Data Visualization

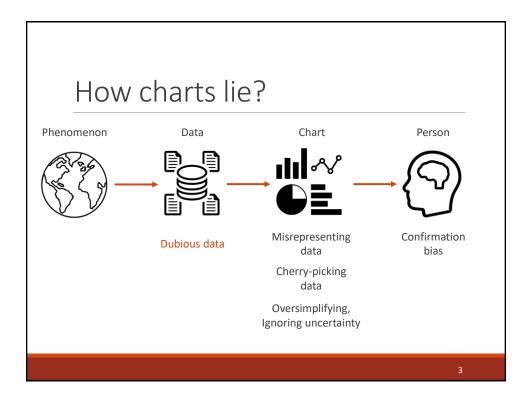
EXAMPLES OF (UN)TRUSTWORTHY VISUALIZATIONS

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

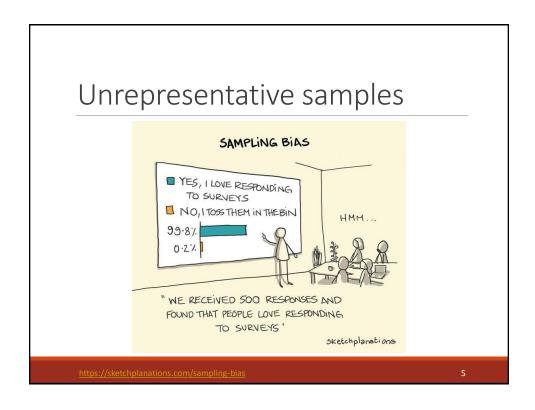
- Missing data
- o Polls on unrepresentative populations
- Measurements on unrepresentative samples

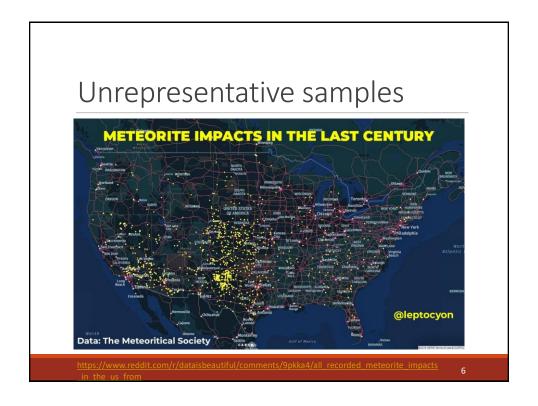
Biased data

- 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



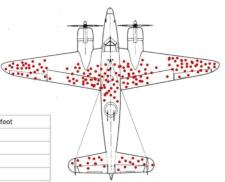




Abraham Wald and the Missing Bullet Holes

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



 $\underline{\text{https://medium.com/@penguinpress/an-excerpt-from-how-not-to-be-wrong-by-jordan-ellenberg-} 654e708cfc3d}$

7

Question framing in polls

Brexit referendum

First proposal

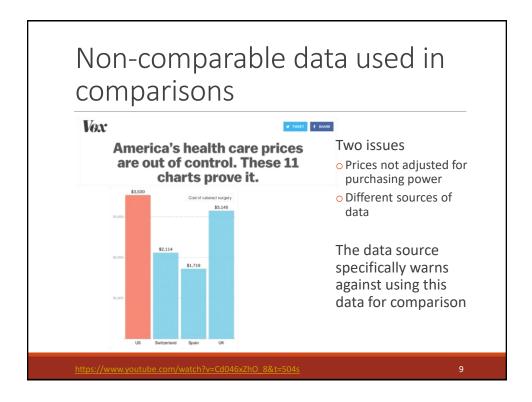
"Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union?"

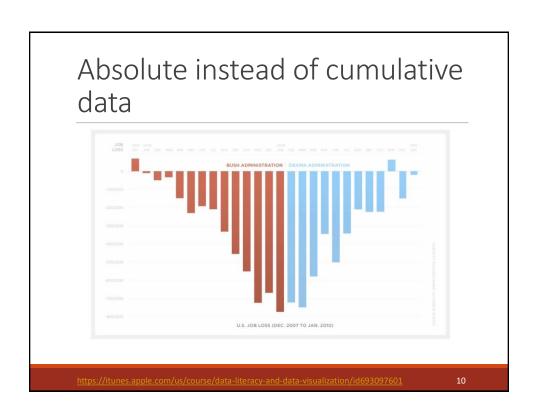
yes/no

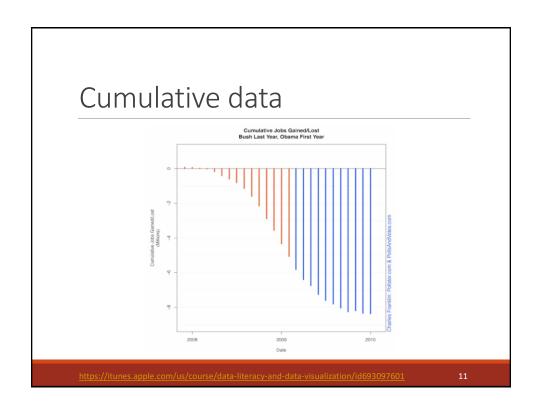
Final question

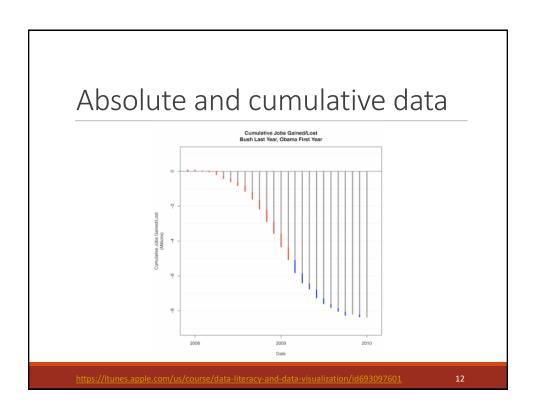
"Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?"

