

Philipps



Universität
Marburg

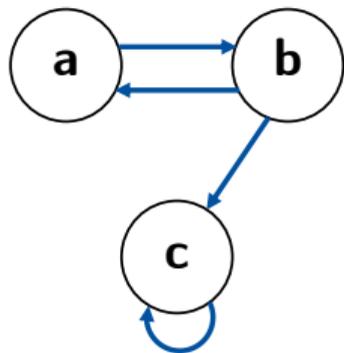
BAYESIAN ESTIMATION AND COMPARISON FOR IDIOGRAPHIC NETWORKS

SIEPE, KLOFT & HECK UNIVERSITY OF MARBURG 16.07.2024

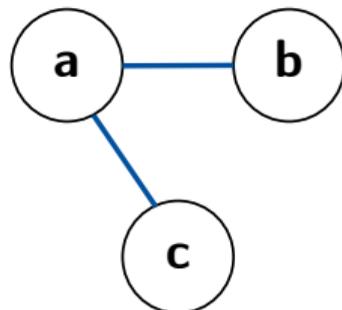
Dynamic Networks

Dynamic Networks

Temporal

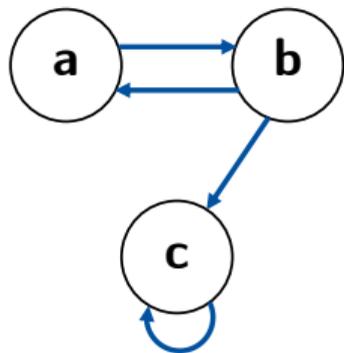


Contemporaneous

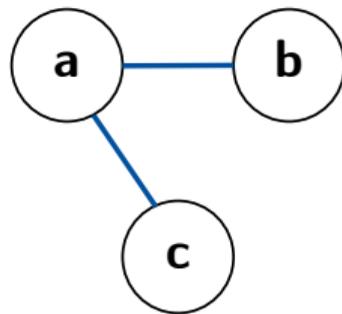


Dynamic Networks

Temporal



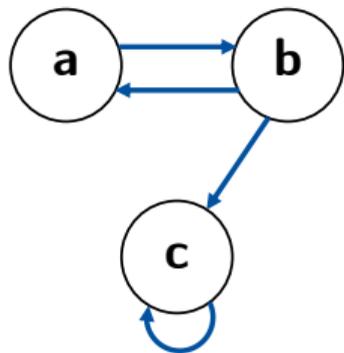
Contemporaneous



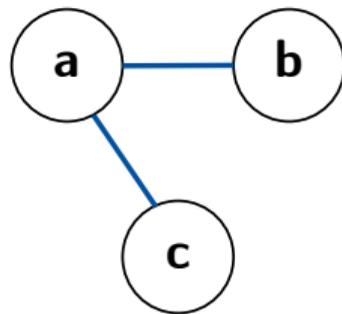
- Issues: Questionable performance in typical psychological data (Hoekstra et al., 2022; Mansueto et al., 2023)

Dynamic Networks

Temporal



Contemporaneous



- Issues: Questionable performance in typical psychological data (Hoekstra et al., 2022; Mansueto et al., 2023)
- New ways needed to assess uncertainty

Bayesian gVAR Estimation

- Gibbs sampler in R package BGGM (Williams and Mulder, 2021)

Bayesian gVAR Estimation

- Gibbs sampler in R package BGGM (Williams and Mulder, 2021)
- New Stan implementation in tsnet (Siepe & Kloft, 2024)

Bayesian gVAR Estimation

- Gibbs sampler in R package BGGM (Williams and Mulder, 2021)
- New Stan implementation in tsnet (Siepe & Kloft, 2024)

Temporal Network

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$$

$$\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{-1})$$

Prior:

$$\beta_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, s_\beta)$$

Bayesian gVAR Estimation

- Gibbs sampler in R package BGGM (Williams and Mulder, 2021)
- New Stan implementation in tsnet (Siepe & Kloft, 2024)

