Running an HCI Experiment In Multiple Parallel Universes

Table 1: ANOVA table.

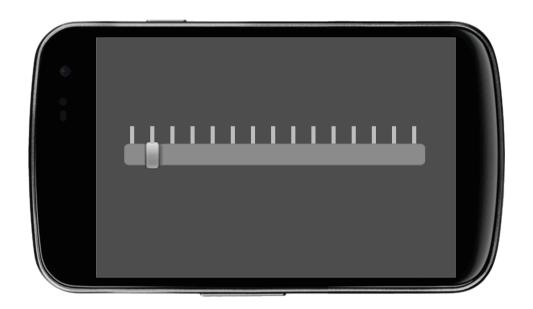
Source	df	F	Sig.	Sig
Technique	1,11	2.1350	0.1719	0.0
Difficulty	1,11	5.1621	0.0442*	0.0
Technique×Difficulty	1,11	22.6791	0.0006***	0.2

Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.
0.0547	0.0040**	0.0317*	0.0212*	0.0977
0.0495*	0.0007***	0.3299	0.0665	0.0031**
0.2030	0.0734	0.0106*	0.0375*	0.0026**

Universe 1 2 3 4 5



A Study of the Effect of Haptic Feedback on Touch Sliders

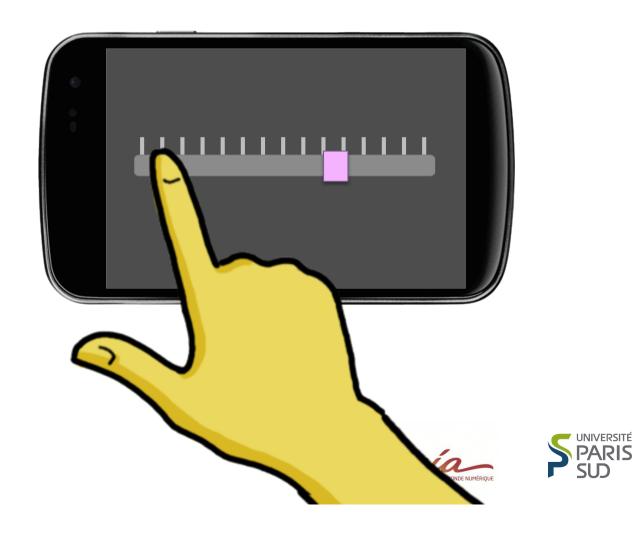








A Study of the Effect of Haptic Feedback on Touch Sliders



Experimental Protocol

12 participants



















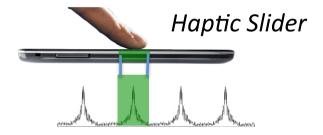




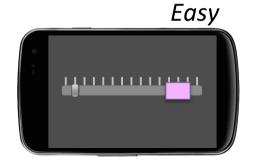
Age: 19-35

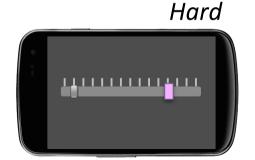


2 Techniques



2 Difficulties



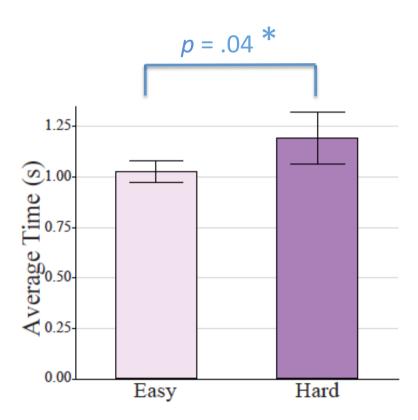


128 repetitions

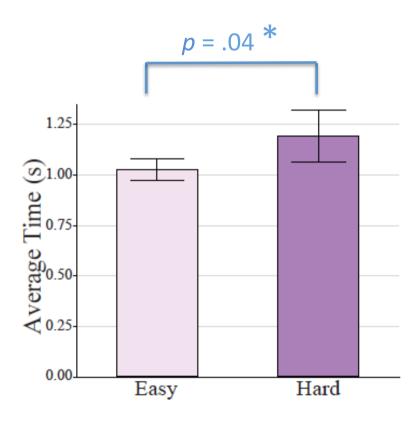


Completion time

Difficulty



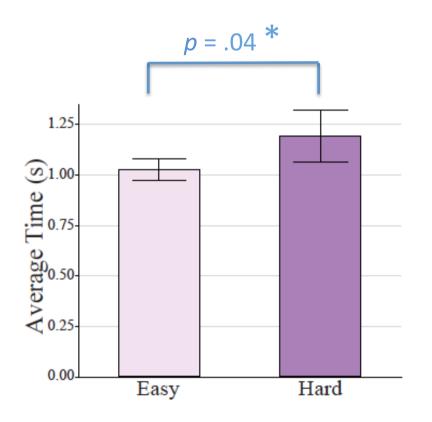
Difficulty



Technique

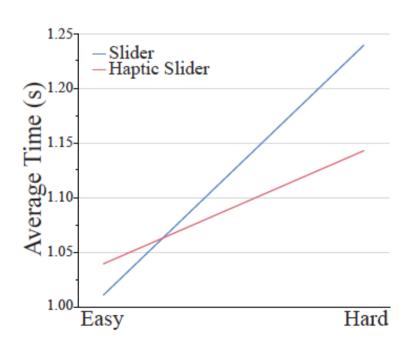
No significant difference overall (p = .17)