remain/leave









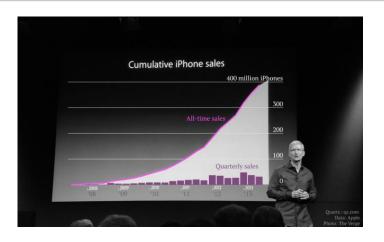
Cumulative instead of absolute data



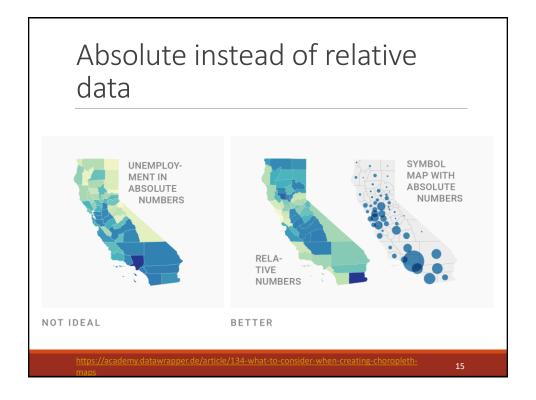
https://gz.com/122921/the-chart-tim-cook-doesnt-want-vou-to-see/

1:

Cumulative and absolute data



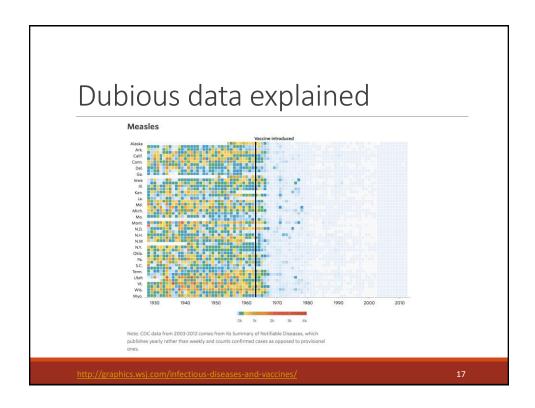
https://gz.com/122921/the-chart-tim-cook-doesnt-want-vou-to-see/

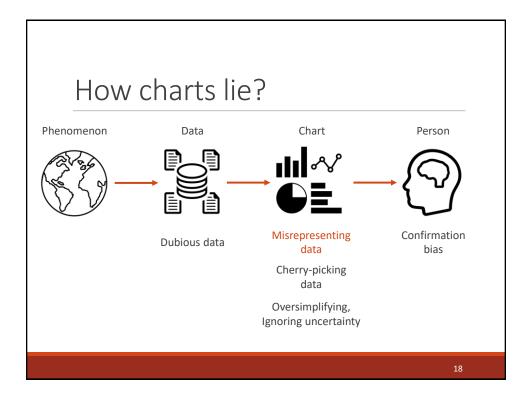


Dubious data

Garbage in, garbage out

Can still work if the issues are explained





Misrepresenting data

Ignoring conventions

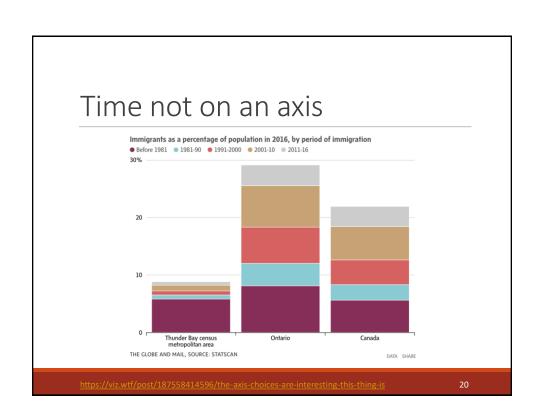
- o Placement of dependent and independent variables
- o Pie charts that do not add up to 100%

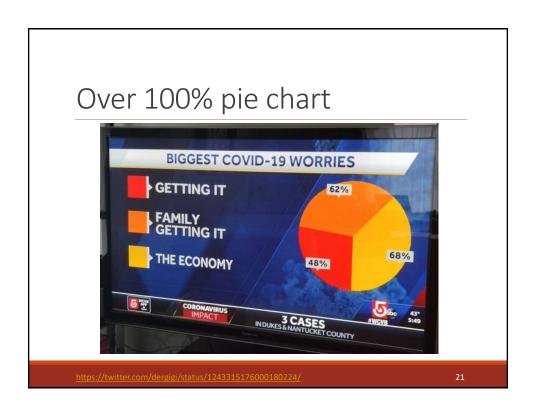
Abusing scales

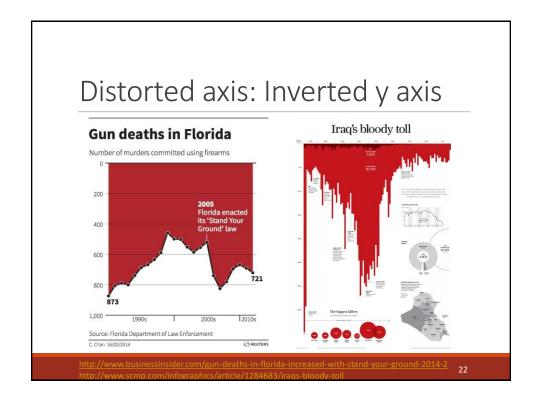
- Distorted axis
- Truncated/elongated axis
- Dual axes
- o Improper scaling of areas and pictograms

