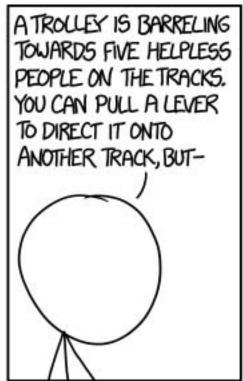
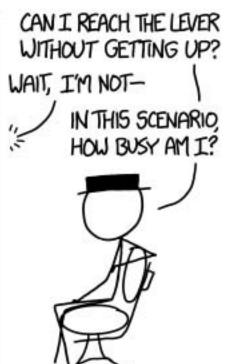
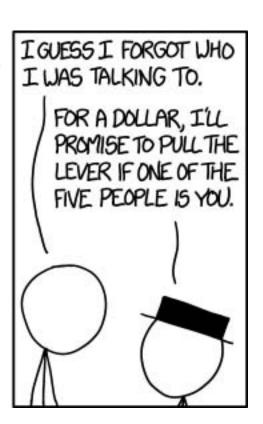
#### Ethics of Data Visulization





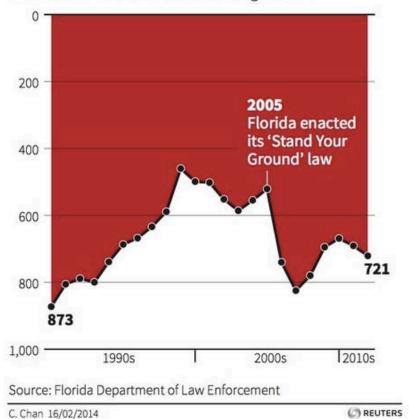




Data Visualization | Steven Bedrick & Jackie Wirz

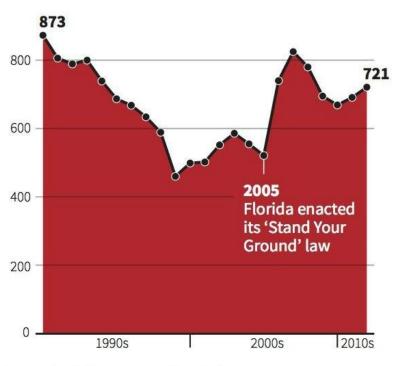
#### **Gun deaths in Florida**

Number of murders committed using firearms



#### **Gun deaths in Florida**

Number of murders committed using firearms



Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

# 1) Visualization is the graphical display of information...

2) Graphics act as a cognitive aid

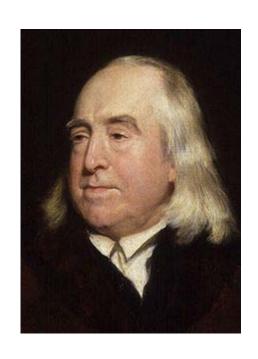
# Graphics take the EFFORT out of imagining the information.

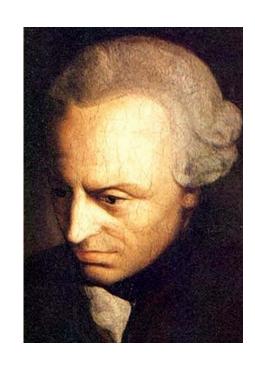
The goal of ethical visualizations is to help with cognitive strain, but to stay true to the data and analysis.

"what I am doing when I create the graphic... Is to take the effort out of your brain and put it on paper"

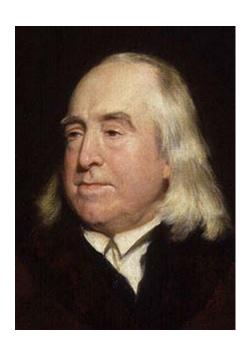
"The goal is not to over simplify the information. We *should* present complexity to readers in an engaging way, people will care."

# There are two main families of ethical reasoning:





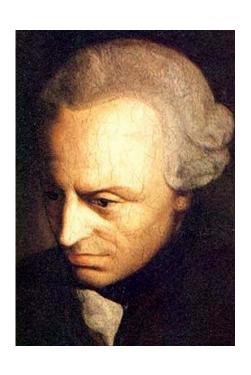
### Consequentialism



"Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure. It is for them alone to point out what we ought to do, as well as to determine what we shall do."

Jeremy Bentham, Principles of Morals & Legislation

### Deontology



"Act only according to that maxim whereby you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law without contradiction."

Immanuel Kant, Grounding for the Metaphysics of Morals

## Modern biomedical ethics recognizes four guiding principles:

Autonomy

Nonmaleficence

Beneficence

Justice

# The same principles can be applied to visualization!

#### What a Good Visualization Should Be

1. Truthful

2. Functional

3. Beautiful

4. Insightful

5. Enlightening

#### **Ethical Correlates**

- 1. Truthful | be honest, avoid lying to ourselves and we avoid lying to others
- 2. Functional | be clear, don't oversimplify
- 3. Beautiful | attention to relevant info
- 4. Insightful | reveal hidden truths
- 5. Enlightening | attention to relevant info

#### Visual.ly's corporate code of ethics is instructive:

"As an organization that both practices and recognizes quality datajournalism, Visual.ly subscribes to the code of ethics of the Society of Professional Journalists and agrees to abide by all of its principles.

We also agree to the following principles to support data analysis and visualization:

Data will be accurate and verifiable - Visual.ly will not "lie with statistics."

Proper Sourcing & Attribution - Visual.ly will always give credit where due and will do its own reporting.

Best Practices in Visual Representation - Visual.ly will not exploit idiosyncrasies of the human visual system to exaggerate or misrepresent data.

Most succinctly stated, Visual.ly's policy is one that encompasses accuracy, honesty, and transparency."

## Marian Dörk, et al., identify four guiding principles:

Disclosure
Plurality
Contingency
Empowerment

#### An attempt at distillation:

Our goal in visualizing data is to communicate information to a viewer.

We must strive to do so as accurately and honestly as possible...

... and avoid design decisions that confuse or mislead our viewer.

# "A good visualization should tell a story"

"The data should tell the story"

### Simplification

Clarification

#### Simplification

Contextual Granularity: Going Deeper into Data

"The purpose of visualization is insight, not pictures."

### Lie Factor = Size of effect shown in the graphic / Size of effect in data

# "Charts, graphs, maps, and diagrams don't lie. People who design graphics do...

A graphic can mislead though."

