## Data Visualization

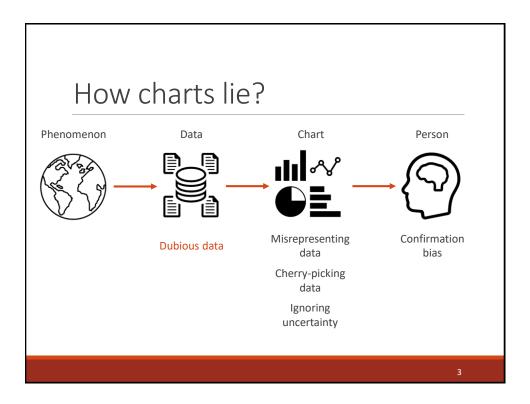
EXAMPLES (1)

Tea Tušar, Data Science and Scientific Computing, Information retrieval and data visualization

### Good visualization design is

- 1. Trustworthy
- 2. Accessible
- 3. Elegant

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



#### Dubious data

#### Unrepresentative data

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

#### Biased data

- Question framing in polls
- Choice of measures

#### Wrong comparisons

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

#### Unrepresentative samples



https://www.reddit.com/r/dataisbeautiful/comments/9pkka4/all\_recorded\_meteorite\_impacts

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### Unrepresentative samples

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.

· Sikili	
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

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

#### Question framing in polls

#### Brexit referendum

First proposal

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

yes/no

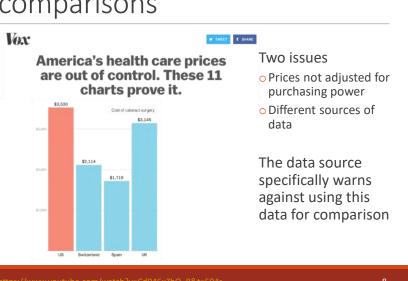
Final question

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

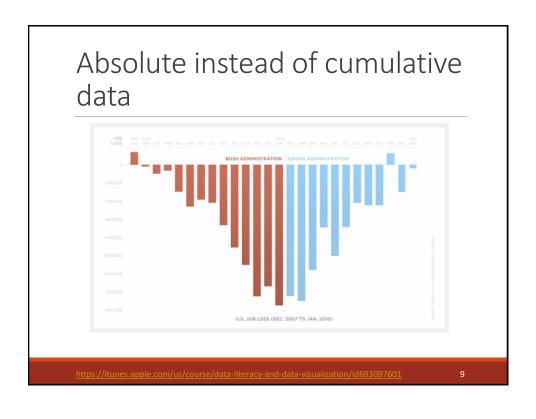
remain/leave

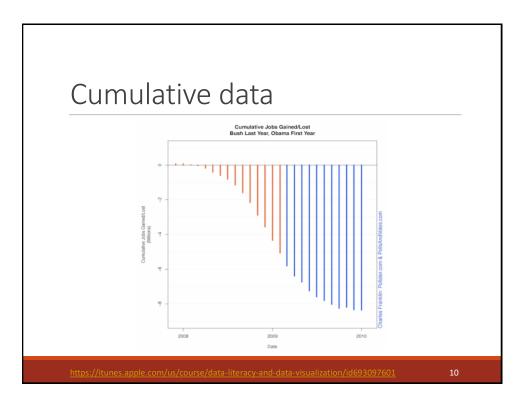
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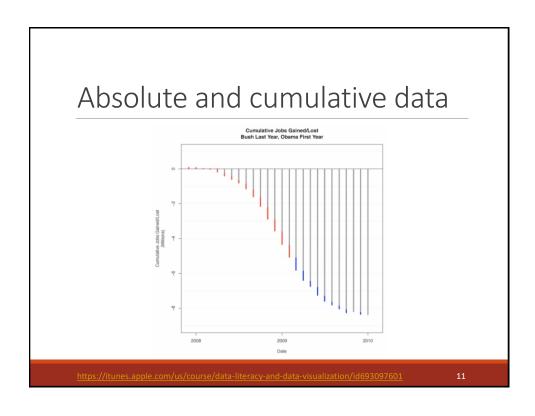
# Non-comparable data used in comparisons

