

# Lecture 4: Histograms

February 9, 2026

## Course Administration

- 1 Tutorial 3 quiz

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- ① Tutorial 3 quiz
- ② Will return Tutorial 2 quiz at end of class
- ③ Policy brief proposal comments posted – alert me if you don't see them
- ④ Reminder: Fully composed chart due class after holiday **Feb. 23**
  - if there is something you want to do, but can't figure out how
  - write it in words accompanying the graph
  - I want to be sure you know what to do
  - we can work on how to do it
  - look at the grading sheet for complete graph elements

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- ⑤ Anything else lingering?

## General Policy Brief Proposal Feedback

Good work and interesting topics.

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## Successful proposals

- have a point to make and a story to tell
- clearly set out the  $\geq 2$  data sources you're using
- explain how you're planning on aggregating data
- give a sense of having some thoughts about the graphics you'd like to do or the points you'd like to make
- for this class, aggregation does not mean merging together – it means going from one unit of observation to another

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In the best final work, graphics drive narrative

## Looking Forward to the Final Product

- Final product needs 8 to 10 graphics
- Graphics with some basic descriptives often set the stage
- May be helpful to think about summary statistics before correlations
- With new data, good practice for you to match published summary stats
- As relevant, consider adding in decennial census/acs data to add demographics
  - Use [nhgis.org](http://nhgis.org) for geographic census data
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- Expect to have problems
- Next deadline: Lecture 5, one fully composed chart

## Next Week's Good Bad and Ugly

**Find a histogram.** Post by Wednesday noon. Post the link on the google sheet.

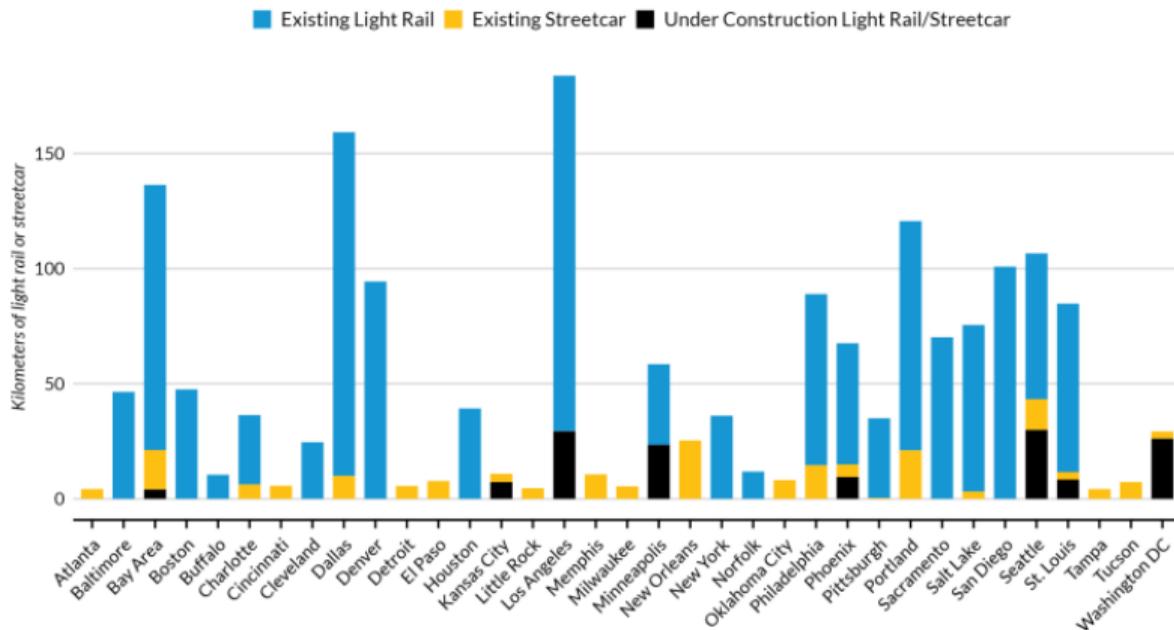
Finder	Commenter
Kibin	Chase
Tosha	Otsile

Next week is a holiday.

# Sawyer on Chase's Graph

## LA, Minneapolis, Seattle, Washington DC's suburbs have longest under construction light rail expansions

All US light rail services, including streetcar and cable cars lines.



Source: Yonah Freemark/The Transport Politic (2025). \* Note: Does not include systems in Chattanooga, Dubuque, Fort Collins, Galveston, Johnstown, and Kenosha.

From Yonah Freemark's blog, *The Transport Public*

# Kibin on Samantha's Graph

## Homelessness rate, 2023

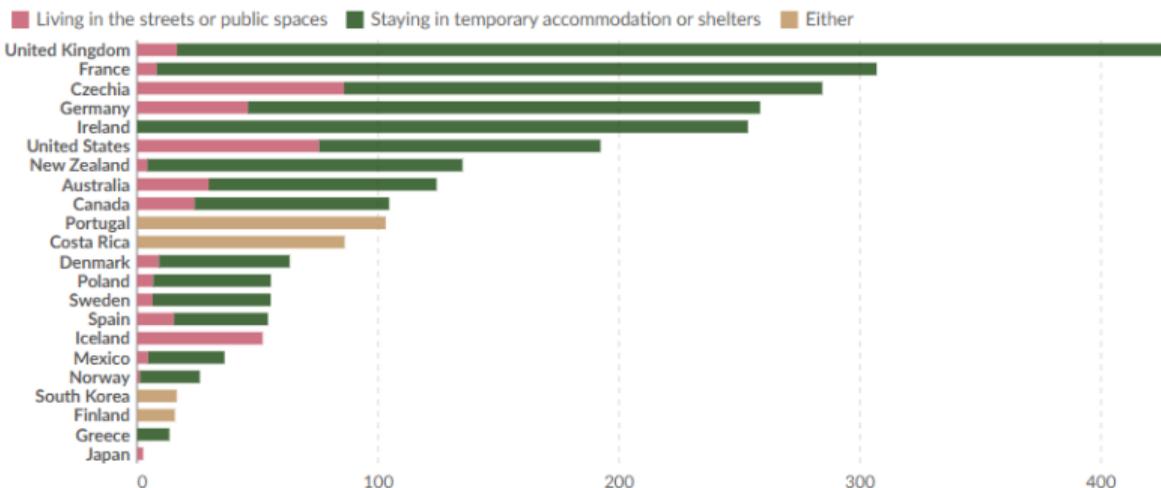
Our World  
in Data

Population reported as experiencing homelessness at a single point in time per 100,000 people. The data is collected by counting the people living on the street or staying in shelters on one night of the year. Countries use different definitions and data collection methods and are harmonized to the extent possible.

Table

Chart

Settings



Data source: OECD (2024) - [Learn more about this data](#)

Note: Data for the United Kingdom only considers England and is expressed in households.

OurWorldInData.org/homelessness | CC BY

Download

Share

Enter full-screen

From Our World in Data, [link](#).

How is AI Helpful in Coding?

## Using AI Helpfully

- Which AI(s) are you using?
- What problems has it solved for you?
- What problems did it not solve, or solved wrong?
- What do you think it should be able to do for you but has not?

# Histograms

# Thinking About Histograms

- ① What is a histogram and why use one?
- ② Most basic histogram
- ③ Histogram history
- ④ Histogram variations

1. What are histograms and why should you use them?

## Histograms Show the Distribution of **One** Variable

What are non-graphical ways of describing the distribution of a continuous variable?

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Two ways to think about distributions.

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  - number of commuters by jurisdiction

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- ② shares

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Ex.: Number of commuters by jurisdiction in DMV.

- ① levels
  - number of commuters by jurisdiction
- ② shares
  - share of commuters by jurisdiction

## When Do You Want to Show a Histogram?

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- Or show relative prevalence

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  - How many people at each part of the income distribution?
  - How much of an outlier is Caitlin Clark?
  - How much variation is there in prices for airline tickets?
  - My work: distribution of condo prices vs other residential prices

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But beware! Histograms are harder to explain than bars.