Unnecessary 3-D

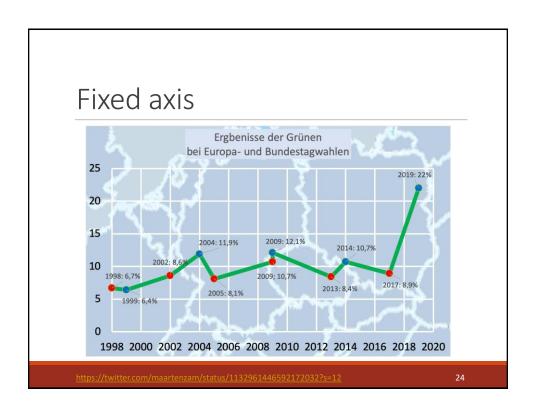
Improper categorization

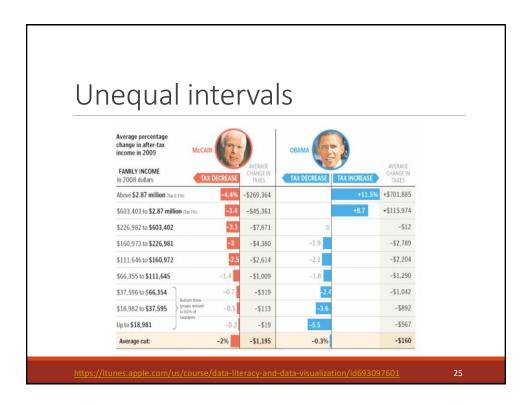


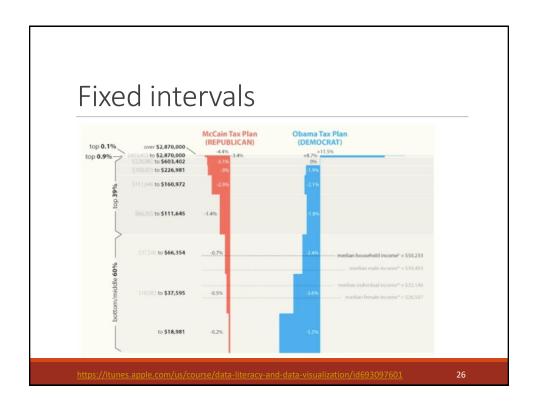


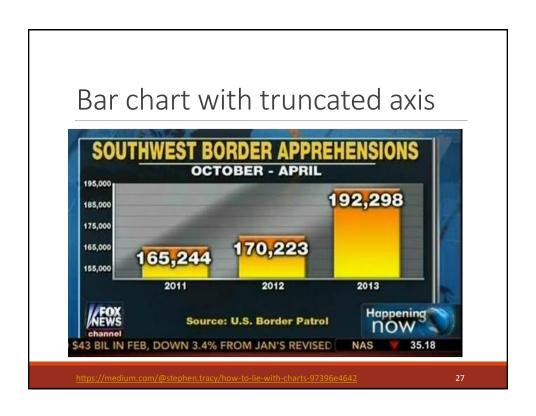


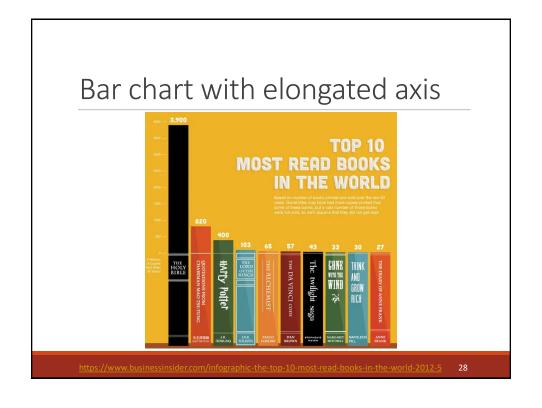


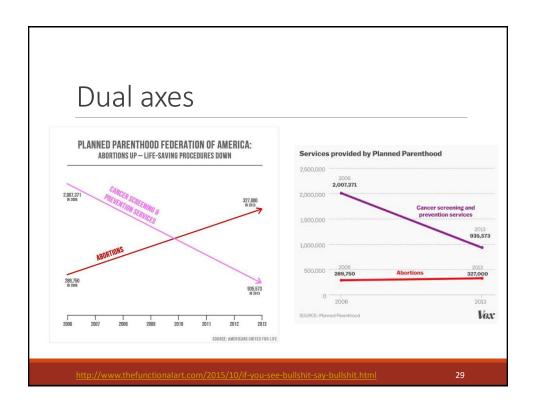


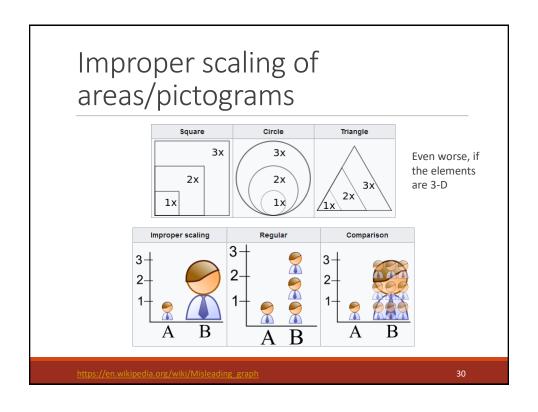


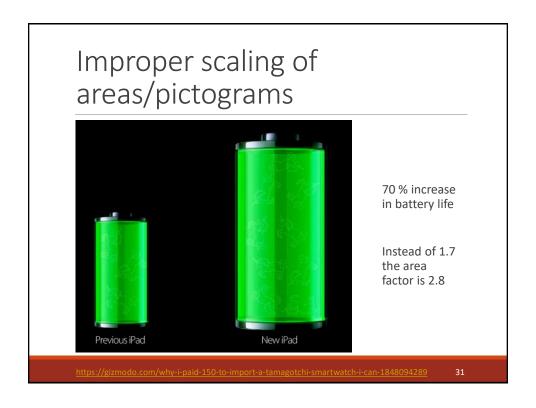


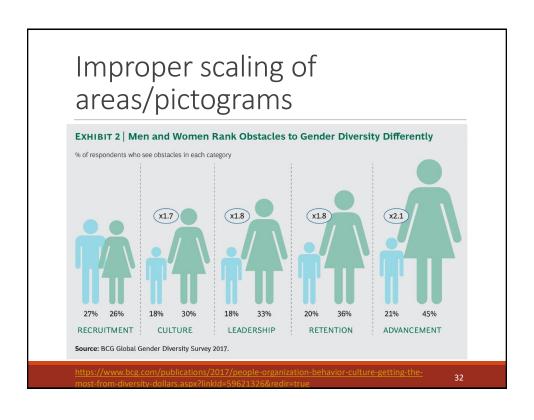


