A Dirichlet Response Model for the Dual-Range Slider Item Format

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FGME Retreat 2022

1 - Introduction

„I like being around other people"

Why Use Interval Responses?

Motivating Example:

- Whole Trait Theory (Fleeson, 2001)
  - Trait: Distribution of states

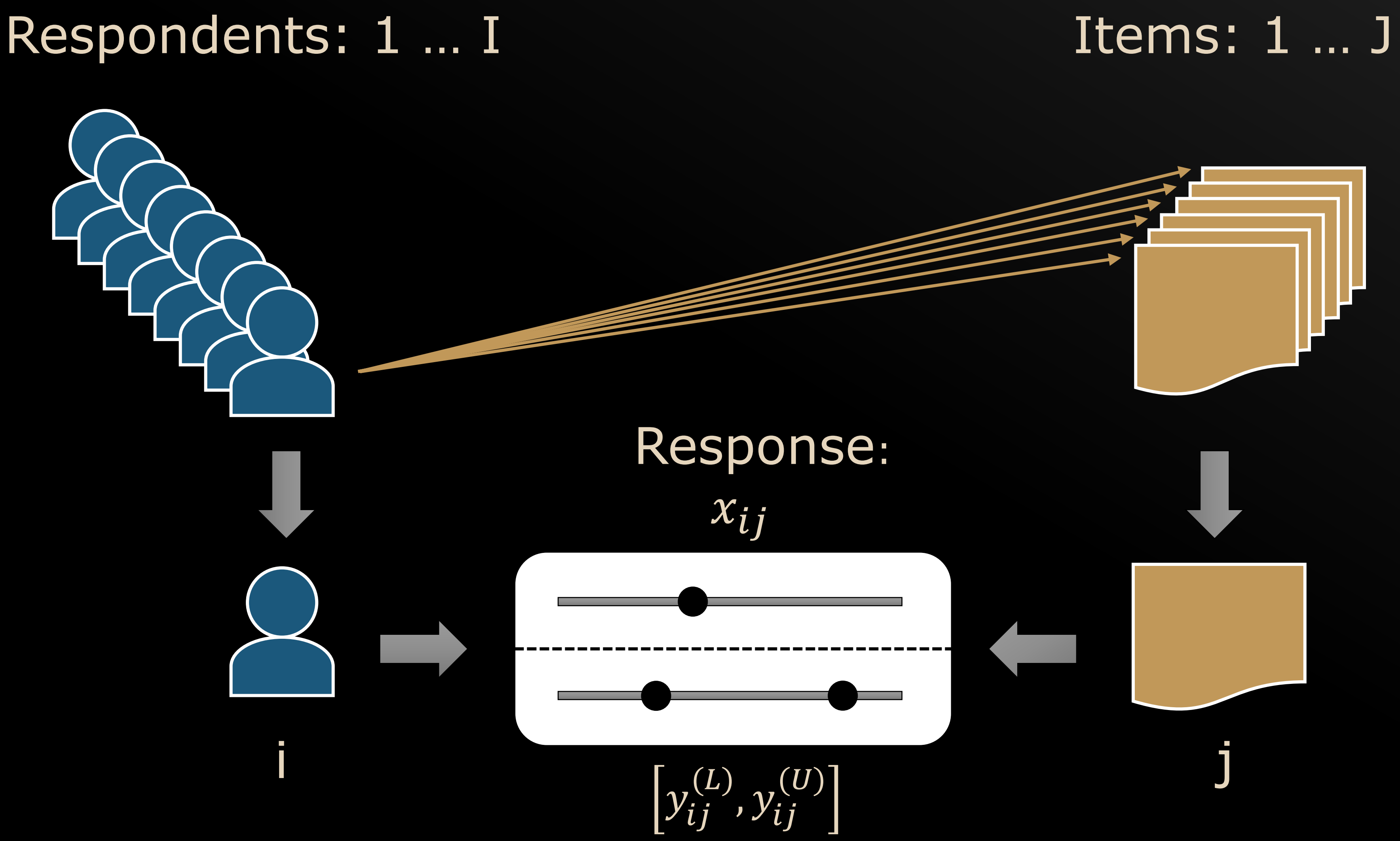
➢ Accounting for variability

➢ Range of valid values

➢ Alternatively: uncertainty

2 – IRT Models

Testing Scenario

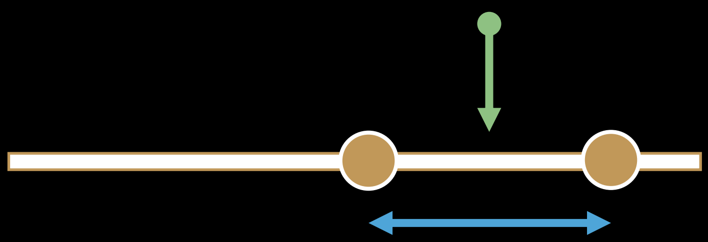


Interval Response

Manifest Response:

Interval Location (Midpoint):

$$\frac{y_{ij}^{(L)} + y_{ij}^{(U)}}{2}$$



Interval Width: $y_{ij}^{(U)} - y_{ij}^{(L)}$

Interval Response

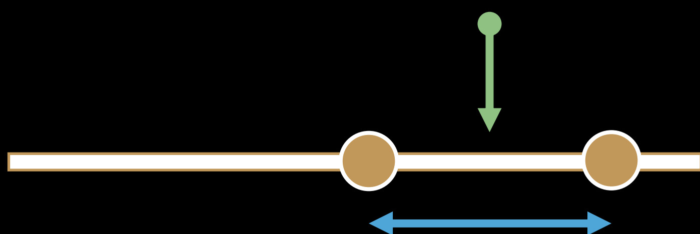
Manifest Response:

Latent Space:

Interval Location (Midpoint):

$$\frac{y_{ij}^{(L)} + y_{ij}^{(U)}}{2}$$

Location Dimension

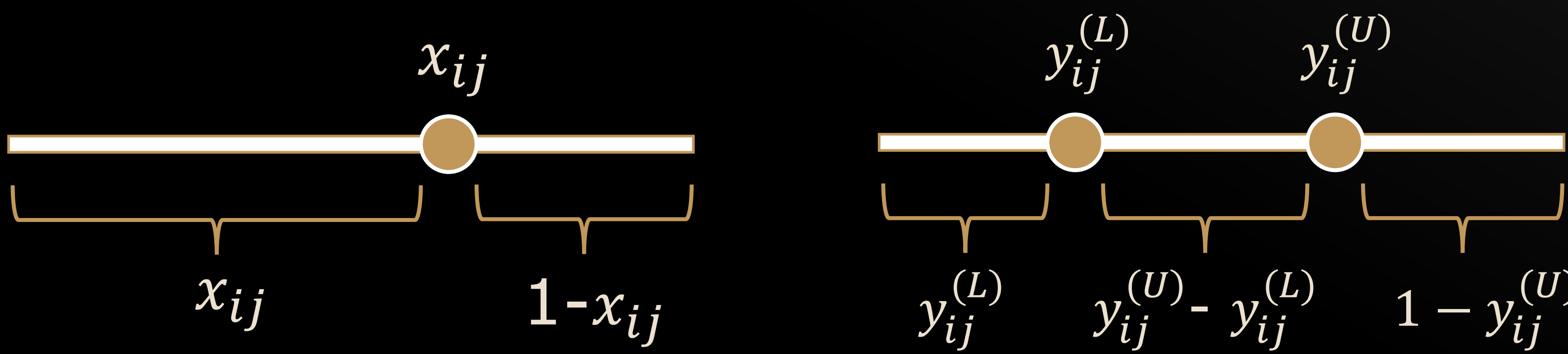


Interval Width: $y_{ij}^{(U)} - y_{ij}^{(L)}$

Expansion Dimension

Compositional Data

- Components must sum to one: simplex



Restrictions

No support for zero-components

- Single Response:

$$0 < x_{ij} < 1$$

- Interval Response:

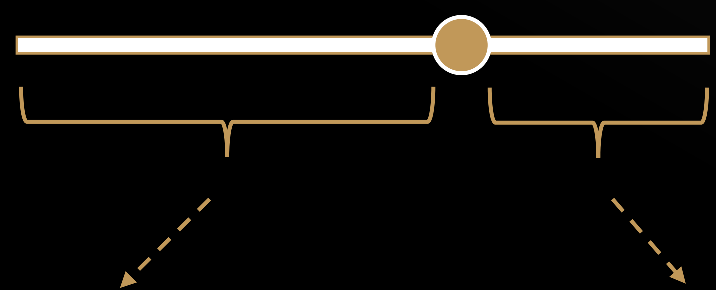
$$0 < y_{ij}^{(L)} < y_{ij}^{(U)} < 1$$

Beta Response Model (BRM)

