

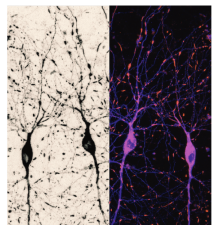
Graphical representations and statistical inferences

Guillaume Rousselet

Section editor, European Journal of Neuroscience
University of Glasgow, UK

 @robustgar

 <https://garstats.wordpress.com>



Accessibility?

(contrast, resolution, colourblind friendly)



[http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Colors_\(ggplot2\)/](http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Colors_(ggplot2)/)



<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/viridis/vignettes/intro-to-viridis.html>

Understandability?

Don't let variability, outliers & skewness hide: ban bar graphs



<https://garstats.wordpress.com/2016/03/09/one-simple-step-to-improve-statistical-inferences/>

EDITORIAL

A few simple steps to improve the description of group results in neuroscience

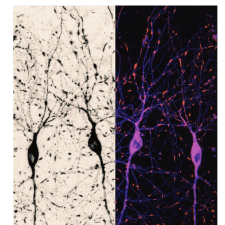
Guillaume A. Rousset¹, John J. Foxe² and J. Paul Bolam³

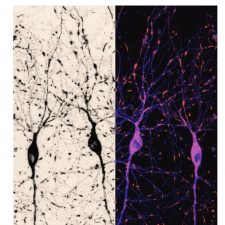
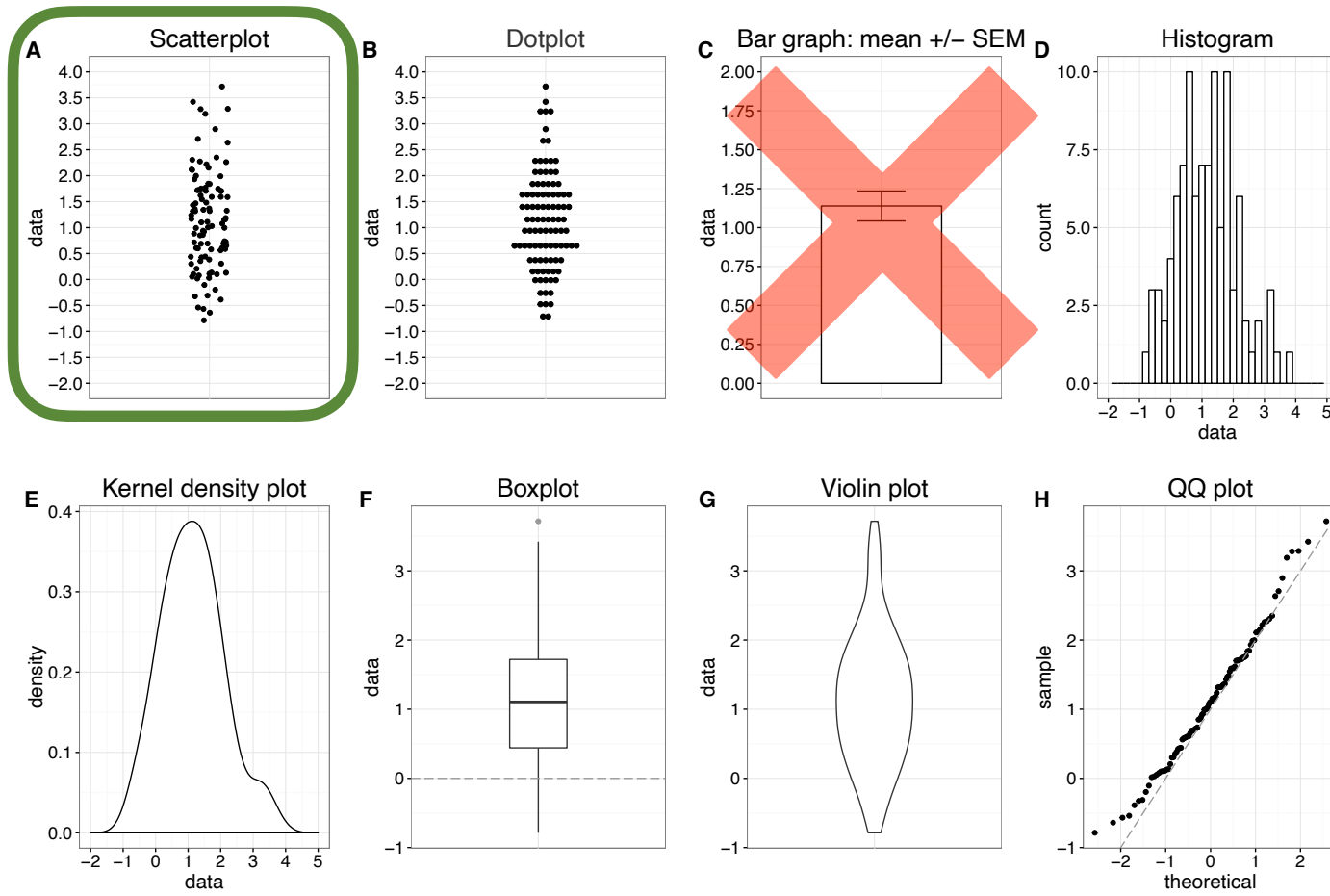
¹Institute of Neuroscience and Psychology, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, 58 Hillhead Street, Glasgow G12 8QB, UK

