Data Visualization

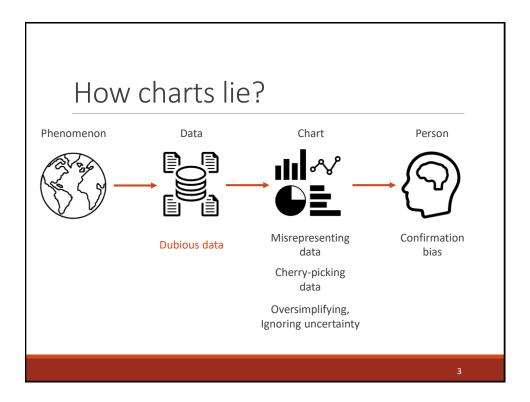
EXAMPLES (1)

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

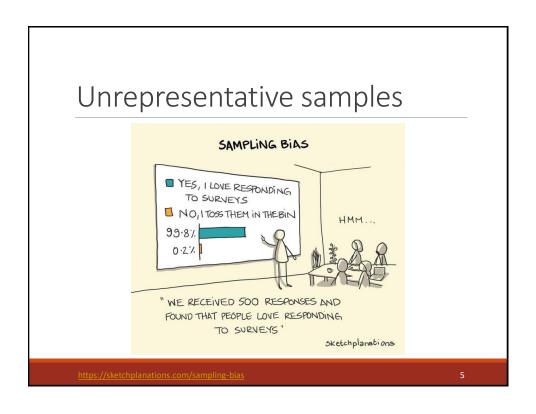
- Missing data
- o Polls on unrepresentative populations
- Measurements on unrepresentative samples

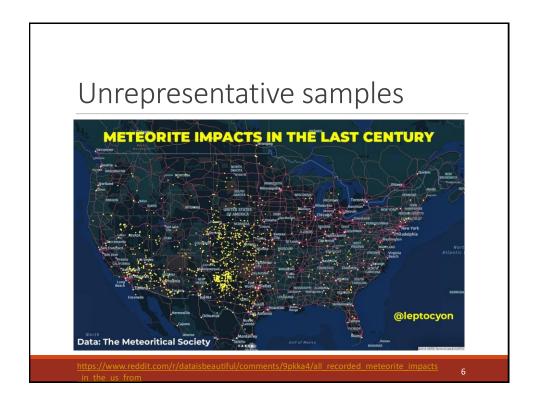
Biased data

- 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



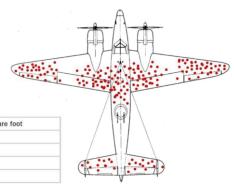




Abraham Wald and the Missing Bullet Holes

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-jordanellenberg-664e708cfc3d

-

Question framing in polls

Brexit referendum

First proposal

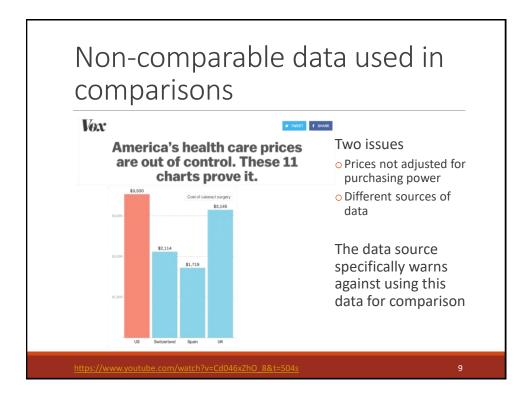
"Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union?"

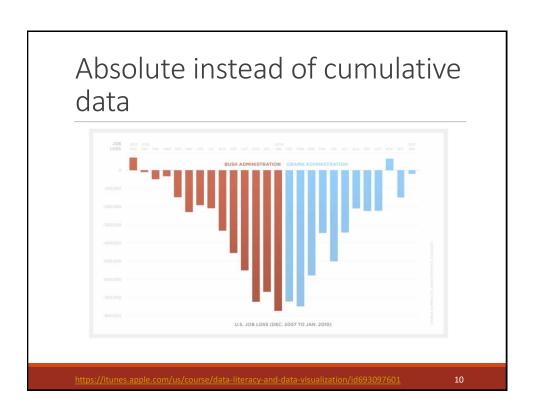
yes/no

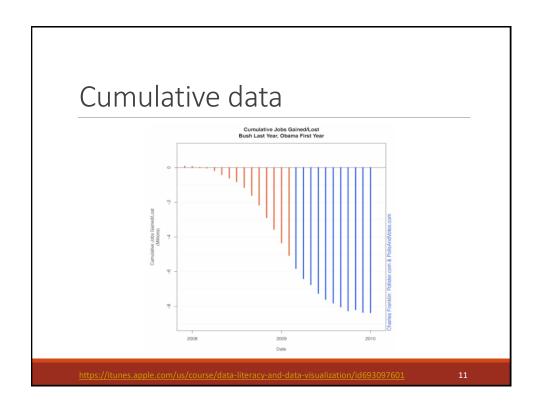
Final question

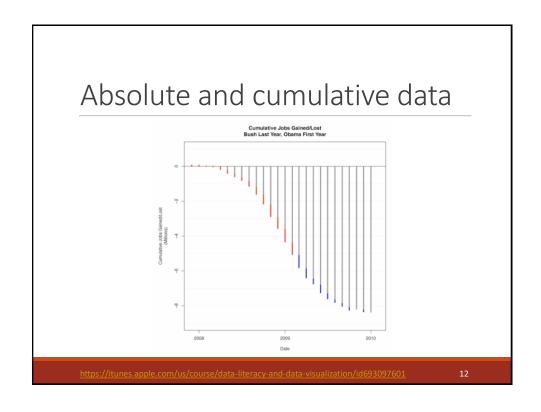
"Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?"

