

Multiverses and miscellanea

SIADS 542: Presenting uncertainty – Week 4, Lecture 2

Matthew Kay

Assistant Professor

School of Information

University of Michigan

Today

We're mostly going to talk about an important topic in **large world uncertainty: multiverse analysis**

Today

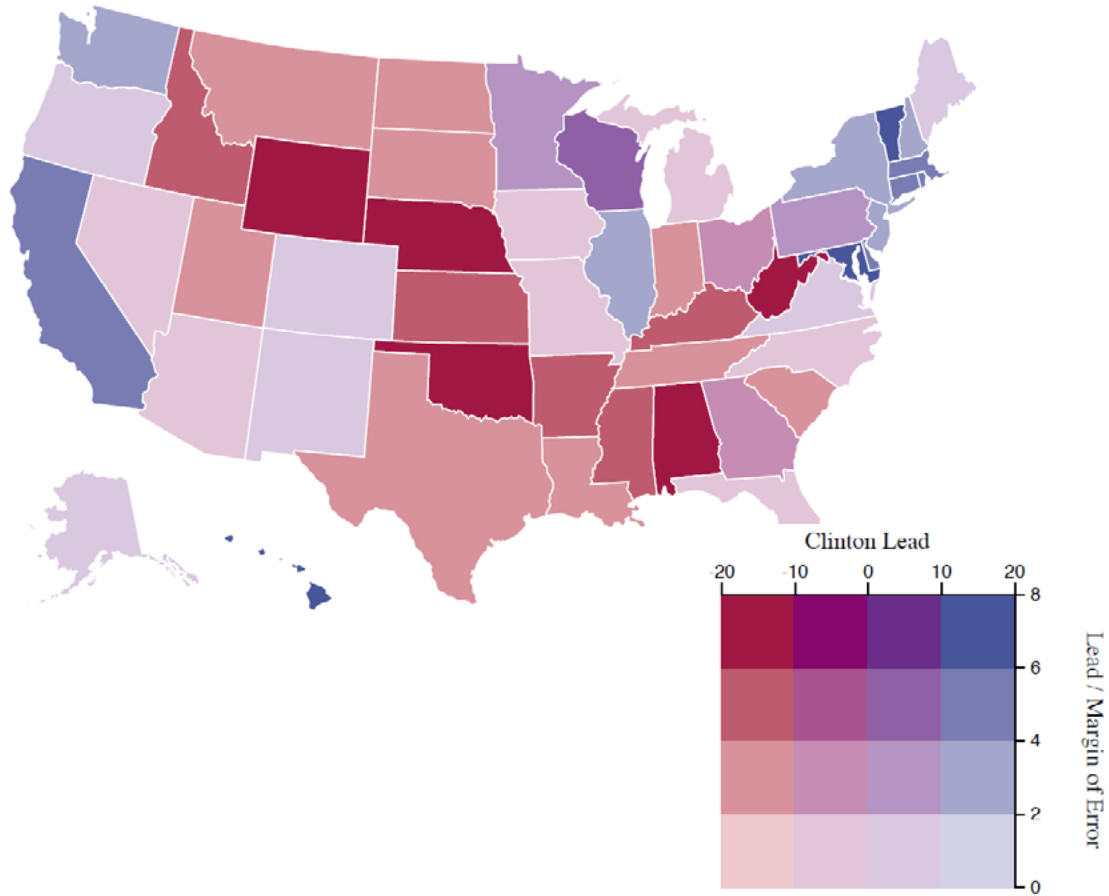
We're mostly going to talk about an important topic in **large world uncertainty: multiverse analysis**

We'll also touch on a few miscellaneous topics, like **probability perception**

Addressing bias in perception of probability...

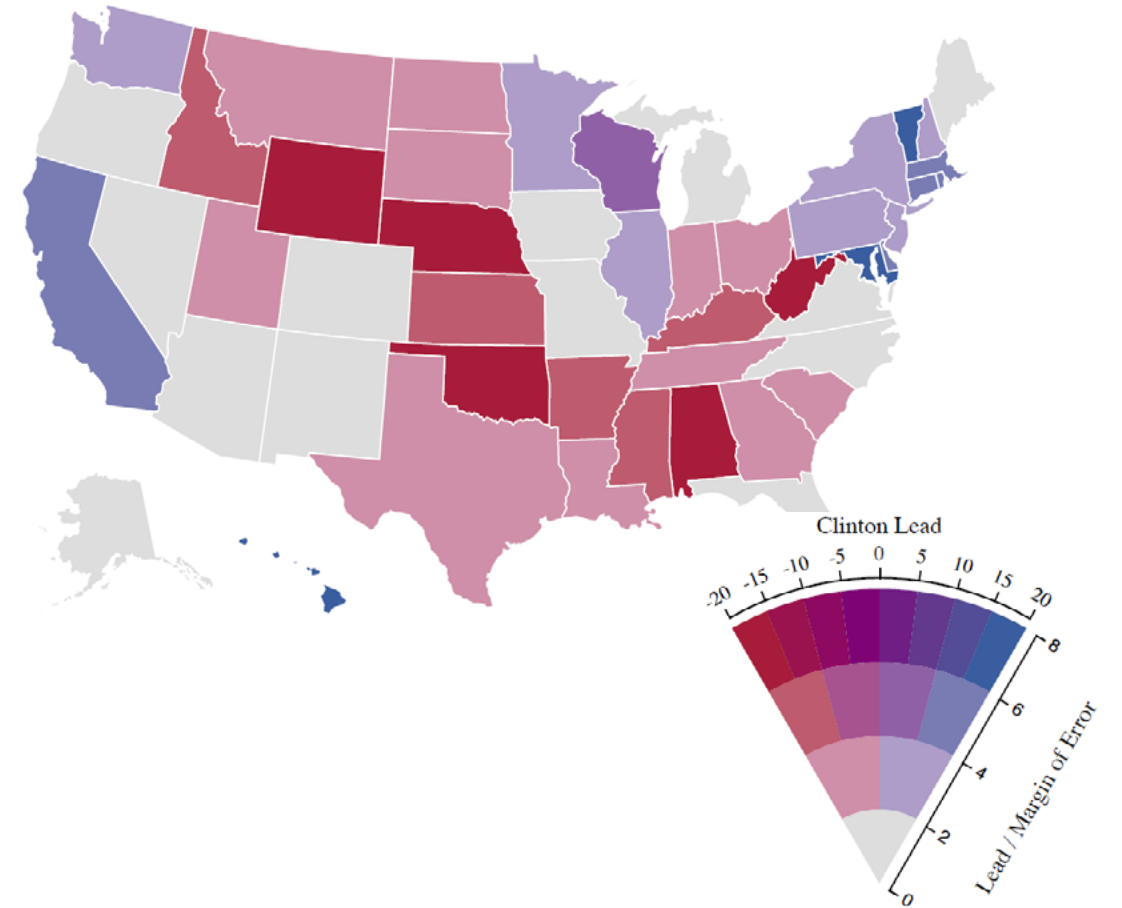
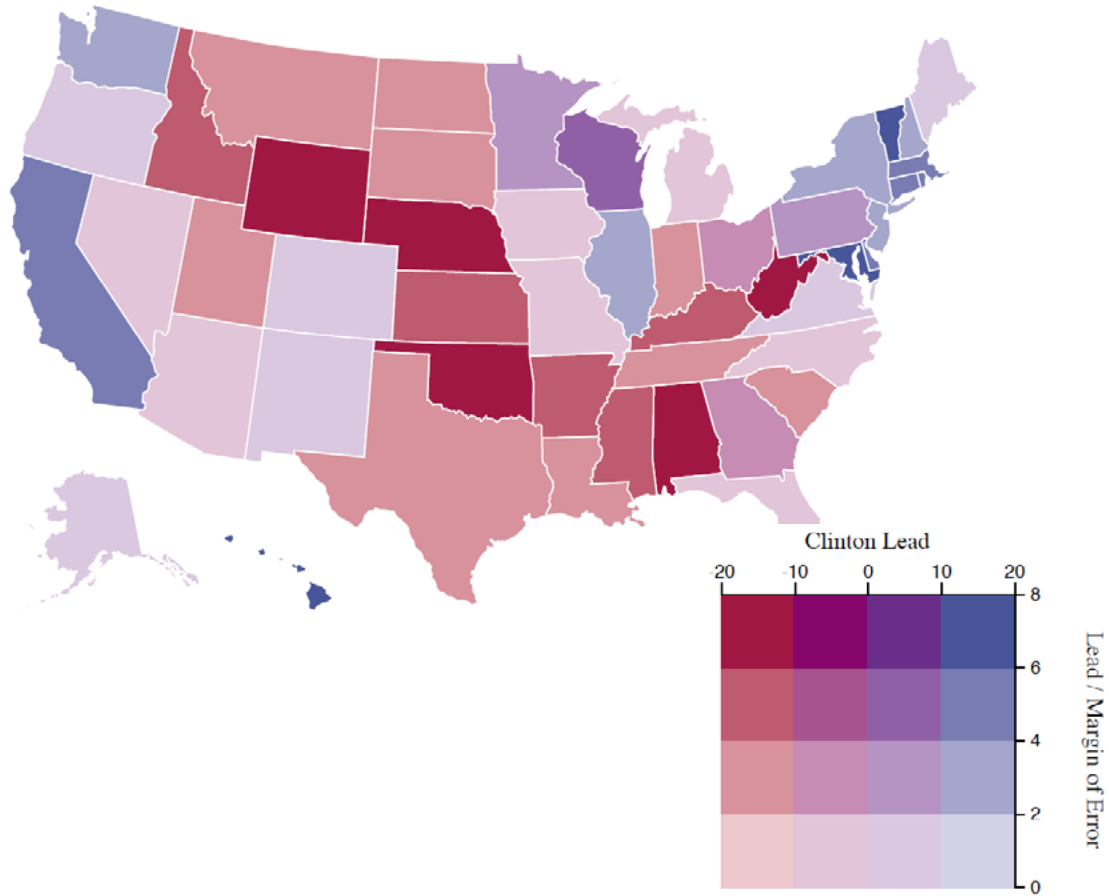
Value-suppressing uncertainty palettes

[Correll, Moritz, Heer. Value-Suppressing Uncertainty Palettes. CHI 2018]



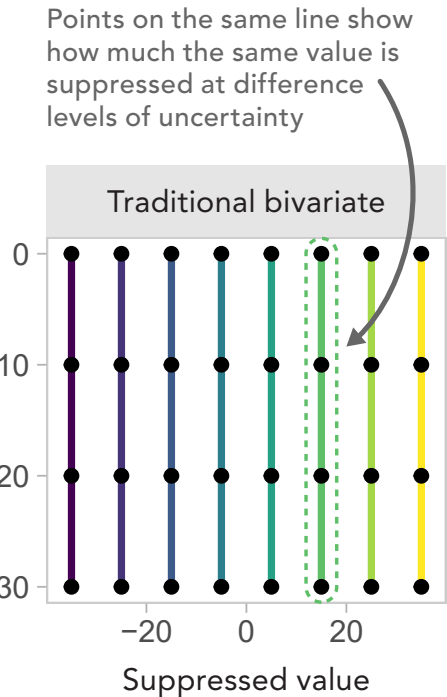
Value-suppressing uncertainty palettes

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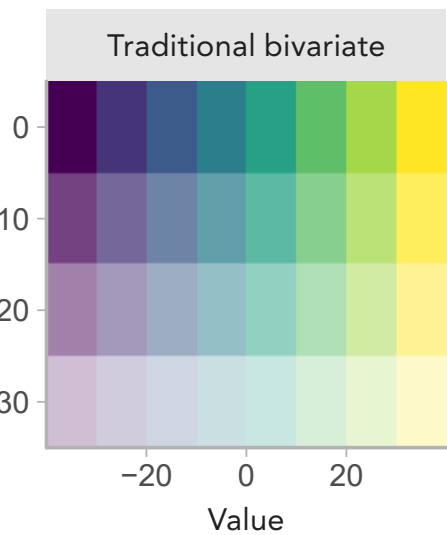
Suppression function

