

# Visualizing Uncertainty

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Mina & Sophie  
PSYC 6135

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# Outline

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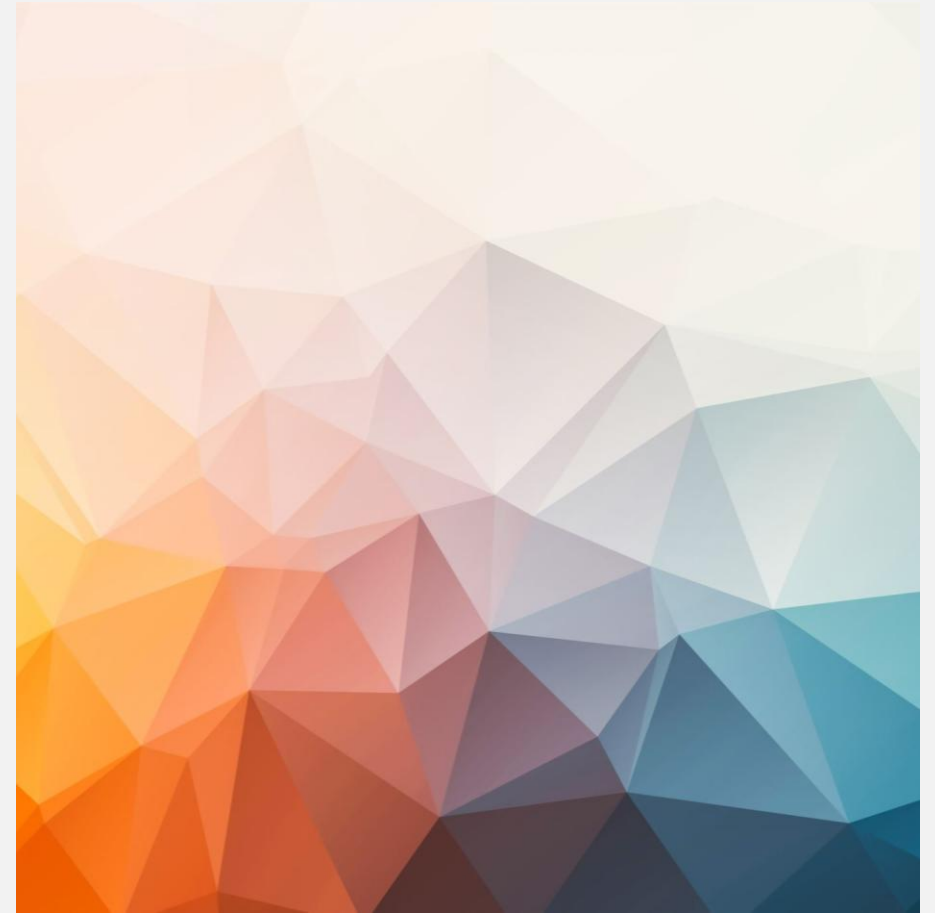
Introduction to uncertainty visualization

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Cognitive Theories Behind Uncertainty Visualization

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12-Step Strategy






# What is visualizing uncertainty?

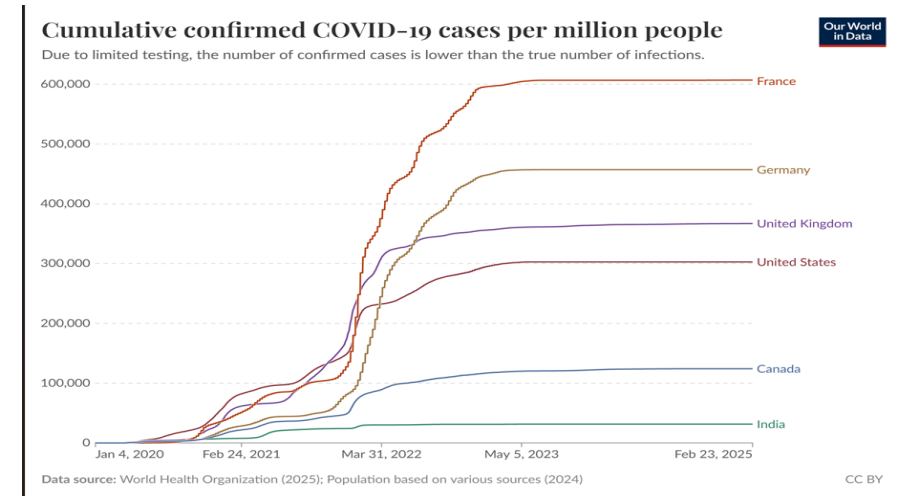
Visualizing uncertainty refers to the process of representing uncertain, incomplete, or probabilistic information using graphs, charts, colours, symbols, or other visual methods



# Why is visualizing uncertainty important?

- Enhances understanding and decision-making in the presence of ambiguity or variability
- Effectively communicating uncertainty is necessary for establishing scientific transparency
- Understanding and managing uncertainty is critical in many fields:

-  Science & Engineering
-  Medicine
-  Finance & Economics
-  Everyday Life



# Literature review

Frans, N., Hummelen, B., Albers, C. J., & Paap, M. C. (2023). Visualizing Uncertainty to Promote Clinicians' Understanding of Measurement Error. *Assessment*, 30(8), 2449-2460.

Correll, M., & Gleicher, M. (2014). Error bars considered harmful: Exploring alternate encodings for mean and error. *IEEE Transactions On Visualization And Computer Graphics*, 20(12), 2142-2151.

Belia, S., Fidler, F., Williams, J., & Cumming, G. (2005). Researchers misunderstand confidence intervals and standard error bars. *Psychological Methods*, 10(4), 389-396

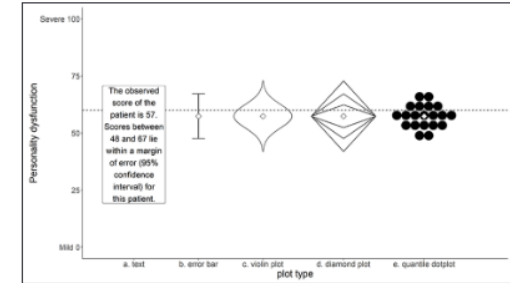
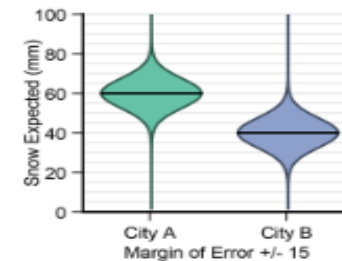


Figure 1. Five Formats Used in This Study: Text, Error Bar, Violin Plot, Diamond Plot, Quantile Dot Plot.



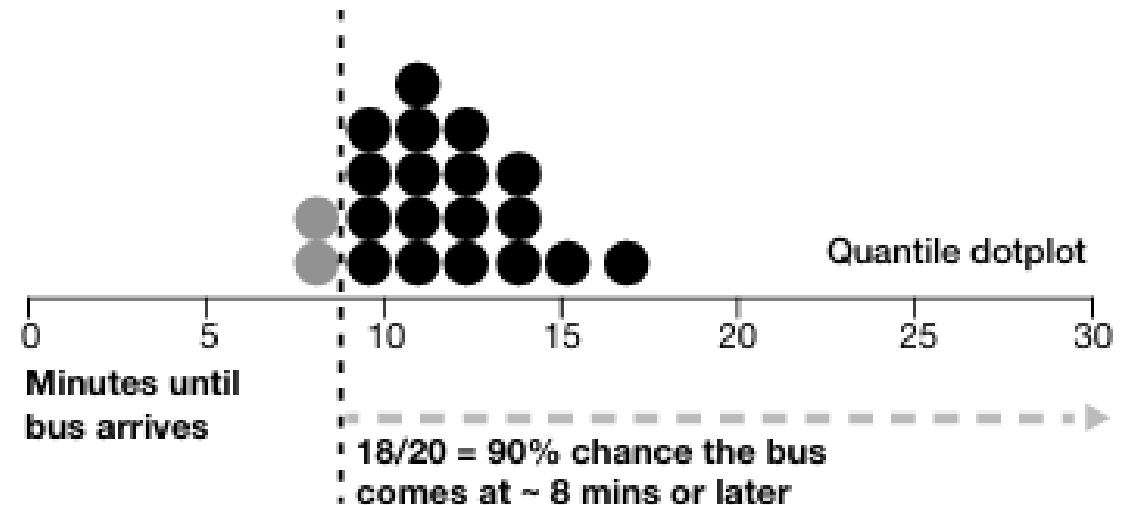
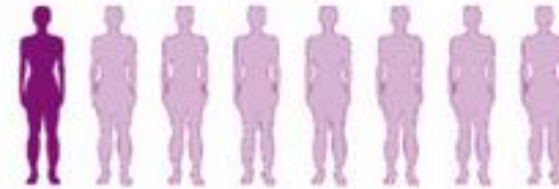
(d) **Violin plot:** the width of the colored region corresponds to the probability density function of a t-distribution.

# **Uncertainty visualization theories**

# 1. Frequency Framing

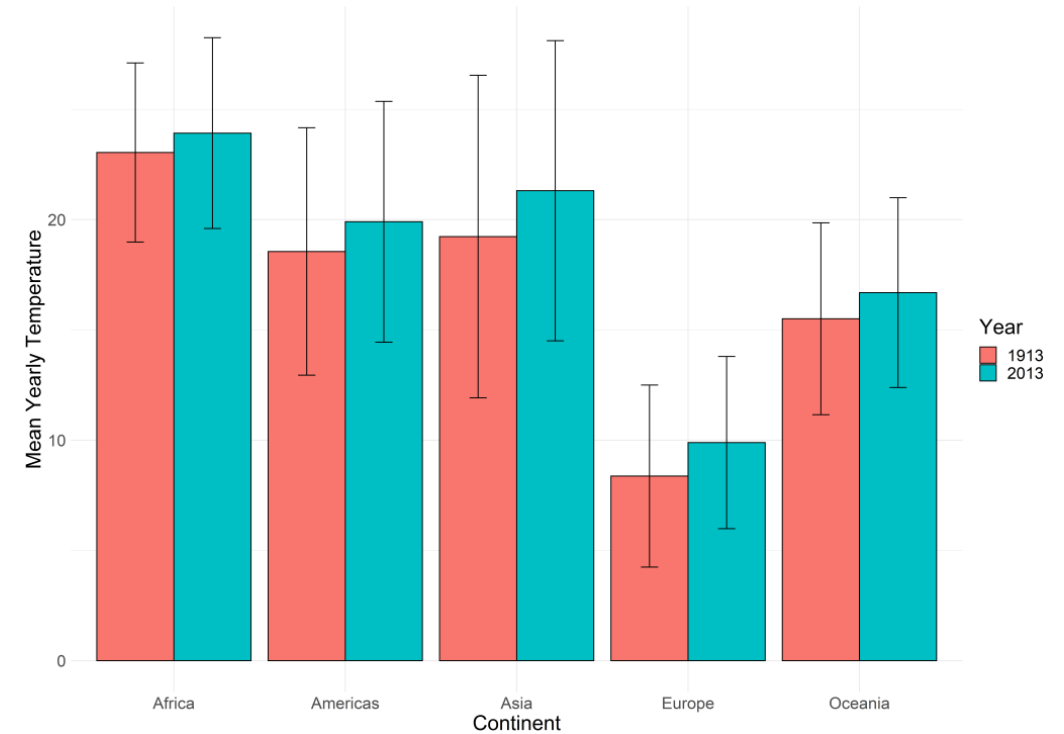
- People understand uncertainty better when expressed as frequencies
  - (e.g., "1 in 8") rather than (e.g., "12.5%")
  
- Icon arrays and quantile dot plots effectively communicate uncertainty, reducing common biases like denominator neglect.

About 1 out of every 8 women in the general population develop breast cancer



## 2. Attribute Substitution & Deterministic Construal Error

- People replace complex uncertainty information with simpler, deterministic interpretations.
  - Example: When given confidence intervals in weather forecasts, people misinterpret them as high and low-temperature bounds.





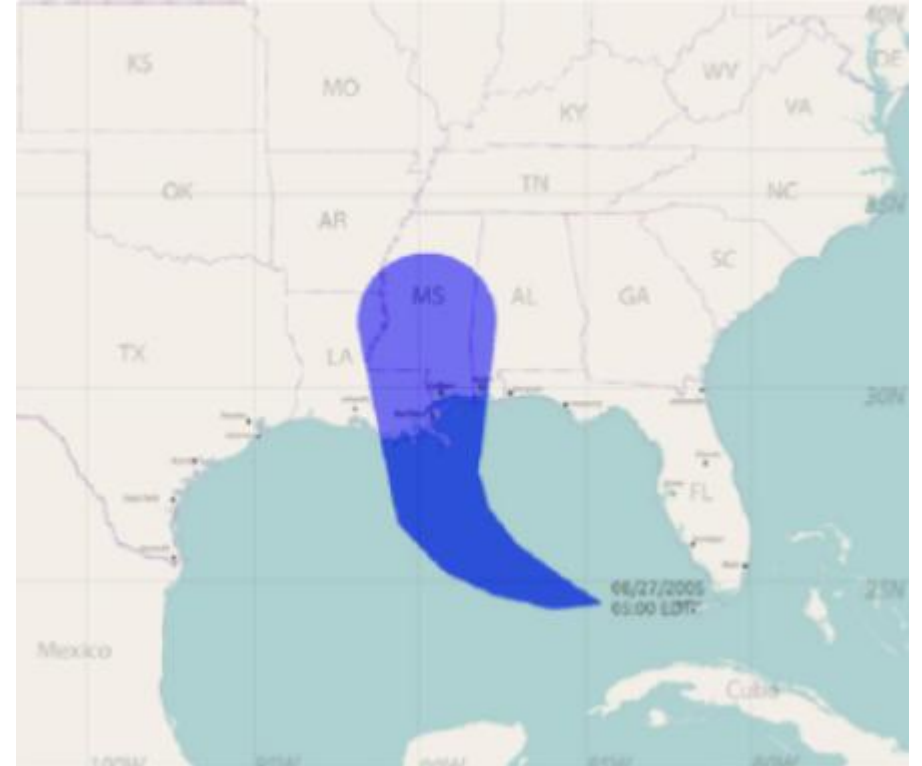
# 3. Visual Boundaries = Cognitive Categories