remain/leave









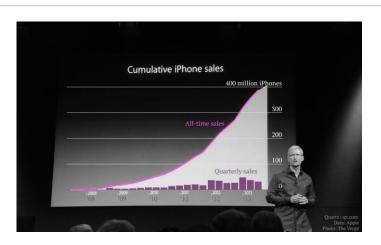
Cumulative instead of absolute data



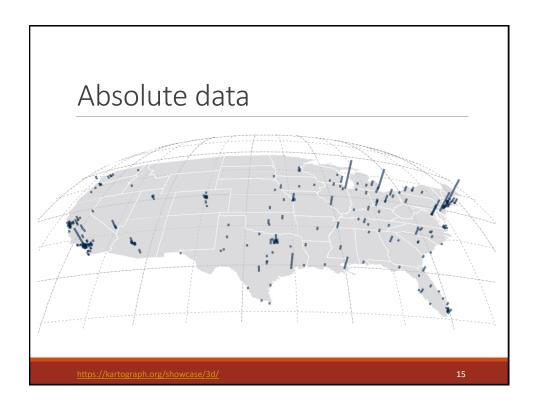
https://gz.com/122921/the-chart-tim-cook-doesnt-want-you-to-see/

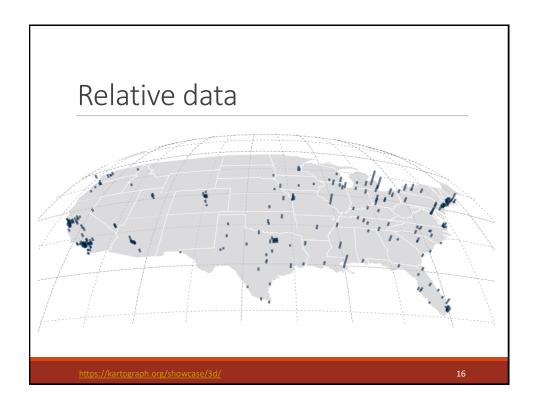
13

Cumulative and absolute data



https://gz.com/122921/the-chart-tim-cook-doesnt-want-vou-to-see/





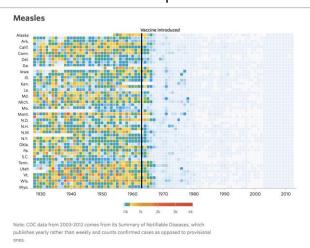
Dubious data

Garbage in, garbage out

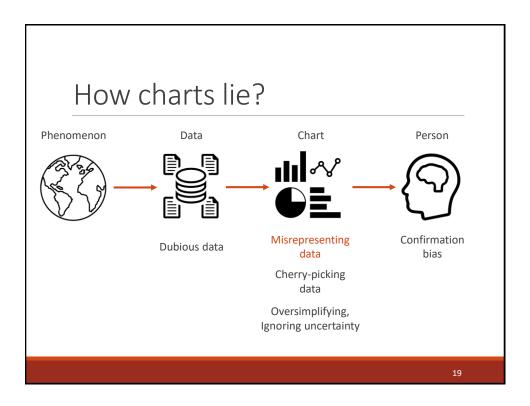
Can still work if the issues are explained

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Dubious data explained



http://graphics.wsi.com/infectious-diseases-and-vaccines/



Misrepresenting data

Ignoring conventions

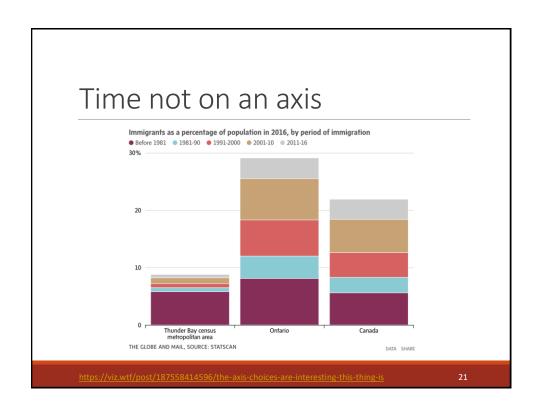
- Placement of dependent and independent variables
- o Pie charts that do not add up to 100%

Abusing scales

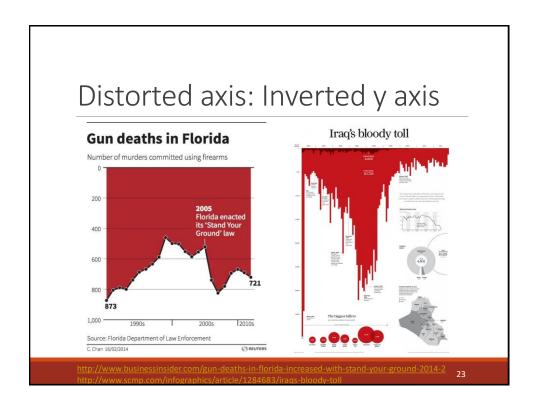
- Distorted axis
- Truncated/elongated axis
- Dual axes
- Improper scaling of areas and pictograms