Uncertainty
Standard error

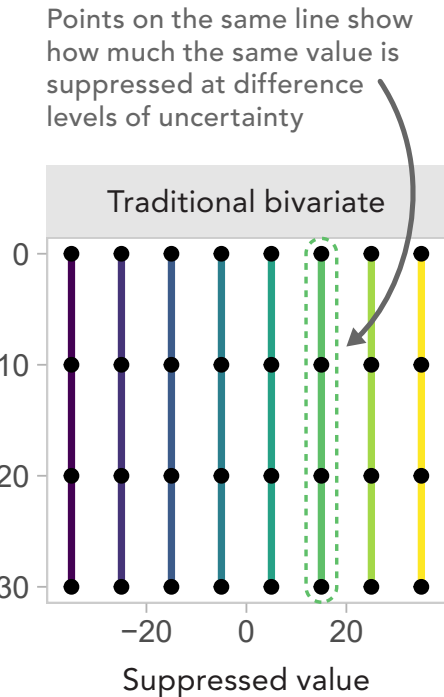


Resulting color palette

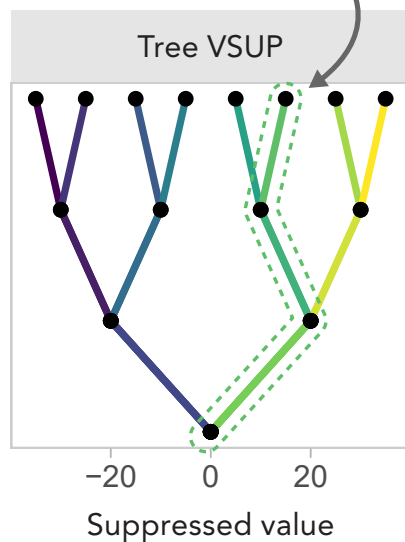
Uncertainty
Standard error



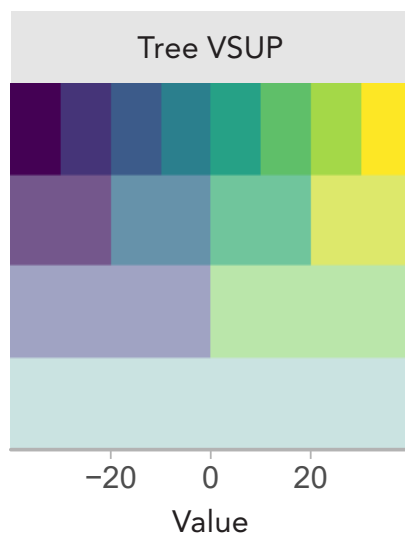
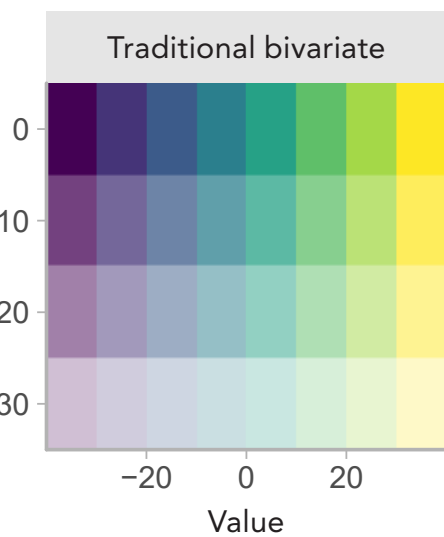
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Standard error

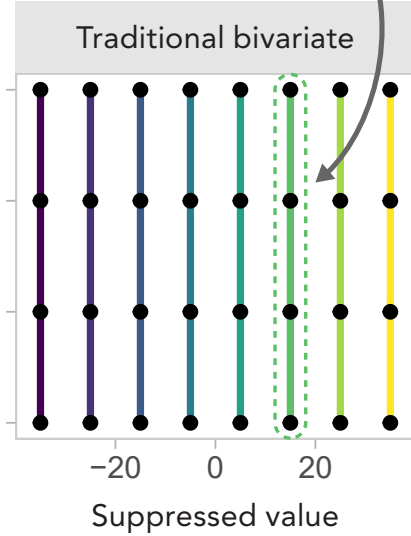
Suppression is a **non-monotonic** function of uncertainty



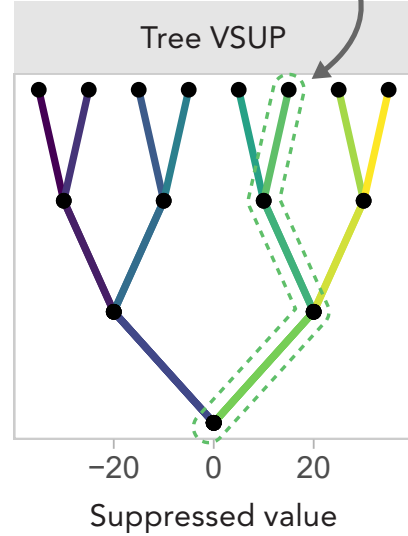
Resulting color palette

Uncertainty
Standard error

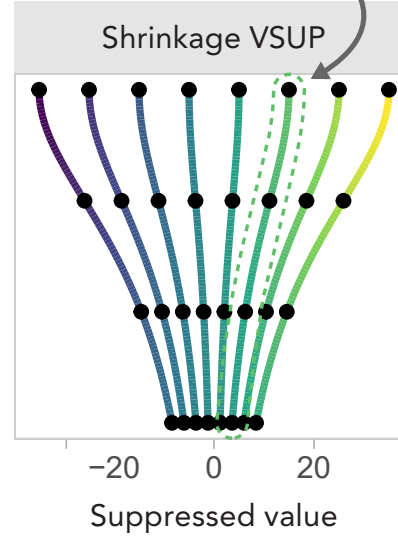
Suppression function

Uncertainty
Standard error

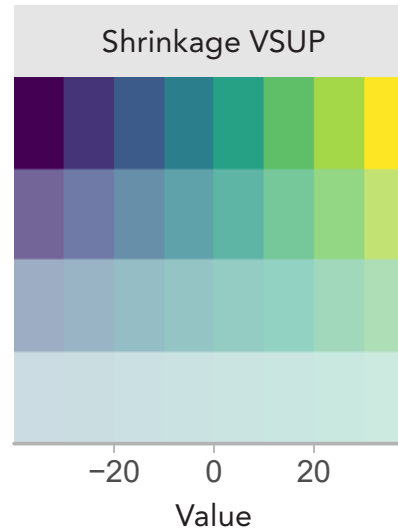
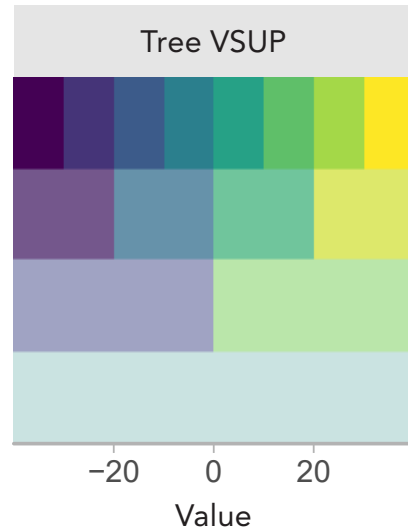
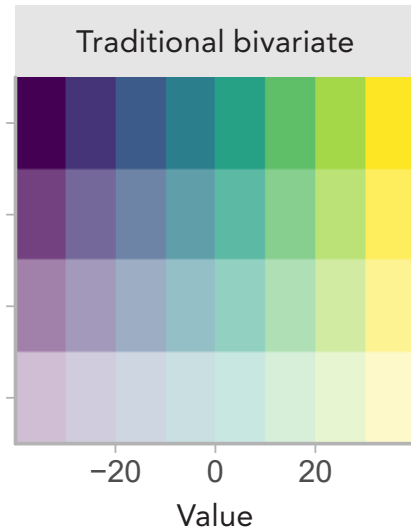
Suppression is a **non-monotonic** function of uncertainty



Suppression is a **monotonic** function of uncertainty:
The same value with greater uncertainty has equal or greater suppression



Resulting color palette

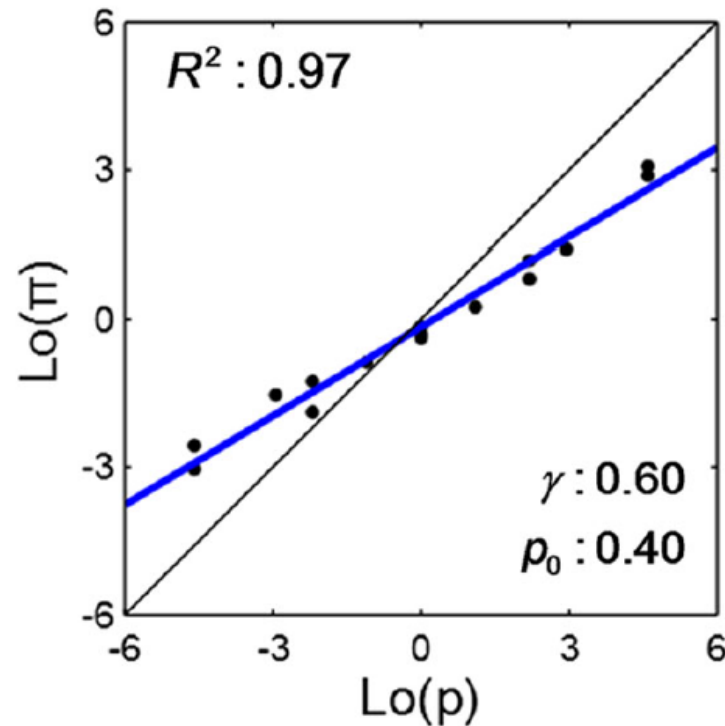
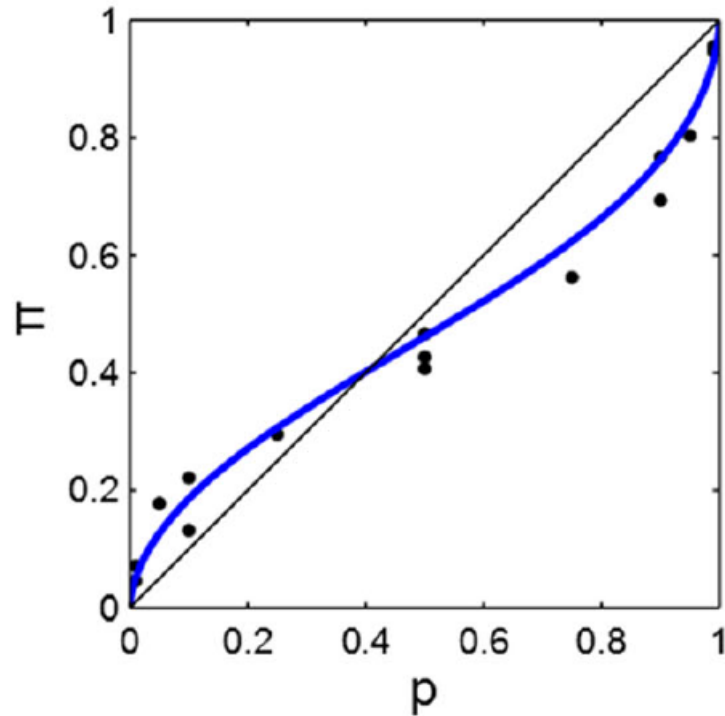
Uncertainty
Standard error

[Kay (2019). How Much Value Should an Uncertainty Palette Suppress if an Uncertainty Palette Should Suppress Value? Statistical and Perceptual Perspectives. <https://osf.io/6xcnw>]

