Data Visualization

EXAMPLES (1)

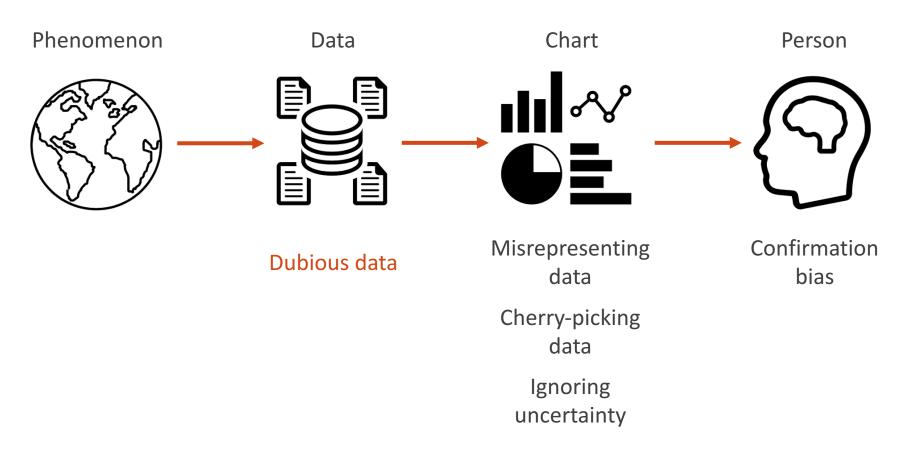
Good visualization design is

1. Trustworthy

2. Accessible

3. Elegant

How charts lie?



Dubious data

Unrepresentative data

- Polls on unrepresentative populations
- Measurements on unrepresentative samples
- Missing data

Biased data

- Question framing in polls
- Choice of measures

Comparisons using

- Non-comparable data
- Absolute instead of cumulative data (and vice versa)
- Absolute instead of relative data

Unrepresentative samples



Missing 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.

,	۰
uare foot	

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

Question framing in polls

Brexit referendum

First proposal

"Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union?"

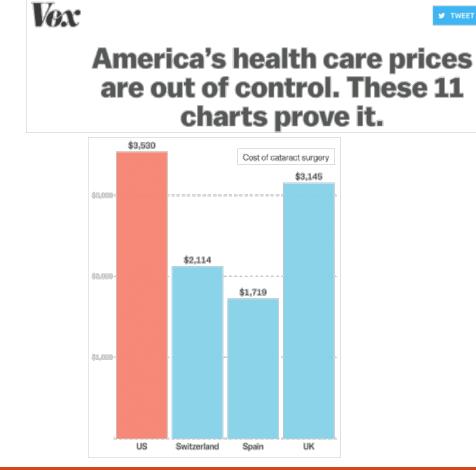
yes/no

Final question

"Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?"

remain/leave

Non-comparable data used in comparisons



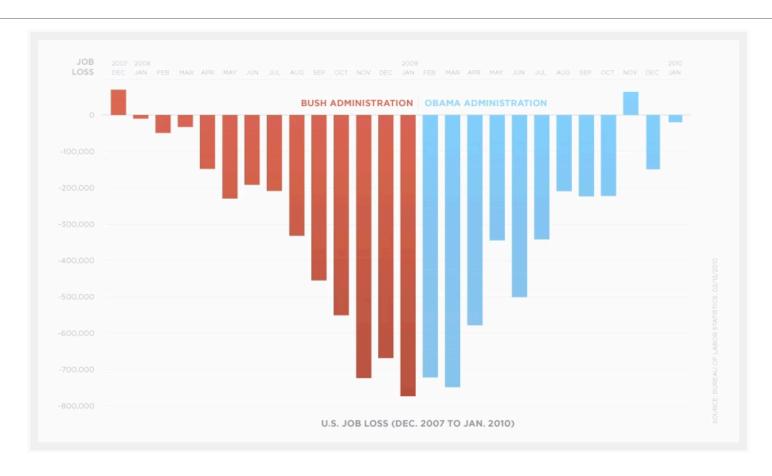
Two issues

f SHARE

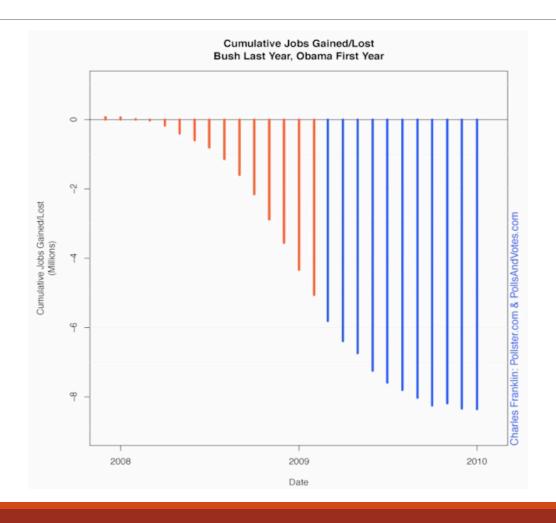
- Prices not adjusted for purchasing power
- Different sources of data