#### Information

Uninformation

Noninformation

Misinformation

Disinformation

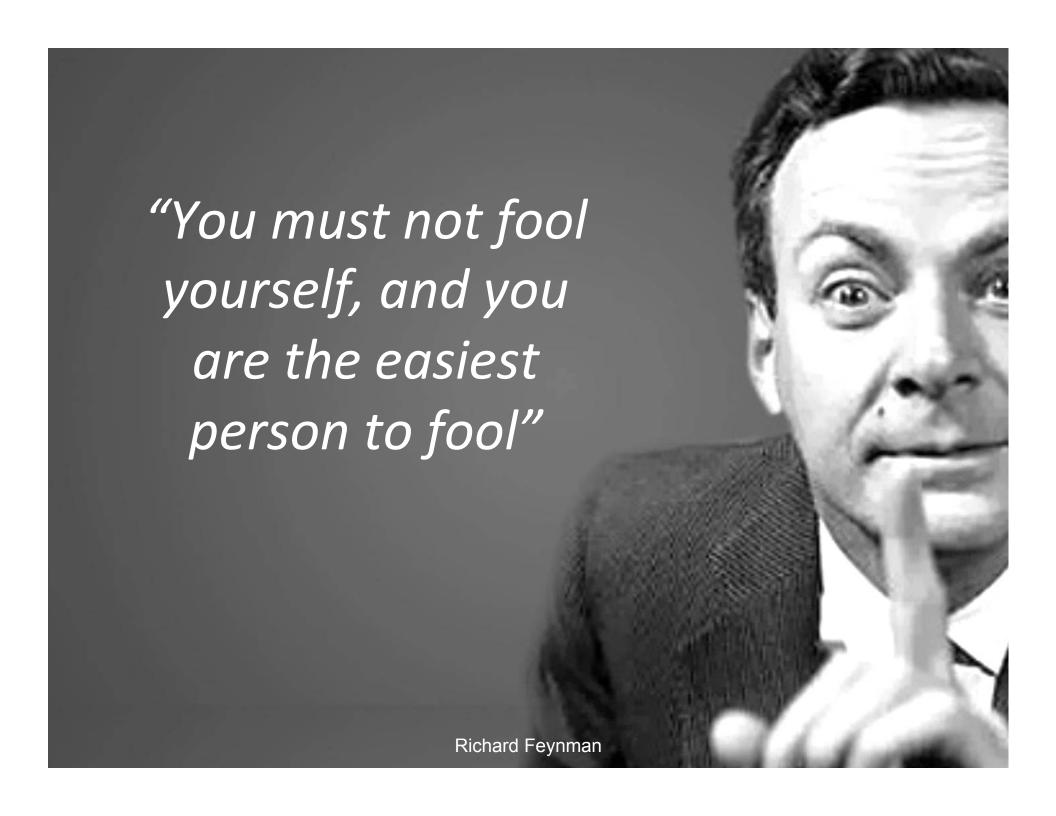
**Definitely** true **Vitally** important

Probably not untrue
Probably not important
Possibly interesting

Possibly true
Possibly not true
Probably not important
Possibly confusing

**Definitely** not true *Important to avoid!* 

**Deliberately** not true Used vengefully or tactically to mislead



#### **Data Collection**

reliable sources | verifiable | cited

### Data Analysis minimize or annotate assumptions

#### Design

accurate portrayal of data and analysis use hierarchy of visual properties appropriately share your visualization for critical feedback

#### Gallup Abortion Poll: Numbers

With respect to the abortion issue, would you consider yourself to be pro-choice or pro-life?

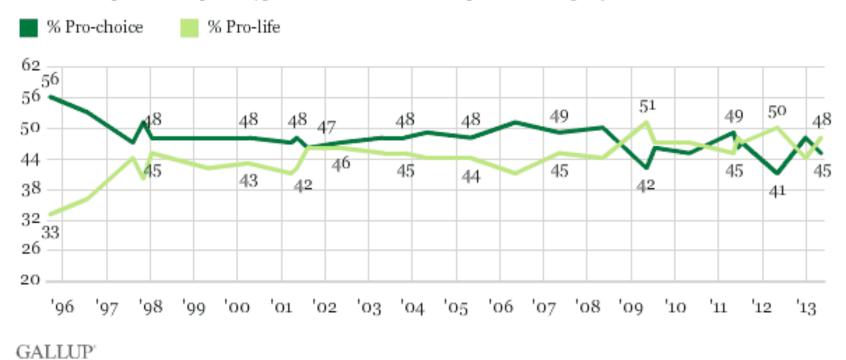
Trend from polls in which pro-life/pro-choice was asked after question on legality of abortion

	Pro-choice	Pro-life	Mixed/ Neither (vol.)	Don't know what terms mean (vol.)	No opinion
	%	%	%	%	%
2013 May 2-7	45	48	3	3	2
2012 Dec 27-30	48	44	3	4	1
2012 May 3-6	41	50	4	3	3
2011 Jul 15-17	47	47	2	3	1
2011 Jun 9-12	46	48	2	3	2
2011 May 5-8	49	45	3	2	2
2010 May 3-6	45	47	2	4	3
2009 Jul 17-19	46	47	3	2	2
2009 May 7-10	42	51	2	4	1
2008 May 8-11	50	44	1	2	2
2007 May 10-13	49	45	3	2	2
2006 May 8-11	51	41	4	2	3
2005 May 2-5	48	44	3	3	2
2004 May 2-4	49	44	2	3	2
2003 Oct 24-26	48	45	3	3	1
2003 May 5-7	48	45	2	4	1
2002 May 6-9	47	46	3	3	1
2001 Aug 10-12	46	46	3	3	2
2001 May 10-14	48	42	4	4	2
2001 Mar 26-28	47	41	4	6	2
2000 Mar 30-Apr 2	48	43	2	4	3
1000 Apr 20-May					

### Gallup Abortion Poll: Their Graph

With respect to the abortion issue, would you consider yourself to be pro-choice or pro-life?

Trend from polls where pro-life/pro-choice was asked after question on legality of abortion

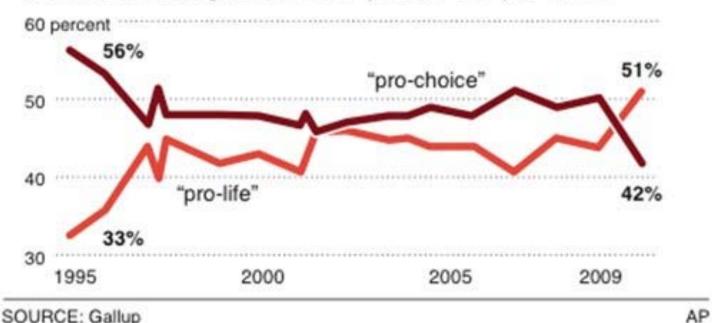


#### Gallup Abortion Poll: AP

#### Strong shift in opinion on abortion

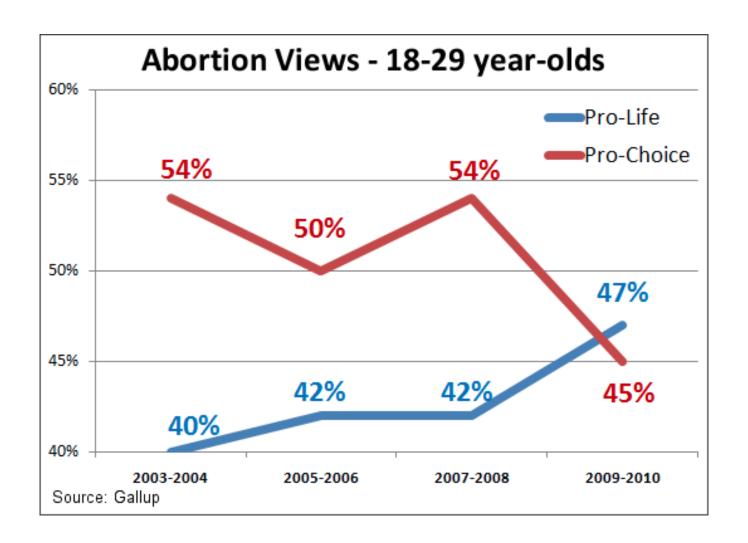
A new poll found 51 percent of Americans identify themselves as "pro-life" on the issue of abortion and 42 percent as "pro-choice." It's the first time since 1995 that a majority of U.S. adults have identified themselves as pro-life.