Noel & Dauvier (2007)

$$x_{ij} \sim \mathrm{Beta}\left(a_{ij}, d_{ij}\right);$$

$$E\left(x_{ij}\right) = \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ij}+d_{ij}}$$



$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

$$d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

Beta Response Model (BRM)
Parameters: Ability / Difficulty

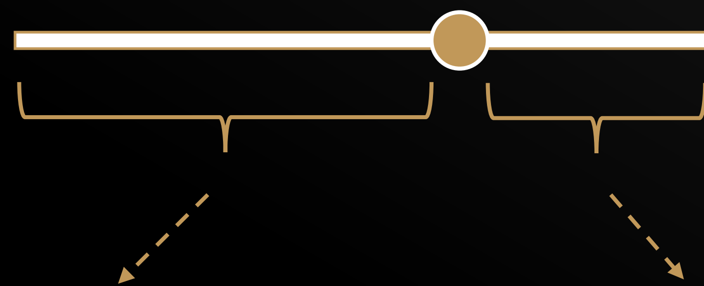
$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

θ_i: Person ability

δ_j: Item difficulty

- ➢ Classic interpretation

Beta Response Model (BRM)
Parameters: Scaling



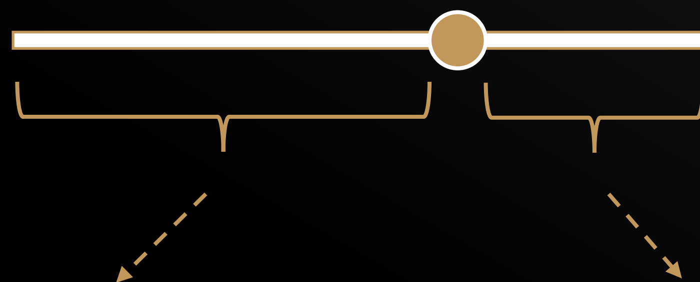
$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

$\pm\alpha > 0$: Scaling

- Continuous model:
  Not a discrimination parameter!!

Beta Response Model (BRM)

Parameters: Precision



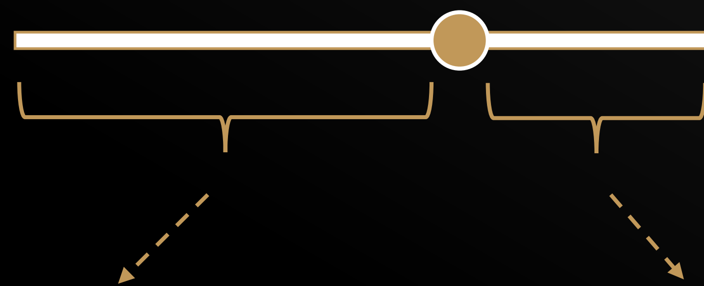
$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

$\tau_j > 0$: Item precision (both additive!)

- ➢ Steeper density curves

BETA RESPONSE MODEL (BRM)

