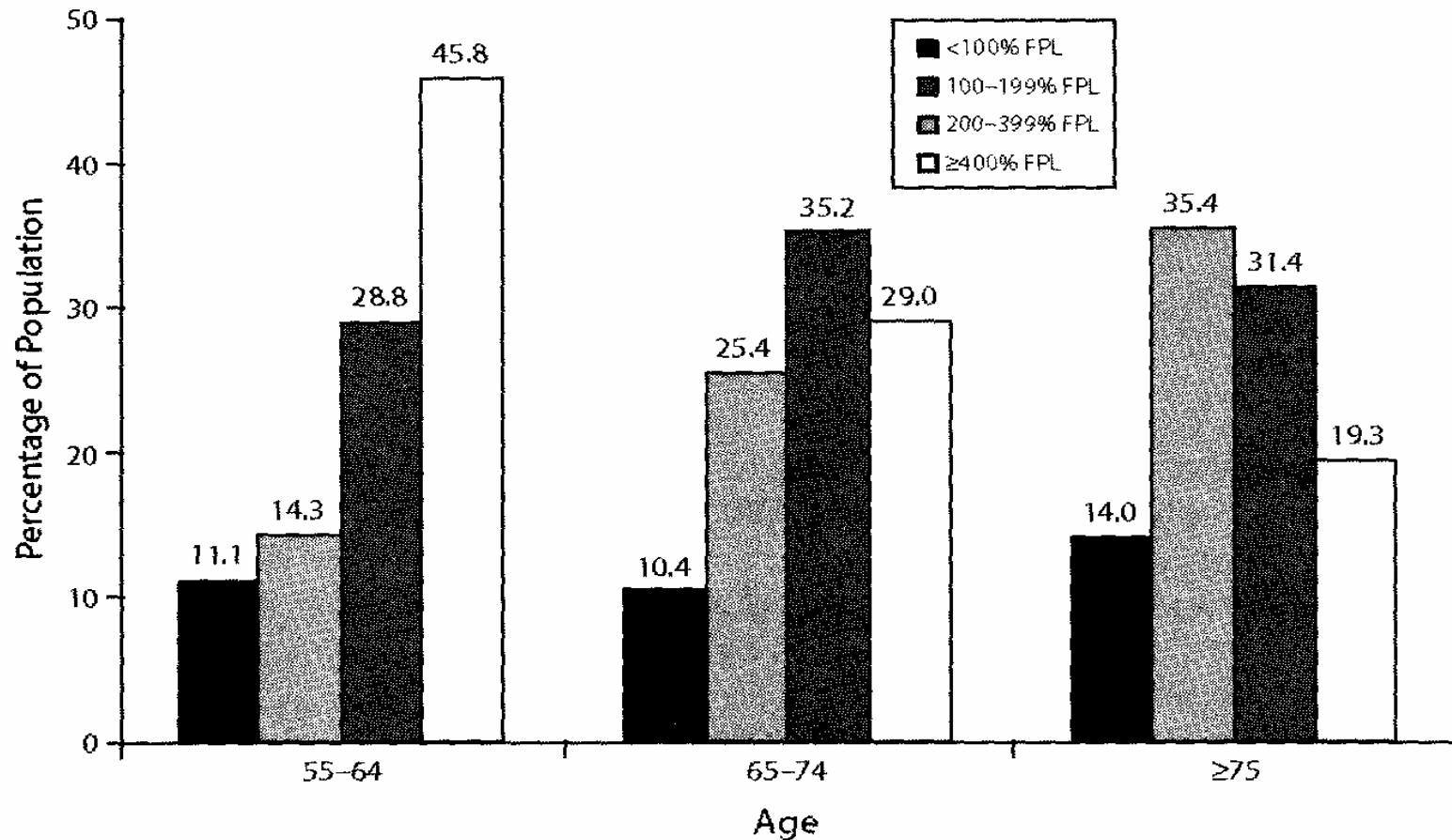
Source: *Am J Public Health*, Mar. 2003;93:440

# Characteristics of Bar Charts

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- Consist of horizontal or vertical bars with a space between bars
- Ideal for nominal and ordinal scales
- Avoid numbers at top or end of bars
- Avoid scale breaks

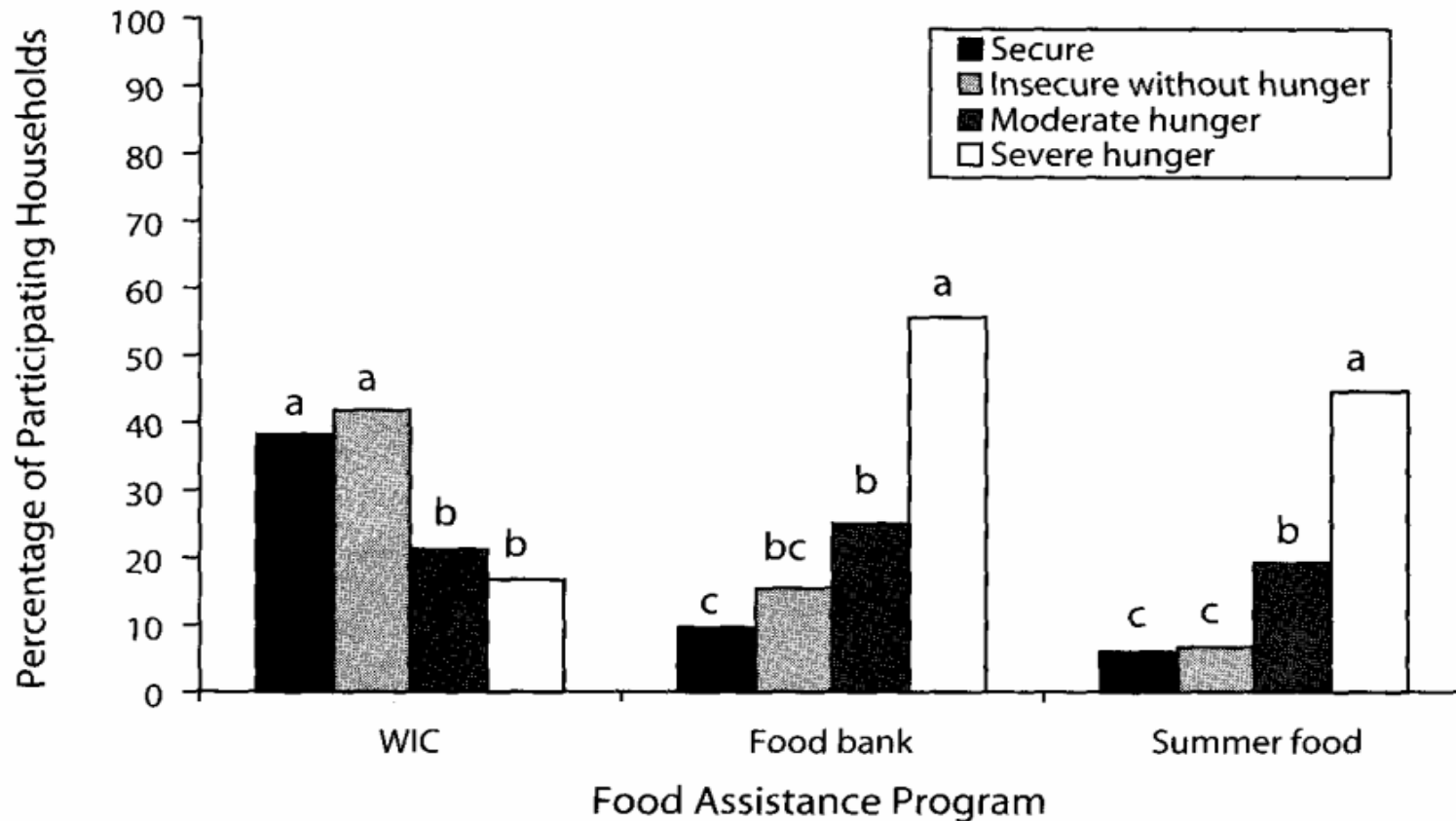
Source: *Am J Public Health, May 2004;94:760*



Note. FPL = federal poverty level.

**FIGURE 1—Population distribution by family income and age group.**

Source: *Am J Public Health, May 2004;94:793*



Note. WIC = Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children. Overall  $P$  values ( $n = 245$ ): WIC ( $P = .0261$ ); food bank ( $P < .0001$ ); summer food program ( $P < .0001$ ). Bars with identical letters "a" through "c" are not significantly different within programs ( $P > .05$ ).