#### Americans calling themselves "pro-life" or "pro-choice"



SOURCE: Gallup

### Gallup Abortion Poll: LiveAction.org



#### Gallup Abortion Poll: LiveCitizen.com

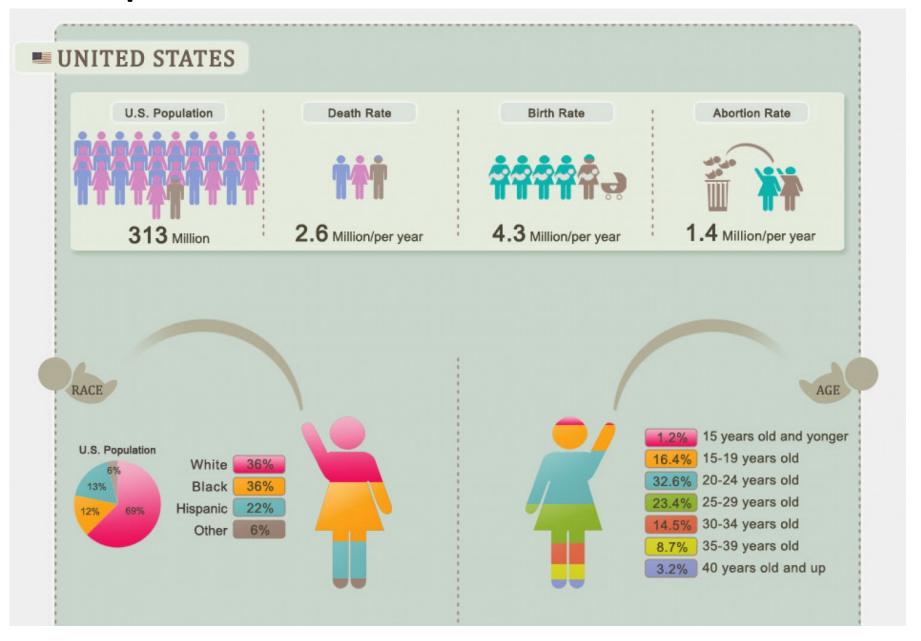
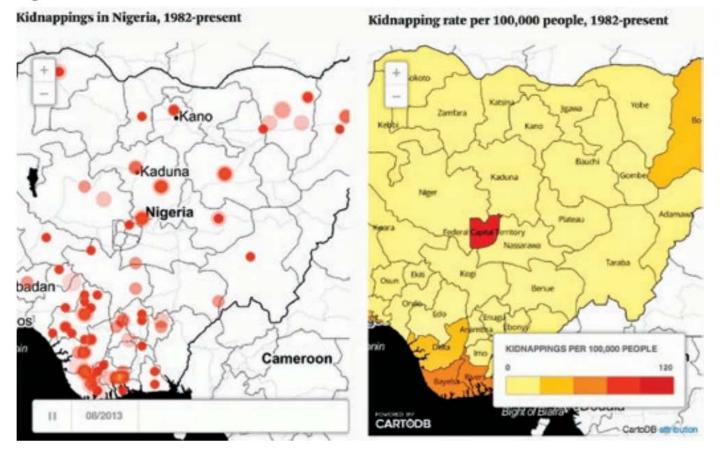


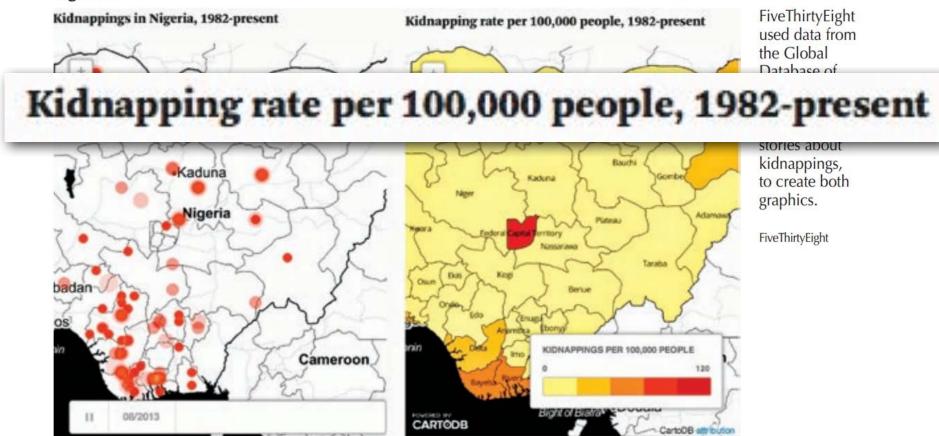
Figure 1

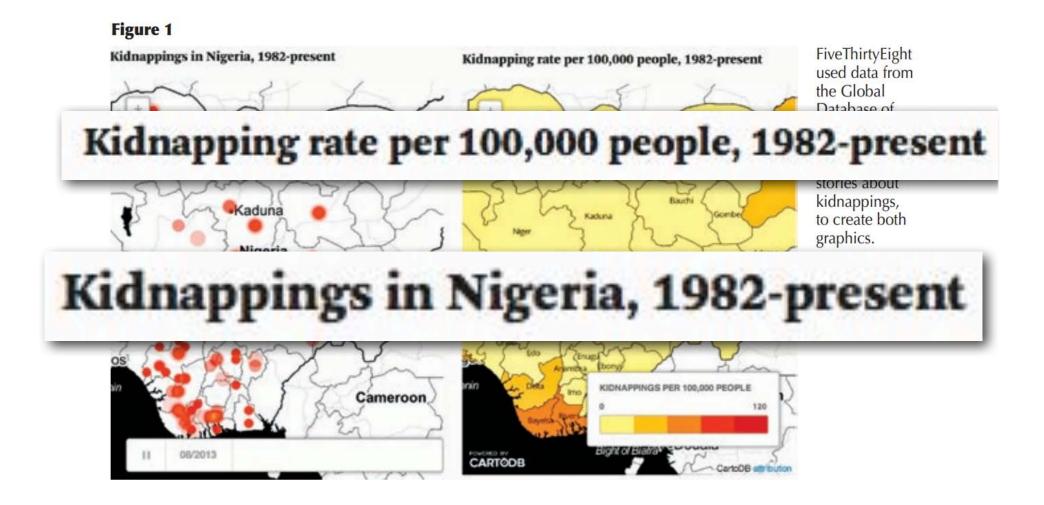


FiveThirtyEight used data from the Global Database of Events, Language and Tone, which tracks news stories about kidnappings, to create both graphics.