Linear-in-log-odds perception of proportions

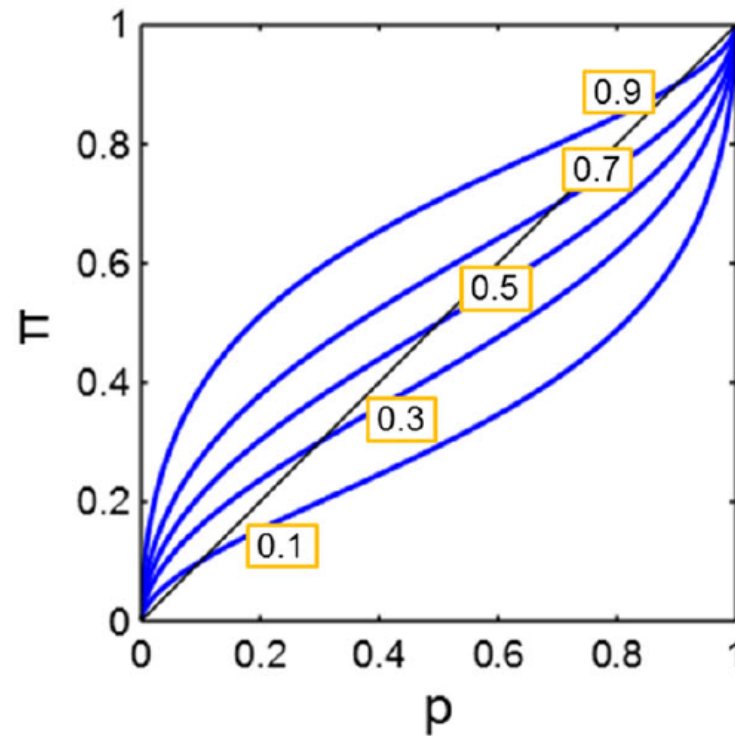
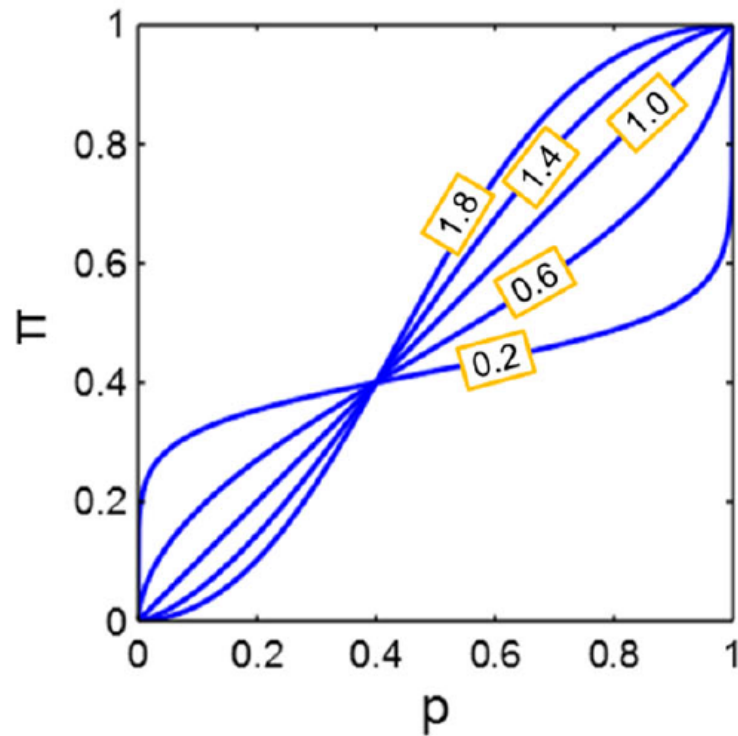
[Zhang & Maloney. Ubiquitous log odds: A common representation of probability and frequency distortion in perception, action, and cognition. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 6(JAN), 1–14, 2012]

Tversky & Kahneman (1992)



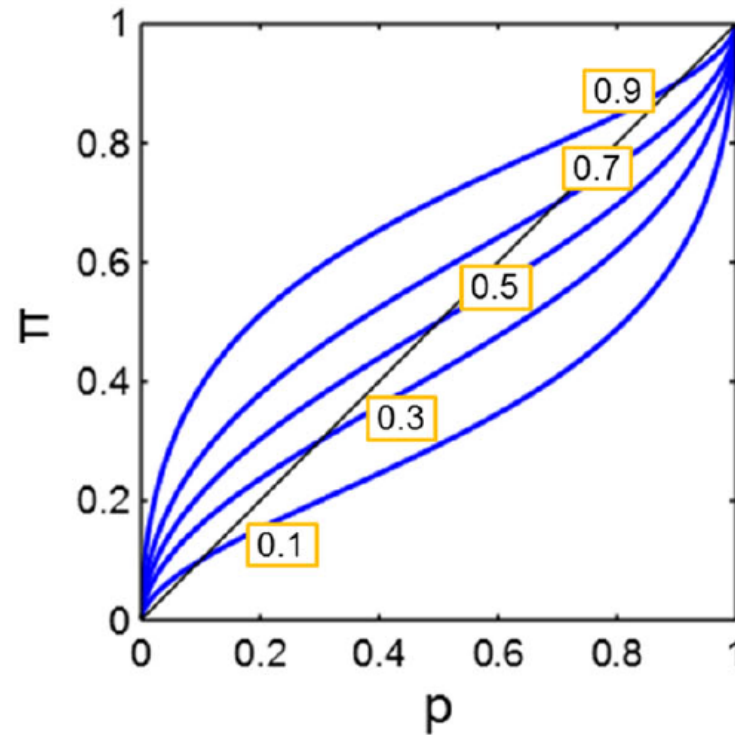
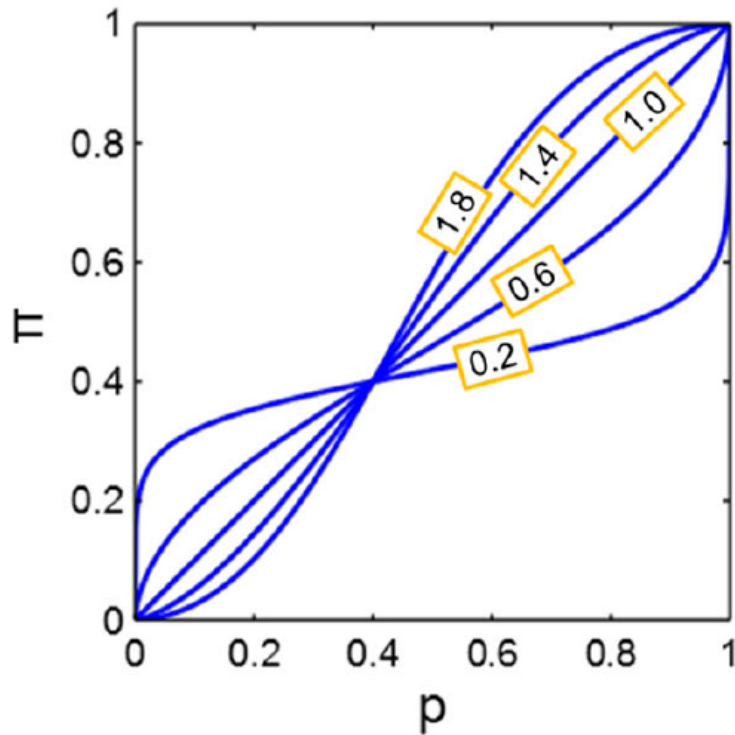
Linear-in-log-odds perception of proportions

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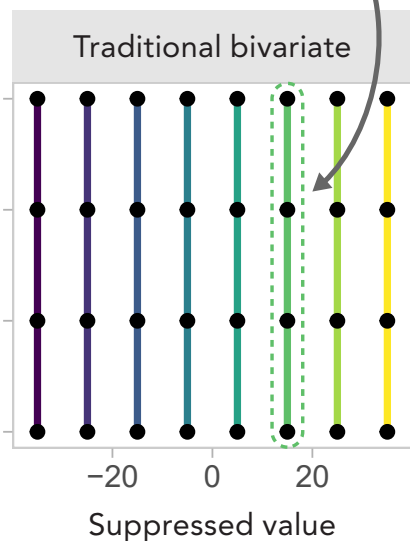


Linear-in-**probit** perception of proportions

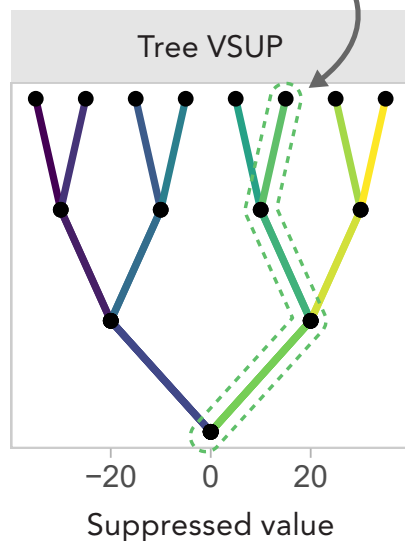
[Zhang & Maloney. Ubiquitous log odds: A common representation of probability and frequency distortion in perception, action, and cognition. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 6(JAN), 1–14, 2012]



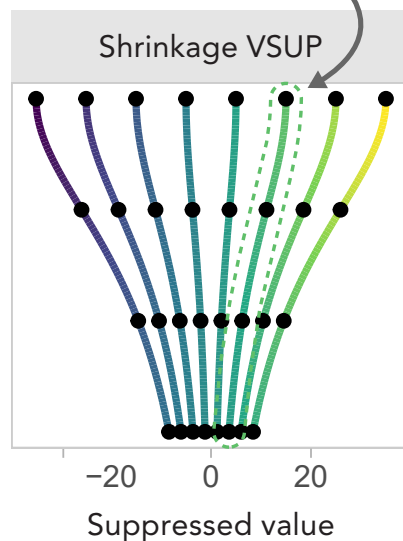
Suppression function

Uncertainty
Standard error

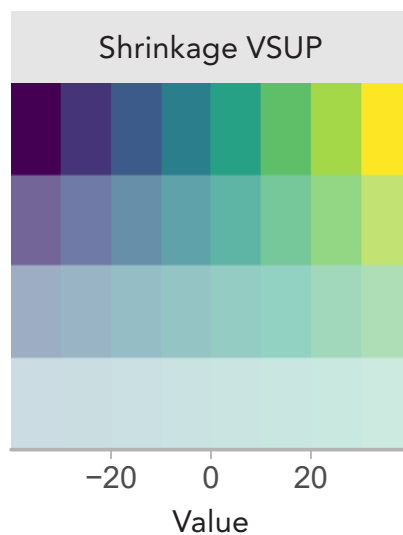
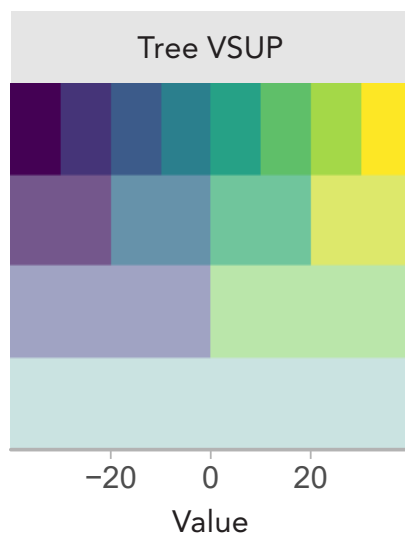
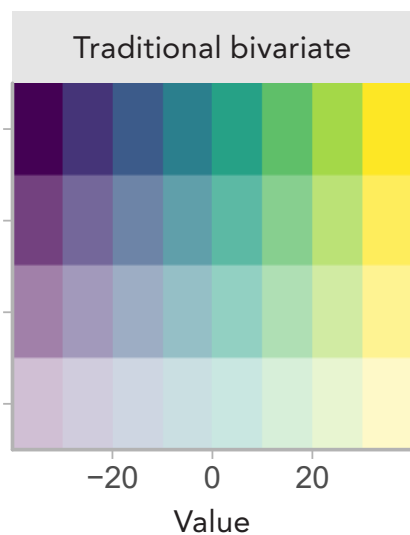
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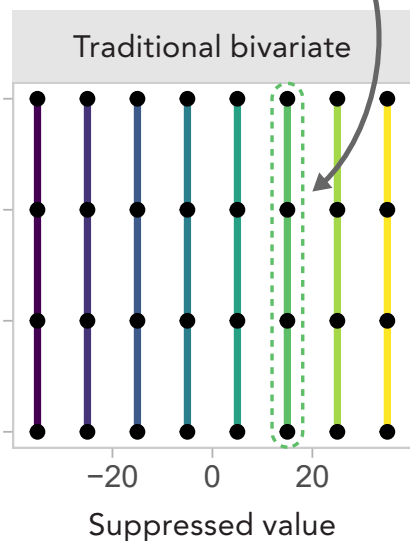
Resulting color palette

