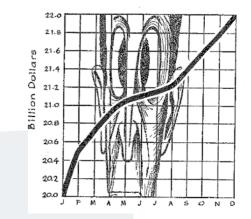
Uni Studies 3: How to lie with Infographics

Assoc. Professor Donald J. Patterson Uni Stu 3 Fall 2012



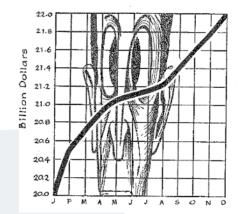
- First time
 - Sample Bias
 - Self-report bias
 - Mean, median and mode
 - The importance of looking at variation also
 - The importance of sample size
 - The importance of labeling graphs
 - Making sure that the statistics are important
 - "Much Ado About Nothing"
 - The importance of thinking about motivations
 - The importance of paying close attention to the words



- Second time
 - Drawing graphs fairly
 - Saying one thing to prove another

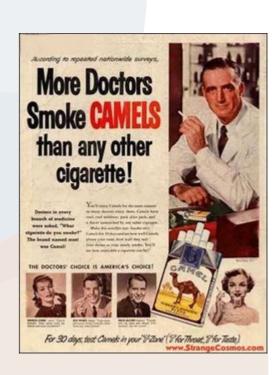




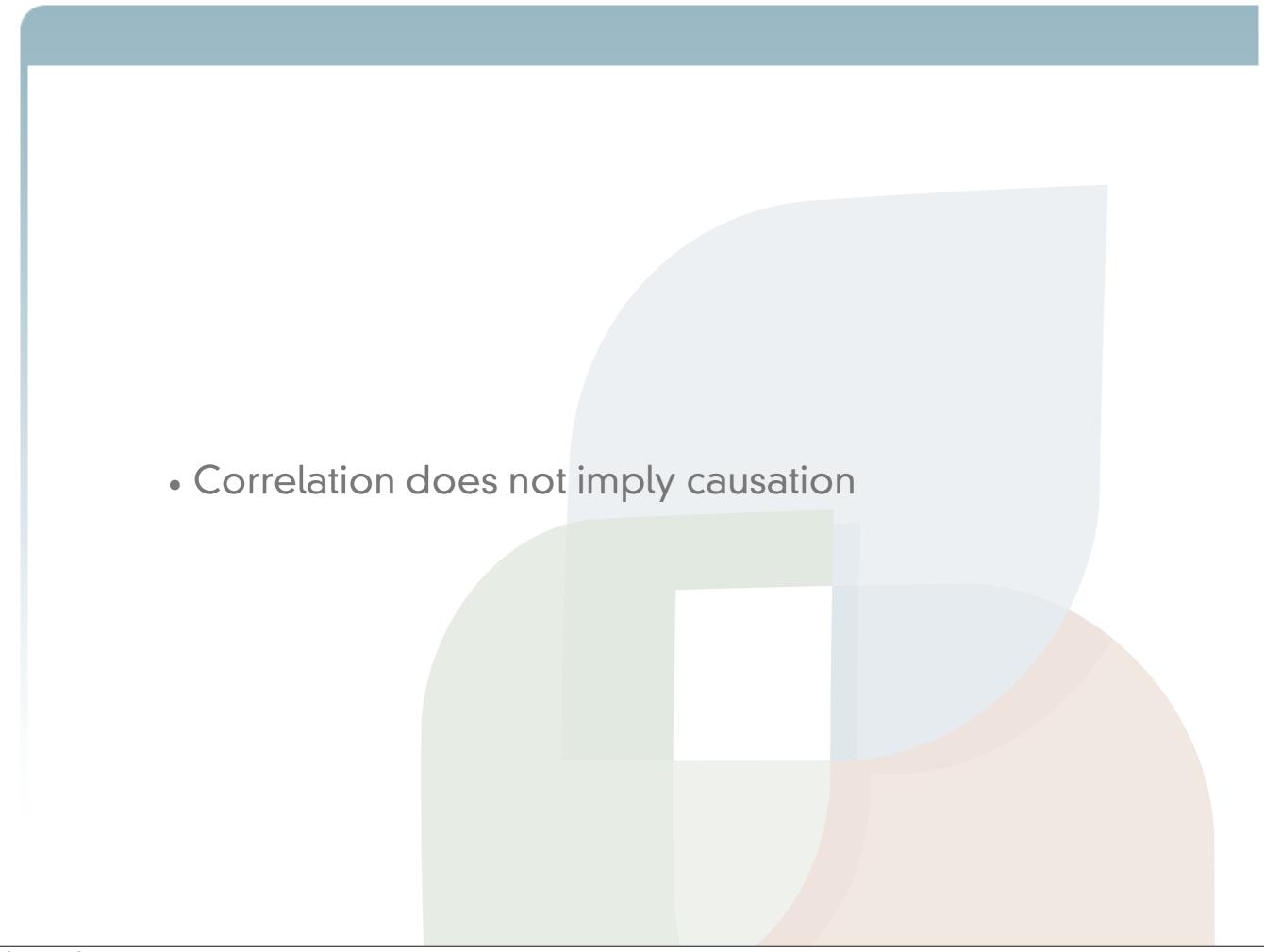


- Second time
 - Drawing graphs fairly
 - Saying one thing to prove another





- Correlation does not imply causation
 - Correlation by chance
 - Correlation but cause and effect are unknown
 - Correlation with a hidden cause
 - Correlation with no relationship