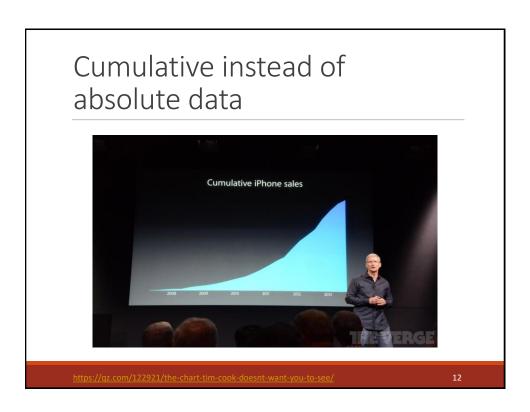


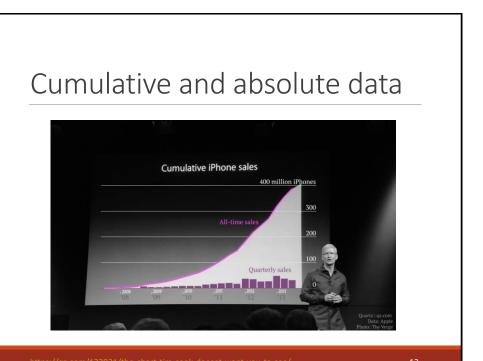
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\_8&t=504

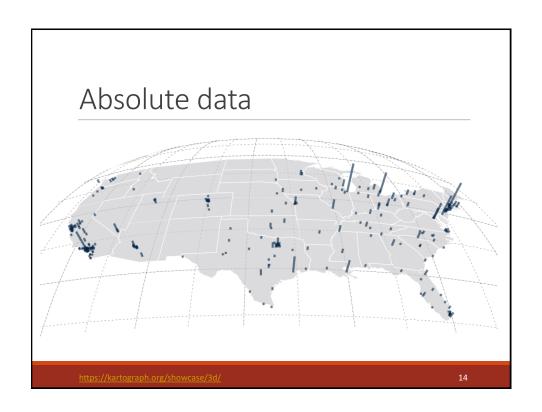


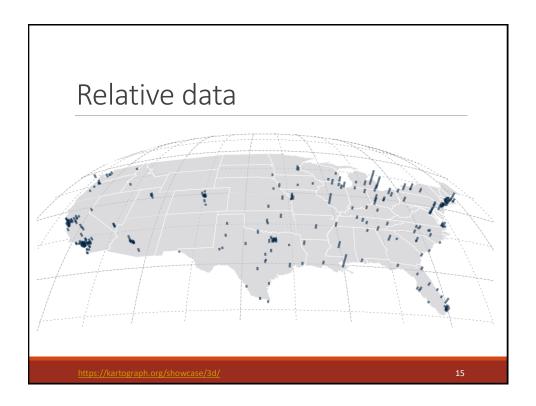








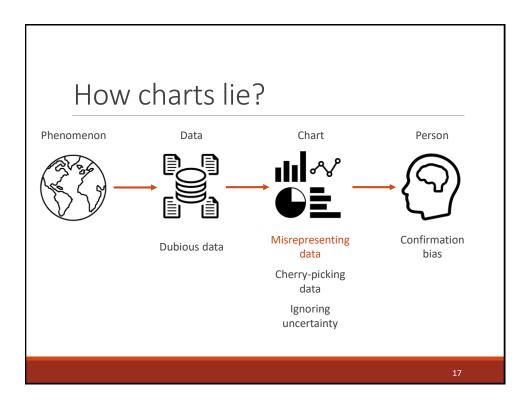




#### Dubious data

Garbage in, garbage out

Can still work if the issues are explained



#### Misrepresenting data

#### Ignoring conventions

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

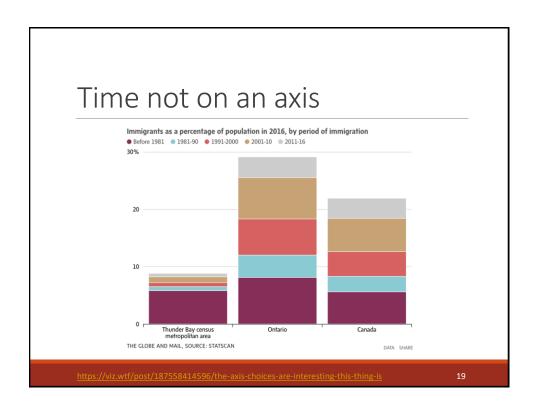
#### Abusing scales

- Distorted axis
- Truncated axis
- Aspect ratio bias
- Dual axes
- o Improper scaling of areas and pictograms