Boundaries lead people to believe that data inside and outside the boundaries are categorically different

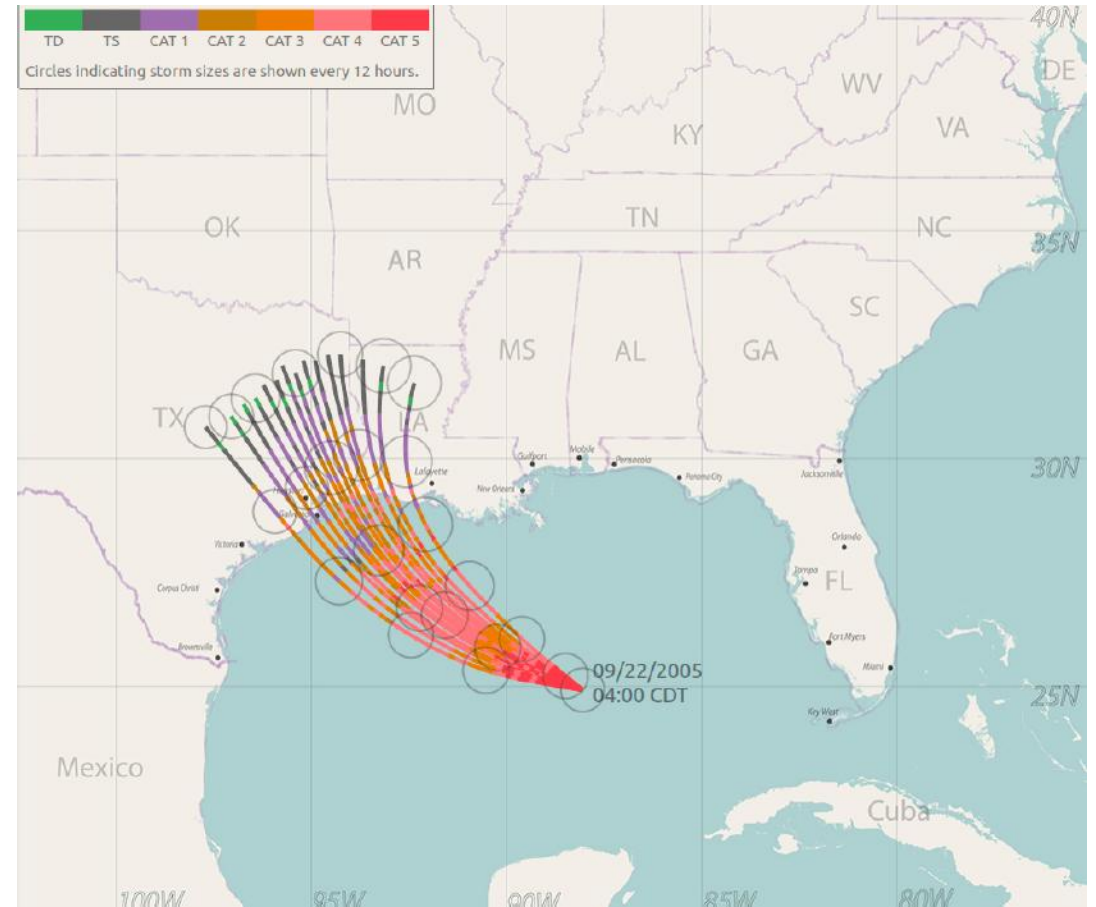
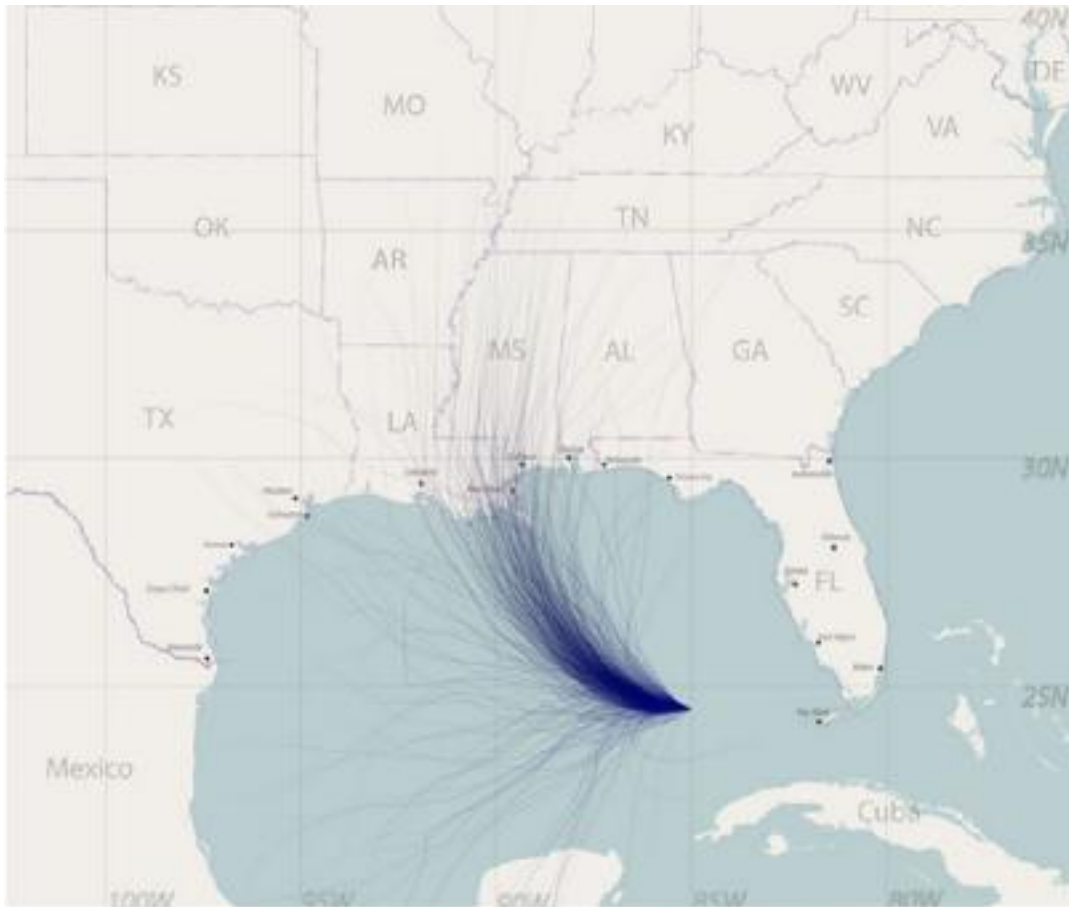


# Visual Boundaries = Cognitive Categories

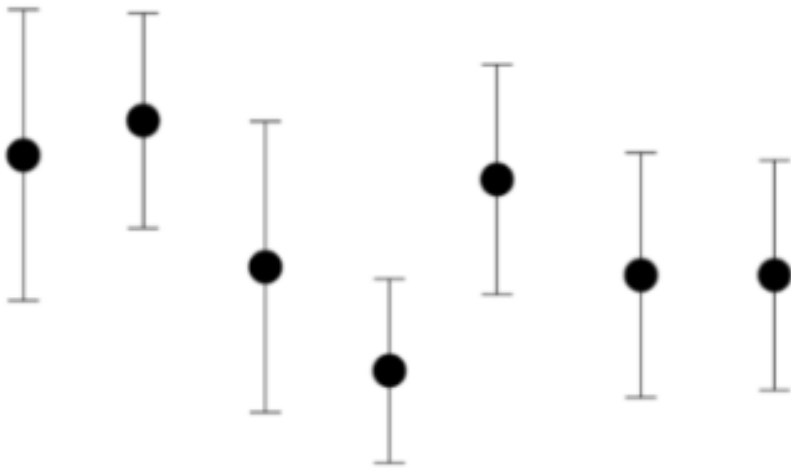
- Readers cannot ascertain that there's a distribution of uncertainty in the path
- By plotting a hard boundary, readers assume that the value of boundary is meaningful.
- However, the boundaries are often not well considered.
  - Why is the boundary located at 60%?  
Why not 70%, or 95%?