## 2. Most Basic Histogram

## Notionally, to Create a Histogram

- Take a variable
- Make bins by value
- Count the number of observations in each bin
- Plot bars with that number

## Notionally, to Create a Histogram

Imaginary Income Data

Person	Income
A	4
B	11
C	12
D	3
E	0

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Decide on  
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Adding a Bin

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Binned Dataset

Bin	No.
0	1
1-5	2
6-10	0
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Graph this one!

# Key Features of Histograms

- Looks like a bar chart
- But! unlike a bar chart, histogram bars touch, to indicate continuity
- Give me more examples of when a histogram would be useful

### 3. Histogram History

## The Histogram Inventor

Karl Pearson (1857-1936) as a young man



# The Histogram Inventor

Karl Pearson (1857-1936) as a young man



A big thinker

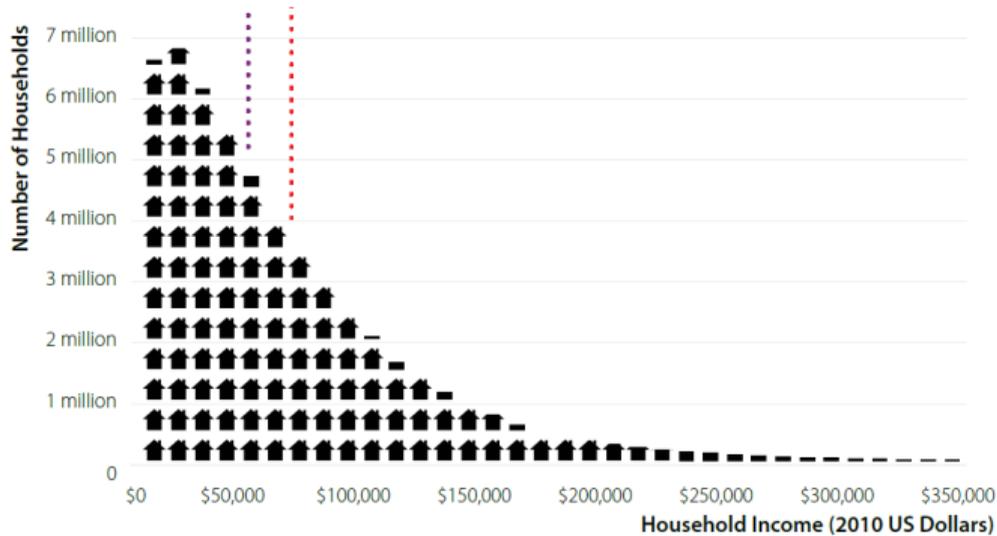
- father of mathematical statistics
- publishes first histogram, 1895
- fervent eugenicist
- early suffragist
- turned down knighthood due to socialist beliefs

## 4. Histogram Variations

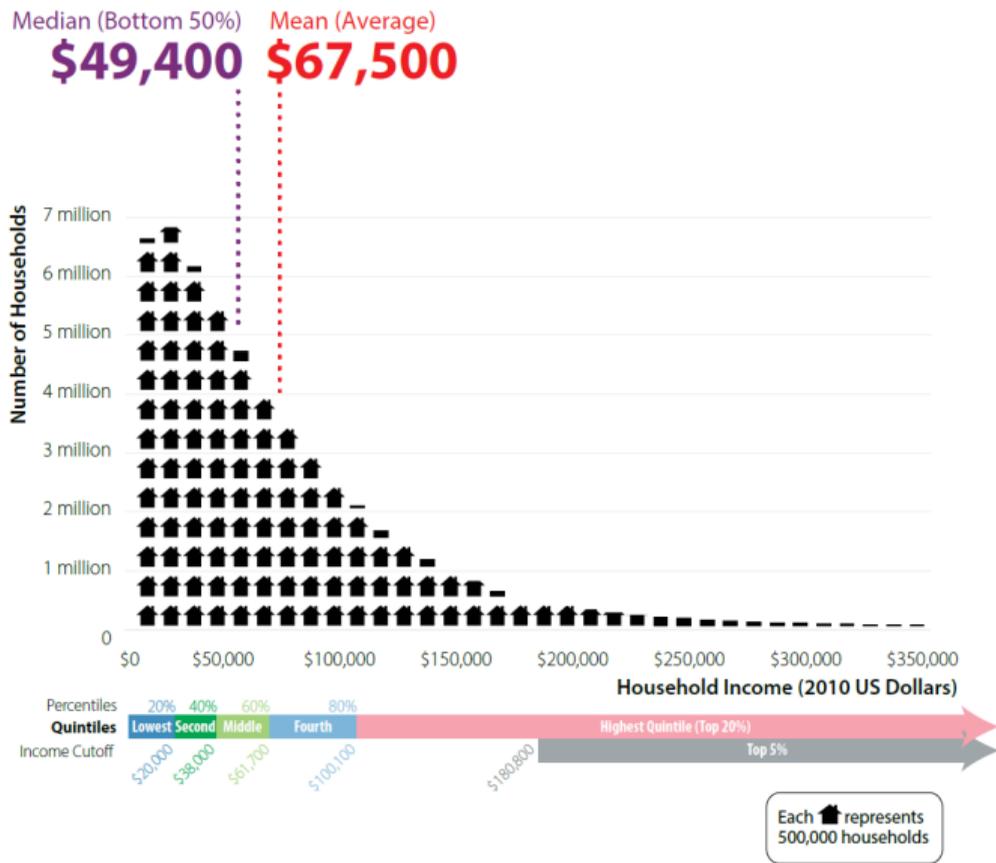
## Histogram Variations

- ① The classic: touching bars
- ② The modified classic: bars with colors by category
- ③ Make bars into lines: frequency polygon
- ④ Smooth further: density distribution

# 1. The Classic: Mulbrandon's Income Histogram

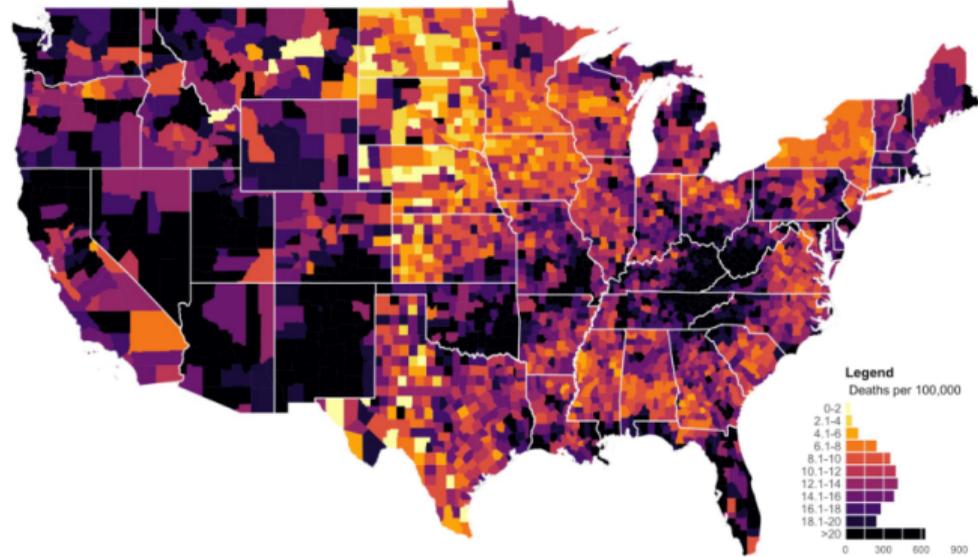


# 1. The Classic: Mulbrandon's Income Histogram



# As a Map Legend

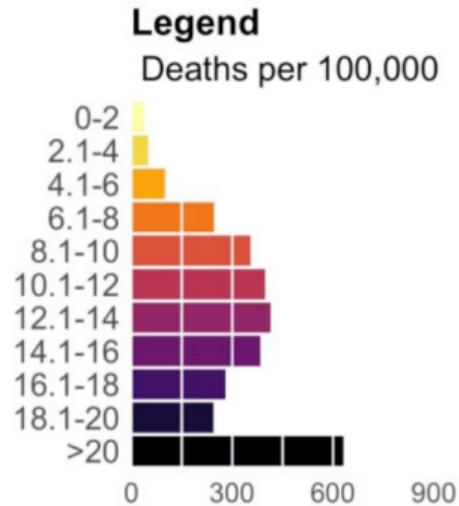
Drug poisoning deaths (2014)



