This post is relatively short and very focused. What makes it interesting  
(at least to me) is whether it will be seen as a useful *“bridge”* between  
frequentist methods and bayesian methods or as an abomination to both! There’s  
some reasonably decent code and explanation in this post but before I spend much  
more time on the functionality I definitely want to hear some feedback.

For the small number of you who have been following along We have been trying to  
elevate my own use of bayesian methods as well as share what I hope are  
practical and time saving pieces of code that are relatively simple to use and  
reuse across different datasets. I’ve been focusing on some of the fastest male  
runners on record

Today the exercise is to follow-up on add plotting, using ggplot2 and ggsignif, the bayes factors associated with the multiple comparisons that arise from what is traditionally referred to as a  
oneway ANOVA. Last post I was able to produce output that was analogous to that  
generated by pairwise.t.test with bayes factors as opposed to “p values”. My  
thinking is that one of the reasons that bayesian methods are not more broadly  
adopted is that the lack of familiarity is both conceptual compared to **NHST**  
but also because the actual output is so strikingly different. My hope is that  
being able to print and plot objects that at least feel familiar in form(at)  
will help more people engage with Bayesian methods.

Read on! We’ll say it again below but comments and critique are always welcomed  
via disqus or email you’ll have no trouble finding the icon links in a couple  
of places. Please comment, have I done something useful here or is this a  
Frankenstein’s monster, a terrible idea of a hybrid creature?

**I’m tired of running!**

I’ve been using the same dataset for the last few posts. All about Usain Bolt  
and 100m sprinters. It’s nice data but I’m tired of it.

It’s a funny thing to say but I love R’s factor methods. More than a little  
geeky and also perhaps a bit antiquated since in many places across the web  
you’ll find stern admonitions to never ever use factors just stick to character  
type. I embrace factors and as a consequence really appreciate the forcats  
package that is part of the tidyverse. After we throw away the gp column  
about “test” versus “training” that we don’t need let’s use forcats package to  
do a little cleanup and reordering. I’ve put comments in the code but I want to  
especially highlight forcats::fct\_reorder which allows us to trivially relevel  
our employment factor by mean income.

library(tidyverse)

library(BayesFactor)

library(ggsignif)

theme\_set(theme\_bw()) # set theme

location <- "https://github.com/WinVector/PDSwR2/raw/master/PUMS/incomedata.rds"

incomedata <- readRDS(url(location))

# remove the test vs training column as unnecessary.

incomedata$gp <- NULL

# just cleaning uo the factor so it will make shorter better labels on the plot

incomedata$employment <- fct\_recode(incomedata$employment,

"Self Not Inc" = "Self employed not incorporated",

"Self Incorporated" = "Self employed incorporated",

"Private for Profit" = "Employee of a private for profit",

"Private Non Profit" = "Private not-for-profit employee",

"Federal Government" = "Federal government employee",

"State Government" = "State government employee",

"Local Government" = "Local government employee"

)

# In case I want to reduce down to 3 more fundamental

# categories Private, Government, or self employed

incomedata$empcategory <- fct\_collapse(incomedata$employment,

"Self" = c("Self Not Inc", "Self Incorporated"),

"Private" = c("Private for Profit", "Private Non Profit"),

"Government" = c("Federal Government", "State Government", "Local Government")

)

incomedata$employment <- forcats::fct\_reorder(

.f = incomedata$employment,

.x = incomedata$income,

.fun = mean

)

str(incomedata)

## 'data.frame': 22241 obs. of 6 variables:

## $ income : num 22000 21000 25800 25000 20200 36000 20000 30000 23000 5000 ...

## $ age : num 24 31 26 27 27 47 24 41 43 21 ...

## $ sex : Factor w/ 2 levels "Male","Female": 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 ...

## $ employment : Factor w/ 7 levels "Self Not Inc",..: 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 ...

## $ education : Factor w/ 9 levels "no high school diploma",..: 1 4 4 6 4 2 1 1 6 2 ...

## $ empcategory: Factor w/ 3 levels "Private","Government",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...

Okay we have the data we need. What I want to do is something like this example taken straight from the helpfile for geom\_signif only with the bayes factors displayed instead of p values.

ggplot(mpg, aes(class, hwy)) +

geom\_boxplot() +

geom\_signif(comparisons = list(c("compact", "pickup"),

c("subcompact", "suv")

)

)

We pass a list of paired comparisons we want to make and by default it applies  
the wilcox.test() function to the dataframe called mpg that we passed it.  
Add a boxplot geom and voila we have a nice display. ggsignif is a very nice  
package designed to spare us the tedium of doing the math of figuring out where  
to put our comparisons on our plot. We could write our own custom geom or even  
just try using existing geoms after we calculate everything out, but I’m too  
lazy for that. I’d much rather fool ggsignif into doing what we want.

