Guide to: Bar charts

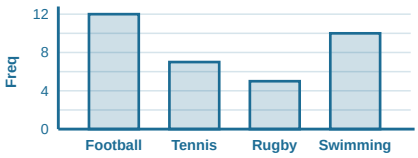
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Explanation:

Every bar chart for discrete data must have: (1) **equal width bars**, (2) **equal gaps between bars**, (3) a vertical frequency axis starting at 0 with a uniform scale, and (4) clear labels on both axes.

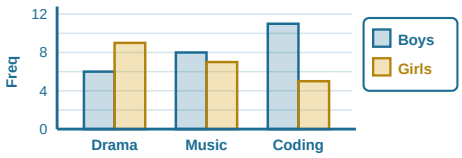
In a **dual (comparative) bar chart**, two bars are drawn side-by-side for each category with a key. In a **composite (stacked) bar chart**, sub-categories are stacked on top of each other, so subtract the bottom reading from the top reading to find the upper section's frequency.

Example 1: The bar chart shows pupils' favourite sports: **Football = 12**, **Tennis = 7**, **Rugby = 5**, **Swimming = 10**. Find (a) total pupils & (b) how many more chose Football than Tennis.



(a) **Total:** 12 + 7 + 5 + 10 = **34 pupils**
(b) **Difference:** 12 − 7 = **5 more pupils**

Example 2: The dual bar chart shows club attendance (**Drama:** 6B, 9G; **Music:** 8B, 7G; **Coding:** 11B, 5G). Find total girls & greatest difference.



• **Total girls:** 9 + 7 + 5 = **21 girls**
• **Greatest difference: Coding** (11 − 5 = **6**, vs Drama 3, Music 1)

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