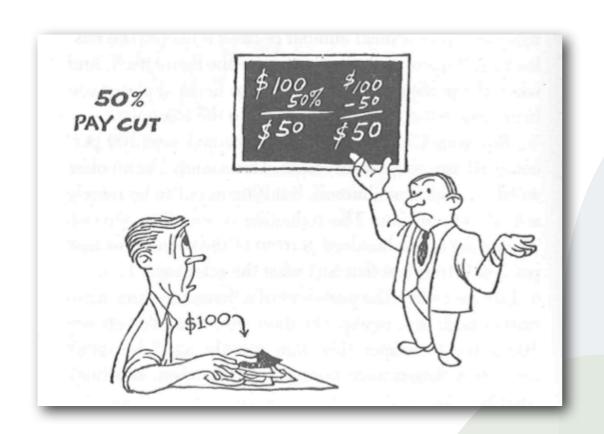


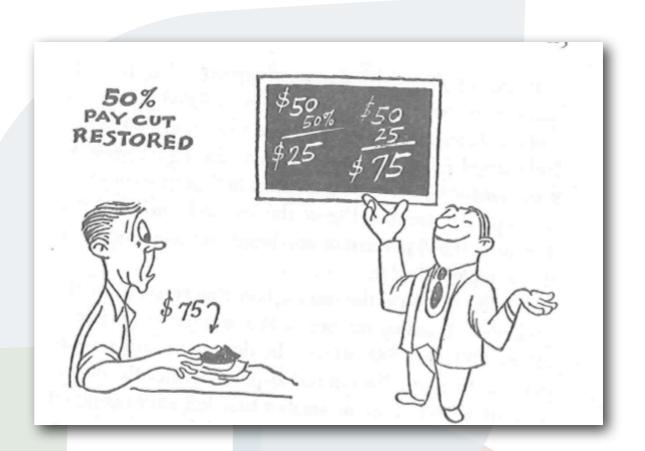
THE DARKENING SHADOW

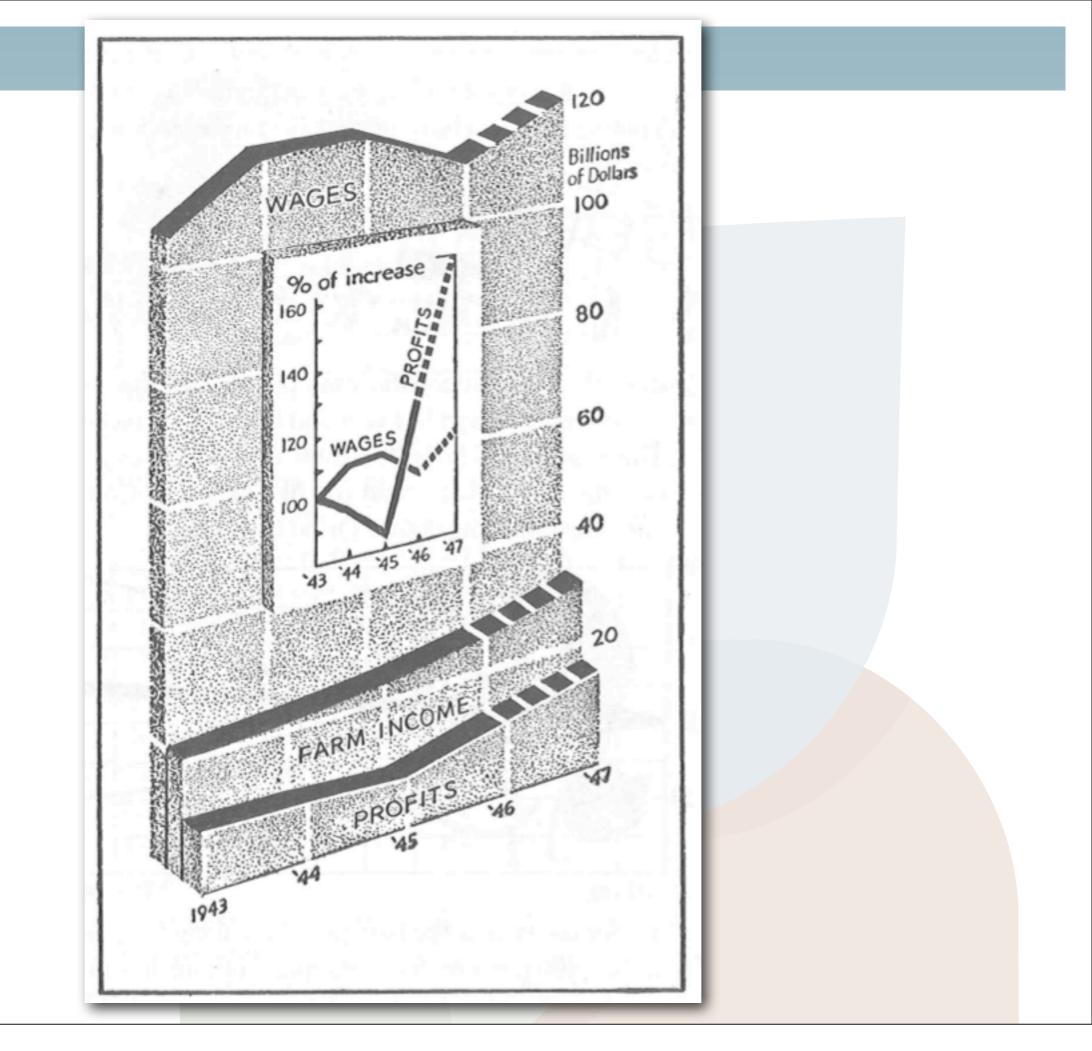
(Western Style)