FiveThirtyEight

Figure 1





The problem: their unit of analysis was "media report in Nigeria about kidnapping", not "kidnapping".

Many things could affect how many articles there were about kidnapping in a given time period...

... only one of which is the real item of interest for the map (actual kidnappings)!

"The article repeatedly refers to the number and location of kidnappings. But the Global Database of Events, Language and Tone (GDELT) — the data source for the article — is a repository of media reports, not discrete events. As such, we should only have referred to "media reports of kidnappings," not kidnappings."

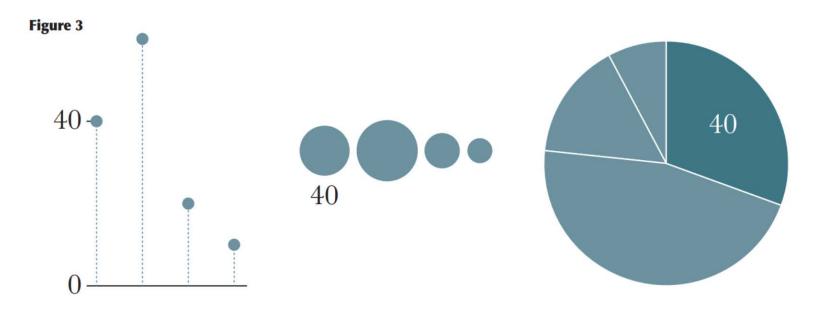
"The animated map also incorrectly locates some reported kidnappings. If the location of a reported kidnapping isn't in a media report, GDELT defaults the location to the center of Nigeria. So that part of the country is overrepresented in the animated map."

"This piece did not meet FiveThirtyEight's standards for publication. We apologize for the mistakes. We will do better. The original article follows below."

## Lies in Area

**Symbolically Speaking** 

### A major part of the problem...



Try to estimate the values represented on each chart based on the only value shown. You can probably do this quite well on the dot plot, but not on the bubble chart or the pie chart. The values are 40, 60, 20 and 10.

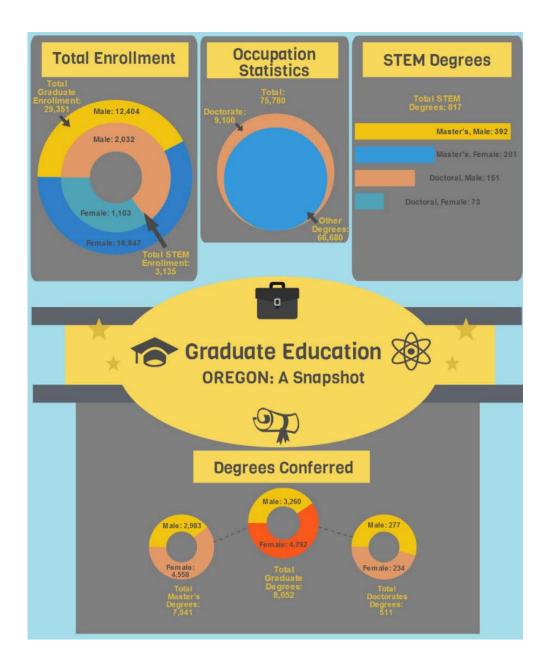
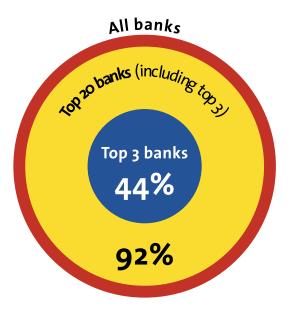
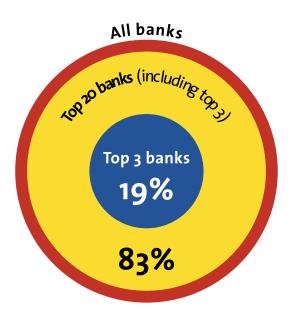


Image from the Conference of Oregon Deans



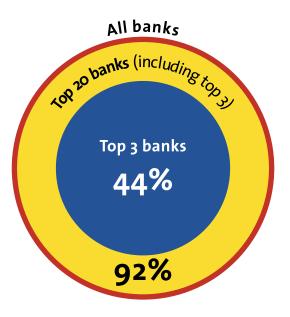
In The New York Times

Sixth-grade math department. The left circle is a reconstruction of a diagram in The New York Times, showing market share among U.S. banks. Unfortunately, the graphic is incorrect, with the percentage relationships determined by diameter rather than by area ( $\pi r^2$ ).



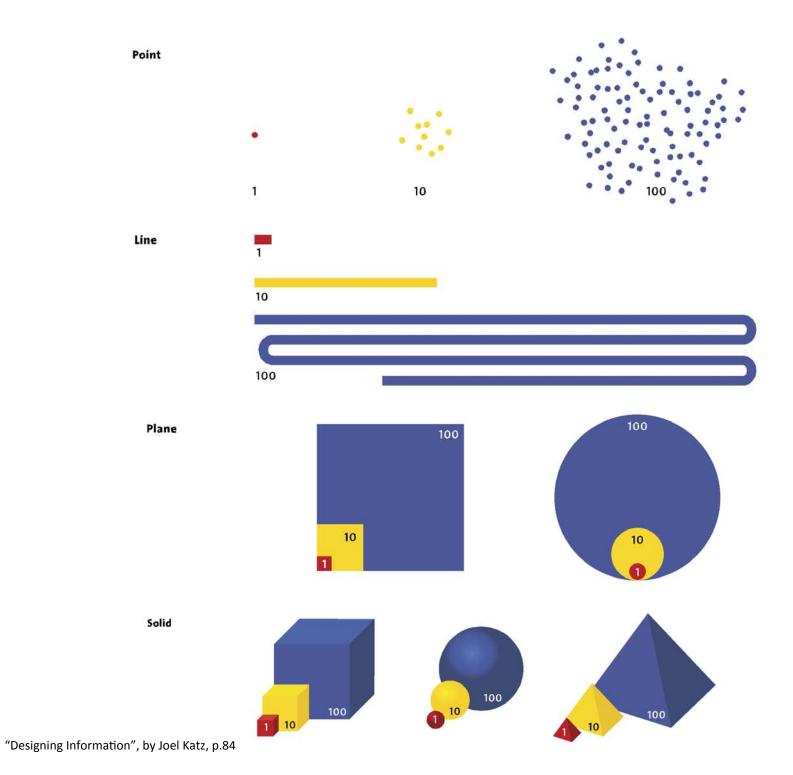
Actual percentages of The New York Times diagrams

