

Statistical Deception

- Lying with statistics
- Putting a “positive spin” on the facts

Statistical deception is not necessarily a bad thing, but you need to be aware of it rather than just accepting statistics at face value.

Many problems with statistics involve problems with gathering the data:

- 1. Non-representative samples**
 - too small
 - too large
 - not randomly chosen
 - convenience sample
 - purposely chosen wrong
- 2. Generalizing to the wrong population**
 - sample is drawn from a different population than the results imply
- 3. Comparing apples and oranges**
 - groups being compared were different to begin with
 - difference is due to something other than the results imply
- 4. Survey bias**
 - leading questions
 - **“Good boy” effect**
 - People will give the answer they think you want to hear.
 - **“NOYB” effect**
 - The more personal a question is (the more it is “none of your business”), the more likely people are to lie.
- 5. Placebo effect**
 - In medicine a placebo is a fake treatment actually helps because people **think** it will work.
 - Doesn't have to deal with medicine.
 - In general, when people think they are being watched or treated, they often act differently than they would otherwise.

Other issues can come up in interpreting and publicizing statistical results:

- 6. Changing the subject**
 - a.k.a. “Moving the bullseye to fit the arrows”
 - saying a result means something different than it really does
 - putting a “good spin” on the data
 - finding one small thing about the results that supports what you want to find
- 7. Reporting information from biased sources that have a vested interest.**
 - Always ask “Who says so”?
 - Try to get information from neutral parties who don't have a stake in the outcome.
- 8. Misuse of the word “significant”**
 - implying significant means big, important, or dramatic
 - REMEMBER: it just means “unlikely to have happened by chance”
- 9. Discounting significance because something is “just statistics”**