The data source specifically warns against using this data for comparison

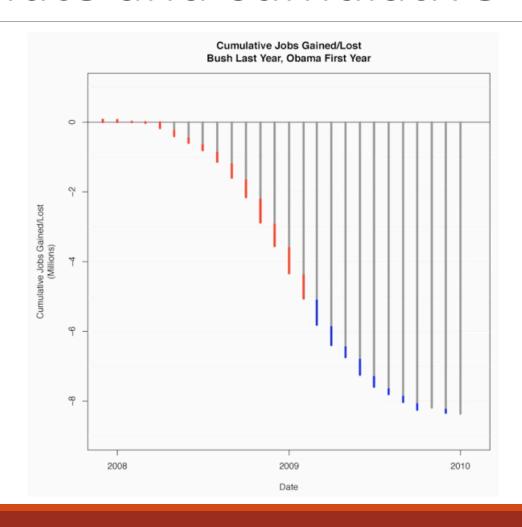
Absolute instead of cumulative data



Cumulative data



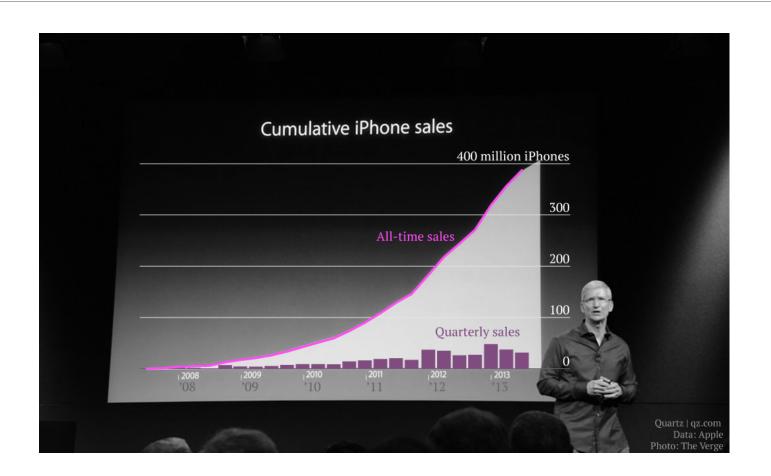
Absolute and cumulative data



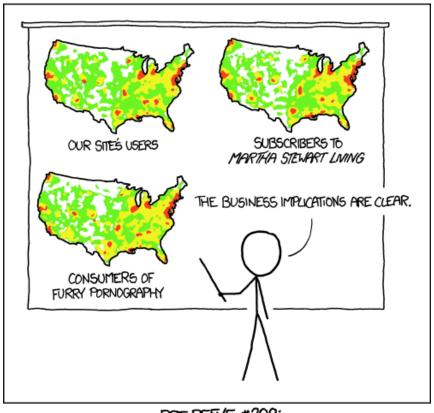
Cumulative instead of absolute data



Cumulative and absolute data



Absolute instead of relative data



PET PEEVE #208: GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE MAPS WHICH ARE BASICALLY JUST POPULATION MAPS

Absolute data



Relative data



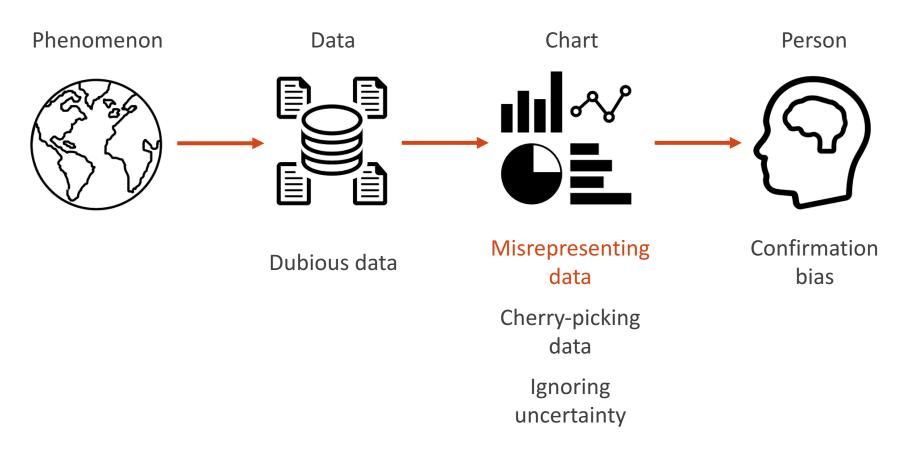
Dubious data

Garbage in, garbage out

A problem when

- It is not made clear
- The data is used for visualizations that are suitable for more 'regular' data

How charts lie?



Misrepresenting data

Ignoring conventions

- Placement of dependent and independent variables
- Distorted axis
- Pie charts that do not add up to 100%

Abusing scales

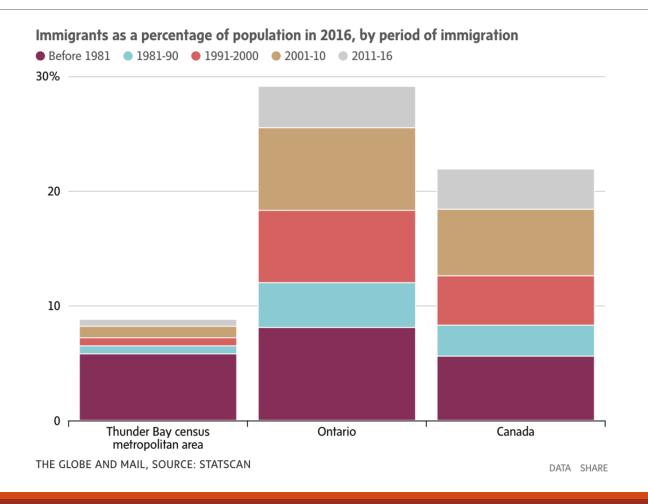
- Truncated axis
- Aspect ratio bias
- Dual axes of different scales
- Improper scaling of areas and pictograms

Unnecessary 3-D

Improper categorization

Oversimplifying

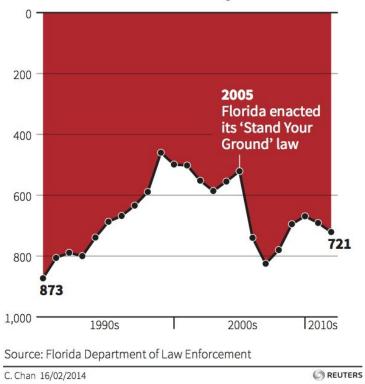
Time not on an axis

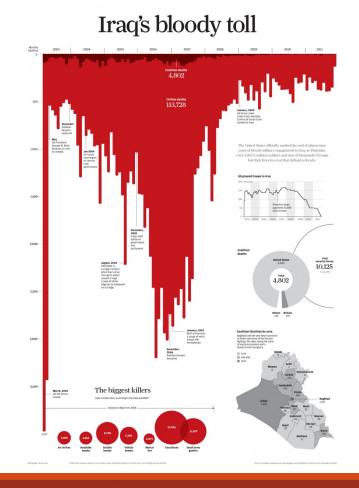


Distorted axis: Inverted y axis

Gun deaths in Florida

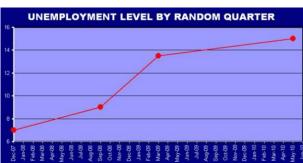
Number of murders committed using firearms