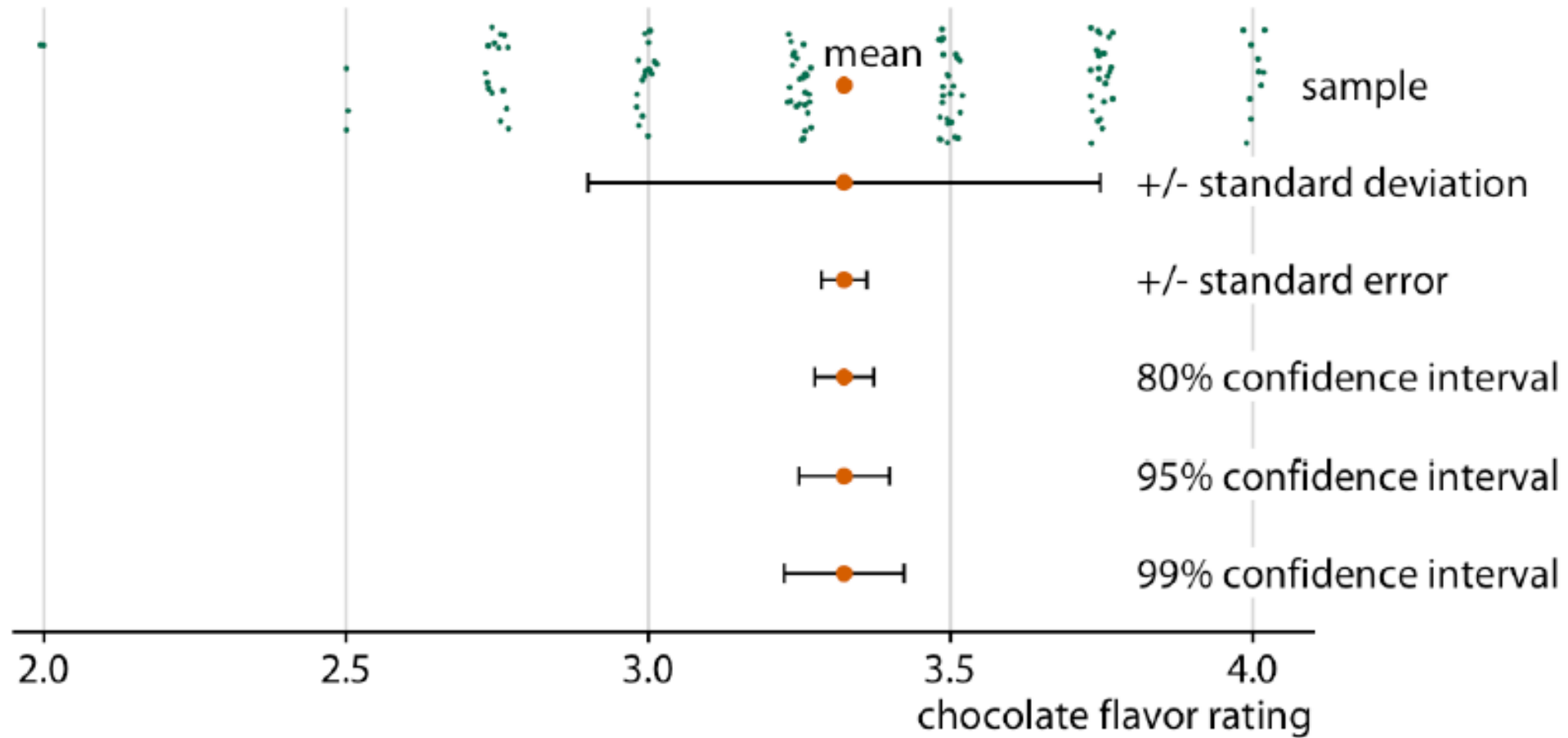
# Ensemble Display



# Error bars



- Uncertainty can be visualized by using error bars because they show a range of values.
- It's useful to compare multiple estimates, because you can see overlap between categories.
- **But what do these error bars represent?**

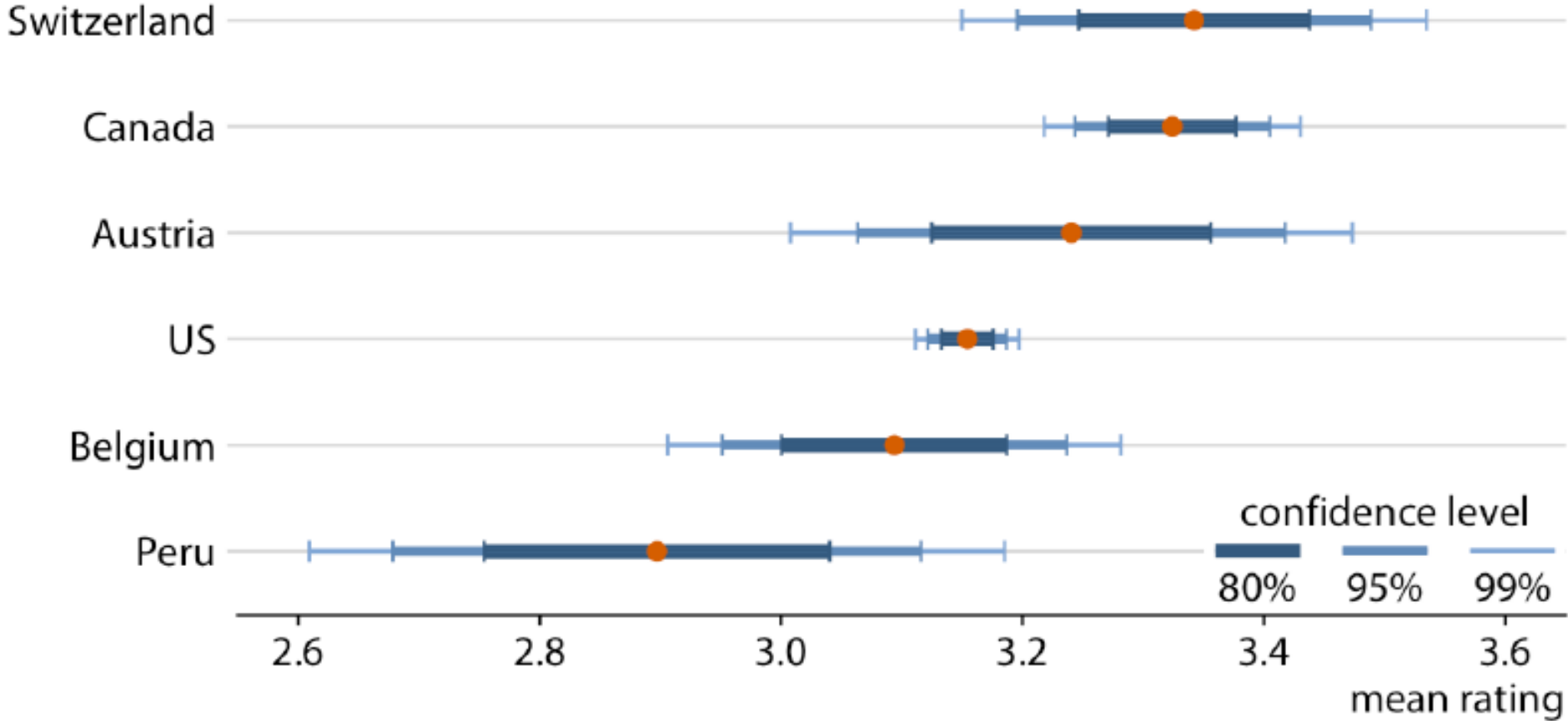


**You must specify what quantity and/or confidence level the error bars represent.**

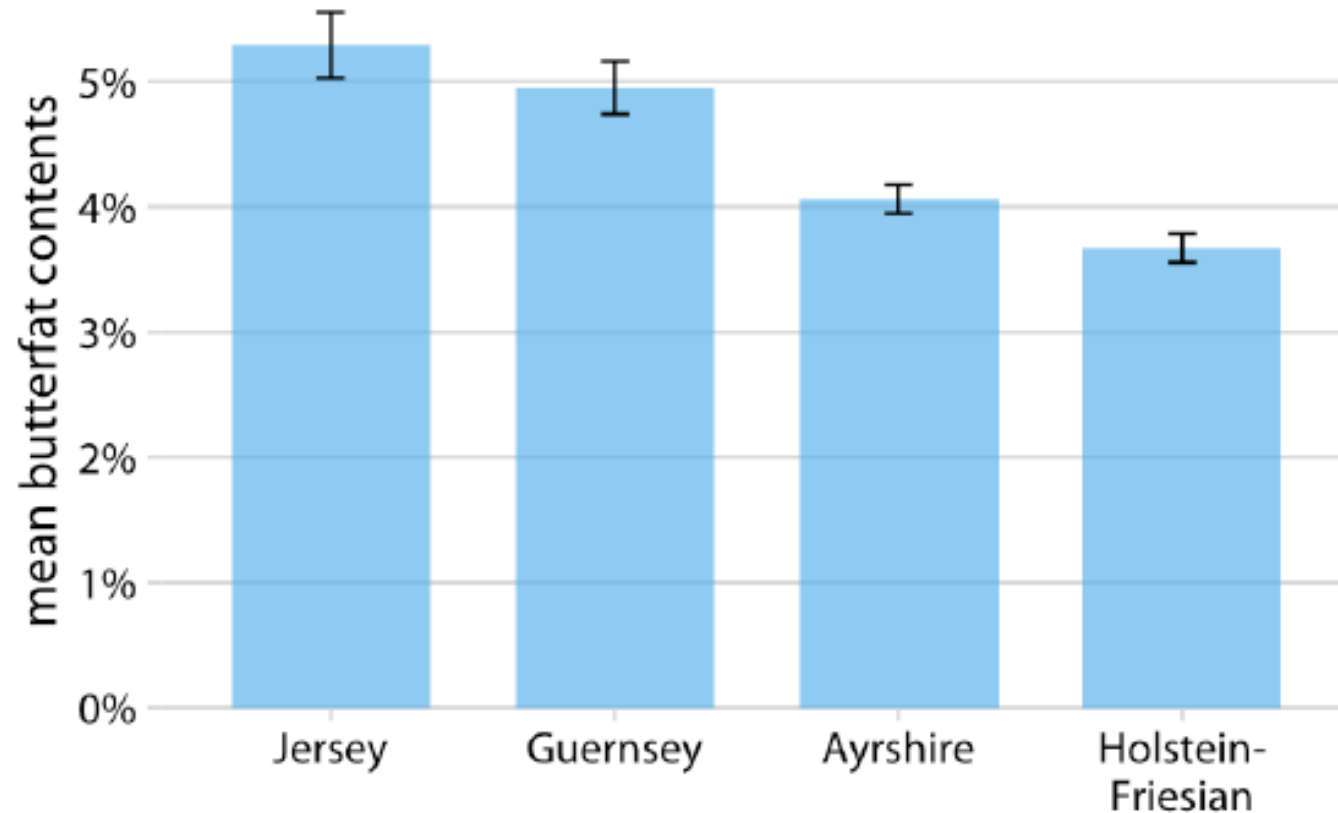
# Misconception in Error Bars: *Determinist Construal Errors*

- Do error bars delineate the range of possible parameter estimate?
  - No, but readers might think the estimate could never fall outside the error bars. This misperception are called *deterministic construal errors*.
- To better visualize uncertainty, we want to minimize the risk of deterministic construal errors.