Difficulty

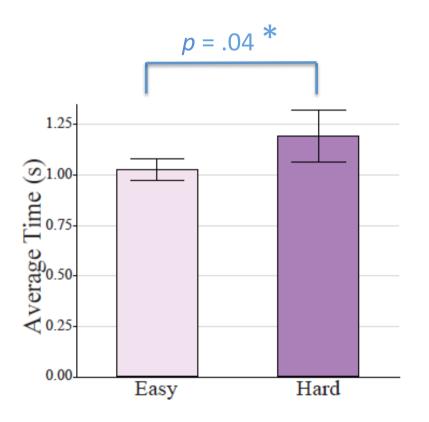


Technique

No significant difference overall (p = .17)

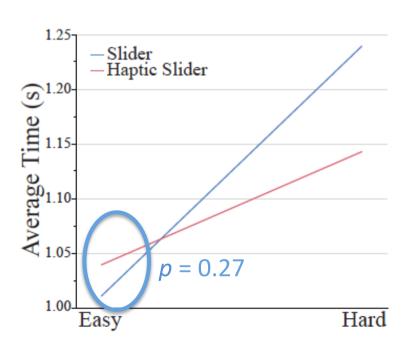


Difficulty

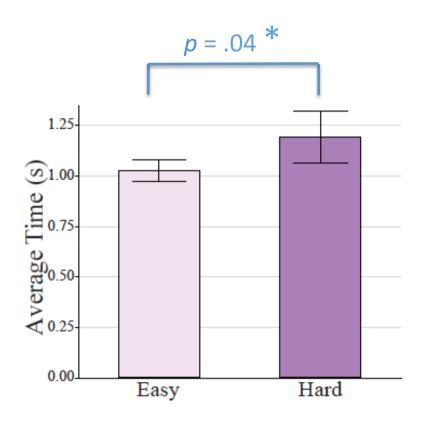


Technique

No significant difference overall (p = .17)

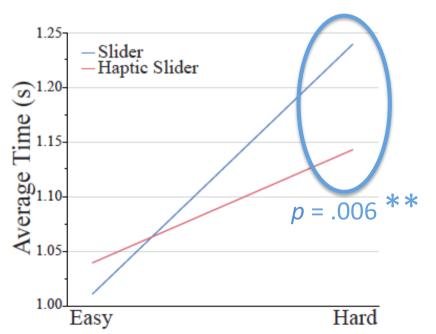


Difficulty

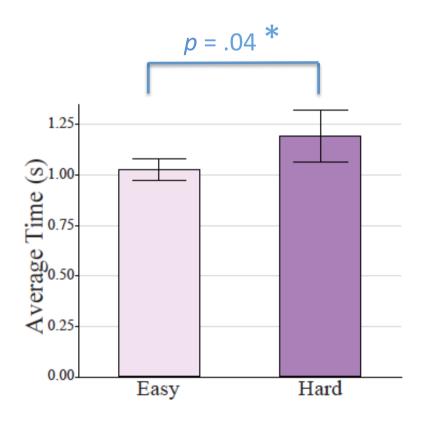


Technique

No significant difference overall (p = .17)

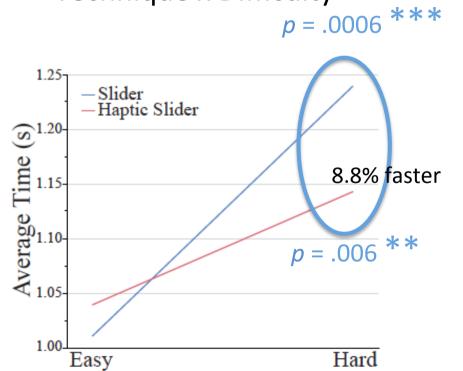


Difficulty

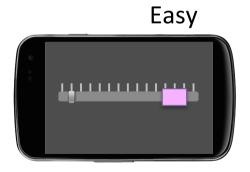


Technique

No significant difference overall (p = .17)

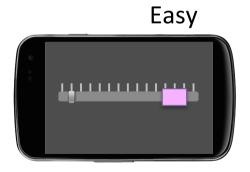


- Significant effect of difficulty
- Very highly significant effect of haptic feedback for Hard tasks