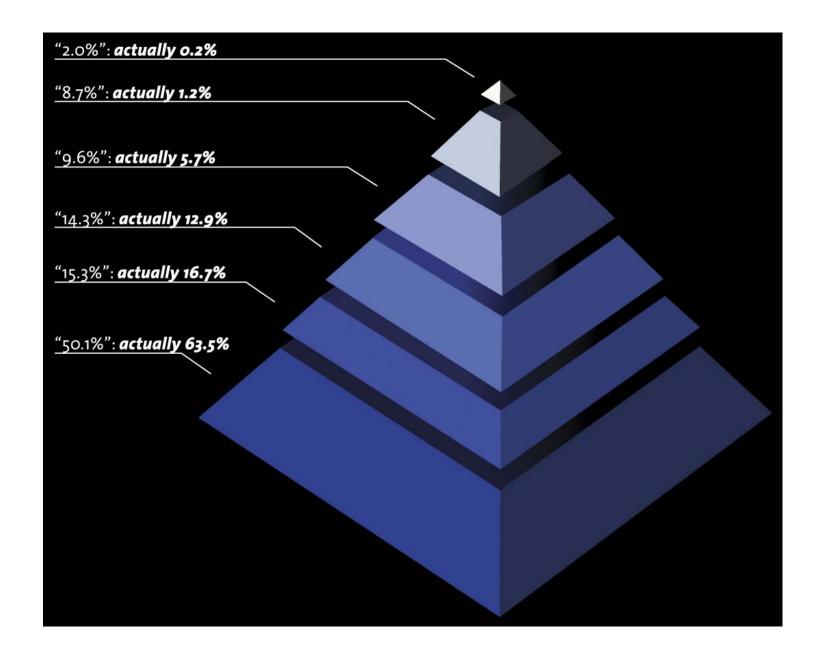
The true percentages represented by The New York Times's circles are shown in the center graphic; a graphic accurately representing the percentages is at the right.

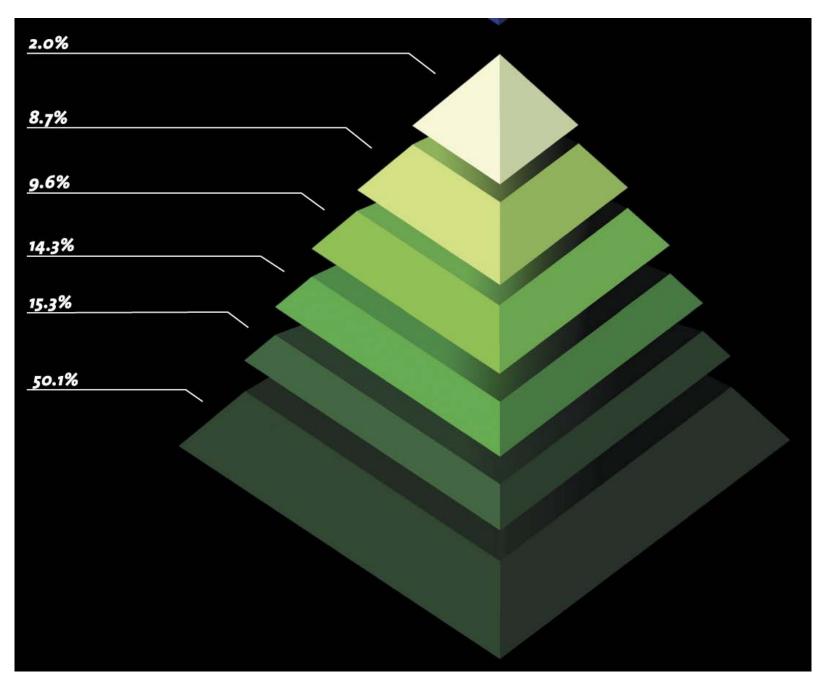


Correct diagram of The New York Times data

"Designing Information", by Joel Katz, p.85







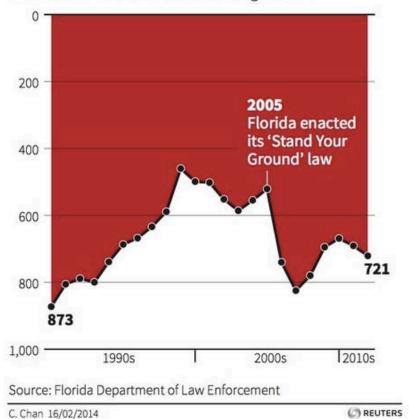
"Designing Information", by Joel Katz, p.86

## Lies in Scale

Don't be a jerk

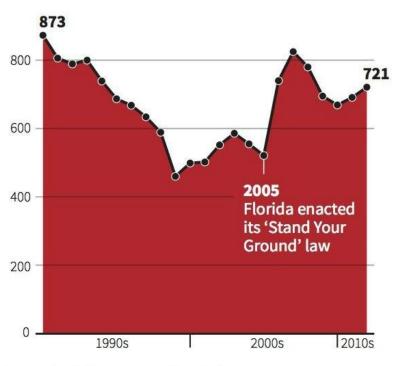
#### **Gun deaths in Florida**

Number of murders committed using firearms



#### **Gun deaths in Florida**

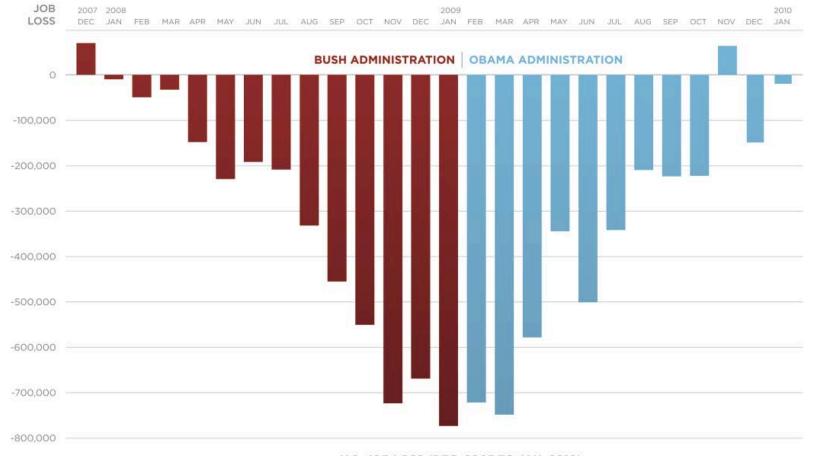
Number of murders committed using firearms



