

Explore data and R

Cleaning data

Take a closer look at the data

- Video:** Same data, different outcome
5 min
- Video:** The bias function
5 min
- Reading:** Working with biased data
10 min
- Practice Quiz:** Hands-On Activity: Changing your data
1 question
- Discussion Prompt:** Compare data cleaning on different platforms
10 min
- Practice Quiz:** Test your knowledge on R functions
3 questions

Weekly challenge 3

Working with biased data

Every data analyst will encounter an element of bias at some point in the data analysis process. That’s why it’s so important to understand how to identify and manage biased data whenever possible. You might recall we explored bias in detail in Course 3 of this program. In this reading, you will read a real-life example of an analyst who discovered bias in their data, and learn how they used R to address it.

Addressing biased data with R



This scenario was shared by a quantitative analyst who collects data from people all over the world. They explain how they discovered bias in their data, and how they used R to address it:

“I work on a team that collects survey-like data. One of the tasks my team does is called a side-by-side comparison. For example, we might show users two ads side-by-side at the same time. In our survey, we ask which of the two ads they prefer. In one case, after many iterations, we were seeing consistent bias in favor of the first item. There was also a measurable decrease in the preference for an item if we swapped its position to second.

So we decided to add randomization to the position of the ads using R. We wanted to make sure that the items appeared in the first and second positions with similar frequencies. We used `sample()` to inject a randomization element into our R programming. In R, the `sample()` function allows you to take a random sample of elements from a data set. Adding this piece of code shuffled the rows in our data set randomly. So when we presented the ads to users, the positions of the ads were now random and controlled for bias. This made the survey more effective and the data more reliable.”

Key takeaways

The `sample()` function is just one of many functions and methods in R that you can use to address bias in your data. Depending on the kind of analysis you are conducting, you might need to incorporate some advanced processes in your programming. Although this program won’t cover those kinds of processes in detail, you will likely learn more about them as you get more experience in the data analytics field.

To learn more about bias and data ethics, check out these resources:

- **Bias function:** [↗](#) This web page is a good starting point to learn about how the bias function in R can help you identify and manage bias in your analysis.
- **Data Science Ethics** [↗](#): This online course provides slides, videos, and exercises to help you learn more about ethics in the world of data analytics. It includes information about data privacy, misrepresentation in data, and applying ethics to your visualizations.

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