# An Alternative: Graded Error Bars

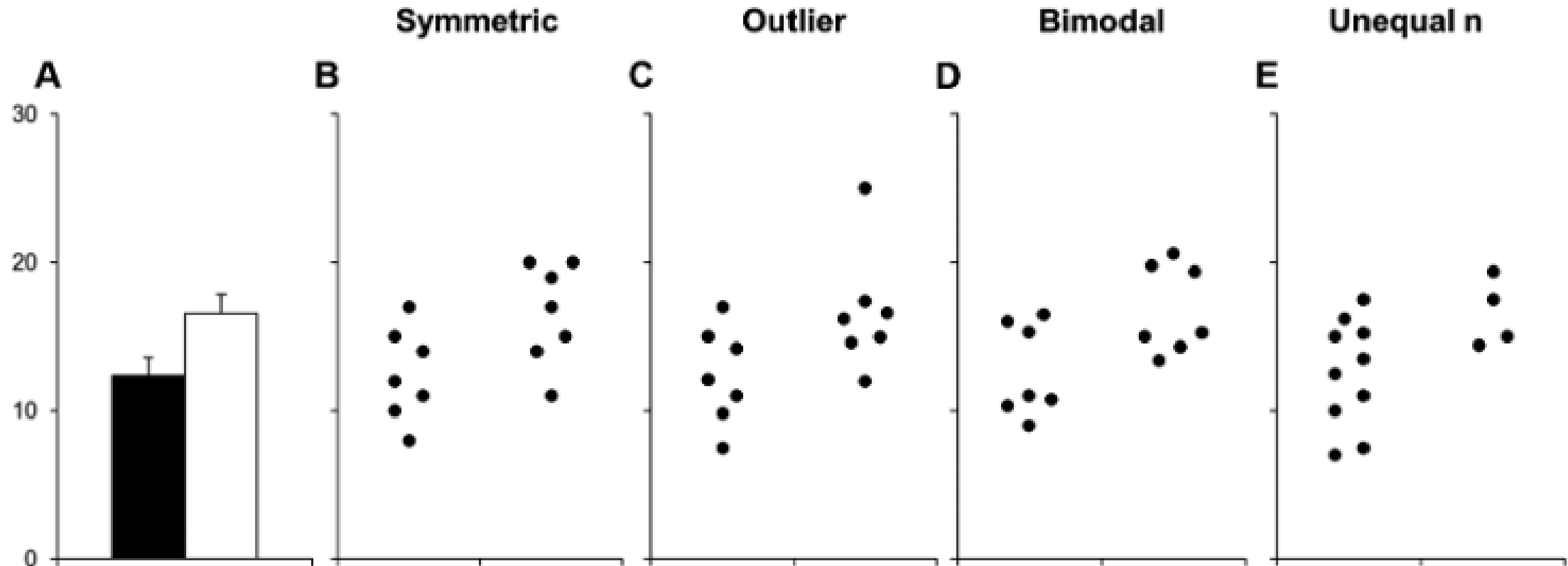


Error bars combined with **bar plots** are commonly used

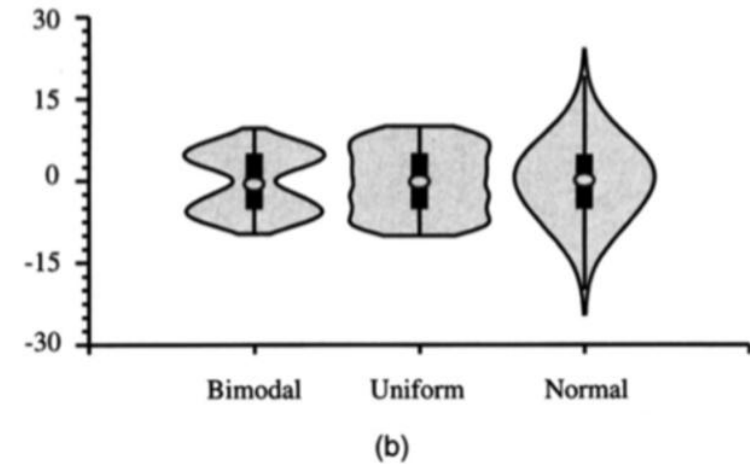
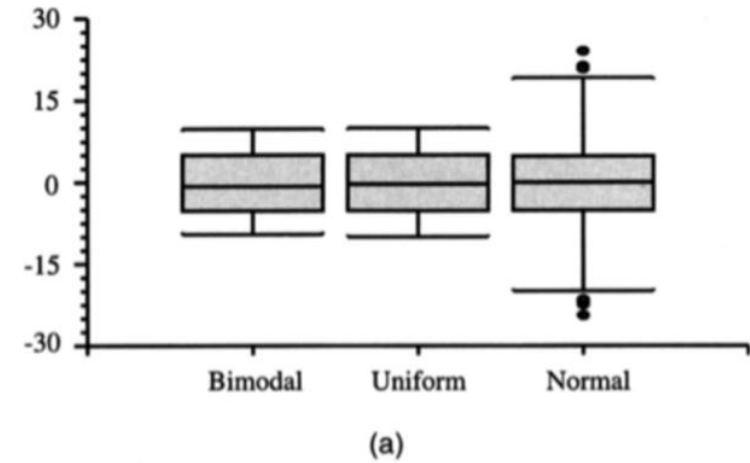
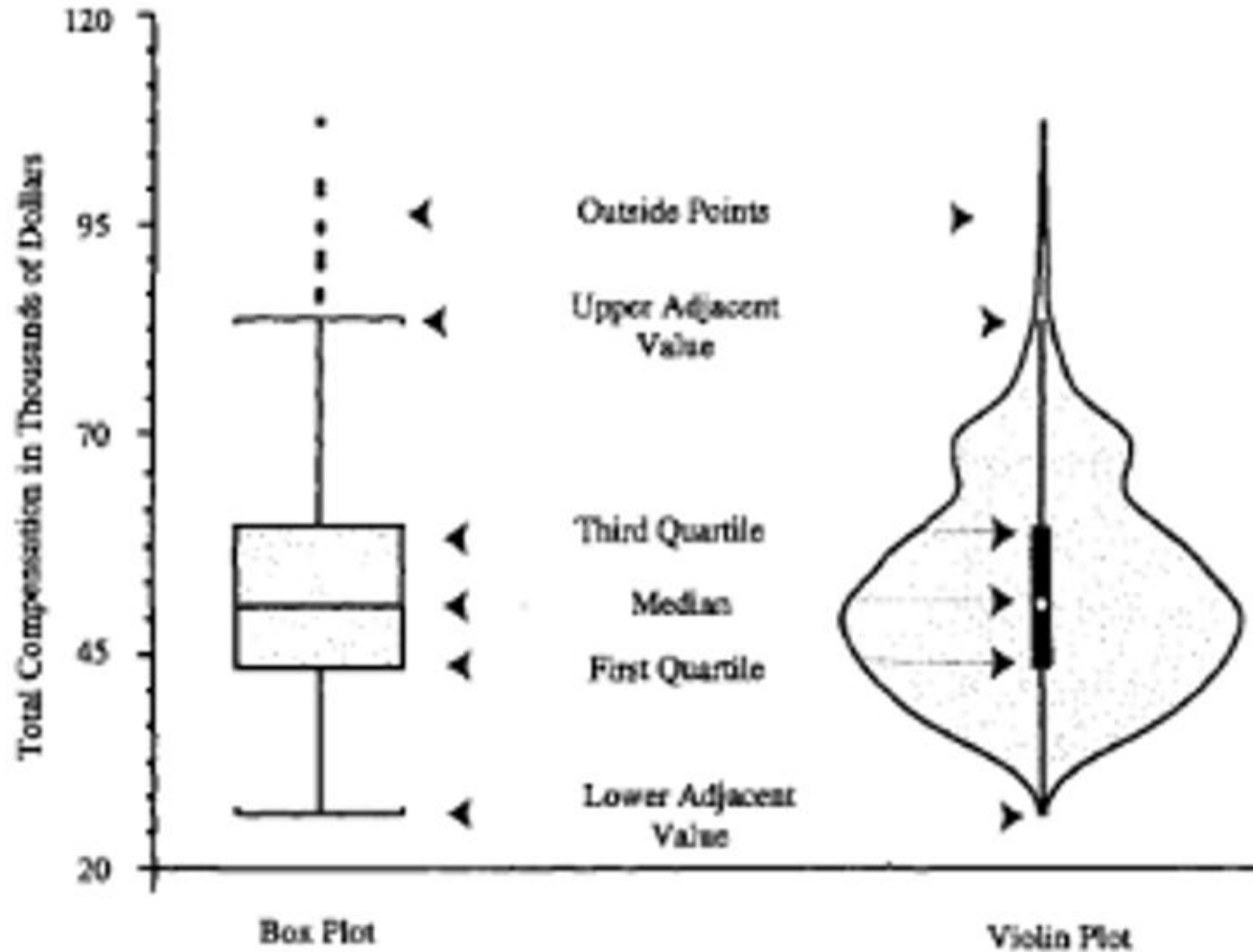