²Department of Neuroscience, The Ernest J. Del Monte Institute for Neuroscience, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, NY, USA

³MRC Brain Network Dynamics Unit, Department of Pharmacology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

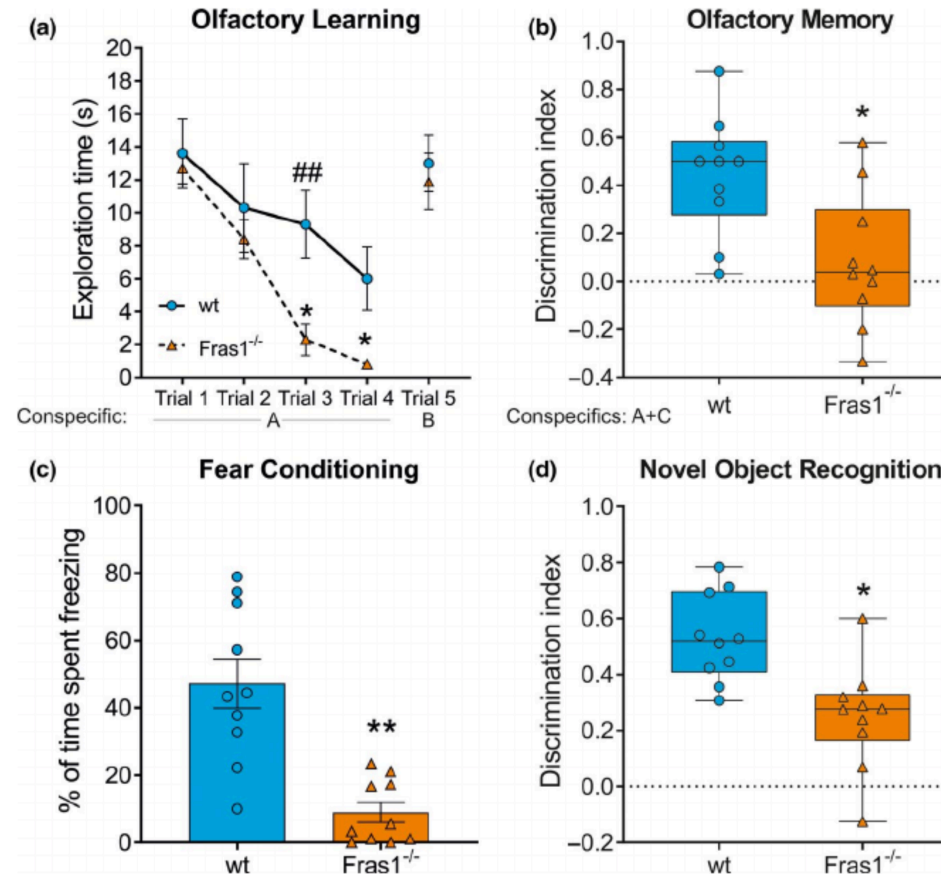
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ejn.13400>