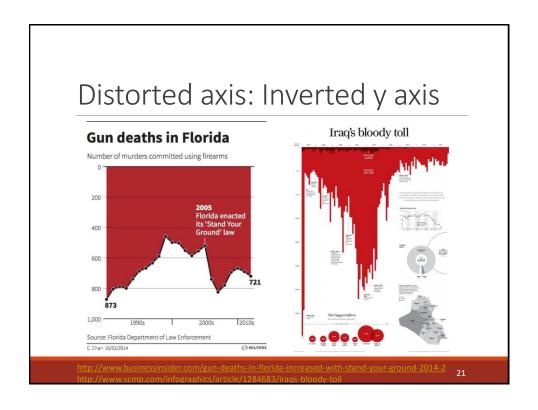
#### Unnecessary 3-D

Improper categorization

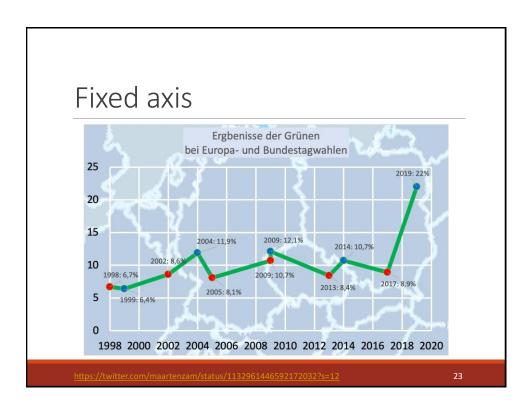
Oversimplifying

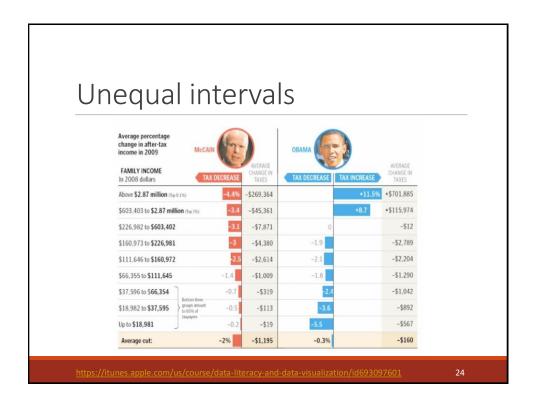


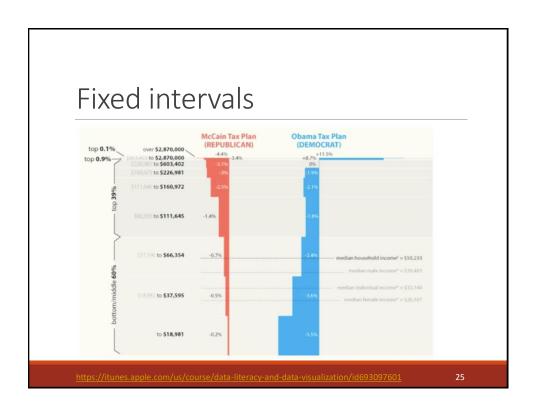


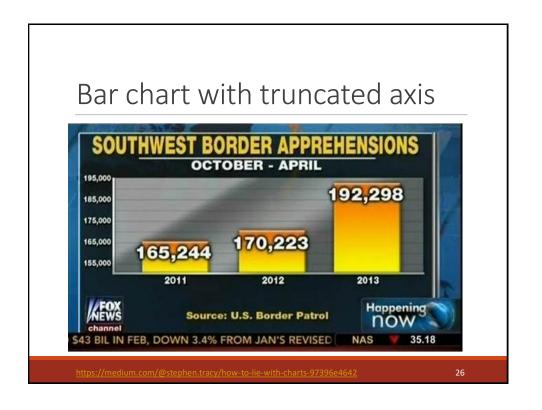