Uncertainty
Standard error

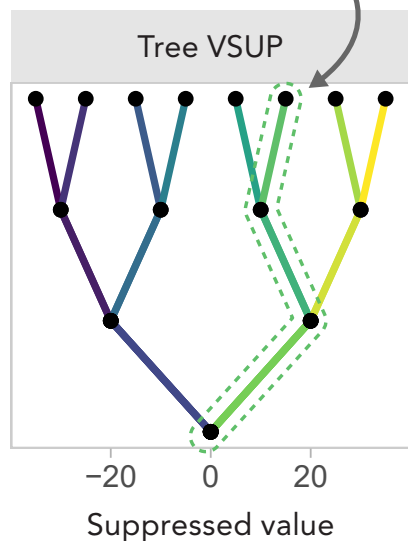
Suppression function

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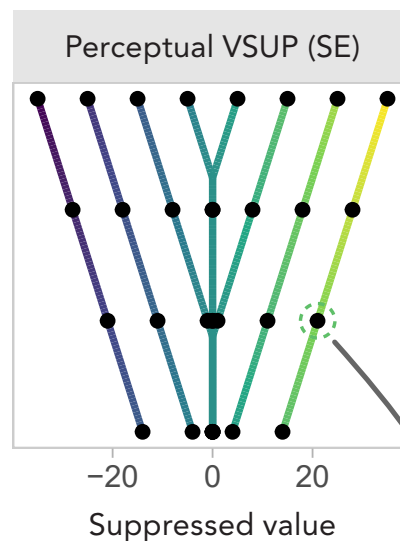
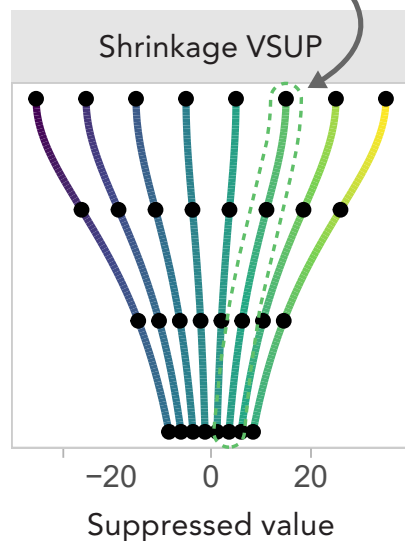
Points on the same line show how much the same value is suppressed at difference levels of uncertainty



Suppression is a **non-monotonic** function of uncertainty

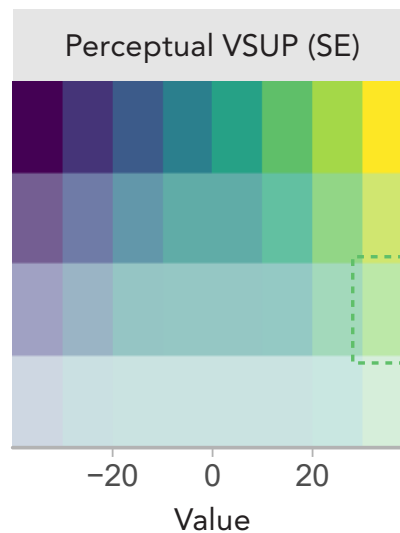
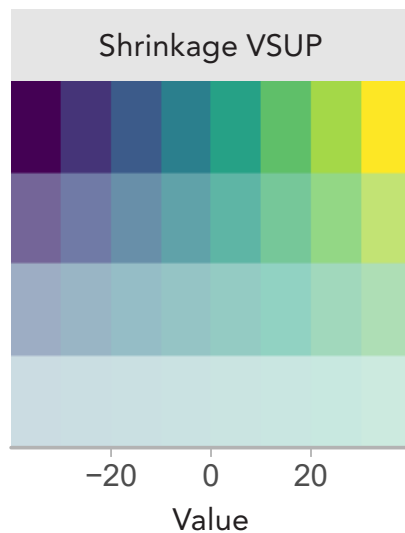
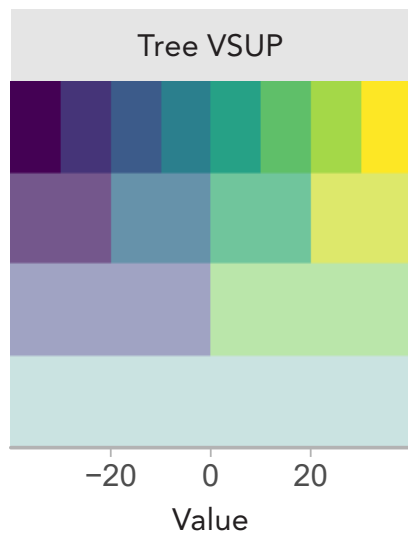
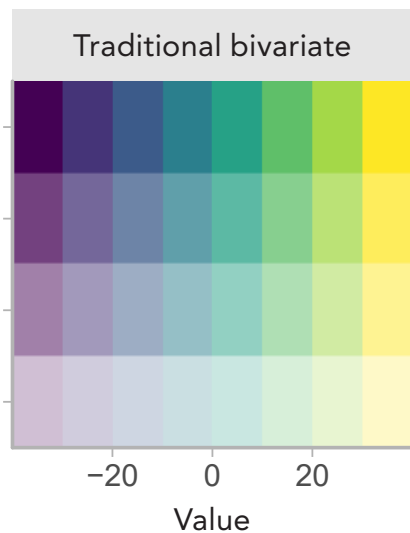


Suppression is a **monotonic** function of uncertainty:
The same value with greater uncertainty has equal or greater suppression



Resulting color palette

Uncertainty
Standard error



ty
in)

“de-biasing” is hard

With care and domain knowledge, it **may** be possible to improve decision-making under uncertainty by **suppressing value** under high uncertainty

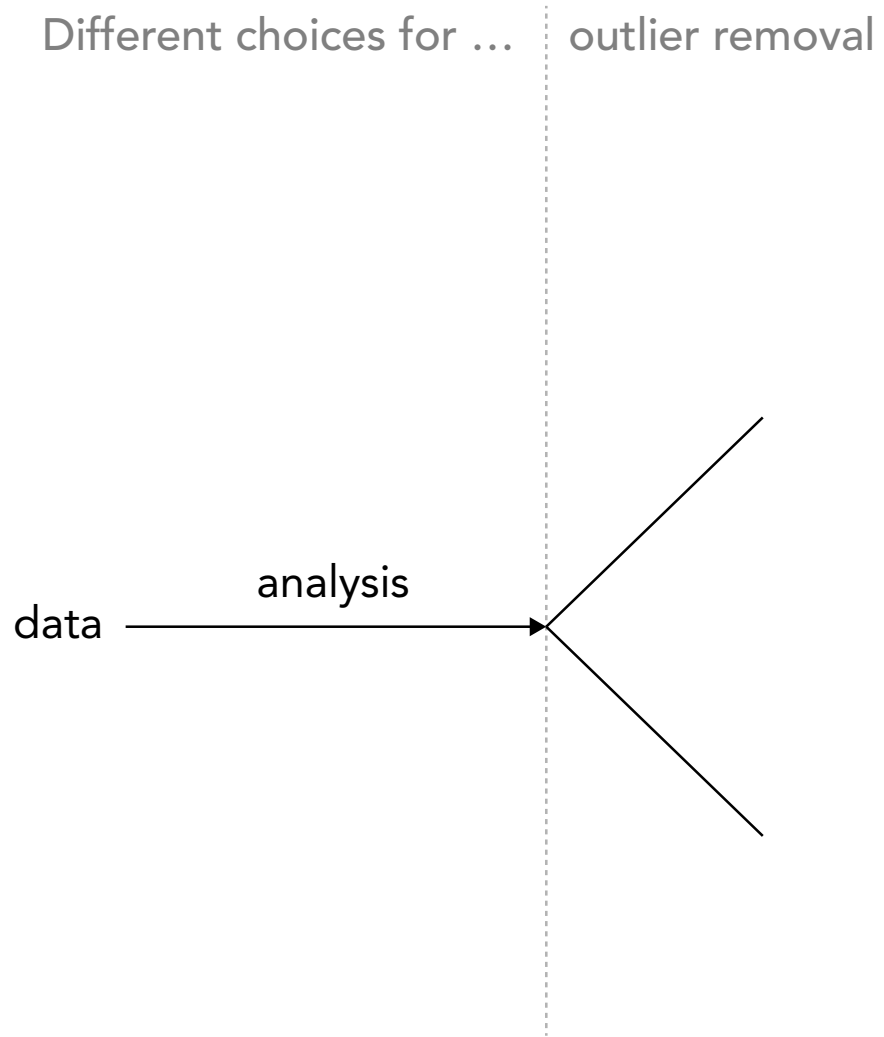
Let's step back from
strictly probabilistic uncertainty

