

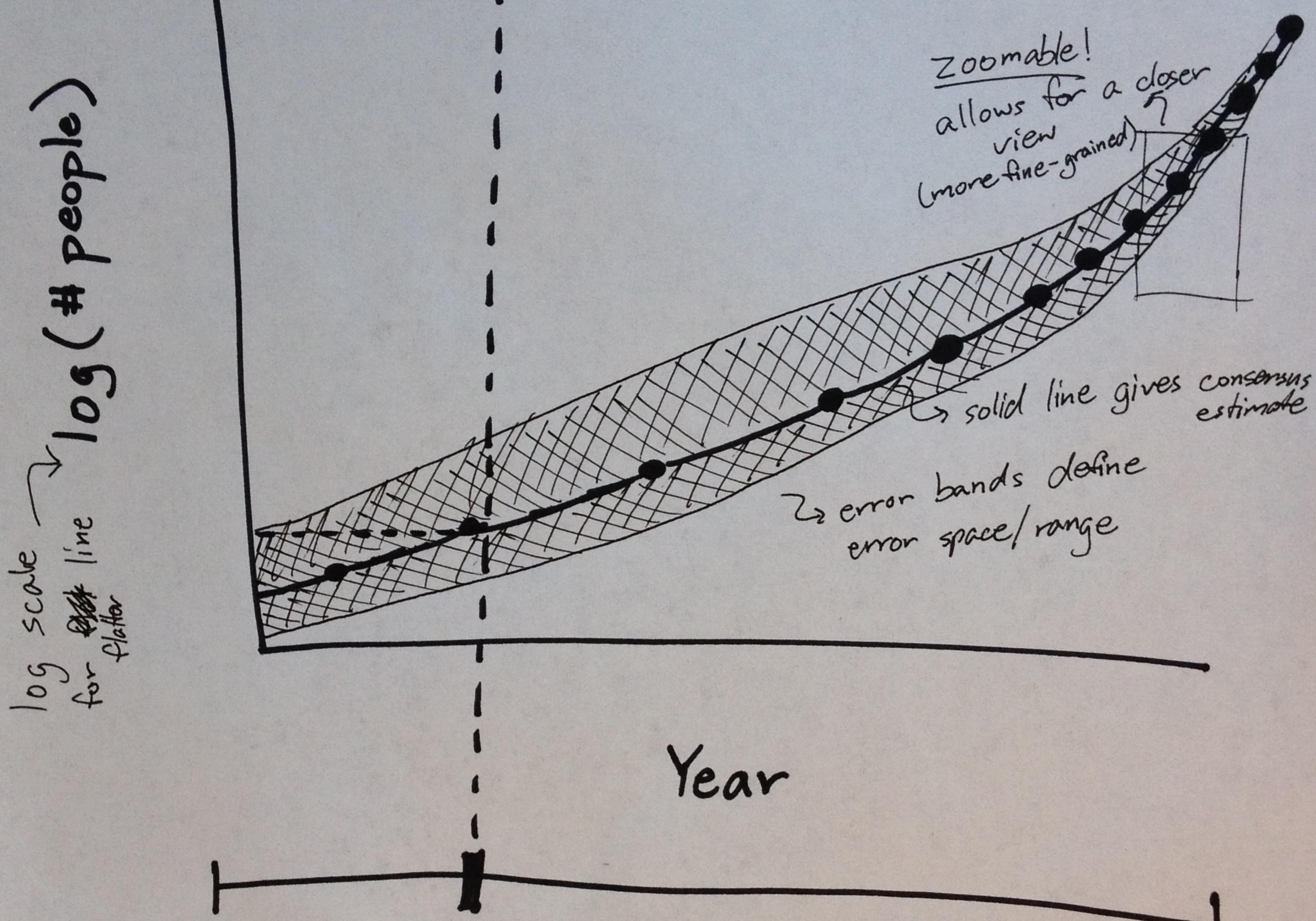
Part I

- 1) Population estimates seem to generally be increasing in a more-or-less exponential fashion over time. There are also large gaps in earlier data; estimates become more consistent<sup>v</sup>, as they become more recent, (starting in the 1950s). and precise
- 2) Differences between estimates become smaller over time - the estimates seem to be approaching a consensus.
- 3) Estimates from around 1500 vary by approximately 70 million people. By 1900, estimates vary by 20 million people or less.
- 4) Yes, error bars can be used to communicate uncertainty on the same plot as the data.