Source: <https://blogs.odg.gov/inche-data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/>

From <https://mathewkiang.com/2017/01/16/using-histogram-legend-choropleths/>

## Legend, Now Visible



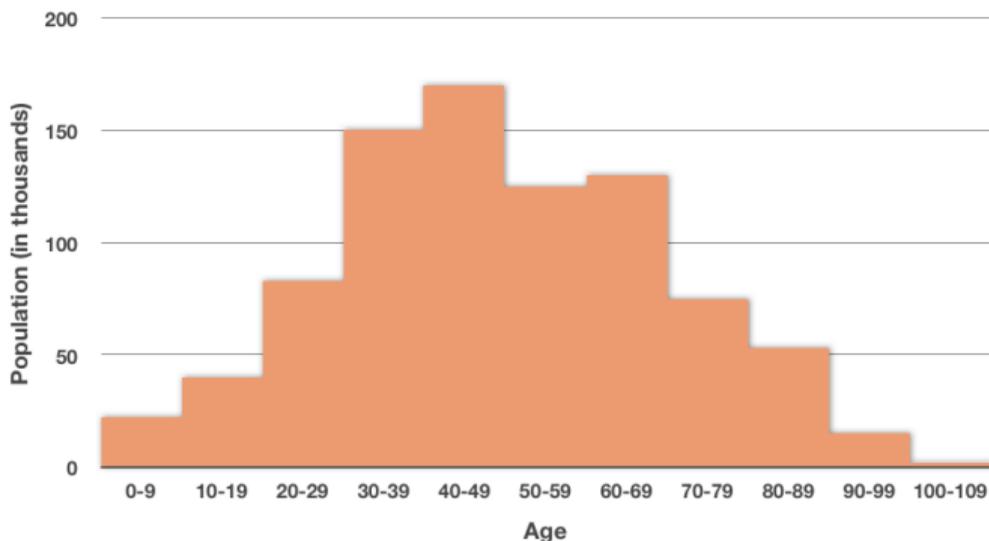
With code on how to do this! From [Matthew Kiang's website](#)

## 2. The Modified Classic: Colored in Bars

Missing a good example – you'll do this in the tutorial

### 3. Make Bars into Lines: Frequency Polygon

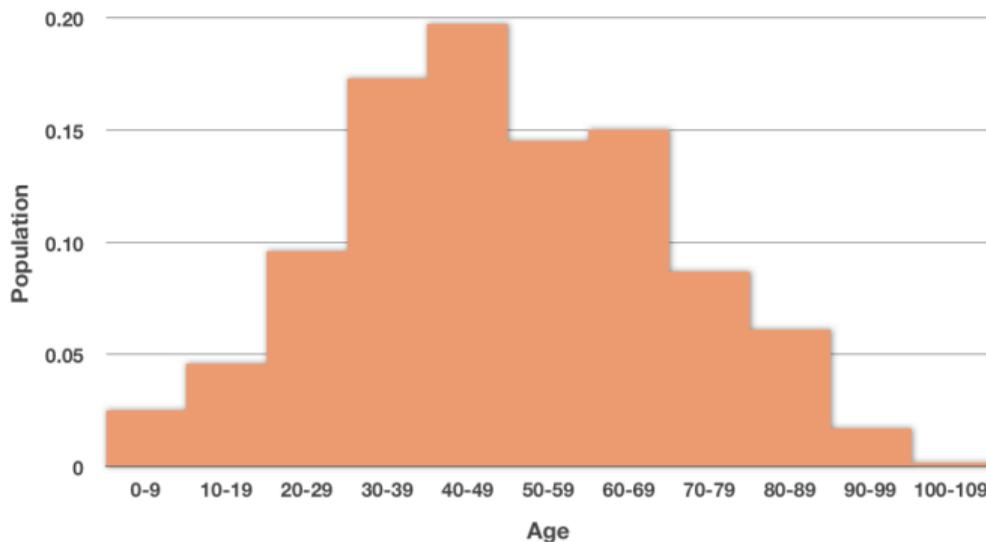
Basic Histogram: Age Distribution



Thank you [Krista King math](#)

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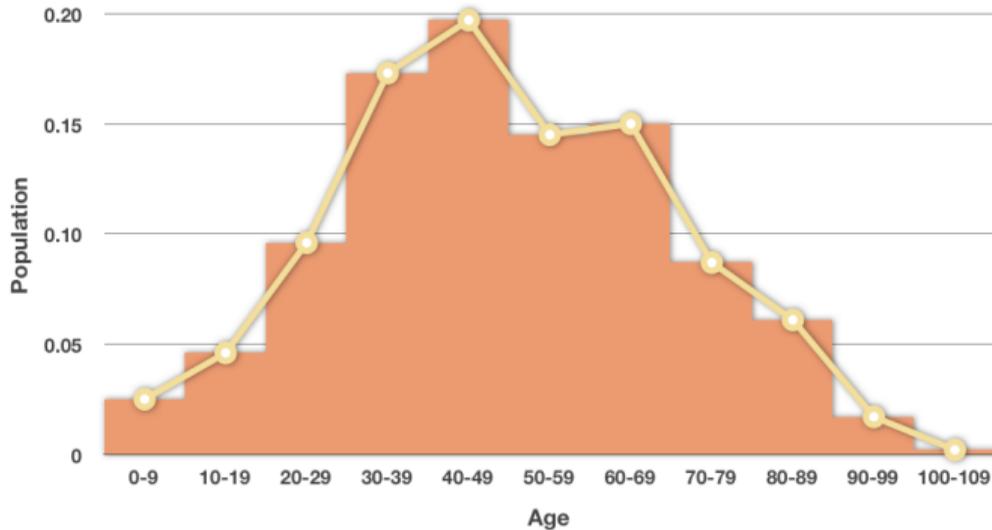
Basic Histogram: Age Distribution – The Same?



Thank you [Krista King math](#)

### 3. Make Bars into Lines: Frequency Polygon

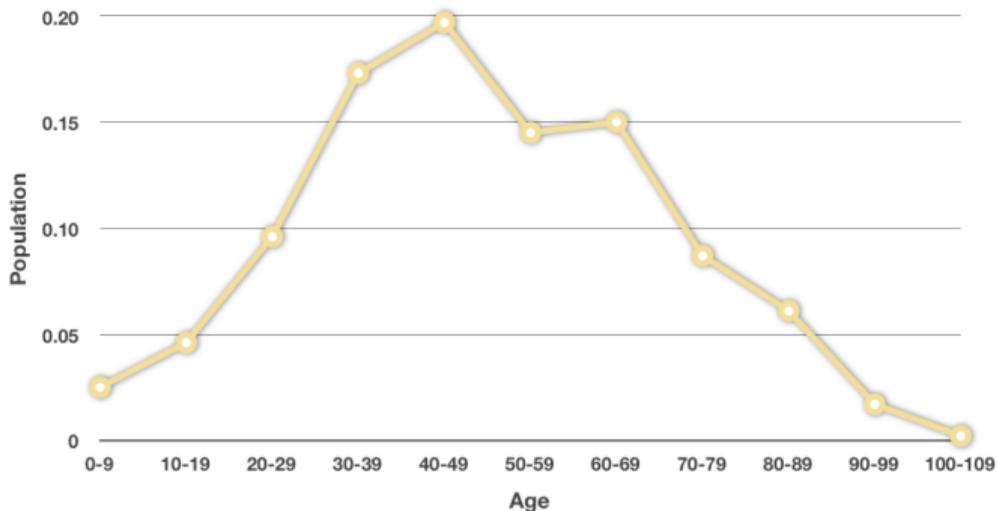
Basic Histogram: Add Points and Lines



Thank you [Krista King math](#)

### 3. Make Bars into Lines: Frequency Polygon

And Now a Frequency Polygon!