Temporal Network

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}_t$$

$$\boldsymbol{\zeta}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{-1})$$

Prior:

$$\beta_{ij} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, s_\beta)$$

Contemporaneous Network

$$\rho_{ij} = \frac{-\Theta_{ij}}{\sqrt{\Theta_{ii}\Theta_{jj}}}$$

Prior:

$$\rho_{ij} \sim \text{Beta}\left(\frac{\delta}{2}, \frac{\delta}{2}\right)$$

Simulation 1: Estimation Performance

- DGP: Real-world examples with six and eight nodes & dense network

Simulation 1: Estimation Performance

- DGP: Real-world examples with six and eight nodes & dense network
- Time series length: $t \in \{50, 100, 200, 400, 1000\}$

Simulation 1: Estimation Performance

- DGP: Real-world examples with six and eight nodes & dense network
- Time series length: $t \in \{50, 100, 200, 400, 1000\}$
- Methods:

Simulation 1: Estimation Performance

- DGP: Real-world examples with six and eight nodes & dense network
- Time series length: $t \in \{50, 100, 200, 400, 1000\}$
- Methods:
 - Bayesian gVAR without thresholding

Simulation 1: Estimation Performance

- DGP: Real-world examples with six and eight nodes & dense network
 - Time series length: $t \in \{50, 100, 200, 400, 1000\}$
 - Methods:
 - Bayesian gVAR without thresholding
 - Bayesian gVAR with CI-based thresholding
- } Wide & narrow priors

Simulation 1: Estimation Performance

- DGP: Real-world examples with six and eight nodes & dense network
 - Time series length: $t \in \{50, 100, 200, 400, 1000\}$
 - Methods:
 - Bayesian gVAR without thresholding
 - Bayesian gVAR with CI-based thresholding
 - LASSO gVAR in default setting
- } Wide & narrow priors

Simulation 1: Estimation Performance

- DGP: Real-world examples with six and eight nodes & dense network
 - Time series length: $t \in \{50, 100, 200, 400, 1000\}$
 - Methods:
 - Bayesian gVAR without thresholding
 - Bayesian gVAR with CI-based thresholding
 - LASSO gVAR in default setting
 - 1000 Monte Carlo replications
- } Wide & narrow priors

Simulation 1: Results

Sparse true network:

- LASSO/Bayesian thresholding outperform other methods

Simulation 1: Results

Sparse true network:

- LASSO/Bayesian thresholding outperform other methods

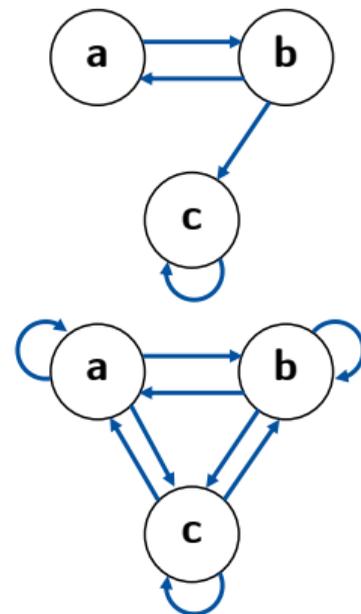
Simulation 1: Results

Sparse true network:

- LASSO/Bayesian thresholding outperform other methods

Dense true network:

- Bayesian estimation without thresholding outperforms other methods



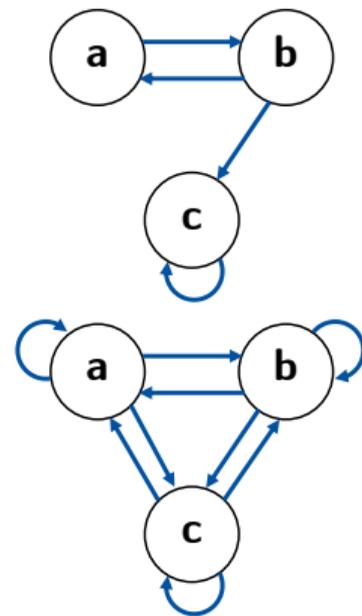
Simulation 1: Results

Sparse true network:

- LASSO/Bayesian thresholding outperform other methods

Dense true network:

- Bayesian estimation without thresholding outperforms other methods
- Narrower prior (more “regularization”) works better



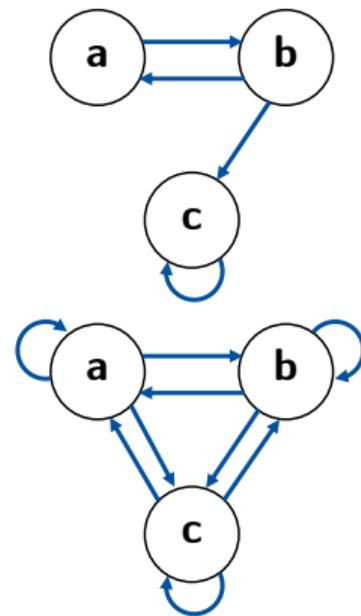
Simulation 1: Results

Sparse true network:

- LASSO/Bayesian thresholding outperform other methods

Dense true network:

- Bayesian estimation without thresholding outperforms other methods
- Narrower prior (more “regularization”) works better



Simulation 1: Results

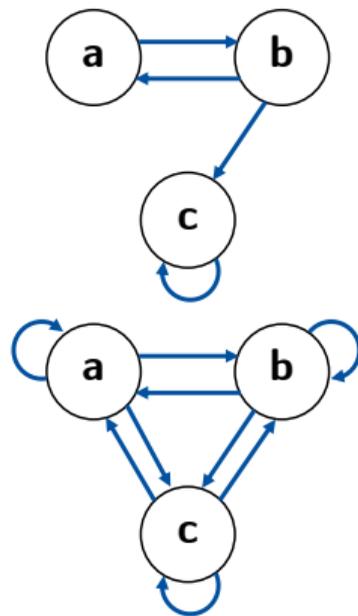
Sparse true network:

- LASSO/Bayesian thresholding outperform other methods

Dense true network:

- Bayesian estimation without thresholding outperforms other methods
- Narrower prior (more “regularization”) works better

➡ Choice of method depends on assumptions



Idea of the Test

Idea of the Test

- Are differences between networks more than estimation uncertainty? (Hoekstra et al., 2022)

Idea of the Test

- Are differences between networks more than estimation uncertainty? (Hoekstra et al., 2022)
- Idea: Matrix norms (Ulitzsch et al., 2023)

Idea of the Test

- Are differences between networks more than estimation uncertainty? (Hoekstra et al., 2022)
- Idea: Matrix norms (Ulitzsch et al., 2023)

$$\begin{matrix} & \mathbf{B}_a & & \mathbf{B}_b & & \mathbf{D} & & \|\mathbf{D}\|_F \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{array} \right) & - & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{array} \right) & = & \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0.2 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.2 \end{array} \right) & \longrightarrow & 0.87 \end{matrix}$$

Idea of the Test

- Are differences between networks more than estimation uncertainty? (Hoekstra et al., 2022)
- Idea: Matrix norms (Ulitzsch et al., 2023)

$$\begin{matrix} B_a & & B_b & & D & & ||D||_F \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & - & \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix} & = & \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & 0.87 \end{matrix}$$

- Randomly draw matrix pairs from each posterior of two networks

Idea of the Test

- Are differences between networks more than estimation uncertainty? (Hoekstra et al., 2022)
- Idea: Matrix norms (Ulitzsch et al., 2023)

$$\begin{matrix} B_a & & B_b & & D & & ||D||_F \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & - & \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix} & = & \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & 0.87 \end{matrix}$$

- Randomly draw matrix pairs from each posterior of two networks
↳ Obtain reference distribution of uncertainty

