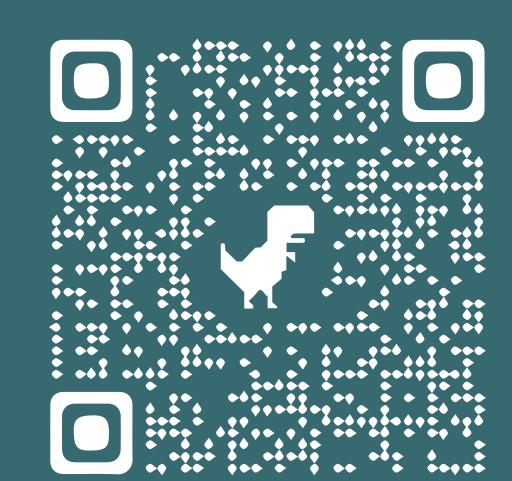
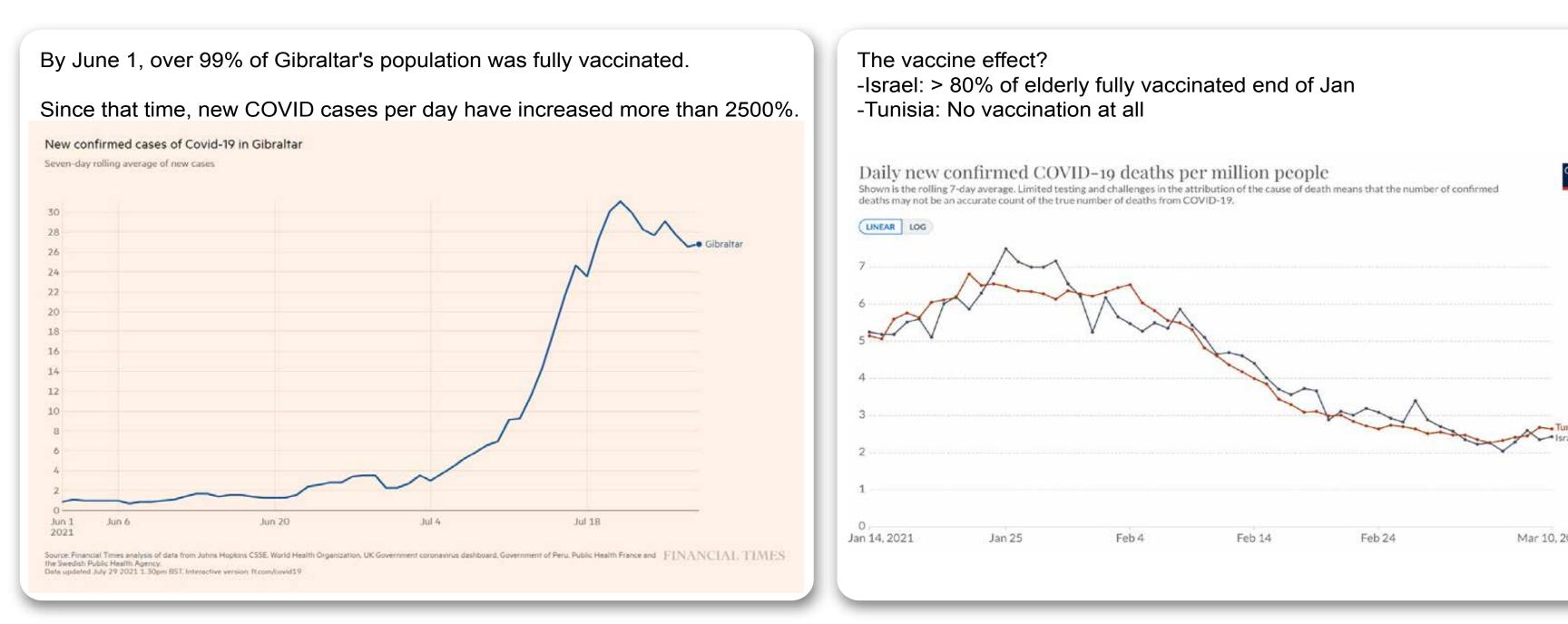
## Visualization Guardrails: Designing Interventions Against Cherry-Picking in Interactive Data Explorers



