

Lecture 4: Histograms

February 10, 2025

Course Administration

1. Policy brief proposal comments posted – alert me if you don't see them
2. Tutorials graded – more on next slide – grades up in BB
3. Reminder: Fully composed chart due class after holiday **Feb. 24**
 - 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
4. Anything lingering?

Tutorial Feedback

- You need to do majority including questions at end to pass
- For future tutorials, put questions and answers at the top or make a clear heading
- Don't make me sort through your code!
- Make code and output for entire file
- See answer key about finding average state-level populations from Tutorial 1

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 ≥ 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 5 to 8 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
- come see me about data sources

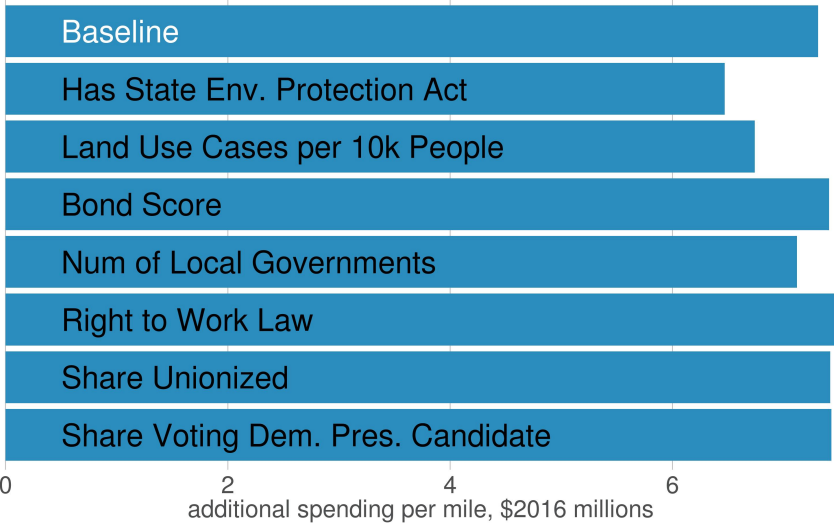
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- come see me about data sources
- expect to have problems
- download any federal data **now**
- next deadline: Lecture 5, one fully composed chart

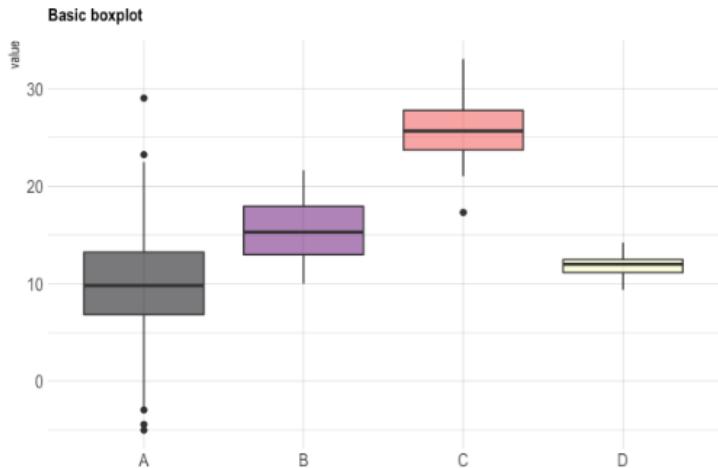
Few: Basic Ways to Convey Information Graphically

1. Bars
2. Lines
3. Boxes for distributions
4. Not for today
 - Points
 - Shapes with varying 2-D colors
 - Shapes with varying color intensity

Bars



Boxes



Source: <https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/89-box-and-scatter-plot-with-ggplot2.html>

Types of Relationships You May Want to Show, 1 of 2

Relationship	Use	Avoid
Nominal comparison	Bars, Points sparingly	
Time Series		
Ranking		
Part-to-whole		

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Part-to-whole	Bars or stacked bars	

Types of Relationships You May Want to Show, 1 of 2

Relationship	Use	Avoid
Distribution		
Single		
Multiple		
Correlation		
Geospatial		

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Geospatial	Wait for maps!	