- 5) Linear interpolation will add to the uncertainty of time points for which we are missing data. (the interpolated ~~at~~ data).
- 6) Yes, linear interpolation is a reasonable way of filling in our data, since we are attempting to piece a curve together, and the points (esp. earlier ones) appear to fall on a line. Data points for which we have ~~smo~~ smaller ~~were~~ error are closer together, so a line is suitable.

## Part II

Renzo Lucioni

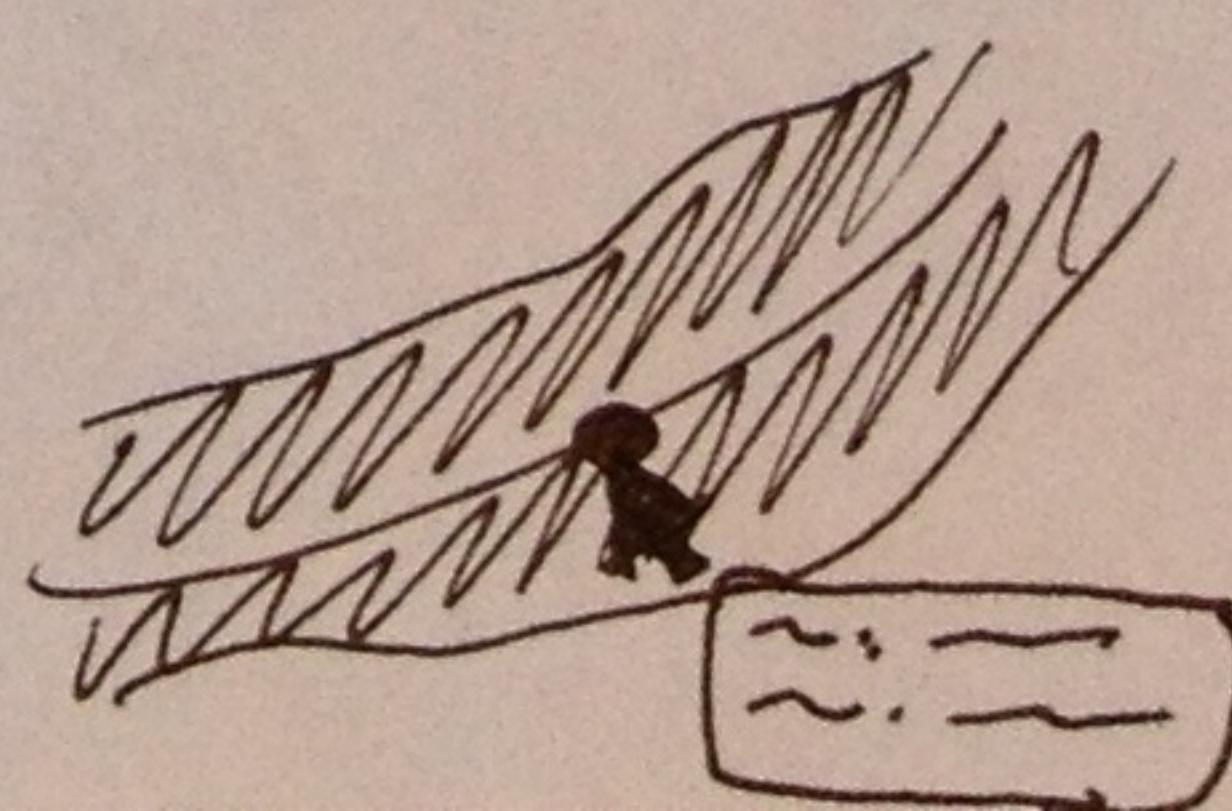
1)



↳ slider gives consensus (average), min ~~max~~ and max estimates, divergence, draws ~~an~~ overlay line to help read graph

may replace with tooltip, displayed on consensus data point hover.

