

## Seminário

### Grupo de Probabilidades e Estatística

13 de março de 2024

15:30

Sala 11.2.21

---

## Deturpação de informação estatística – apenas mais alguns exemplos!

**Carla Henriques**

*Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão de Viseu, Instituto  
Politécnico de Viseu, Portugal*

### Abstract

Neste seminário, trazemos à discussão vários exemplos reais de como, por vezes, a informação estatística é divulgada com o propósito de criar impacto. Nem sempre a mensagem transmitida é transparente e fidedigna! Também se chama a atenção para algumas conclusões que vulgarmente se tiram da informação estatística, que na verdade não estão corretas, e que podem condicionar, e muito, o modo de pensar e agir de cada um de nós.

### Referências bibliográficas

- Calzon, B. (2021). Misleading Statistics Examples – Discover The Potential For Misuse of Statistics & Data In The Digital Age. <https://www.datapine.com/blog/misleading-statistics-and-data/>
- Cokely, E. T., Galesic, M., Schulz, E., Ghazal, S., & Garcia-Retamero, R. (2012). Measuring risk literacy: The Berlin numeracy test. Judgment and Decision making.
- Engledowl, C., & Weiland, T. (2021). Data (Mis) representation and COVID-19: leveraging misleading data visualizations for developing statistical literacy across grades 6–16. Journal of Statistics and Data Science Education, 29(2), 160-16

This seminar is supported by CIDMA – Center for Research and Development in Mathematics and Applications through FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, within projects UIDB/04106/2020 and UIDP/04106/2020, with links <https://doi.org/10.54499/UIDB/04106/2020> and <https://doi.org/10.54499/UIDP/04106/2020>.

## Seminário

### Grupo de Probabilidades e Estatística

13 de março de 2024

15:30

Sala 11.2.21

---

Furedi, A. (1999). Social consequences. The public health implications of the 1995 'pill scare'. *Human Reproduction Update*, 5(6), 621-626.

Galesic, M., & Garcia-Retamero, R. (2011). Graph literacy: A cross-cultural comparison. *Medical decision making*, 31(3), 444-457.

Garcia-Retamero, R., Cokely, E. T., Wicki, B., & Joeris, A. (2016). Improving risk literacy in surgeons. *Patient education and counseling*, 99(7), 1156-1161.

Gigerenzer, G., Gaissmaier, W., Kurz-Milcke, E., Schwartz, L. M., & Woloshin, S. (2007). Helping doctors and patients make sense of health statistics. *Psychological science in the public interest*, 8(2), 53-96.

Gigerenzer, G., Hoffrage, U., & Ebert, A. (1998). AIDS counselling for low-risk clients. *AIDS Care*, 10, 197-211.

King, N. B., Harper, S., & Young, M. E. (2012). Use of relative and absolute effect measures in reporting health inequalities: structured review. *Bmj*, 345.

Sarfati, D., Howden-Chapman, P., Woodward, A., & Salmond, C. (1998). Does the frame affect the picture? A study into how attitudes to screening for cancer are affected by the way benefits are expressed. *Journal of Medical Screening*, 5(3), 137-140.

Schwartz, L.M., Woloshin, S., & Welch, H.G. (2005). Can patients interpret health information? An assessment of the medical data interpretation test. *Medical Decision Making*, 25, 290-300.

Stine, G.J. (1999). AIDS update 1999: An annual overview of acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Reyna, V. F., & Brainerd, C. J. (2008). Numeracy, ratio bias, and denominator neglect in judgments of risk and probability. *Learning and individual differences*, 18(1), 89-107.

Reyna, V. F., Nelson, W. L., Han, P. K., & Dieckmann, N. F. (2009). How numeracy influences risk comprehension and medical decision making. *Psychological bulletin*, 135(6), 943.

This seminar is supported by CIDMA – Center for Research and Development in Mathematics and Applications through FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, within projects UIDB/04106/2020 and UIDP/04106/2020, with links <https://doi.org/10.54499/UIDB/04106/2020> and <https://doi.org/10.54499/UIDP/04106/2020>.