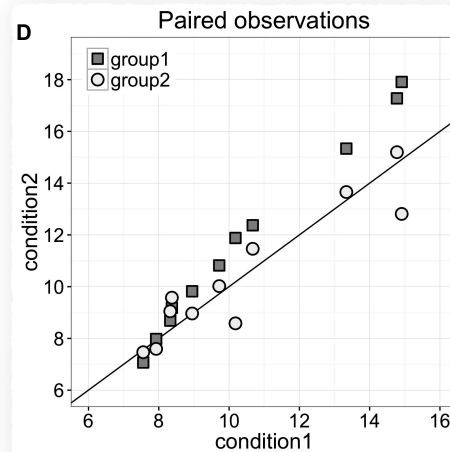
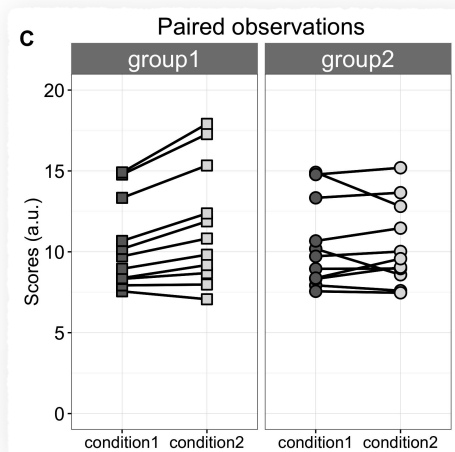
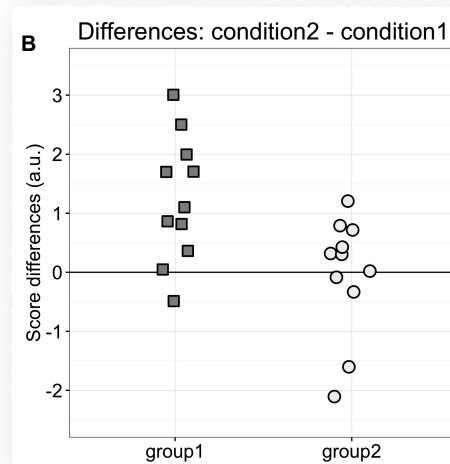
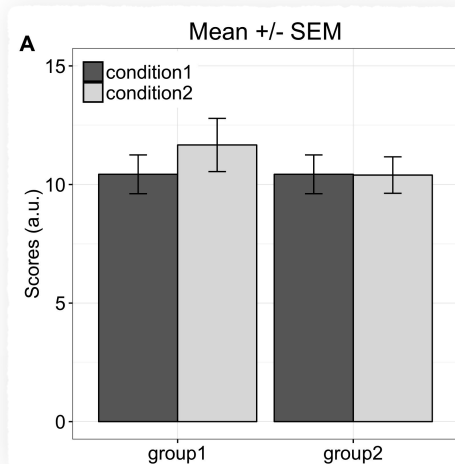




Use consistent
formatting

Match figures
to analyses

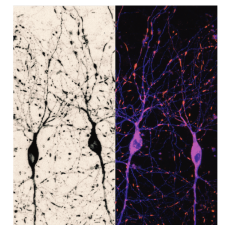




More than one figure to make sense of the data

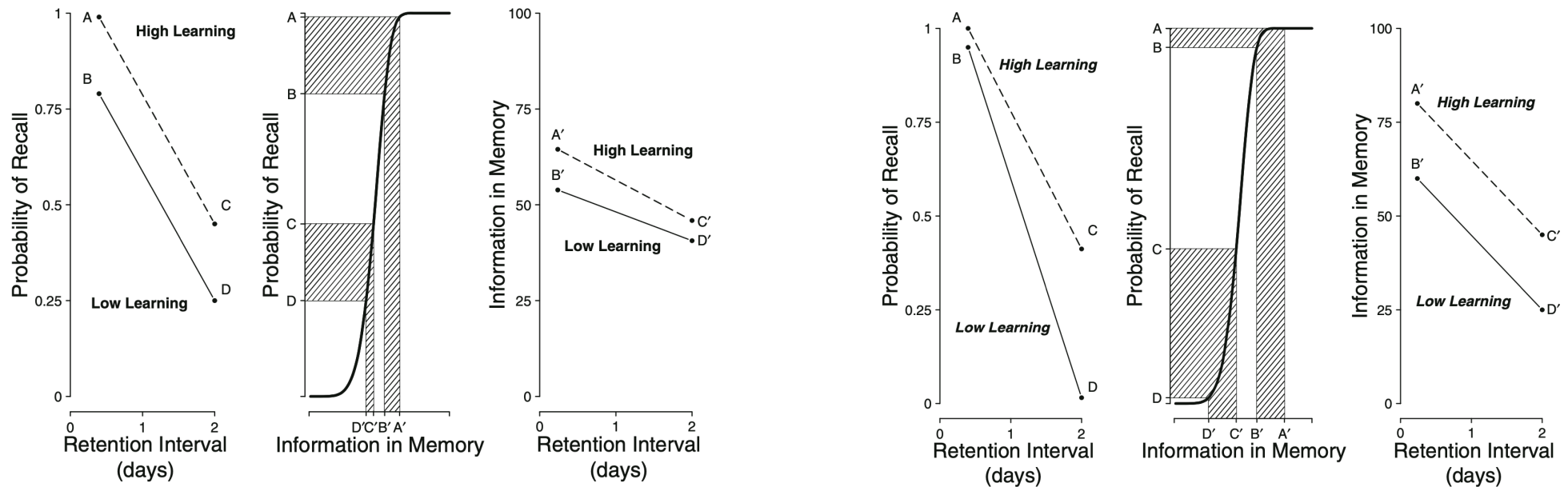
Beyond differences in means: robust graphical methods to compare two groups in neuroscience