Unnecessary 3-D

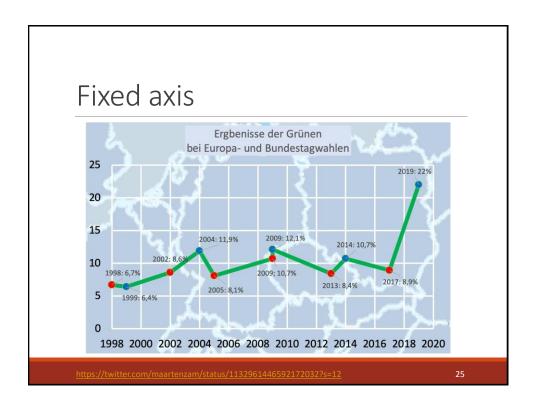
Improper categorization

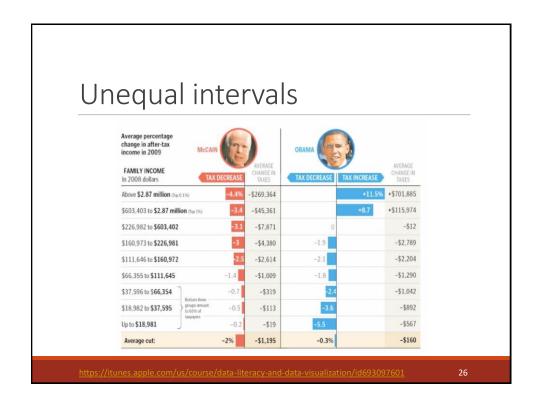


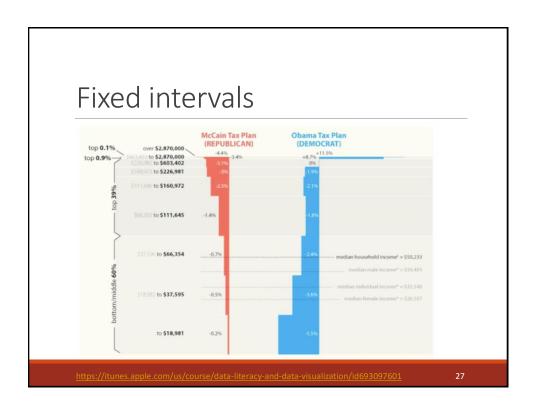


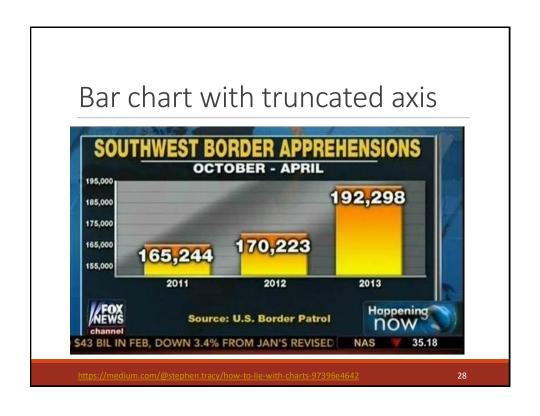


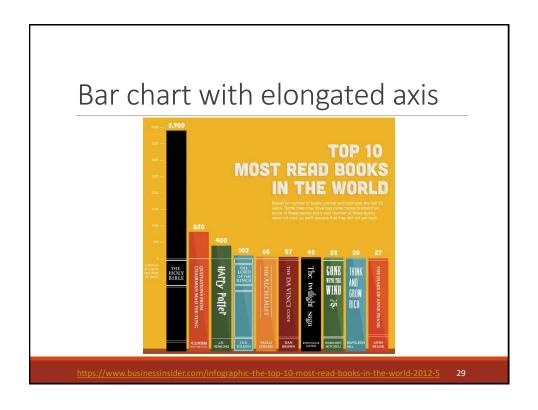


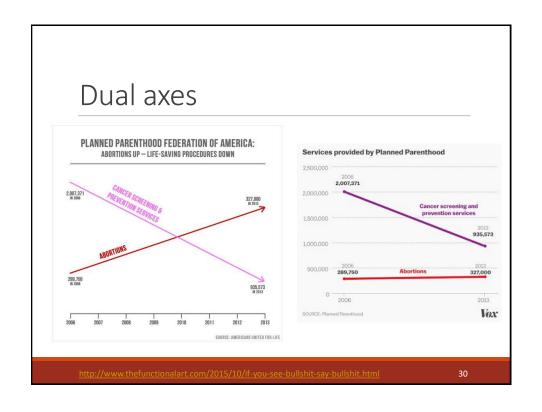


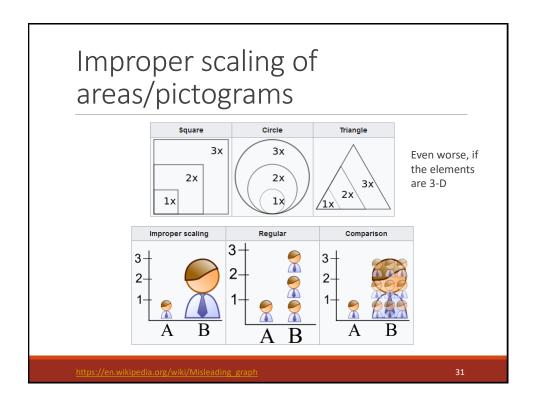


