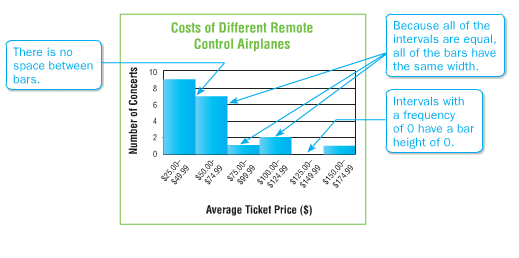
**Histograms**

*Data from a frequency table can be displayed as a histogram. A* ***histogram*** *is a type of bar graph used to display numerical data that has been organized into equal intervals. These intervals allow you to see the* ***frequency distribution*** *of the data, or how many pieces of data are in each interval.*

*Scales and Intervals: It is important to choose a scale that includes all of the numbers in the data set. The interval should organize data to make it easy to compare.*

**Example 1:** Refer to the histogram above. Describe the histogram. How many remote control airplanes cost **at least** $100? How many remote controls airplanes cost less than $75?

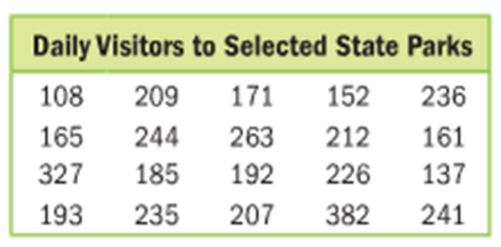
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Daily Visitors to**  **Selected State Parks** | | |
| Visitors | Tally | Frequency |
| 100-149 |  |  |
| 150-199 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

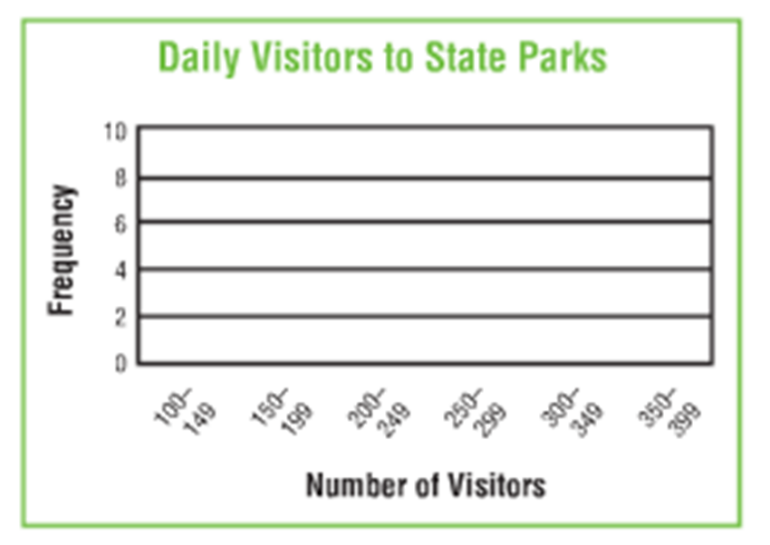
**Example 2:** The table shows the number of daily visitors to selected state parks. Draw a histogram to represent the data.

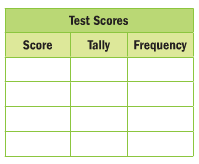
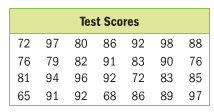
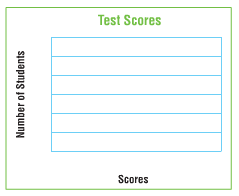
**Step 1:** Make a frequency table to organize the data. For this example, use a scale from 100 through 399 with an interval of 50.

**Step 2:** Draw and label a horizontal and vertical axis. Include a title. Show the intervals from the frequency table on the horizontal axis. Label the vertical axis to show the frequencies.

**Step 3:** For each interval, draw a bar whose height is given by the frequencies.





**Example 3:** The list shows a set of test scores. Choose intervals, make a frequency table, and construct a histogram to represent the data.

**60-69**

**70-79**

**80-89**

**90-99**