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1 Data exploration platforms democratize access to data for the public. But unconstrained and unguided selections can lead to cherry-picking<sup>1</sup>

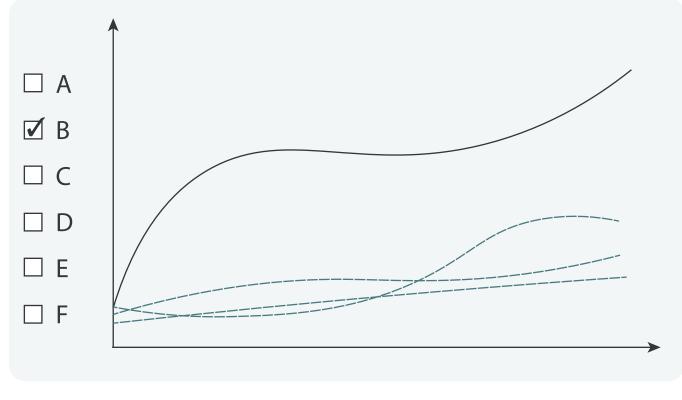


<sup>1</sup>We define cherry-picking as the act of selecting a specific subset of data that supports an argument, while ignoring a more representative sample that might contradict it.

Our previous work shows that cherrypicking is one of the most common ways to spread COVID misinformation. [1]

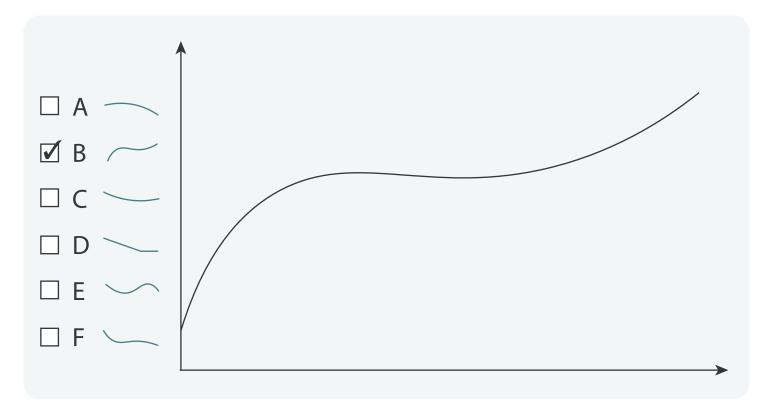
Tweets showing cherry-picked data using the Financial Times (left) and OurWorldInData (right) data explorers

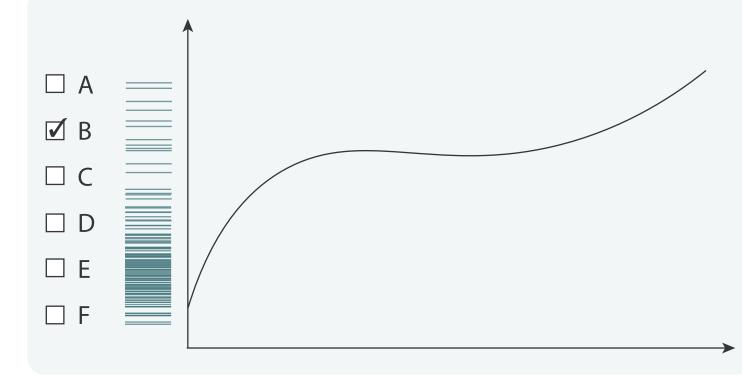
## 2 We propose a design space of guardrails—interventions against cherry-picking



