

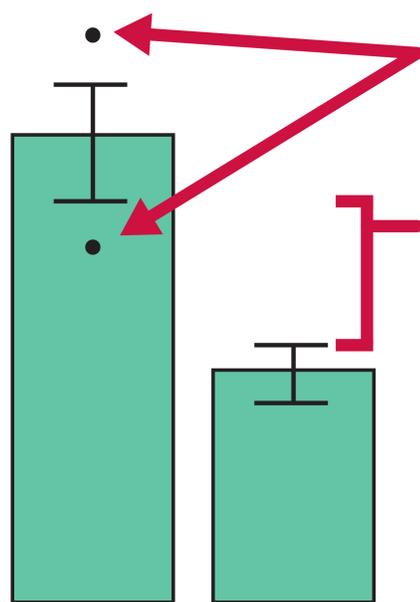


## Problem Statement

Statistical certainty is often displayed using bar charts with attached error bars. These types of displays are not ideal for displaying statistical inferences, which can be complex and counter-intuitive.

**How can we present sample means and error in a more comprehensible way?**

**Can the choice of encoding improve the inferences of non-statistical general audiences?**



Values within the bar are perceived as likelier samples than values outside the bar

Even experts misinterpret how p-value is connected to the separation between error bars.

Error bars are ambiguous - can mean confidence interval, standard error, 1.5xIQR, ...

Error bars have no semiotic connection with uncertainty.

## Conditions

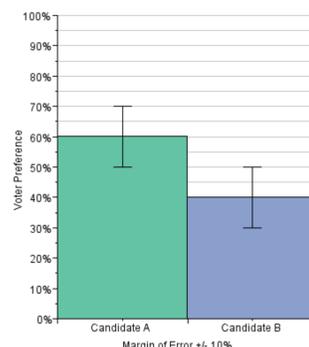
**Bar charts** with error bars are the standard encoding for mean+error data.

**Violin charts** directly encode a statistical distribution using width.

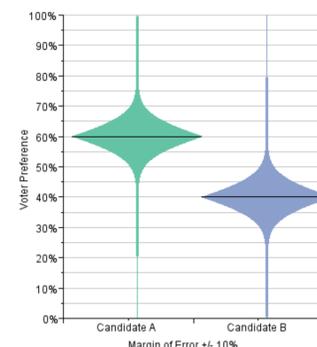
**Gradient plots** encode the likely location of a population mean with alpha value.

**Pangloss plots** do not encode the sample mean directly, but are instead a “quilt” of simulated “elections” based on a t distribution of sample means.

### Bar Chart



### Violin Plot

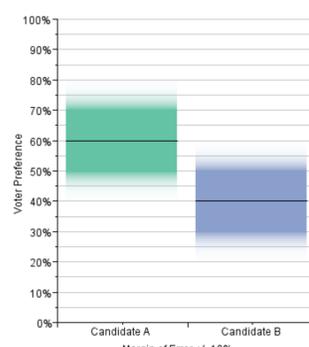


## Methodology

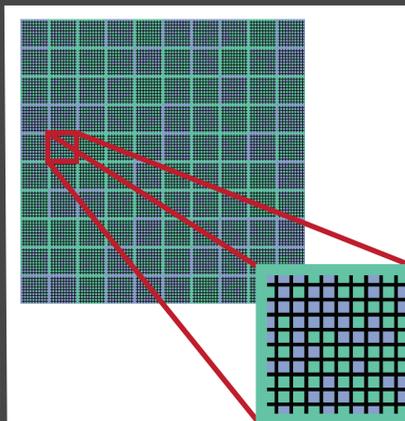
We performed a study on Amazon’s Mechanical Turk to determine if alternate encodings of mean and error would result in human predictions better aligned with statistical predictions.

36 participants were each given 21 polls from fictional elections and asked to predict who would win the final election, and how confident they were in their prediction. Polling data was presented as one of three types of charts, with half of participants seeing a “Pangloss plot” in addition to a main chart type.

### Gradient Plot

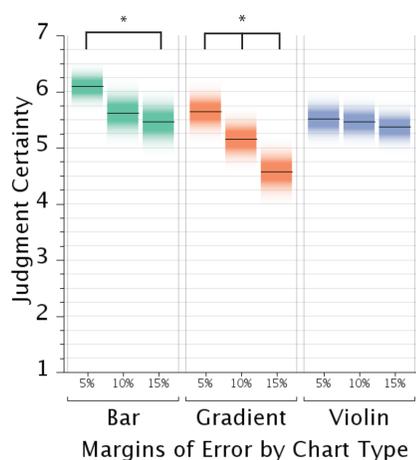


### Pangloss Plot

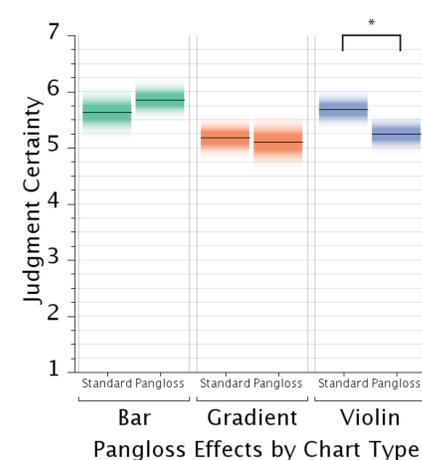


## Results

Only for gradient plots does the margin of error consistently and significantly impact uncertainty in predictions



Adding simulated outcomes does not consistently impact uncertainty in predictions.



Results presented as a gradient plot. Fully saturate areas are within a 95% t-confidence interval.