Distorted axis

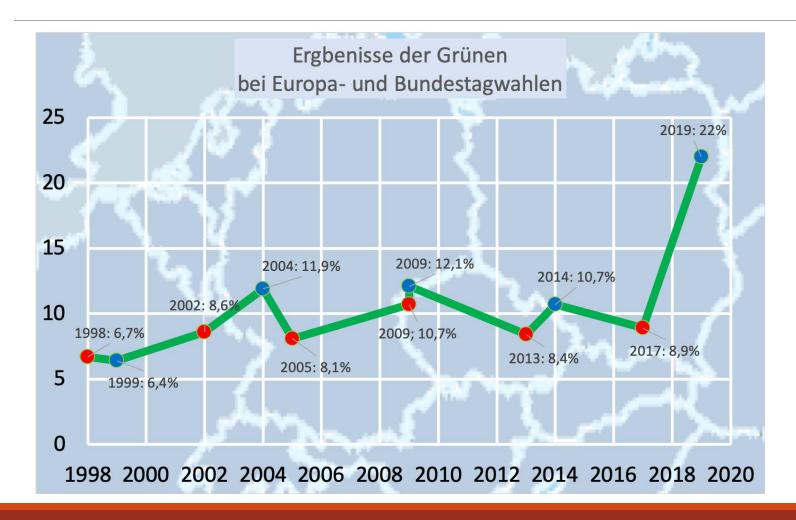




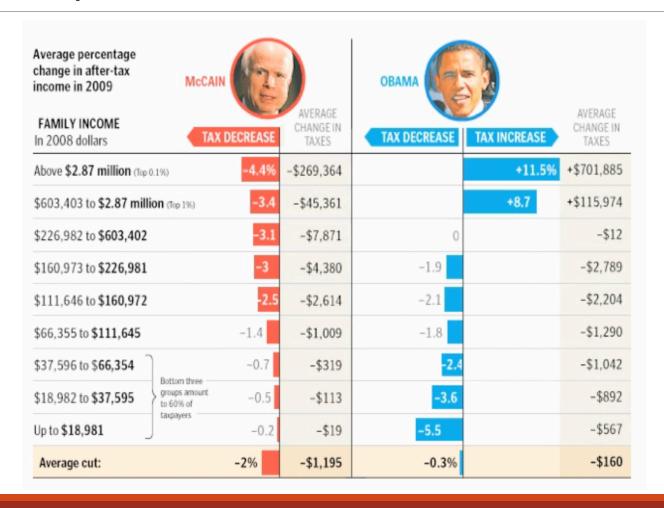
Distorted axis



Fixed axis



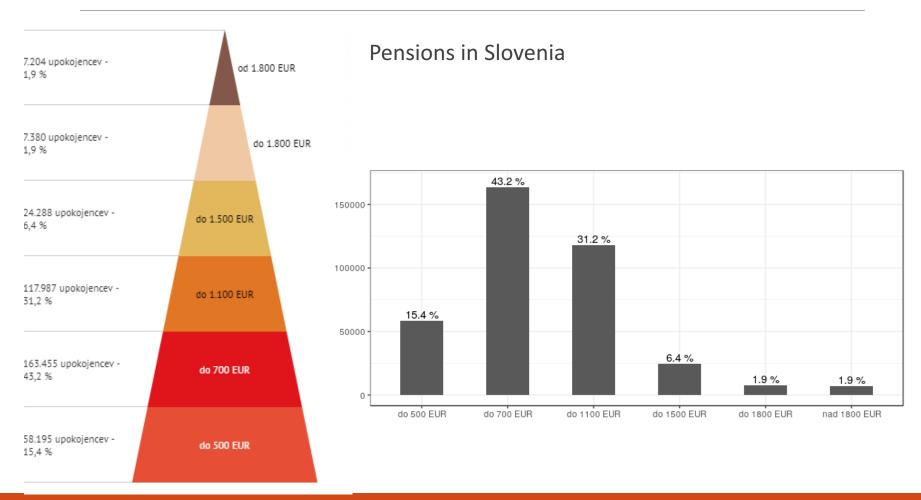
Unequal intervals



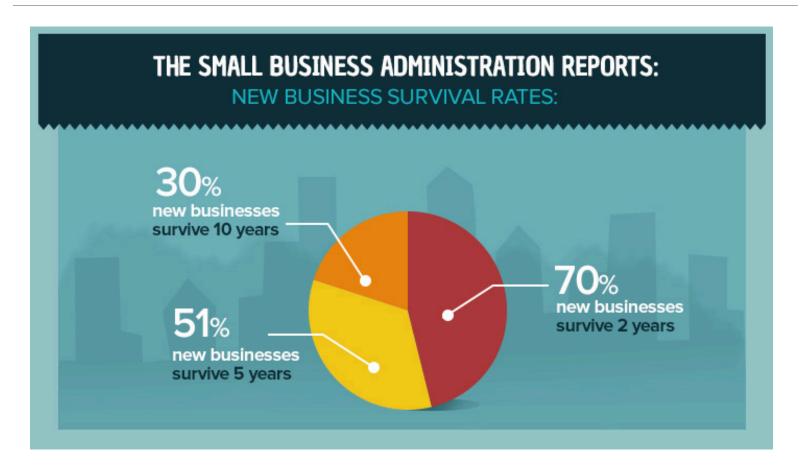
Fixed intervals



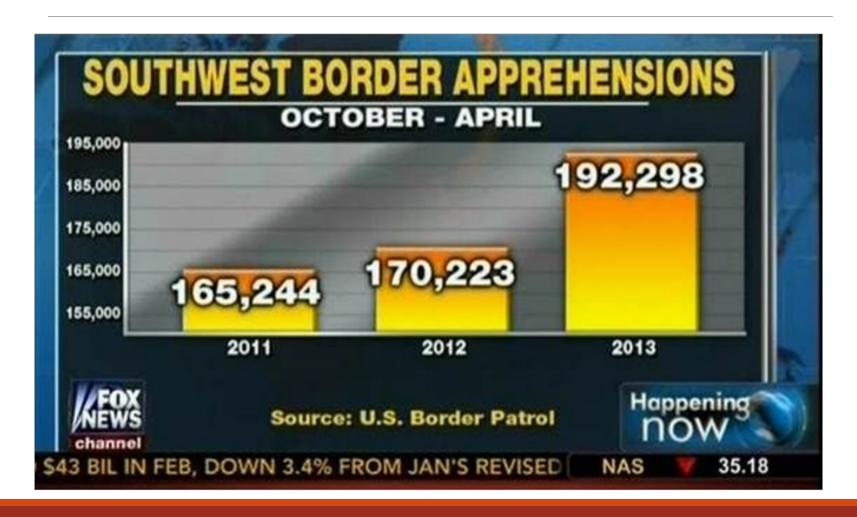
Unequal intervals (x2)