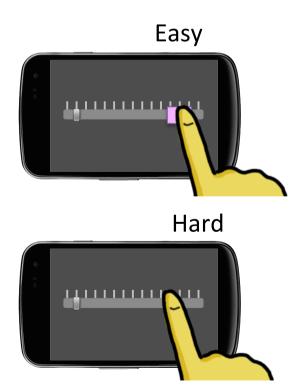
Hard

- Significant effect of difficulty
- Very highly significant effect of haptic feedback for Hard tasks



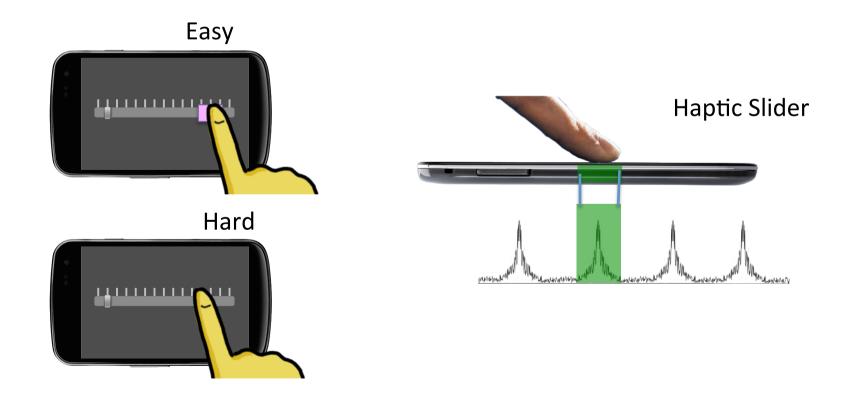
Hard

- Significant effect of difficulty
- Very highly significant effect of haptic feedback for Hard tasks



Implications

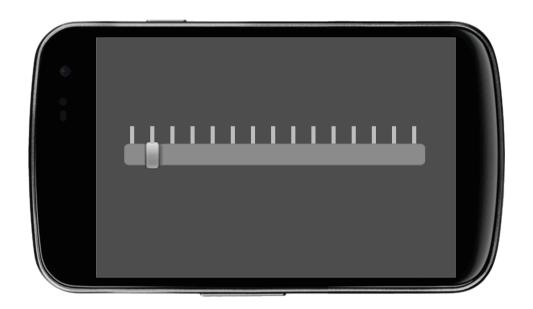
Haptic feedback facilitates touch slider operation.



Questions?



A Study of the Effect of Haptic Feedback on Touch Sliders

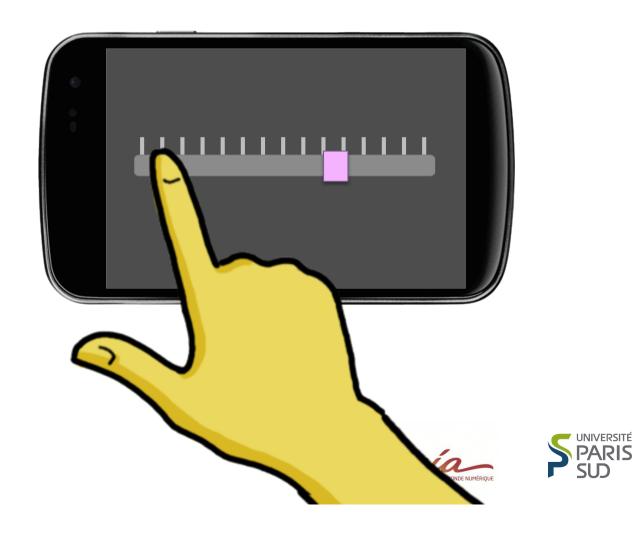








A Study of the Effect of Haptic Feedback on Touch Sliders



Experimental Protocol

12 participants











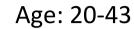






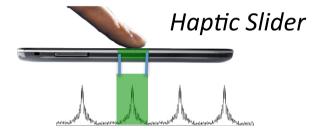




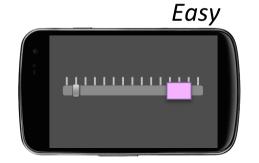


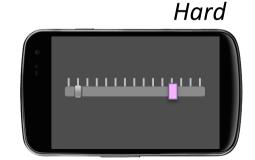


2 Techniques



2 Difficulties



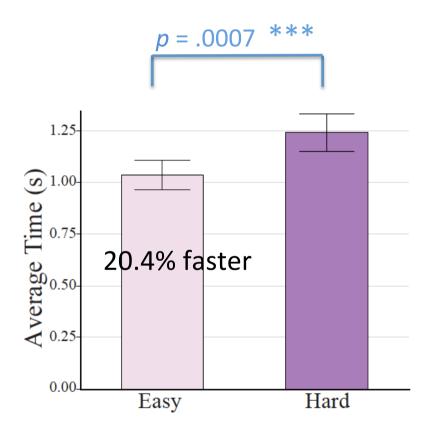


128 repetitions

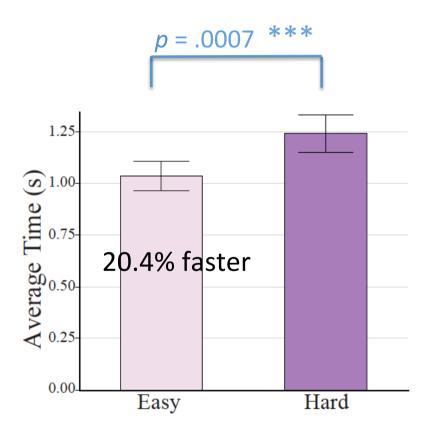


Completion time

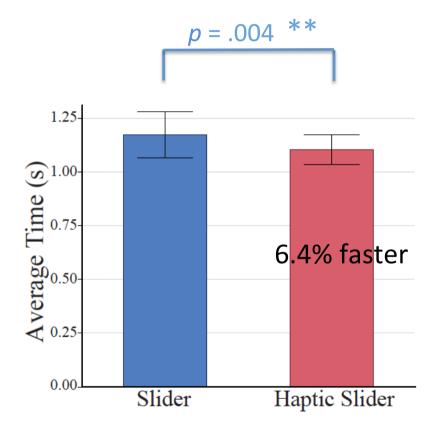
Difficulty



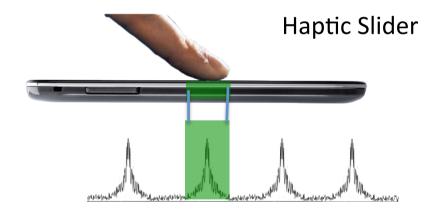
Difficulty



Technique

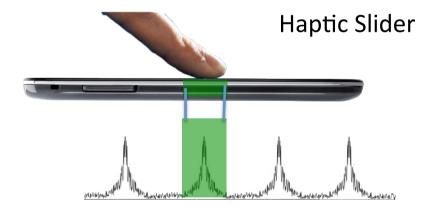


- Very highly significant effect of difficulty (Easy is 20.4% faster)
- Highly significant effect of haptic feedback (Haptic Slider is 6.4% faster)



Implications

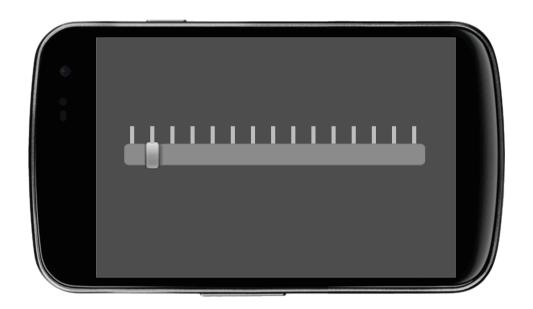
Haptic feedback facilitates touch slider operation for both fine and coarse control.



Questions?



A Study of the Effect of Haptic Feedback on Touch Sliders

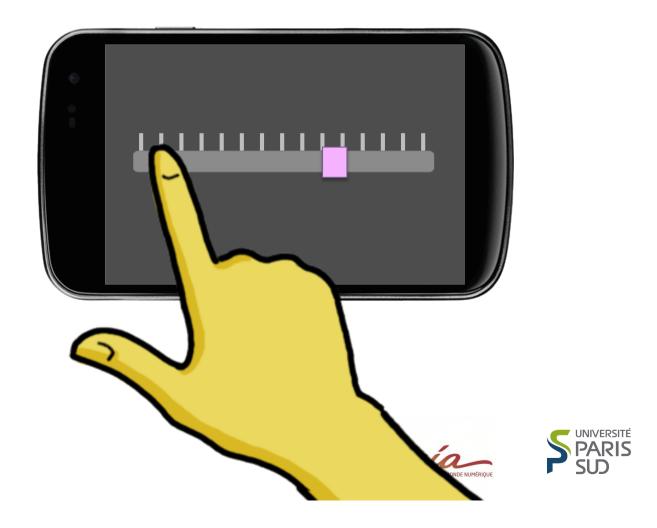








A Study of the Effect of Haptic Feedback on Touch Sliders



Experimental Protocol

12 participants



















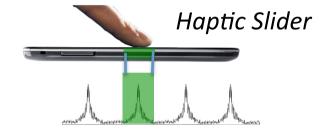




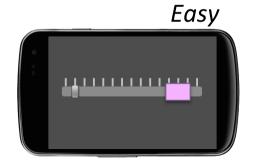
Age: 19-31

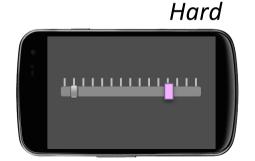


2 Techniques



2 Difficulties



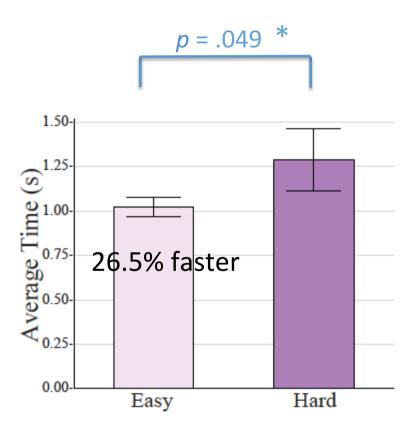


128 repetitions

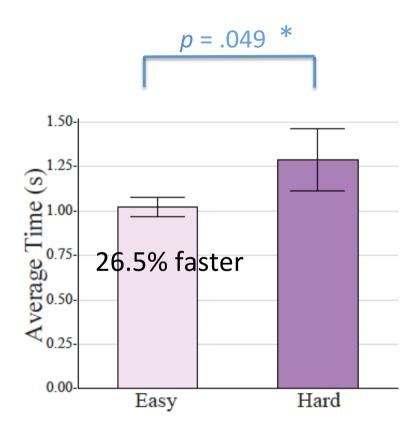


Completion time

Difficulty



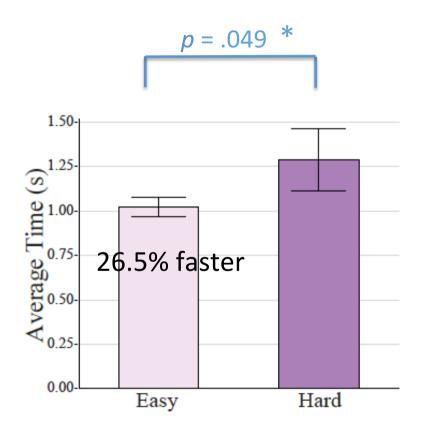
Difficulty



Technique

No significant difference overall (p = .055)

Difficulty



Technique

No significant difference overall (p = .055)

Technique x Difficulty

No interaction

Qualitative feedback

"I find the haptic detents to help me, as it provides some guidance as to where my finger is located on the slider, when I can't see underneath." [P7]

Qualitative feedback

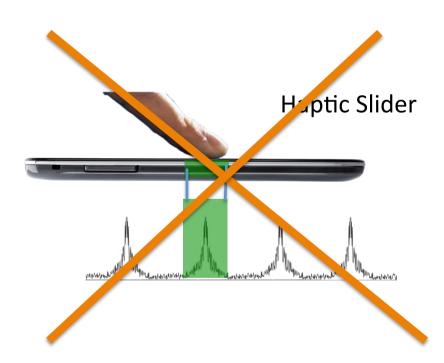
"I find the haptic detents to help me, as it provides some guidance as to where my finger is located on the slider, when I can't see underneath." [P7]

"I don't expect a touch device to provide haptic feedback. When the touch screen started to provide feedback, I initially thought that it was sort of broken." [P2]

- Significantly effect of difficulty
- No significant effect of haptic feedback

Implications

Haptic feedback does not help



Questions?

Running an HCI Experiment In Multiple Parallel Universes

All universes were the same

Running an HCI Experiment In Multiple Parallel Universes

Table 1: ANOVA table.

Source	df	F	Sig.	Sig.
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Difficulty	1,11	5.1621	0.0442*	0.0495
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Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.
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0.0495*	0.0007***	0.3299	0.0665	0.0031**
0.2030	0.0734	0.0106*	0.0375*	0.0026**

Universe 1

2

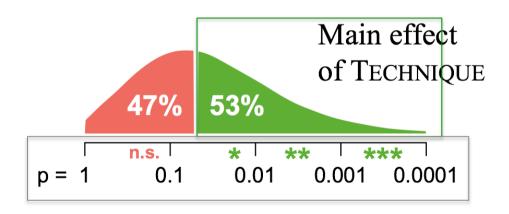
3

4

5

6

Running an HCI Experiment In Multiple Parallel Universes



1. *p*-values vary **a lot** across replications



2. Researchers over-rely on *p*-values to report and interpret results

p-values have many other issues (Links and references on our Web site)

NHST

Null Hypothesis Significance Testing "Anderson, Burnham and Thompson (2000) recently found more than **300 articles** in different disciplines about the indiscriminate use of NHST [...]

After review of the debate about NHST, I argue that the criticisms have sufficient merit to support the **minimization or elimination of NHST**."

Rex B Kline (2004)

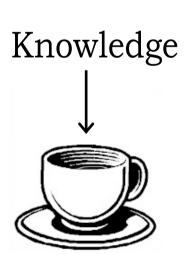
HCI Perspective

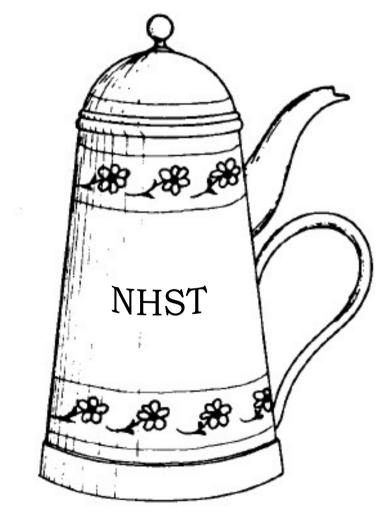
End users: us (HCI researchers)

UI: stats methods & tools

Task: produce scientific knowledge









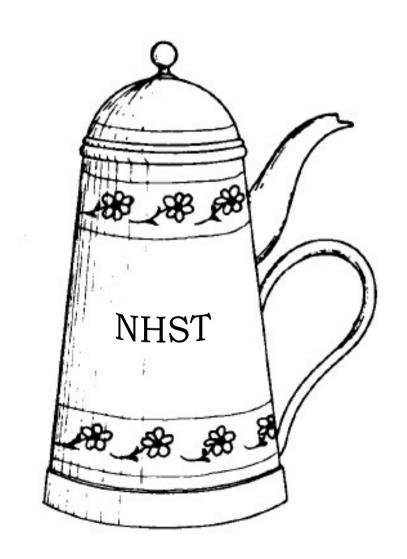
Drawing by Carelman, from Don Norman (1988)

"The problem is NHST misuse"



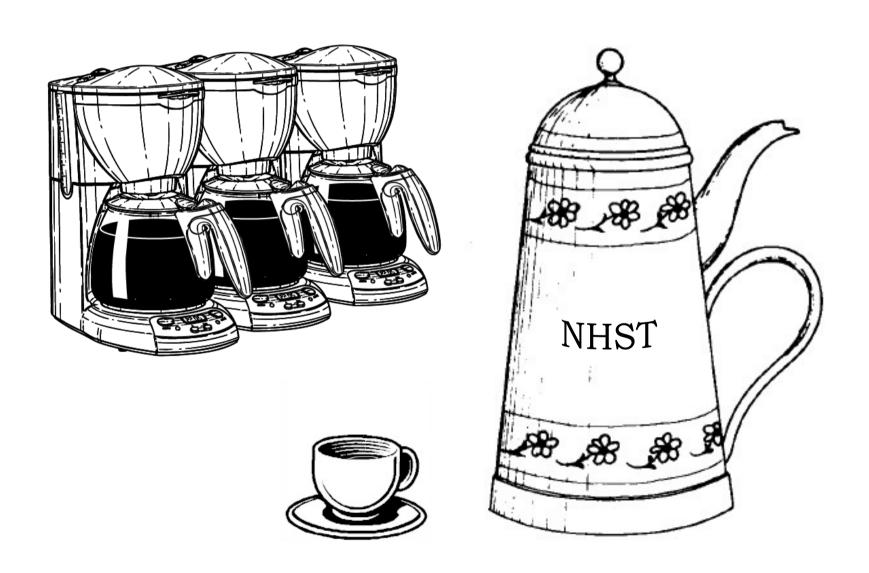
"The problem is NHST misuse"

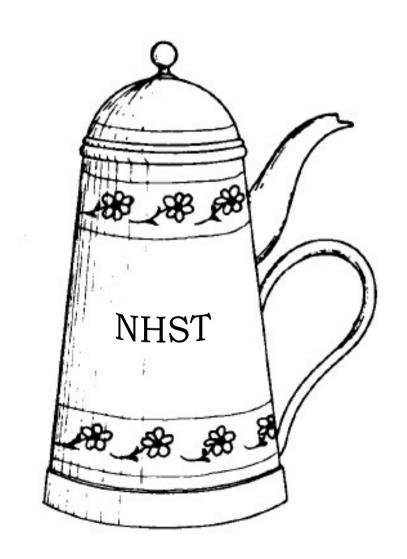






"We should use more power"





