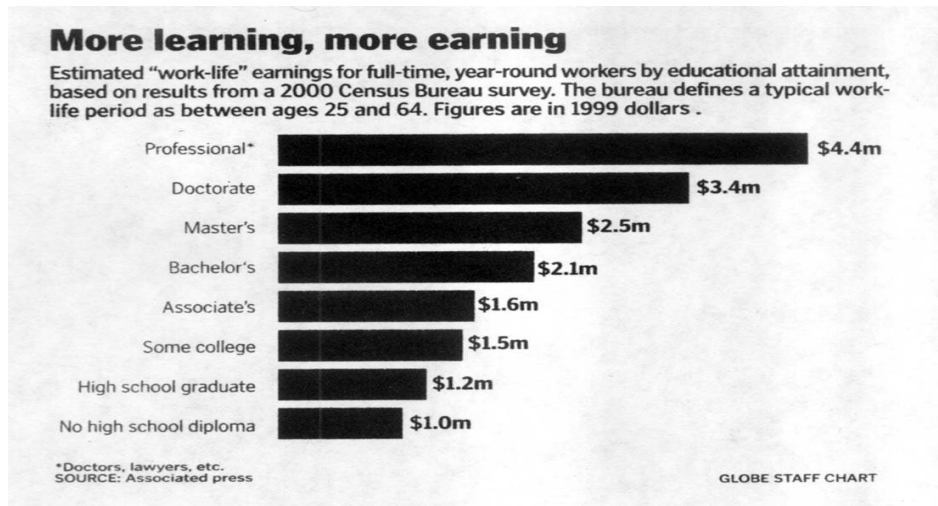BAR GRAPHS   Name _____

Bar graphs show comparisons of quantities or categories.
Bar graphs use horizontal or vertical bars as concrete models for the quantities or categories being compared.
The lengths of the bars correspond to the relative sizes of the represented quantities or categories.

More learning, more earning

Estimated "work-life" earnings for full-time, year-round workers by educational attainment, based on results from a 2000 Census Bureau survey. The bureau defines a typical work-life period as between ages 25 and 64. Figures are in 1999 dollars .

Professional* $4.4m
Doctorate $3.4m
Master's $2.5m
Bachelor's $2.1m
Associate's $1.6m
Some college $1.5m
High school graduate $1.2m
No high school diploma $1.0m

*Doctors, lawyers, etc.
SOURCE: Associated press   GLOBE STAFF CHART

Each part of a bar graph provides information:

\#   The title describes the subject of the graph.
\#   The labels name the quantities or categories and state the numerical amounts.
\#   The lengths of the bars show the numerical sizes of the quantities or categories.

Use information from the bar graph model to answer the questions.

1. What is the subject of the bar graph? _____

2. Describe the categories represented by the bars. _____

    _____

3. How are the categories organized? _____

4. A worker with an associate's degree will earn $_____ more than a high school graduate.

5. The typical "work-life" period is estimated at _____ years.

6. True or False: A worker without a high school diploma will earn less than half the amount of a worker with a bachelor's degree.

7. True or False: A worker's work-life earnings are not related to the worker's educational level.