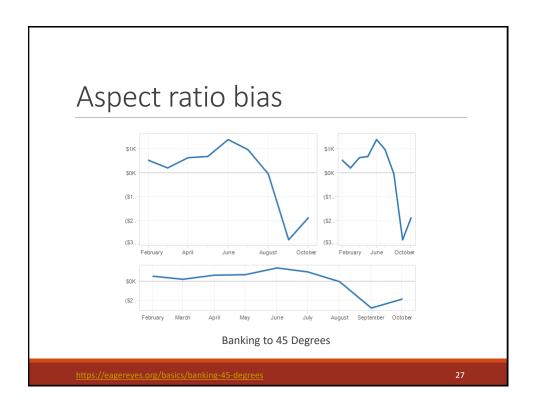


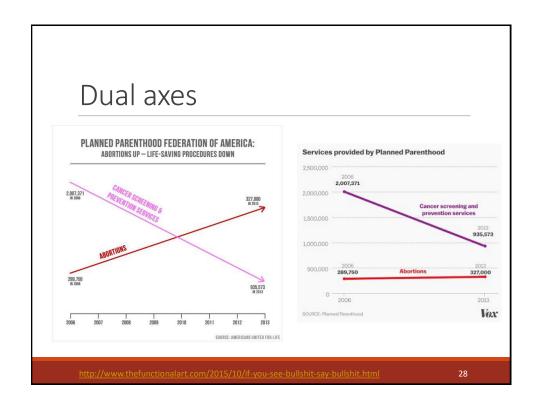


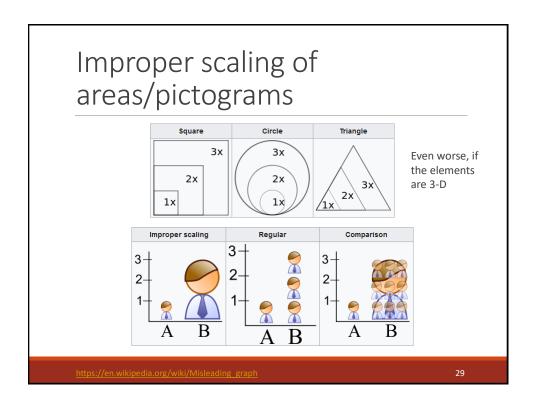


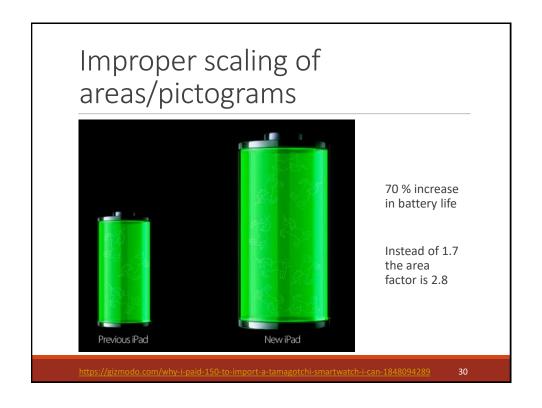


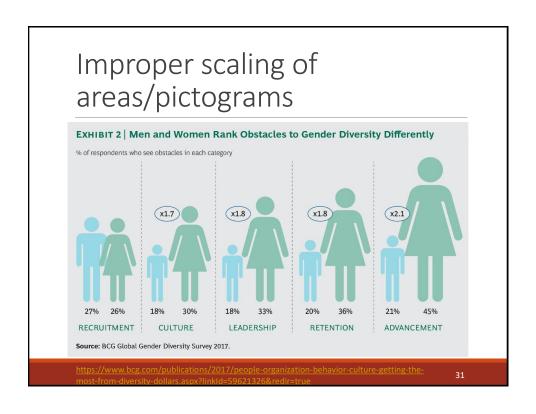


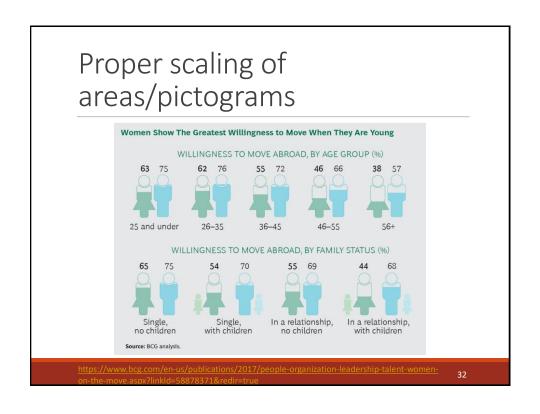


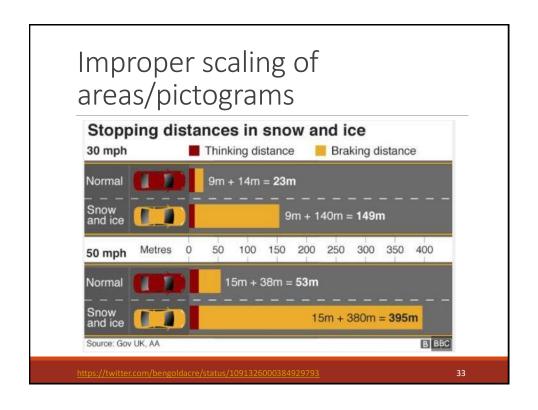


