## Misleading Charts and Graphs

Charts and Graphs are sometimes intentionally created to mislead the "reader" into believing an untruth... but sometimes they are created without fully considering all aspects of the data display.

## Things to consider:

* What makes this graph misleading? * What could be changed to make the graph more accurate? * Why might someone want this
data to be misleading?


## Bar Graphs

## The Terri Schiavo Court Case

In February of 1990 at the age of 26, Terri Schiavo collapsed at home and oxygen was cut off to her brain for several minutes. The cause of the collapse is disputed. Michael Schiavo, Terri's husband, blames a cardiac arrest induced by a potassium imbalance associated with bulimia. The Schindlers suspect he tried to strangle her, based on court testimony by a neurologist.
No one was aware Terri Schiavo had an eating disorder. The Schindlers told that Terri was very conscious of her weight because she had been heavy in high school and her husband put pressure on her to stay thin, reportedly making comments
like "If you ever get that fat again, I'll divorce you."
Michael Schiavo denies having made such comments to his wife.
Though severely brain-damaged, Terri Schiavo breathes and maintains a heart beat and blood pressure on her own. While her vision is impaired, she can see and move her limbs. But she needs a feeding tube connected to her stomach to sustain her life.
Her husband went to court to get permission to remove her feeding tube.
wind.com/2005/03/29516/

## CNN.com

## CNN/USA TODAY/GALLUP POLL

## Results by party

Agree


Ouestion 2: Based on what you have heard or read about the case, do you agree with the court's decision to have the feeding tube removed?

SAMPLE: Interviews conducted by telephone March 18-20, 2005, with 909 acuuts in the United States.

SAMPLIIIG ERRORE: $+1.7 \% \mathrm{pts}$

## The same data:

RESULTS BY PARTY: CNN/USA Today/Gallup Poll
Margin of error: +/- 7\%
Question 2: Based on what you have heard or read about the case, do you agree with the court's decision to have the feeding tube removed?



Both show exactly the same data. However, the graph on the left makes the change appear to be much larger than it really is because the numbers on the vertical axis do not start at 0 . Each vertical mark on the left graph represents 1 and each mark on the right represents 20 (the scale changes).

Length of remarks at the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, as delivered




## SOUTHWEST BORDER APPREHENSIONS OCTOBER - APRIL



Source: U.S. Border Patrol

Happening
now


Circle Graphs

## ARENA FUNDING



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 50 \\
& \text { MIUON } \\
& \text { AEG }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 2012 PRESIDENTIAL RUN

## GOP CANDIDATES



GRAPM10

## RASMUSSEN REPORTS POLL

Did scientists falsify research to support their own theories on Global Warming?

59\% 35\% VERY LIKELY

26\% NOT VERY LIKELY

SOMEWHAT LIKELY

## Line Graphs

## COST OF GAS <br> NATIONAL AVERAGE


channel
SOURCE: AAA FUEL GAUGE REPORT
AY... THE STRIKE, WHICH BEGAN LAST WEEK, IS DOW . 45.79


The number of graduates from a community college for the years 1999 through 2003 is given in the following table:

| Year | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| \# of Graduates | 140 | 180 | 200 | 210 | 160 |

The figure below shows the line graphs of the same data but with different scales. Comment on that.


19992000200120022003
(a)

(b)



Image Source: http://www.brickonomist.net

## PictoGraphs

## TAXES AT THE PUMP



## REPORTE UPTO 20\% PER GALLONIS <br> D.

1 LIVE
1/foox 9.z3mт

FOR TAXES U.S. OFFICIAL SAYS THE SOLDIER COULD RET

## Cadbury vs Kraft

World confectionary sales ( $£ \mathrm{~m}$ 2008)



On this pictogram there isn't a category for those people who do not own a pet. The pictures are different sizes and it appears that more people own a horse than any other animal.
An improvement would be to redraw the pictogram with each of the animals the same size and aligned with one another as shown in Figure 31.4.


Horse


Other
 <br> ANALYTICS: Hey, Bulldog}

A large chunk of the $\mathbf{3 6 7}$ comments on Benoit Denizet-Lewis's article expressed strong opinions about the attractiveness of the breed. Some comments included the words:


If the bulldog on the left represents 58\% of responses, then the bulldog on the right represents only about 30\%. Oops.


Graphiffam: e New York Times Magazine (12/11/11). And article http://evalblog.com/2012/01/06/tragic-graphic-the-new-yorkGRAP 22

## All Banks



Grapicfram: e New York Times Magazine (12/11/11). And article http://evalblog.com/2012/01/06/tragic-graphic-the-new-yorkGRAPM 23

## 100\%



$$
44 \%
$$



The black bars accurately represent 100\% and 44\%. The areas of the circles do not.