Parameters: Exponential Link



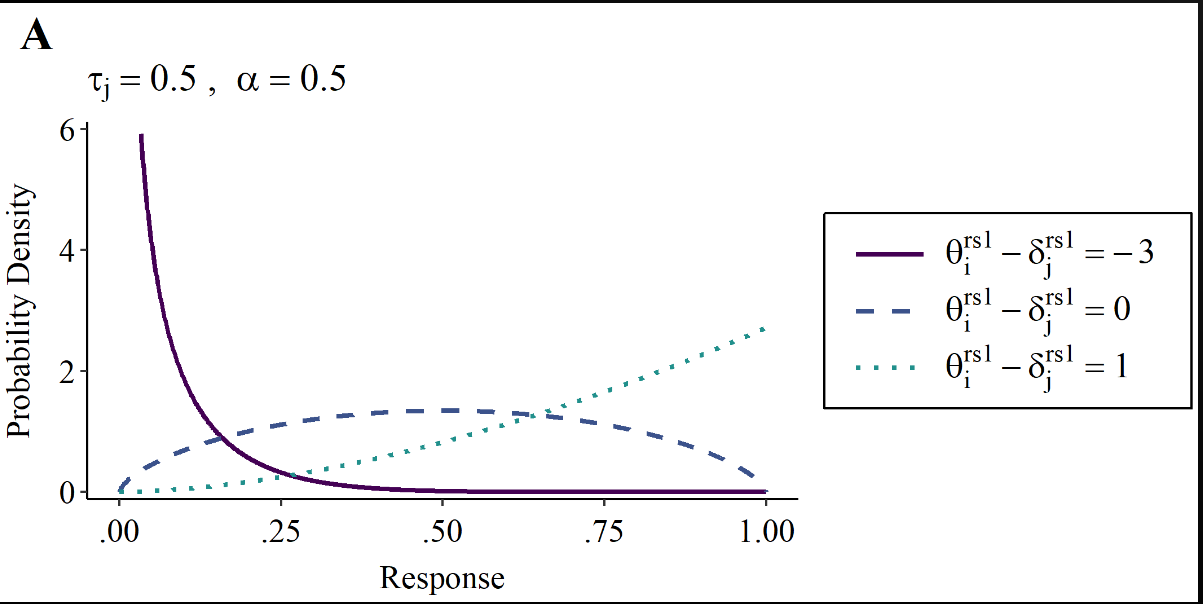
$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j\right] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j\right]$$

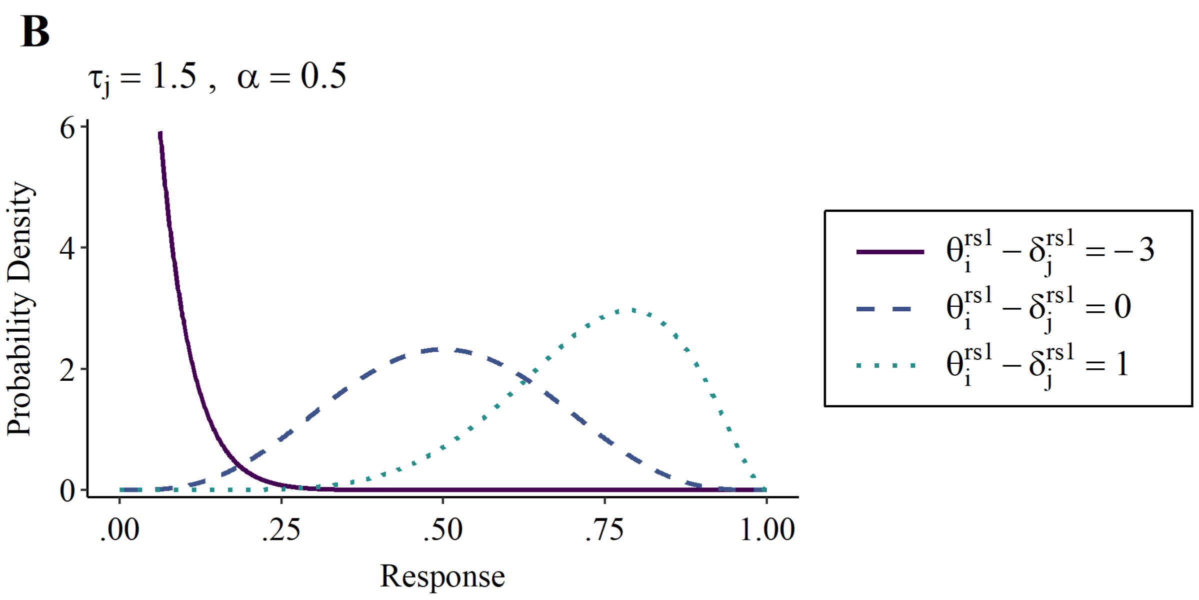
Example:

- $\theta_i - \delta_j = 0; \quad \tau_j = 0$
- ➢ $\exp(0) = 1$
- ➢ $\mathrm{Beta}(1,1)$: uniform

