### PathStone Group



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# **Histogram Chart**



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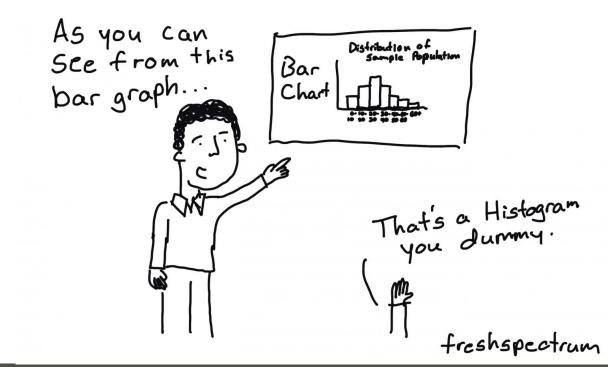
# Introduction

## What is it ?

The frequency chart and histogram are pictures of variation.

The frequency chart **displays the variation in a set of count data.** 

The data collected from the products/services variation is the "Voice of the Process."





# Introduction

### **Purpose and Benefits**

- 1. It shows if there is a need of improvement. If the average number of errors is too high, or if the pattern shows some unusual shape, there may be a need to improve the process.
- 2. Histograms may be prepared for various strata of the process. Different machines, methods, personnel, plants, or departments may be examined.
- 3. Before and after frequency charts will show the effects of changes made to the process.

### **Histogram benefits** Patterns that provide clues to certain types of problems Whether we can apply certain statistical tests Whether variability is within specification limits Whether the process is capable or not Whether there is a shift in the process





### **The Frequency Chart**







### **The Frequency Chart**



#### COLLECT THE COUNT DATA

At least 25 - 30 data should be available, preferably closer to 50 data.

Confirm that the events recorded are coming from approximately the same area of opportunity.



# Errors	Tally	Frequency
1	_HH]_HH]	13
2	1111111111111	22
3	_H11_H11_H11_H11_H11	25
4	_HH1_HH1_HH1	18
5	-H11 III	8
6		4
7	//	2
8	//	2





### **The Frequency Chart**



#### **DETERMINE RANGE OF EVENTS**

Record the smallest number to the highest number. Develop a tally sheet to record the number of times each value appears.



# Errors	Tally	Frequency
1	_HH1_HH1 111	13
2	1411,1411,1411,111	22
3	HHIJHIJHILHHI	25
4	H11_H11_H11	18
5	-411 111	8
6	////	4
7	11	2
8	11	2



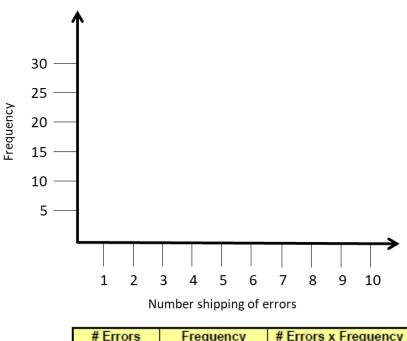
## **The Frequency Chart**



#### DRAW HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL AXIS

Label the horizontal axis with the values, for example, the number of errors, and draw the vertical axis with a convenient scale to display the frequencies.

#### **FREQUENCY CHART: Daily shipping errors**



# Errors	Frequency	# Errors x Frequency	
1	13	1 x 13 = 13	
2	22	2 x 22 = 44	
3	25	3 x 25 = 75	
4	18	4 x 18 = 72	
5	8	5 x 8 = 40	
6	4	6 x 4 = 24	
7	2	7 x 2 = 14	
8	2	8 x 2 = 16	
Totals	94	298	
Average = 298/94 = 3.2 errors/day			



## **The Frequency Chart**

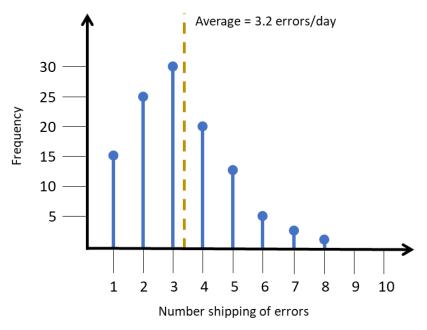


#### DRAW FREQUENCY LINES

For each value, **draw a vertical line** from the horizontal axis to the frequency value.