Histograms

Histograms Show the Distribution of **One** Variable

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

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Two ways to think about distributions.

Ex.: Number of commuters by jurisdiction in DMV.

1. levels

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Two ways to think about distributions.

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?

- For when you need to communicate beyond the mean
- Or show relative prevalence

When Do You Want to Show a Histogram?

- For when you need to communicate beyond the mean
- Or show relative prevalence
- Examples
 - 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

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

Decide on
bins

Adding a Bin

Person	Income	Bin
A	4	1-5
B	11	11-15
C	12	11-15
D	3	1-5
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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

The Histogram Inventor

Karl Pearson (1857-1936) as a young man



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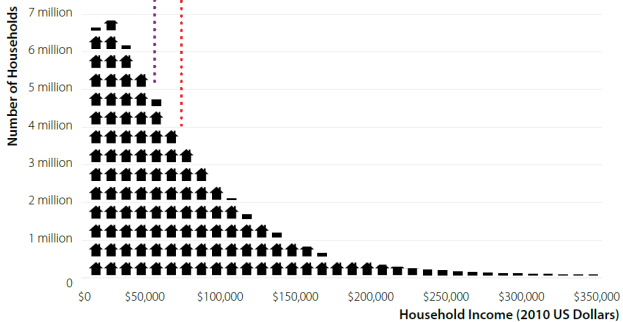
A big thinker

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

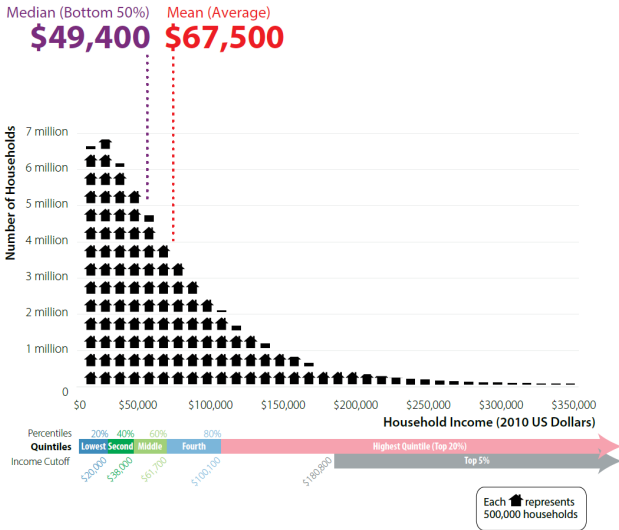
Histogram Examples

- Income distribution
- As a guide on a map
- Income distribution for DC MSA
- Condo price distribution

Mulbrandon's Income Histogram

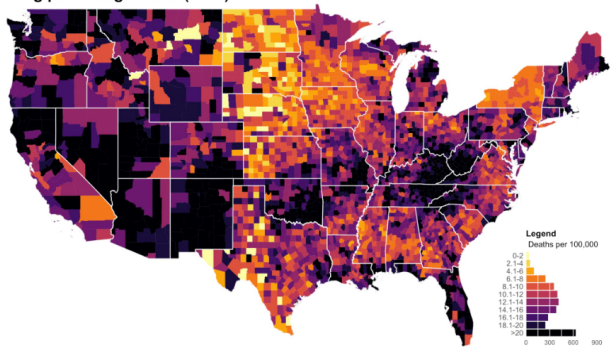


Mulbrandon's Income Histogram



As a Map Legend

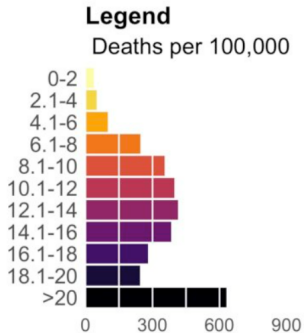
Drug poisoning deaths (2014)