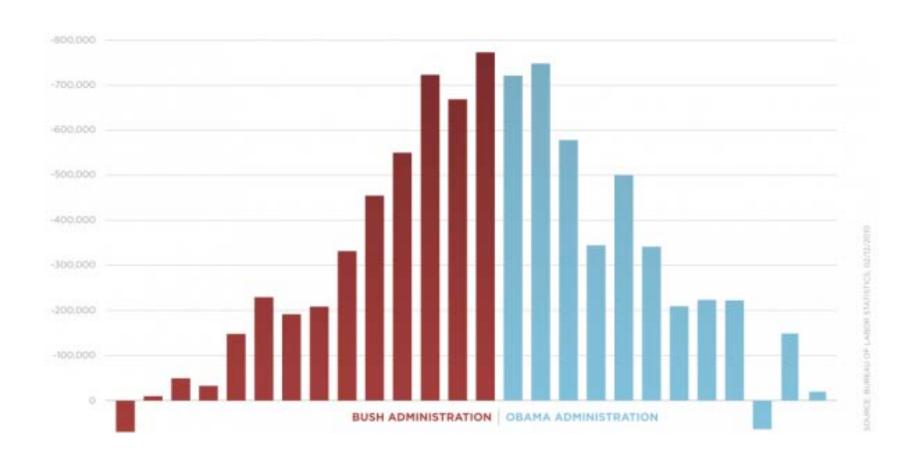
Source: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

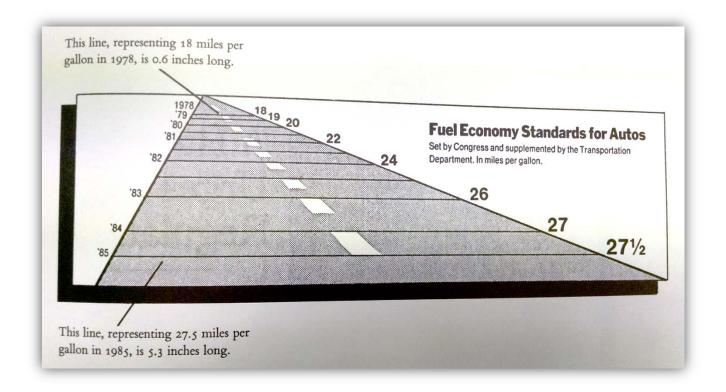
#### Iraq's bloody toll

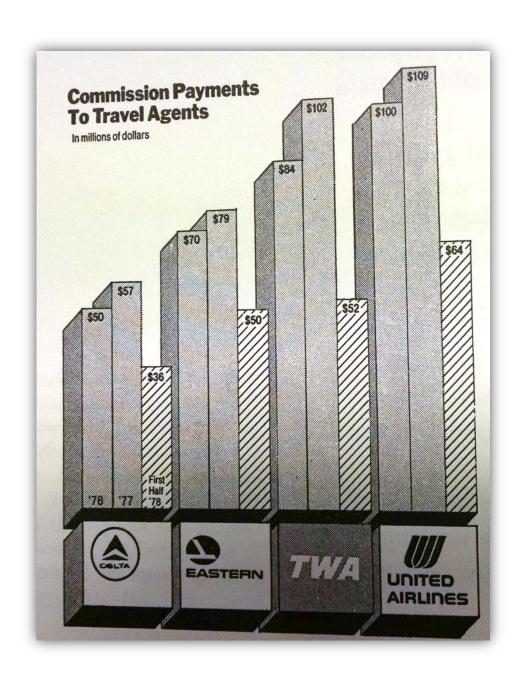




U.S. JOB LOSS (DEC. 2007 TO JAN. 2010)



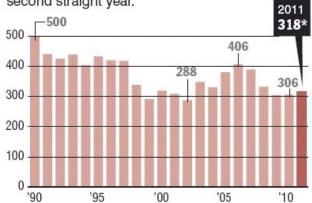




The Visual Display of Quantitative Information 2E, Tufte 2001

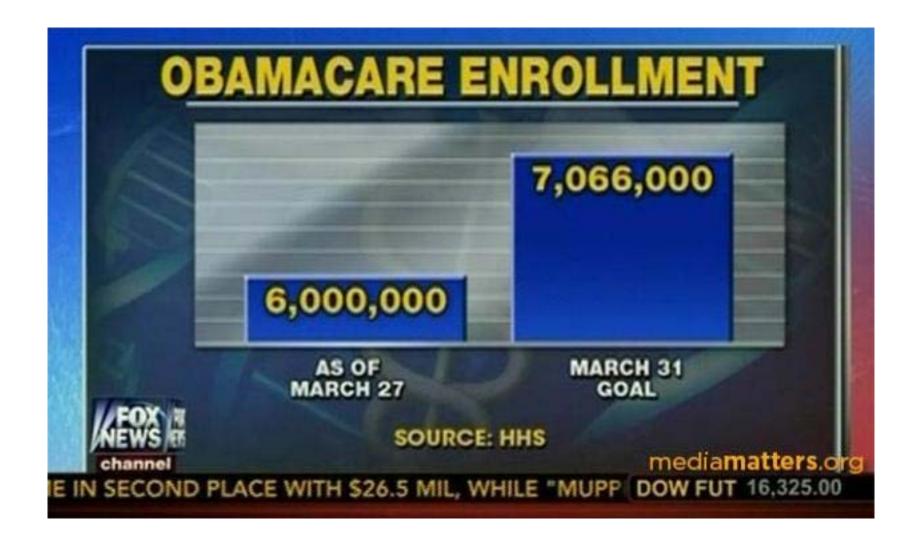
#### Phila. homicides by year

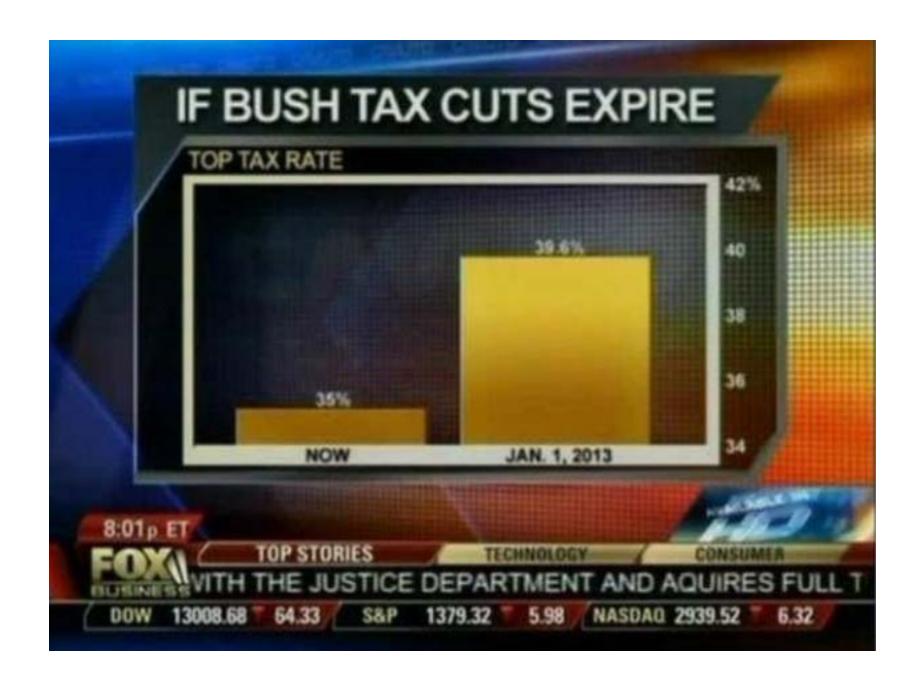
After declining between 2006 and 2009, the number of homicides ticked upward for the second straight year.