**FIGURE 1—Percentage of households participating in food assistance programs, by food security status.**

Source: *Am J Public Health, May 2004;94:872*

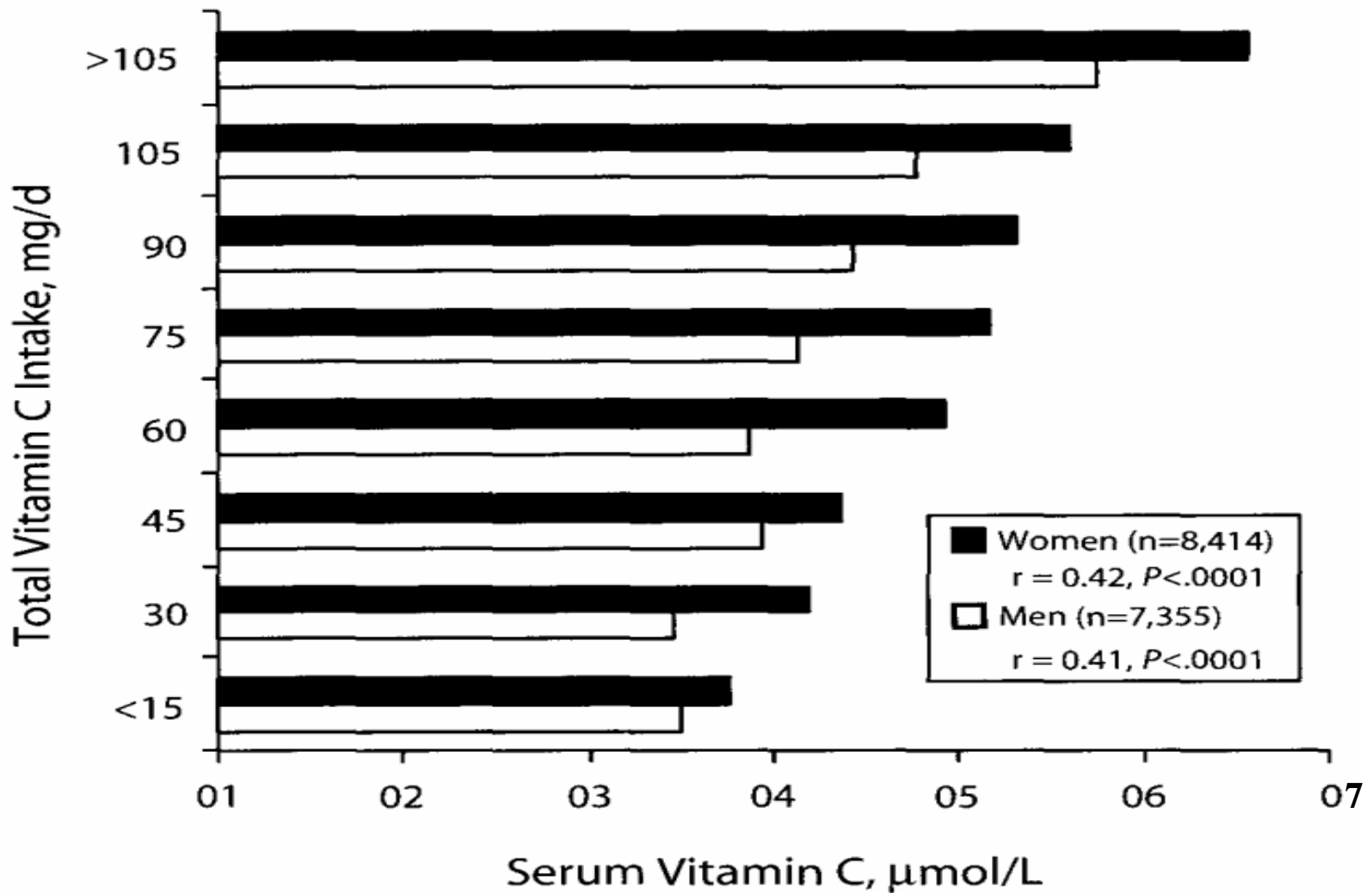
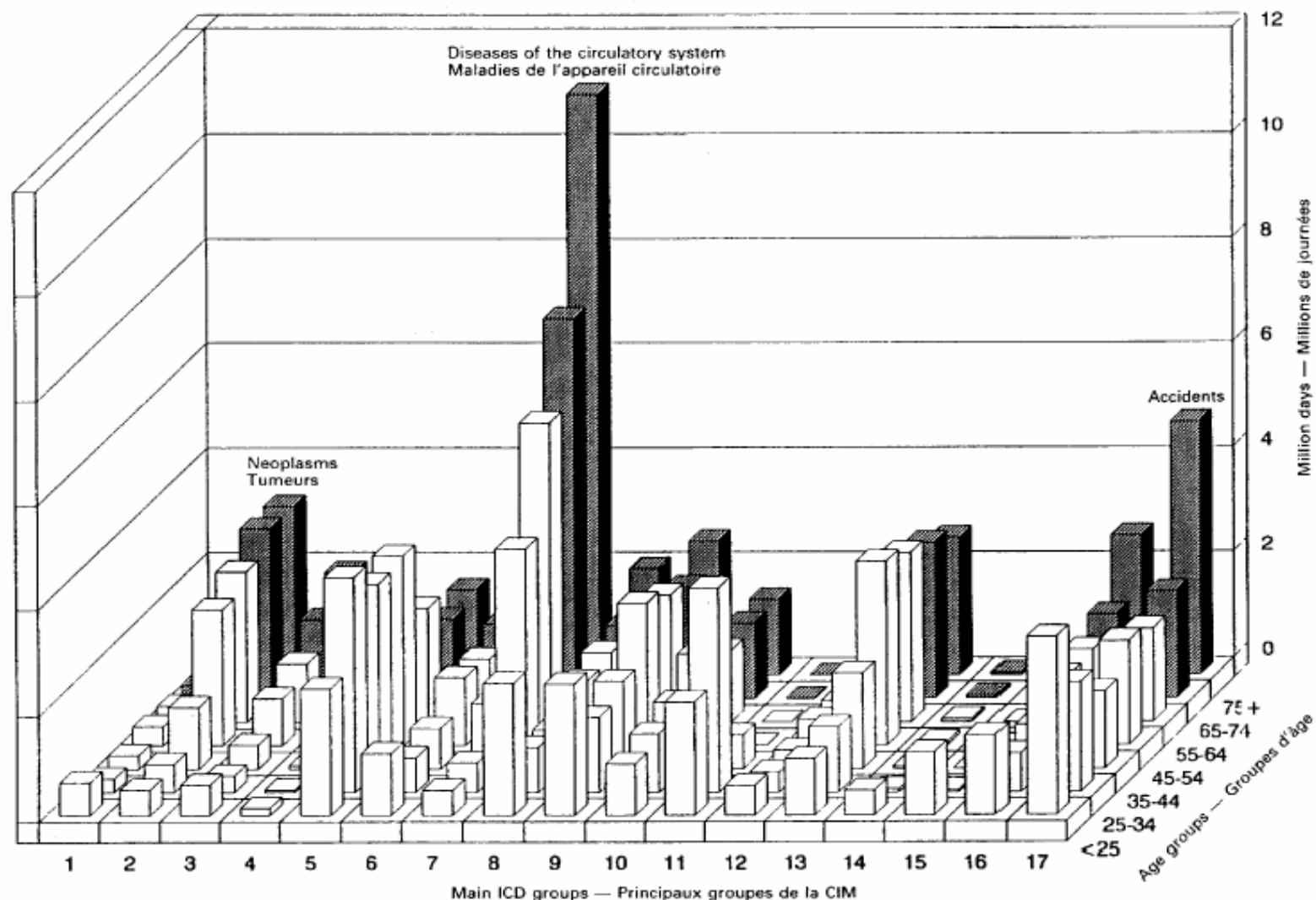


FIGURE 1—Mean vitamin C intakes, stratified by serum vitamin C levels.

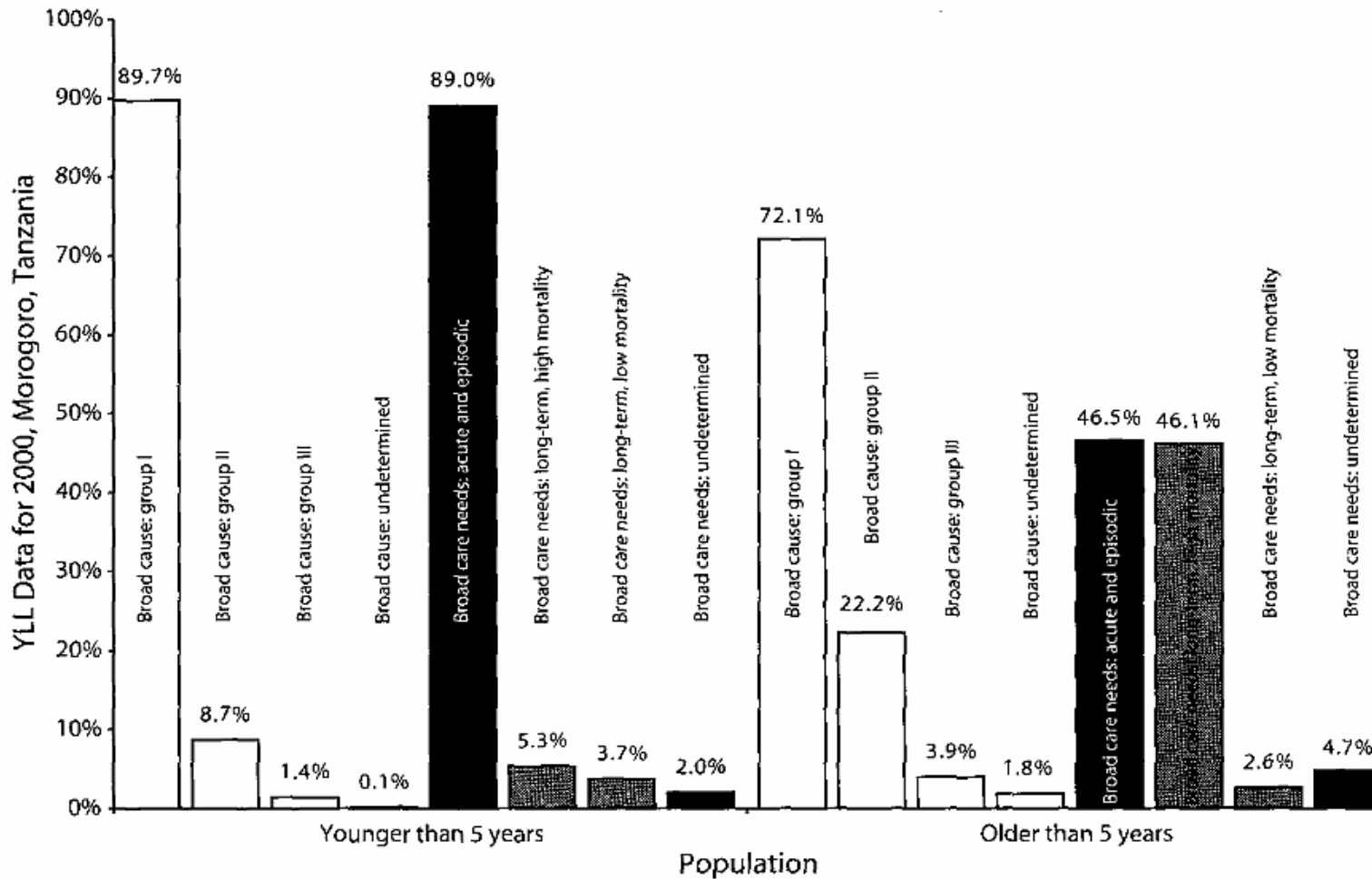
**HOSPITAL DAYS BY MAIN ICD GROUPS AND AGE,  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,<sup>a</sup> 1989**  
**JOURS D'HOSPITALISATION PAR GROUPES DE LA CIM ET PAR ÂGE,  
RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE,<sup>a</sup> 1989**



<sup>a</sup> Prior to reunification — Avant la réunification.