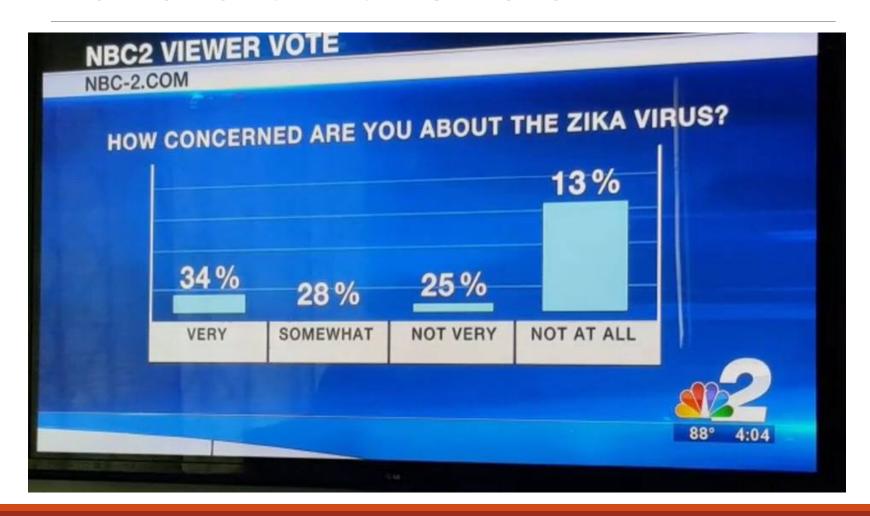
Over 100% pie chart



Bar chart with truncated axis

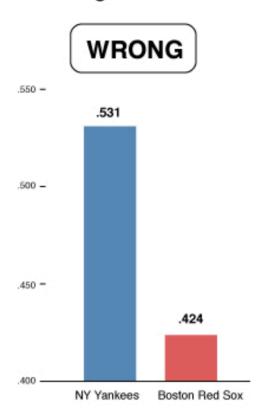


Bar chart with errors

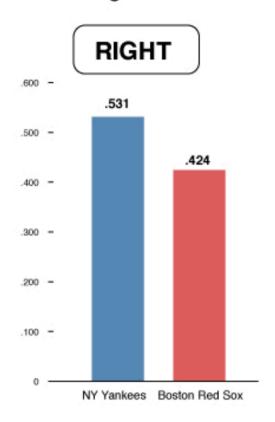


Bar chart with truncated axis

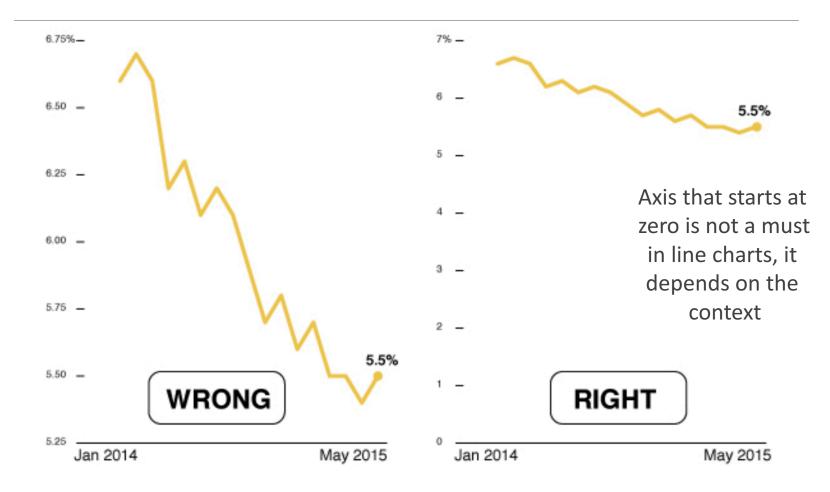
Percentage of victories



Percentage of victories



Line chart with truncated axis

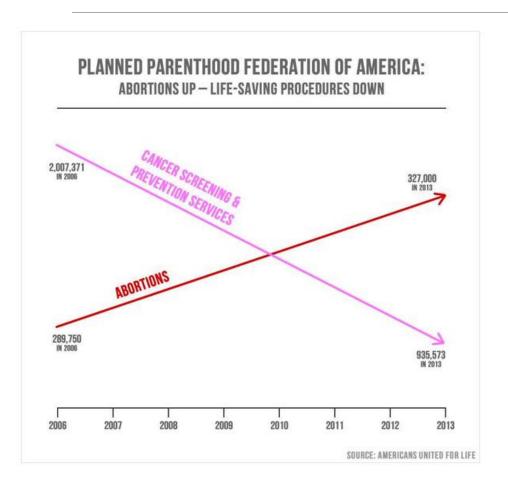


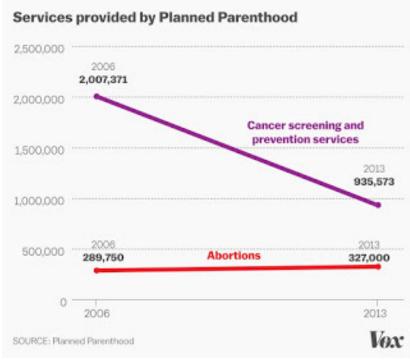
Aspect ratio bias



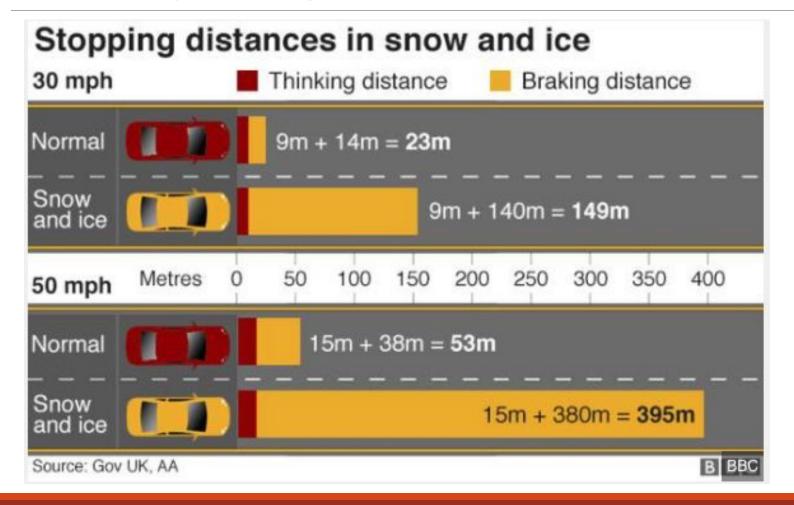
Banking to 45 Degrees

Dual axes with different scale





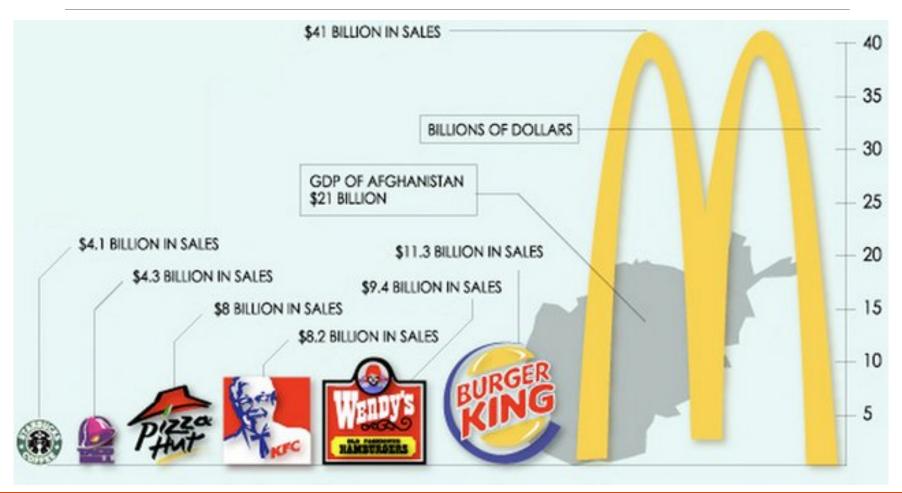
Improper scaling of areas/pictograms



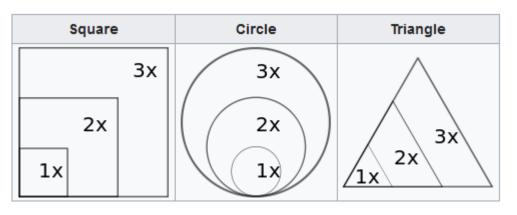
Improper scaling of areas/pictograms — fixed

Stopping distances in snow and ice Thinking distance Braking distance 30 mph Normal 9m + 14m = 23mSnow 9m + 140m = 149mand ice Metres 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 50 mph Normal 15m + 38m = 53mSnow 15m + 380m = 395mand ice BBC Source: Gov UK, AA

