



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

From theories to models to predictions with Bayesian model comparison.

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How can we test psychological theories?

Theoretical Statements

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- Stroop: *Inhibition leads to a slow-down for incongruent items compared to congruent items.*
- Positive psychology: *Positive psychology interventions improve life satisfaction.*



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- And that is appropriate.



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Statistical Models

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Statistical Models

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- Models specify sample noise.
- Models can predict data.



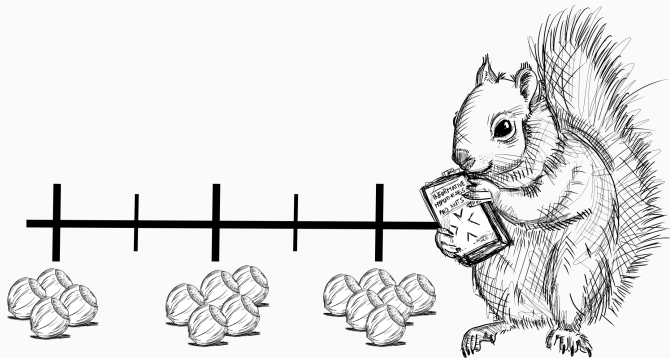
How do we represent numbers internally?



Rouder, Lu, Speckman, Sun, & Jiang (2005)


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How do we represent numbers internally?

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2. Propositional representation.



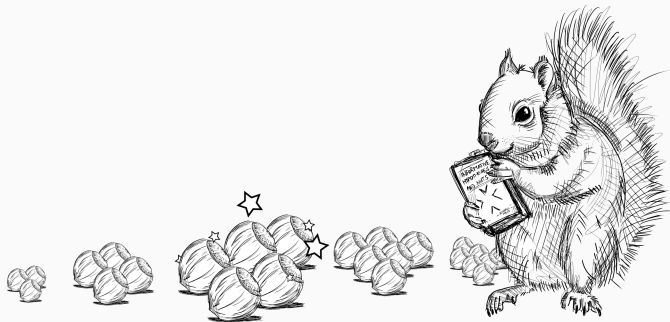
A diagram illustrating analog representation of numbers. It shows two piles of nuts. The left pile contains 5 nuts, and the right pile contains 6 nuts. A less-than sign (<) is placed between the two piles, followed by an equals sign (=) and the word "true".

$$5 < 6 = \text{true}$$



How do we represent numbers internally?

1. Analog representation.
2. Propositional representation.
3. Priming + spreading activation.



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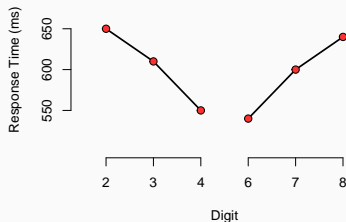
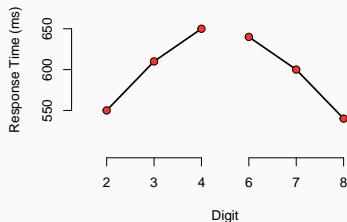
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- ANOVA: 2 (direction: greater vs. less) \times 3 (proximity: 2 or 8 vs. 3 or 7 vs. 4 or 6)
- Theoretically we are concerned with the second main effect.
- Main effect of proximity: Bayes factor of 10^{40} -to-1 in favor of the effect.
- Bayes factor of at least 59.00-to-1 against any other model.

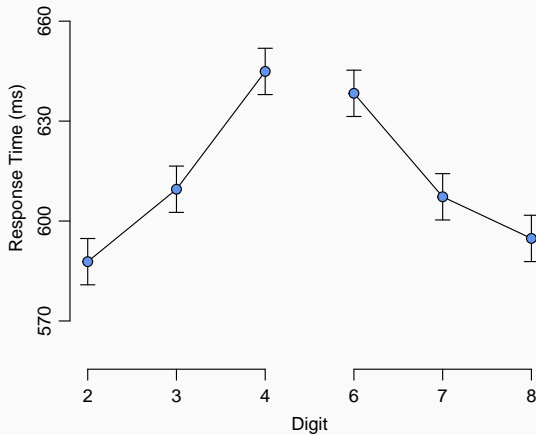


Default statistical model

But what does it mean to have significant main effect?



Number representation (Rouder et al., 2005)



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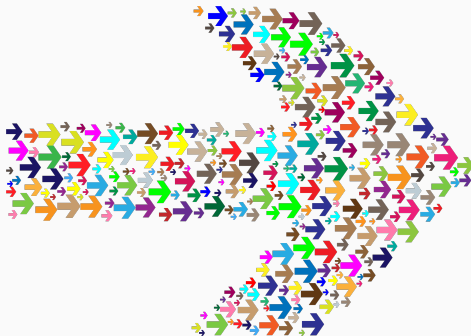
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- Test main effects and interactions (preregister).
- Plot and check whether the effect is in the right direction.
- Allows for unnecessary flexibility and posthoc reasoning.
- Specifying more constraint models may lead to more evidence for the theoretical predictions.

Ordinal models across people



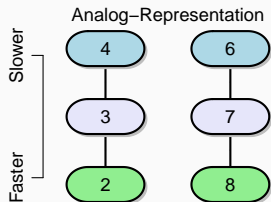
Does everyone truly represent numbers as analog quantities?

- *Everyone has the same number representation* → common mechanism.