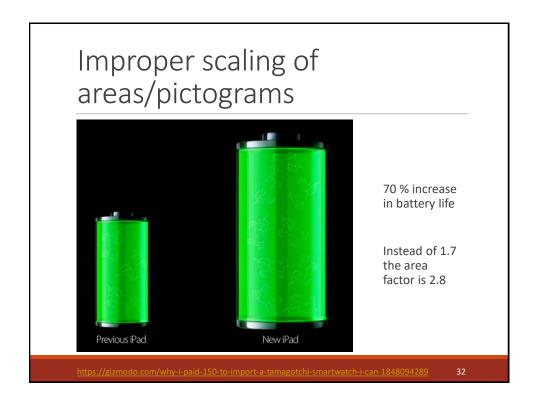


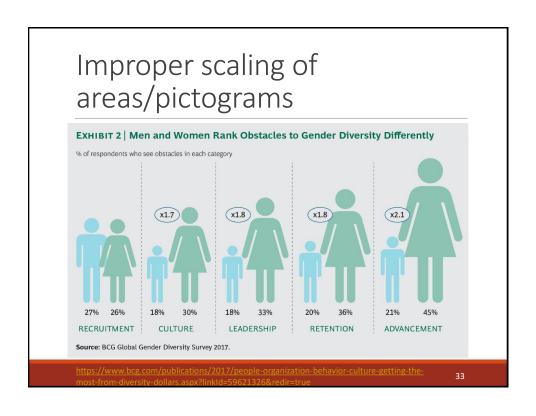


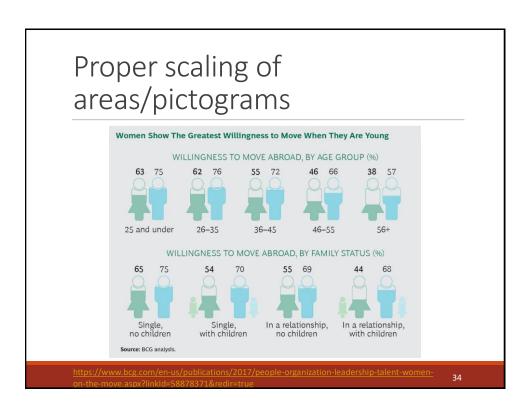


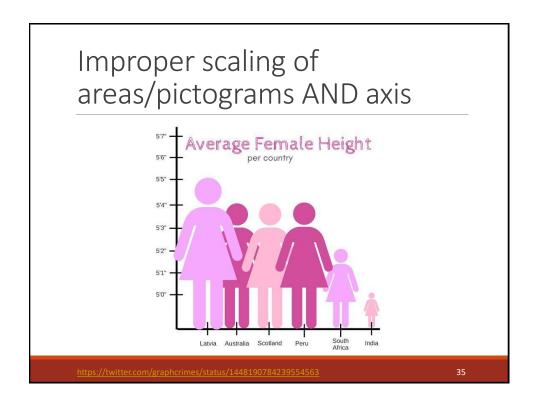


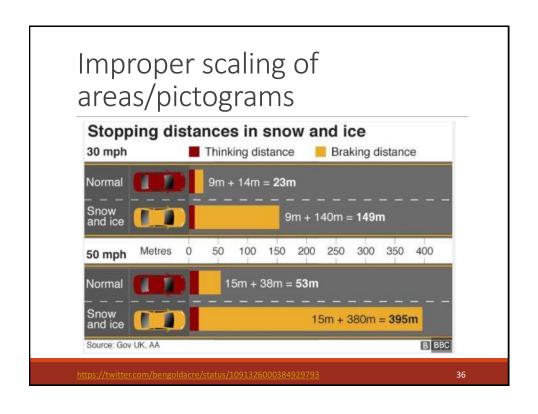


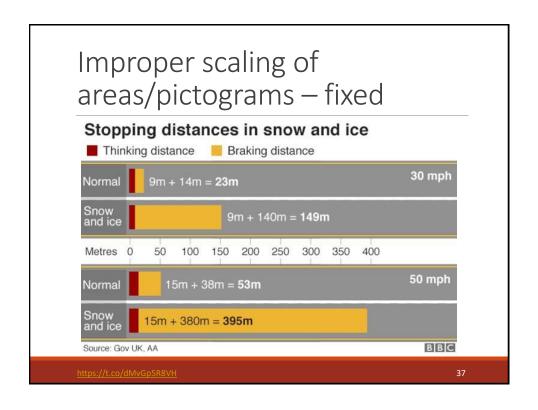


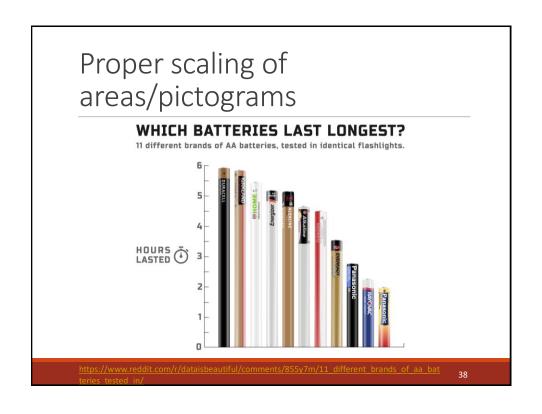


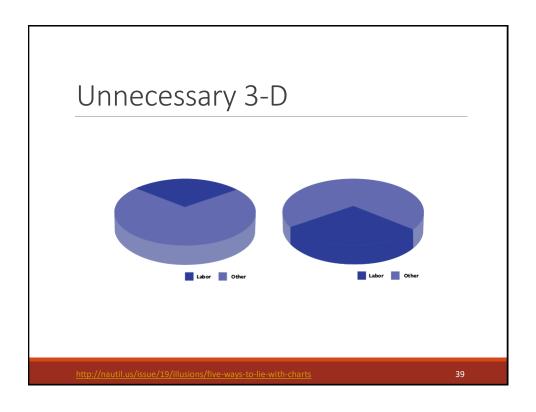