Rousselet et al. 2017 (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ejn.13610>)

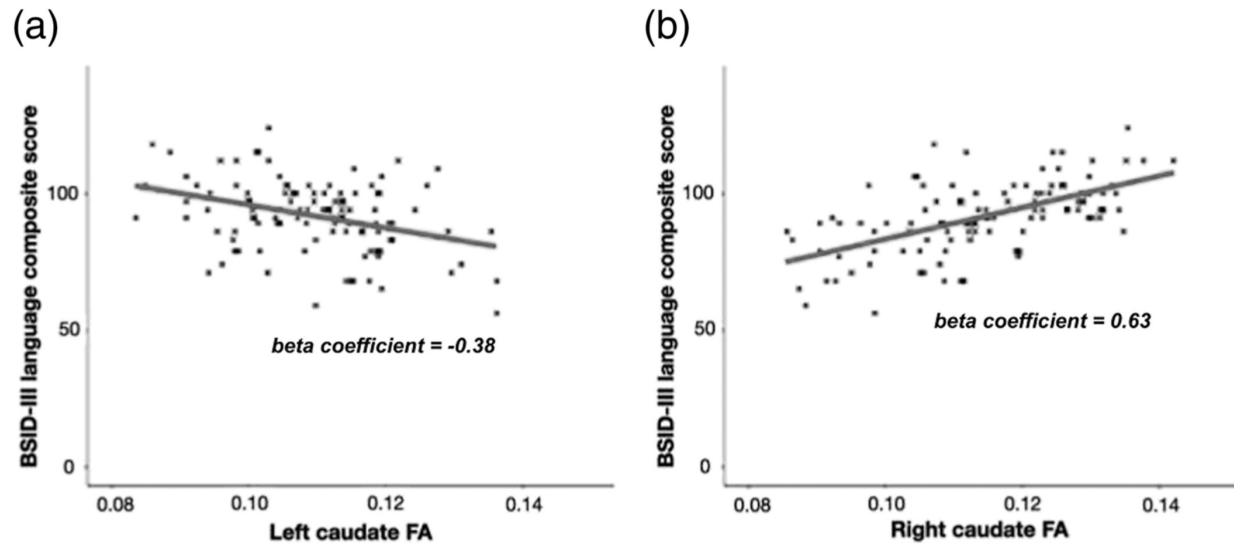


Removable interaction?

Loftus, Geoffrey R. 1978. On interpretation of interactions. *Memory & Cognition* 6(3). 312-319.

