

Visualizations with statistical details: The ‘ggstatsplot’ approach

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Summary

The graphical displays can reveal problems in a statistical model that might not be apparent from purely numerical summaries. Such visualizations can also be helpful for the reader to evaluate validity of a model if the said analysis is reported in a scholarly publication/report. But given the onerous cost of preparing information-rich graphics and exploring several statistical approaches/tests available, researchers can avoid this practice. The `ggstatsplot` package in R programming language ([R Core Team, 2021](#)) provides a one-line syntax to create densely informative `ggplot2`-based visualizations with the results from statistical analysis embedded in the visualization itself. In doing so, the package helps researchers adopt a **rigorous, reliable, and robust** data exploratory and reporting workflow. It thus holds the potential to alleviate a few of the crises affecting scientific research.

Statement of Need

Recent meta-research has revealed a number of problems plaguing the credibility of scientific research (e.g., [Chambers \(2019\)](#)): findings are not replicable, codes are computationally irreproducible, the statistical reporting is inaccurate, the effects do not survive further robustness checks, etc. A *few* of these problems can be alleviated simply by adopting good practices while exploring (analyzing and visualizing) data and reporting results from statistical analysis. This is where `ggstatsplot` comes in.

In a typical data analysis workflow, data visualization and statistical modeling are two different phases: visualization informs modeling, and modeling in its turn can suggest a different visualization method, and so on and so forth ([Wickham & Grolemund, 2016](#)). The central idea of `ggstatsplot` is simple: combine these two phases into one in the form of an informative graphic with statistical details.

Before discussing benefits of this approach, we will see one example (Figure 1).

```
library(ggstatsplot)
library(palmerpenguins) # for 'penguins' dataset

ggbetweenstats(penguins, species, body_mass_g)
```

As can be seen, with a **single** line of code, the function produces details about descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, effect size estimate and its uncertainty, pairwise comparisons, Bayesian hypothesis testing, Bayesian posterior estimate and its uncertainty. Moreover, these details are juxtaposed with informative and well-labeled visualizations, designed to follow best practices in **both** data visualization ([Cleveland, 1985](#); [Grant, 2018](#); [Healy, 2018](#); [Tuft, 2001](#); [Wilke, 2019](#)) and (Frequentist/Bayesian) statistical reporting ([Association, 2019](#); [Doorn et al., 2020](#)). Without `ggstatsplot`, getting these statistical details (from parametric, non-parametric, robust, or Bayesian statistical approaches) and