Source: German Institute for Economic Research, 1989; and Federal Association of Health Insurance Offices, 1991 — Institut allemand de recherche économique, 1989; et Association fédérale des caisses d'assurance-maladie, 1991.

Source: *Am J Public Health, Mar. 2004;94:386*



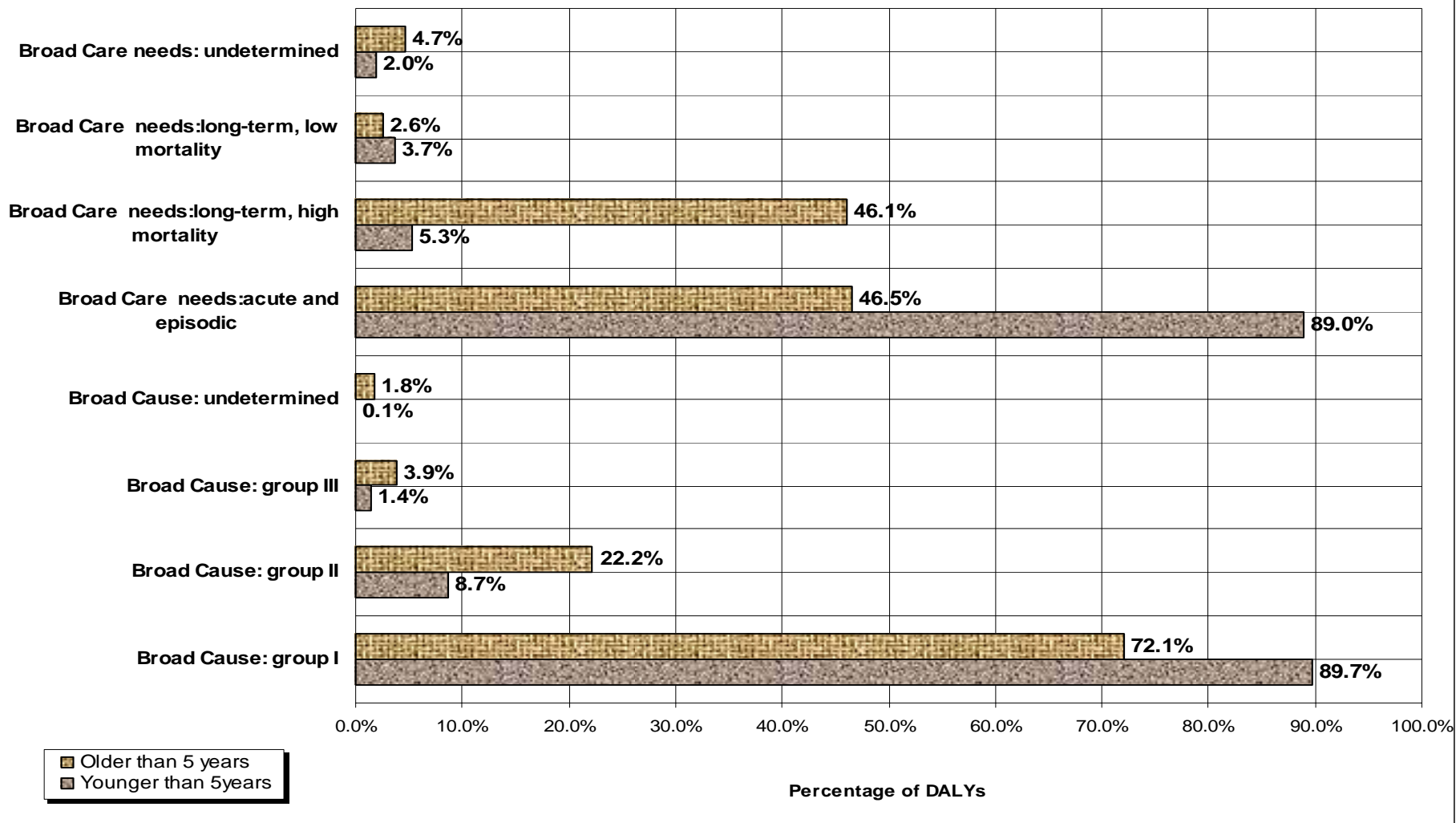
Note. White bars = broad cause groups; black bars = broad care needs (acute care and undetermined); gray bars = broad care needs (long-term care and management).

**FIGURE 2—Percentage of years of life lost (YLLs) due to broad cause and broad care needs conditions (Morogoro, Tanzania, 2000).**

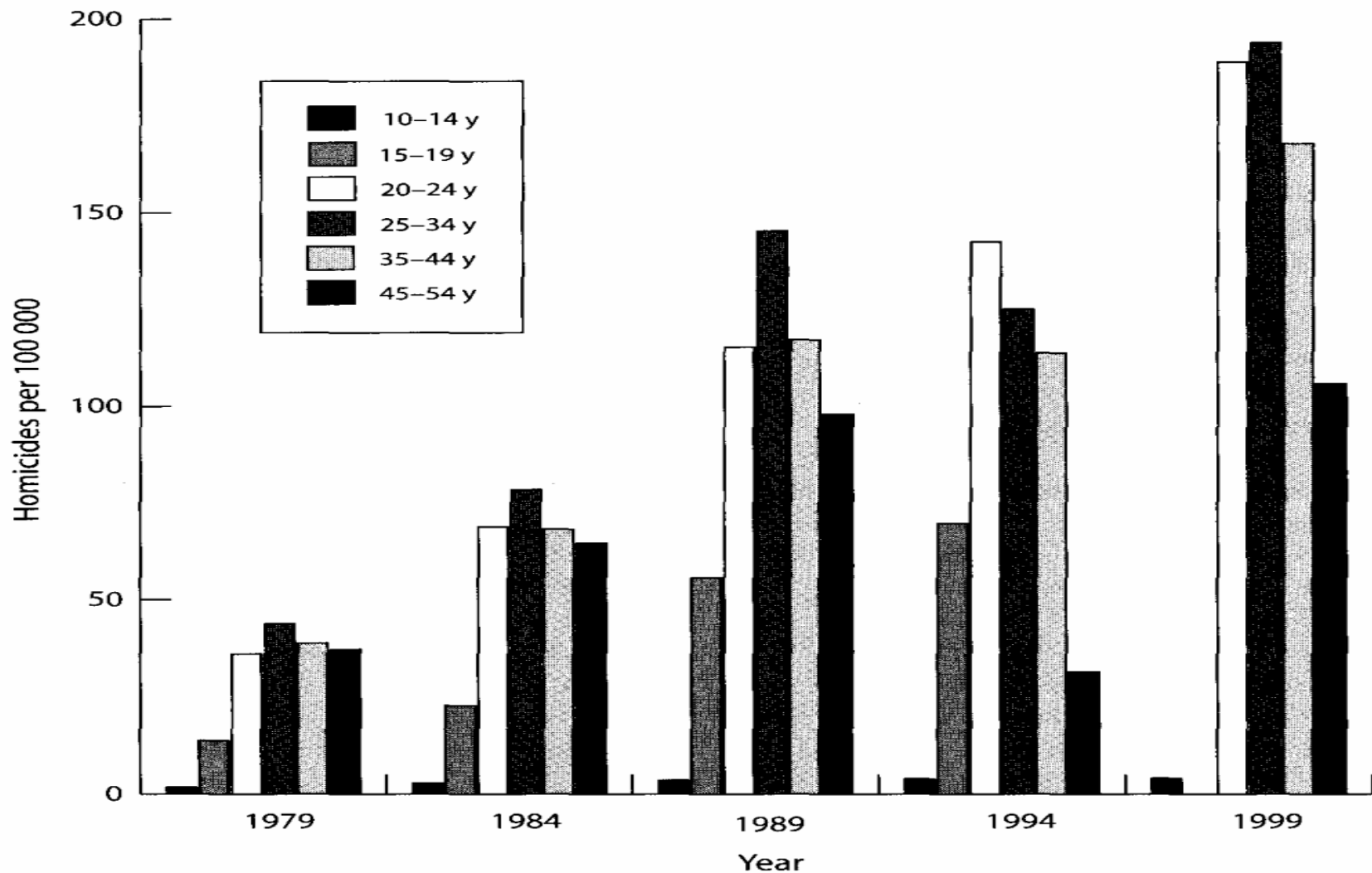


# Source: *Am J Public Health*, Mar. 2004;94:386

Percentage of Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) owing to broad care needs (long-term care and management)