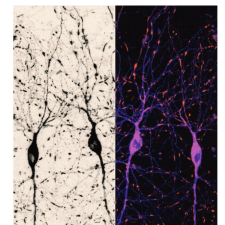


Interaction fallacy

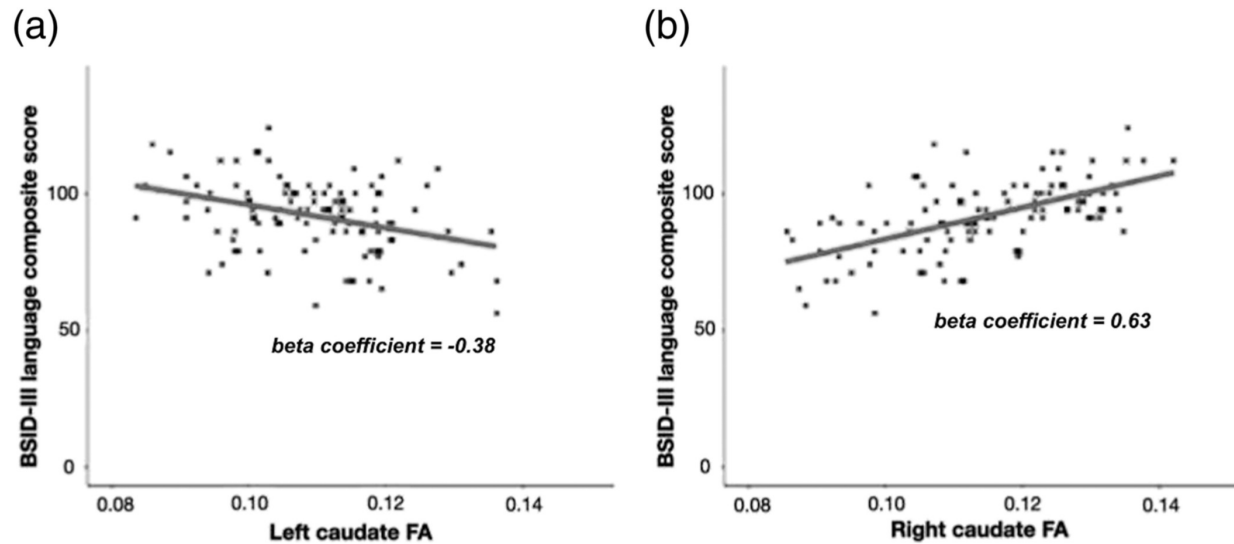


Interaction implied but not tested

Erroneous analyses of interactions in neuroscience: a problem of significance. Nieuwenhuis et al. 2011 (<https://www.nature.com/articles/nn.2886>)



Illustrate all results, whatever the p value



9 correlations reported; only 2 illustrated!

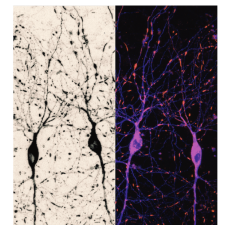
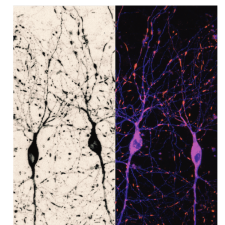
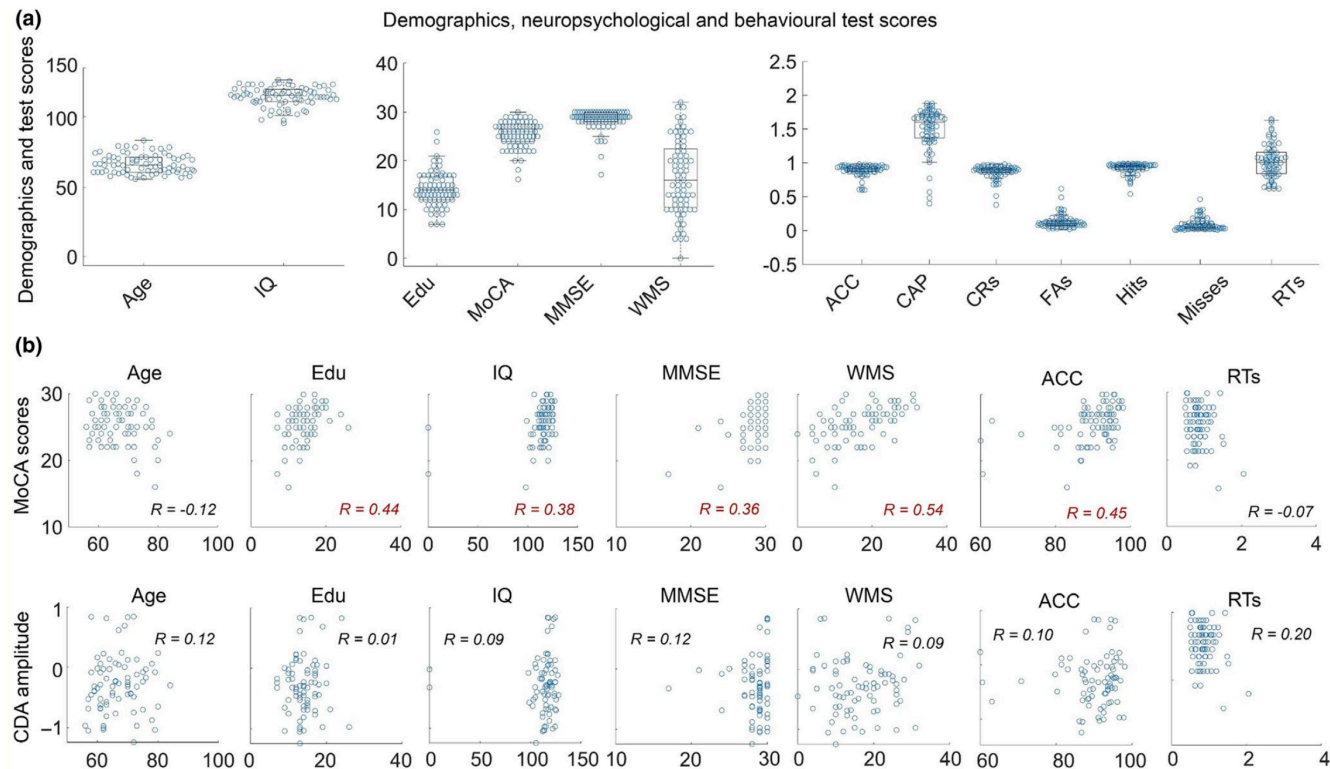