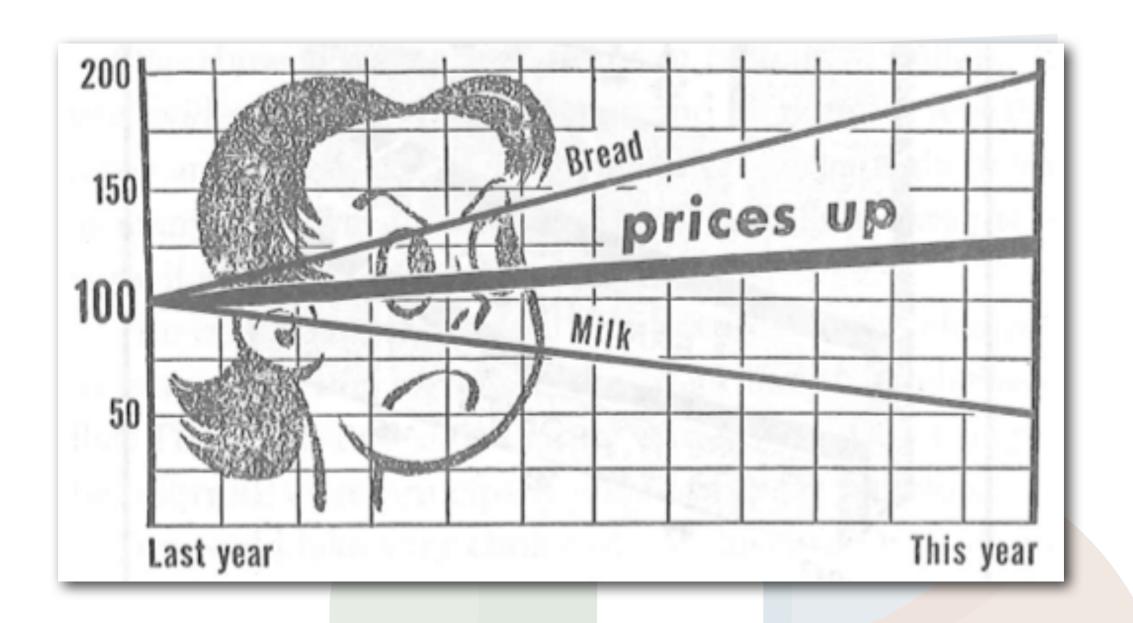


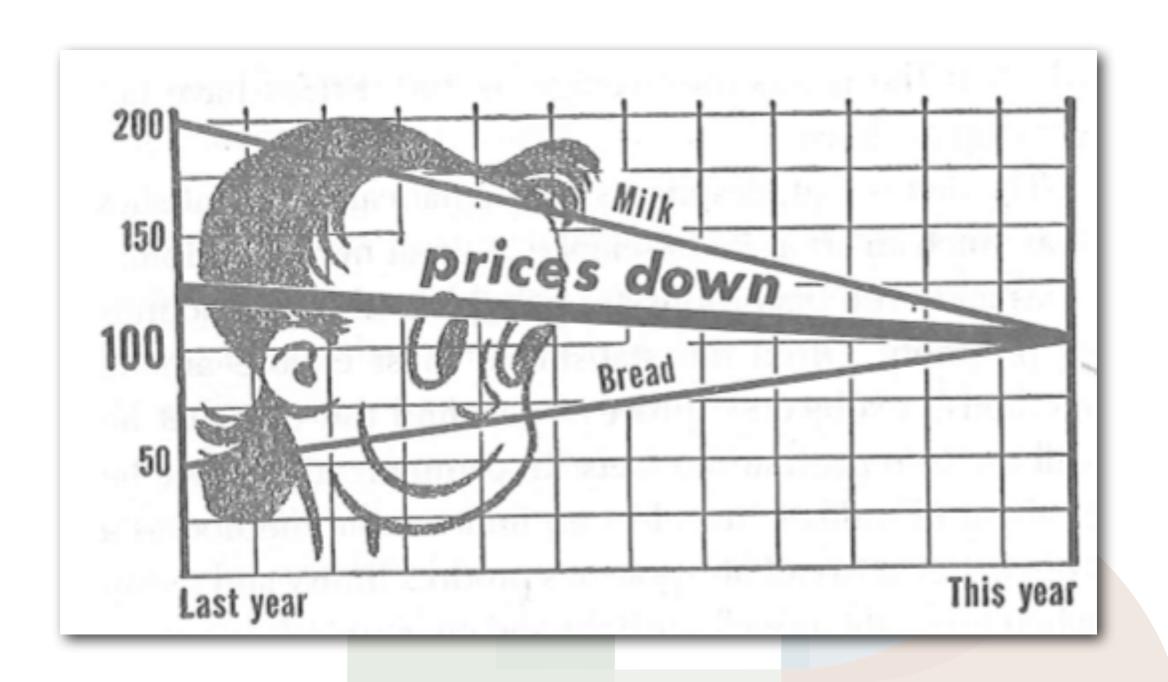












- How to talk back to a statistic
 - Who says so?
 - How does he or she know?
 - What's missing?
 - Did somebody change the subject?
 - Does it make sense?