Idea of the Test

- Are differences between networks more than estimation uncertainty? (Hoekstra et al., 2022)
- Idea: Matrix norms (Ulitzsch et al., 2023)

$$\begin{matrix} B_a & B_b & D & ||D||_F \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & - \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\ 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.1 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix} & = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 0.1 & 0.7 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow 0.87 \end{matrix}$$

- Randomly draw matrix pairs from each posterior of two networks
 ↳ Obtain reference distribution of uncertainty
- Comparison of empirical norm with reference distribution for temporal and contemporaneous network

Performance of the Test

Performance of the Test

- DGPs & time series length:
Same as in first simulation

Performance of the Test

- DGPs & time series length:
Same as in first simulation
- Induce differences between
matrices

Performance of the Test

- DGPs & time series length:
Same as in first simulation
- Induce differences between
matrices
- Matrix Norms

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{Largest} \times \{1.4, 1.6\} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1.4 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{All} \pm \{0.05, 0.10, 0.15\} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 & -0.1 \\ -0.4 & 0.4 & 1.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{Permute Columns} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Performance of the Test

- DGPs & time series length:
Same as in first simulation
- Induce differences between
matrices
- Matrix Norms
 - Absolute value (ℓ_1) norm

Largest $\times \{1.4, 1.6\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1.4 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

All $\pm \{0.05, 0.10, 0.15\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 & -0.1 \\ -0.4 & 0.4 & 1.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Permute Columns

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Performance of the Test

- DGPs & time series length:
Same as in first simulation
- Induce differences between
matrices
- Matrix Norms
 - Absolute value (ℓ_1) norm
 - Frobenius (ℓ_2) norm

Largest $\times \{1.4, 1.6\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1.4 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

All $\pm \{0.05, 0.10, 0.15\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 & -0.1 \\ -0.4 & 0.4 & 1.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Permute Columns

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Performance of the Test

- DGPs & time series length:
Same as in first simulation
- Induce differences between
matrices
- Matrix Norms
 - Absolute value (l_1) norm
 - Frobenius (l_2) norm
 - Maximum (l_∞) norm

Largest $\times \{1.4, 1.6\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1.4 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}$$

All $\pm \{0.05, 0.10, 0.15\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 & -0.1 \\ -0.4 & 0.4 & 1.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Permute Columns

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Performance of the Test

- DGPs & time series length:
Same as in first simulation
- Induce differences between
matrices
- Matrix Norms
 - Absolute value (l_1) norm
 - Frobenius (l_2) norm
 - Maximum (l_∞) norm

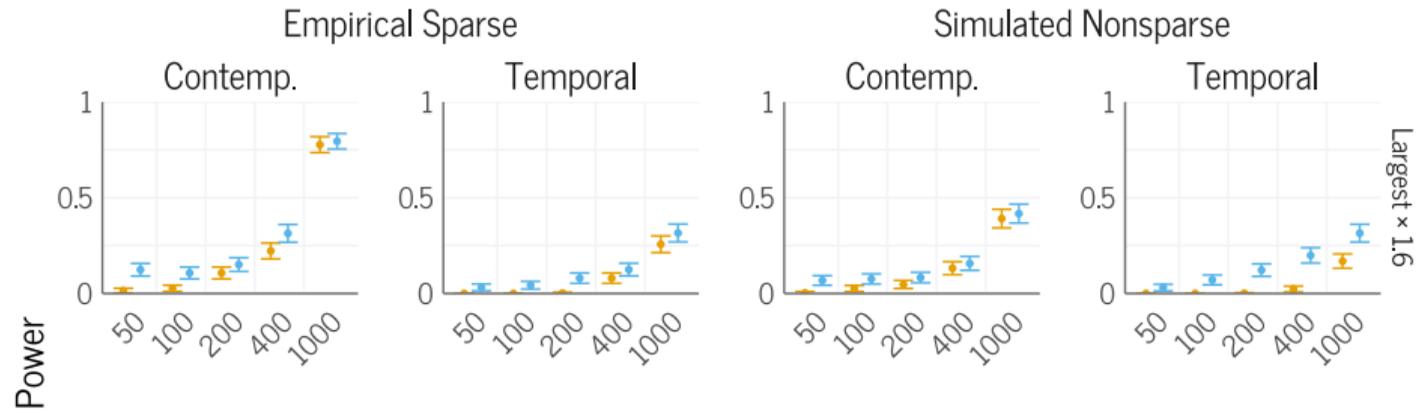
$$\begin{matrix} & \text{Largest} \times \{1.4, 1.6\} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1.4 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{All} \pm \{0.05, 0.10, 0.15\} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 & -0.1 \\ -0.4 & 0.4 & 1.1 \\ 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & \text{Permute Columns} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ -0.5 & 0.3 & 1 \\ 0.3 & 0 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.3 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