# SUMMARY - CHARACTERISTICS OF MISLEADING GRAPHS <br> X or Y -axis scale is too big or too small 

$$
\mathrm{X} \text { or } \mathrm{Y} \text {-axis has no scale }
$$

X or Y -axis skips numbers, or does not start at zero

Axes are not labeled

Data is left out

If the intervals on the graph are not equal, but are depicted as equal.

SUMMARY - CHARACTERISTICS OF MISLEADING GRAPHS cont. Information is missing (Title, etc.)

In a circle graph (pie chart)percentages do not add to 100

If a pictogram, all of the pictured items are not the same size.

Displays only the "top" portion of data sets

3-D charts that allow for the perspective to distort graph

The use of biased words in the titles or labels ("huge" "tiny" etc.)

Using a graph when it is not needed; sometimes a table or written explanation of information is BETTER than a graph! This can be identified where graphs require a great deal of explanation to allow for understanding.

## Notes for each slide - these are just simple suggestions for things you might discuss in your classroom... the number shown is the SLIDE NUMBER.

1. Read the title
2. Read the slide
3. For every graph we examine in this presentation, we need to ask these three questions
4. First we will look at bar graphs, which is probably the most common kind
5. This is the story that goes along with the next slide. It might take a minute but should be read to the class.
6. Let the students look at the graph a minute and comment on it. Hopefully someone will notice that the $x$-axis starts at 53 , not at zero. This makes them look much farther apart than they really are. WHY would someone want to make it look different? (I'm not sure I know the answer to that, it's just good to discuss)
7. slide 7 shows the same data with an $x$-axis that starts at zero
8. slide 8 is another example of the exact same thing where the $x$-axis is skewed and then correct
9. slide 9 is another example of an x-axis that doesn't start at zero. Looks like someone was trying to make president clinton look like he talks too much - ha
10. slide 10 this is very interesting one. Notice the scales are different on the different graphs(ignore the top left graph, look at the bottom left and the ones on the right).
11. Slide 11 shows a graph that has a good $x$-axis and a good $y$-axis
12. Slide 12 also shows a graph that has a good $x$-axis and a good $y$-axis. You might show this graph and ask for input from the kids and let them try to decide whether they see anything wrong with it or not.
13. Slide 13 is also a well made graph, let kids try to find something wrong with it
14. slide 14 starts circle graphs and pie charts You might ask students to guess what they think the most common error made with circle graphs and pie charts is... let them guess and then tell them - they have to equal 100 percent. Sometimes the numbers given add up to more or less than 100 percent.
$15.10+85+50=\$ 145$ million, yet it is shown to be equal to half, which would make it equal to $\$ 265 \ldots$. they aren't fooling us!
16.Add those percentages up... definitely over 100! (but interestingly, the graph is drawn appropriately correct... makes me wonder if they typed the percentages wrong...) 17.ask the students if they see a problem... those add to over 100\%
15. slide 18 is the first graph for line graphs
16. look at that $y$-axis... what a distaster!
17. And now the x-axis is a mess... and we don't have any idea what this graph is about...
21.graph 21 just shows how changing the axis can make a graph look different
18. ask students to see if they see a problem... notice the $y$-axis is messed up. also no title or labels of the axis
19. slide 23 skips one extra year on the $y$-axis to get to 2006, but in the graph scheme of things that doesn't make a huge difference in this graph since you are talking about such a long time period... this is actually still an ok legitimate graph..
20. start of pictographs - these are notorious for having all sorts of issues
21. this is a pictograph, and is not drawn to scale
22. If you found the area represented by each circle, it would be far larger than the size represented.
23. how many total horse owners? 150! how many total cat people? 350!
24. same graph drawn to scale
25. Another example of out of control picto graph
26. Same one drawn to scale

31-32-33 - all the same graph shown incorrect then corrected

Some graphs have notes on the pages indicating their sources. Other sources used include: academic.evergreen.edu/curricular/mit2008/Wintero6handouts/Math/DanielLeah/MISLEADING\ GRAPHS.ppt Graphic from: e New York Times Magazine (12/11/11).
article htfo://evalblog.com/2012/01/06/tragic-graphic-the-new-york-times-checks-facts-not-math/ Artcle http://passyworldofmathematics.com/misleading-craphs/

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Feedback of any kind is always welcomed and appreciated! Please feel free to e-mail me at: DebbiesLemonadeStand@Charter.NET.
Happy Teaching!
Romans 12:6-7
Romans 12:6-7
Debbie Sudduth

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