Source: <https://blogs.idc.gov/ncs-data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/>

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

Legend, Now Visible

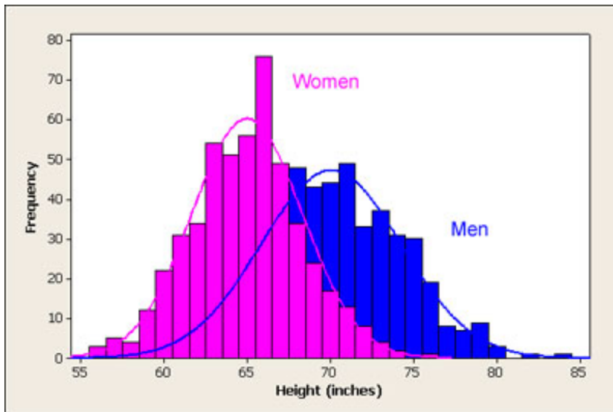


With code on how to do this! From [Matthew Kiang's website](#)

Density Curves: Smoothed Histograms

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

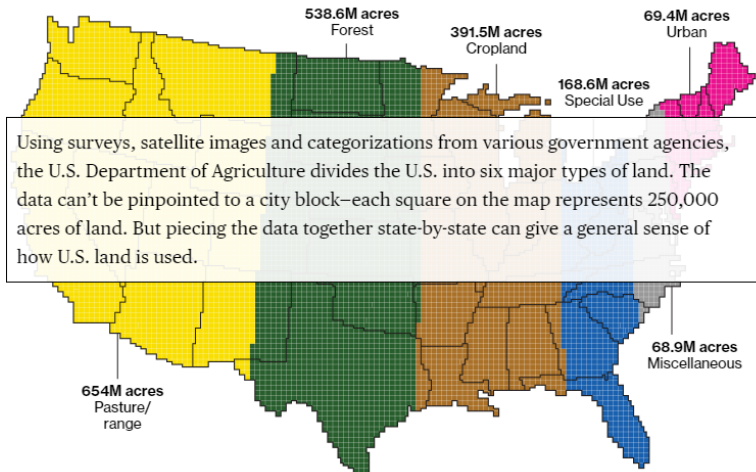
Height: Note the Curves



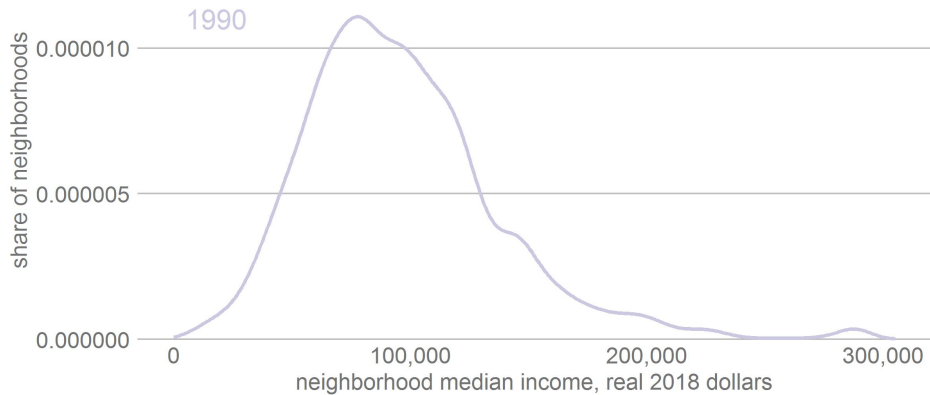
From <http://www.usablestats.com/lessons/normal>