data $\xrightarrow{\text{analysis}}$ $p < 0.05$

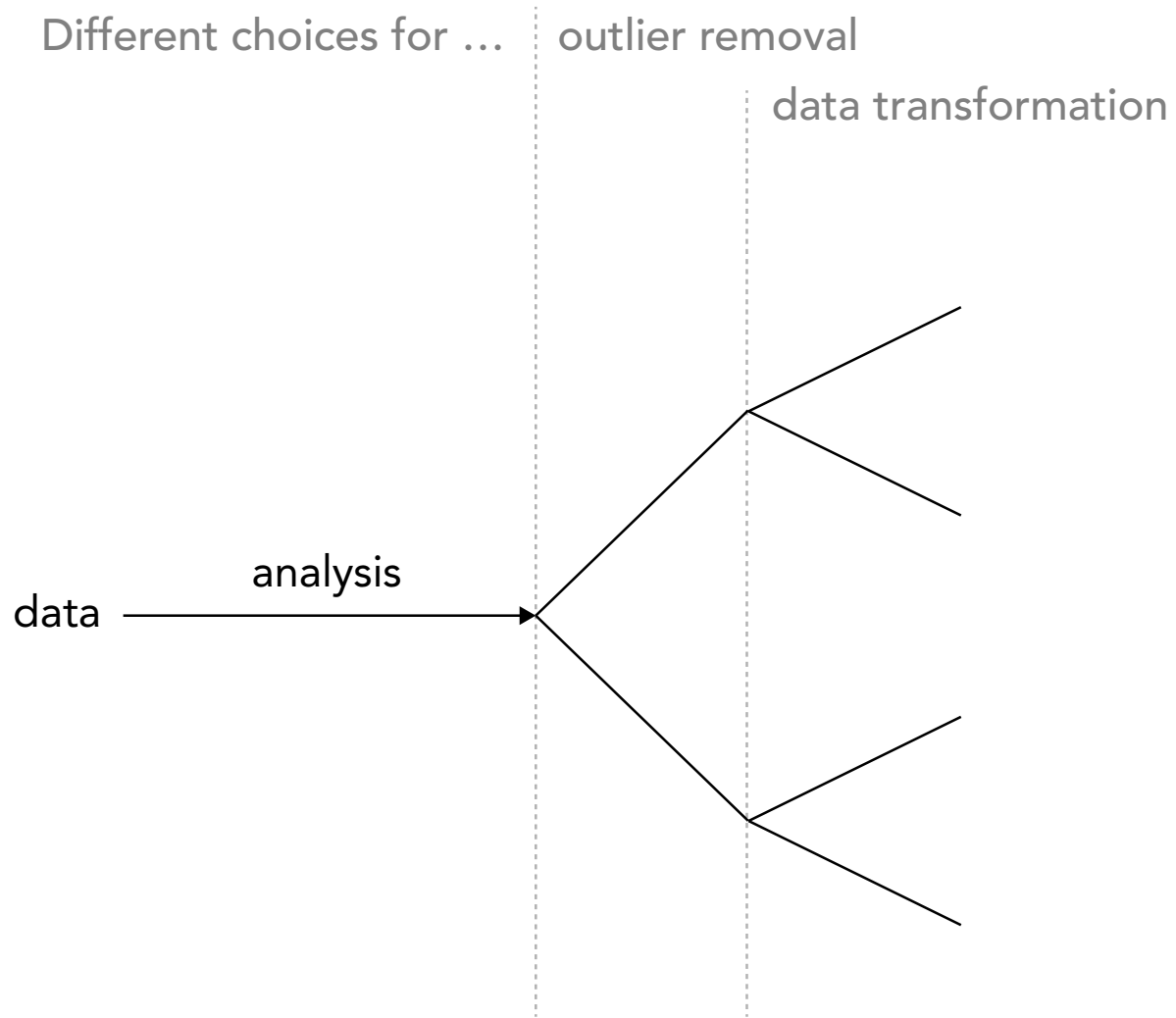
data $\xrightarrow{\text{analysis}}$

Garden of forking paths

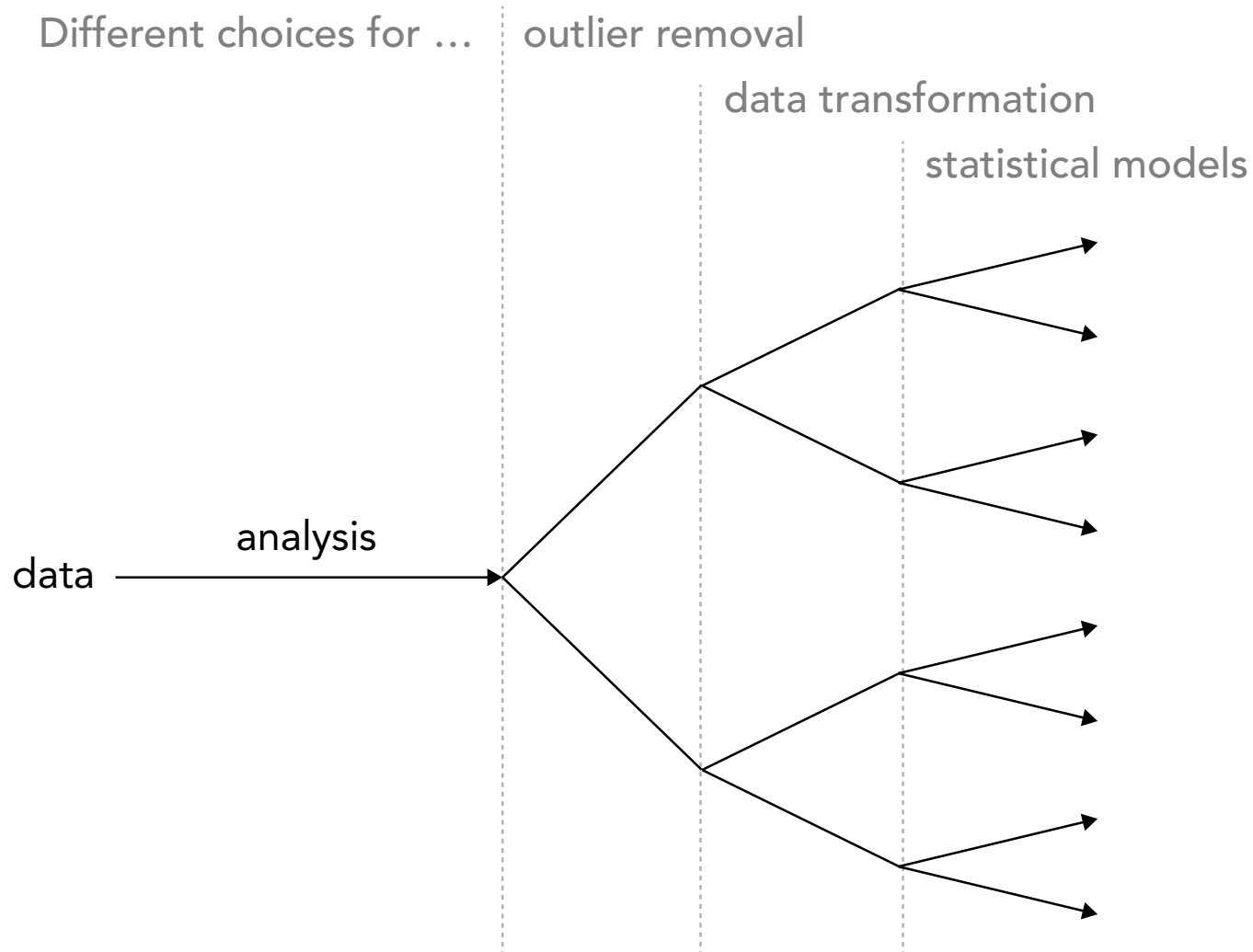
[Gelman and Loken 2014]



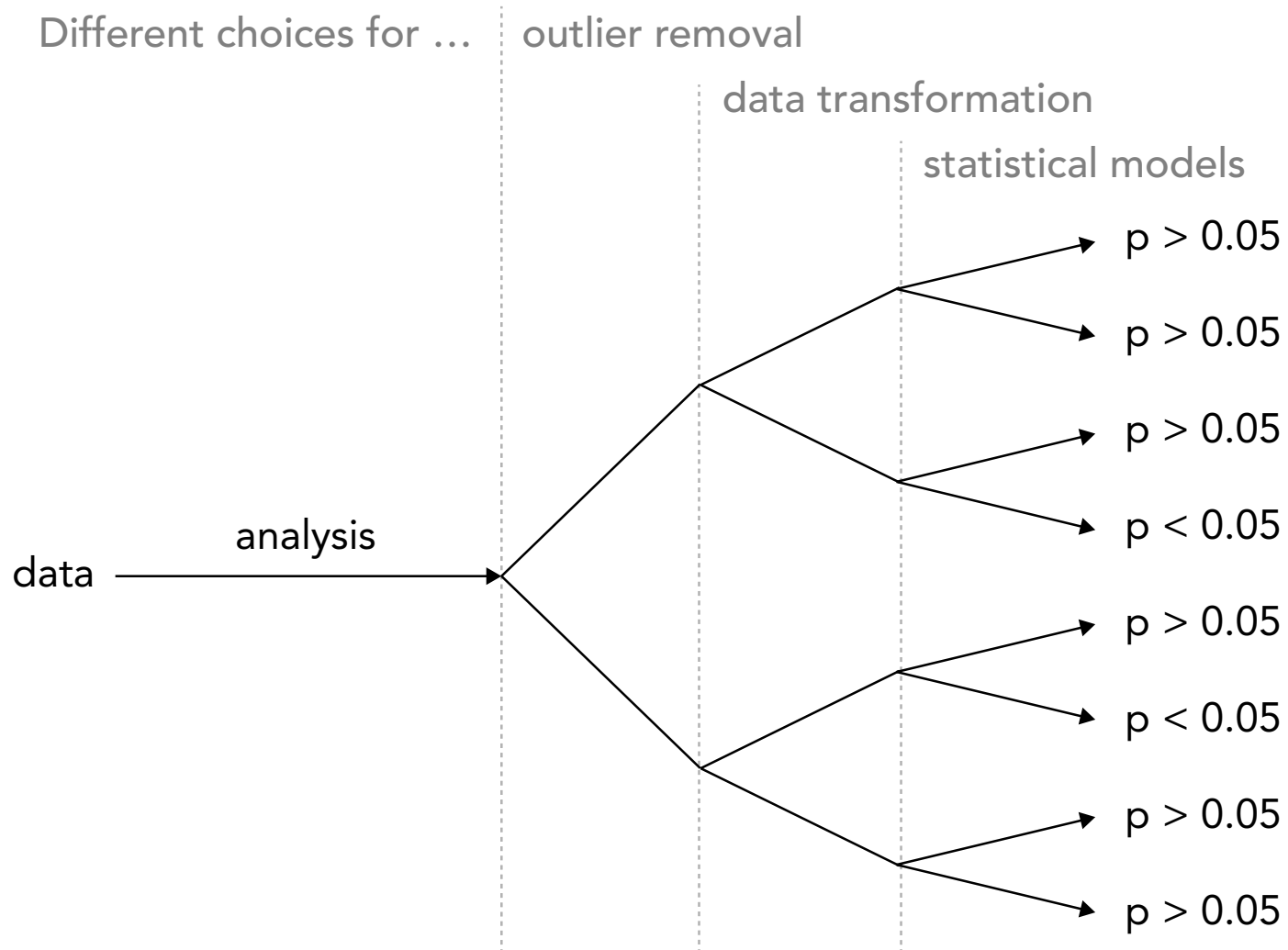
Garden of forking paths [Gelman and Loken 2014]



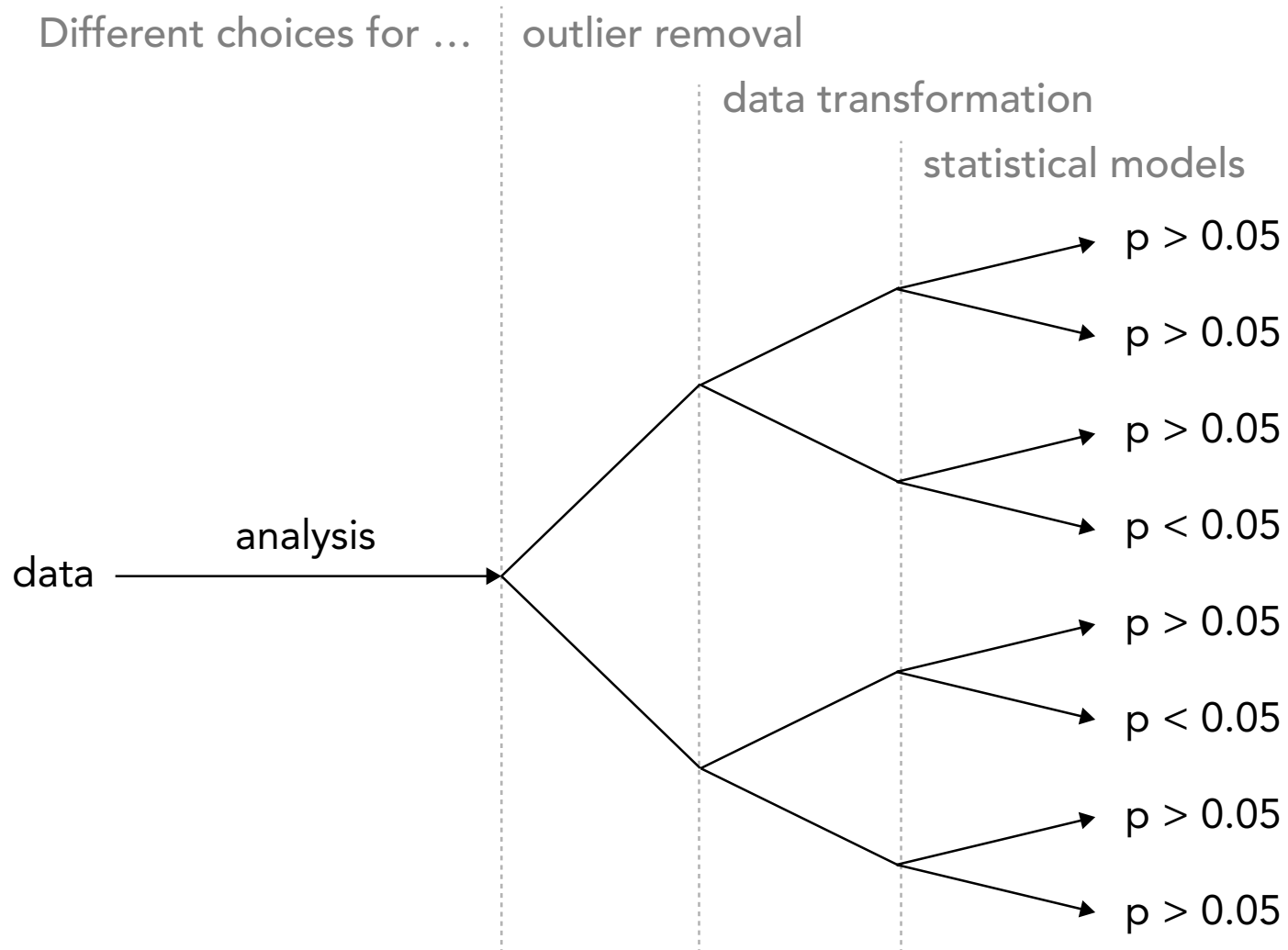
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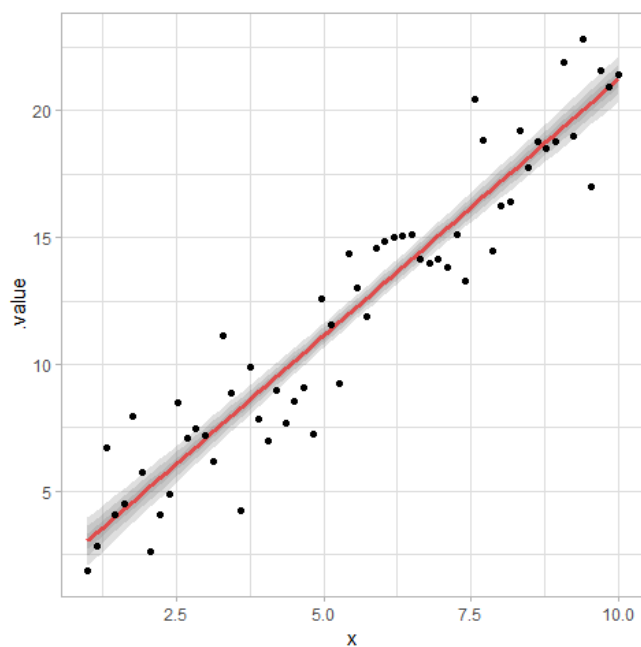
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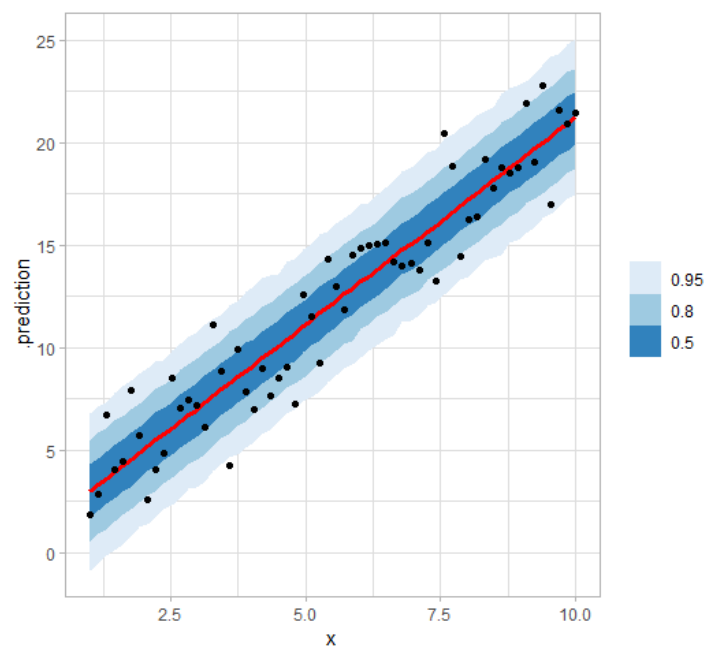
This is model/
specification
uncertainty