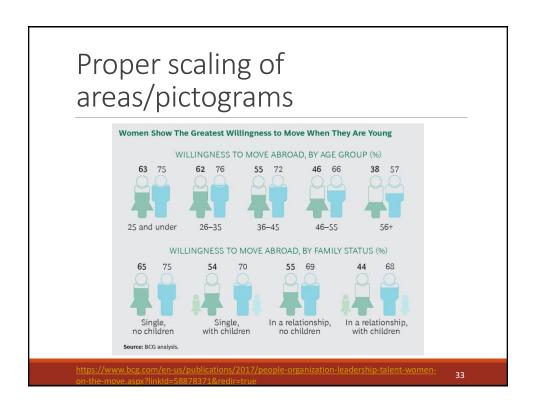


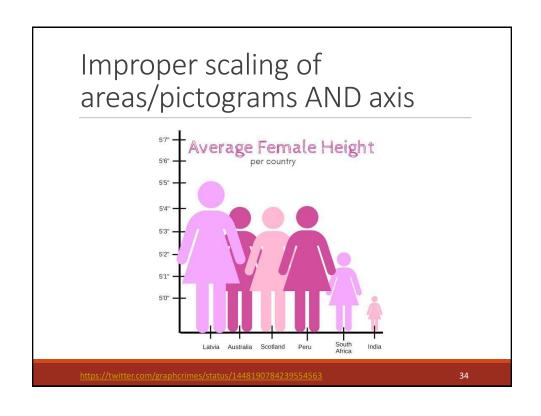


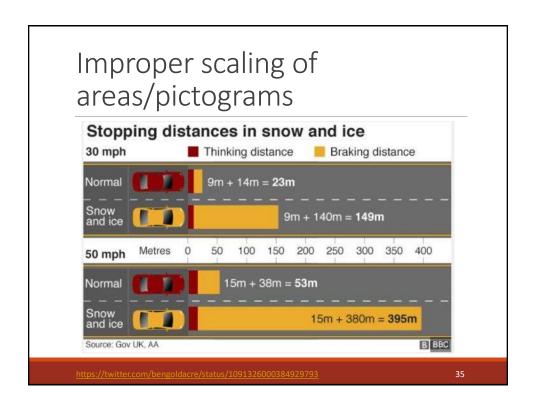


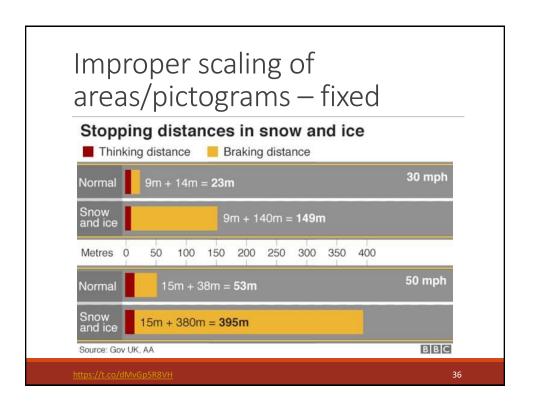


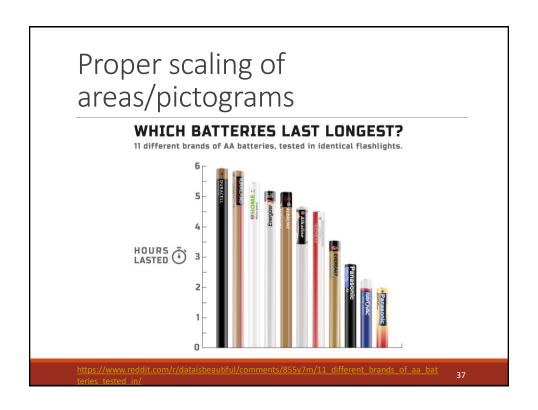


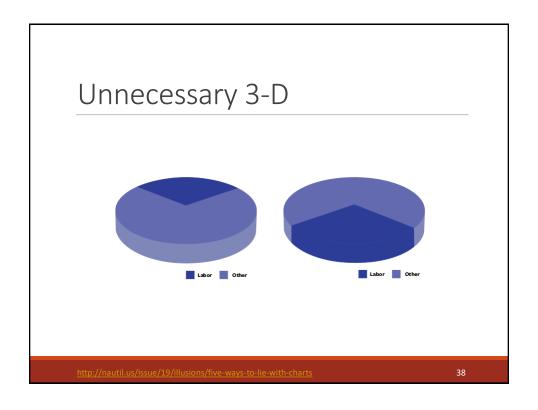




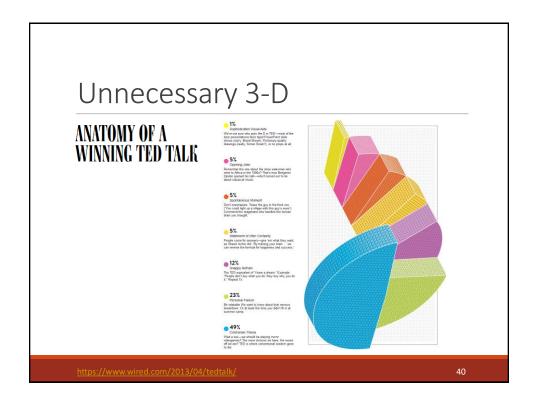


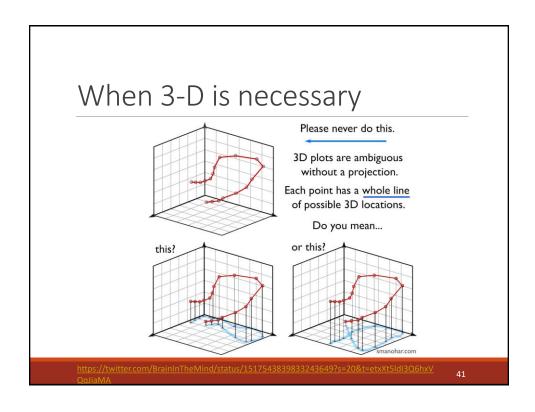


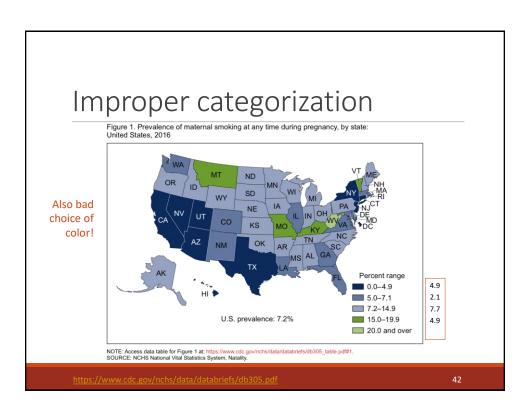


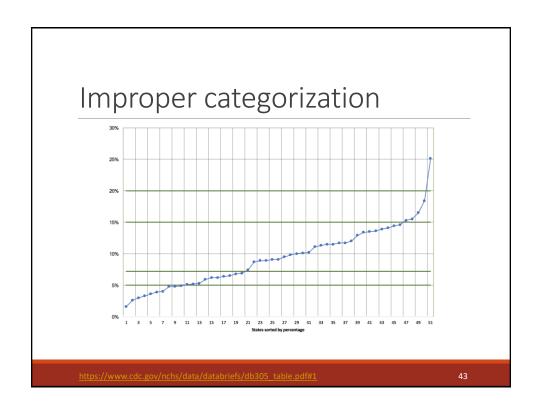


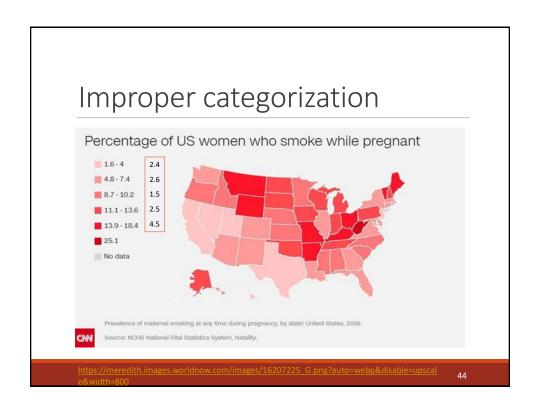