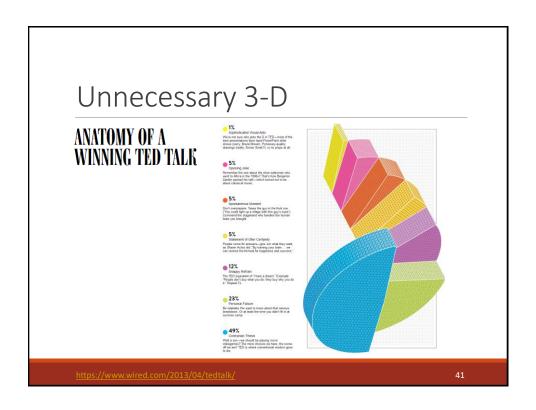


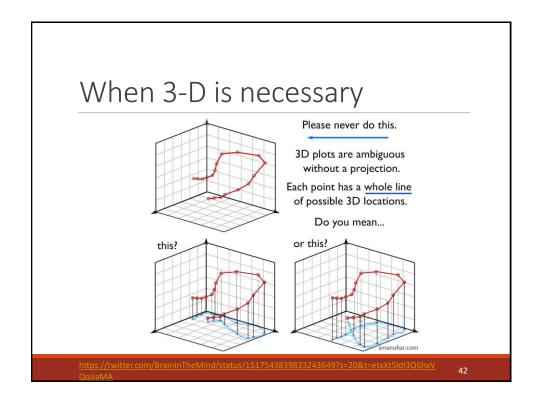


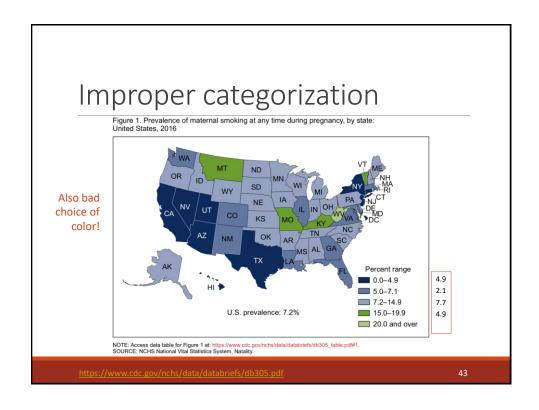


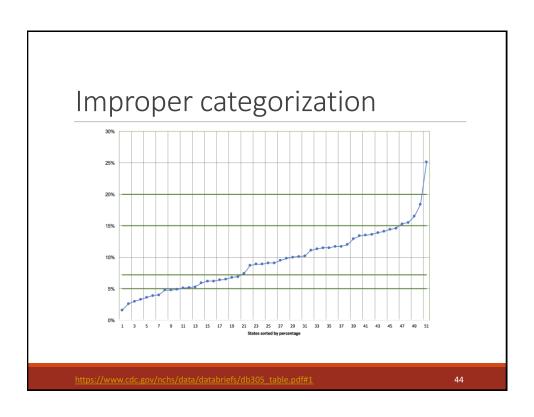


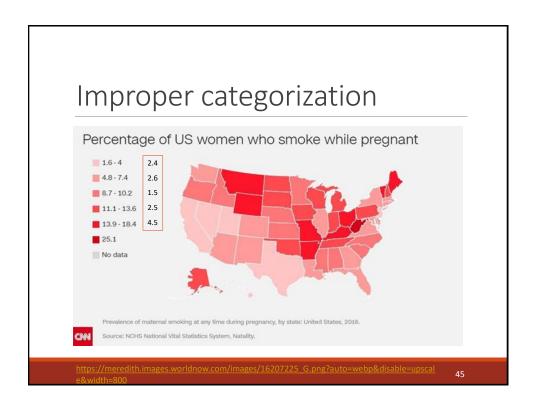


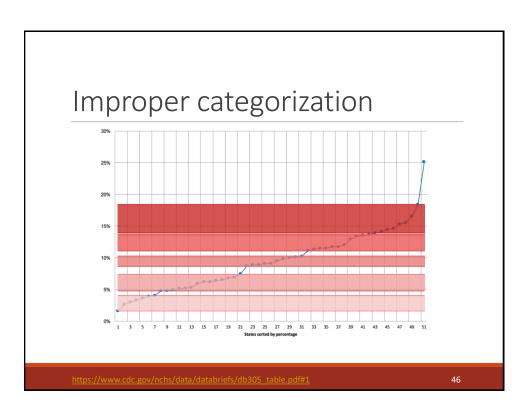


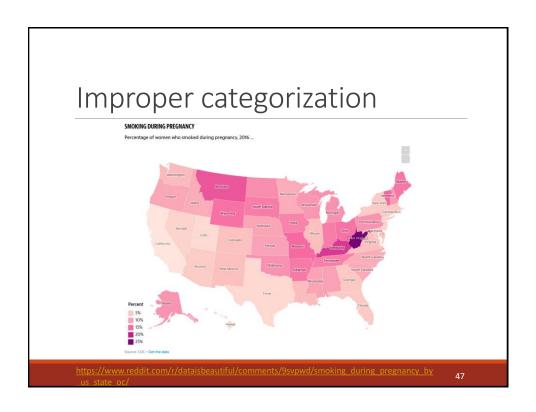