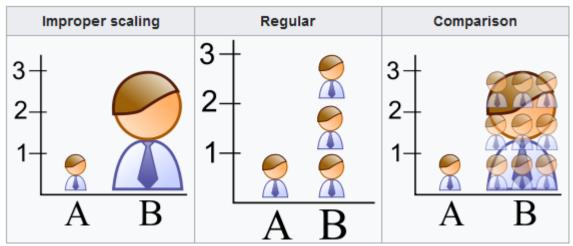
Improper scaling of areas/pictograms



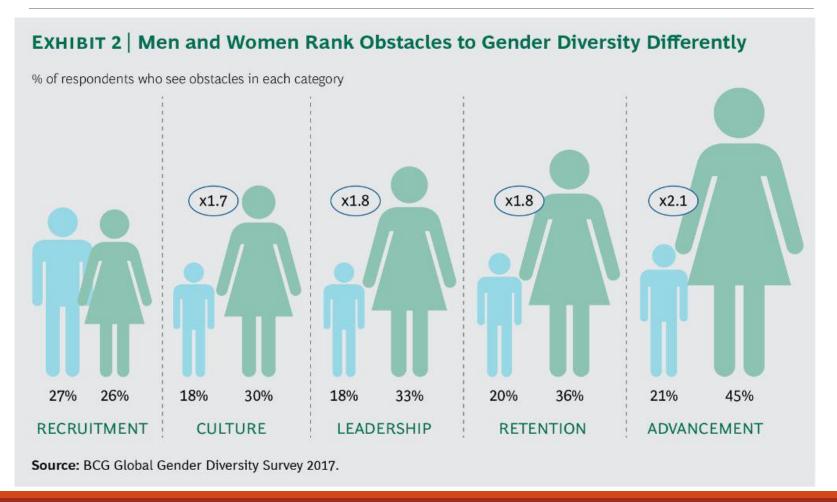
Improper scaling of areas/pictograms



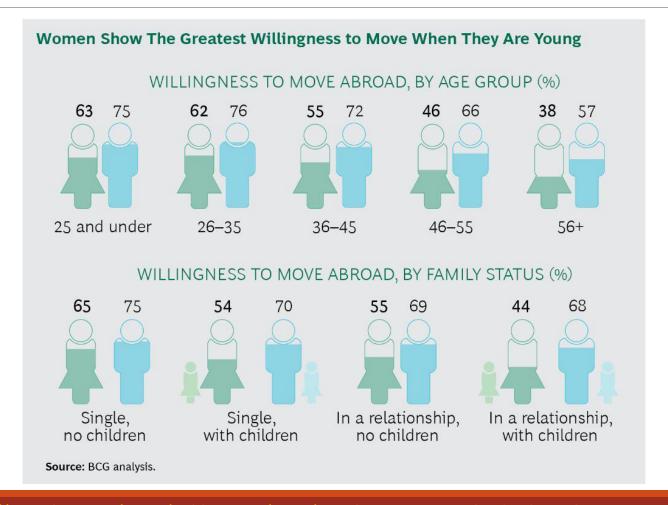
Even worse, if the elements are 3-D



Improper scaling of areas/pictograms



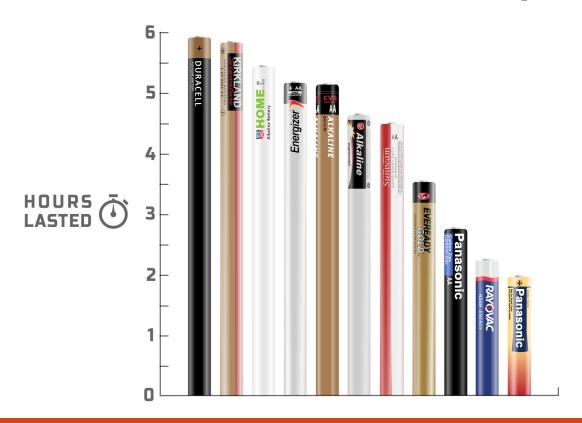
Proper scaling of areas/pictograms



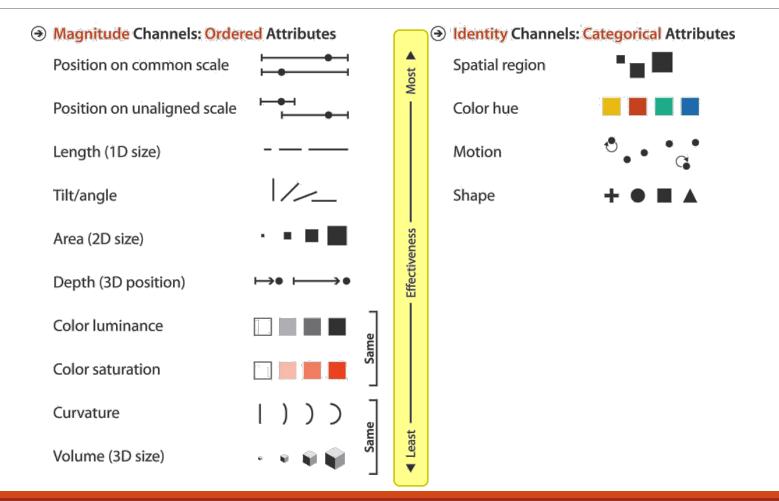
Proper scaling of areas/pictograms

WHICH BATTERIES LAST LONGEST?

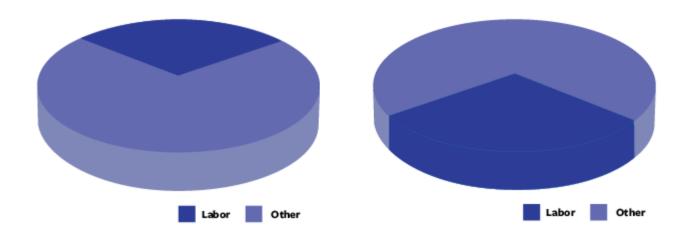
11 different brands of AA batteries, tested in identical flashlights.



Accuracy of visual channels



Unnecessary 3-D



Unnecessary 3-D



Unnecessary 3-D

ANATOMY OF A WINNING TED TALK

Sophisticated Visual Aids

We're not sure who puts the D in TED-most of the best presentations favor tepid PowerPoint slide shows (sorry, Brené Brown), Pictionary-quality drawings (really, Simon Sinek?), or no props at all.

5%

Opening Joke

Remember the one about the shoe salesmen who went to Africa in the 1900s? That's how Benjamin Zander opened his talk-which turned out to be about classical music.

5%

Spontaneous Moment

Don't overprepare. Tease the guy in the front row ("You could light up a village with this guy's eyes"). Commend the stagehand who handles the human brain you brought.

Statement of Utter Certainty

People come for answers—give 'em what they want, as Shawn Achor did: "By training your brain ... we can reverse the formula for happiness and success.

12%

Snappy Refrain

The TED equivalent of "I have a dream." Example: "People don't buy what you do; they buy why you do it." Repeat 7x.

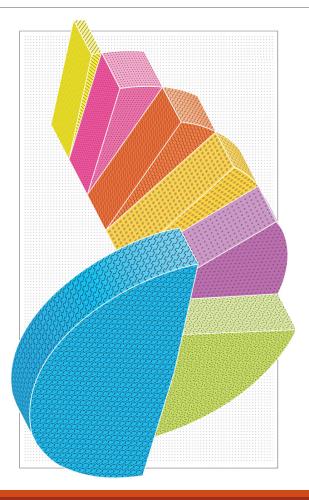
23%

Be relatable. We want to know about that nervous

breakdown. Or at least the time you didn't fit in at summer camp.

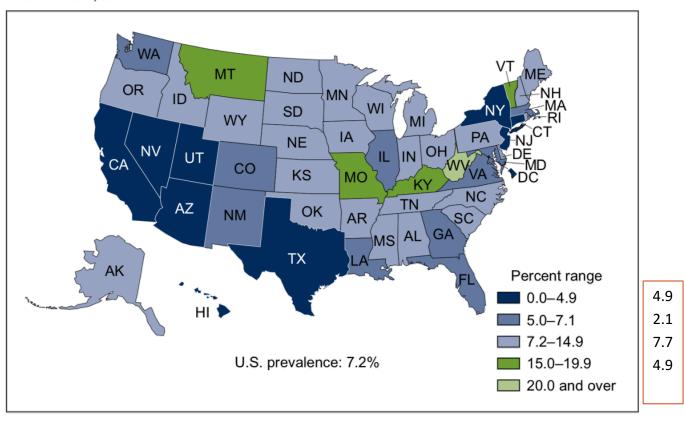
Contrarian Thesis

Wait a sec-we should be playing more videogames? The more choices we have, the worse off we are? TED is where conventional wisdom goes to die.



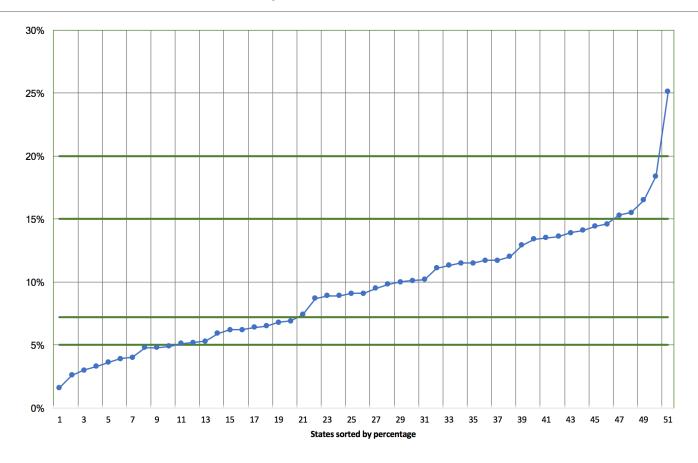
Improper categorization (and color choice)

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

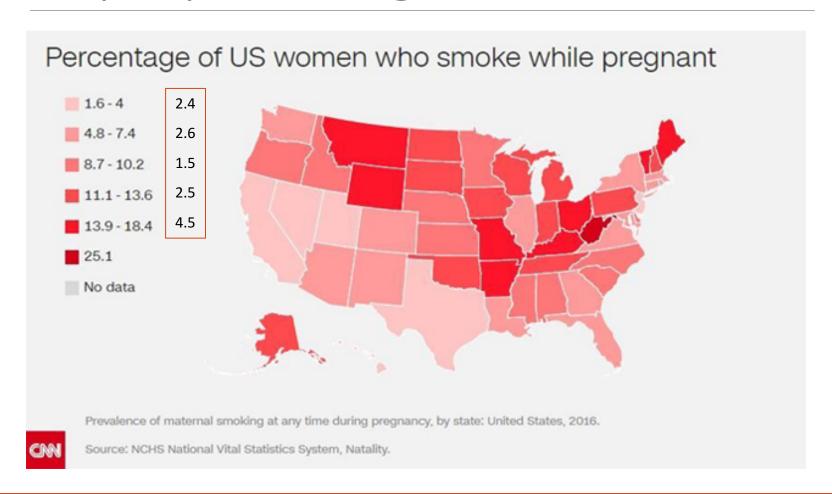


NOTE: Access data table for Figure 1 at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db305_table.pdf#1. SOURCE: NCHS National Vital Statistics System, Natality.