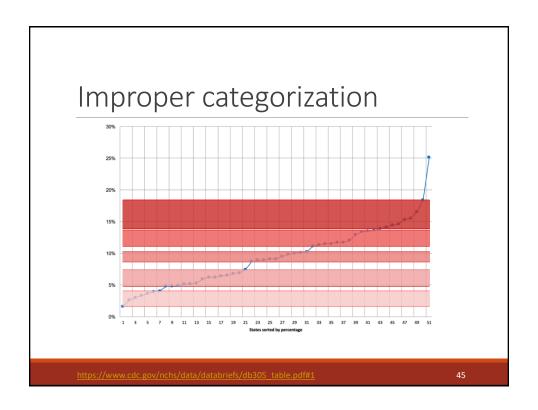


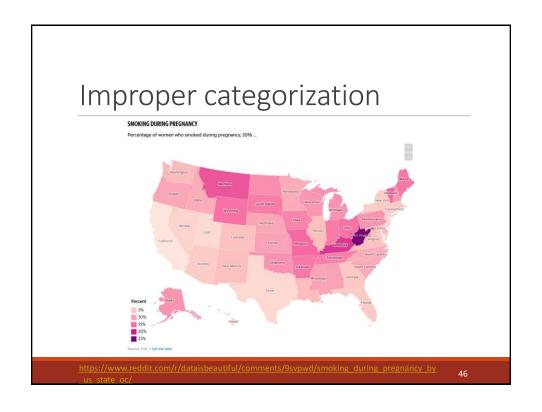


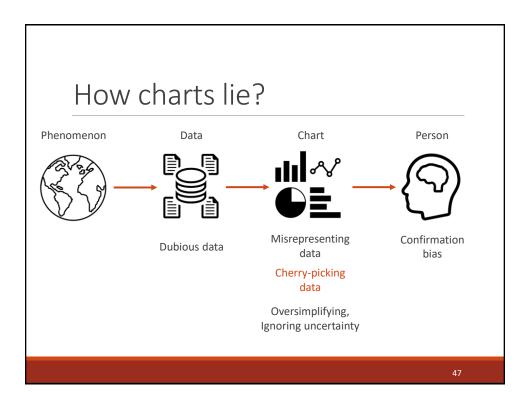












Cherry-picking data

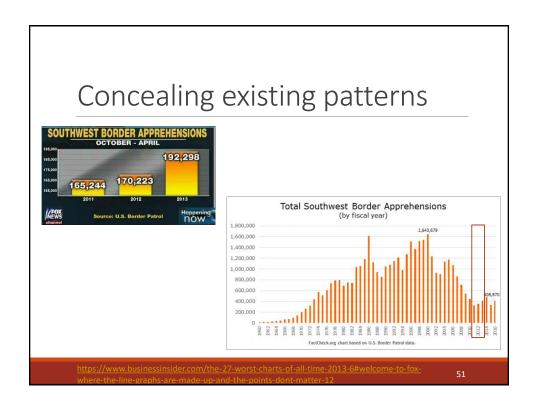
A chart shows as much as it hides, so think about what might be missing

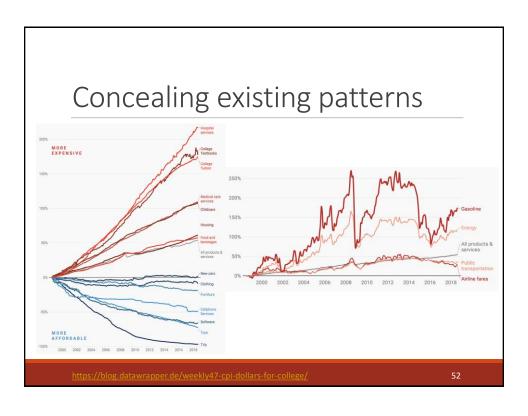
- Hiding (unfavorable) data
- Concealing existing patterns
- Simpson's paradox
- Suggesting patterns that are not there