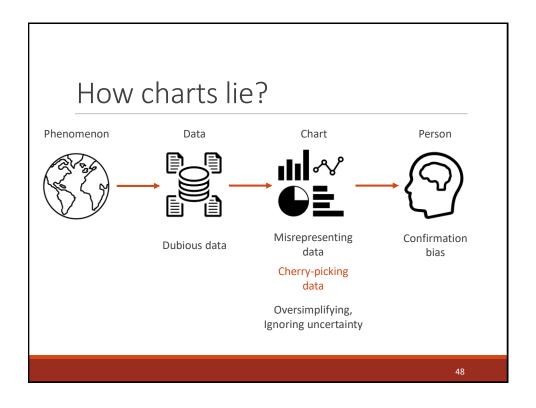












Cherry-picking data

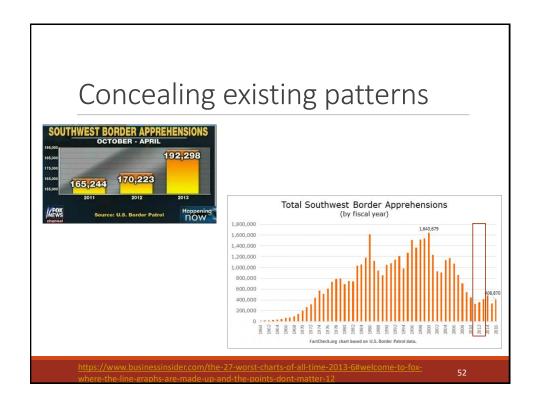
A chart shows as much as it hides, so think about what might be missing

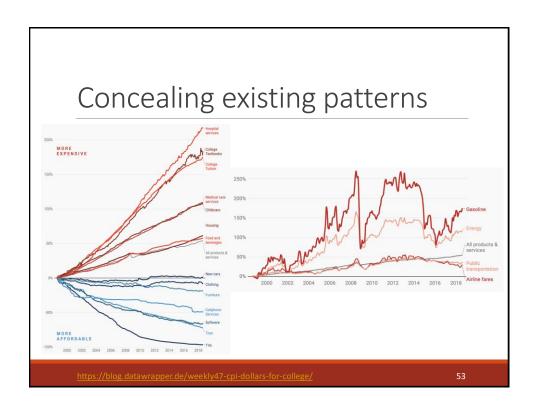
- Hiding (unfavorable) data
- Concealing existing patterns
- Simpson's paradox
- Suggesting patterns that are not there