Land By Type: Between a Histogram and a Bar

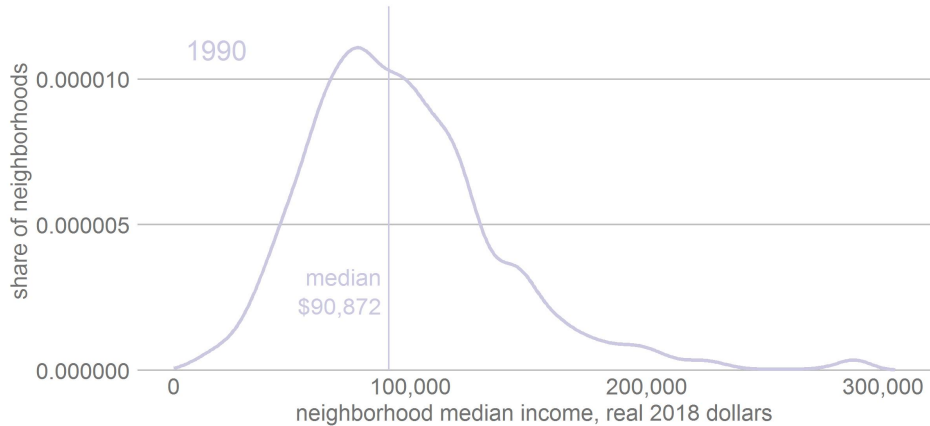
Goal here is also histogram-like.



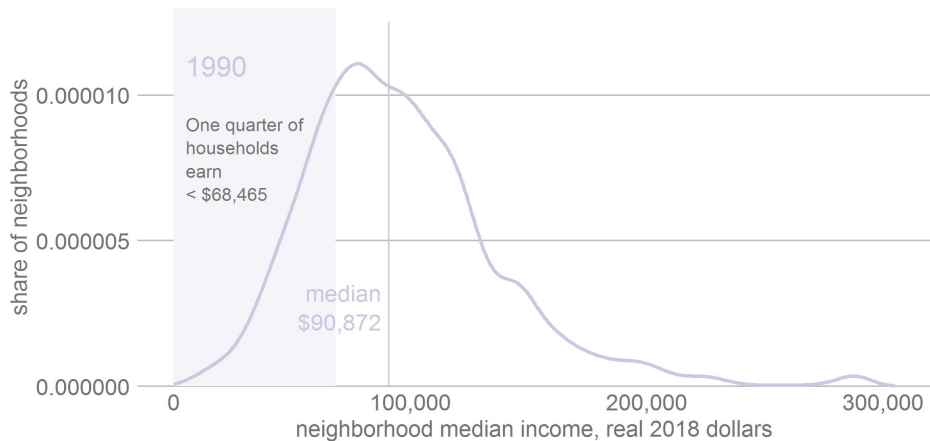
INCOME Incomes Have Grown, But the Middle Class Has Hollowed Out