□ A

☑ B
□ C
□ D
□ E
□ F





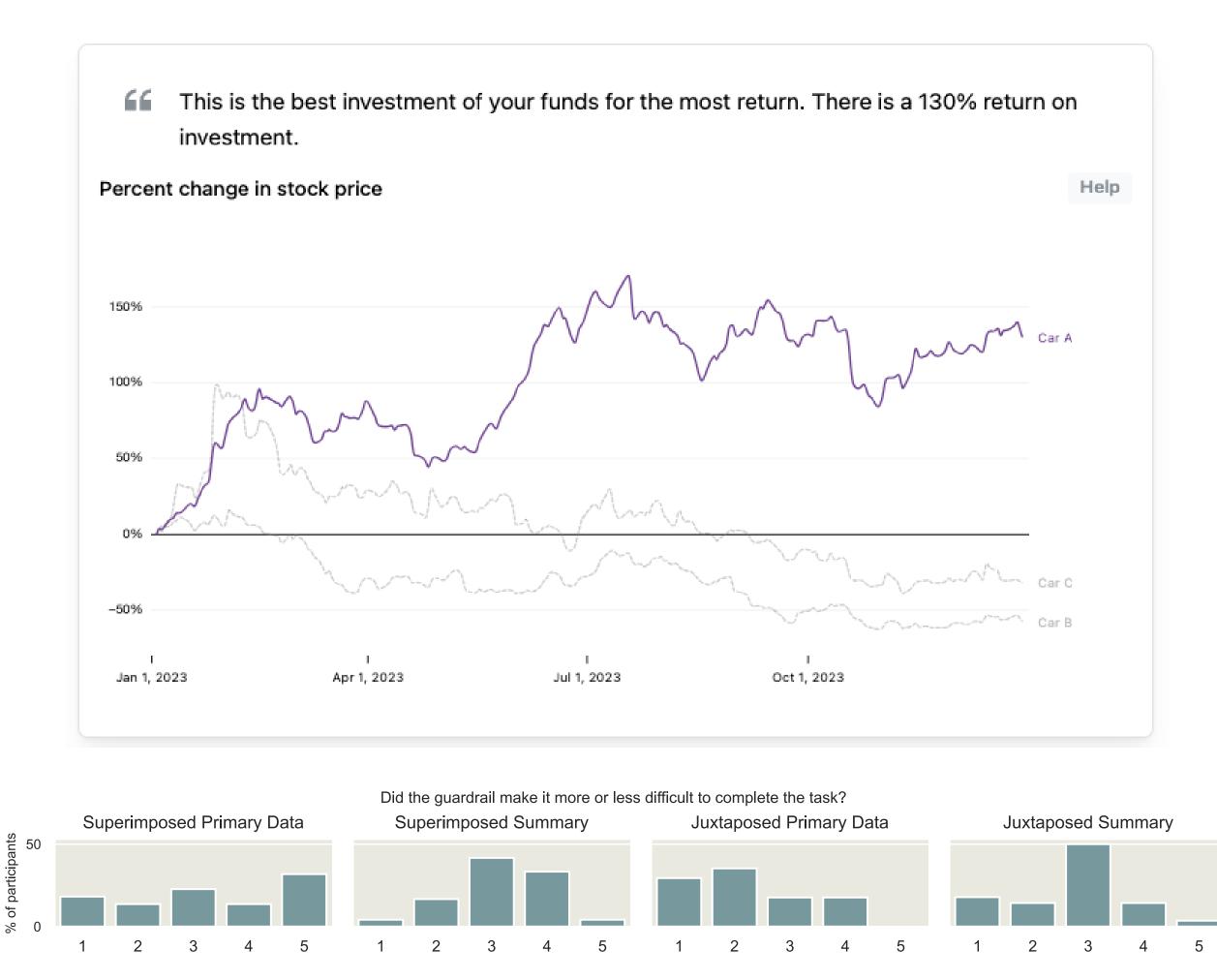
Superimposed Primary data

Superimposed Summary

Juxtaposed Primary data

Juxtaposed Summary

- 3 To evaluate, we asked a group of participants to create charts using our prototype, and another group to react to those charts
- Creators found it more difficult to construct cherry-picked views with Superimposed Primary data



5 Some viewers were more skeptical because of the guardrails, but 38% did not notice and another 23% did not understand them

"[The chart] shows [option A] to be the worst one out of the lines shown."

"The comparatives at the side to visualise how it compares to other infected places."

"[The infections are] still considerably higher than the average and I do not think it is worth taking any risks."