BRM: Examples

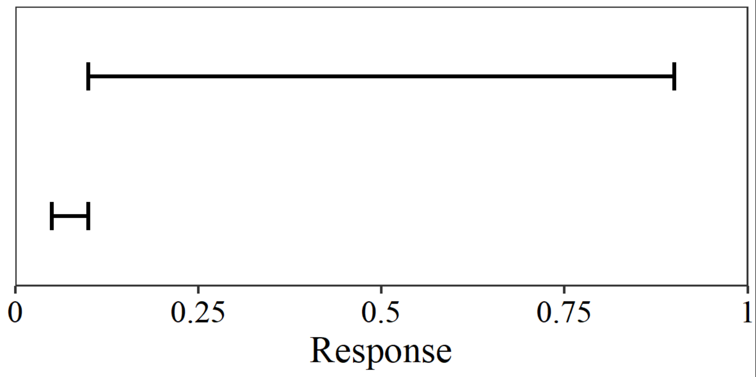
$\tau_j = 0.5$



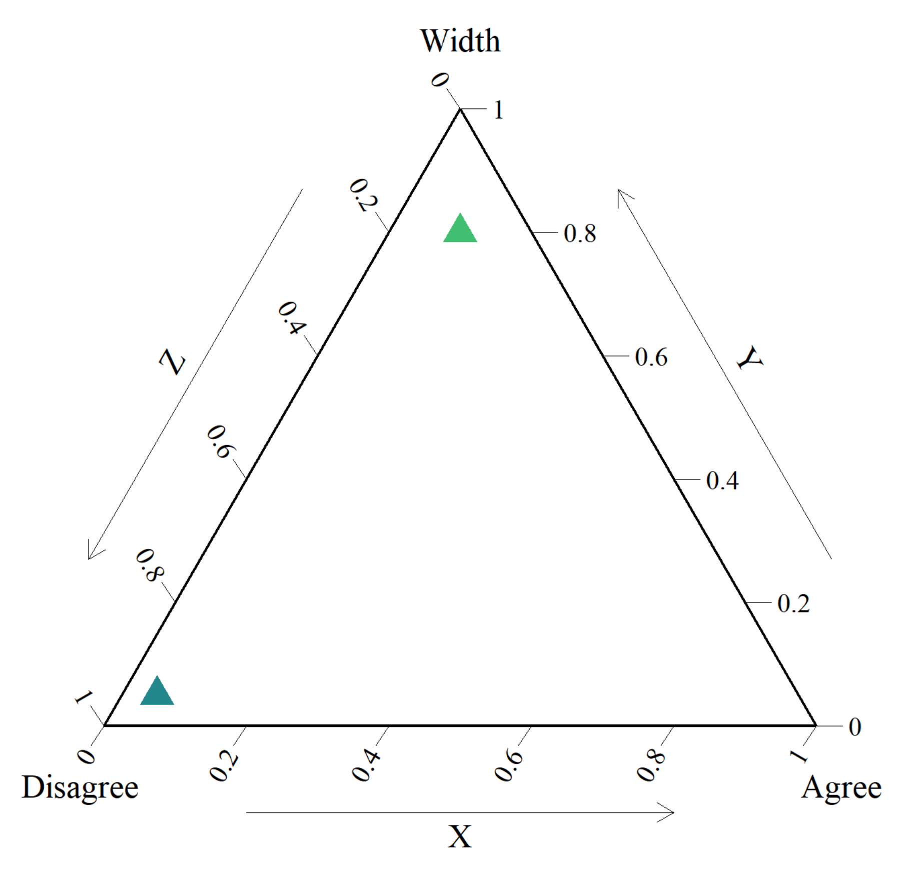


$\tau_j = 1.5$

Response Intervals - Ternary Space

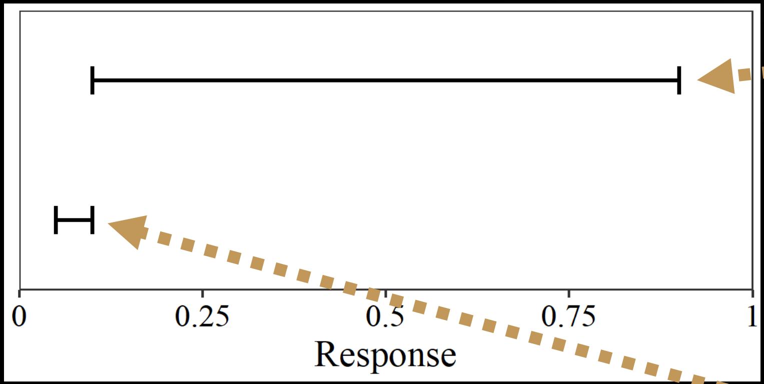


Response intervals

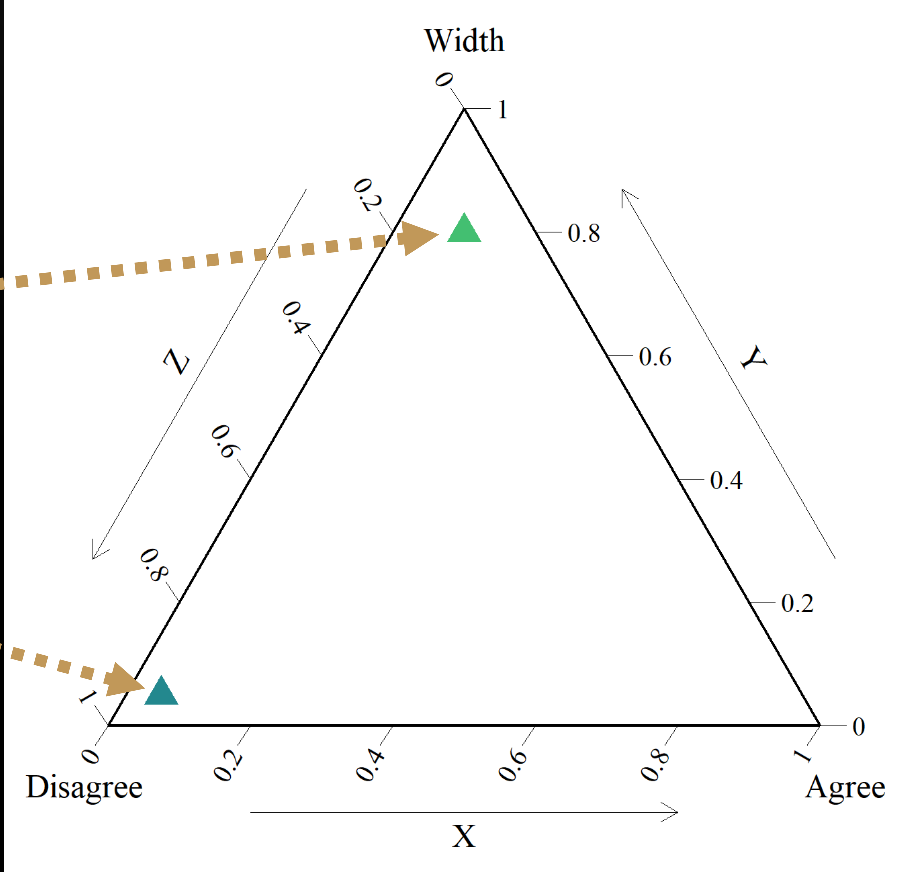


Location in ternary space

Response Intervals - Ternary Space



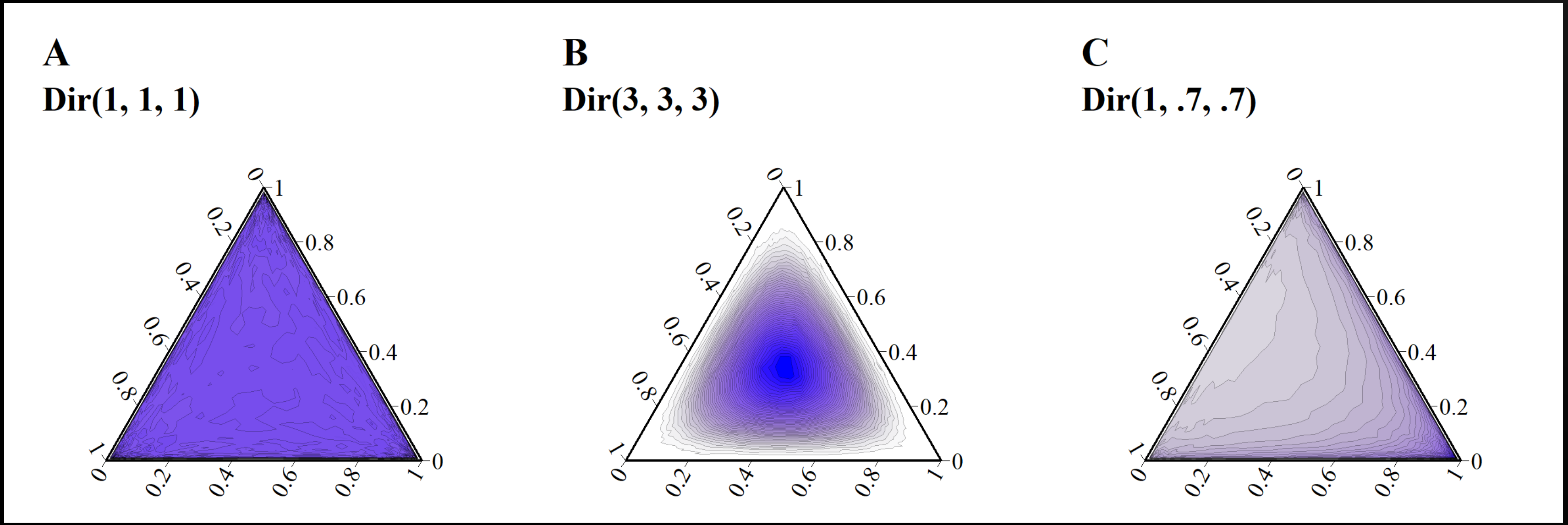
Response intervals



Location in ternary space

Dirichlet Distribution

The beta distribution generalizes to the Dirichlet distribution.



Uniform

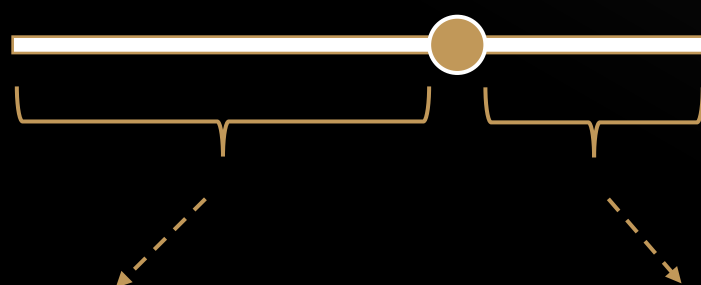
Unimodal

Multimodal

Beta Response Model (BRM)
Noel & Dauvier (2007)

$x_{ij} \sim \mathrm{Beta}(a_{ij}, d_{ij});$

$$E(x_{ij}) = \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ij}+d_{ij}}$$



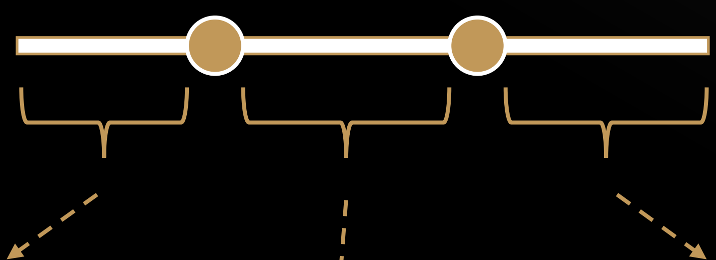