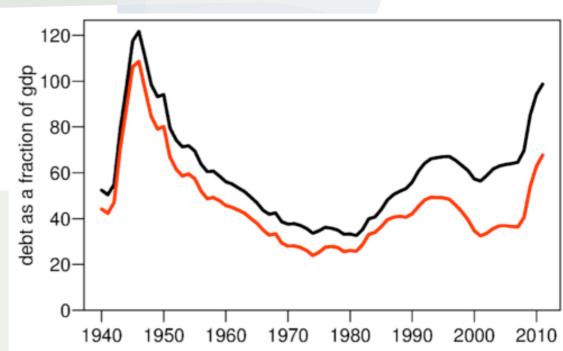
- Who says so?
 - How funded the study/data/graphic?
 - Is there a conscious bias?
 - Is there an unconscious bias?
 - Look for the "O.K. name"?

- How does he or she know?
 - Was it a survey?
 - Who was asked?
 - Who responded?
 - Was it a self-report?
 - Is the study size large enough?

- What is missing?
 - When you get a statistic, think about what "normal" would be?
 - If you get a percentage, what are the absolute values?
 - If you get an index, ask what the base is?
 - Ask what the hidden factor might be.

- Did somebody change the subject?
 - Watch the change from raw statistic to conclusion.
 - Is something "reported" or actual?
 - Did the definition change?
 - Did the source of the information change?
 - Is this just a sensationalistic anomaly?
 - "The hottest June 2nd since 2005"

- Does it make sense?
 - Does this pass the sniff test?
 - Is the number too precise for what it claims?
 - Is the extrapolation justified?

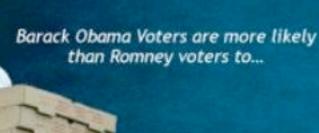




Determine your friends political leaning based on pizza preference

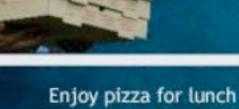
To celebrate National Pizza Month, California Pizza Kitchen surveyed 1000 Americans about their pizza preference and political leanings.

Results showed that likely voters for both candidates - Barack Obama or Mitt Romney - have unique pizza habits and preferences.





Mitt Romney voters are more likely than Obama voters to...





Eating pizza for either lunch or dinner

What America likes...