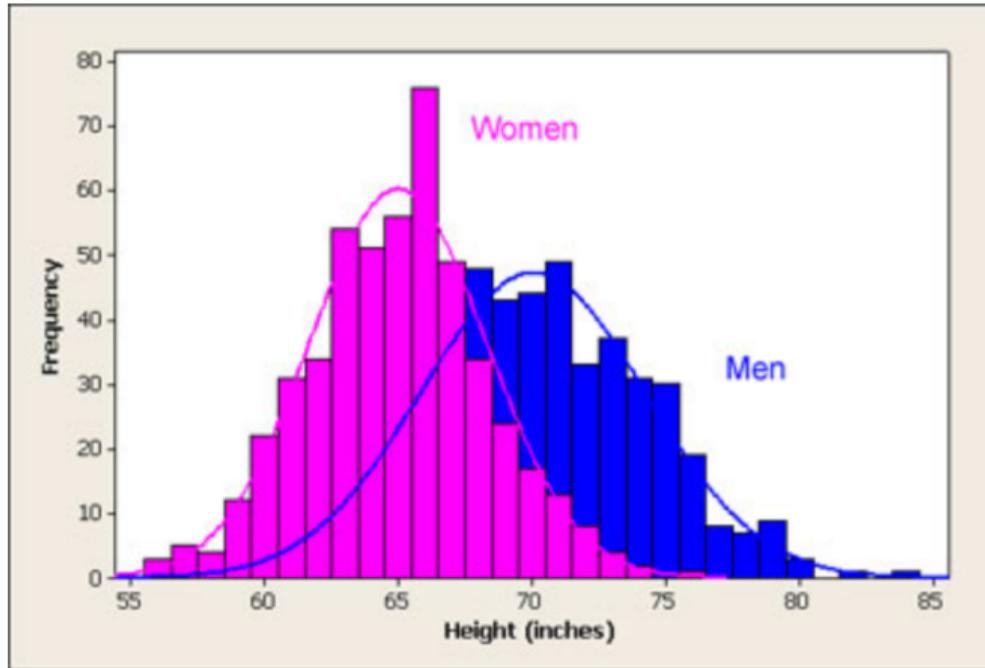


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## 4. Density Curves: Smoothed Histograms

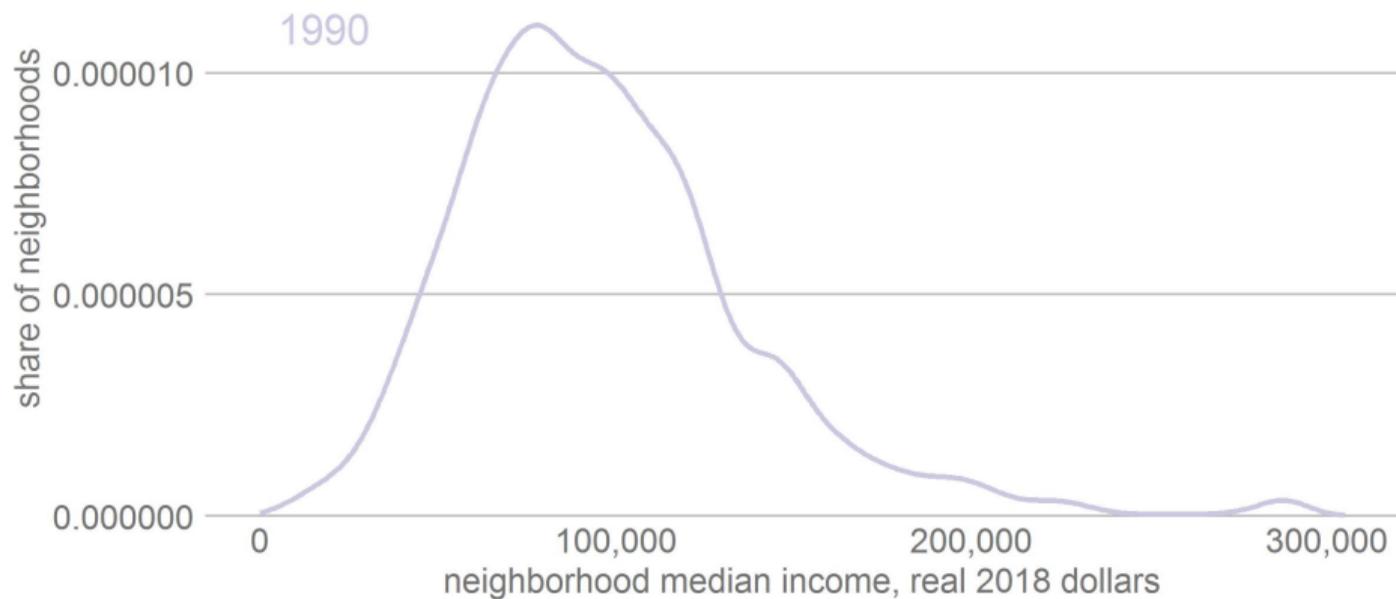
- Imagine many very thin bars
- This yields a curve
- Sometimes it is more helpful to draw the curve

## Height: Note the Curves

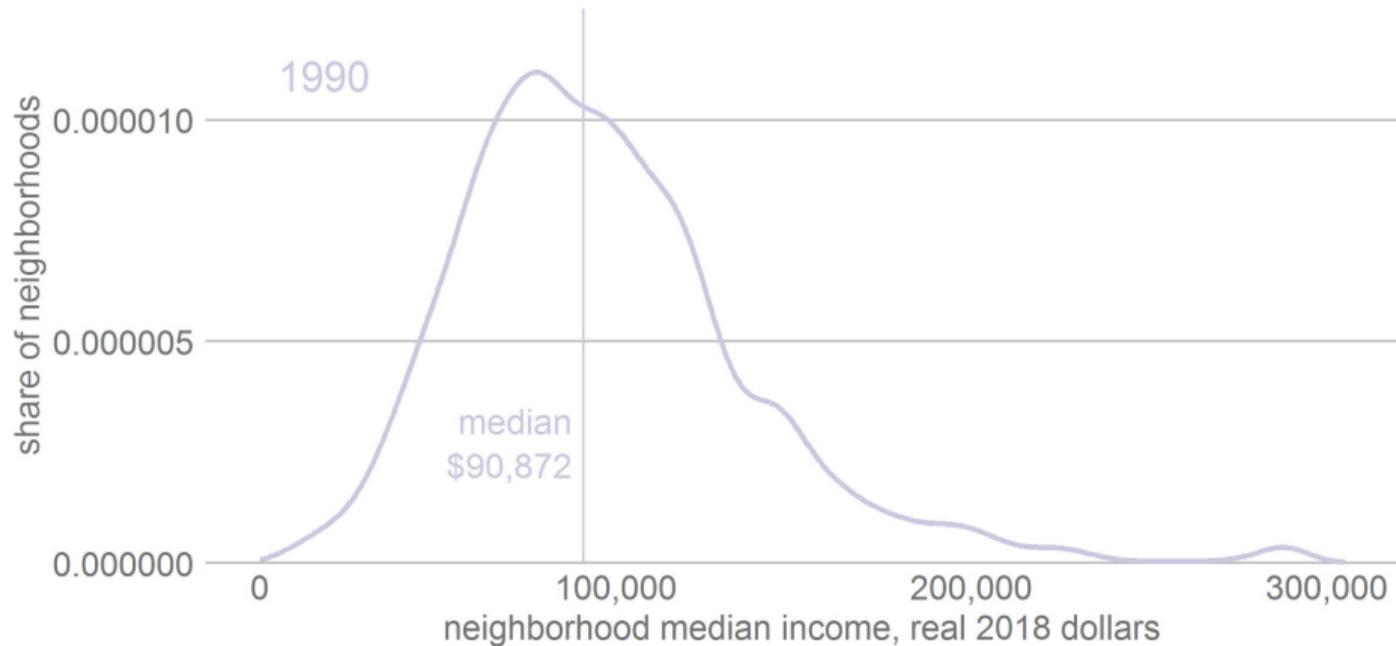


What can you learn about men's versus women's height?

