

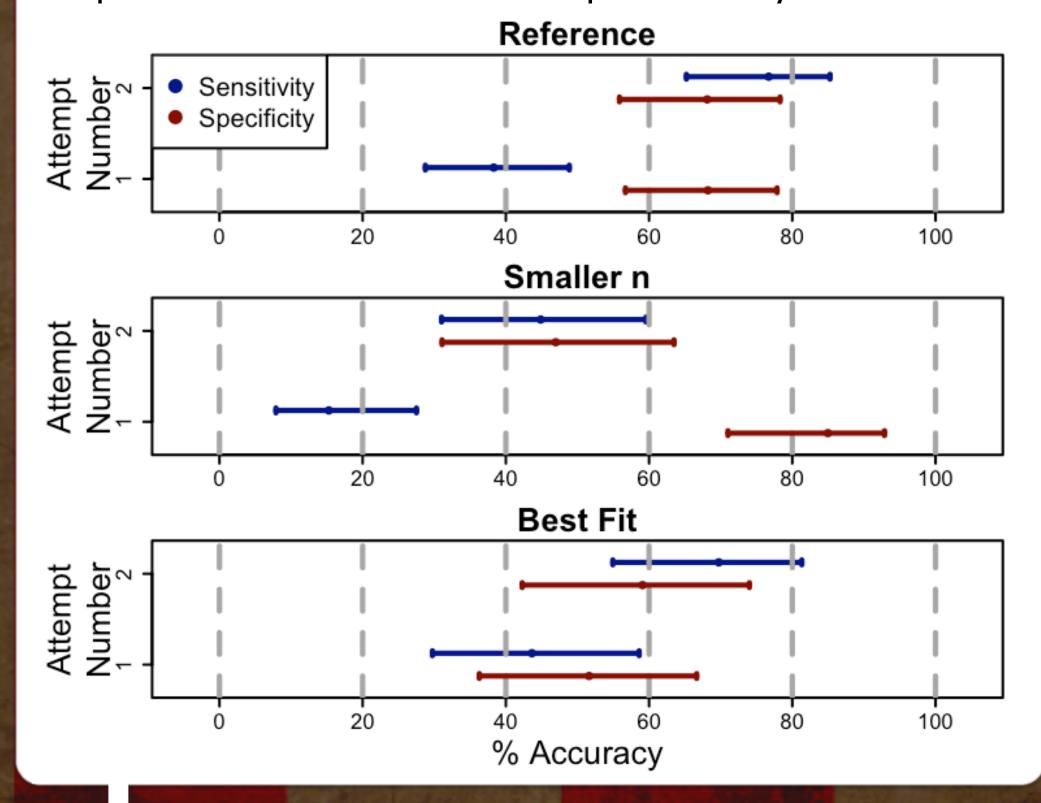
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A randomized trial in a MOOC shows that people don't know what a statistically significant relationship looks like, but they can learn...

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Result 2: For three categories, rater sensitivity improved on the second attempt of survey



More Information:

Paper link: peerj.com/articles/589/
Interactive App: peerjeda.shinyapps.io/pvalueviz
Background based on: bit.ly/1VYeb5w

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Summary:

Background - Exploratory data analysis is a common, ad-hoc feature selection tool for identifying relationships between variables.

Aims - We study the accuracy with which human raters can visually detect statistically significant relationships from scatterplots.

Results - We find that accuracy is poor at baseline, but improves with practice (Figure 2). We also find that adding best fit lines can increase the probability that a plotted relationship is rated as significant (Figure 1). Further evidence-based analysis could highlight weaknesses of theoretically valid statistical procedures when they are implemented by non-expert users.

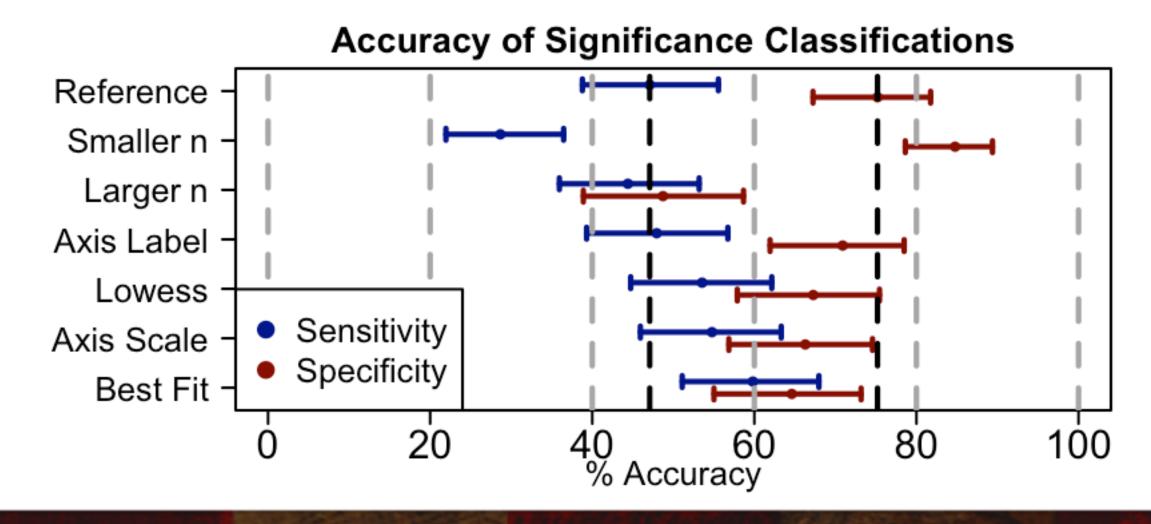
Methods:

- Sample size = 2039 students in a data analysis Coursera class
- Each student was shown plots from several categories (see sample quiz questions)

Two separate logistic regression models were created to estimate:

- 1. Sensitivity of human raters to truly significant relationships
- 2. Specificity of human raters to non-significant relationships

Result 1: Adding best fit lines increased the probability that a plot was rated as significant



Sample quiz answers (significant Y/N): 1-N, 2-Y, 3-Y, 4-N, 5-Y, 6-Y, 7-Y