

**Bar graph** – a graphical representation to organize data that uses solid bars that do not touch each other to show the frequency (number of times) that each category occurs

- Characteristics of a bar graph
  - **Title** clarifies the meaning of the data represented.
  - **Subtitles** clarify the meaning of the data represented on each axis.
  - Categorical **data** is represented with labels.
  - **Horizontal or vertical** linear arrangement
  - **Bars are solid.**
  - **Bars do not touch.**
  - Data can represent an item, a category, a number, or a range of numbers.
  - **Scale of the axis** may be intervals of one or more, and scale intervals are proportionally displayed.
    - The scale of the axis is a number line.
  - **Length of the bar** represents the number of data points for a given category.
    - Length the bar represents the distance from zero on the scale of the axis.
  - Value of the data represented by the bar is determined by reading the number associated with its length (distance from zero) on the axis scale.

A survey was conducted to determine what chores third graders were expected to do at home.  
The results are shown below.  
Summarize the results using a bar graph.

Third Grader's Chores		
Chore	Tally Marks	Frequency
Feed Pets		8
Vacuum		5
Kitchen Chores		7
Clean My Room		11

Sample bar graph:

