

# Data Visualization

FOUNDATIONS (2)

Tea Tušar, Data Science and Scientific Computing

## The three principles of good visualization design

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## Good visualization design is

1. Trustworthy

2. Accessible

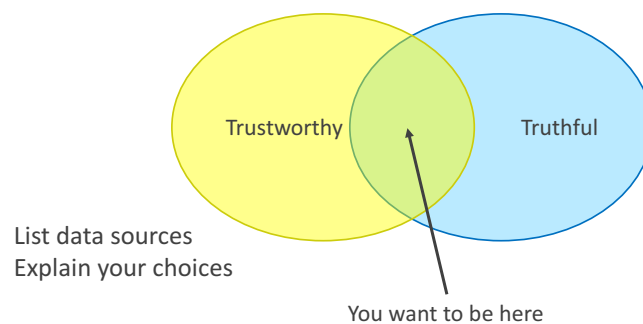
3. Elegant

A. Kirk. *Data Visualization*, SAGE Publications, 2016.

3

## Trustworthiness

Trust  $\neq$  truth



4

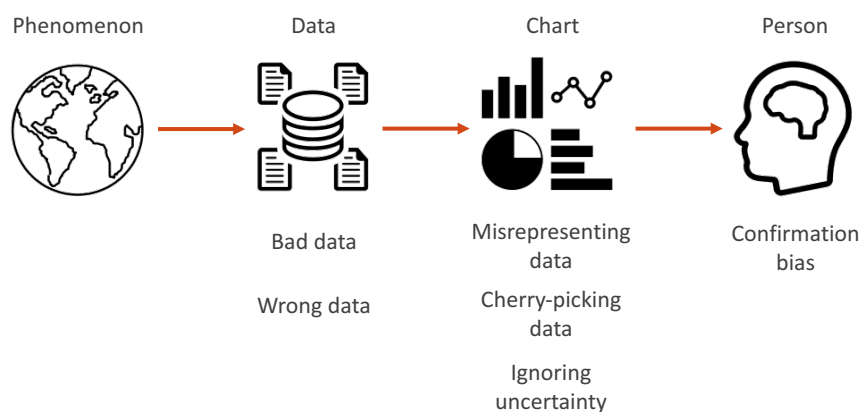
## Trustworthiness

Lying with visualization is easy

*Intentionally and unintentionally*

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## How charts lie?



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## Bad data

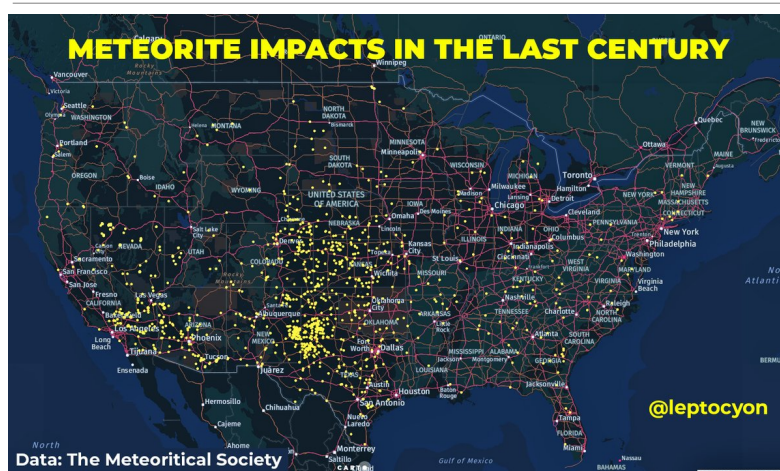
Garbage in, garbage out

- Unrepresentative data
  - Polls on unrepresentative populations
  - Measurements on unrepresentative samples
  - Too much missing data
- Biased data
  - Question framing in polls
  - Choice of measures

This is a problem when it is not made clear and the data is used for analyses that are suitable for more 'regular' data

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## Unrepresentative data



[https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/9pkka4/all\\_recorded\\_meteorite\\_impacts\\_in\\_the\\_us\\_from](https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/9pkka4/all_recorded_meteorite_impacts_in_the_us_from)

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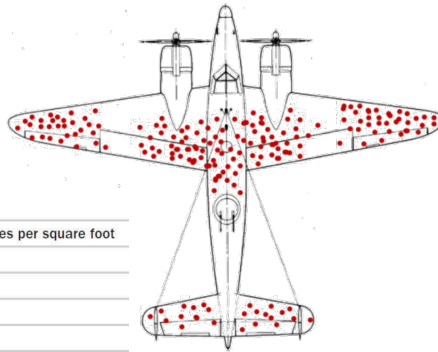


## Unrepresentative data

### Abraham Wald and the Missing Bullet Holes

Armour planes so that they don't get shot by enemy fighters. Armour is heavy, so use it only where is really needed.

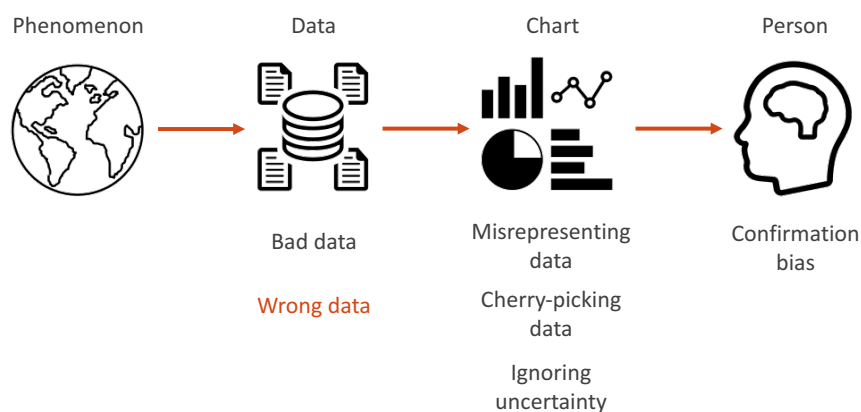
Section of plane	Bullet holes per square foot
Engine	1.11
Fuselage	1.73
Fuel system	1.55
Rest of the plane	1.8



<https://medium.com/@penguinpress/an-excerpt-from-how-not-to-be-wrong-by-jordan-ellenberg-664e708cfc3d>

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## How charts lie?



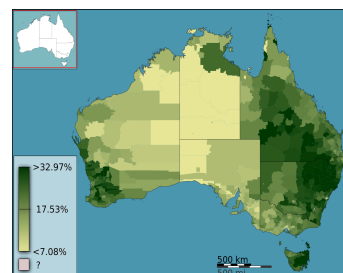
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## Wrong data

### Comparisons using

- Non-comparable data
- Absolute instead of cumulative data (and vice versa)
- Absolute instead of relative data (in charts and choropleth maps)

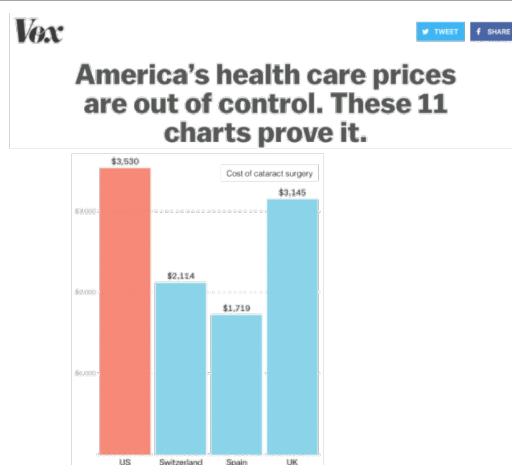
The fraction of Australians  
that identified as Anglican  
at the 2011 census



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choropleth\\_map](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Choropleth_map)

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## Non-comparable data used in comparisons



### Two issues

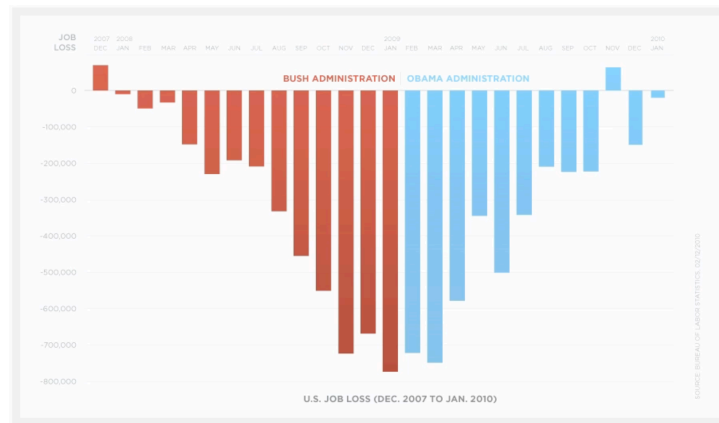
- Prices not adjusted for purchasing power
- Different sources of data

The data source specifically warns against using this data for comparison

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\\_8&t=504s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s)

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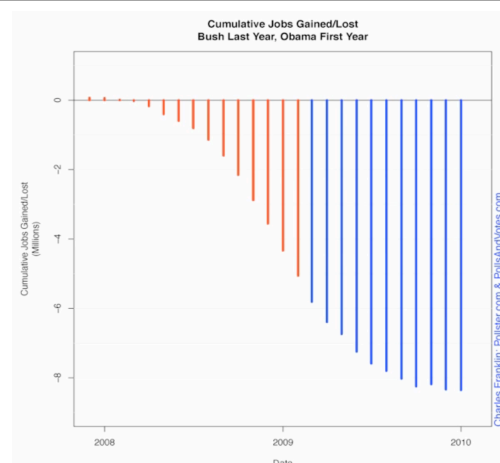
## Absolute instead of cumulative data



<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/data-literacy-and-data-visualization/id693097601>

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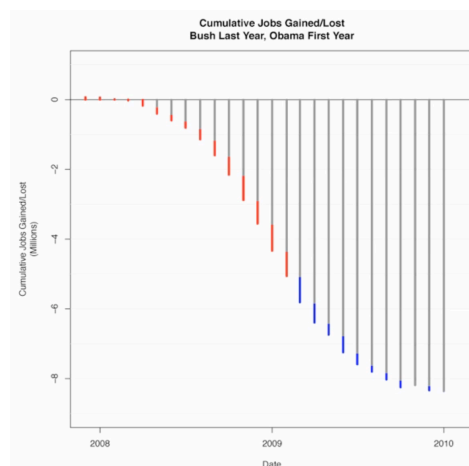
## Absolute instead of cumulative data



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## Absolute instead of cumulative data



<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/data-literacy-and-data-visualization/id693097601>

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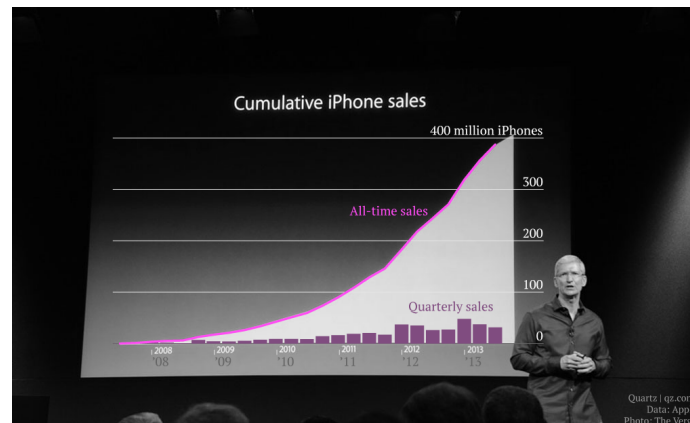
## Cumulative instead of absolute data



<https://qz.com/122921/the-chart-tim-cook-doesnt-want-you-to-see/>

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## Cumulative instead of absolute data



<https://qz.com/122921/the-chart-tim-cook-doesnt-want-you-to-see/>

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## Absolute data in comparisons

### Most dangerous cities Total murders in 2014



<https://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/06/150619-data-points-five-ways-to-lie-with-charts/>

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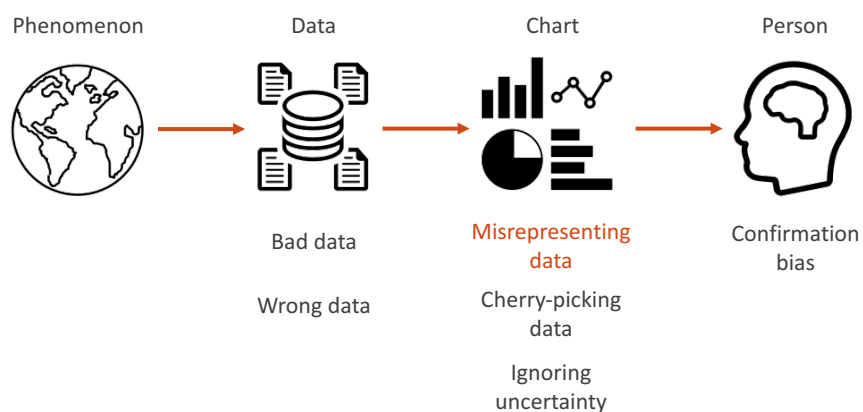
## Absolute data in choropleth maps



<https://xkcd.com/1138/>

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## How charts lie?



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# Misrepresenting data

## Ignoring conventions

- Placement of dependent and independent variables
- Inverted y axis
- Unequal intervals
- Pie charts that do not add up to 100%

### Abusing scales

- Bar charts with truncated axis
- Aspect ratio bias
- Dual axes
- Improper scaling of areas (and pictograms)

## Unnecessary 3-D

## Improper categorization

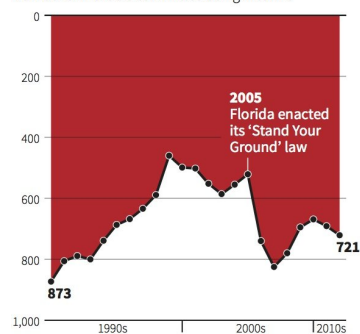
## Oversimplifying

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## Inverted y axis

## Gun deaths in Florida

Number of murders committed using firearms

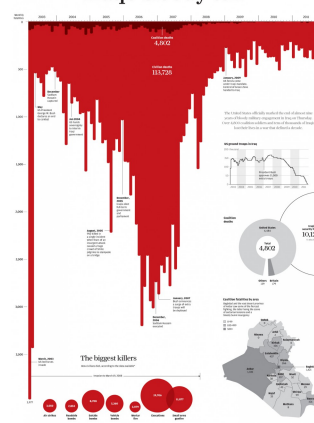


Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

C. Chan 16/02/2014



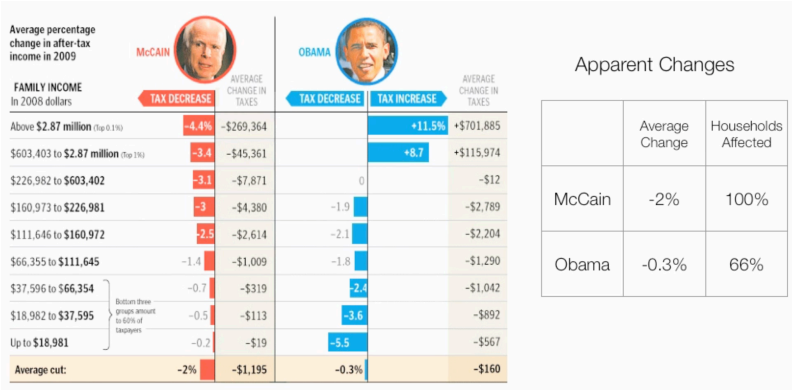
## Iraq's bloody toll



<http://www.businessinsider.com/gun-deaths-in-florida-increased-with-stand-your-ground-2014-2>  
<http://www.scmp.com/infographics/article/1284683/irags-bloody-toll>

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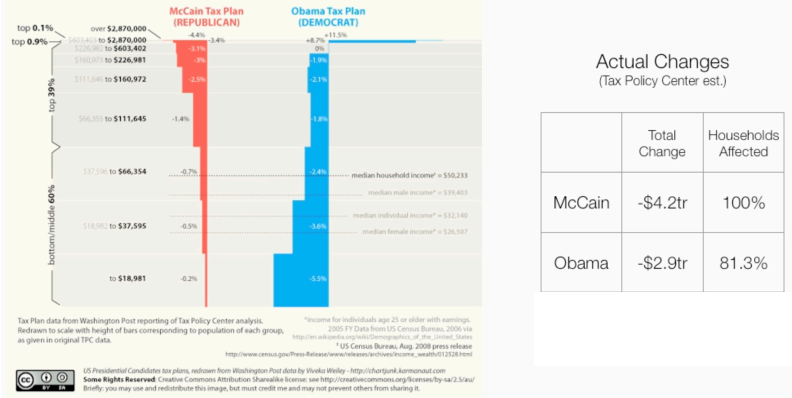
# Unequal intervals



<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/data-literacy-and-data-visualization/id693097601>

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# Unequal intervals



<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/data-literacy-and-data-visualization/id693097601>

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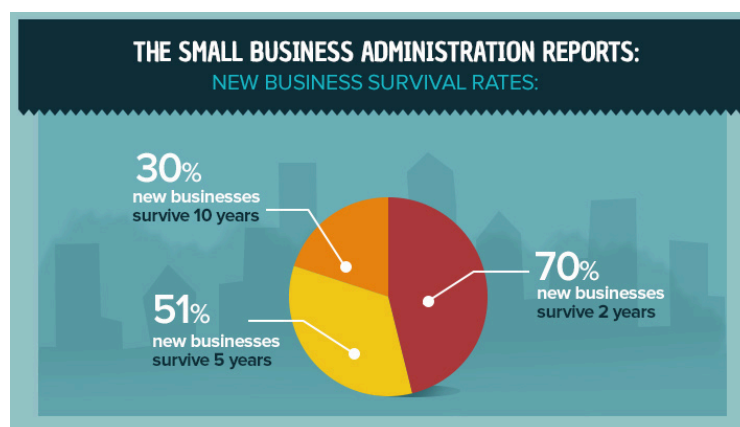
## Unequal intervals



<https://www.mediamatters.org/blog/2010/06/28/updated-worst-chart-ive-seen-all-day/166862>

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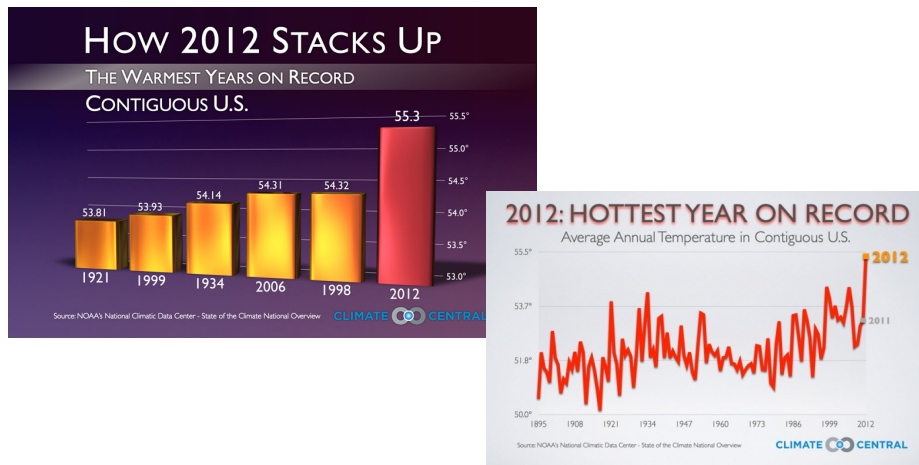
## Over 100% pie chart



<https://www.shinobicontrols.com/blog/6-common-mistakes-with-data-visualization>

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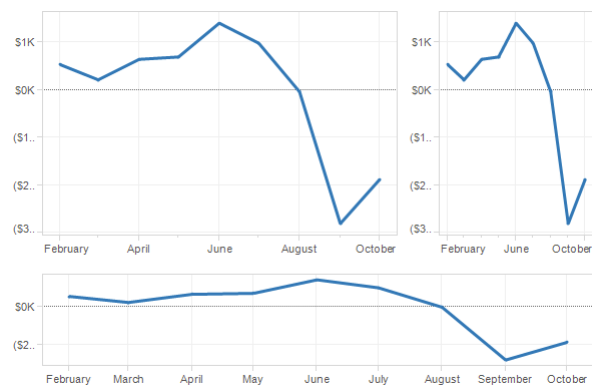
## Bar chart with truncated axis



<http://www.climatecentral.org/news/noaa-2012-was-warmest-and-second-most-extreme-year-on-record-15436-second-most-extreme-year-on-record-15436>

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## Aspect ratio bias

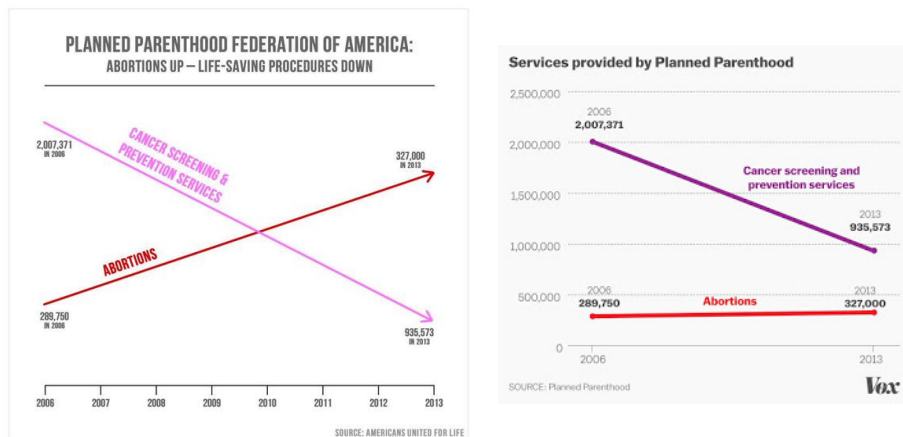


Banking to 45 Degrees

<https://eagereyes.org/basics/banking-45-degrees>

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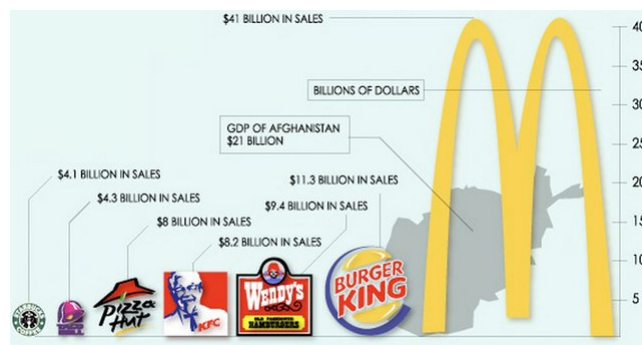
## Dual axes



<http://www.thefunctionalart.com/2015/10/if-you-see-bullshit-say-bullshit.html>

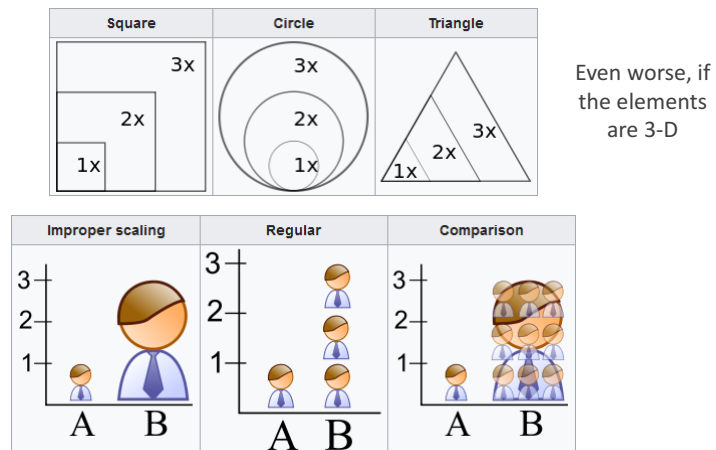
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## Improper scaling of areas (and pictograms)



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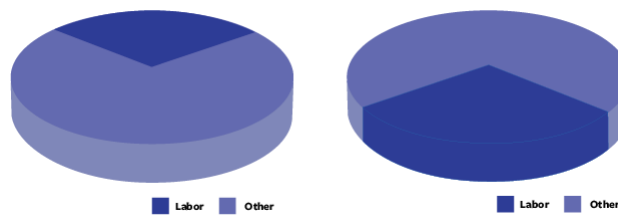
## Improper scaling of areas (and pictograms)



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misleading\\_graph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misleading_graph)

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## Unnecessary 3-D



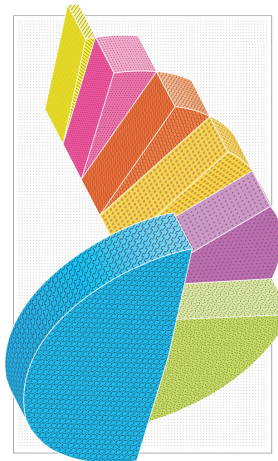
<http://nautil.us/issue/19/illusions/five-ways-to-lie-with-charts>

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## Unnecessary 3-D

### ANATOMY OF A WINNING TED TALK

- 1%**  
**Exaggerated Visual Aids**  
We're not sure who puts the D in TED—most of the best presentations have used PowerPoint slides (sorry, Steve Jobs), dictionary-quality drawings (Jeffrey, Simon Sinek?), or no props at all.
- 5%**  
**Opening Joke**  
Remember the one about the shoe salesman who went to Africa in the 1950s? That's how Benjamin Zander opened his talk—which turned out to be about classical music.
- 5%**  
**Spontaneous Moment**  
Don't overprepare. Tase the guy in the front row ("You could light up a village with this guy's eyes"). Comment the stagehand who handles the human brain you brought.
- 5%**  
**Statement of Other Certainty**  
People come for answers—give 'em what they want, as Shantel Acker did. "To lighting your brain, we can reverse the formula for happiness and success."
- 12%**  
**Slippery Holism**  
The TED equivalent of "I have a dream." Example: "People don't buy what you do; they buy why you do it." Repeat 7x.
- 23%**  
**Personal Failure**  
Be modest. We want to know about that remote breakdown. Or at least the time you didn't fit in at summer camp.
- 49%**  
**Contrarian Thesis**  
Wait a sec—this should be playing more videogames? The more choices we have, the worse of us are? TED is where conventional wisdom goes to die.

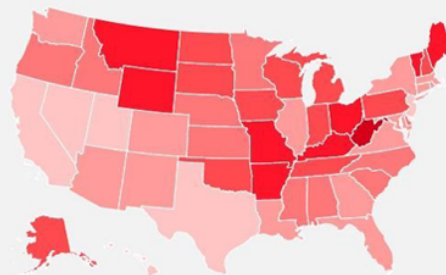


<https://www.wired.com/2013/04/tedtalk/>

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## Improper categorization

### Percentage of US women who smoke while pregnant



Prevalence of maternal smoking at any time during pregnancy, by state: United States, 2016.



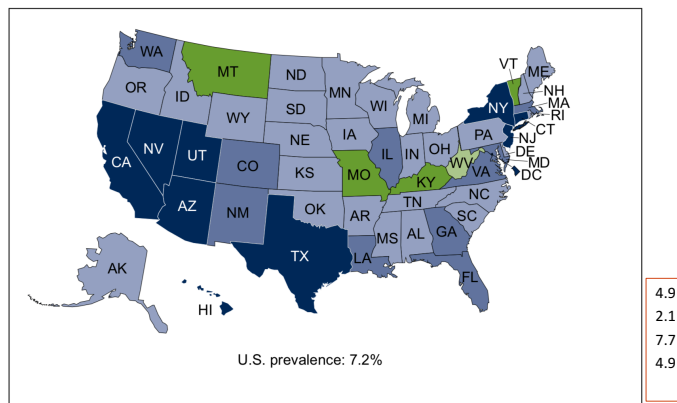
Source: NCHS National Vital Statistics System, Natality.

[https://meredith.images.worldnow.com/images/16207225\\_G.png?auto=webp&disable=upscale&width=800](https://meredith.images.worldnow.com/images/16207225_G.png?auto=webp&disable=upscale&width=800)

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## Improper categorization

Figure 1. Prevalence of maternal smoking at any time during pregnancy, by state:  
United States, 2016

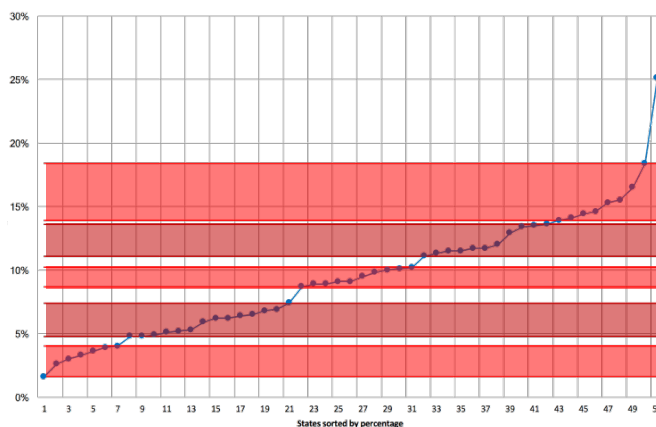


NOTE: Access data table for Figure 1 at: [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305\\_table.pdf#1](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305_table.pdf#1).  
SOURCE: NCHS National Vital Statistics System, Natality.

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305.pdf>

35

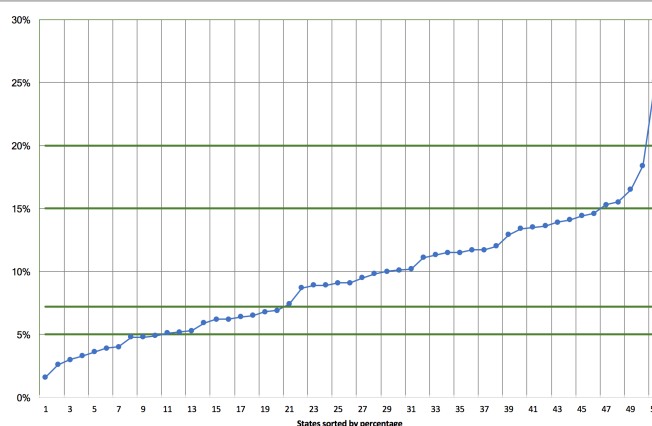
## Improper categorization



[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305\\_table.pdf#1](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305_table.pdf#1)

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## Improper categorization



[https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305\\_table.pdf#1](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305_table.pdf#1)

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## Oversimplifying

Clarify, not simplify!

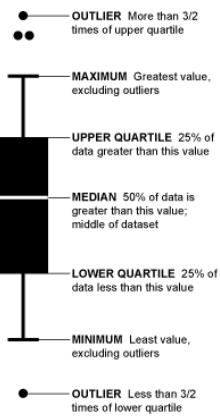
*To clarify, add detail.*

Edward Tufte

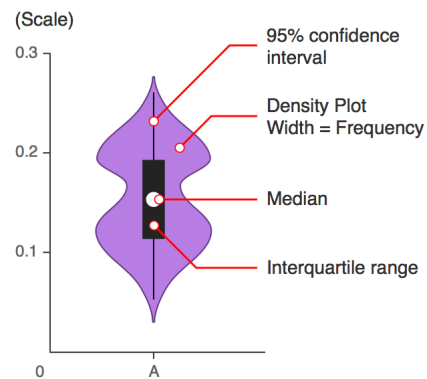
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## Box plot vs. violin plot

Box (and whisker) plot



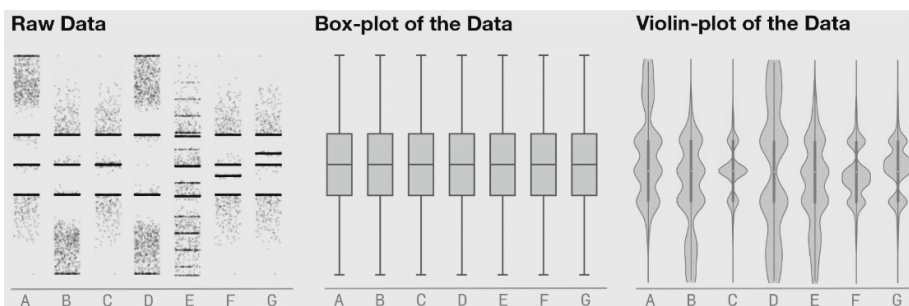
Violin plot



<https://flowingdata.com/2008/02/15/how-to-read-and-use-a-box-and-whisker-plot/>  
[https://datavizcatalogue.com/methods/violin\\_plot.html](https://datavizcatalogue.com/methods/violin_plot.html)

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## Oversimplifying

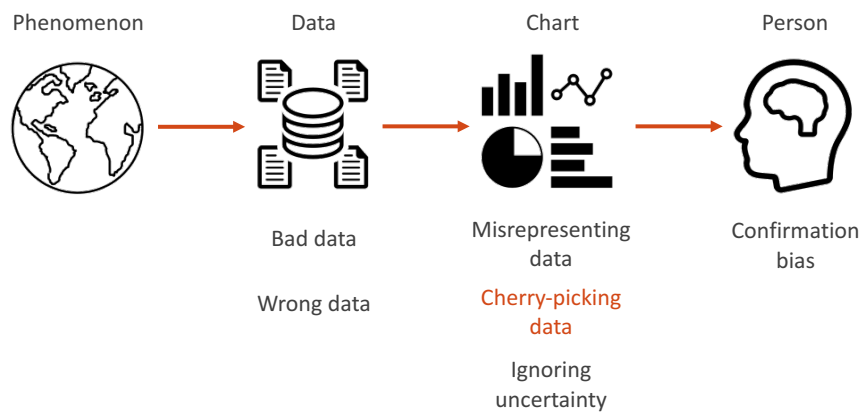


<https://www.autodeskresearch.com/publications/samestats>

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## How charts lie?



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## Cherry-picking data

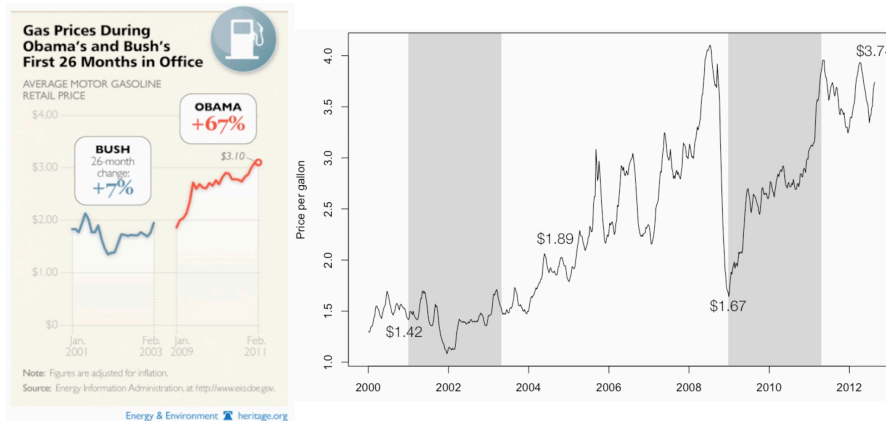
A chart shows as much as it hides, so think about what might be missing

- Hiding (unfavorable) data
- Concealing existing patterns
- Suggesting patterns that are not there

Correlation  $\neq$  causation

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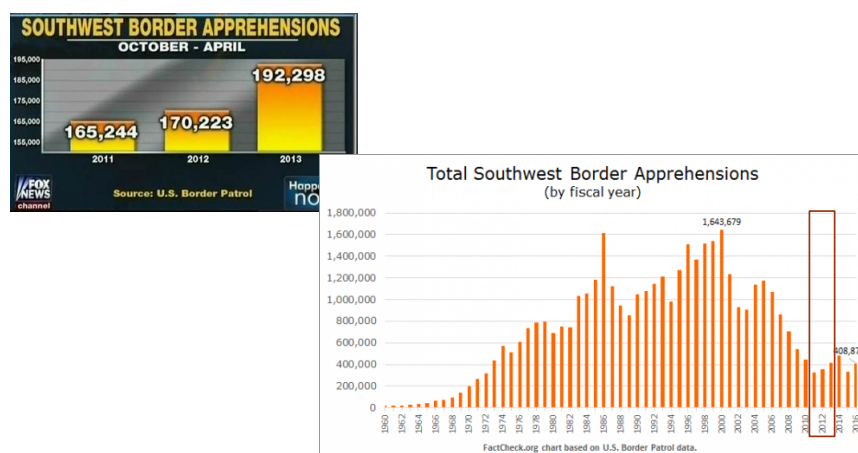
## Hiding (unfavorable) data



<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/data-literacy-and-data-visualization/id693097601>

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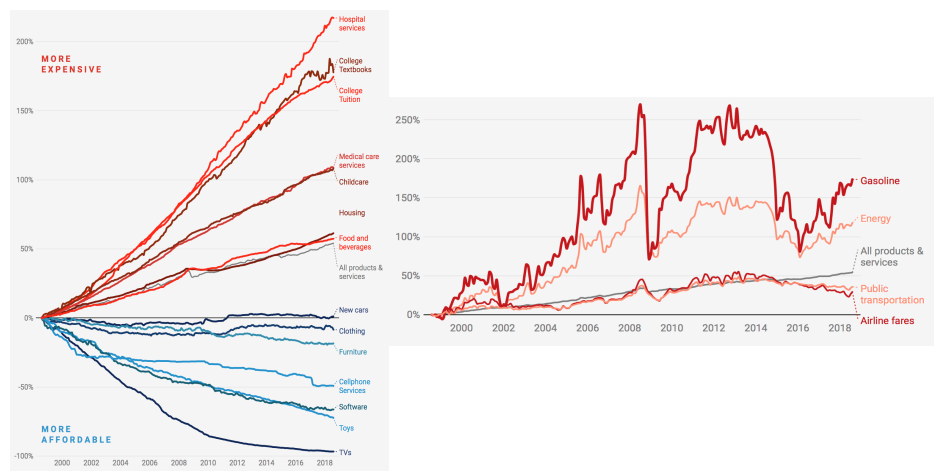
## Concealing existing patterns



<https://www.businessinsider.com/the-27-worst-charts-of-all-time-2013-6#welcome-to-fox-where-the-line-graphs-are-made-up-and-the-points-dont-matter-12>

44

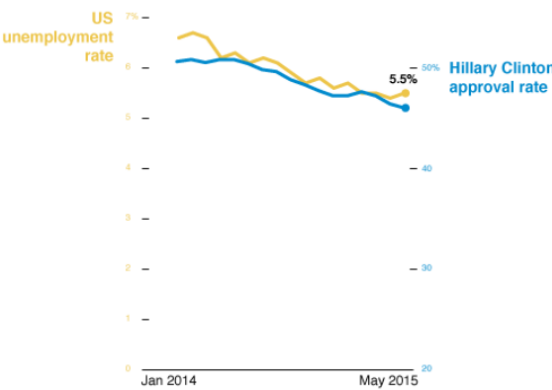
# Concealing existing patterns



<https://blog.datawrapper.de/weekly47-cpi-dollars-for-college/>

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# Suggesting patterns that are not there

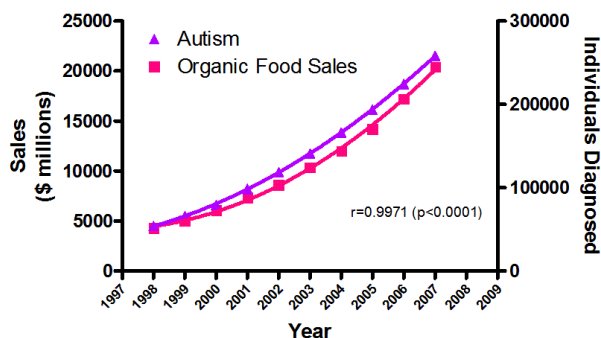


<https://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/06/150619-data-points-five-ways-to-lie-with-charts/>

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## Suggesting patterns that are not there

The real cause of increasing autism prevalence?



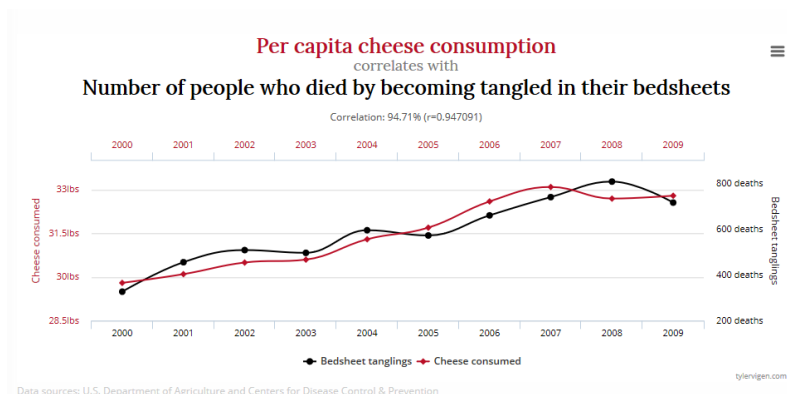
Sources: Organic Trade Association, 2011 Organic Industry Survey; U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Data Analysis System (DANS), OMB# 1820-0043; \*Children with Disabilities Receiving Special Education Under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

<https://imgur.com/1WZ6h>

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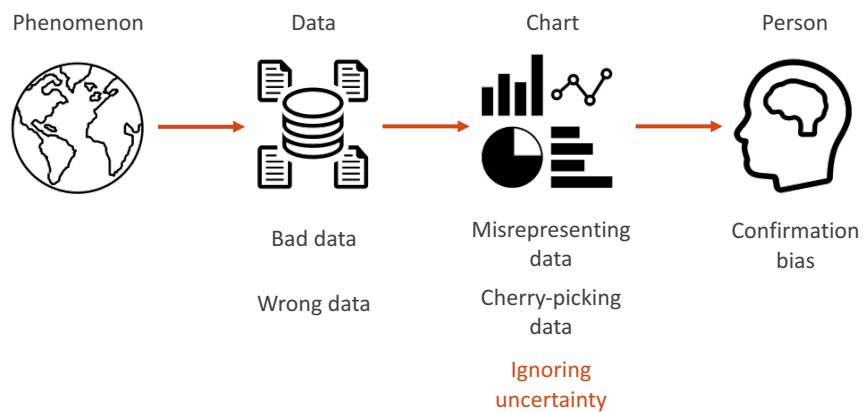
## Suggesting patterns that are not there

Spurious correlations: <http://www.tylervigen.com/spurious-correlations>



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## How charts lie?



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## Ignoring uncertainty

- Misrepresenting uncertainty
- Concealing uncertainty

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## Misrepresenting uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\\_8&t=504s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s)

51

## Misrepresenting uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted

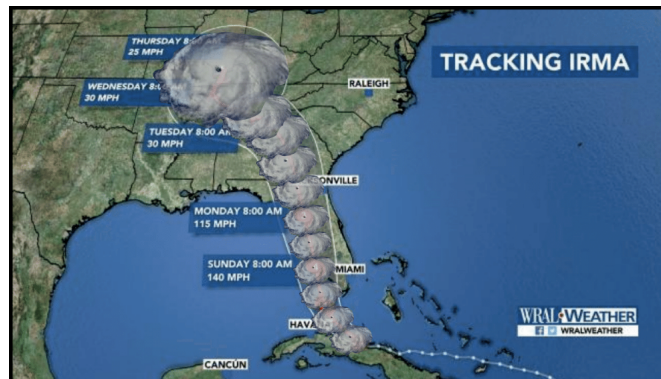


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52

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The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted

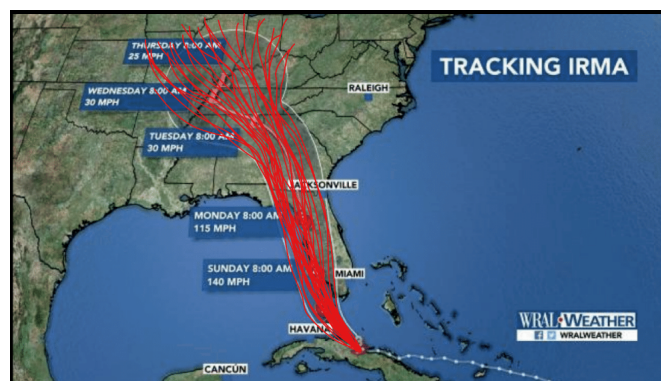


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53

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55

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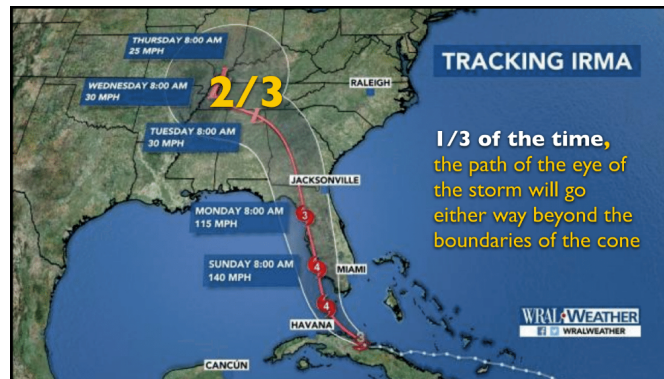
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56



## Misrepresenting uncertainty

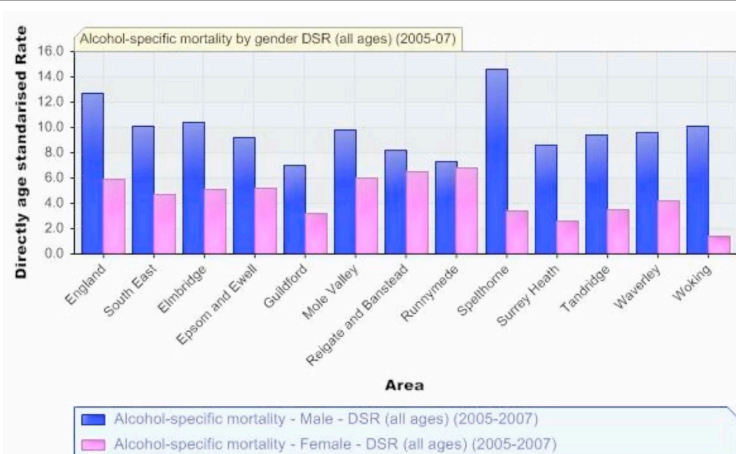
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## Concealing uncertainty

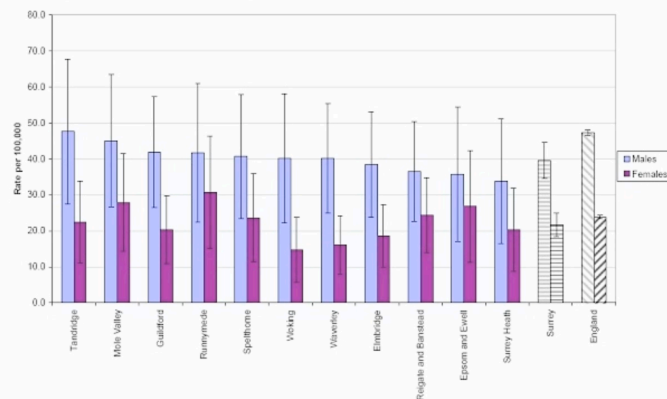


<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/data-literacy-and-data-visualization/id693097601>

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## Concealing uncertainty

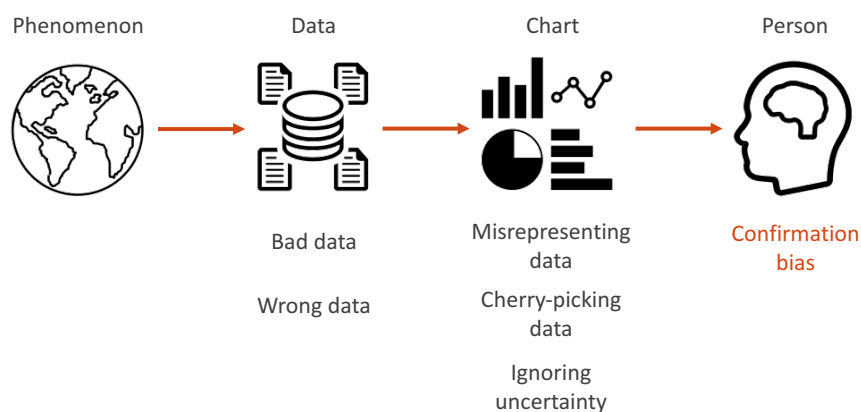
Directly age-standardised mortality from alcohol attributable conditions for men and women by borough in Surrey, rate per 100,000 people (2005/06).



<https://itunes.apple.com/us/course/data-literacy-and-data-visualization/id693097601>

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## How charts lie?



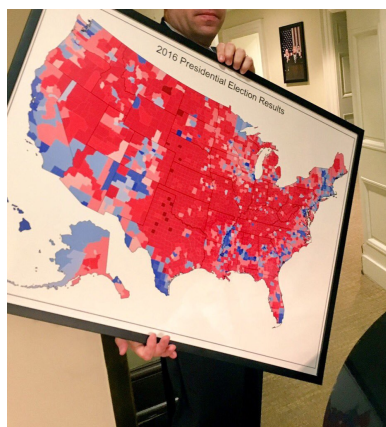
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## Confirmation bias

Charts lie because we lie to ourselves – we see what we want to see

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## Confirmation bias



<https://twitter.com/TreyYingst/status/862669407868391424>

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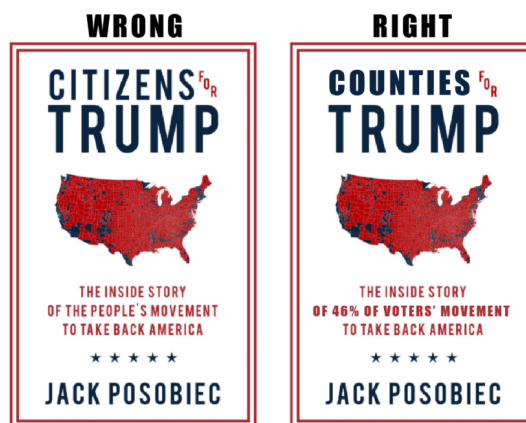
## Confirmation bias



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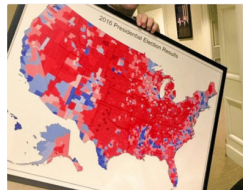
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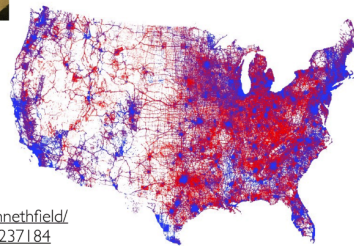
## Confirmation bias



Surface on the  
county-level map:

**Red: 80%**

**Blue: 20%**

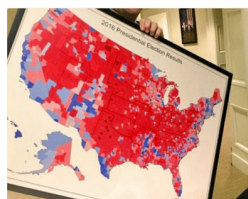


Map by Kenneth Field  
[https://twitter.com/kennethfield/  
status/970827334038237184](https://twitter.com/kennethfield/status/970827334038237184)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\\_8&t=504s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s)

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## Confirmation bias



Surface on the  
county-level map:

**Red: 80%**

**Blue: 20%**

### SHARE OF THE POPULAR VOTE IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



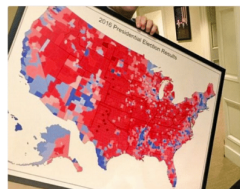
### PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\\_8&t=504s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s)

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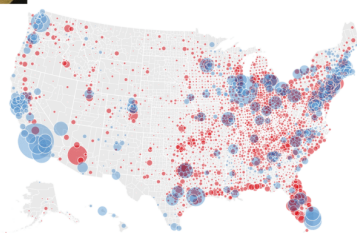
## Confirmation bias



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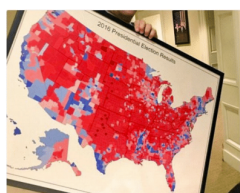
Bubble size is proportional  
to the number of votes  
received just by the candidate  
who won on each county



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\\_8&t=504s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s)

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## Confirmation bias



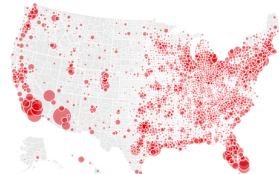
**SHARE OF THE POPULAR VOTE IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

Candidate	Share of Popular Vote	Total Votes
Donald Trump	46.1%	62,984,825 votes
Hillary Clinton	48.2%	65,853,516 votes
Other candidates	5.7%	

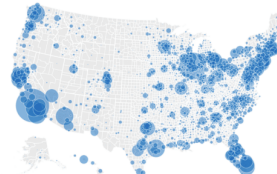
**PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS**

Category	Percentage
Didn't vote	40.0%
Voted for Donald Trump	27.7%
Voted for Hillary Clinton	28.9%
Voted for other candidates	3.4%

**VOTES FOR DONALD TRUMP**



**VOTES FOR HILLARY CLINTON**



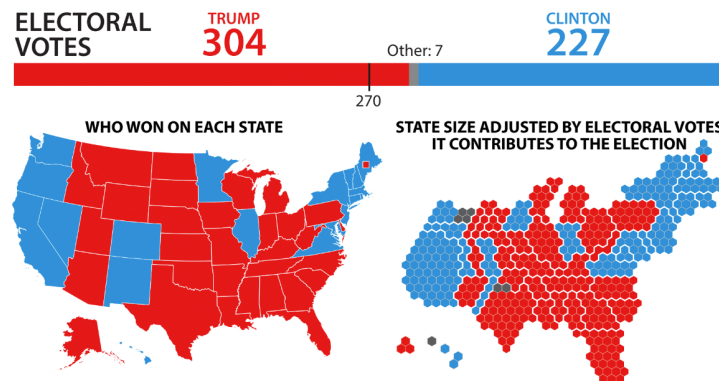
Bubble size is proportional to the number of votes per county

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\\_8&t=504s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s)

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## Confirmation bias

These are the numbers that truly matter in a U.S. Presidential Election



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## To achieve trustworthiness

- List the source(s) of data
- Show representative and unbiased data (or clearly denote and explain why this is not the case)
- Compare only data that can be meaningfully compared
- Be mindful of the choice between absolute and cumulative values
- Use relative instead of absolute data in comparisons
- Follow conventions
- Do not abuse scales
- Do not use 3-D representations for non 3-D data
- Choose categories mindfully
- Do not oversimplify
- Present the entire relevant data
- Do not suggest patterns that are not there
- Show uncertainty
- Be wary of confirmation bias

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## Trustworthiness

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However... some rules can be bent (as long as you know what you are doing)