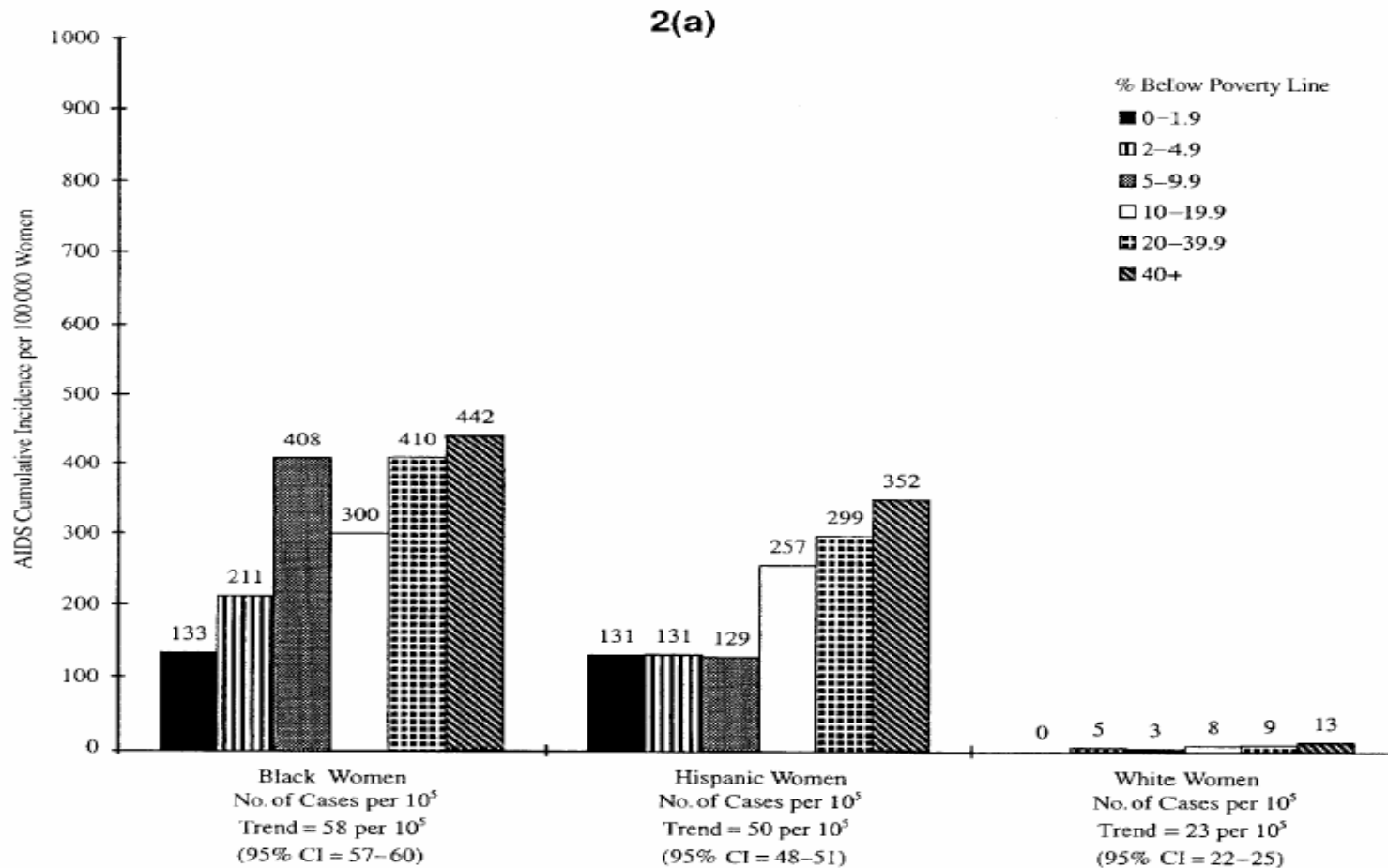
Source: *Am J Public Health, Dec. 2003;93:2034*



Note. Data not available for 15- to 19-year-olds for 1999.

**FIGURE 1—Rates of homicide victimization for males, by age category: Colombia, 1979–1999.**

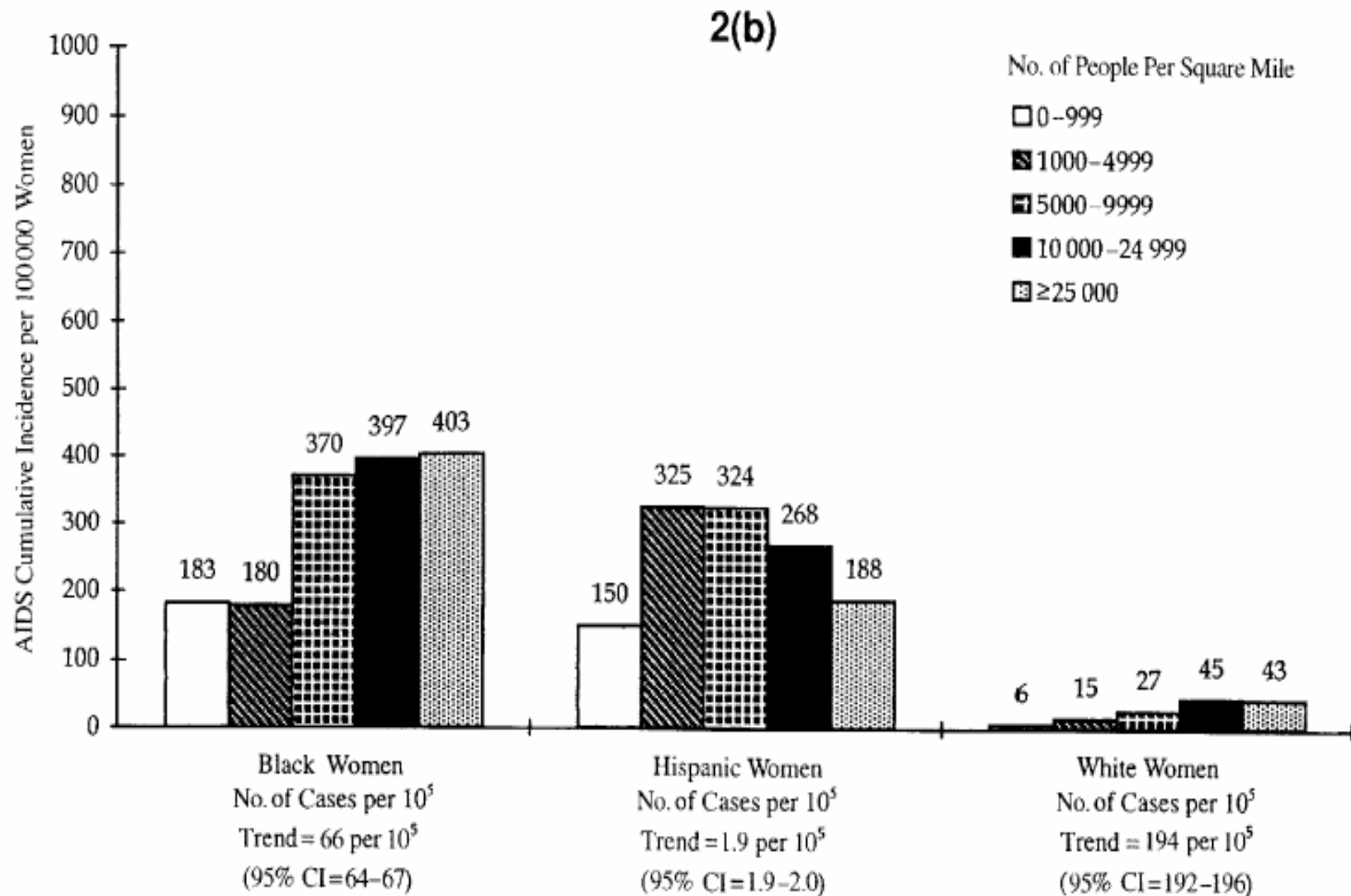
Source: *Am J Public Health, July 2000;90:1068*



Note. CI=confidence interval.

**FIGURE 2—Cumulative AIDS incidence per 100,000 people and estimates of trend in Massachusetts, 1988–1994: for women (non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, non-Hispanic White) in relation to percentage of women living below poverty line (a), population density (b), and percentage of households with incomes of \$150,000 or more (c) and for men (non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, non-Hispanic White) in relation to percentage of men living below poverty line (d), population density (e), and percentage of households with incomes of \$150,000 or more (f).**