**Why even bother?**

Before we plunge into writing code let’s review why we might want to do this at  
all.   
**“NHST”** has been around a long time and is unlikely to go away in many  
disciplines any time soon. If I had to pick one and only one reason why I think  
replacing p values with Bayes Factors on this plot is important and the *“right  
thing to do”* (because make no mistake Bayes Factors are not miracles. I would like our  
plot to provide an assessment of how our data influences our thinking about the  
probability of both evidence for our hypothesis (**BF10**) and evidence  
against **H0** that hypothesis **BF01** .

or to be even briefer…

“… frequentist inference does not allow probability statements …”

which is a shame because very often that’s exactly what we want…

“What are the odds of that happening?”

**On with the show!**

What I want to accomplish:

1. Be able to show all the possible pairwise comparisons in ggplot
2. Apply the ttestBF test from the BayesFactor package to the data piped  
   into ggplot
3. Display the **BF10** and/or **BF01** information in a variety of formats, e.g. text  
   or numeric and with various levels of precision.
4. Not modify or replicate a single line of code from ggsignif, i.e. use it as  
   is.

The first parameter I need to pass to geom\_signif is a list of comparisons  
where each element of the list is itself a character vector with two elements.  
As the example above shows we retain the ability to pass just certain  
comparisons that we choose e.g.,comparisons = list(c("compact", "pickup"), c("subcompact", "suv"))  
but we also want a function that can take the 7 levels of class or  
employment and just make all 21 pairs for us.

Here’s a function called comparisons\_list that will take in our dataframe of  
interest with x being the grouping or x axis variable and return what we  
need.

comparisons\_list <- function(data,

x) {

# creating a dataframe with just the columns of interest

# make sure the grouping variable x is indeed a factor

# has no unused levels

data <-

dplyr::select(

.data = data,

x = !!rlang::enquo(x)

) %>%

dplyr::mutate(.data = .,

x = droplevels(as.factor(x)))

grouplevels <- levels(data$x)

g1\_list <- combn(grouplevels, 2)[1, ]

g2\_list <- combn(grouplevels, 2)[2, ]

comparisons\_list <- lapply(

1:length(g1\_list),

function(i) c(

combn(grouplevels, 2)[2, i],

combn(grouplevels, 2)[1, i]

)

)

return(comparisons\_list)

}

head(comparisons\_list(data = incomedata,

x = employment)

)

## [[1]]

## [1] "Private for Profit" "Self Not Inc"

##

## [[2]]

## [1] "State Government" "Self Not Inc"

##

## [[3]]

## [1] "Private Non Profit" "Self Not Inc"

##

## [[4]]

## [1] "Local Government" "Self Not Inc"

##

## [[5]]

## [1] "Federal Government" "Self Not Inc"

##

## [[6]]

## [1] "Self Incorporated" "Self Not Inc"

length(comparisons\_list(data = incomedata,

x = employment)

)

## [1] 21

comp.list <- comparisons\_list(incomedata, employment)

Looks like it’s working let’s try it. For now we’ll just run the default  
wilcox.test. We’ll use step\_increase so we don’t have to think about  
spacing.

ggplot(data = incomedata,

aes(

x = employment,

y = income,

fill = employment,

group = employment

)) +

geom\_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +

geom\_signif(

comparisons = comp.list,

step\_increase = .1

)

Okay that part works. Now we need to work on writing a “test” that ggsignif  
understands. That took me awhile to sort through but in the end requires very  
little code. Two things to remember both hidden in plain site in the  
geom\_signif documentation.

1. “test = the name of the statistical test that is applied to the **values**  
   of the 2 columns (e.g. ‘t.test’, ‘wilcox.test’ etc.).” The key here is values  
   which is why I bolded it. What gets passed to the test is not a reference to  
   the columns in the data frame or a formula to be processed. The actual values  
   for in our case income for two certain levels of the employment factor are  
   passed as two distinct vectors.
2. **“If you implement a custom test make sure that it returns a list that has  
   an entry called ‘p.value’.”** Whatever we do internal make sure that p.value  
   can be found on the output.