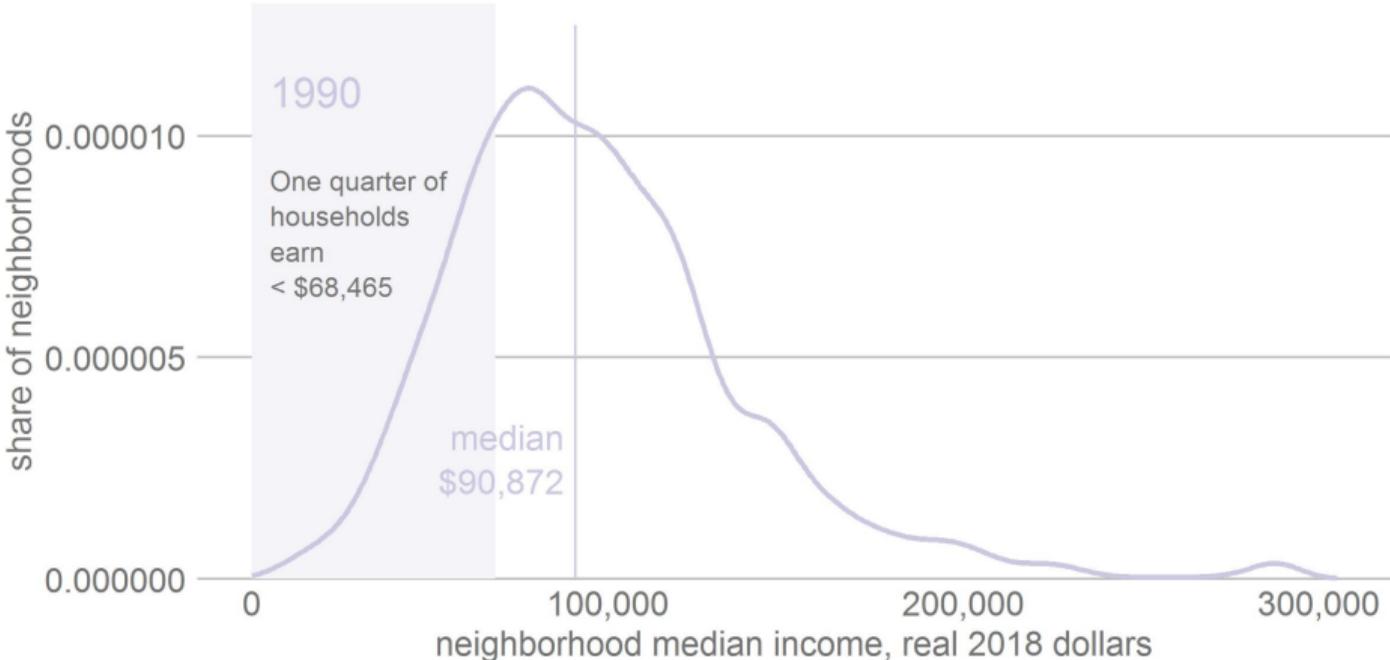
## INCOME Incomes Have Grown, But the Middle Class Has Hollowed Out