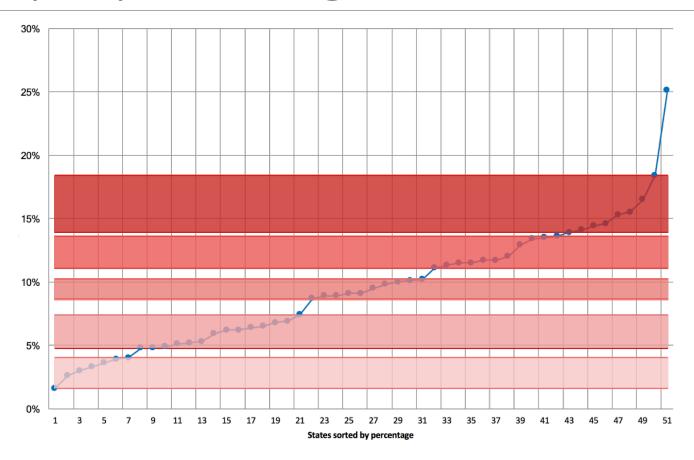
Improper categorization (and color choice)



Improper categorization



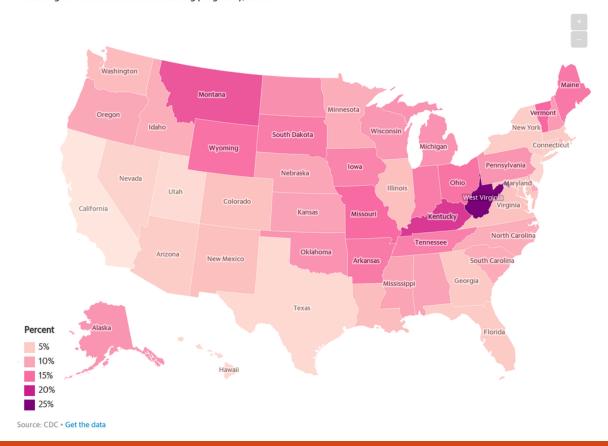
Improper categorization



Fixed categorization

SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY

Percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy, 2016 ...



Oversimplifying

Clarify, not simplify!

To clarify, add detail.

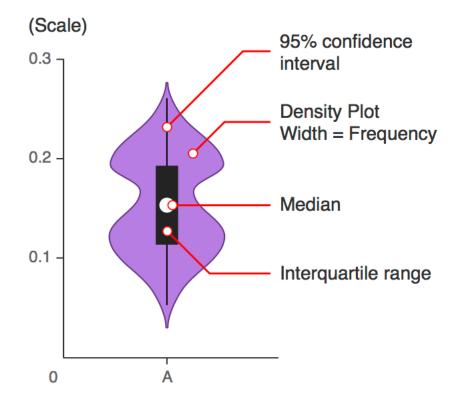
Edward Tufte

Box plot vs. violin plot

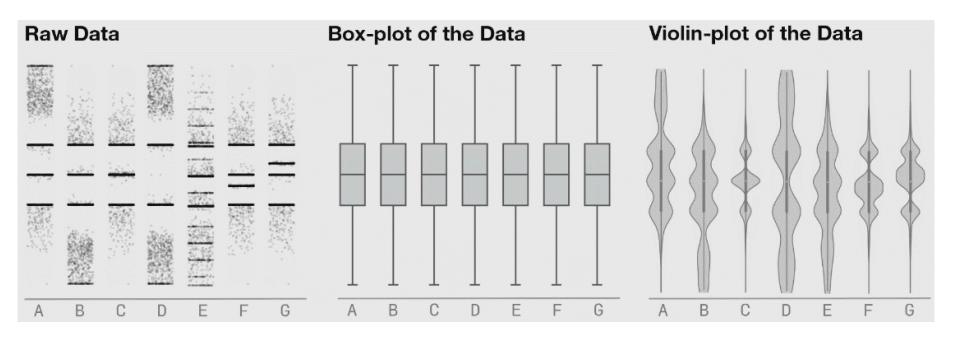
Box (and whisker) plot



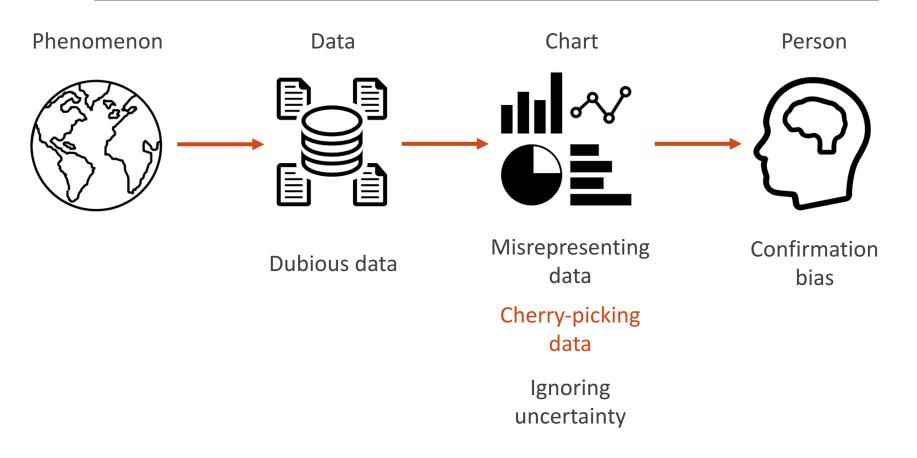
Violin plot



Oversimplifying



How charts lie?