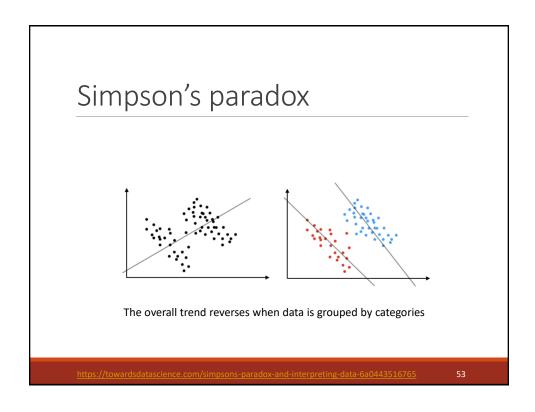
Correlation ≠ causation

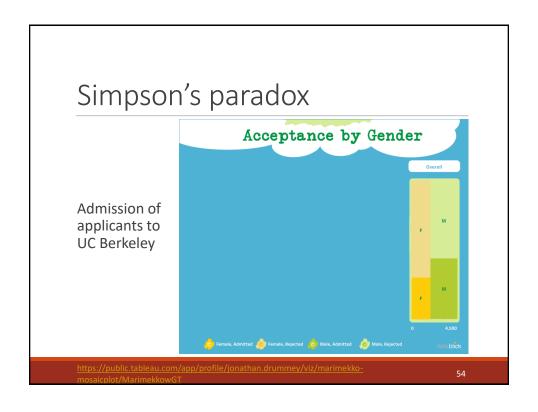


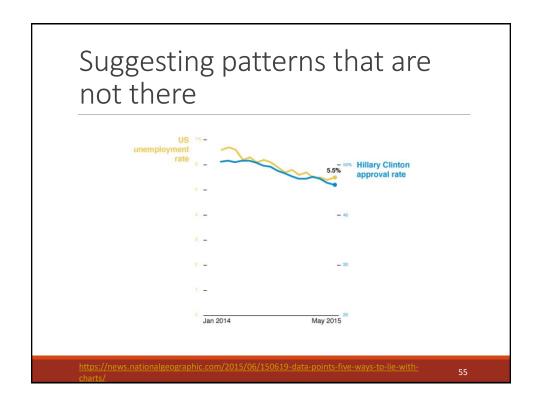


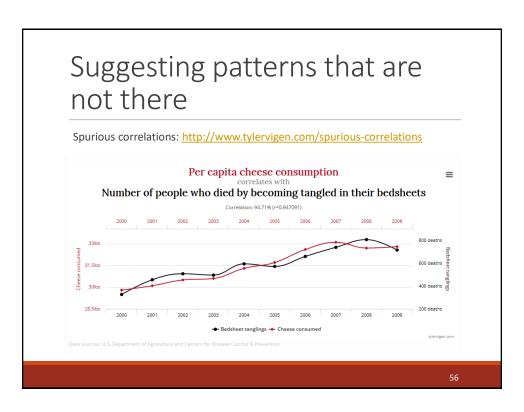


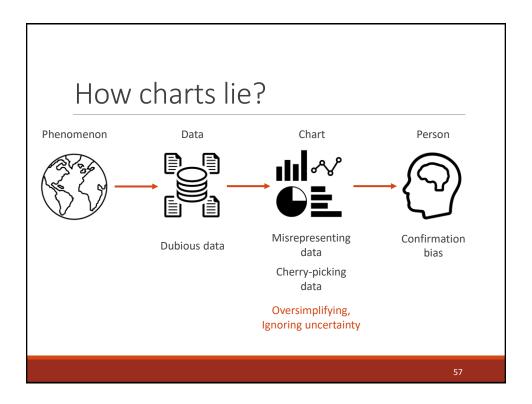








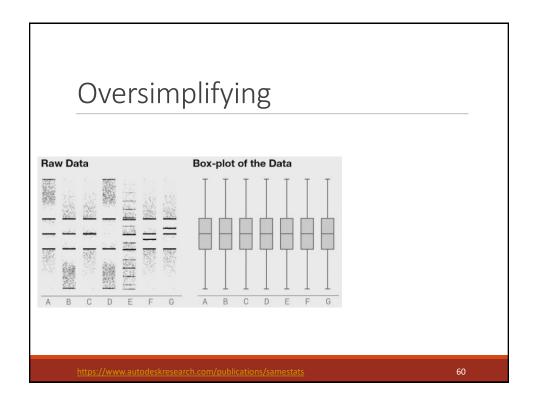


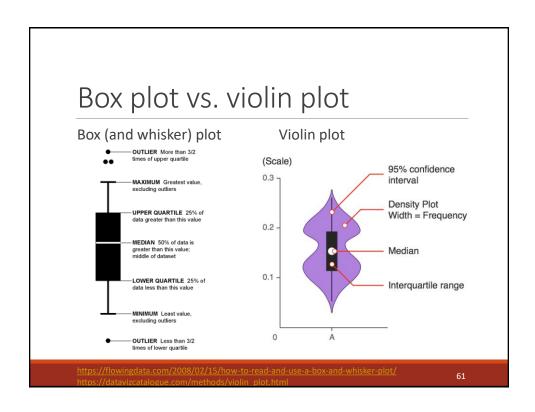


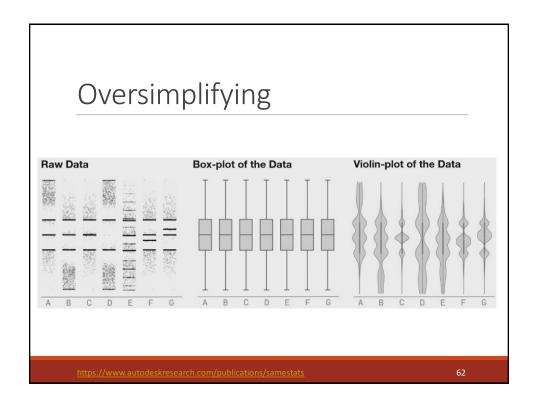
Oversimplifying, Ignoring uncertainty

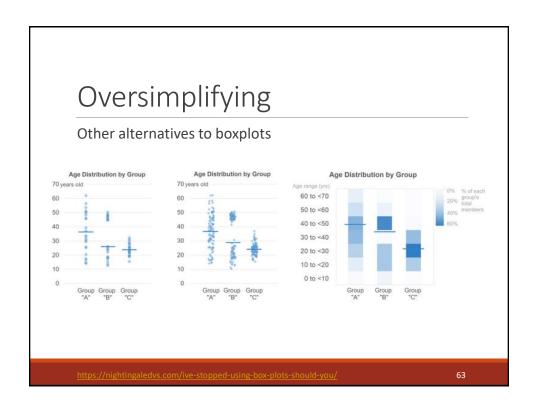
- Oversimplifying
- Misrepresenting uncertainty
- Concealing uncertainty

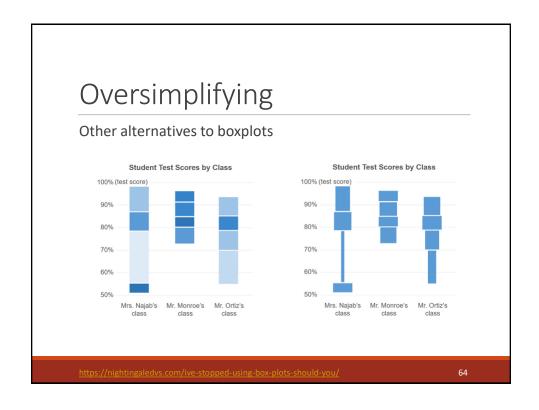
Oversimplifying Clarify, not (over)simplify! To clarify, add detail. Edward Tufte