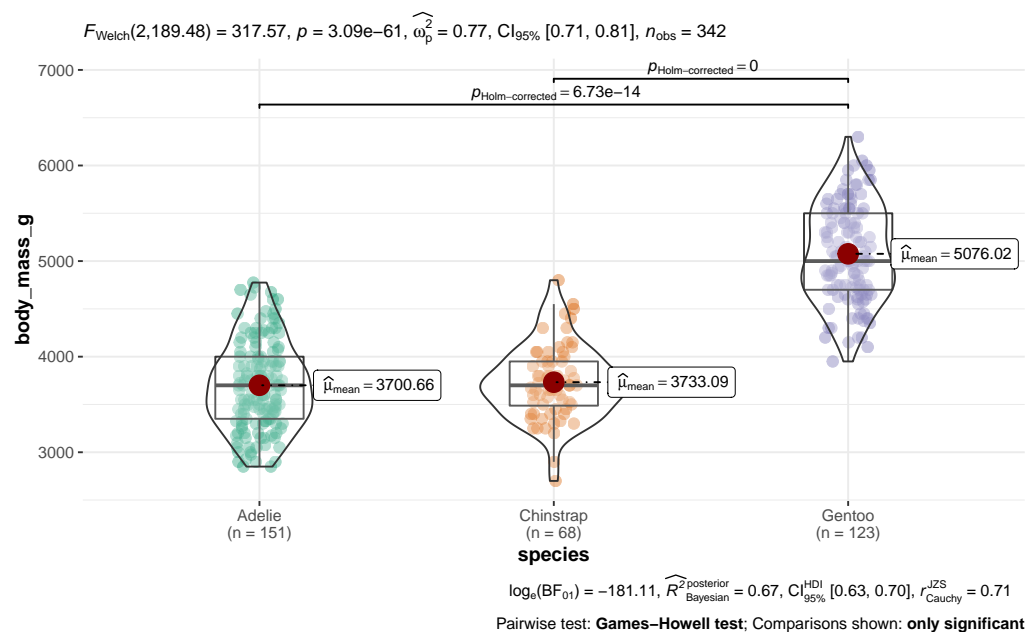


Figure 1: Example plot from the ‘ggstatsplot’ package illustrates its philosophy of juxtaposing informative visualizations with details from statistical analysis. To see all supported plots and statistical analyses, see the package website: <https://indrajeetpatil.github.io/ggstatsplot/>

customizing a plot would require significant amount of time and work. In other words, this package takes away *an* excuse from researchers to thoroughly explore their data and instills good data sanitation/exploration habits.

Behind the scenes, data cleaning is carried out using `tidyverse` (Wickham et al., 2019), while statistical analysis is carried out via `statsExpressions` (Patil, 2021) and `easystats` (Ben-Shachar, Lüdtke, & Makowski, 2020; Lüdtke, Ben-Shachar, Patil, & Makowski, 2020; Lüdtke, Ben-Shachar, Patil, Waggoner, & Makowski, 2021; Lüdtke, Waggoner, & Makowski, 2019; Makowski, Ben-Shachar, & Lüdtke, 2019; Makowski, Ben-Shachar, Patil, & Lüdtke, 2020). All visualizations are constructed using `ggplot2` (Wickham, 2016; Wilkinson, 2012).

This package is an ambitious, ongoing, long-term project, and it will continue to grow to support ever increasing collection of visualizations and statistical analyses.

Benefits

We can now succinctly summarize the benefits of `ggstatsplot`’s approach. It-

- produces charts displaying both raw data, and numerical plus graphical summary indices,
- avoids errors in statistical reporting,
- highlights the importance of the effect by providing effect size measures by default,
- provides an easy way to evaluate *absence* of an effect using a Bayesian framework,
- forces researchers/readers to evaluate statistical assumptions of a model in the context of the underlying data (Figure 2), and
- is easy and simple enough that somebody with little-to-no coding experience can use it without making an error.

Standard approach

Pearson's correlation test revealed that, across 142 participants, variable x was negatively correlated with variable y : $t(140) = -0.76, p = .446$. The effect size ($r = -0.06, 95\%CI[-.23, .10]$) was small, as per Cohen's (1988) conventions. The Bayes Factor for the same analysis revealed that the data were 5.81 times more probable under the null hypothesis as compared to the alternative hypothesis. This can be considered moderate evidence (Jeffreys, 1961) in favor of the null hypothesis (absence of any correlation between x and y).

ggstatsplot approach

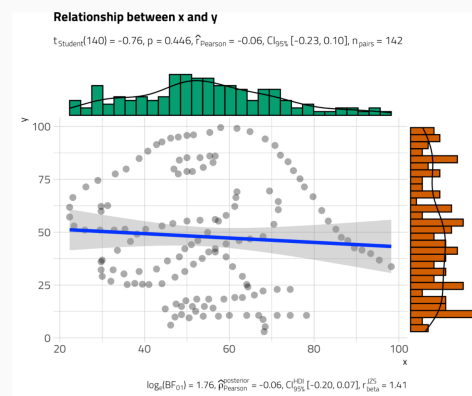


Figure 2: Comparing the standard approach of reporting statistical analysis in a scholarly publications with the 'ggstatsplot' with approach of reporting the same analysis next to an informative graphic.

Licensing and Availability

ggstatsplot is licensed under the GNU General Public License (v3.0), with all source code stored at [GitHub](#), and with a corresponding issue tracker for bug reporting and feature enhancements. In the spirit of honest and open science, we encourage requests/tips for fixes, feature updates, as well as general questions and concerns via direct interaction with contributors and developers, by filing an [issue](#). See the package's [Contribution Guidelines](#).

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