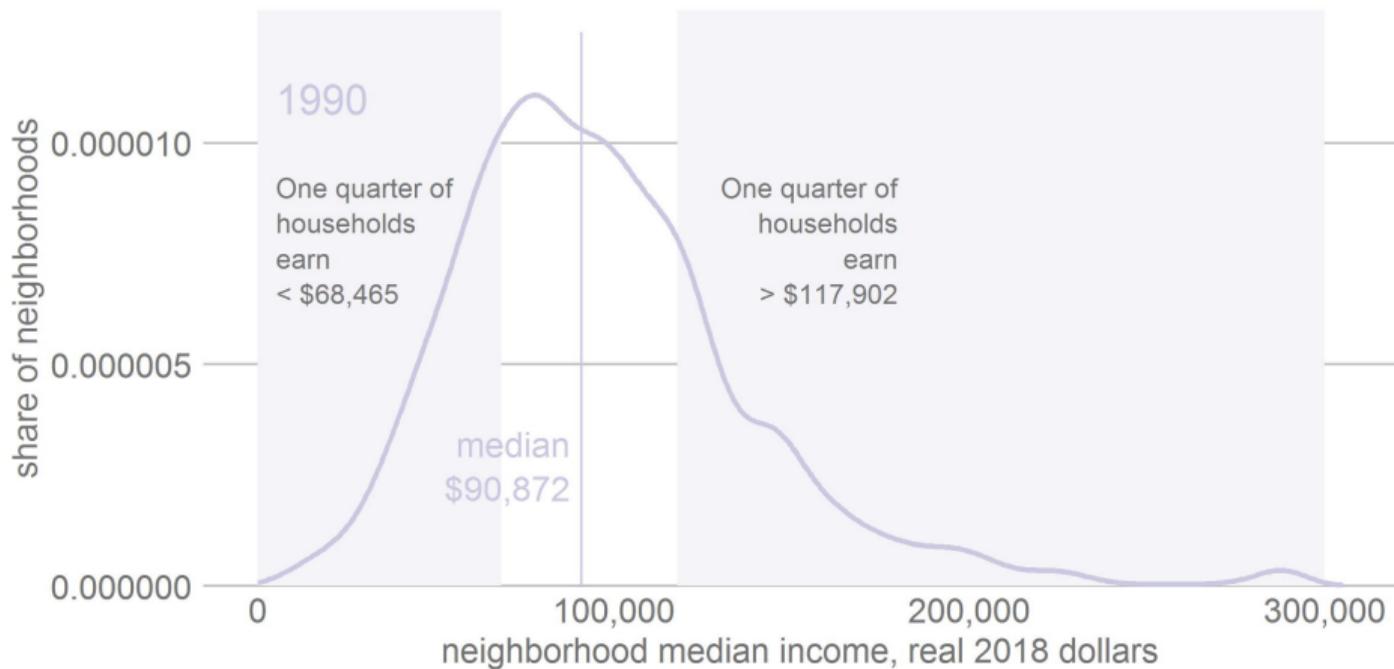
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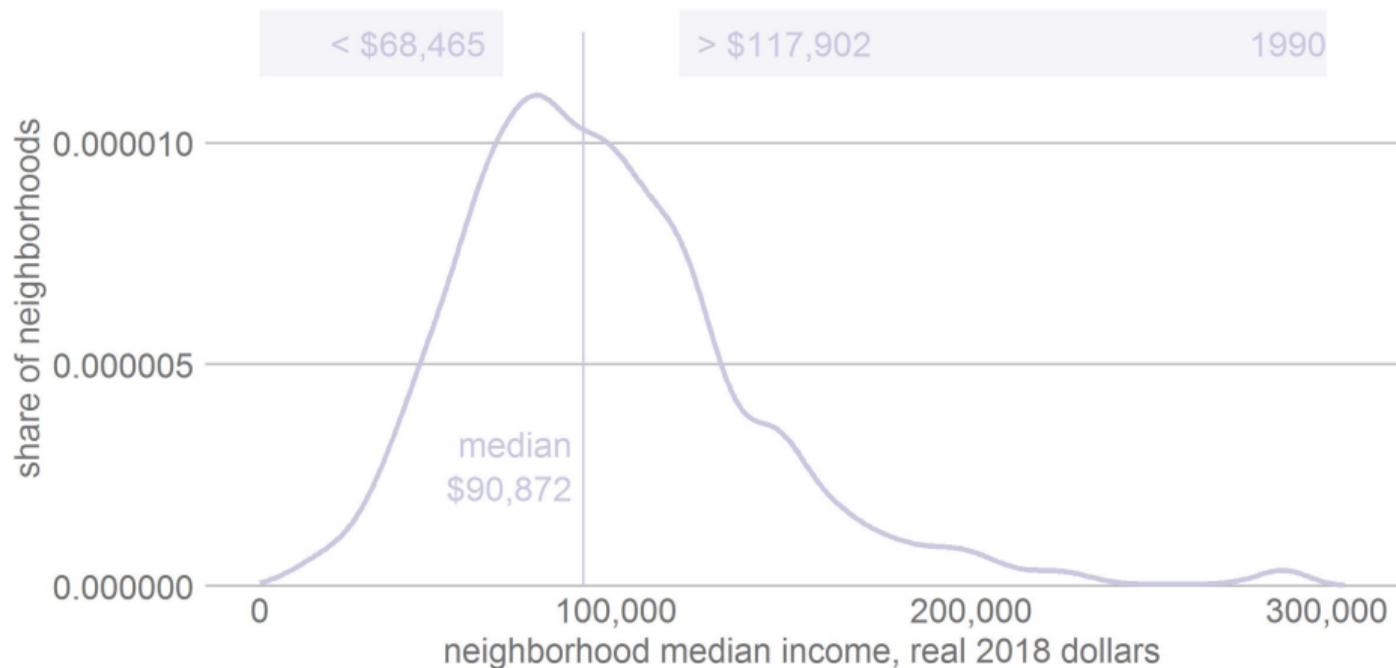
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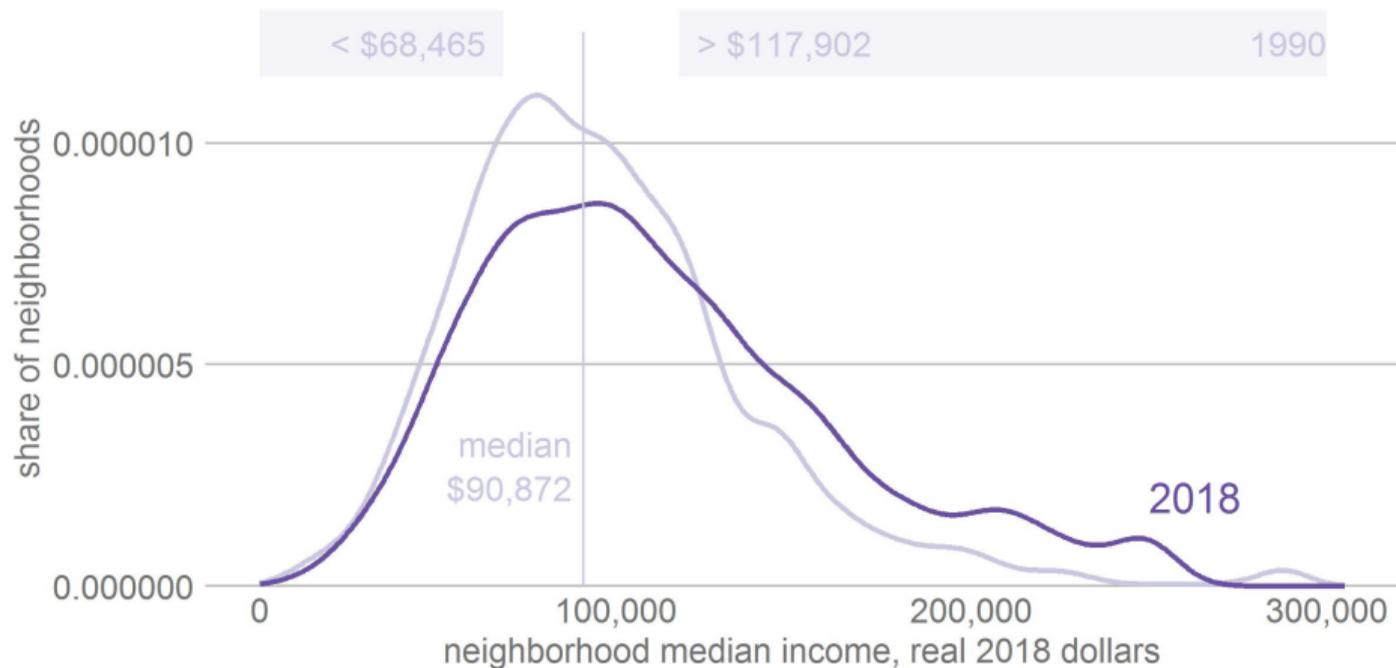
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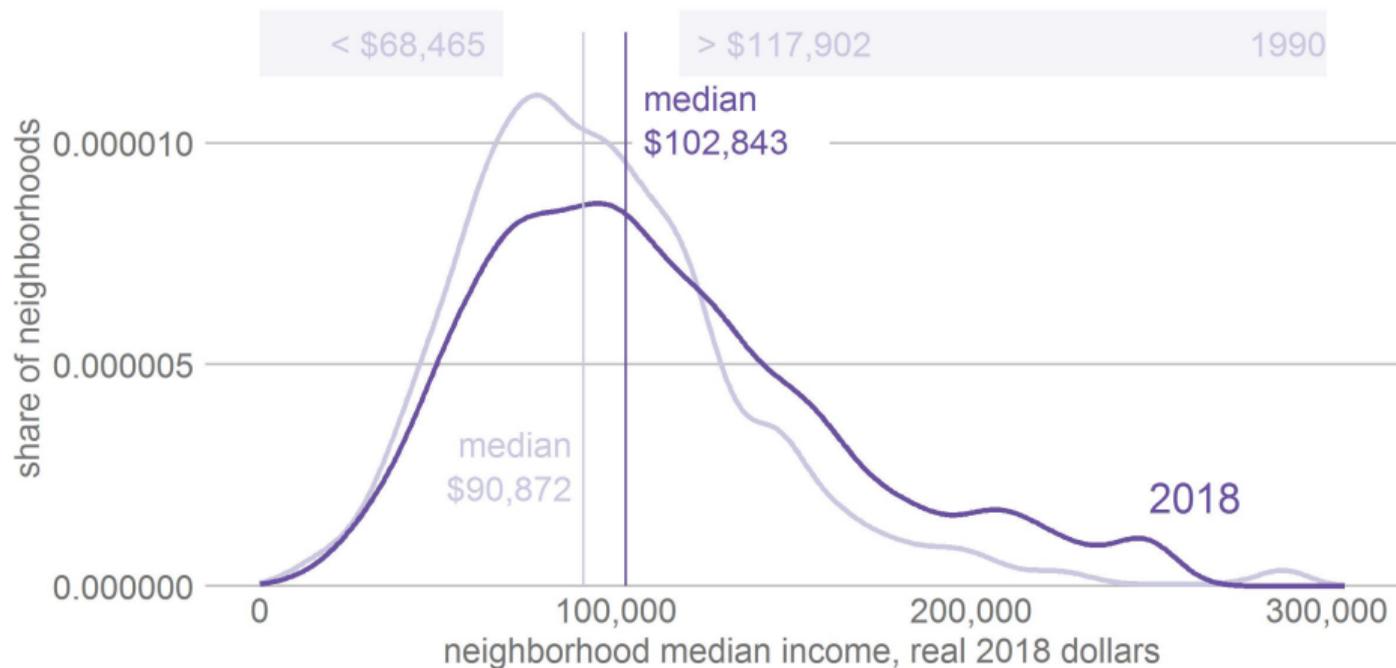
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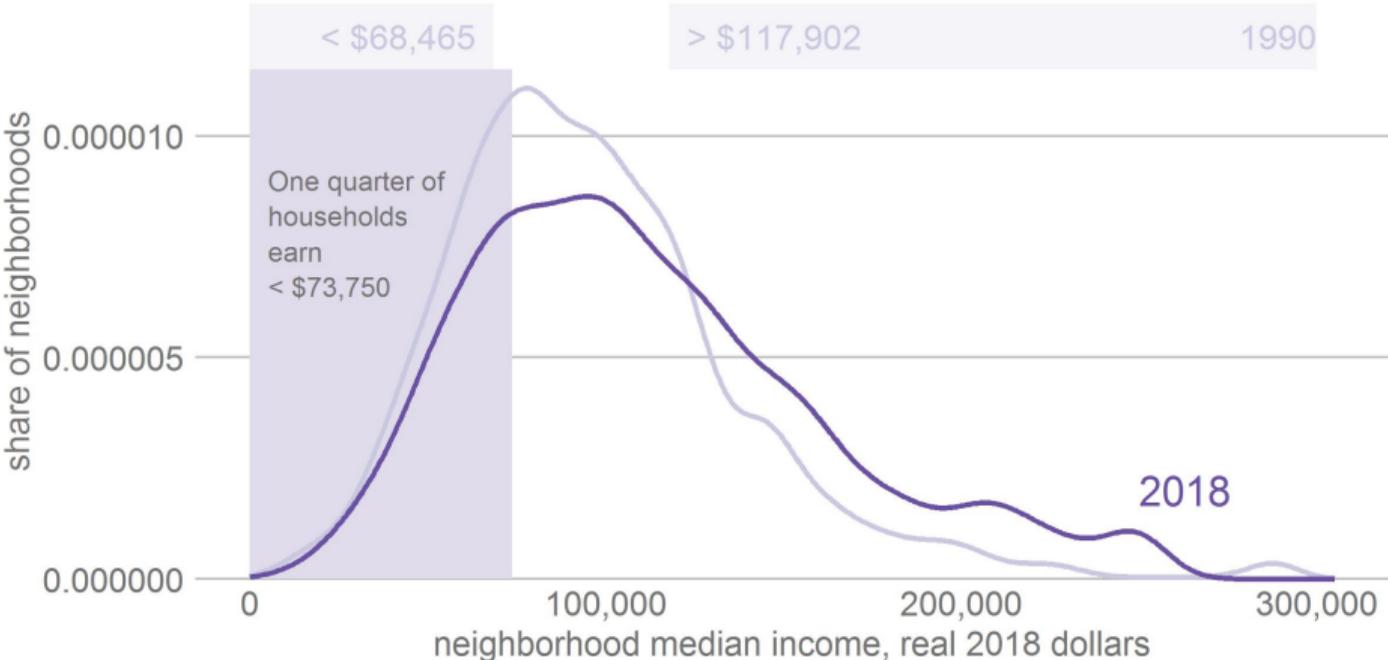
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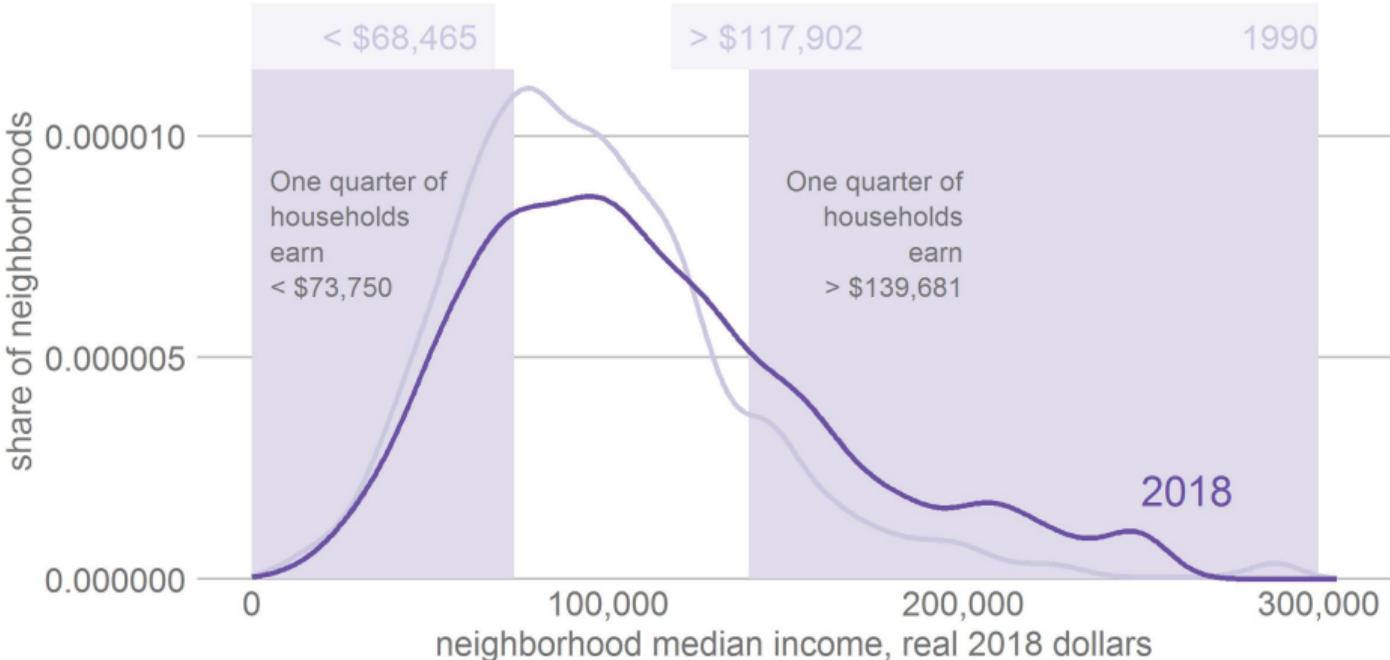