The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046v7h0_8&t=504

65

Misrepresenting uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZh0_8&t=504

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046x7h0_8&t=504

67

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.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046x7h0_8&t=504

69

Misrepresenting uncertainty

The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted

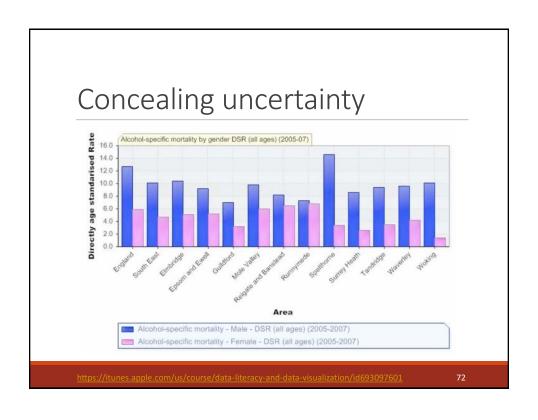


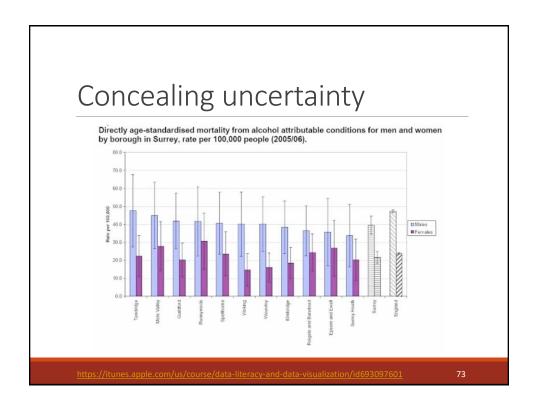
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504