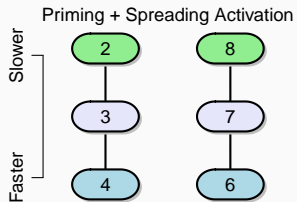
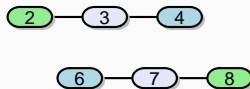
Does everyone truly represent numbers as analog quantities?

- *Everyone has the same number representation* → common mechanism.
- *Mixed number representation* → more complex. What determines who has what type of number representation?

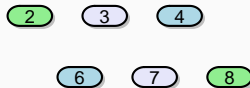
Theoretical positions as ordinal models



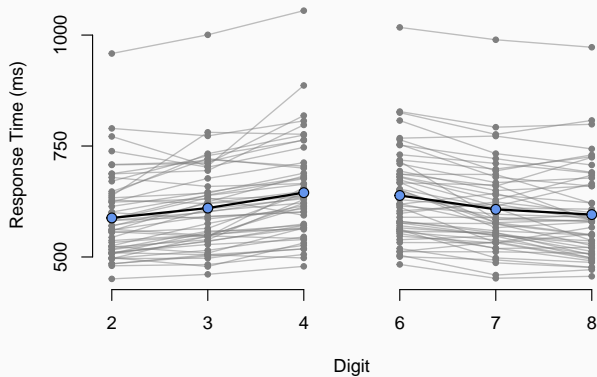
Propositional Representation



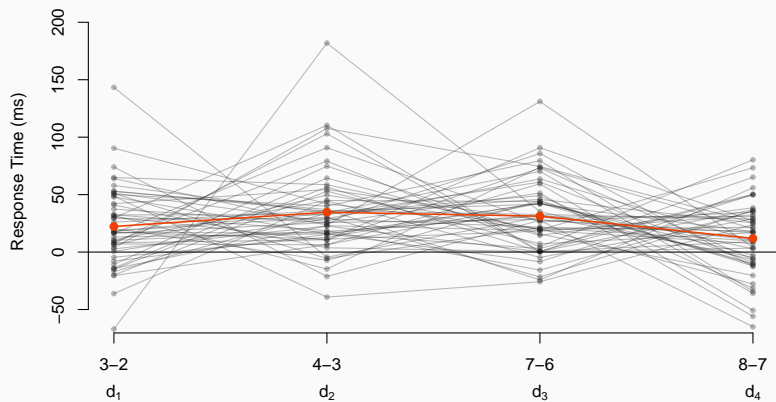
None of the above



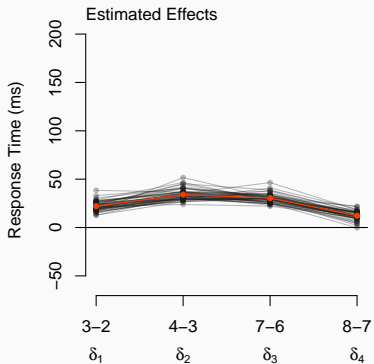
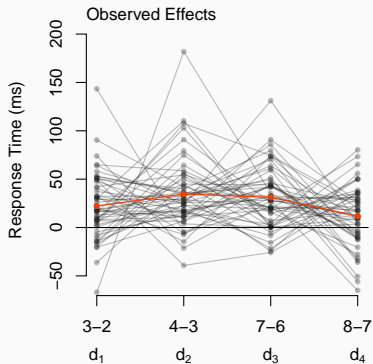
“Does Everyone” analysis



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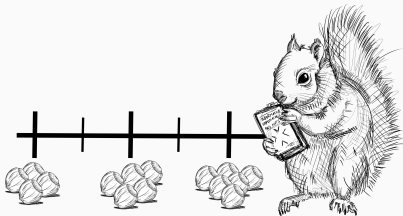


Results for “Does Everyone” analysis



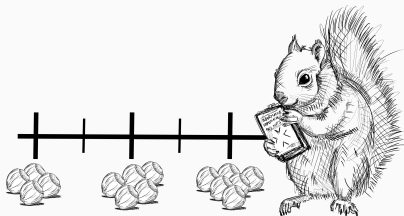
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- Preferred model: **Analog representation** model



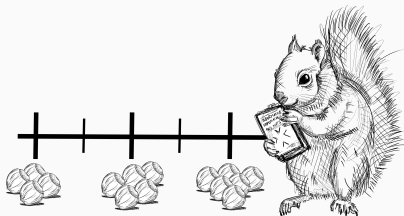
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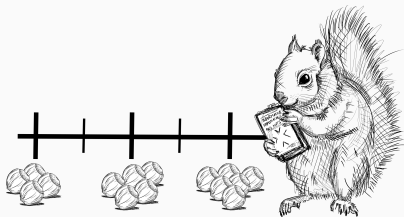
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- Preferred model: **Analog representation** model
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- Preferred 3×10^{55} -to-1 over the **Propositional representation** model
- Bayes factor for **Priming + spreading activation** model cannot be estimated



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3. Bayesian model comparison gives an accessible framework to test ordinal models.
4. Theoretical ordinal constraints may account for everyone.
5. “Everyone Does” models are parsimonious descriptions of common mechanisms.
6. To assess common mechanisms sample noise has to be taken into account.



Thank You!

Further Resources for the Pragmatic Psychologist

- Accessible book to get started with ordinal models: Hoijsink (2012)
- Software packages: `bain` or `BayesFactor` for R users
- “Does everyone” analysis: Haaf & Rouder (2017) and Haaf, Klaassen, & Rouder (In preparation)
- Presentation and all code is available at:
tinyurl.com/OrdinalConstraint



References

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