TABLE 1. Participant information

Particulars	ASD mean (range)	TD mean (range)
Gender ratio (male:female)	14:6	11:10
Age in years	22.40 (16–33)	21.09 (16–32)
VIQ	110.70 (70–140)	118.85 (100–136)
PIQ	104.5 (87–122)	110.33 (80–131)
FSIQ	111.15 (76–134)	118.48 (93–130)
STAI		
State anxiety	45.20 (31–72)	39.29 (23–56)
Trait anxiety	57.00 (39–75)	42.95 (6–61)



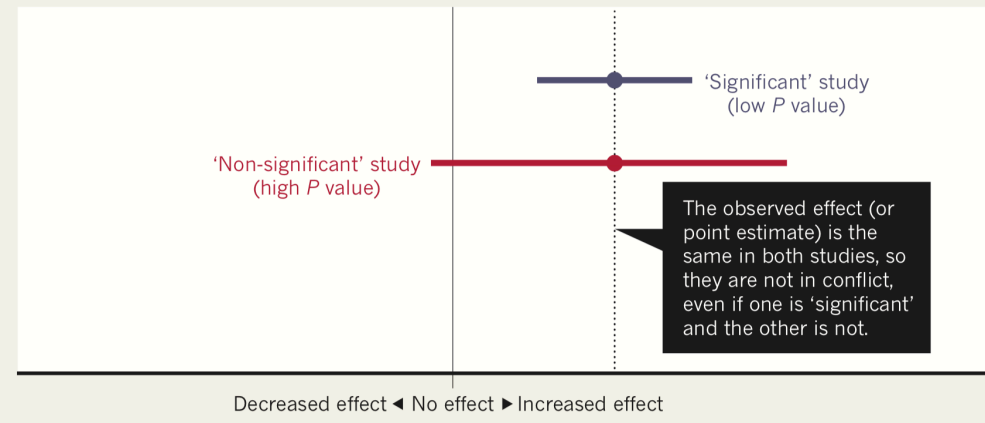
A graphical alternative to table 1...



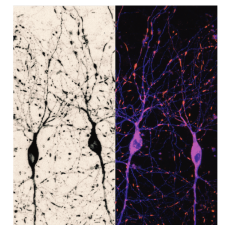
“Our effect is (in)consistent with previous results”

BEWARE FALSE CONCLUSIONS

Studies currently dubbed ‘statistically significant’ and ‘statistically non-significant’ need not be contradictory, and such designations might cause genuine effects to be dismissed.



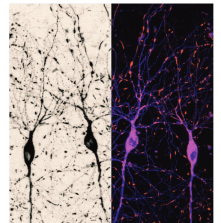
Amrhein, Greenland, and McShane (2019) **Scientists Rise up against Statistical Significance.** *Nature*



Make a lot of figures!

Share your data and your code!

- informed reviewing process
- increased impact and trustworthiness



NEXT: **Alberto Antonietti**

[Blue Brain Project/EPFL in Geneva, Switzerland]

Bioimages: common problems and pitfalls in publications