Small world uncertainty

Parameter uncertainty

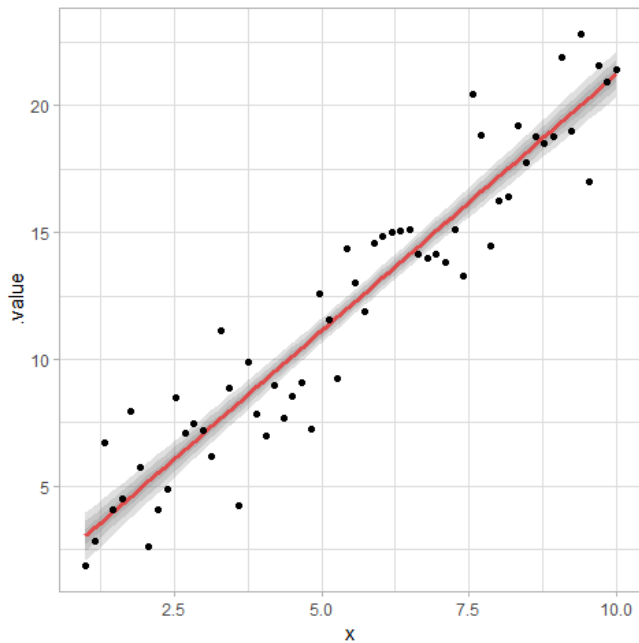


Predictive uncertainty

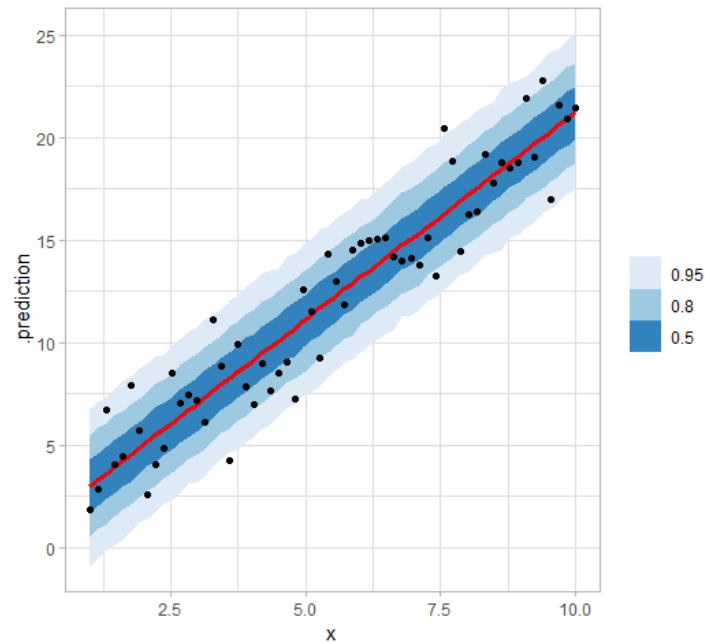


Small world uncertainty

Parameter uncertainty



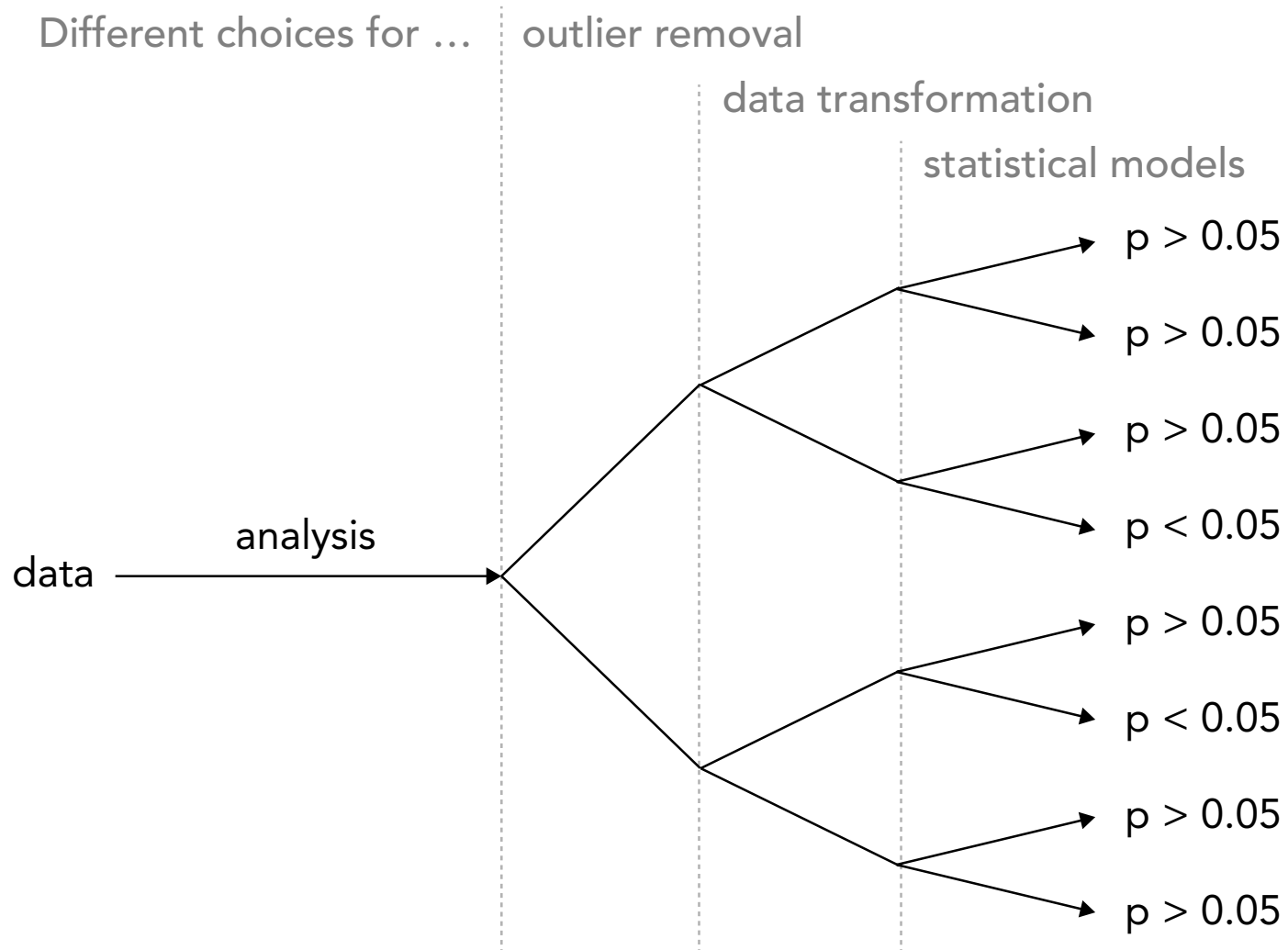
Predictive uncertainty



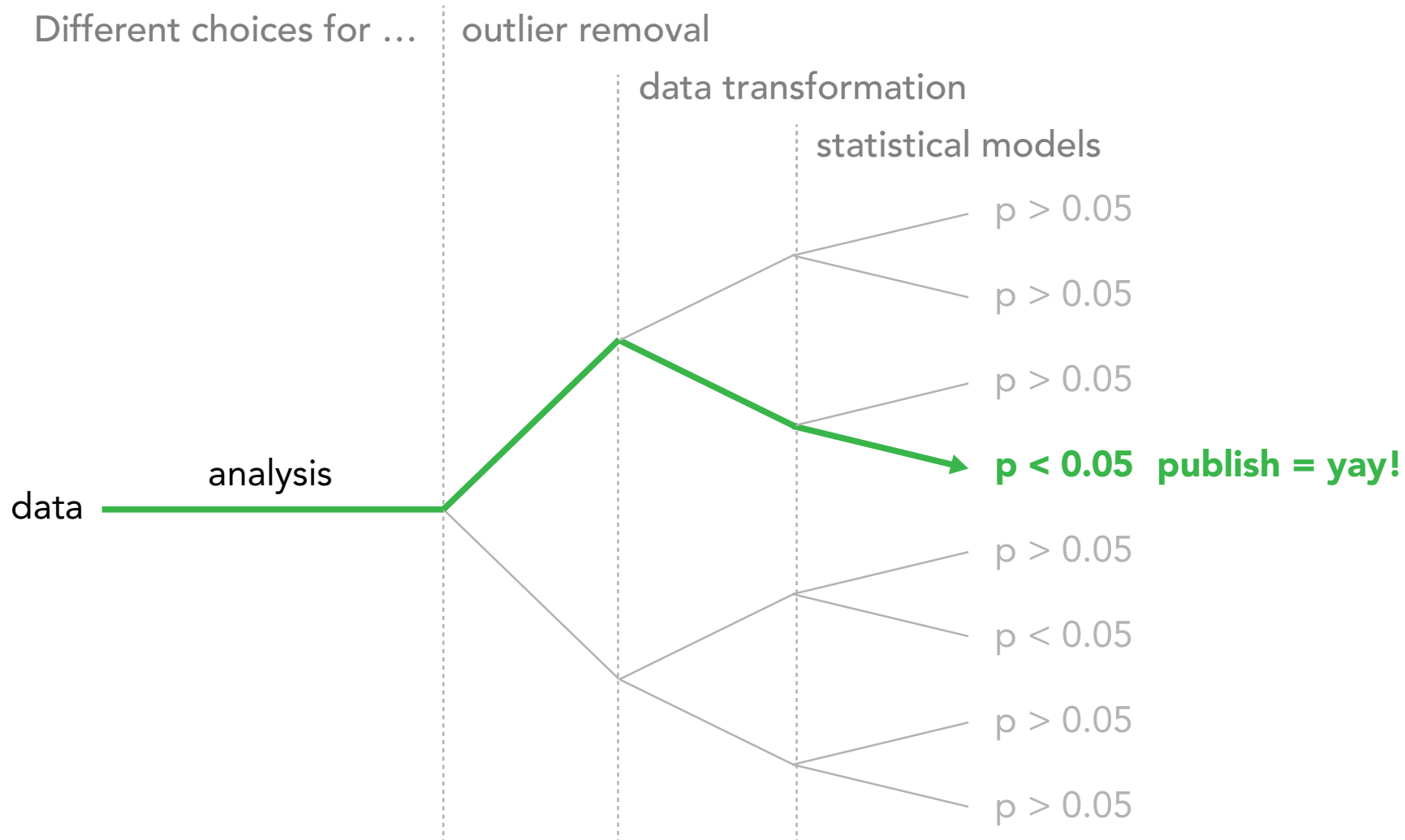
Large world uncertainty

How well does this
describe **reality**?