Our test, called pairwise\_bf, accepts two numeric vectors as input applies  
ttestBF to them uses extractBF to create a dataframe (dataframes are after  
all just very special cases of lists) with the results. The only other thing we  
have to do is copy the bayes factor in the column bf into a column called  
p.value to “fool” geom\_signif. If that loses you please go back to earlier  
posts where I describe extracting the BF in more detail.

The code below shows a test of “Private for Profit” and “Self Not Inc” which  
generates a **BF10** of 3,694,058,115 which shows up on the plot in the right place  
in scientific notation as 3.7e+09. It’s the very first or bottom paired  
comparison.

pairwise\_bf <- function(x = NULL,

y = NULL) {

results <- ttestBF(x = x,

y = y) %>%

extractBF() %>%

mutate(p.value = bf)

return(results)

}

# make two vectors to test function

x1 <- incomedata %>%

filter(employment == "Private for Profit") %>%

droplevels() %>%

pull(income)

y1 <- incomedata %>%

filter(employment == "Self Not Inc") %>%

droplevels() %>%

pull(income)

# try our function

pairwise\_bf(x1, y1)

## bf error time code p.value

## 1 3694058115 2.391095e-17 Thu Jul 18 14:27:48 2019 36fb194375e3 3694058115

ggplot(data = incomedata,

aes(

x = employment,

y = income,

fill = employment,

group = employment

)) +

geom\_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +

geom\_signif(

comparisons = comp.list,

test = "pairwise\_bf",

step\_increase = .1

)

Objectives 1 & 2 above are complete without violating #4. It’s time  
for…

**Customization**

Plotting is working but definitely can use some improvement. I’m not  
talking about color scheme or spacing (although they are important) how about  
just being able to easily read and interpret those numbers! So I’d like to make  
at least the following available:

1. For the purists who simply want the **BF10** values we’ll at least enable  
   rounding to a select number of digits via a k parameter.
2. One of the benefits of a bayesian approach is that we can quantify support  
   for both our research hypothesis (usually labelled **BF10**) **AND** quantify  
   support for the converse or null hypothesis (usually labelled **BF01**). Our  
   custom pairwise\_bf currently returns **BF10**. **BF10** can take on any value  
   between greater than zero and less than infinity. Some of the pairs are very large  
   2.1e+32 and some quite small .047. For me personally it becomes confusing. If  
   we remember that **BF01** = 1 / **BF10** we can write a case statement so we display  
   **BF10** or **BF01** depending on which is larger. That way we know immediately which  
   way the support trends.
3. As noted earlier BF values can be very large we’ll give the user the ability  
   to display the natural log value log() so that for example log(2.1e+32) =  
   74.4246603 rounded to whatever precision they like.
4. At some point talking about odds over 100:1 (in my humble opinion) loses the  
   need for precision. After all is there really much difference between odds of  
   1,000:1 versus 1,001:1? We’ll give the user an option to display **BF10**/**BF01**  
   values that are between 1 and 100 as is and then create ranges between 100 to  
   1,000, 1,000 to one million and greater than one million.
5. Finally, one of the strengths of using bayes factors is that the user can  
   draw their own conclusion about the strength of the evidence. There are,  
   however, some suggested rubrics for defining the evidence that are gaining in  
   popularity. While not a replacement there have been some attempts to quantify  
   the standards of evidence that would be considered meaningful in a scientific  
   context.So we’ll add to the function by including a parameter for the display\_type as  
   well as the rounding k. Remember that the object returned from pairwise\_bf  
   is a dataframe with just one row and a column that contains our **BF10** that  
   is named bf. We need to provide geom\_signif with a column named p.value so  
   we can add more columns with variations of how to display bf and then before  
   we return choose which column to copy into p.value.

The first mutate statement implements #5 above and we’ll call it "support".  
The second mutate implements #3 a conversion to a logged and rounded value,  
we’ll call it "logged". The final mutate statement implements #4 above, and  
in a twist of irony we’ll call it "human" because I find it most human  
readable.