# Source: *Am J Public Health, July 2000;90:1068*



Source: *Am J Public Health, July 2000;90:1068*

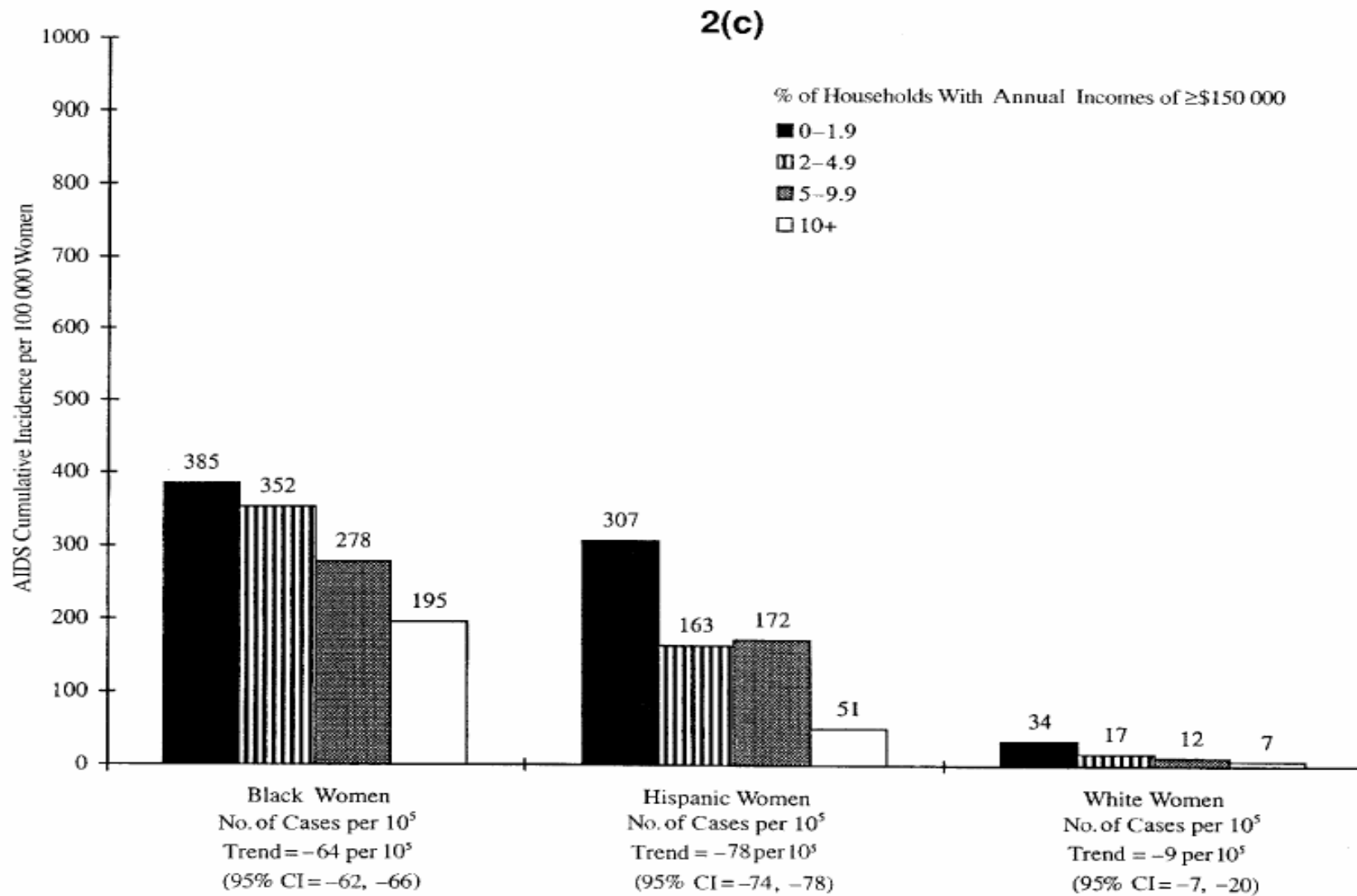
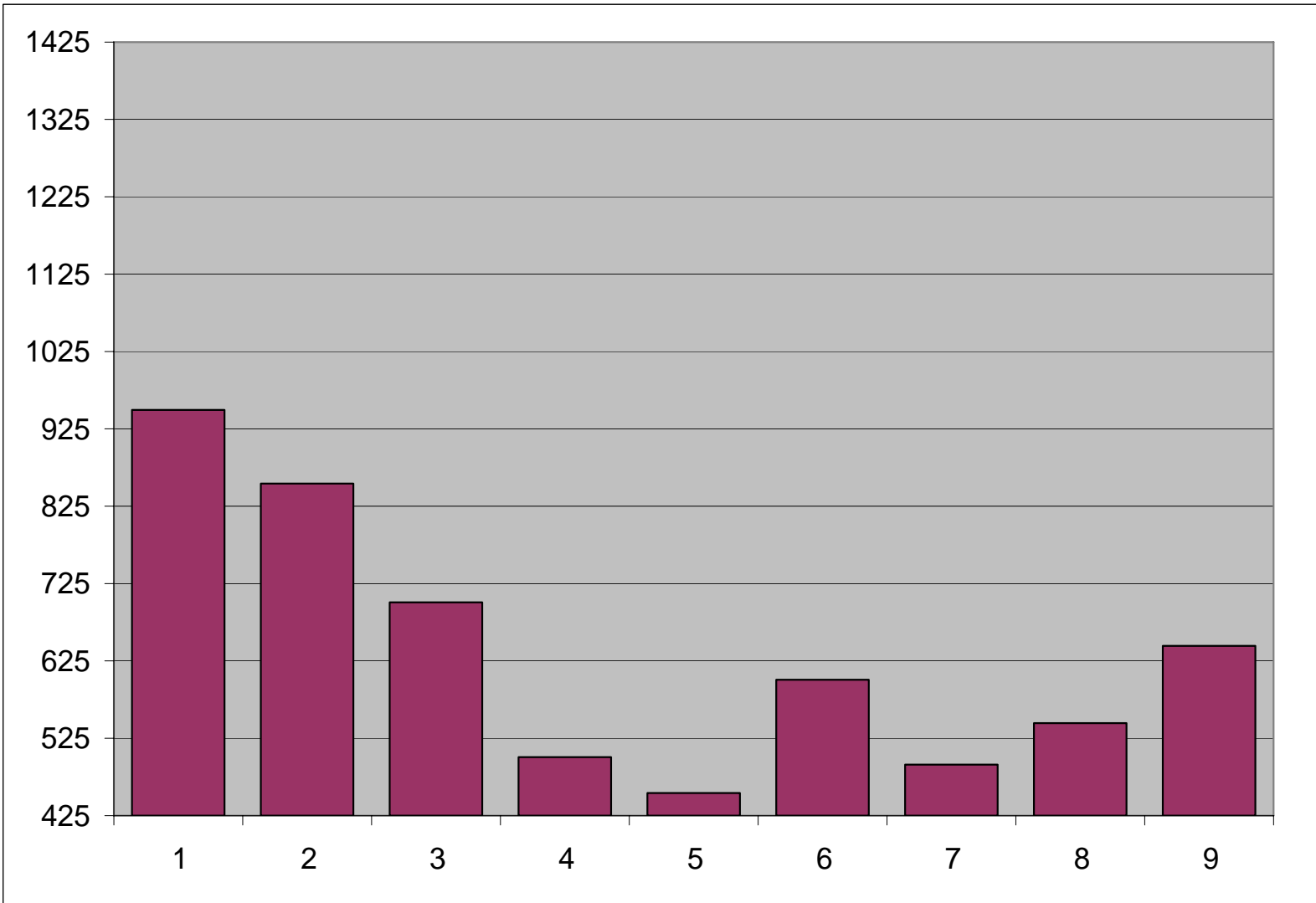