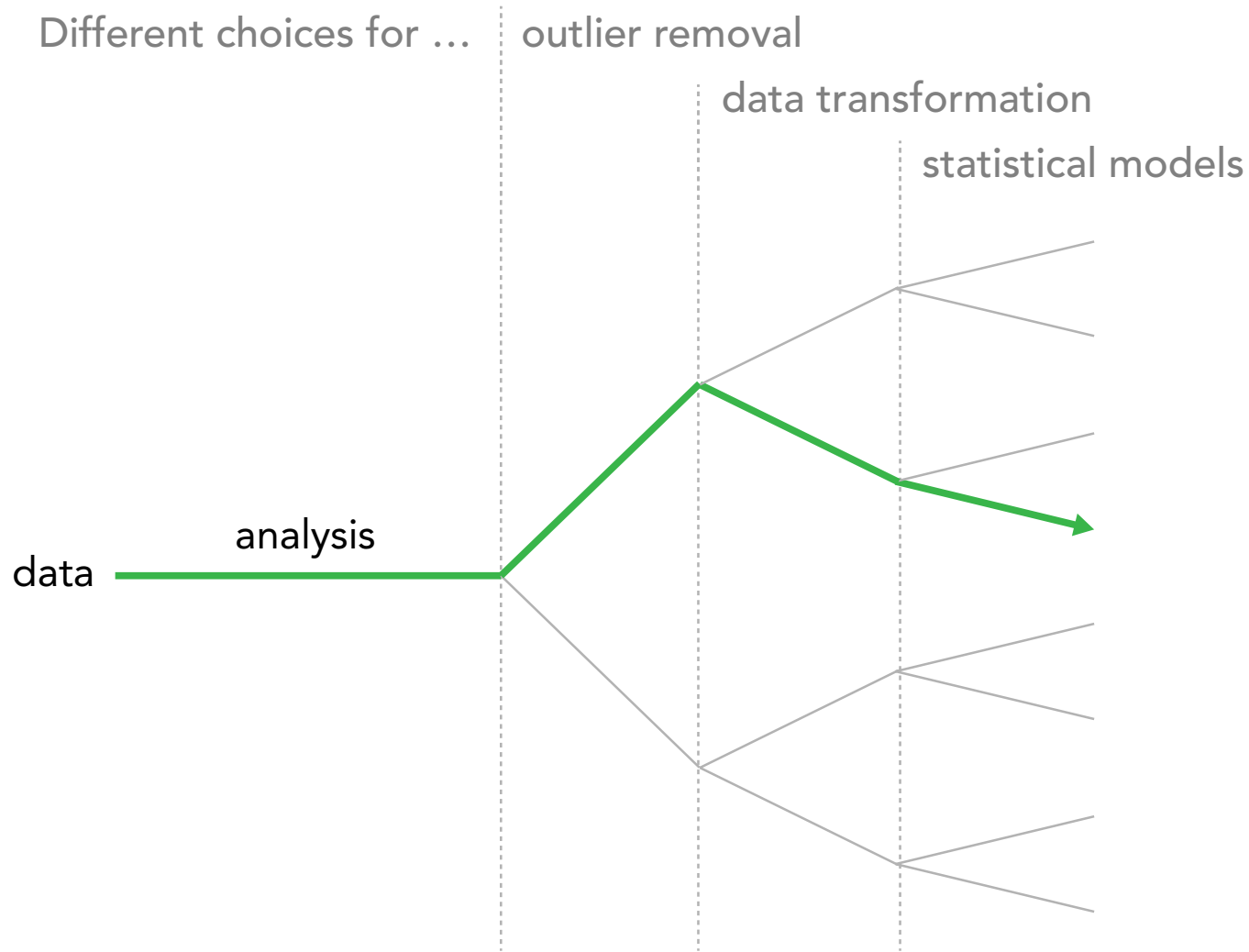
Garden of forking paths [Gelman and Loken 2014]



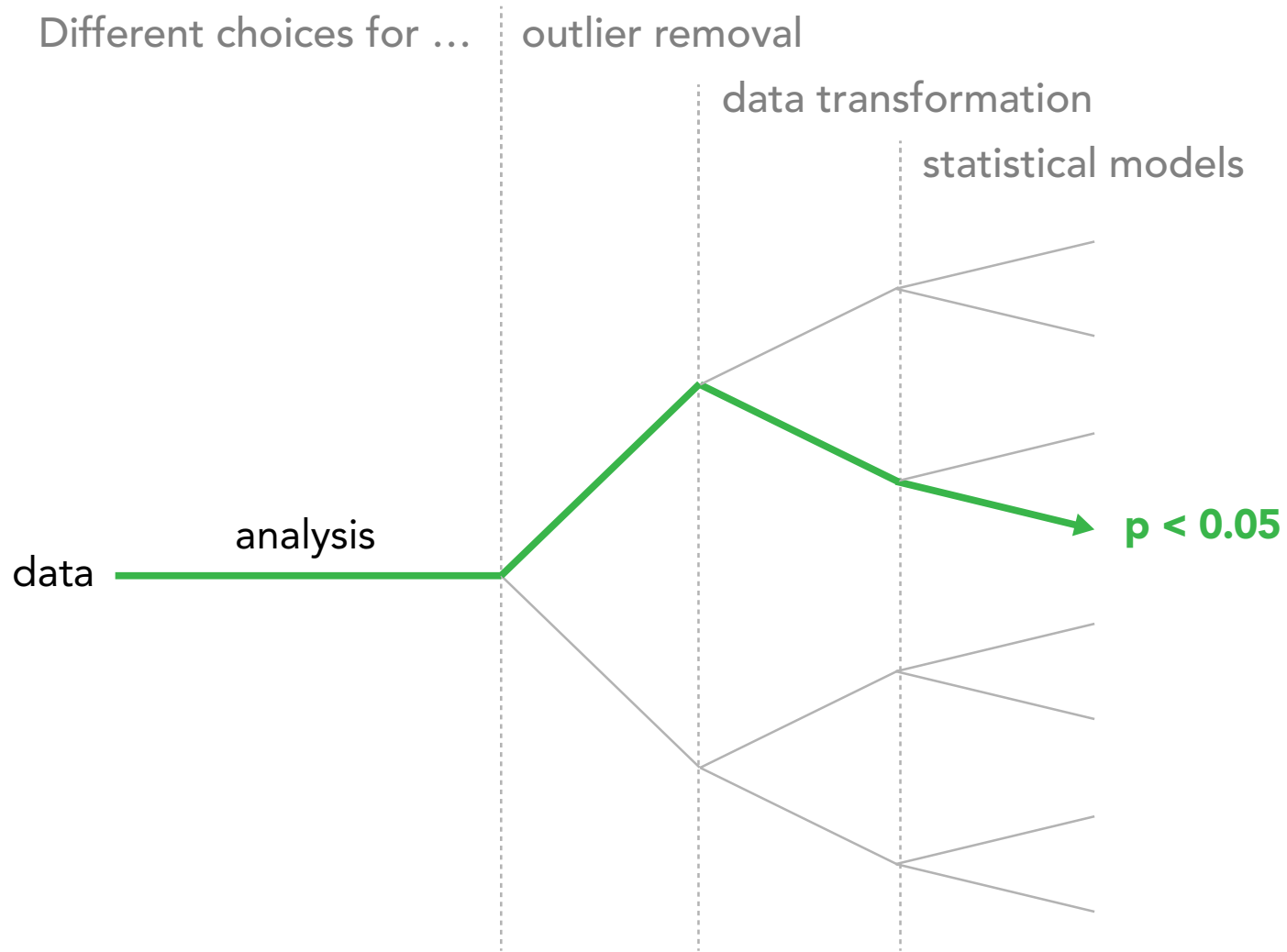
Garden of forking paths [Gelman and Loken 2014]



(pre-registration / hold-out)

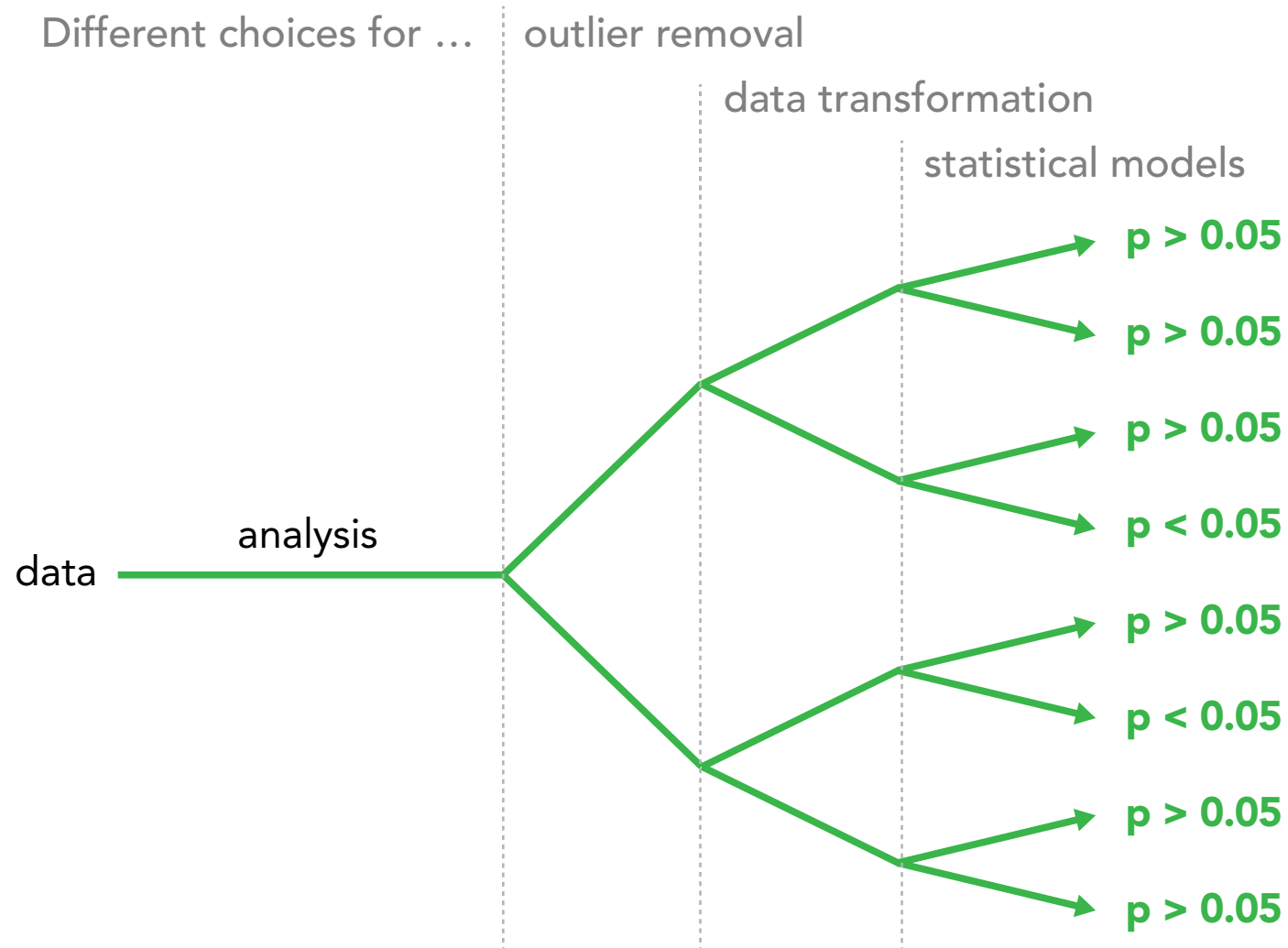


(pre-registration / hold-out)

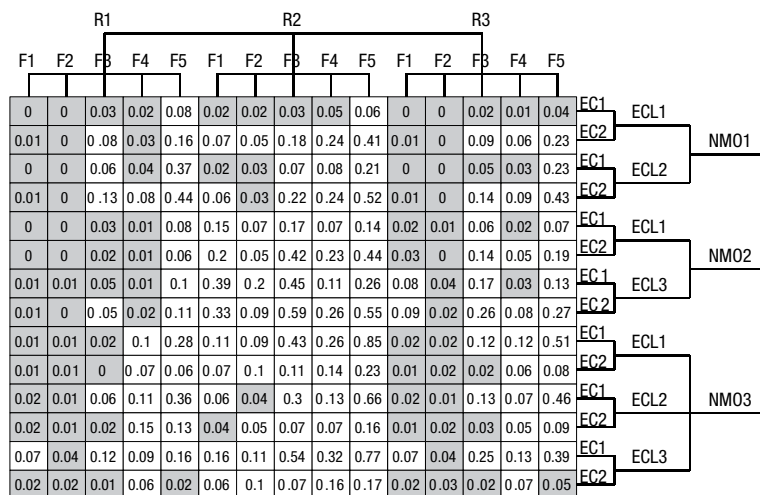


(multiverse analysis)