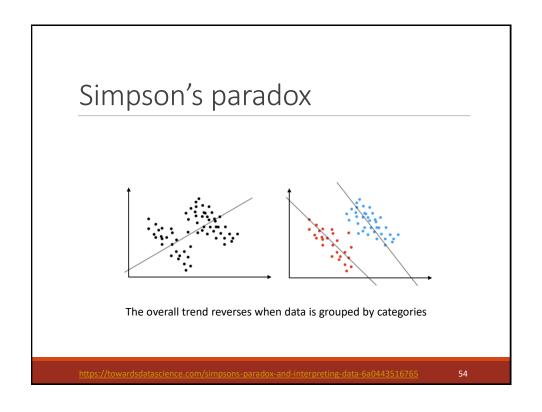
Correlation ≠ causation

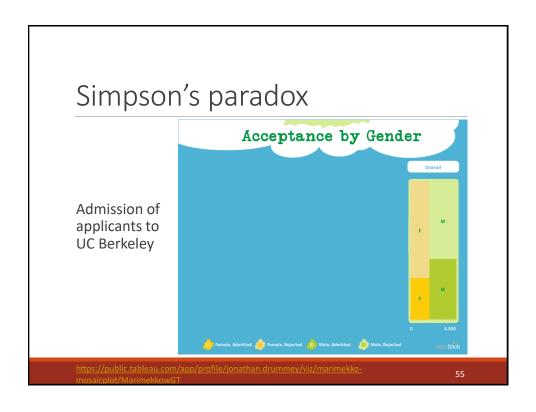


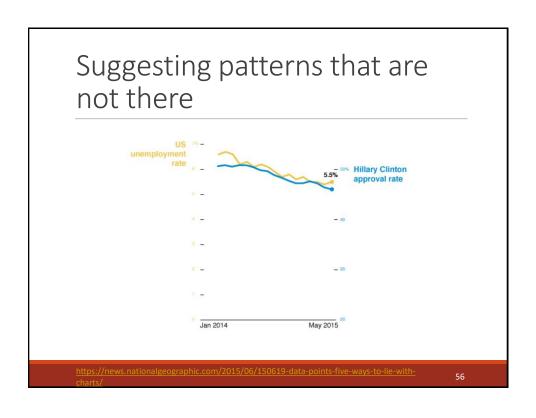


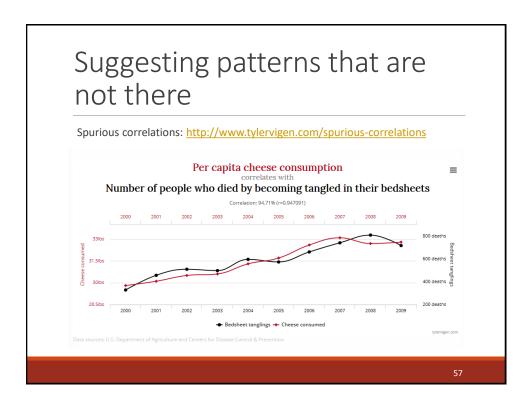


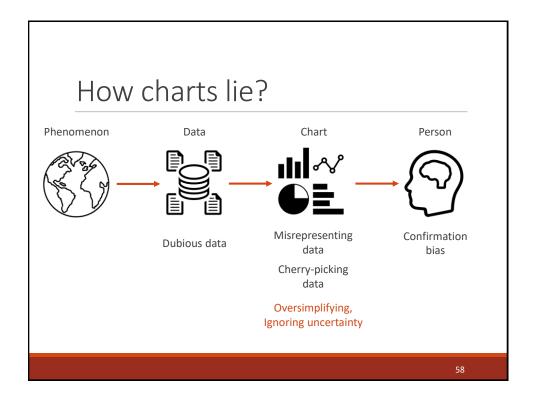












Oversimplifying, Ignoring uncertainty

- Oversimplifying
- Misrepresenting uncertainty
- Concealing uncertainty

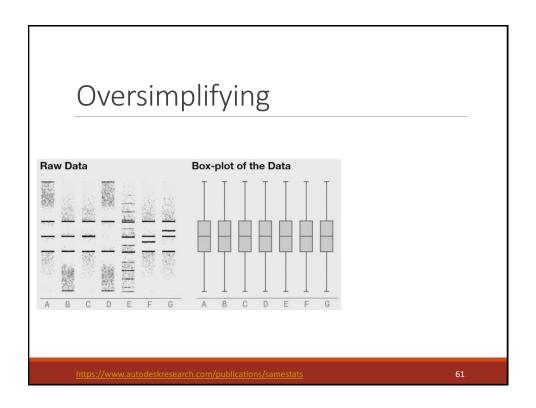
59

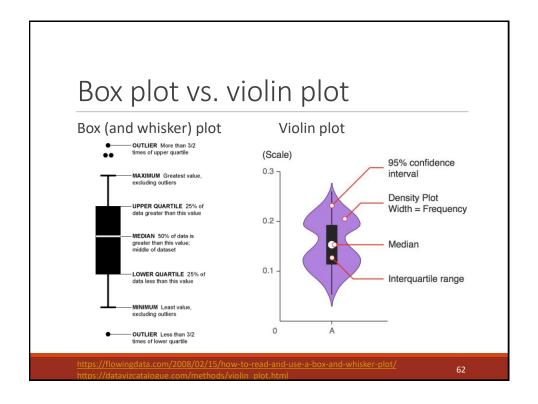
Oversimplifying

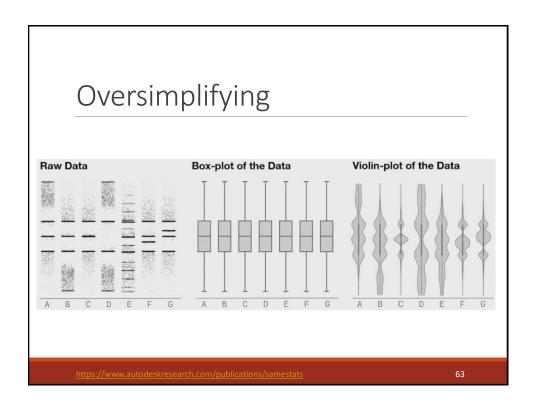
Clarify, not (over)simplify!

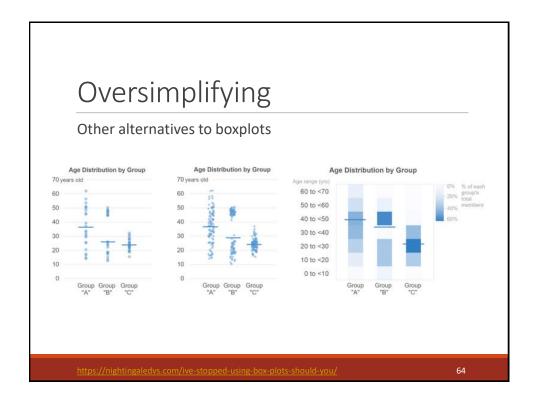
To clarify, add detail.