Calculate the average number of events.

#### **FREQUENCY CHART: Daily shipping errors**



# Errors	Frequency	# Errors x Frequency	
1	13	1 x 13 = 13	
2	22	2 x 22 = 44	
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# **The Histogram**

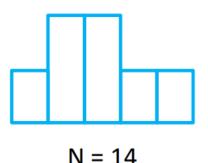
The histogram helps us to **display the variation** in a set of measurement data.

Histograms are mainly used to **explore data as well as to present the data** in an **easy** and **understandable** manner. We often use them as the first step to determine the underlying probability distribution of a data set or a sample.

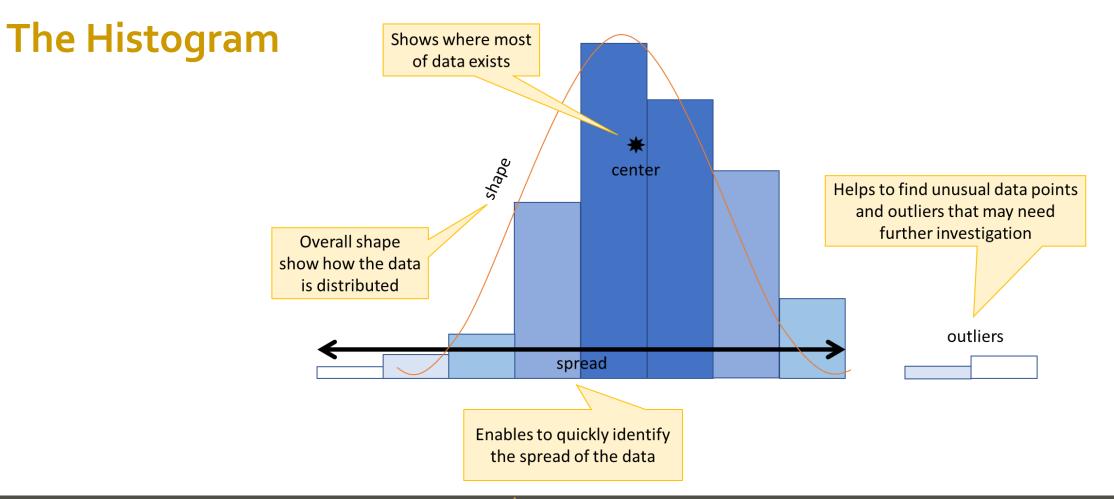
They allow to assess visually the shape of the distribution, the central tendency, the amount of variation in the data, as well as gaps, outliers, or unusual data points.



N = 40







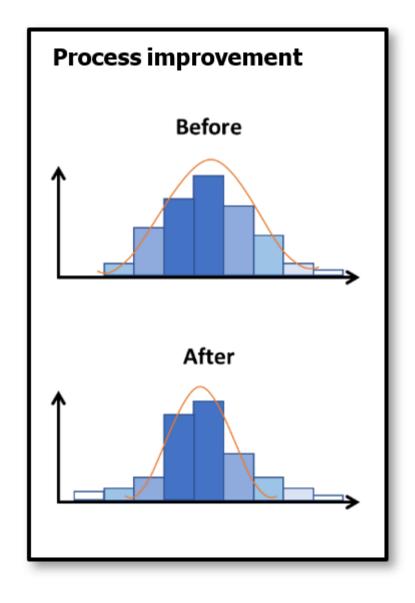


# **The Histogram**

The histogram's construction is complicated, because of two important issues that relate to getting the best picture of the data:

- a) Applying the "right" number of cells to the data, and
- b) Ensuring that the data falls into the cells "appropriately."