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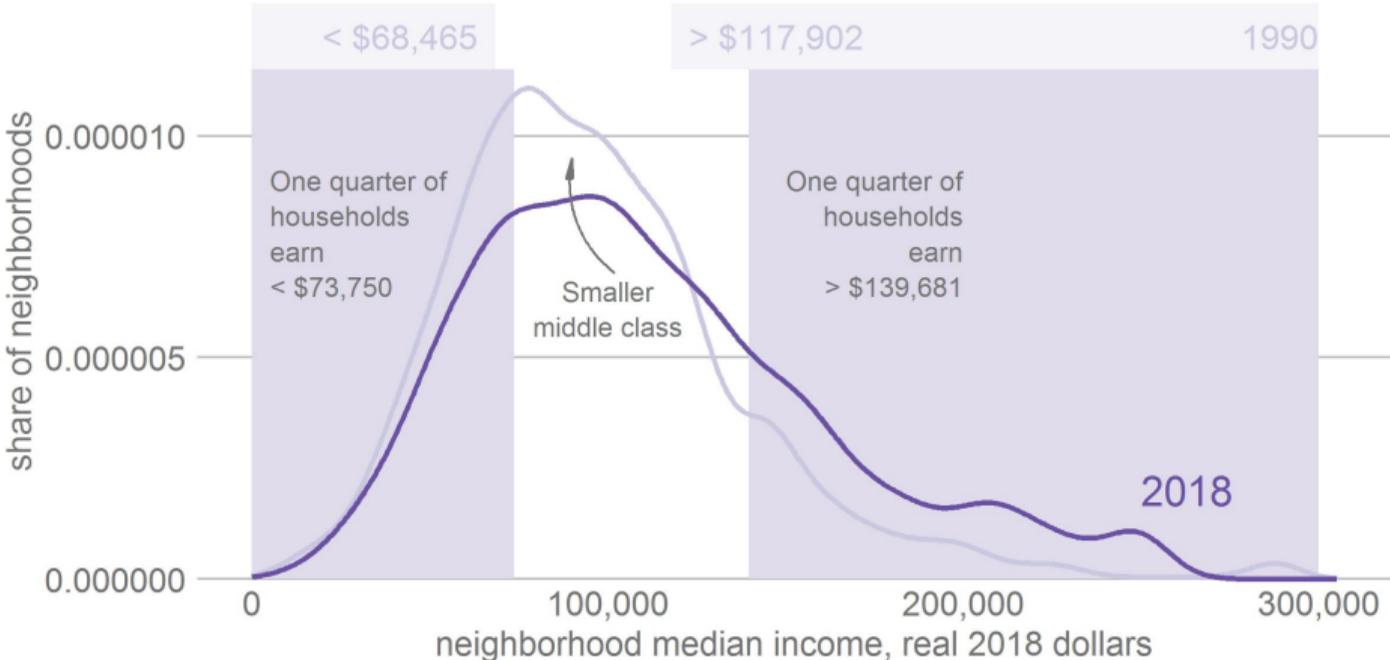
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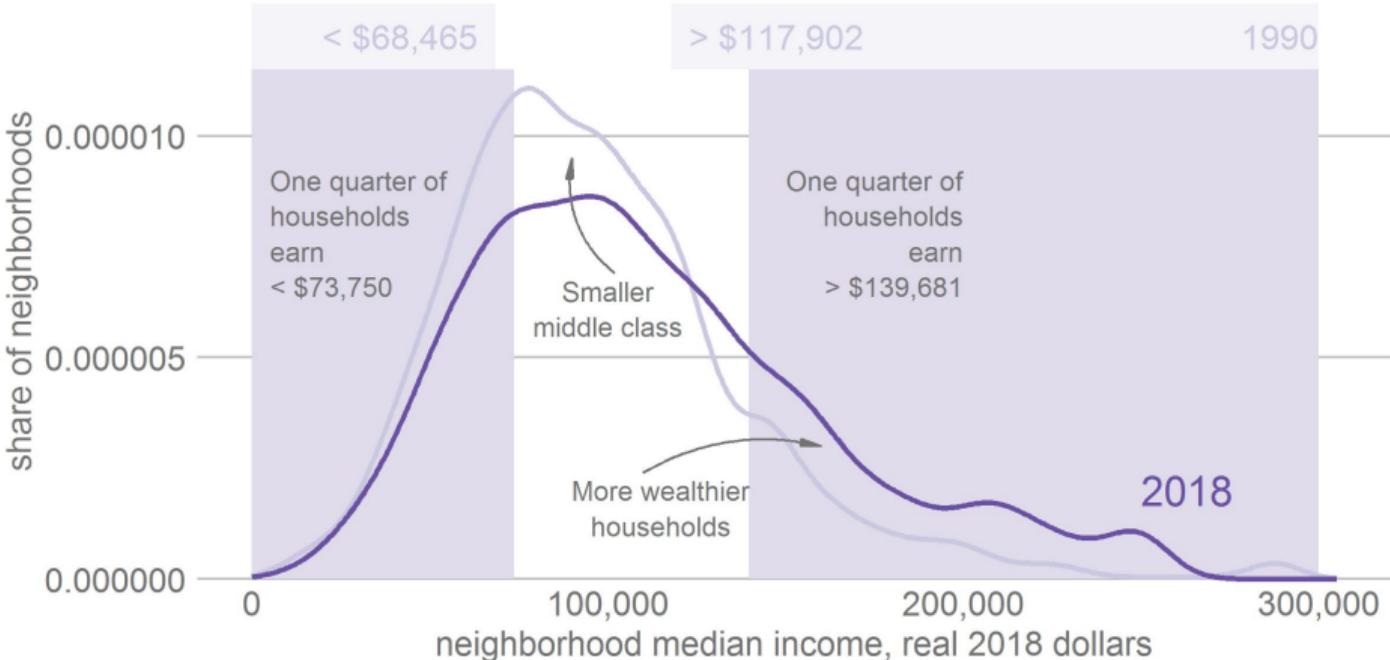
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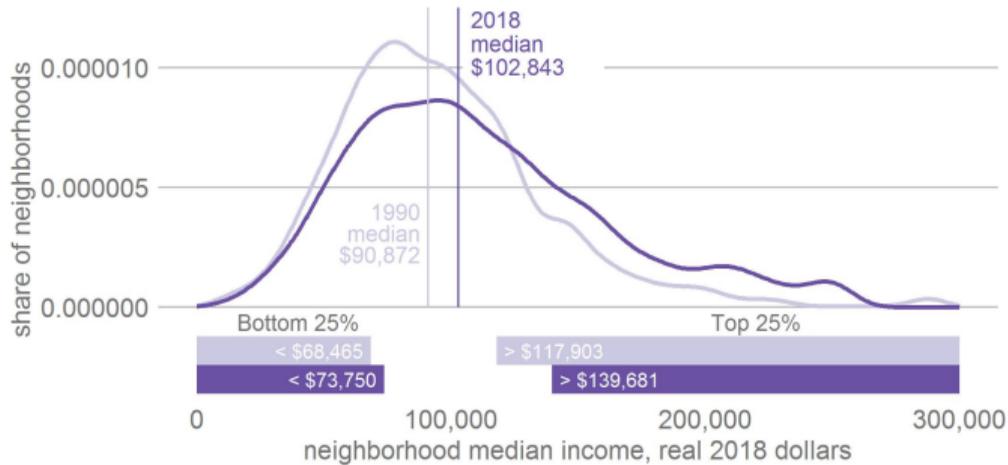
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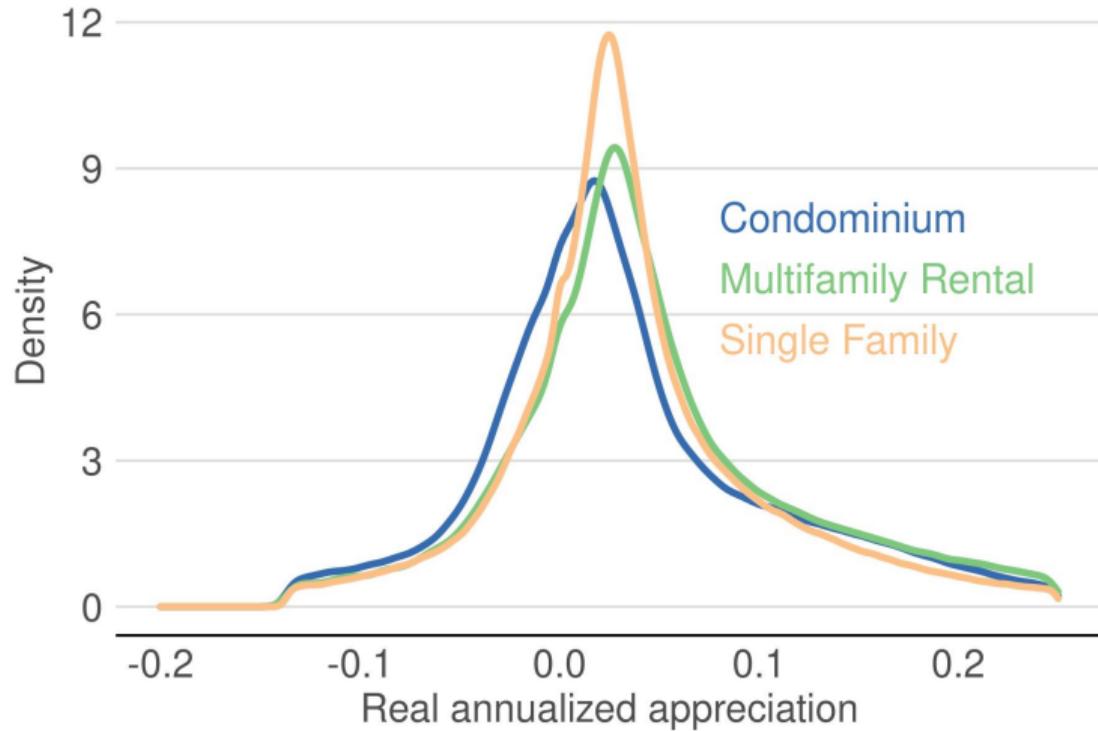


# Income Distribution in the DC Metro Area Over Time



- print version
- was never satisfied with y axis
- light purple probably too light
- goal was to show 25th and 75th percentiles
- and change therein

## Comparison of Price Appreciation at Distribution Tails



Goal: compare distribution of price appreciation by type

# R Histograms

## Next Class: Maps

- Happy Presidents Day next week
- See you week after next week
- Be ready for quiz on Tutorial 4
- Turn in fully composed chart assignment via link in assignment
- Manson, *Mapping and Society*, Chapter 7