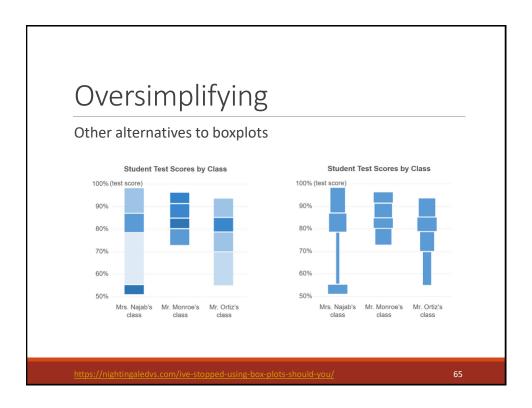
Edward Tufte











The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



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

6.

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

69

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

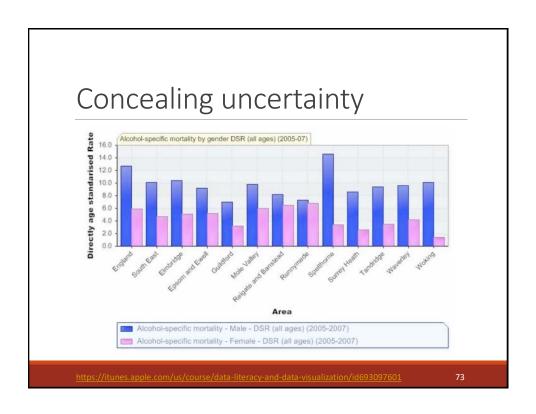
7

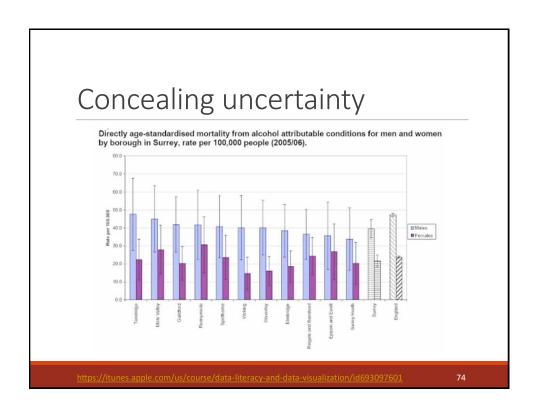
Misrepresenting uncertainty

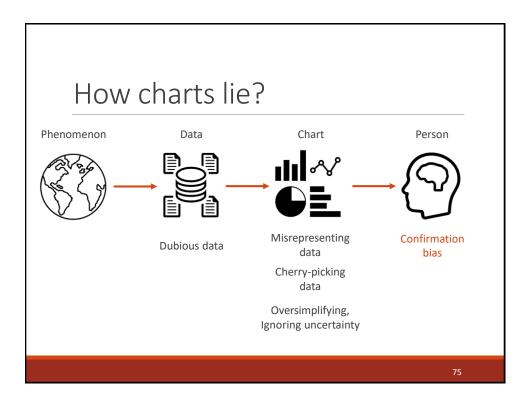
The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=5049







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
- OThis makes us more susceptible to bias

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

Confirmation bias



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

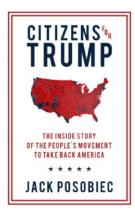
7

Confirmation bias



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s

Confirmation bias



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

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Confirmation bias

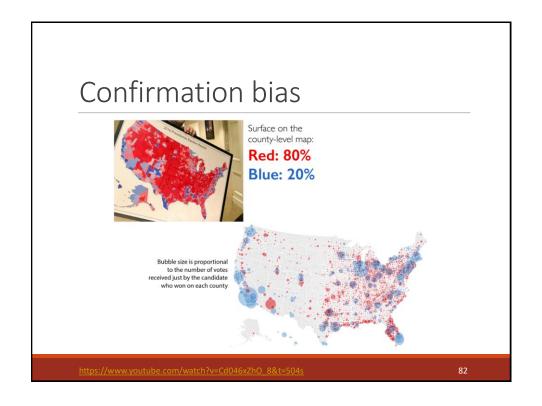


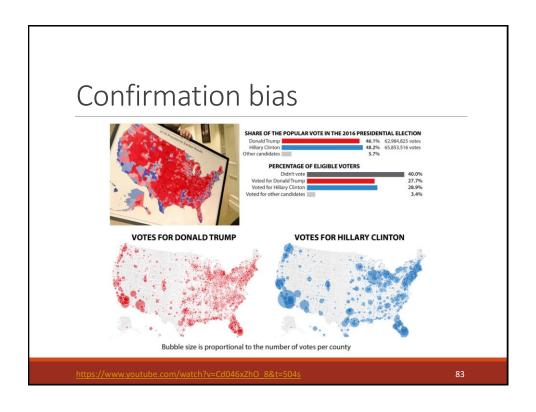
Surface on the county-level map:

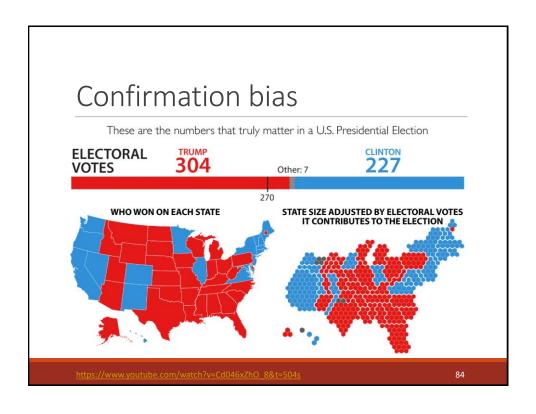
Red: 80% Blue: 20%

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504









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

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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
- 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)