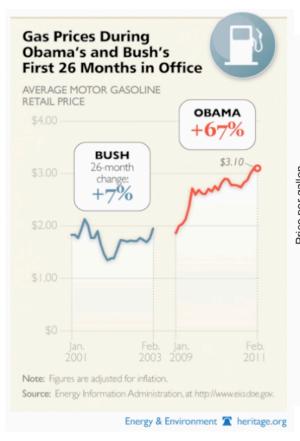
Cherry-picking data

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

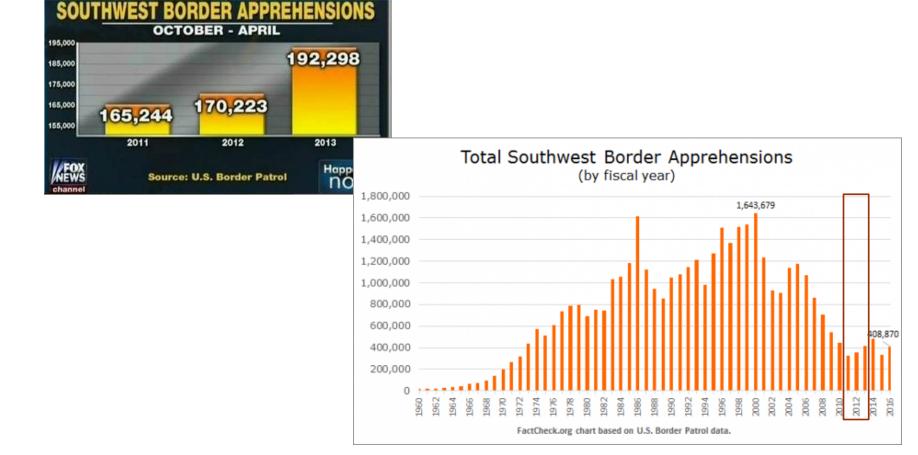
Correlation ≠ causation

Hiding (unfavorable) data

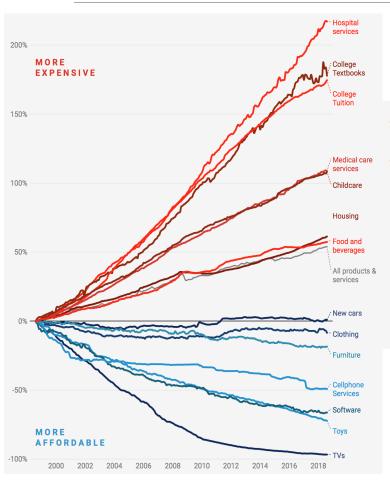


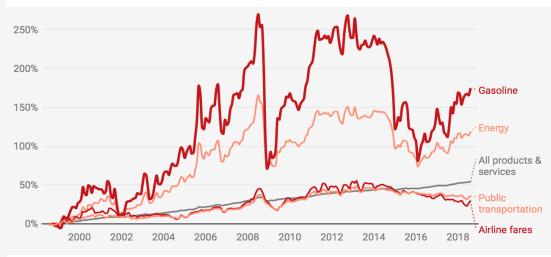


Concealing existing patterns

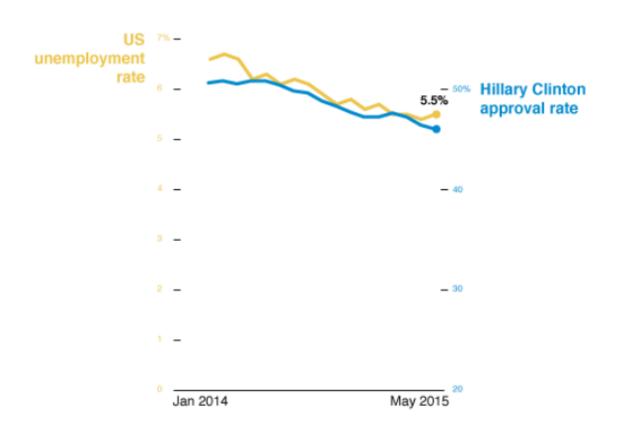


Concealing existing patterns



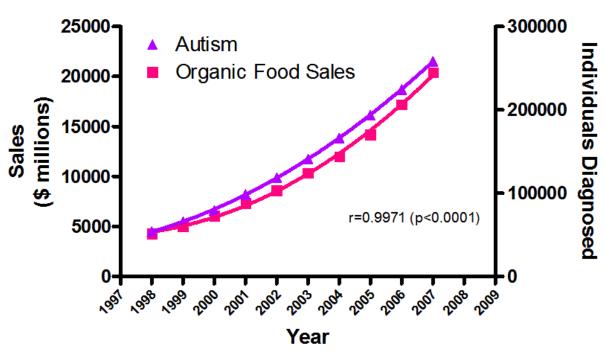


Suggesting patterns that are not there



Suggesting patterns that are not there

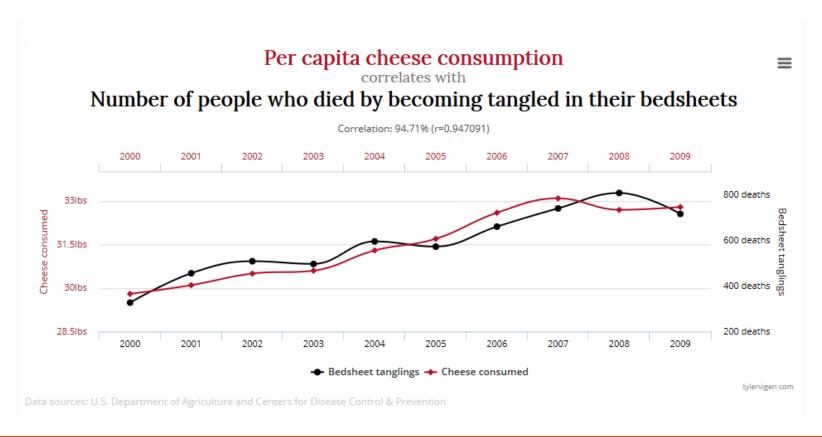
The real cause of increasing autism prevalence?



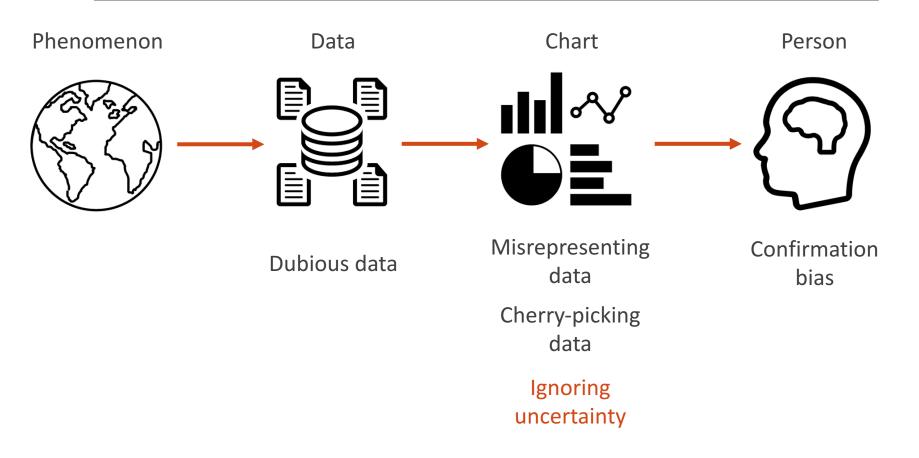
Sources: Organic Trade Association, 2011 Organic Industry Survey; U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Data Analysis System (DANS), OMB# 1820-0043: "Children with Disabilities Receiving Special Education Under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

Suggesting patterns that are not there

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



How charts lie?