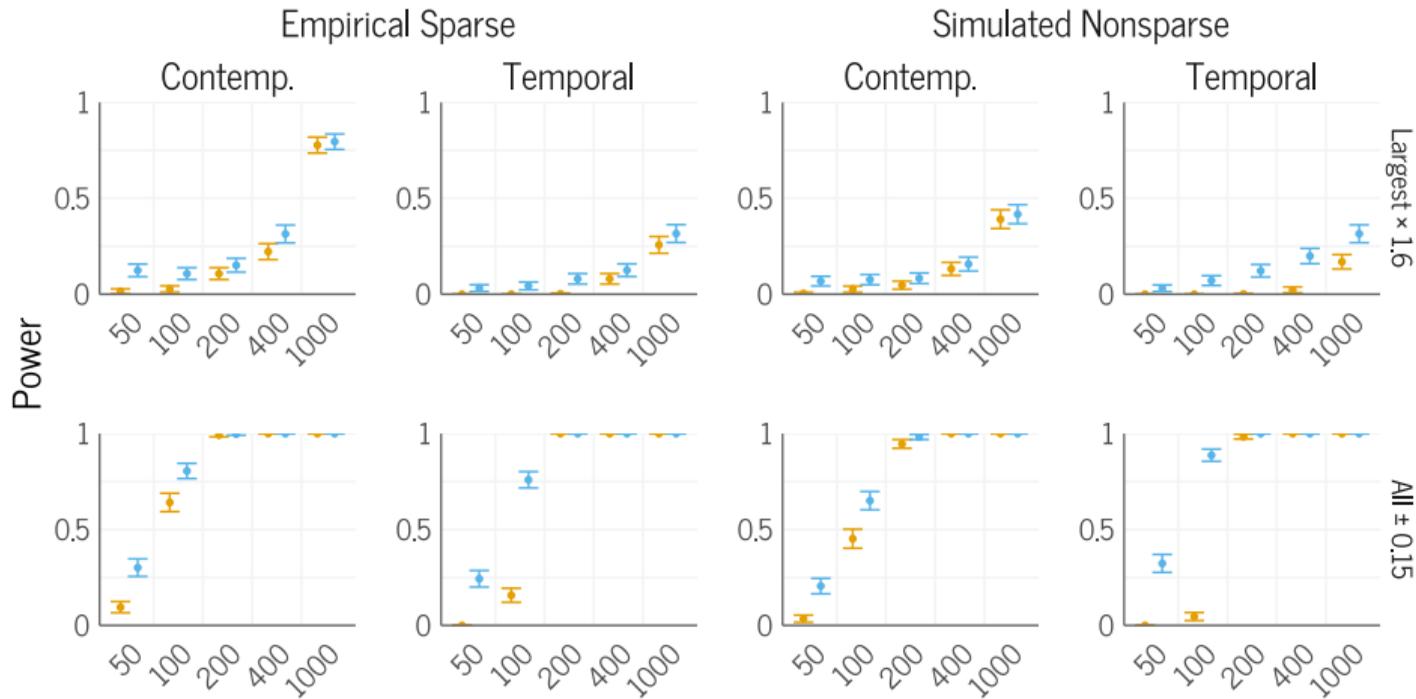
Performance of the Test

Prior • narrow • wide

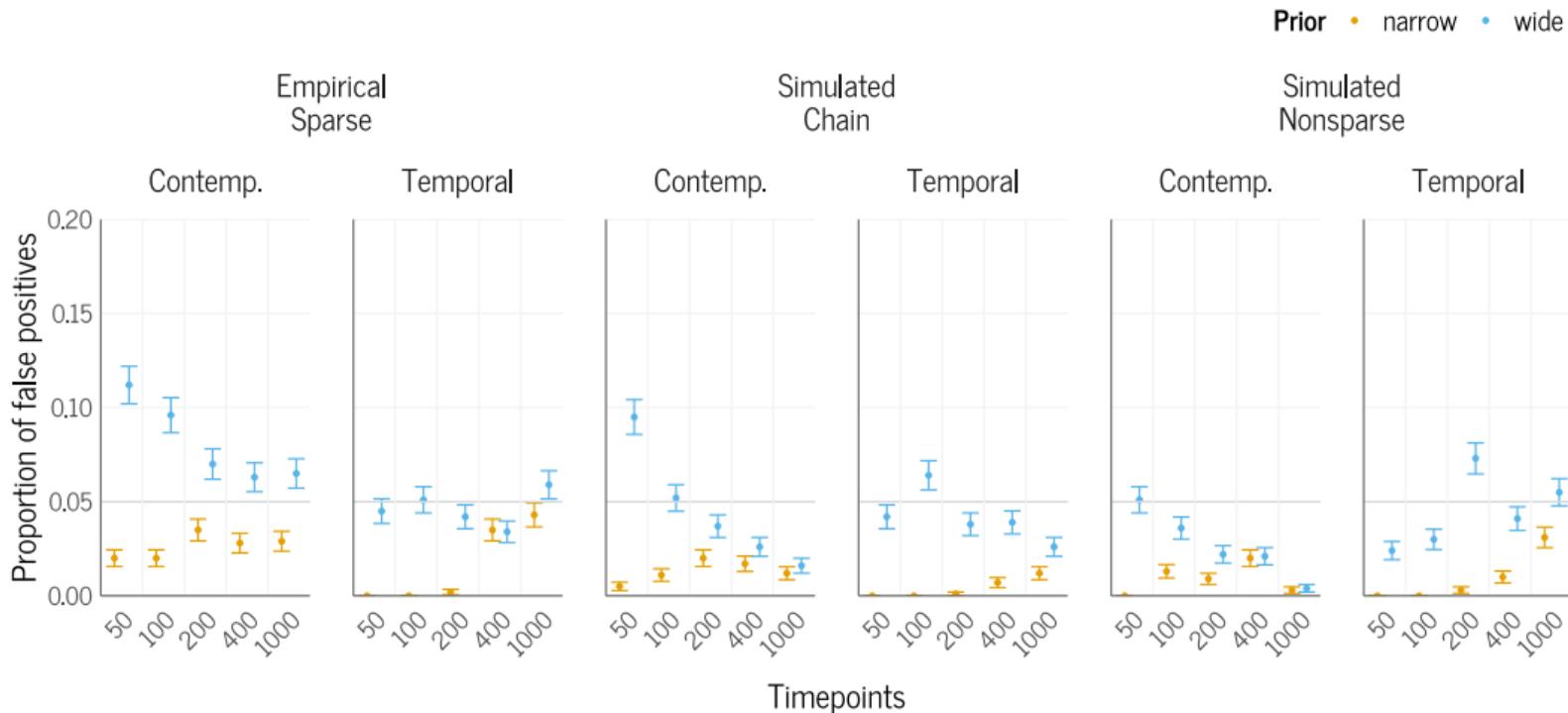


Performance of the Test

Prior • narrow • wide



False Positive Rate



Limitations

Limitations

- Typical limitations of idiographic network models still apply

Limitations

- Typical limitations of idiographic network models still apply
 - ↳ Studying heterogeneity likely often works better with multilevel models

