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

Composition of Food Commercials on Black Prime Time and General Prime Time

Characteristics of Bar Charts

• 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
Note. FPL = federal poverty level.

FIGURE 1–Population distribution by family income and age group.
FIGURE 1—Percentage of households participating in food assistance programs, by food security status.

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—Mean vitamin C intakes, stratified by serum vitamin C levels.
HOSPITAL DAYS BY MAIN ICD GROUPS AND AGE,
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, 1989
JOURS D'HOSPITALISATION PAR GROUPES DE LA CIM ET PAR ÂGE,
RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE, 1989

Diseases of the circulatory system
Maladies de l'appareil circulatoire

Neoplasms
Tumeurs

Accidents

Main ICD groups — Principaux groupes de la CIM

* Prior to reunification — Avant la réunification.
Figure 2—Percentage of years of life lost (YLLs) due to broad cause and broad care needs conditions (Morogoro, Tanzania, 2000).

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

The diagram illustrates the percentage of Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) owing to broad care needs (long-term care and management). The categories are divided into broad care needs: acute and episodic, chronic care needs: long-term, high mortality, chronic care needs: long-term, low mortality, and chronic care needs: undetermined.

- **Broad Care needs: undetermined**
  - Older than 5 years: 4.7%
  - Younger than 5 years: 2.0%
- **Broad Care needs: long-term, low mortality**
  - Older than 5 years: 2.6%
  - Younger than 5 years: 3.7%
- **Broad Care needs: long-term, high mortality**
  - Older than 5 years: 5.3%
  - Younger than 5 years: 46.1%
- **Broad Care needs: acute and episodic**
  - Older than 5 years: 46.5%
  - Younger than 5 years: 89.0%
- **Broad Cause: undetermined**
  - Older than 5 years: 1.8%
  - Younger than 5 years: 0.1%
- **Broad Cause: group III**
  - Older than 5 years: 3.9%
  - Younger than 5 years: 1.4%
- **Broad Cause: group II**
  - Older than 5 years: 8.7%
  - Younger than 5 years: 22.2%
- **Broad Cause: group I**
  - Older than 5 years: 72.1%
  - Younger than 5 years: 89.7%

FIGURE 1—Rates of homicide victimization for males, by age category: Colombia, 1979–1999.
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).
FIGURE 2—Continued

% of Households With Annual Incomes of $\geq 150,000

- 0–1.9
- 2–4.9
- 5–9.9
- 10+

AIDS Cumulative Incidence per 10(5) Women

Black Women
No. of Cases per 10(5)
Trend = -64 per 10(5)
(95% CI = -62, -66)

Hispanic Women
No. of Cases per 10(5)
Trend = -78 per 10(5)
(95% CI = -74, -78)

White Women
No. of Cases per 10(5)
Trend = -9 per 10(5)
(95% CI = -7, -20)
Bar Chart with Scale Break
Bar Chart with Scale Break
Bar Chart without 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.
Age and Sex Adjusted Total Mortality rates by Income Inequality Quartiles and Per Capita Income Quartiles, in 3067 Counties in the Contiguous United States

Age & Sex Adjusted Total Mortality Per 10,000

Per Capita Income Quartiles
- Low
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- High

Income Inequality Quartiles
- High
- 3rd Quartile
- 2nd Quartile
- Low
FIGURE 1—Average life span by peerage type.
Average Life Span by Peerage Type

- Duke
- Marquess
- Earl
- Viscount
- Baron
- Scottish Lord
- Baronet

Inherited-Title Holders
First-Title Holders

Source: Am J Public Health, May 2003;93:772
FIGURE 1—Demonstration of a dose–response relationship between exposure to poultry and bovine husbandry and *Campylobacter jejuni* infection, by matched odds ratio (mOR).
FIGURE 2—Conditions for which patients were referred for treatment.
Conditions for Which Patients were referred for treatment

- Back and Neck: 100
- Arthritis: 20
- Anxiety: 20
- Skin: 10
- Digestive: 10
- Headache: 10
- Gynecologic: 10
- Respiratory: 10
- Circulatory: 5
- General: 5
- Blood: 5
- Endocrine: 5

Number of Patients