Is recommended the use of template to save time and get the more relevant plot of the data.

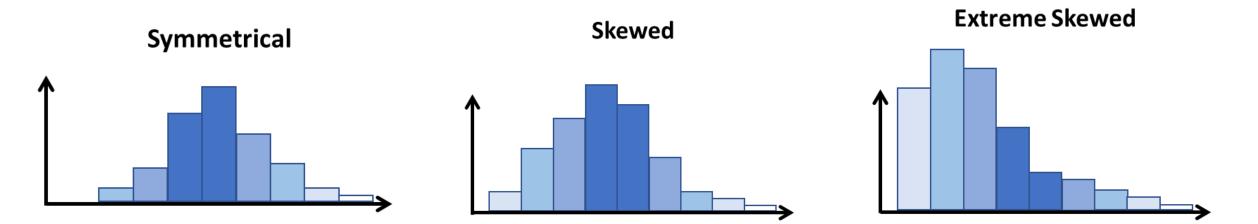




Shapes that "appear in nature," depending on the type of process that is at work.

# The Histogram

**Shapes for clues** 



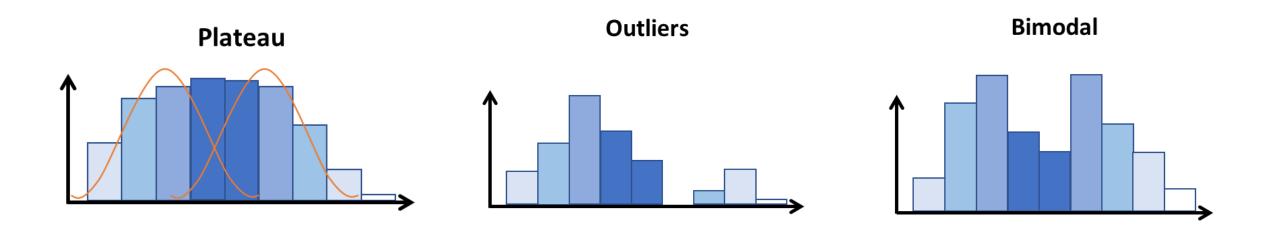




Shapes that show indication of something odd in either the data or the process.

## The Histogram

**Shapes for clues** 





### **Defective Bricks**

HUB

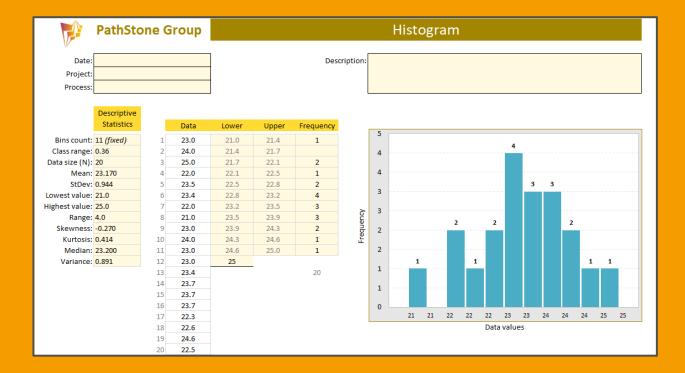
LEARNING





### **Histogram Template**

TOOLBOX Histogram Template





# Takeaways

- Histograms are frequently used in Capability Studies.
- The graphs are a good visual tool to show the Before and After a process improvement
- Histograms are particularly friendly for the **service** (non-manufacturing) operations.
- There is no need to learn how to construct the ranges, blocks and graph, use a template to save time.
- The Histograms provide also valuable statistics that help us understand the process.





# ThankYou





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# Histogram Chart

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Reference: Focused Excellence by Edgar Anaya © 2022 A Practical Tool Book for Business Competitiveness and Lean Transformation