Limitations

- Typical limitations of idiographic network models still apply
 - ↳ Studying heterogeneity likely often works better with multilevel models
- No 'proper' Bayesian edge selection

Limitations

- Typical limitations of idiographic network models still apply
 - ↳ Studying heterogeneity likely often works better with multilevel models
- No 'proper' Bayesian edge selection
- Issues in obtaining evidence for the null

Implications

Implications

- Bayesian Estimation can be a viable alternative to LASSO for idiographic networks

Implications

- Bayesian Estimation can be a viable alternative to LASSO for idiographic networks
 - ➔ Choice of estimation method depends on sparsity assumption

Implications

- Bayesian Estimation can be a viable alternative to LASSO for idiographic networks
 - ↳ Choice of estimation method depends on sparsity assumption
- The test may guard against wrong interpretations of heterogeneity

Implications

- Bayesian Estimation can be a viable alternative to LASSO for idiographic networks
 - ↳ Choice of estimation method depends on sparsity assumption
- The test may guard against wrong interpretations of heterogeneity
 - Implemented in R package `tsnet` (available on CRAN)

Implications

- Bayesian Estimation can be a viable alternative to LASSO for idiographic networks
 - ↳ Choice of estimation method depends on sparsity assumption
- The test may guard against wrong interpretations of heterogeneity
 - Implemented in R package `tsnet` (available on CRAN)
 - Potential use in intra-individual comparisons

References

- Hoekstra, R. H. A., Epskamp, S., & Borsboom, D. (2022). Heterogeneity in individual network analysis: Reality or illusion? *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 58(4), 762–786. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00273171.2022.2128020>
- Mansueto, A. C., Wiers, R. W., van Weert, J. C. M., Schouten, B. C., & Epskamp, S. (2023). Investigating the feasibility of idiographic network models. *Psychological Methods*, 28(5), 1052–1068. <https://doi.org/10.1037/met0000466.supp>
- Ullrich, E., Khanna, S., Rhemtulla, M., & Domingue, B. W. (2023). A graph theory based similarity metric enables comparison of subpopulation psychometric networks. *Psychological Methods*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/met0000625>
- Williams, D. R., & Mulder, J. (2021, August 20). *BGGM: Bayesian Gaussian Graphical Models* (Version 2.0.4). Retrieved March 29, 2023, from <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=BGGM>

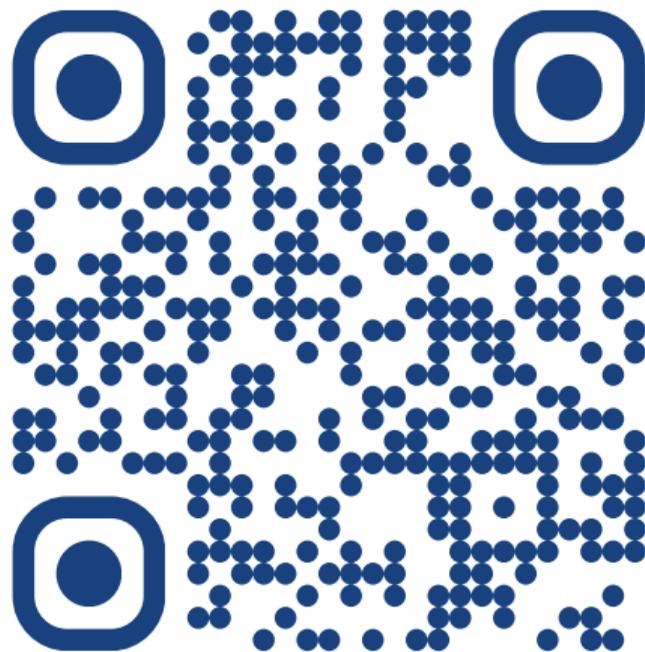
Get in Touch

✉ bjoern.siepe@uni-marburg.de

🏠 bsiepe.github.io (incl. slides)