# Limitation: It hides the characteristics of data



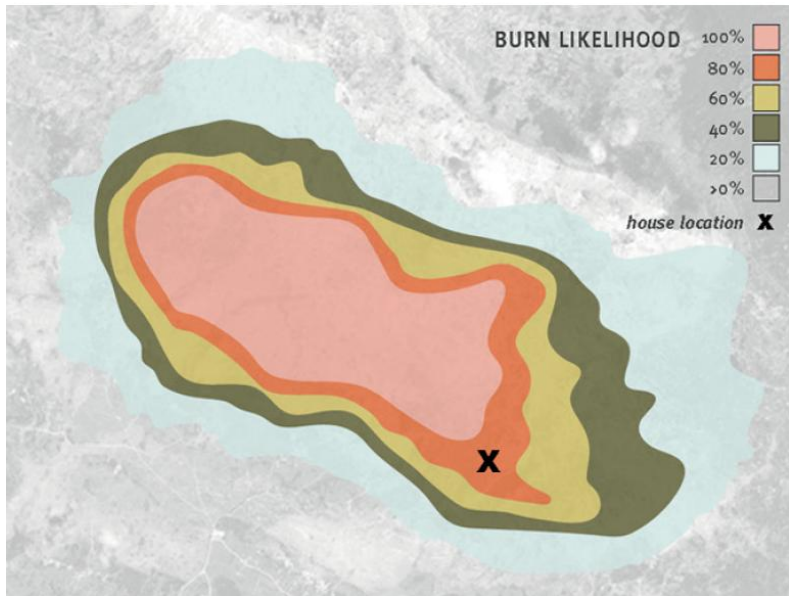
# Alternatives: box plots, violin plots



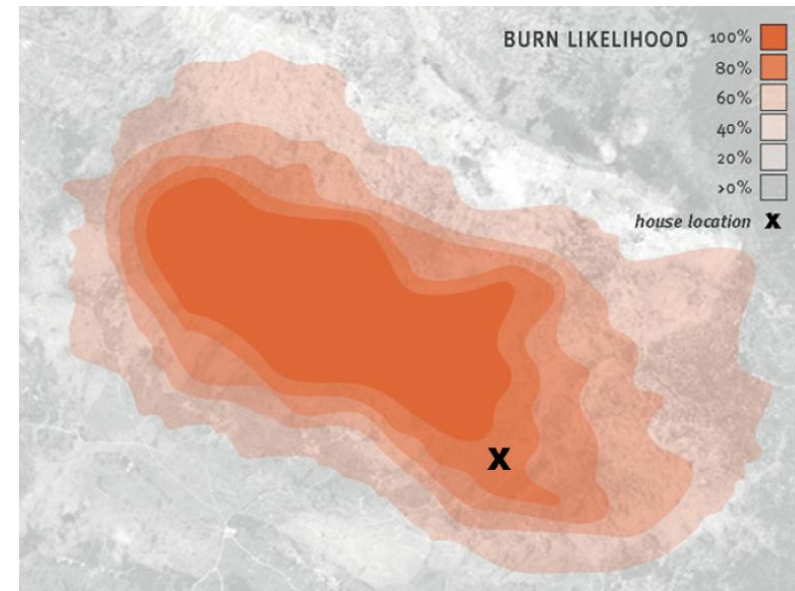
## 4. Visual Semiotics of Uncertainty



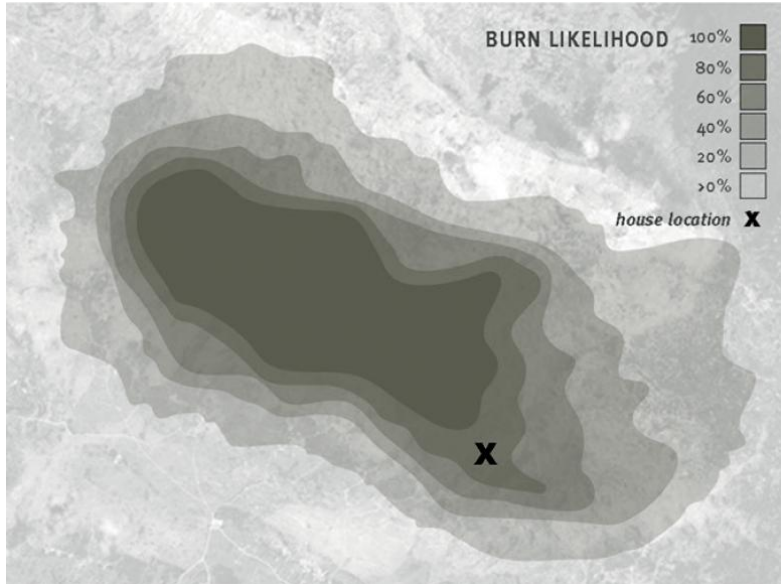
- Metaphoric associations with uncertainty; Intuitive ways to communicate uncertainty
- They can restrict viewers from making overly precise judgements when uncertainty is high.