Enjoy pizza for dinner

Order take-out or delivery



Eating pizza at home



Make home-made pizza

Warm those slices up



Eating left-over pizza



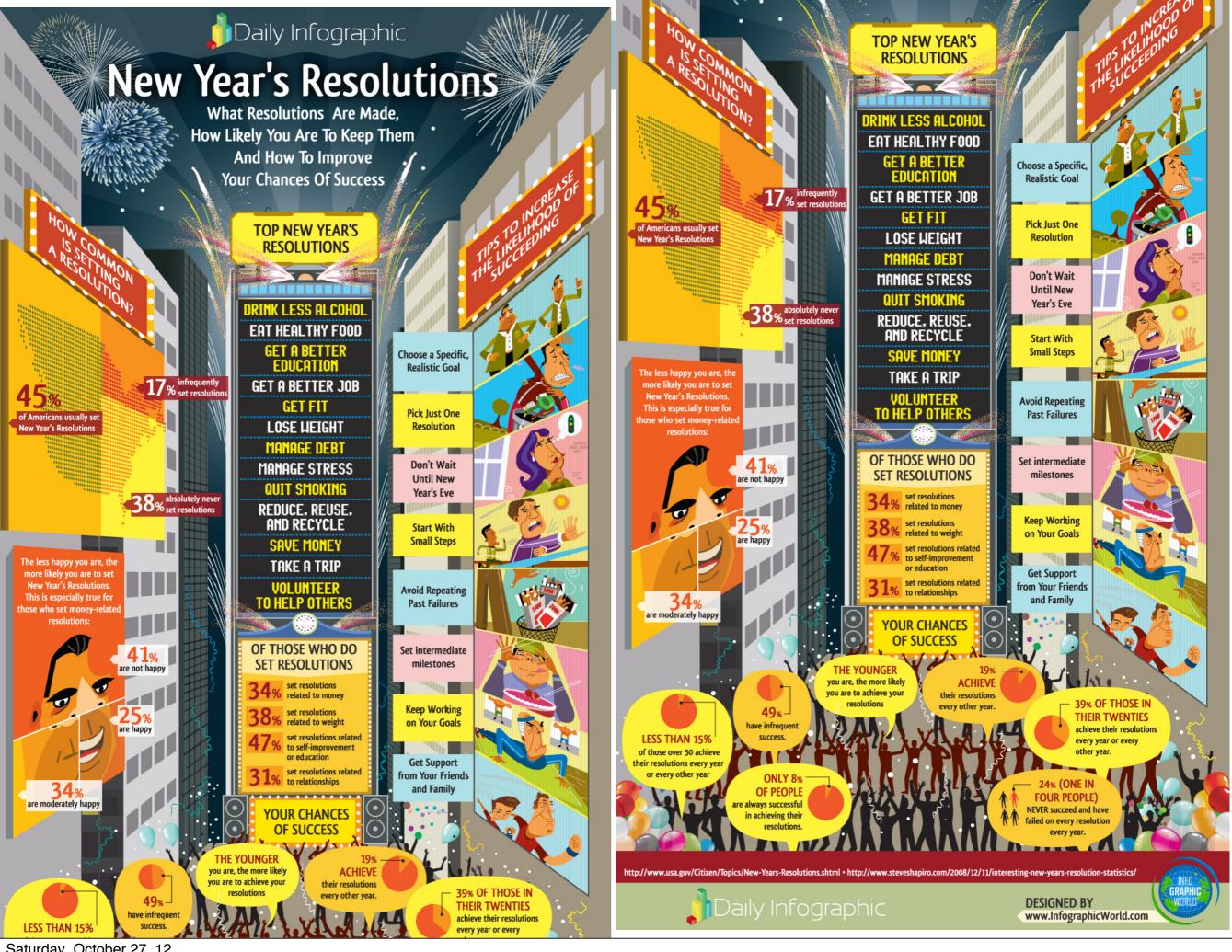
Enjoy the pizza cold, right out of the refrigerator

Drink soda with their pizza



Washing their pizza down with a cold beverage

Enjoy a pint of beer or glass or wine with your pizza?
You are equally likely to vote for either
Mitt Romney or Barack Obama.