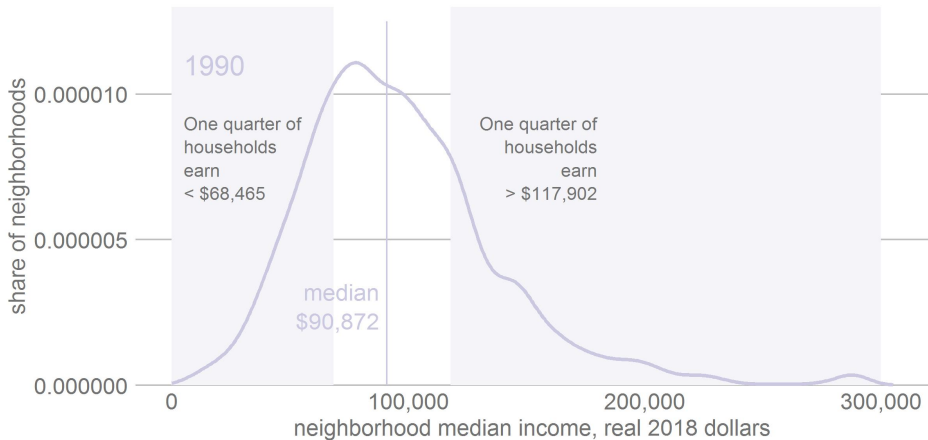
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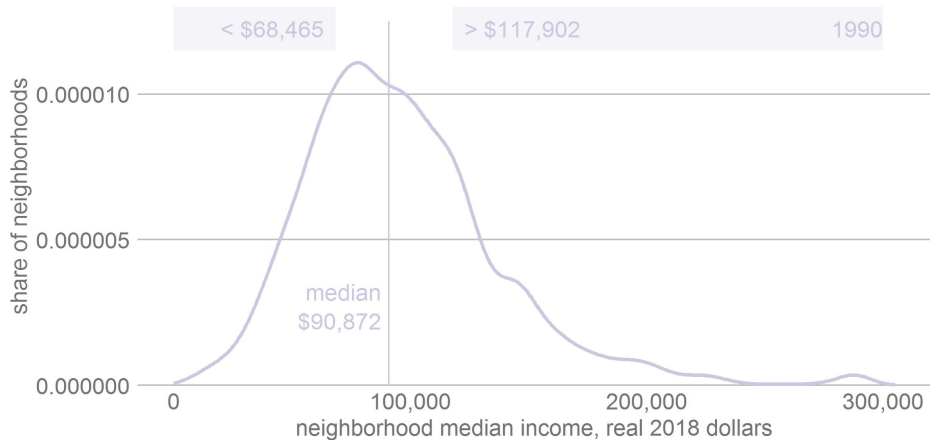
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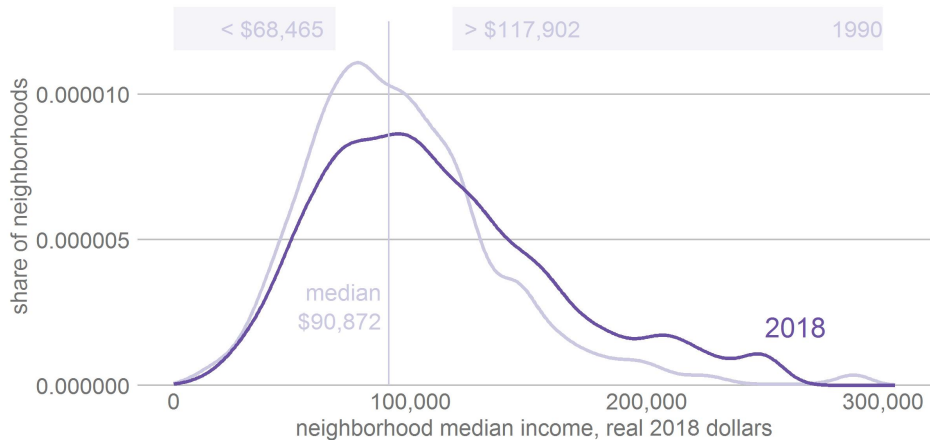
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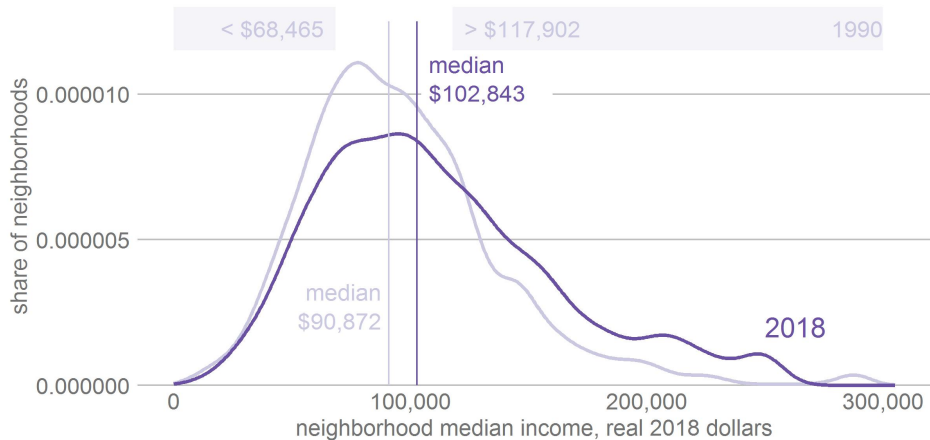
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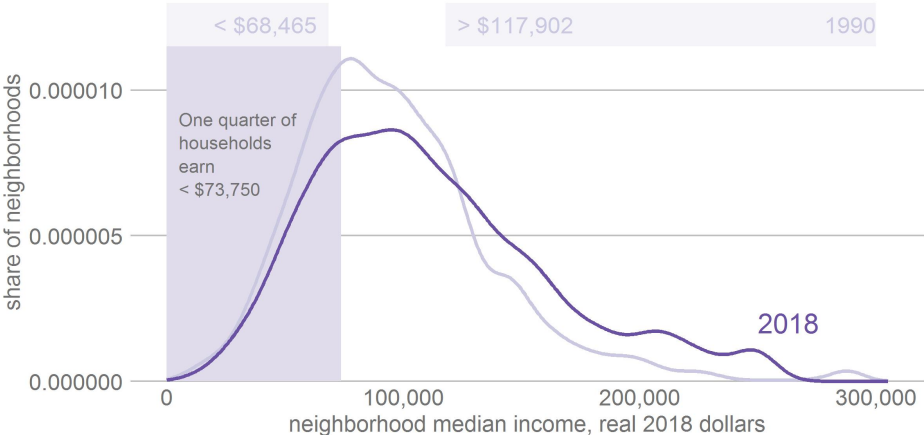