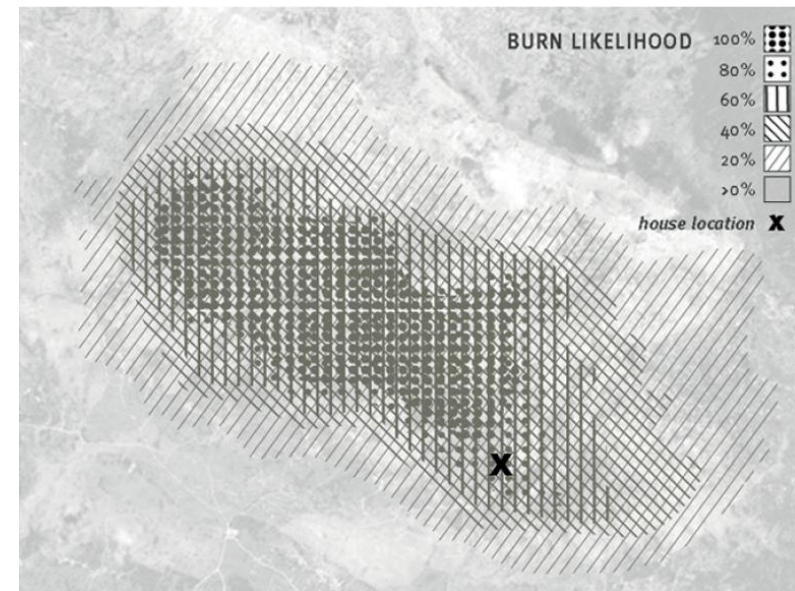
Colour hue



Colour value



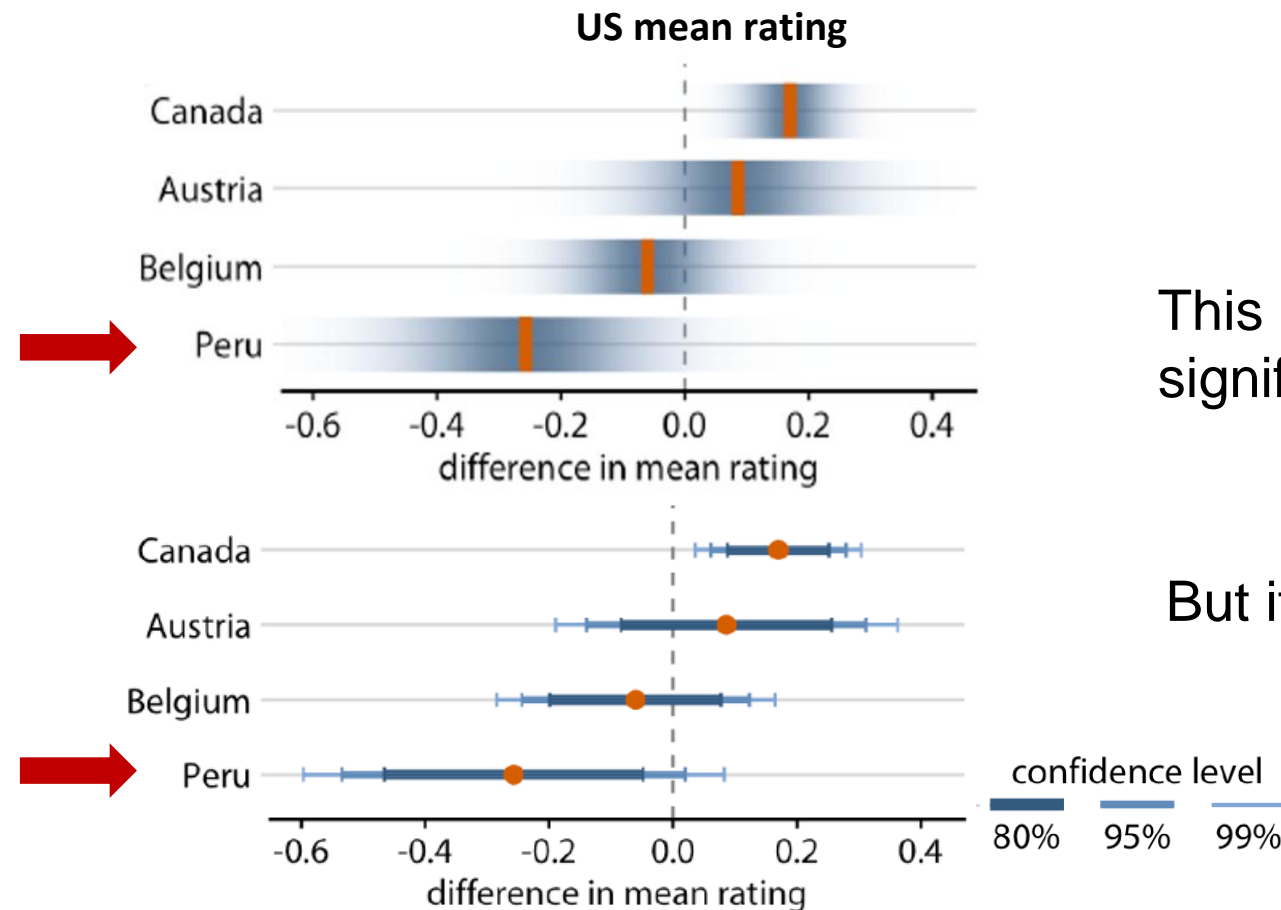
Transparency



Texture

# Consider your purposes

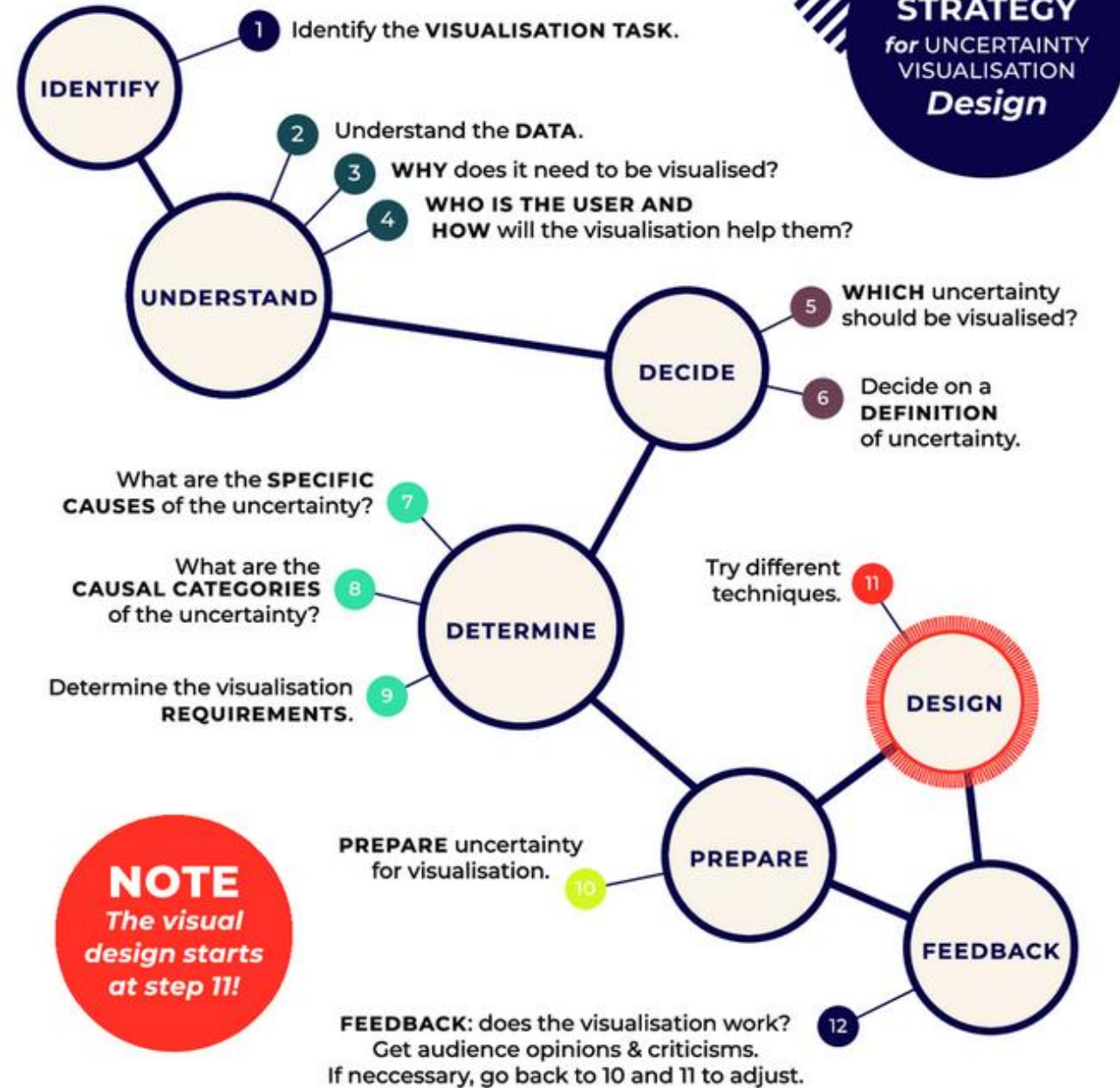
- ⌘ For task requiring readers to look up specific values, metaphoric uncertainty can produce worse performance



This plot can lead one to conclude that **Peru** is significantly different from US.

But it is actually not.

# 12-Step Strategy for Uncertainty Visualization Design



**Thank you!**

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# References

Belia, S., Fidler, F., Williams, J., & Cumming, G. (2005). Researchers misunderstand confidence intervals and standard error bars. *Psychological Methods*, 10(4), 389–396.

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