FIGURE 2—Continued

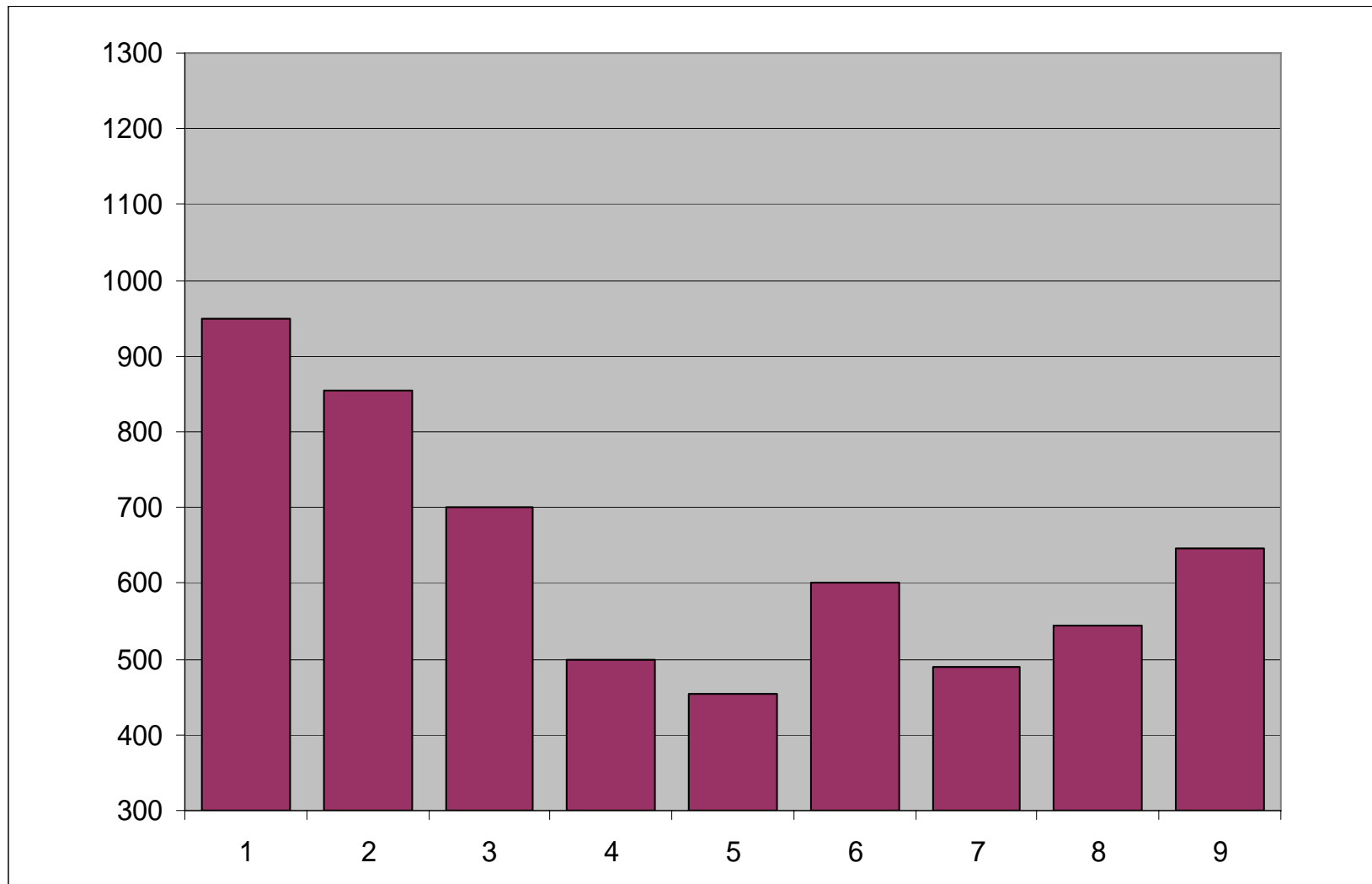
# Bar Chart with Scale Break

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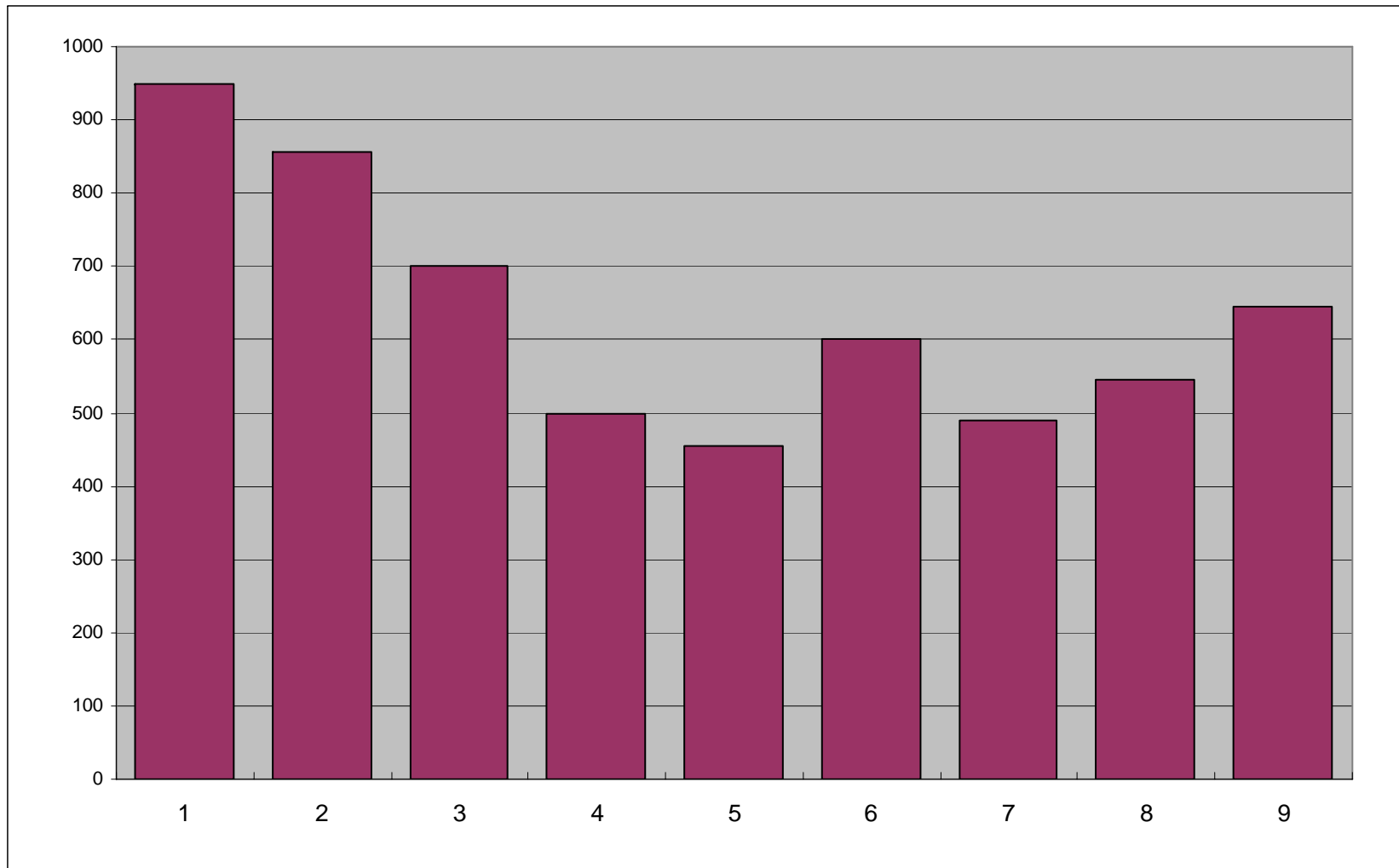
# Bar Chart with Scale Break

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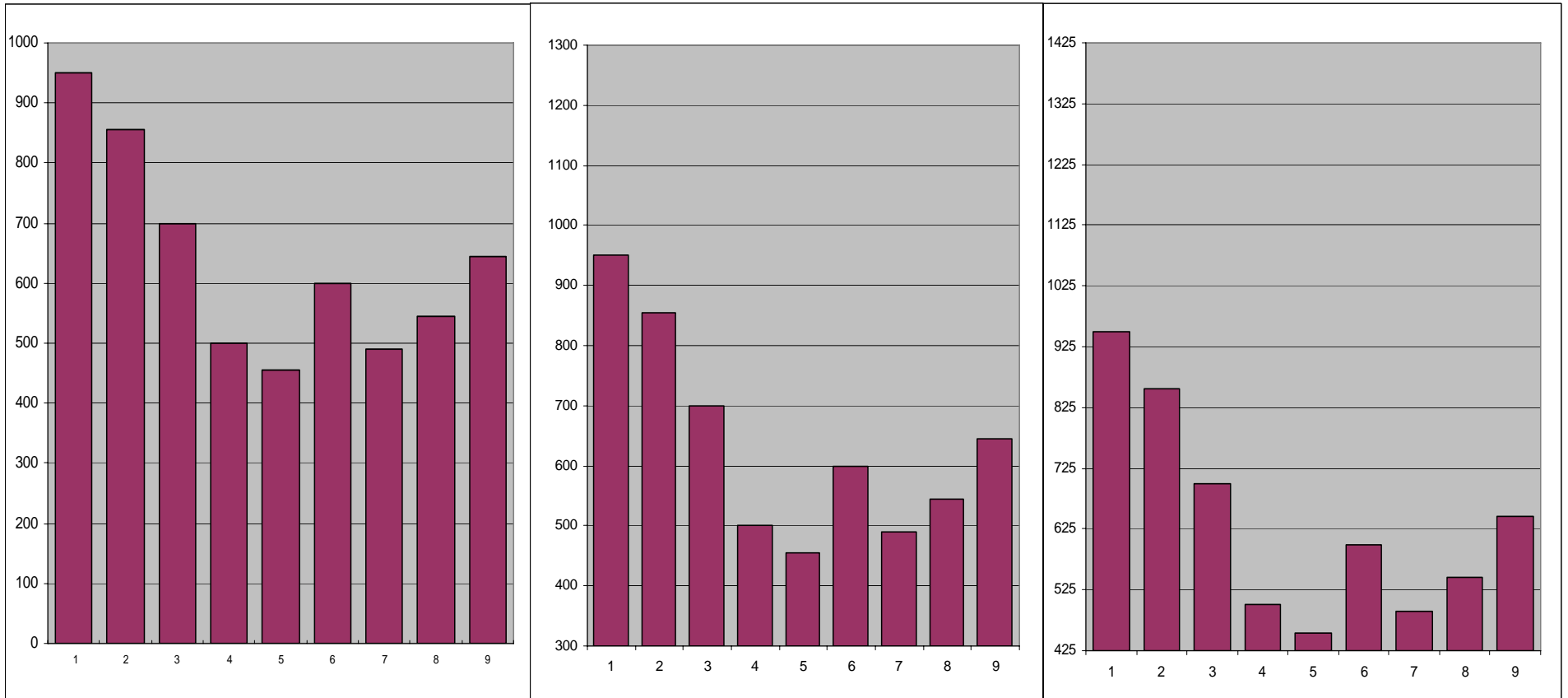
# Bar Chart without Scale Break

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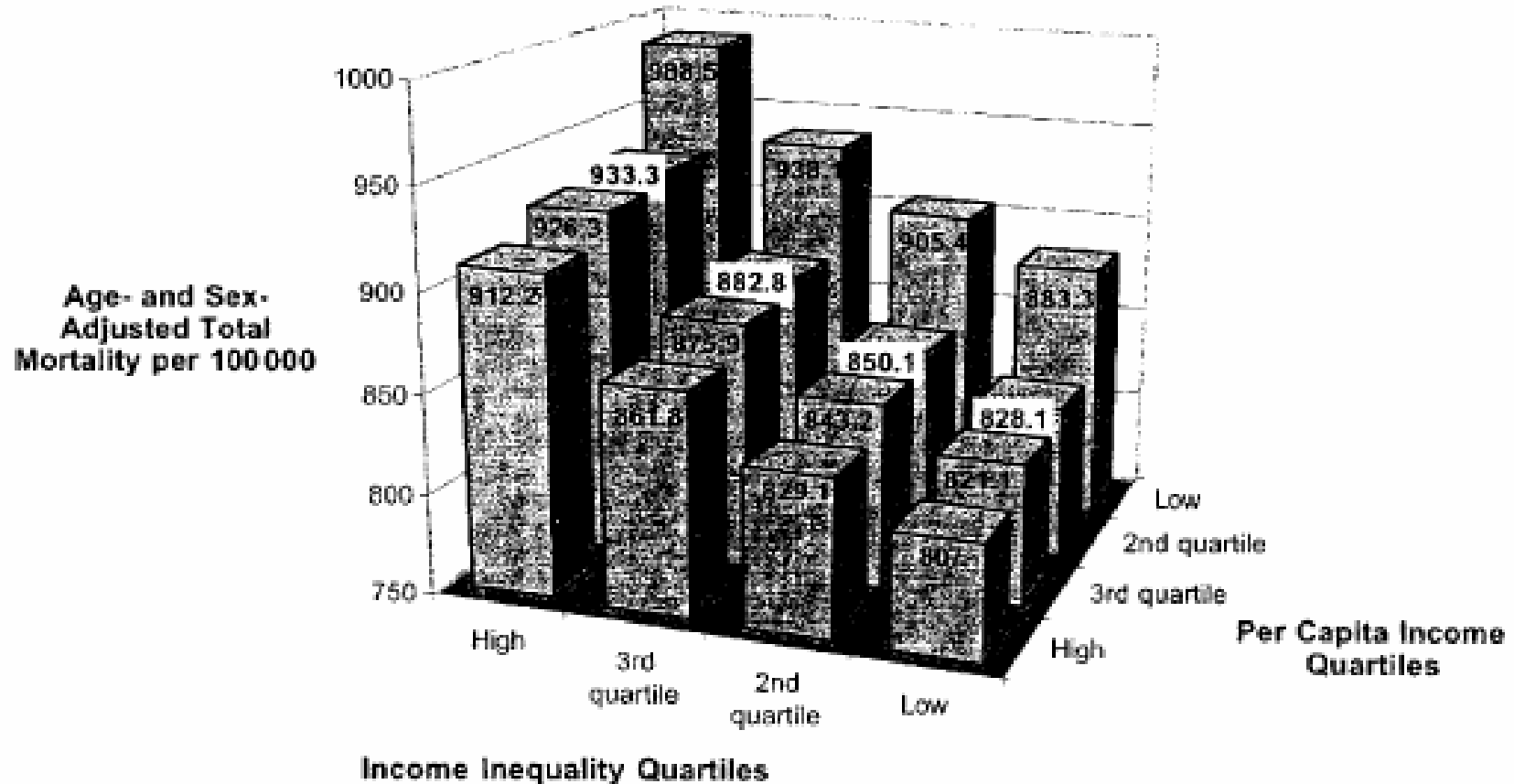