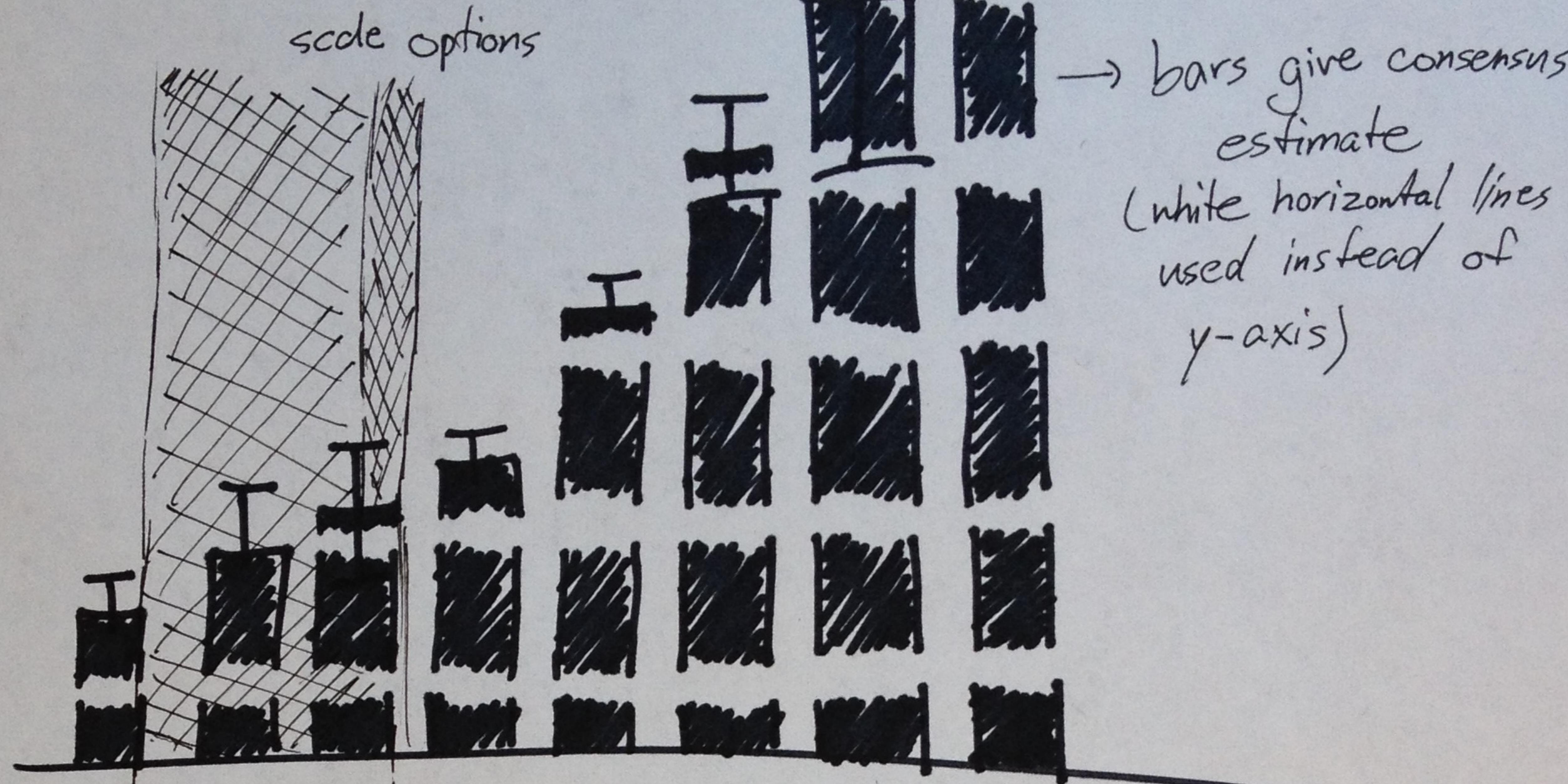
e.g.,



ln (# people)

