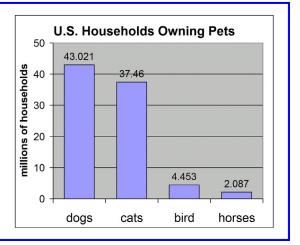# Making Bar Graphs 2

Bar graphs are used if the data can be separated into distinct groupings or categories. For example, if you study children's eye color, the categories are "blue," "green," "brown," "hazel," *etc*.

The graph on the right shows the number of U.S. households that own a dog, cat, bird, or a horse. A household owning, say, both a dog and a cat would be included in both numbers. Note that the vertical axis scale is in million households.

Note how the data values are recorded above each bar. To get the true number, multiply that by 1,000,000.

U.S. Households Owning Pets

1. According to the graph above, how many U.S. households own a cat? A horse?

2. **a.** Draw a bar graph from the data on the right.
   Notice *you* need to figure out the scale on the horizontal axis (miles).
   Hint: make sure the largest number in the river lengths fits on the grid, and that there isn't lots of "empty space" left over beyond that.

   b. About how many times longer is the Mississippi-Missouri than the Ohio-Allegheny?

   c. About how many times longer is the Mississippi-Missouri than the Yukon?

River	Length (miles)
Mississippi-Missouri	3,902
Yukon	1,980
Rio Grande	1,900
Columbia	1,450
Colorado	1,450
Ohio - Allegheny	1,306
Snake	1,038

Length of Some U.S. Rivers

Math Mammoth Data and Graphs (Blue Series)