At this point our dataframe results looks something like this:

'data.frame': 1 obs. of 7 variables:

$ bf : num 5.16

$ error : num 8.1e-09

$ time : Factor w/ 1 level "Thu Jul 18 09:12:05 2019": 1

$ code : Factor w/ 1 level "15f524885ef9": 1

$ support: chr "moderate BF10"

$ logged : chr "log(BF10) = 1.64"

$ human : chr "BF01 = 5.16 : 1"

The final set of if logic simply determines which one of the display formats  
is used based upon the user’s choice from display\_type.

pairwise\_bf <- function(x = NULL,

y = NULL,

display\_type = "bf",

k = 2) {

results <- ttestBF(x = x, y = y) %>%

extractBF() %>%

mutate(support = case\_when(

bf < .01 ~ "extreme BF01",

bf < .03 & bf >= .01 ~ "very strong BF01",

bf < .1 & bf >= .03 ~ "strong BF01",

bf < 1 / 3 & bf >= .1 ~ "moderate BF01",

bf < 1 & bf >= 1 / 3 ~ "anecdotal BF01",

bf >= 1 & bf < 3 ~ "anecdotal BF10",

bf >= 3 & bf < 10 ~ "moderate BF10",

bf >= 10 & bf < 30 ~ "strong BF10",

bf >= 30 & bf < 100 ~ "very strong BF10",

bf >= 100 ~ "extreme BF10"

)) %>%

mutate(logged = case\_when(

bf < 1 ~ paste("log(BF01) = ", round(log(1 / bf), k)),

bf >= 1 ~ paste("log(BF10) = ", round(log(bf), k))

)) %>%

mutate(human = case\_when(

bf < .000001 ~ "BF01 >= 1,000,000 : 1",

bf < .001 & bf >= .000001 ~ "BF01 >= 1,000 : 1",

bf < .01 & bf >= .001 ~ "BF01 >= 100 : 1",

bf < 1 & bf >= .01 ~ paste("BF01 = ", round(1 / bf, k), ": 1"),

bf >= 1 & bf < 100 ~ paste("BF01 = ", round(bf, k), ": 1"),

bf >= 100 & bf < 1000 ~ "BF10 >= 100 : 1",

bf >= 1000 & bf < 1000000 ~ "BF10 >= 1,000 : 1",

bf >= 1000000 ~ "BF10 >= 1,000,000 : 1"

))

if (display\_type == "support") {

results <- mutate(results, p.value = support)

} else if (display\_type == "log") {

results <- mutate(results, p.value = logged)

} else if (display\_type == "human") {

results <- mutate(results, p.value = human)

} else {

results <- mutate(results, p.value = bf)

}

return(results)

}

# pairwise\_bf(incomedata$employment, incomedata$income)

To make use of our new “features” we use the test.args parameter when we  
invoke geom\_signif. Something like test.args = list(c(display\_type = "human"), c(k = 1)) will work. For clarity sake let’s limit ourselves to just a  
few comparisons (instead of all) by manually inputting our pairs to  
comparisons. Since we’re getting close to our solution I’ll also take the time  
to do what I should have done all along and add title information and load the  
scales package so the y axis can be properly formatted.

geom\_boxplot automatically displays the median and outliers, which makes it  
clear that as usual with income data we have a long upper tail, so I decided to  
add the mean as a plotted point in a different shape and color.

Enough with the formatting though let’s see the results.

library(scales)

ggplot(data = incomedata,

aes(

x = employment,

y = income,

fill = employment,

group = employment

)) +

geom\_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +

stat\_summary(fun.y = "mean",

geom = "point",

color = "dark red",

shape = 15,

size = 3,

show.legend = FALSE) +

geom\_signif(

comparisons = list(

c("Self Not Inc", "Private for Profit"),

c("Self Not Inc", "State Government"),

c("Self Not Inc", "Private Non Profit"),

c("Private for Profit", "State Government"),

c("Private for Profit", "Private Non Profit"),

c("Private for Profit", "Local Government")

),

test = "pairwise\_bf",

test.args = list(

c(display\_type = "human"),

c(k = 1)

),

step\_increase = .1

) +

ggtitle(label = "ACS 2016 Income by Employer Type",

subtitle = "With selected multiple comparisons non directional hypothesis using bayes factors") +

scale\_y\_continuous(label = dollar)

Looks good! For me it’s also very illuminating. Until I saw the data I had no  
idea there was such a large disparity between those who were self-employed and  
those self-employed who had taken the time and effort to incorporate. The odds  
as expressed by the **BF10** for our data are greater than a million to one  
that the self employed unincorporated make the same amount as any of the other  
categories.