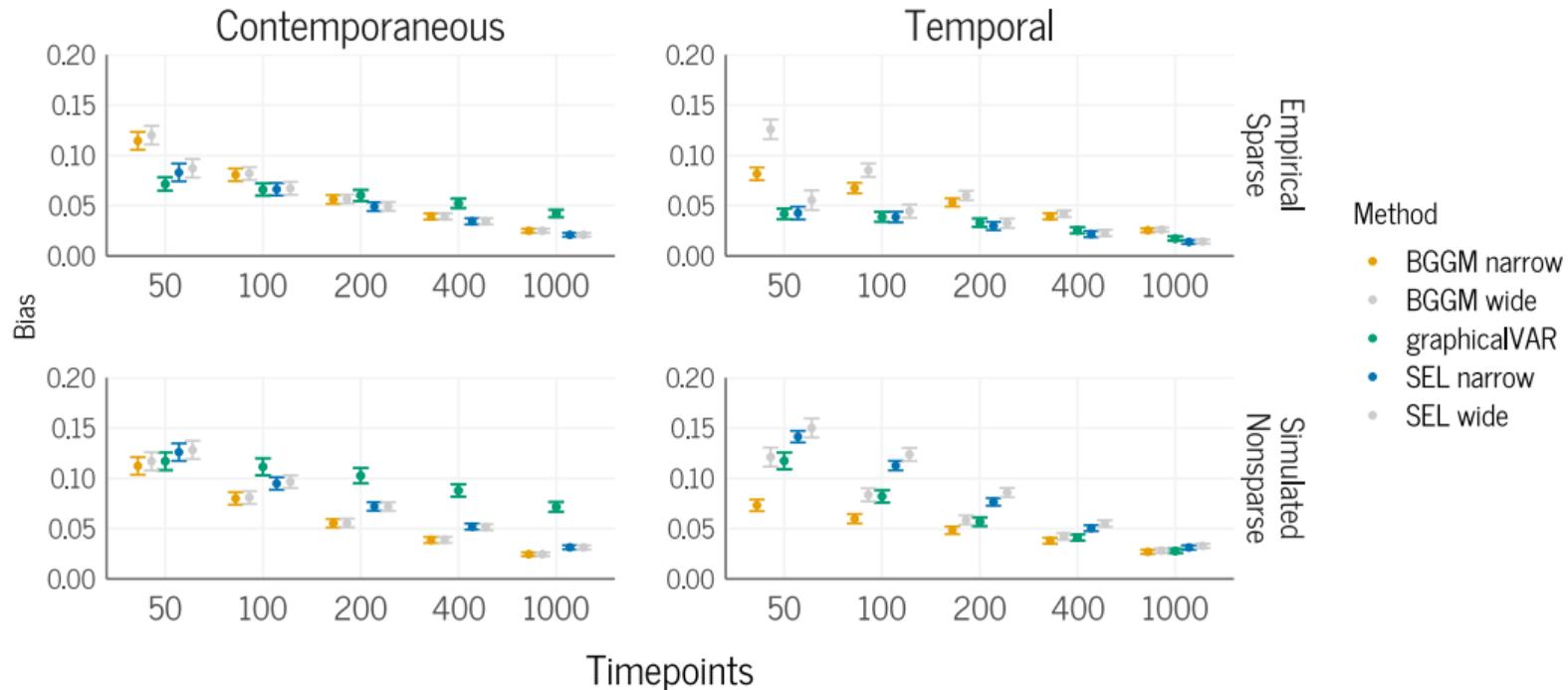
📄 Manuscript:
psyarxiv.com/uwfjc/

Siepe, B.S., Kloft, M., Heck, D.W.
(2024). *Bayesian Estimation and
Comparison of Idiographic Network
Models*. *Psychological Methods*, In
Press



Backup Slides

Simulation 1 Results



Visualization of Test