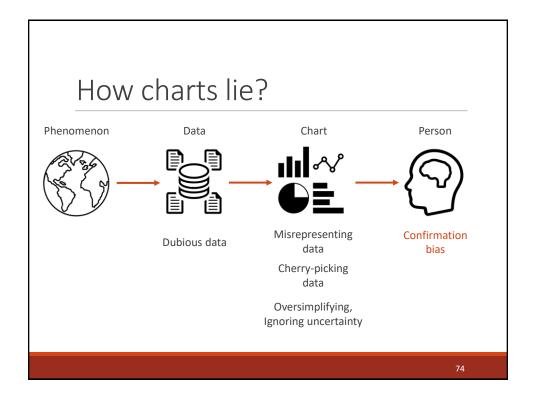
The cone of uncertainty is widely misinterpreted



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







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

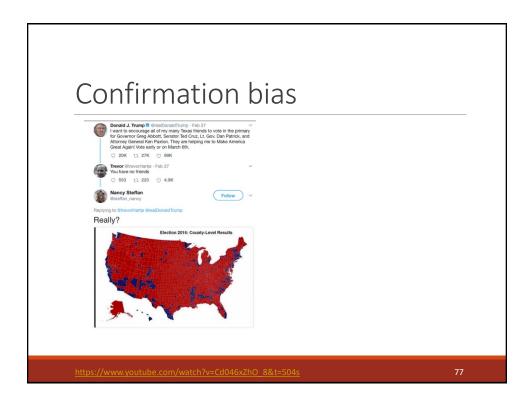
Confirmation bias does not affect only chart interpretation, but also visualization design, data analysis and even data collection

75

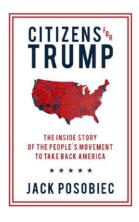
Confirmation bias



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



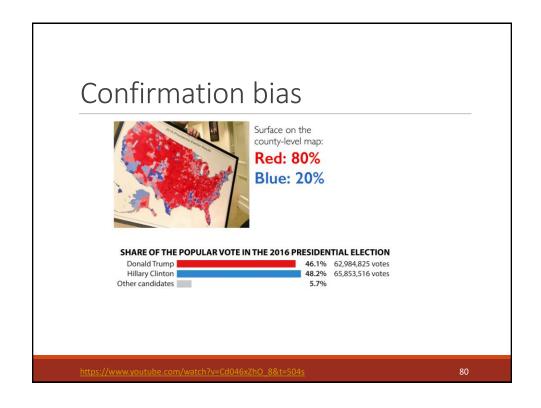
Confirmation bias

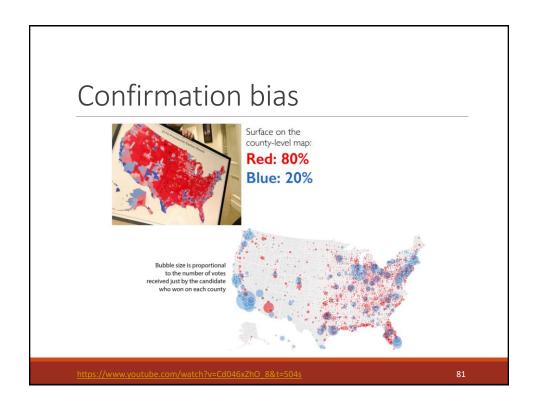


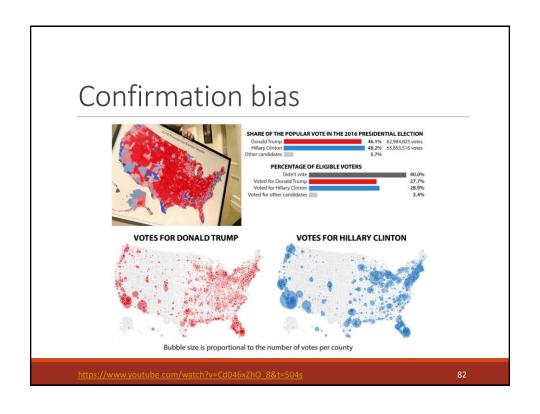
https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046xZhO_8&t=504s

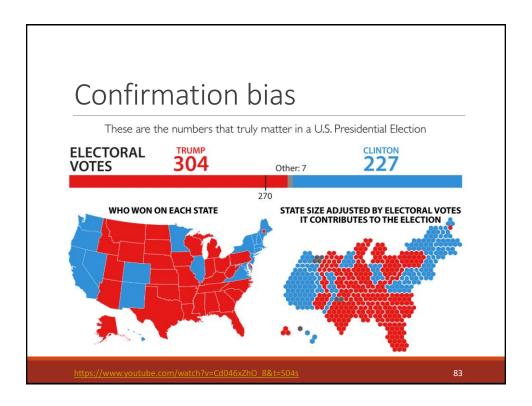
Confirmation bias Surface on the county-level map: Red: 80% Blue: 20%

https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=Cd046x7h0_8&t=504









To achieve trustworthiness (1)

- 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
- o 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
- Be wary of confirmation bias

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

8!