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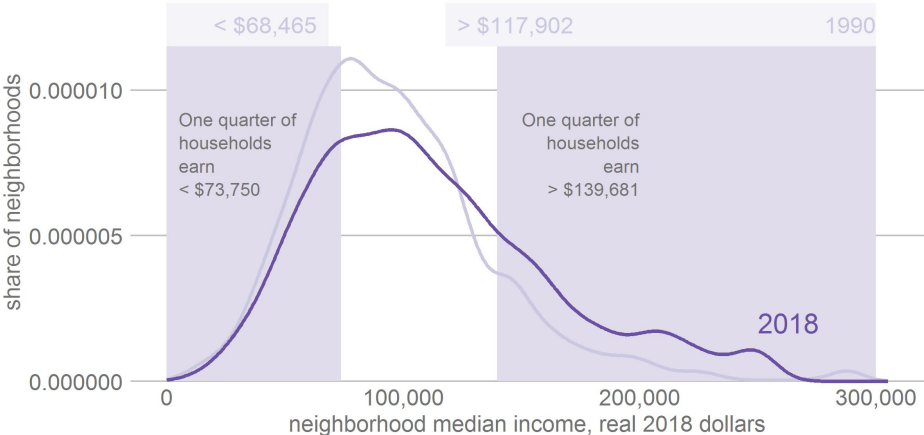
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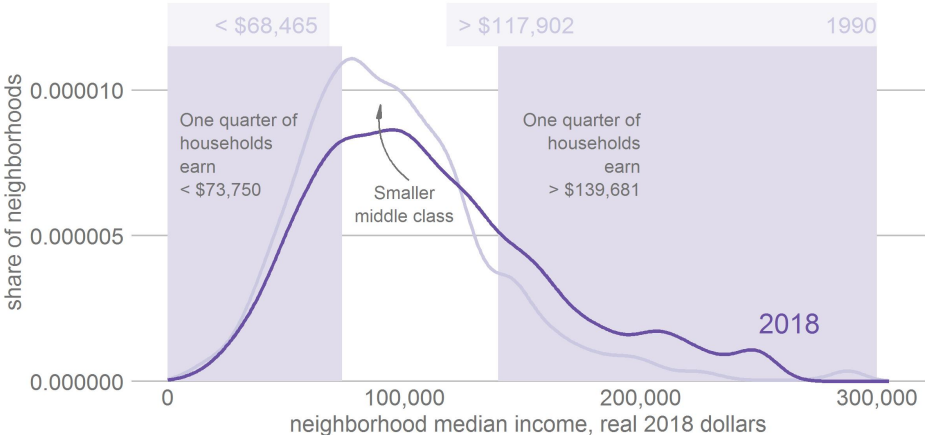
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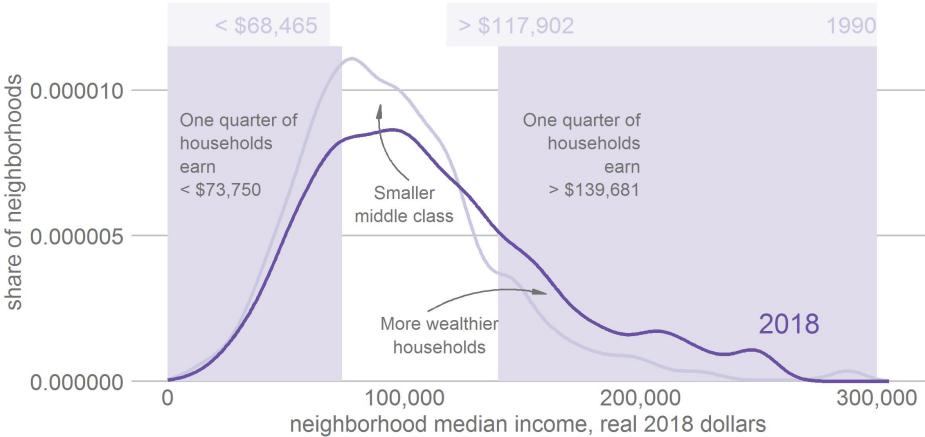
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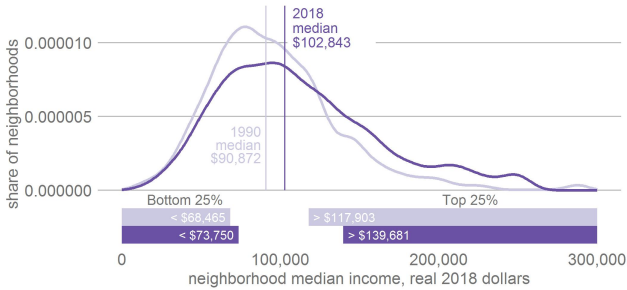
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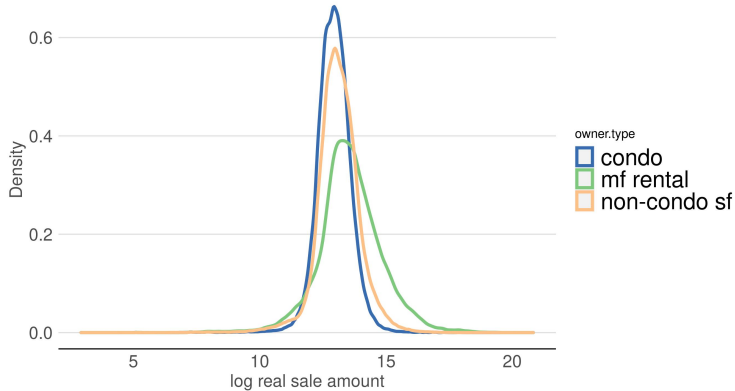


Income Distribution in the DC Metro Area Over Time



- 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 Value at the Tails of the Distribution



- want to see if low value SF homes exist
- and low value condos do not
- this graph is a first start
- but not sufficient

R Histograms