\* Figures do not include the eight deaths from the Jan. 19, 2011, grand jury indictment charging abortion doctor Kermit Gosnell with murder. The Police Department adds these deaths to the 2011 total, even though they occurred in previous years, because the FBI requires homicides to be counted in the year in which they become known to the police.

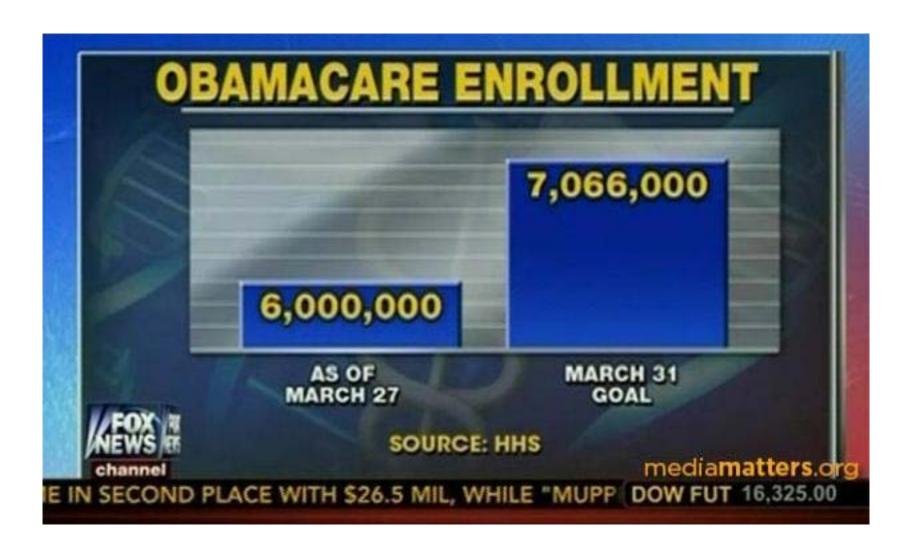
#### **Camden homicides by year**





#### Phila. homicides by year After declining between 2006 and 2009, the number of homicides ticked upward for the second straight year. 318\* 500 406 '00 '05 \* Figures do not include the eight deaths from the Jan. 19, 2011, grand jury indictment charging abortion doctor Kermit Gosnell with murder. The Police Department adds these deaths to the 2011 total, even though they occurred in previous years, because the FBI requires homicides to be counted in the year in which they become known to the police. Camden homicides by year Camden homicides have also risen 2011 for the last two years. 58 '90 '00 '05 '10

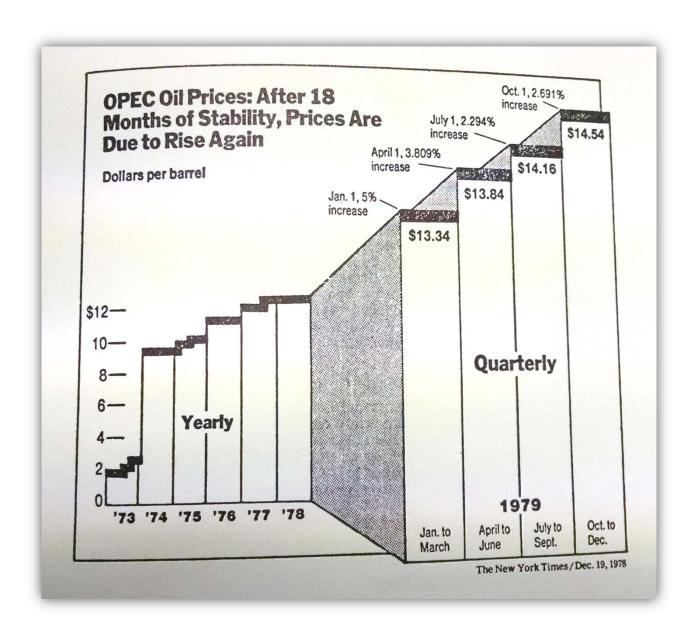
#### Misinformation...



Disinformation.

## Design Variation

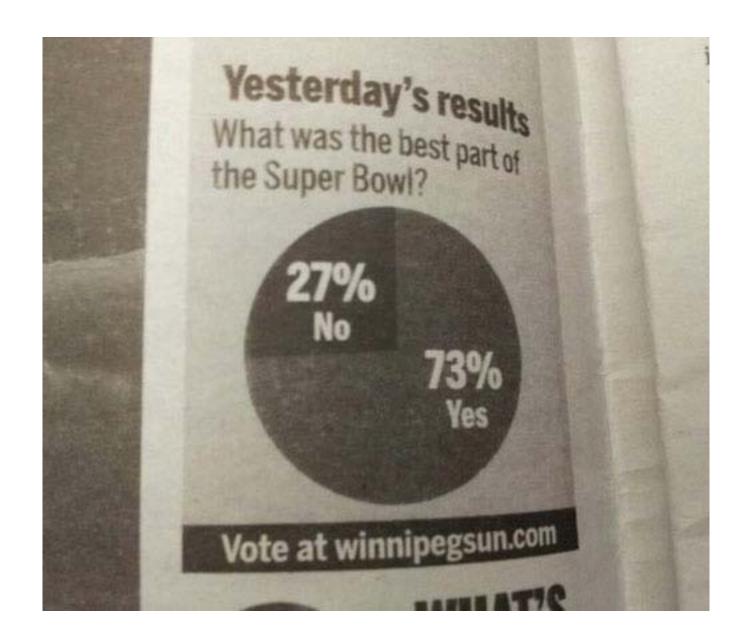
Consistency helps



"The purpose of visualization is insight, not pictures."



http://flowingdata.com/category/statistics/mistaken-data/



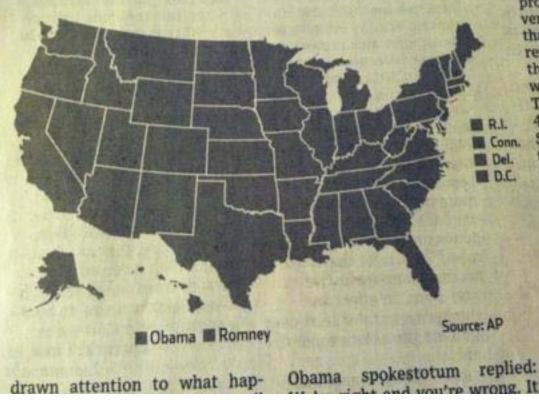
http://flowingdata.com/category/statistics/mistaken-data/

### **OPINION**

## Obama's Divided Nation

ama presides over ica more divided any time in 50 ry that was riven g racial lines gath-2008 to elect its sident. That presifour years dividing the basis of eco-The campaign revealed no evidence that Mr. Obama will close the chasm he has created between his voters and those he attacked and vilified.