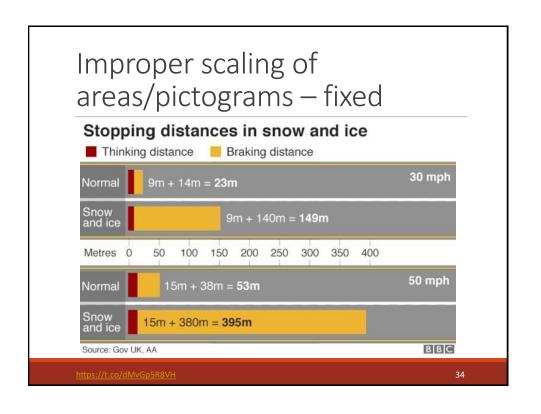


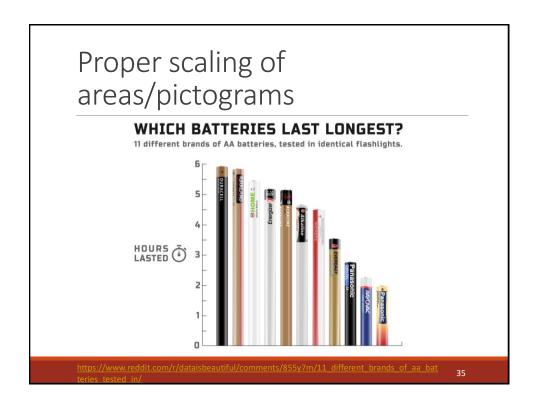


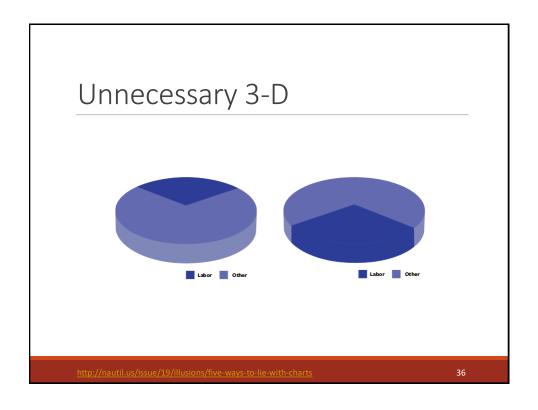




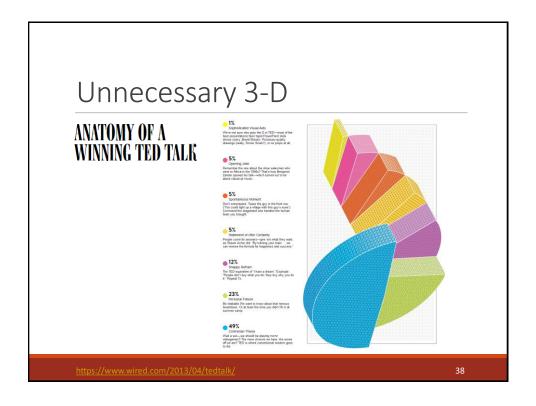


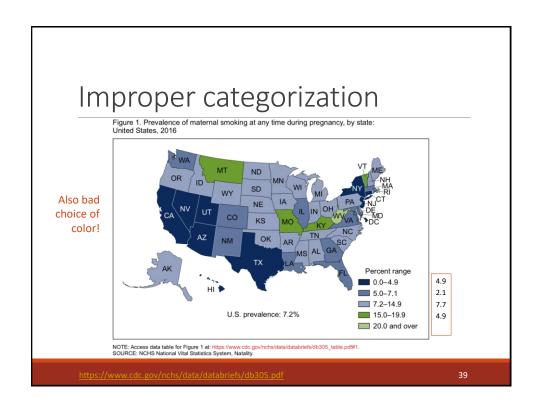


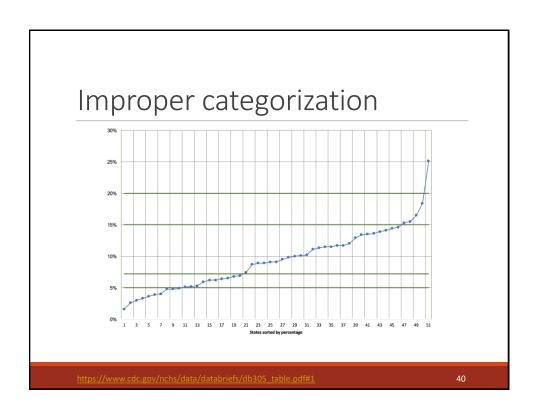


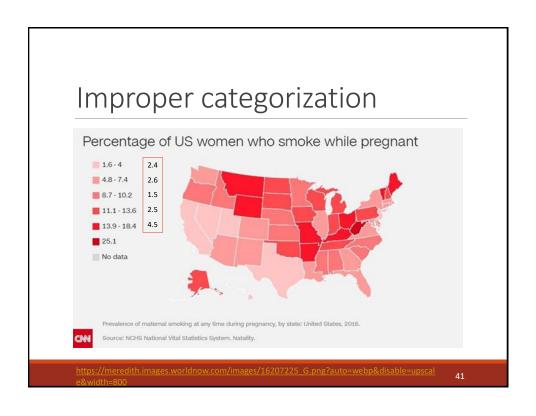