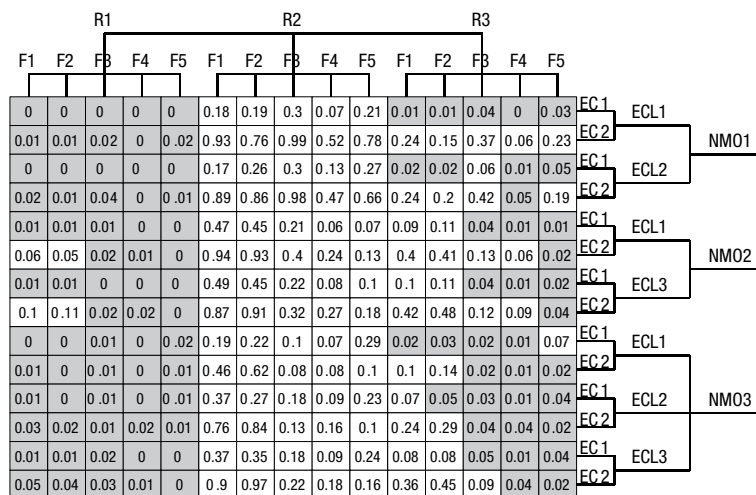
[Steegen, Tuerlinckz, Gelman, Vanpaemel 2014]



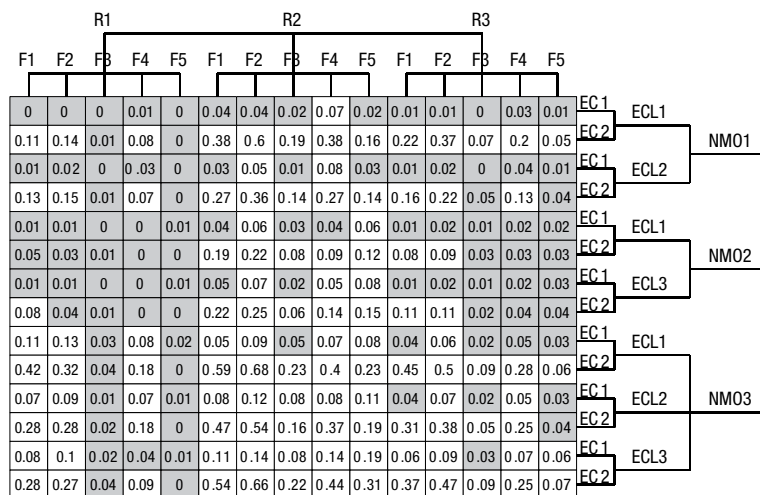
Religiosity (Study 2)



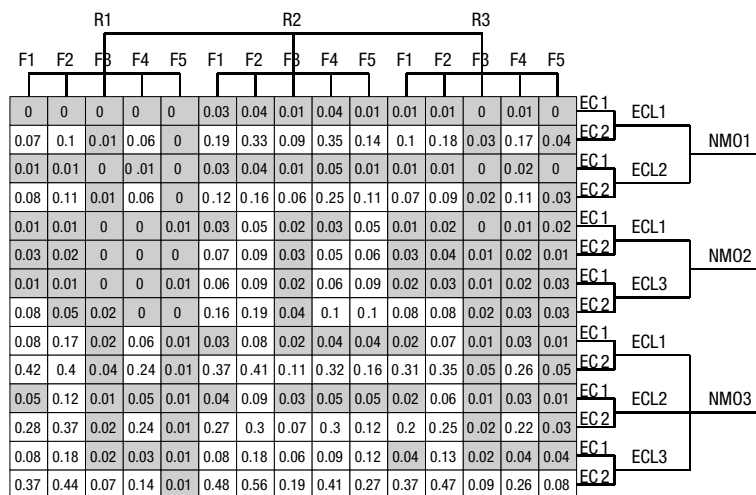
Social political attitudes



Voting preferences



Donation preferences



[Steegen, Tuerlinckz, Gelman, Vanpaemel. Increasing Transparency Through a Multiverse Analysis. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 2016]

Explorable Multiverse Analysis Reports

[Dragicevic, Jansen, Sarma, Kay, and Chevalier. Increasing the Transparency of Research Papers with Explorable Multiverse Analyses. CHI 2019: <https://explorablemultiverse.github.io/>]

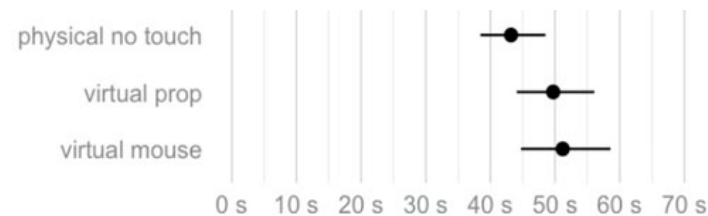
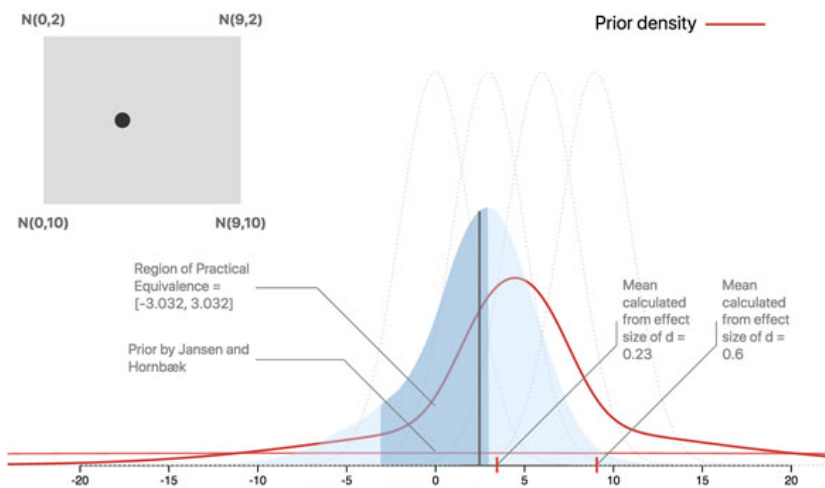
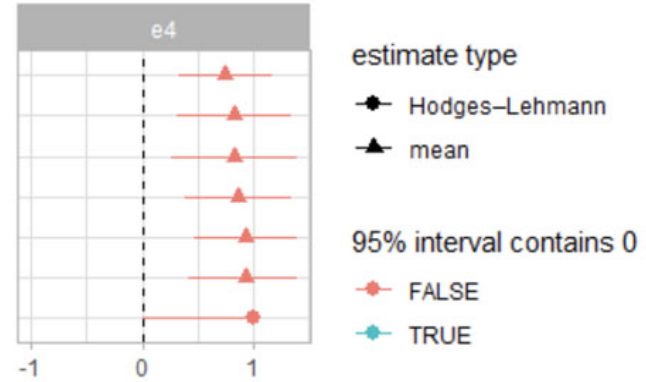


Figure 3. Average task completion time (geometric mean) for each condition. Error bars are 95% t-based CIs.

We focus our analysis on task completion times, reported in Figures 3 and 4. Dots indicate sample means, while error bars are 95% confidence intervals computed on log-transformed data [6] using the t-distribution method. Strictly speaking, all we can assert about each interval is



	r = 0.3	r = 0.5	r = 0.7	r = 0.9	Overall
	pcp-neg	scatterplot-pos	scatterplot-neg	scatterplot-neg	scatterplot-pos
os	scatterplot-pos	pcp-neg	scatterplot-pos	scatterplot-pos	pcp-neg
eg	scatterplot-neg	scatterplot-neg	pcp-neg	pcp-neg	scatterplot-neg
neg	stackedbar-neg	stackedbar-neg	stackedbar-neg	ordered line-pos	stackedbar-neg
pos	ordered line-pos	ordered line-pos	ordered line-pos	donut-neg	ordered line-pos
	donut-neg	donut-neg	donut-neg	ordered line-neg	donut-neg
neg	stackedarea-neg	stackedarea-neg	ordered line-neg	stackedbar-neg	stackedarea-neg
eg	ordered line-neg	ordered line-neg	stackedarea-neg	stackedline-neg	ordered line-neg



Explorable Multiverse Analysis Reports

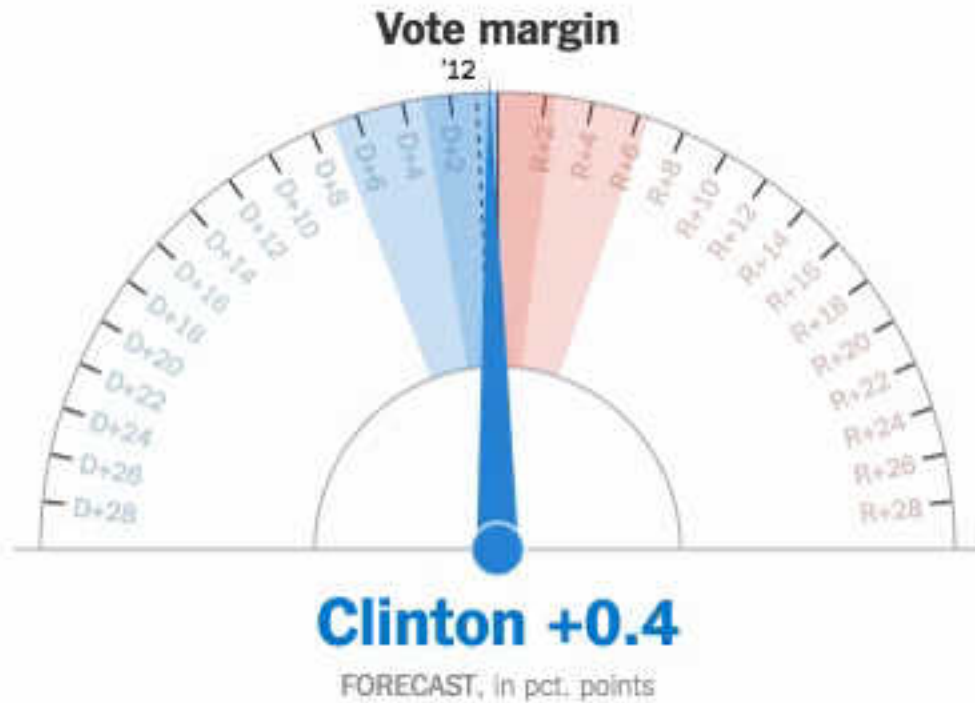
[Dragicevic, Jansen, Sarma, Kay, and Chevalier. Increasing the Transparency of Research Papers with Explorable Multiverse Analyses. CHI 2019: <https://explorablemultiverse.github.io/>]

We need better ways to **acknowledge large world uncertainty** and **have a conversation about it** through the literature

Let's revisit election data...

New York Times Election Needle

[\[https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/08/us/elections/trump-clinton-election-night-live.html\]](https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/08/us/elections/trump-clinton-election-night-live.html)



The Fake Twitchy Hell Dials of the New York Times' Forecast Only Made Last Night Worse

By Jake Swearingen



Photo: rhyselfmore/Twitter

Around 9:30 last night, this tweet popped up on my timeline:

stop tweeting the fucking hell dial

— erictoral vote (@ericlimmer) November 9, 2016

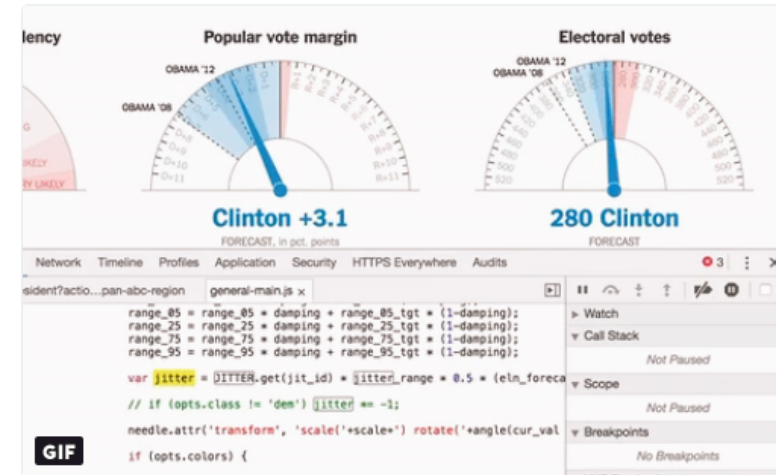


Alp Toker

@atoker

Follow

Looking for trends in @nytimes's presidential forecast needle? Don't look too hard - the bounce is random jitter from your PC, not live data



Richard Porczak

@tsiro

Follow

straight up: the NYT needle jitter is irresponsible design at best and unethical design at worst and you should stop looking at it

9:58 PM - 8 Nov 2016

509 Retweets 882 Likes



17

509

882



But shouldn't **anxiety**
be proportional to
uncertainty?

Uncertainty visualization as a moral imperative

We should...

present **well-calibrated uncertainty**
that **cannot be ignored**
in ways people can **actually understand**

Multiverses and miscellanea

SIADS 542: Presenting uncertainty – Week 4, Lecture 2

Matthew Kay

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