# Bar Chart with Scale Break



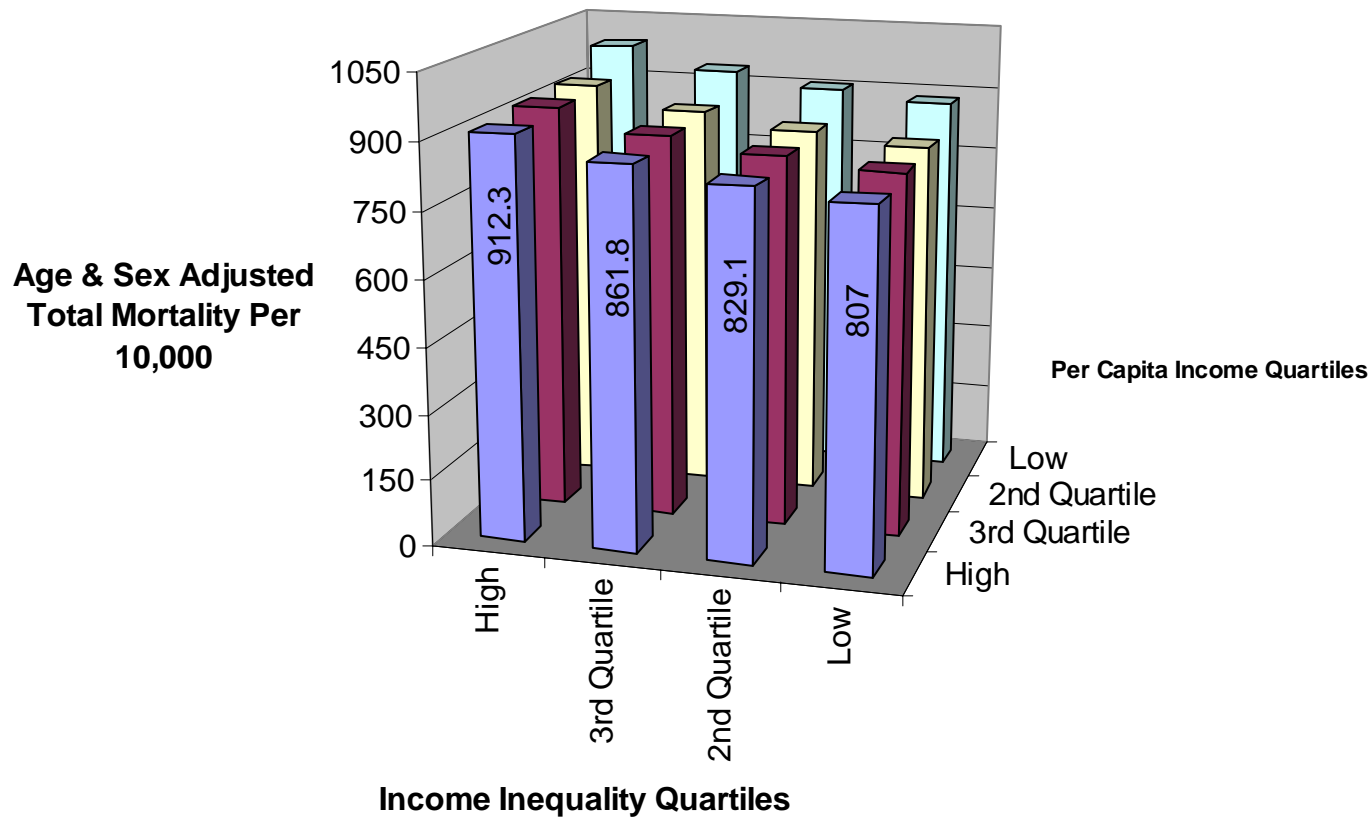
# Bar Chart with Scale Break



**FIGURE 1—Age- and sex-adjusted total mortality rates, by income inequality quartile and per capita income, in 3067 counties in the contiguous United States.**

# Bar Chart without Scale Break

Age and Sex Adjusted Total Mortality rates by Income Inequality Quartiles and Per Capita Income Quartiles, in 3067 Counties in the Contiguous United States



Source: *Am J Public Health*, May 2003;93:772

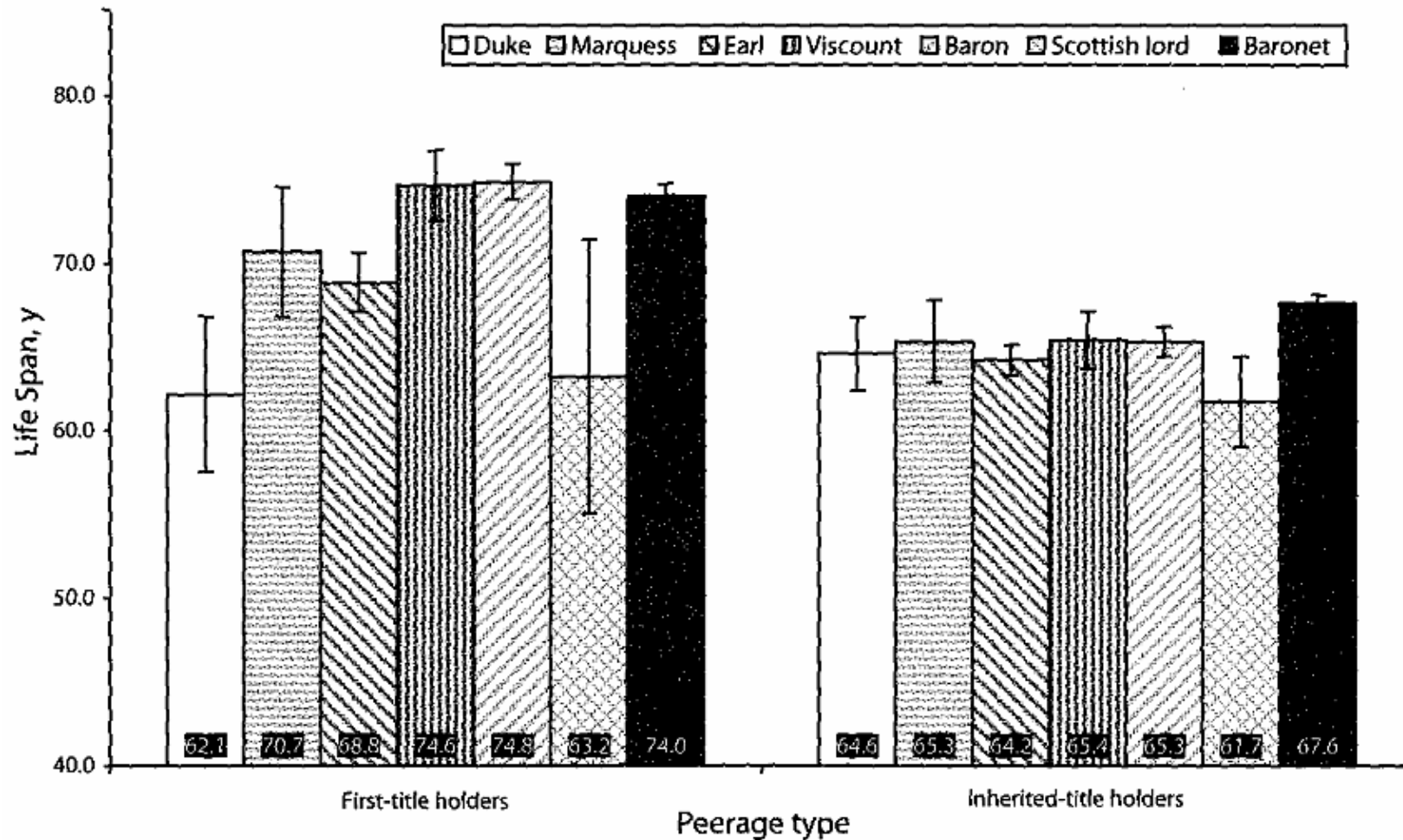
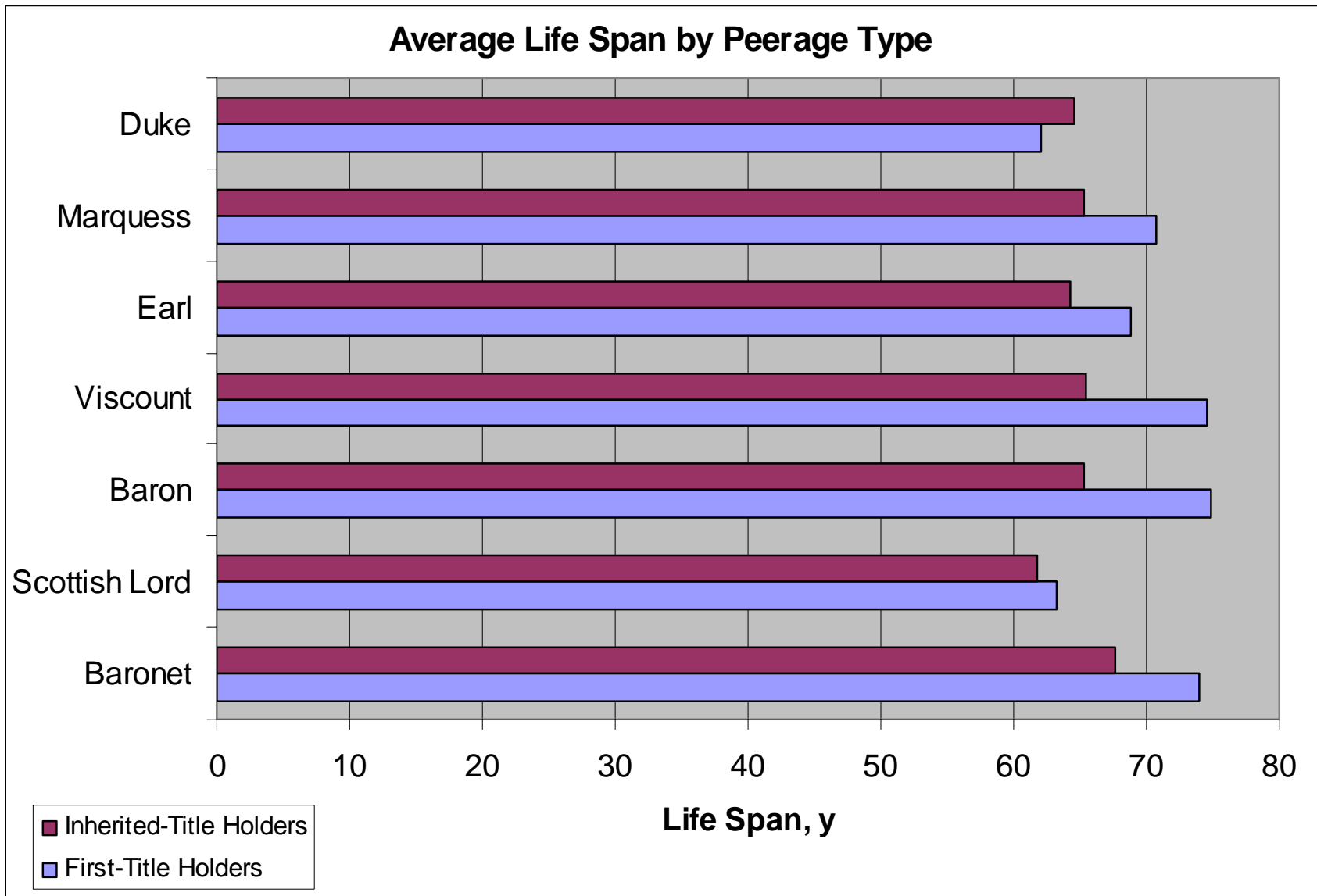