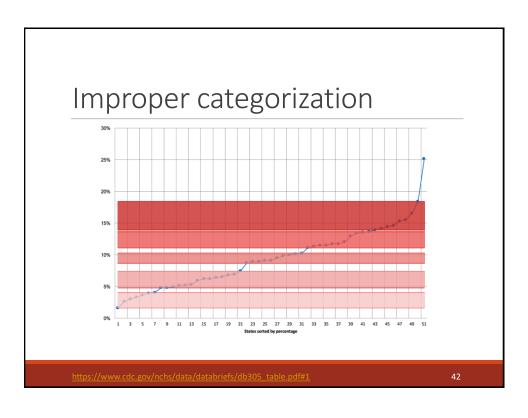


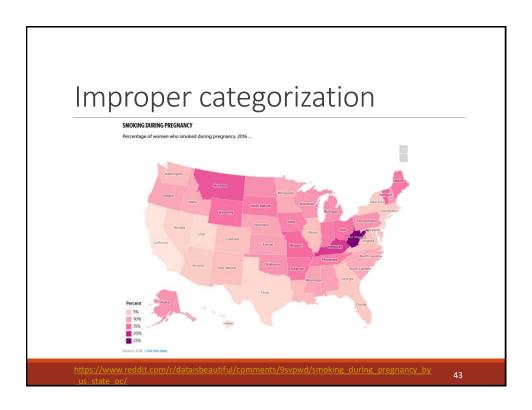










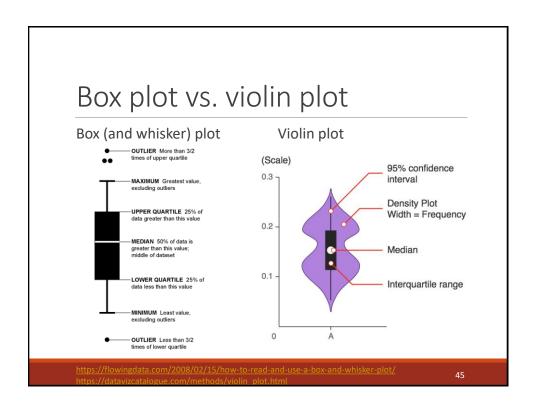


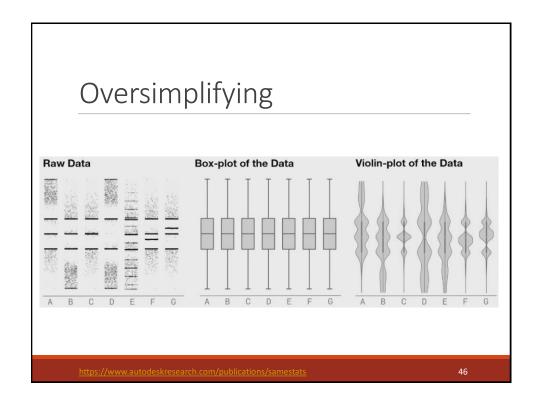
### Oversimplifying

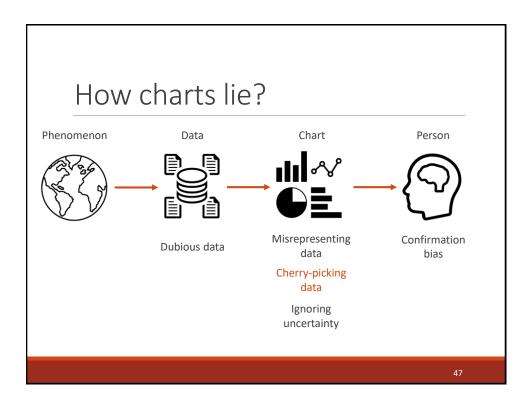
Clarify, not (over)simplify!

To clarify, add detail.