Ignoring uncertainty

- Misrepresenting uncertainty
- Concealing uncertainty



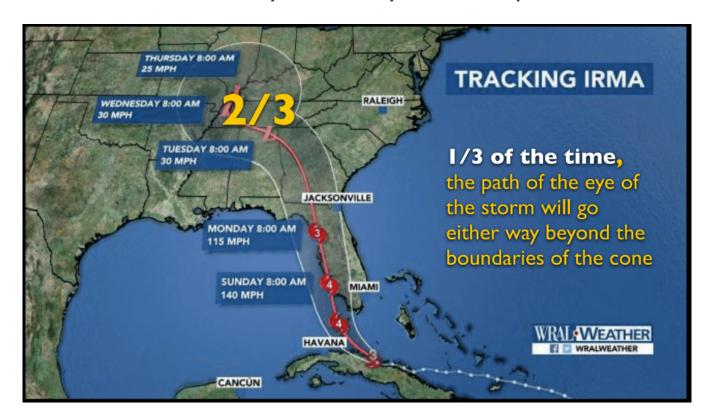




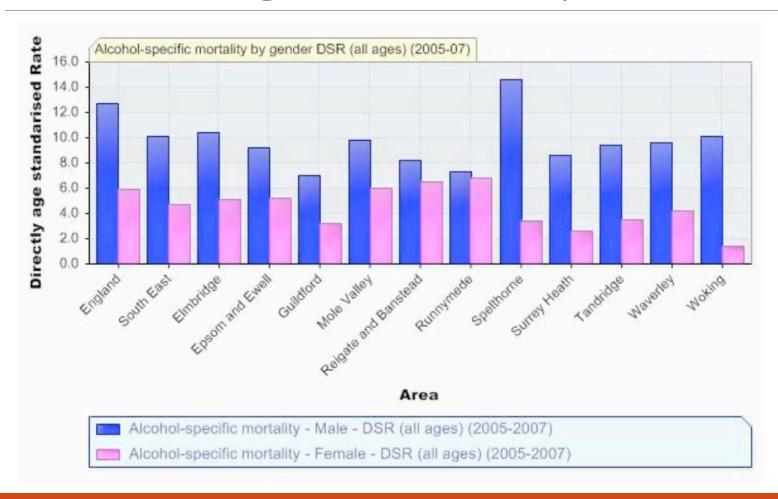






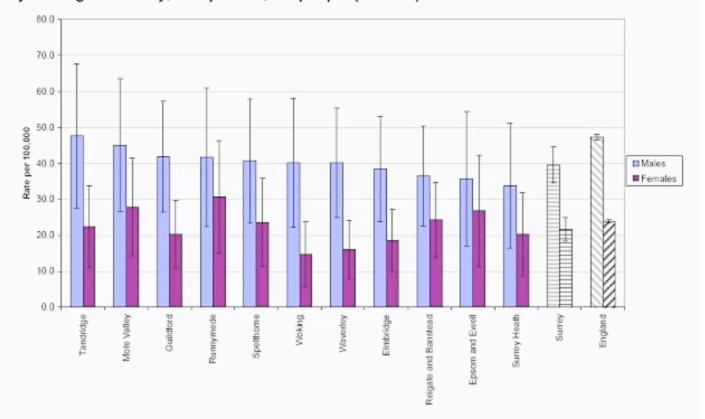


Concealing uncertainty

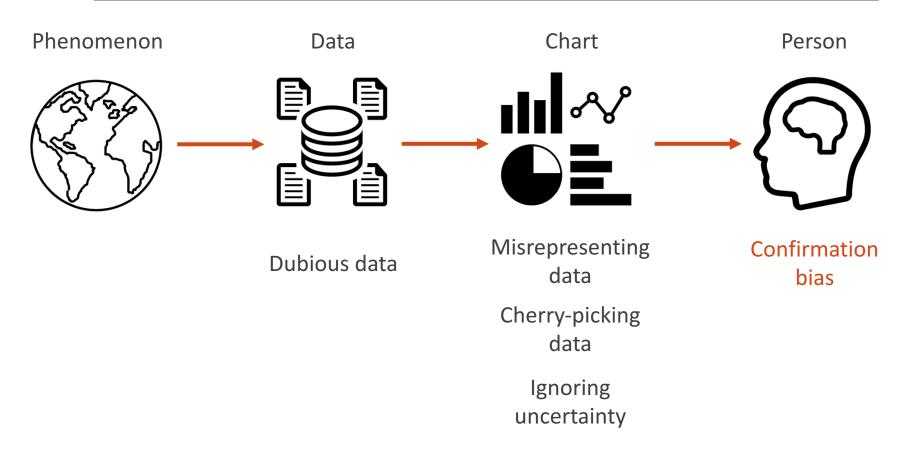


Concealing uncertainty

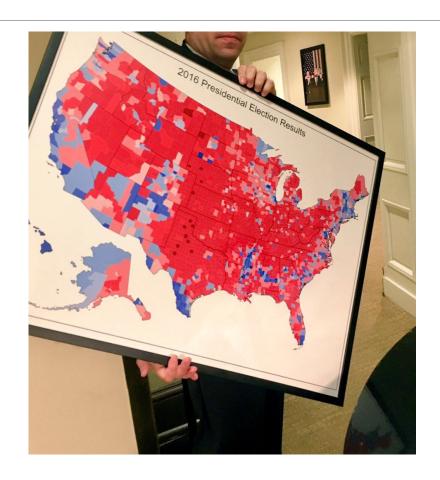
Directly age-standardised mortality from alcohol attributable conditions for men and women by borough in Surrey, rate per 100,000 people (2005/06).



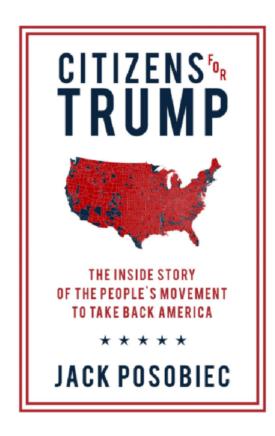
How charts lie?

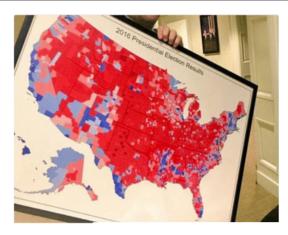


Charts lie because we lie to ourselves – we see what we want to see





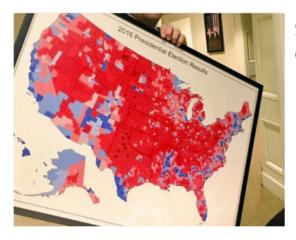




Surface on the county-level map:

Red: 80%

Blue: 20%



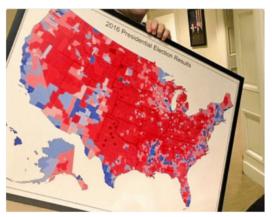
Surface on the county-level map:

Red: 80%

Blue: 20%

SHARE OF THE POPULAR VOTE IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



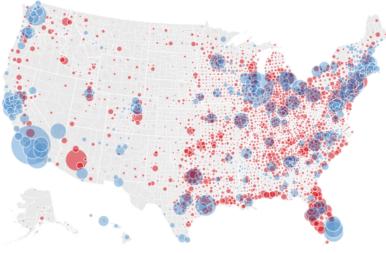


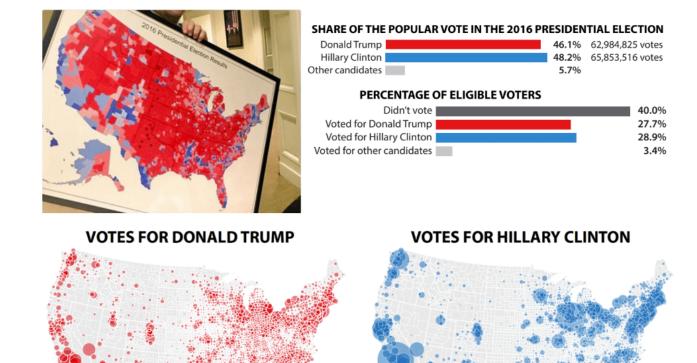
Surface on the county-level map:

Red: 80%

Blue: 20%

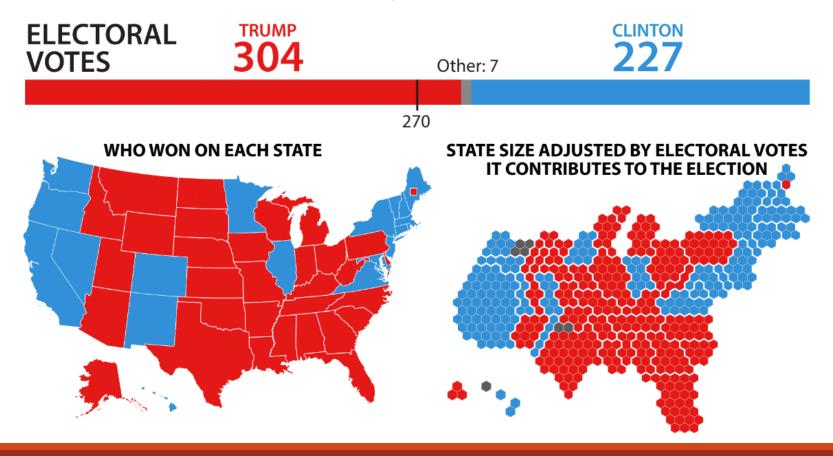
Bubble size is proportional to the number of votes received just by the candidate who won on each county





Bubble size is proportional to the number of votes per county

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



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
- O Do not abuse scales
- Do not use 3-D representations for non 3-D data
- Choose categories mindfully
- Do not oversimplify
- O Present the entire relevant data
- Do not suggest patterns that are not there
- Show uncertainty
- Be wary of confirmation bias

Trustworthiness

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