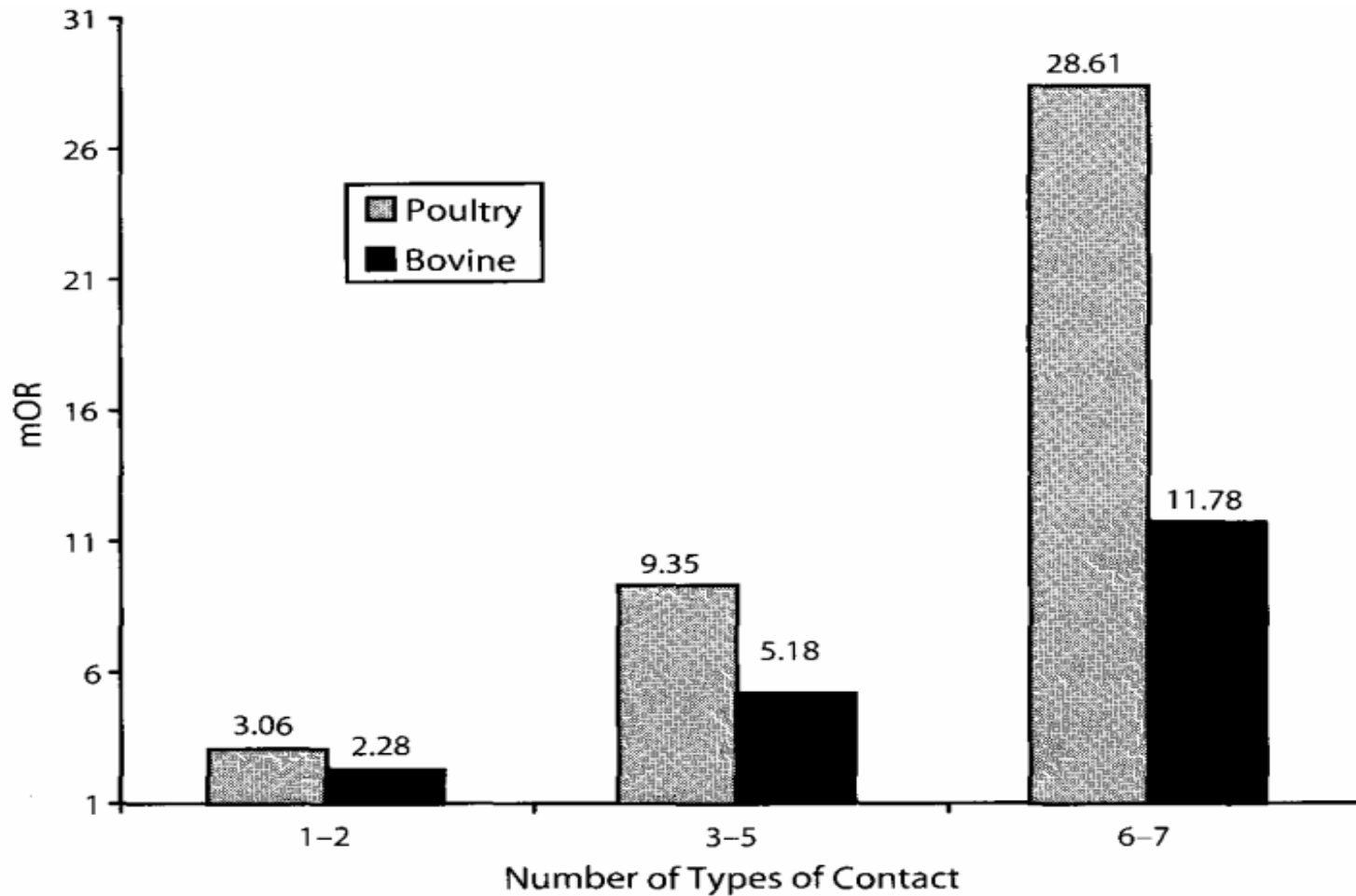
FIGURE 1—Average life span by peerage type.

**Source: *Am J Public Health, May 2003;93:772***



Source: *Am J Public Health, Dec. 2003;93:2121*

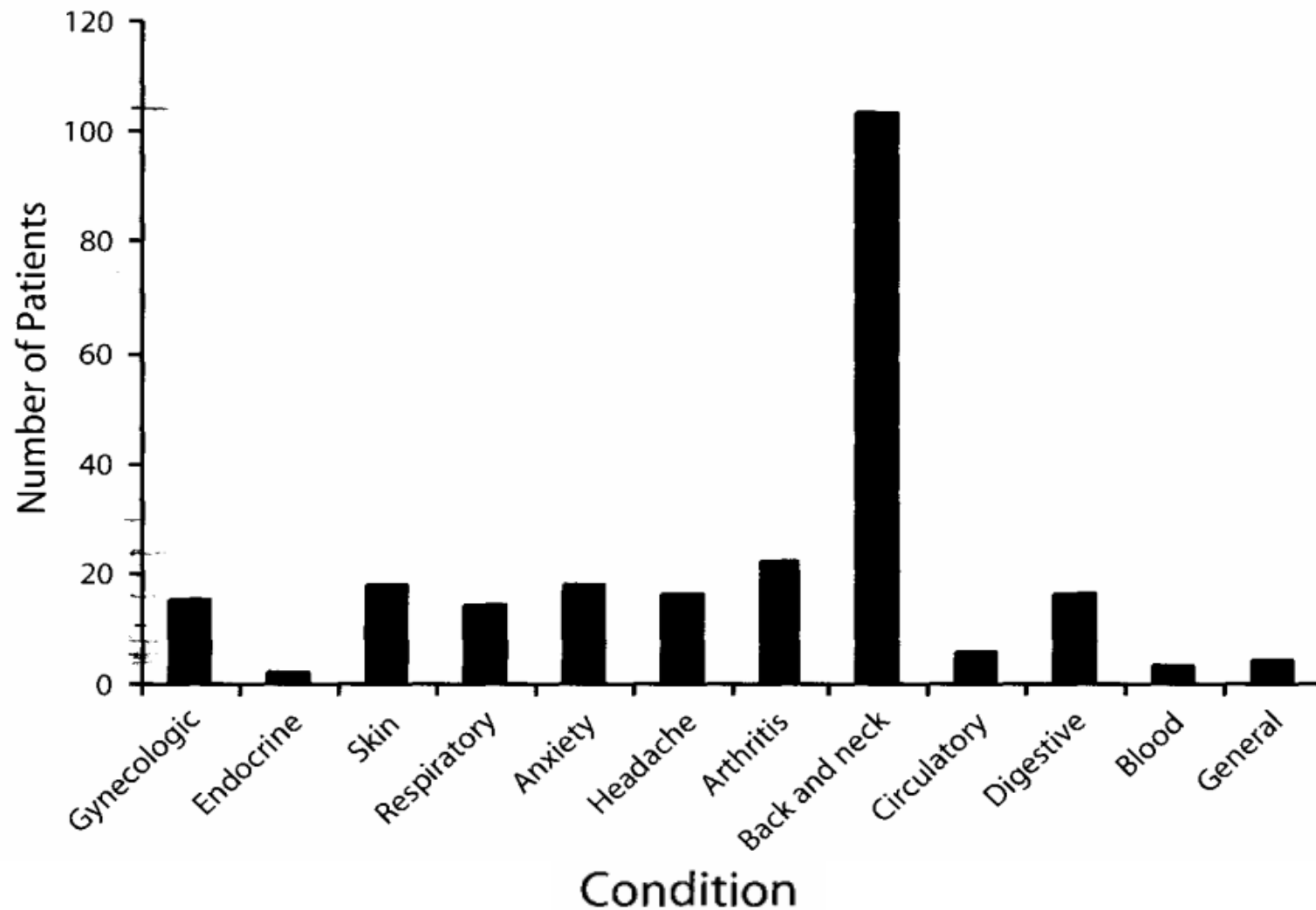
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**FIGURE 1—Demonstration of a dose–response relationship between exposure to poultry and bovine husbandry and *Campylobacter jejuni* infection, by matched odds ratio (mOR).**

**Source: *Am J Public Health, June 2004;94:1050***

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**FIGURE 2—Conditions for which patients were referred for treatment.**

**Source: *Am J Public Health, June 2004;94:1050***

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