**Edward Tufte** 





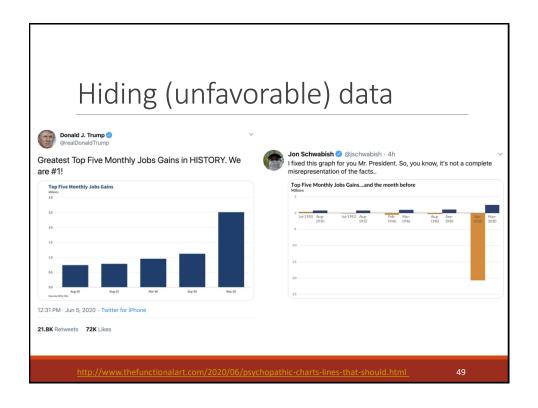


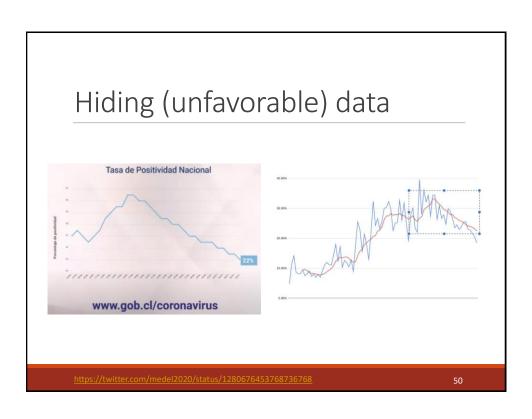
### Cherry-picking data

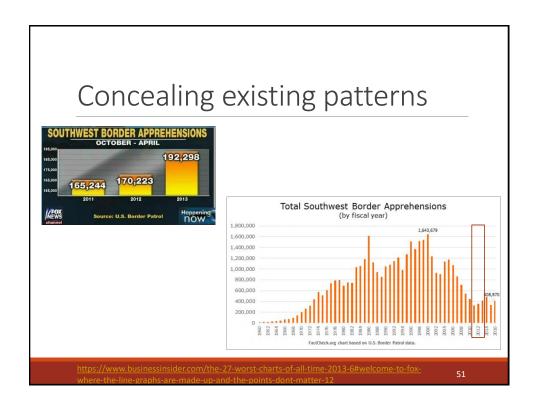
A chart shows as much as it hides, so think about what might be missing

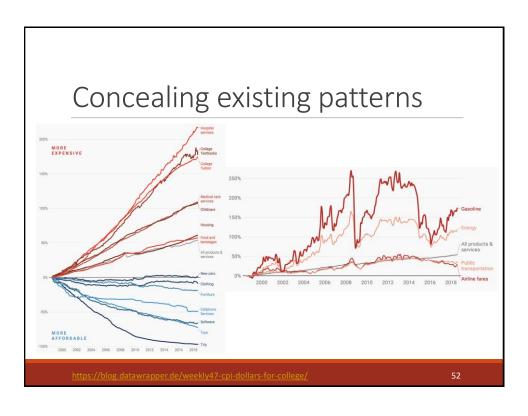
- Hiding (unfavorable) data
- Concealing existing patterns
- Suggesting patterns that are not there

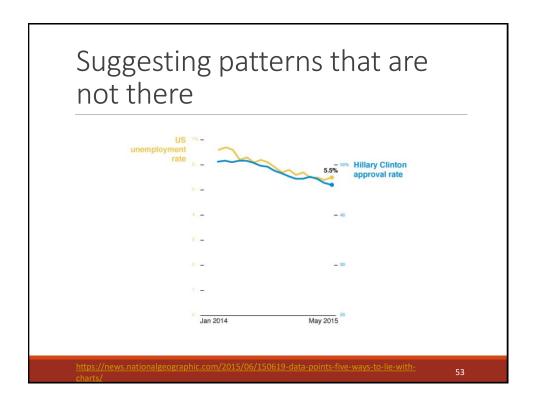
Correlation ≠ causation

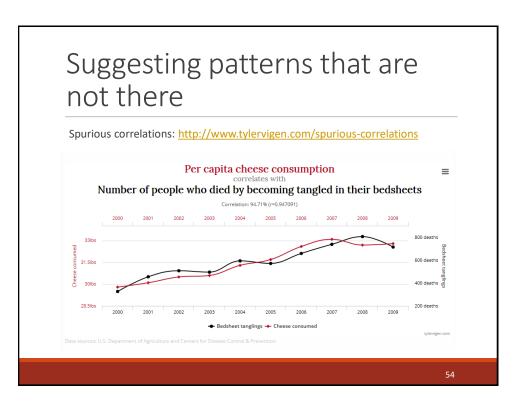


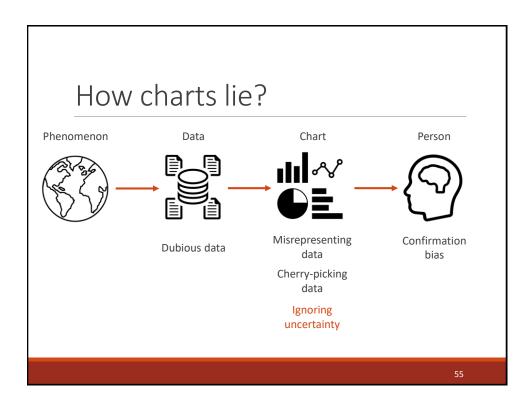












### Ignoring uncertainty

- Misrepresenting uncertainty
- Concealing uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO 8&t=504

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### Misrepresenting uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\_8&t=504s

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO 8&t=504

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### Misrepresenting uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\_8&t=5049

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO 8&t=504

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### Misrepresenting uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



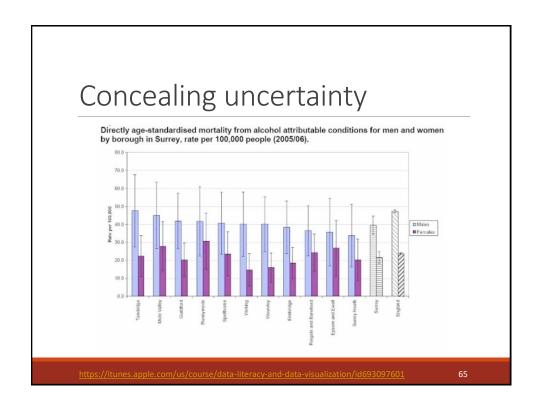
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\_8&t=504