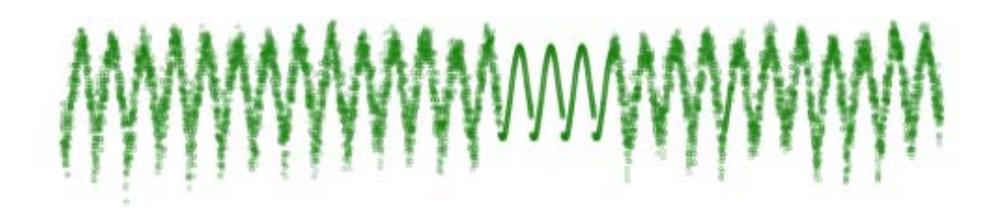
It may be true that Mitt Romney failed to respond



problem with pols, everbally facile as Mr. that in crunch time, reverts to No. 1. Exit that 9% of the elector who to vote for just Tuesday; and amous 42% said Mr. Obam Sandy response—title photo-op—was factor. Of those, voted for Mr. Ob Mr. Christie is or politico who is constant.

Yes, Republic across two pres that there are how crudely of issue like ille Blowing up the if you though day's results





## Copyright & Trademarks

"It's fair use, man!"

# Copyright

original works of authorship



what can't be protected?

# Fundamentally Free

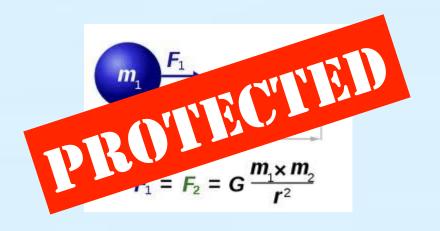
Ideas

Concepts

Facts

Principles





when is it protected?

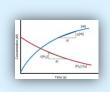
# when is it protected?









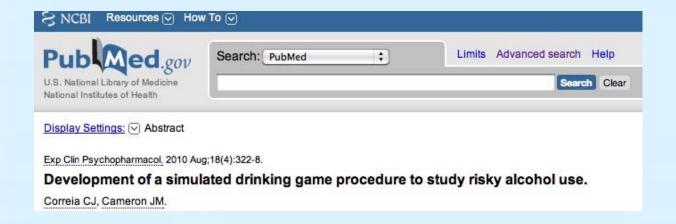






who is protected?







Human Genome
Initial sequencing and
analysis of the human genome

*Nature* (2001) **409**, 860-921

Nusbaum<sup>1</sup>, Michael C. Zody<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Baldwin<sup>1</sup>, Keri Devon<sup>1</sup>, Ken Dewar<sup>1</sup>, Michael Doyle<sup>1</sup>, William FitzHugh<sup>1</sup>, Ro Funke<sup>1</sup>, Diane Gage<sup>1</sup>, Katrina Harris<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Heaford<sup>1</sup>, John Howland<sup>1</sup>, Lisa Kann<sup>1</sup>, Jessica Lehoczky<sup>1</sup>, Rosie LeVine<sup>1</sup>, Paul McEwan<sup>1</sup>, Kevin McKernan<sup>1</sup>, James Meldrim<sup>1</sup>, Jill P. Mesirov<sup>1</sup>, Cher Miranda<sup>1</sup>, William Morris<sup>1</sup>, Jerome Navlor<sup>1</sup>, Christina Raymond<sup>1</sup>, Mark Rosetti<sup>1</sup>, Ralph Santos<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Sheridan<sup>1</sup>, Carrie Sougnez<sup>1</sup>, Nicole Stange-Thomann<sup>1</sup>, Nikola Stojanovic<sup>1</sup>, Aravind Subramanian<sup>1</sup> & Dudley Wyman<sup>1</sup> for Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Center for Genome Research:, Jane Rogers<sup>2</sup>, John Sulston<sup>2</sup>, Rachael Ainscough<sup>2</sup>, Stepha Beck<sup>2</sup>, David Bentley<sup>2</sup>, John Burton<sup>2</sup>, Christopher Clee<sup>2</sup>, Nigel Carter<sup>2</sup>, Alan Coulson<sup>2</sup>, Rebecca Deadman<sup>2</sup>, Pano Deloukas<sup>2</sup>, Andrew Dunham<sup>2</sup>, Ian Dunham<sup>2</sup>, Richard Durbin<sup>2</sup>, Lisa French<sup>2</sup>, Darren Grafham<sup>2</sup>, Simon Gregory<sup>2</sup>, T Hubbard<sup>2</sup>, Sean Humphray<sup>2</sup>, Adrienne Hunt<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Jones<sup>2</sup>, Christine Lloyd<sup>2</sup>, Amanda McMurray<sup>2</sup>, Lucy Matthews<sup>2</sup>, Simon Mercer<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Milne<sup>2</sup>, James C. Mullikin<sup>2</sup>, Andrew Mungall<sup>2</sup>, Robert Plumb<sup>2</sup>, Mark Ross<sup>2</sup>, Rati Shownkeen? & Sarah Sims? for The Sanger Centre:, Robert H. Waterston3, Richard K. Wilson3, LaDeana W. Hillier<sup>3</sup>, John D. McPherson<sup>3</sup>, Marco A. Marra<sup>3</sup>, Elaine R. Mardis<sup>3</sup>, Lucinda A. Fulton<sup>3</sup>, Asif T. Chinwalla<sup>3</sup>, Kymberli H. Pepin<sup>3</sup>, Warren R. Gish<sup>3</sup>, Stephanie L. Chissoe<sup>3</sup>, Michael C. Wendl<sup>3</sup>, Kim D. Delehaunty<sup>3</sup>, Tracie L. Miner<sup>3</sup>, Andrew Delehaunty<sup>3</sup>, Jason B. Kramer<sup>3</sup>, Lisa L. Cook<sup>3</sup>, Robert S. Fulton<sup>3</sup>, Douglas L. Johnson<sup>3</sup>, Patrick J. Minx<sup>3</sup> ( Sandra W. Clifton<sup>3</sup> for Washington University Genome Sequencing Center, Trevor Hawkins<sup>4</sup>, Elbert Branscomb<sup>4</sup>, Paul Predki<sup>4</sup>, Paul Richardson<sup>4</sup>, Sarah Wenning<sup>4</sup>, Tom Slezak<sup>4</sup>, Norman Doggett<sup>4</sup>, Jan-Fang Cheng<sup>4</sup>, Anne Olsen Susan Lucas<sup>4</sup>, Christopher Elkin<sup>4</sup>, Edward Uberbacher<sup>4</sup> & Marvin Frazier<sup>4</sup> for US DOE Joint Genome Institute:, Richard A. Gibbs<sup>5</sup>, Donna M. Muzny<sup>5</sup>, Steven E. Scherer<sup>5</sup>, John B. Bouck<sup>5</sup>, Erica J. Sodergren<sup>5</sup>, Kim C. Worley<sup>5</sup>, Catherine M. Rives, James H. Gorrell, Michael L. Metzker, Susan L. Naylor, Raju S. Kucherlapati, David L. Nelson & George M. 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