Average Wireless Speeds Coast to Coast

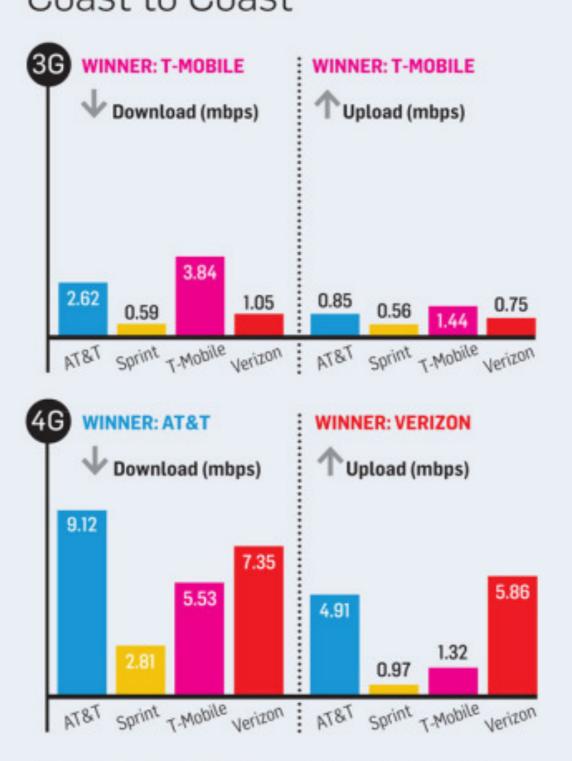


CHART NOTES: mbps = megabits per second; higher is better. AT&T doesn't offer 4G service in Denver or Seattle, so its 4G numbers reflect data from 11 cities, rather than 13. Also, Sprint does not offer 4G WiMax service in New Orleans, so its 4G numbers

http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2012/10/15/us/politics/swing-