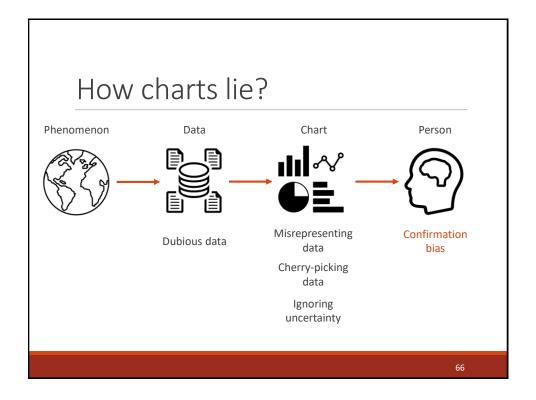
The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046x7h0\_8&t=504

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#### Confirmation bias

Confirmation bias is the tendency to search for, interpret, favor, and recall information in a way that confirms or supports one's prior beliefs or values

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

The bias blind spot

- We think only others are biased
- This makes us more susceptible to bias

Confirmation bias does not affect only chart interpretation, but also visualization design, data analysis and even data collection

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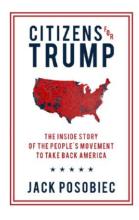
#### Confirmation bias



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



#### Confirmation bias



https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\_8&t=504s

#### Confirmation bias



Surface on the county-level map:

Red: 80%

Blue: 20%

https://www.voutubo.com/watab?v=Cd046v7b0\_88t=F04

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#### Confirmation bias



Surface on the county-level map:

Red: 80%

Blue: 20%

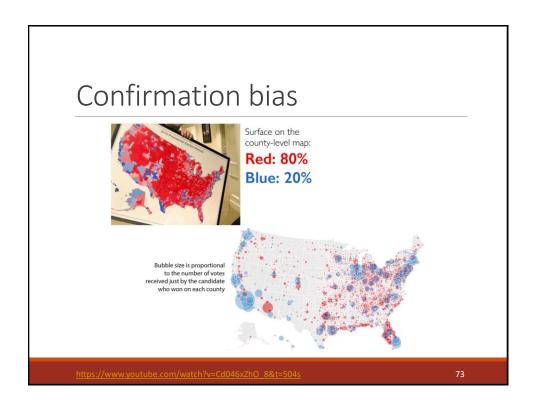
#### SHARE OF THE POPULAR VOTE IN THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

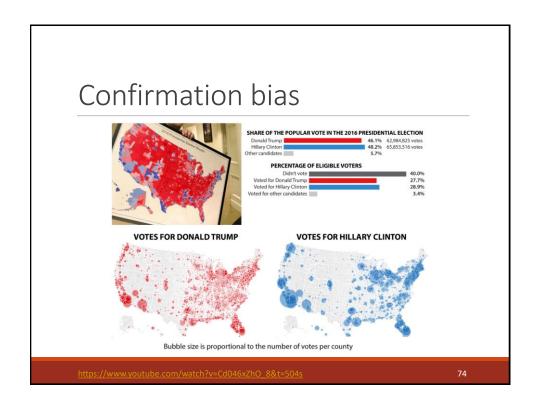
 Donald Trump
 46.1%
 62,984,825 votes

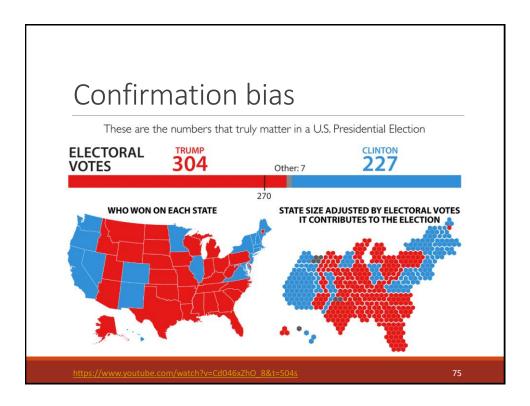
 Hillary Clinton
 48.2%
 65,853,516 votes

 Other candidates
 5.7%

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO\_8&t=504s







#### To achieve trustworthiness (1)

- o List the source(s) of data
- Show representative and unbiased data (or clearly denote and explain why this is not the case)
- o Compare only data that can be meaningfully compared
- Be mindful of the choice between absolute and cumulative values
- Ouse relative instead of absolute data in comparisons
- Follow conventions
- Do not abuse scales

#### To achieve trustworthiness (2)

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

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