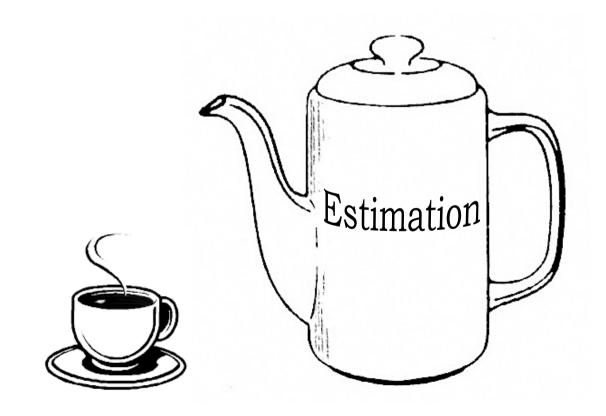


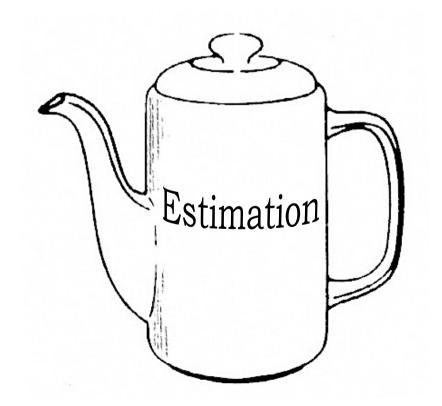
Alternatives



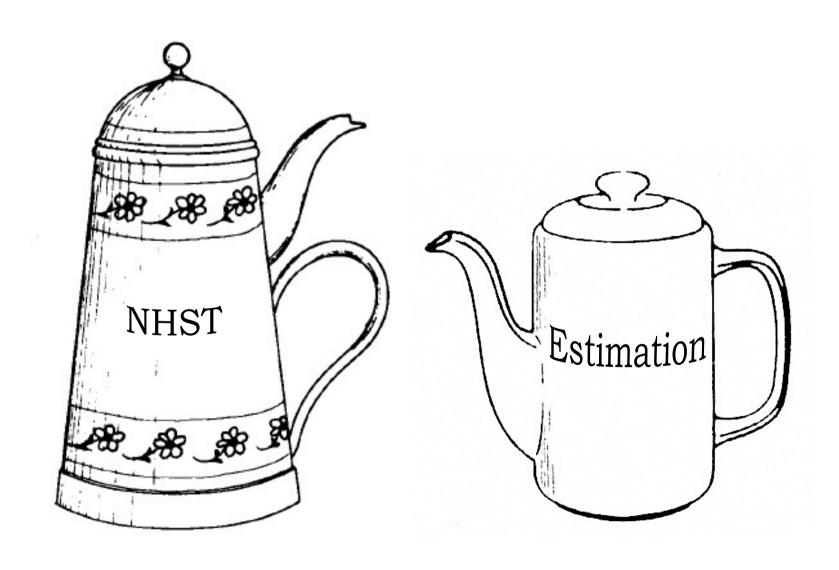


Estimation (Confidence Intervals)

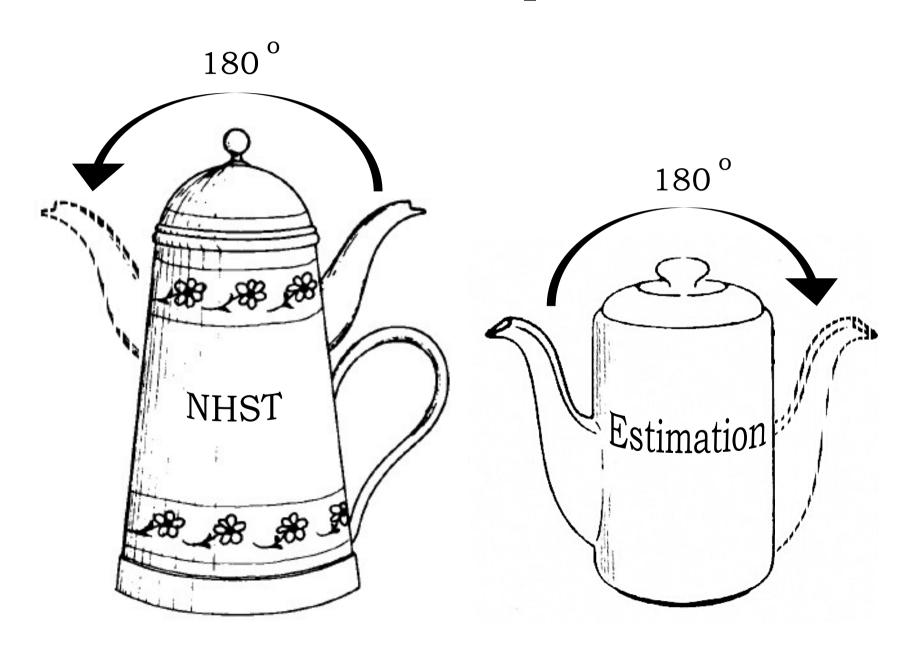




Good reasons for not Switching?