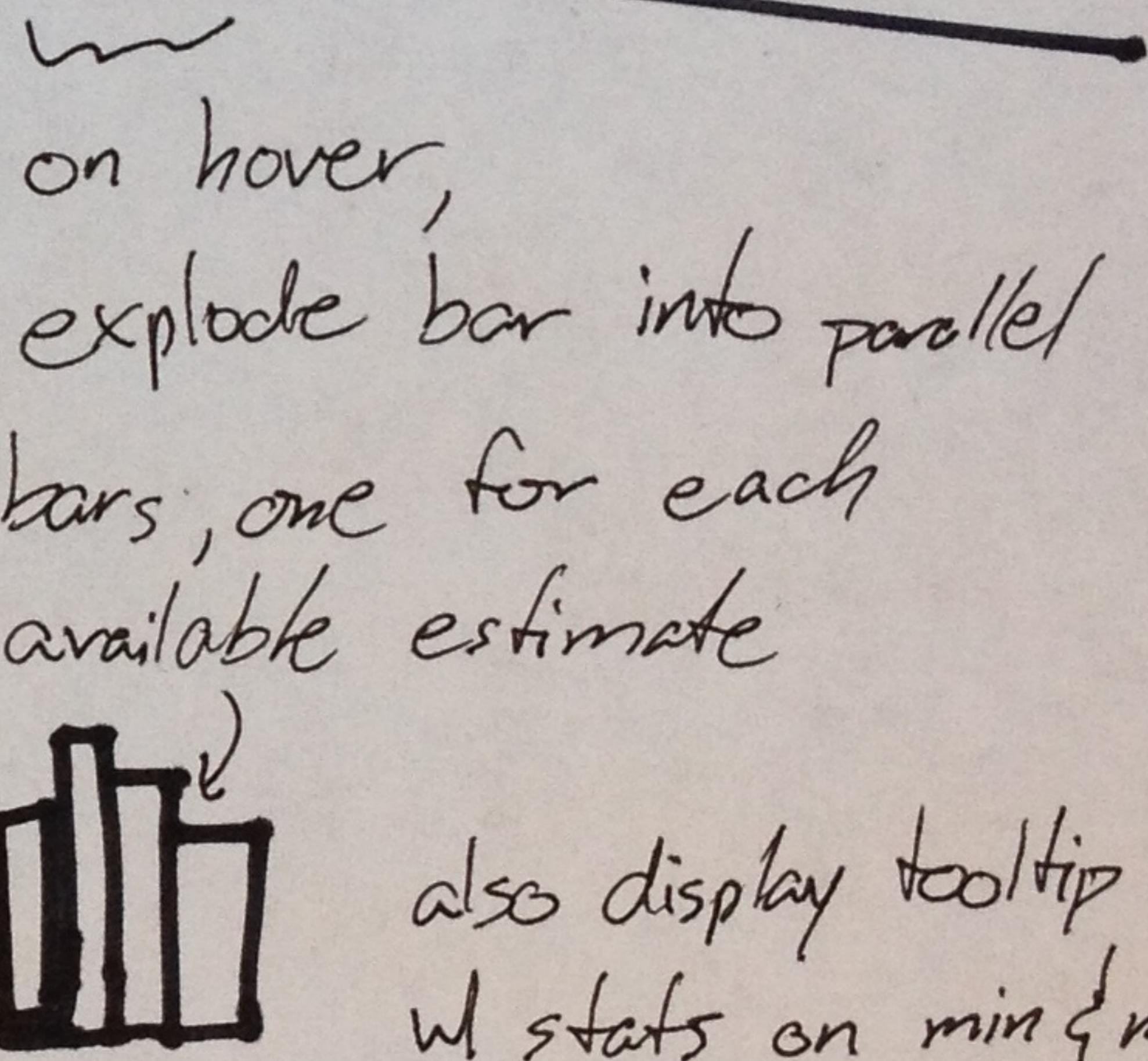
2)

• log scale o linear scale



Year

can brush to zoom  
on a specific range  
(snap to range as appropriate)



also display tooltip  
w stats on min & max  
estimates, divergence  
in absolute & relative  
terms