I also deliberately selected these 6 pairings so I could reinforce (*hopefully  
not belabor*) the utility of **BF01**. I will confess before I saw the  
results I labored under the impression that people employed in the private  
sector would be better paid than government workers. Let’s consider the  
**BF01** values for the “Private for Profit” pairings. Notice that unlike  
traditional NHST rejection of the null we get actual information value from the  
Bayes Factors. A **BF01** = 13.8 : 1 doesn’t just say we have insufficient  
evidence to reject the null **h0** it actually provides odds of 13.8:1 that the  
averages are the same. Whereas **BF01** = 1.5 : 1 expresses a great deal more  
uncertainty about whether they are the same or different. Our data don’t provide  
strong evidence **in either direction**.

Perhaps using our “support” option across all the pairings is a good thing to  
try at this juncture. Just to vary it a little we’ll also shift from box plots  
to violin plots. Since we have **a lot** of pairwise comparisons we’ll also  
change some parameters in our call to geom\_signif with  
step\_increase = .07, textsize = 3.0, tip\_length = 0.01 to allow us to make  
better use of plot real estate.

ggplot(incomedata, aes(

x = employment,

y = income,

fill = employment,

group = employment

)) +

geom\_violin(show.legend = FALSE) +

stat\_summary(fun.y="mean",

geom="point",

show.legend = FALSE) +

stat\_summary(fun.y="median",

geom="point",

color = "red",

shape = 13,

show.legend = FALSE) +

geom\_signif(

comparisons = comp.list,

test = "pairwise\_bf",

test.args = list(

c(display\_type = "support"),

c(k = 0)

),

step\_increase = .07,

textsize = 3.0,

tip\_length = 0.01

) +

ggtitle(label = "ACS 2016 Income by Employer Type",

subtitle = "With selected multiple comparisons non directional hypothesis using bayes factors") +

scale\_y\_continuous(label = dollar,

breaks = seq(from = 0,

to = 250000,

by = 50000)

)

Finally, just for completeness, I thought I’d show the results of using  
display\_type = "log" with 3 digits. While I’m at it I’ll highlight one of  
the joys of the open source ecosystem around modular frameworks like ggplot2.  
Rather than indulge in additional tweaking of the theme (I know only a little  
about them). Besides being able to pick and choose from a wide assortment of  
\*“geom\_*“* as I did with geom\_signif you can also avail yourself of a wide  
variety of”ready made” themes. In this case hrbrthemes::theme\_ipsum() from  
Bob Rudis.

I think the end result looks very nice.

theme\_set(hrbrthemes::theme\_ipsum())

ggplot(incomedata, aes(

x = employment,

y = income,

fill = employment,

group = employment

)) +

geom\_violin(show.legend = FALSE) +

stat\_summary(fun.y="mean",

geom="point",

show.legend = FALSE) +

stat\_summary(fun.y="median",

geom="point",

color = "red",

shape = 13,

show.legend = FALSE) +

geom\_signif(

comparisons = comp.list,

test = "pairwise\_bf",

test.args = list(

c(display\_type = "log"),

c(k = 3)

),

step\_increase = .09,

textsize = 3.0,

tip\_length = 0.01

) +

ggtitle(label = "ACS 2016 Income by Employer Type",

subtitle = "With selected multiple comparisons non directional hypothesis using bayes factors") +

scale\_y\_continuous(label = dollar,

breaks = seq(from = 0,

to = 250000,

by = 50000)

)

**Done**

I’m really very interested in feedback on whether people find this functionality  
useful. I’m tempted to, and would be happy to, expand it further (for example  
automatic choosing of which comparisons are displayed based upon a criteria the  
user sets). But as I acknowledged at the outset I’m not sure whether this is a  
Frankenstein’s monster that will be abhorrent to frequentists and bayesians  
alike or even whether someone has already implemented this with better code.

I do personally think it is a nice bridge that might be especially useful for  
those like me who were taught frequentist methods early on and are still  
learning their way around new methods. On the one hand the display is somehow  
familiar and comforting while at the same time more informative and less mistake  
prone.

Chuck