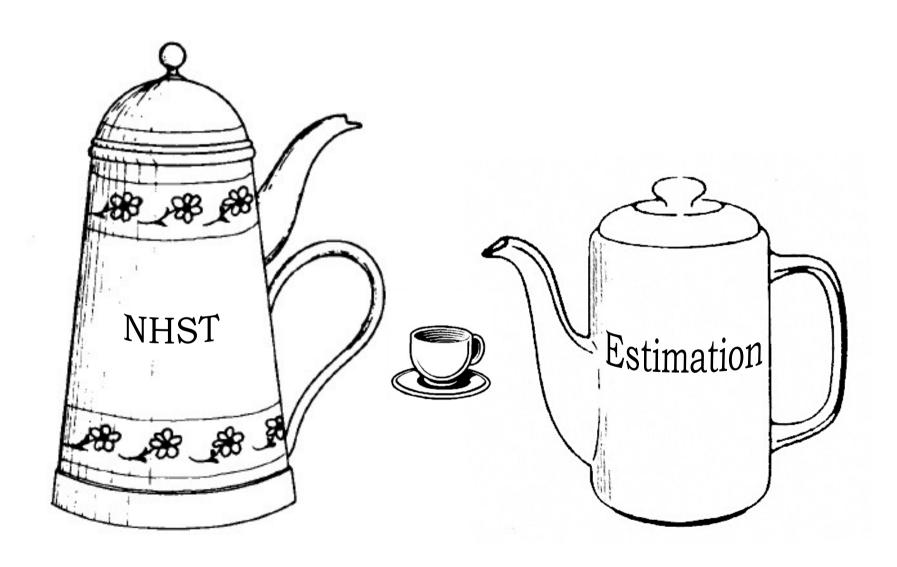
"The two are equivalent"

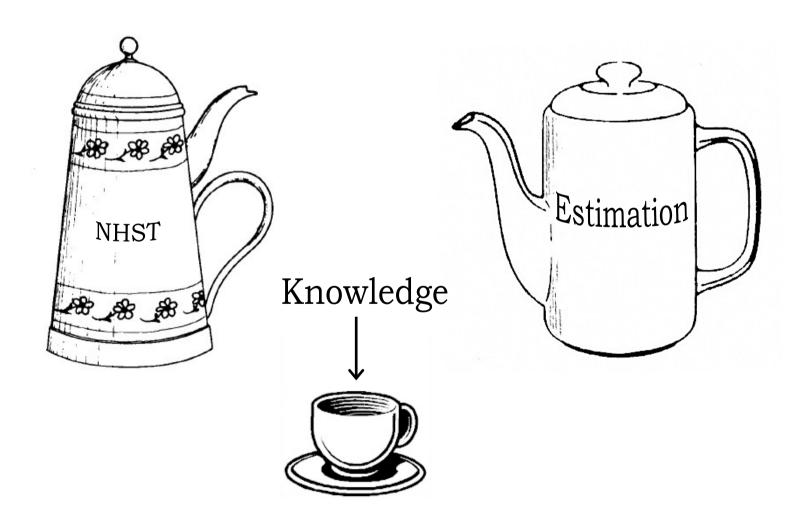


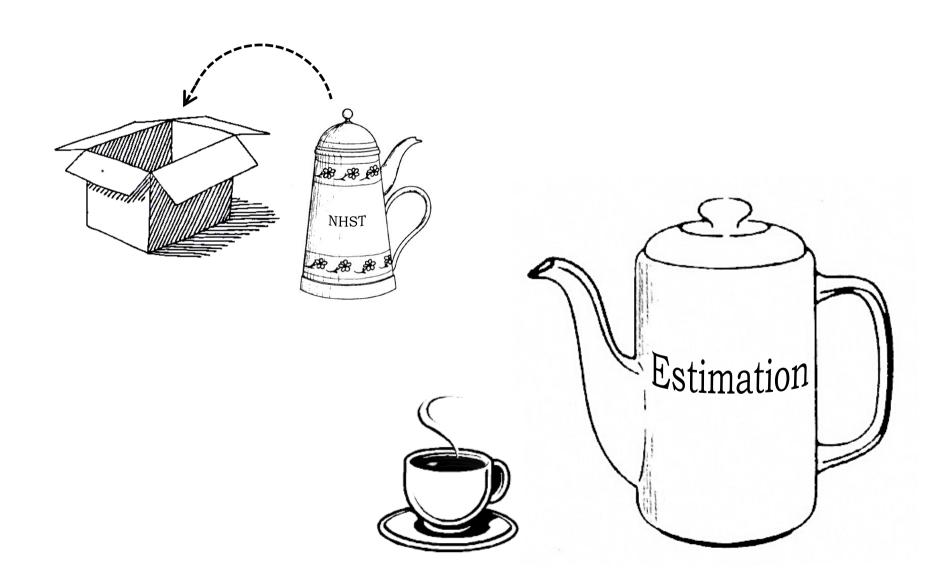
" We need both "



" I don't know, I'm not a stats expert"







For links and references:

www.aviz.fr/parallel