$$a_{ij} = \exp[\alpha(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp[-\alpha(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j]$$

Dirichlet Dual Response Model (DDRM)

Latent Parameterization

$$\boldsymbol{y}_{ij} \sim \text{Dirichlet}(a_{ij}, e_{ij}, d_{ij});$$

$$E\left(\boldsymbol{y}_{ij}\right) = \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ij}+e_{ij}+d_{ij}}, \frac{e_{ij}}{a_{ij}+e_{ij}+d_{ij}}, \frac{d_{ij}}{a_{ij}+e_{ij}+d_{ij}}$$



$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha_\lambda\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha_\lambda\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

$$e_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha_\epsilon\left(\eta_i + \gamma_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

Dirichlet Dual Response Model (DDRM)

Parameters: Precision

$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha_\lambda\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha_\lambda\left(\theta_i - \delta_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

$$e_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha_\epsilon\left(\eta_i + \gamma_j\right) + \tau_j\right]$$

- Location dimension: equivalent to the BRM
- Expansion dimension: controls the interval width
- Scaling $\alpha_\lambda/\alpha_\epsilon$ per dimension
- Precision τ_j across both dimensions

Dirichlet Dual Response Model (DDRM)

Parameters: Expansion Dimension

$$a_{ij} = \exp[\alpha_\lambda(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j] \quad d_{ij} = \exp[-\alpha_\lambda(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j]$$

$$e_{ij} = \exp[\alpha_\epsilon(\eta_i + \gamma_j) + \tau_j]$$

η_i: Person expansion (preference for wider intervals)
γ_j: Item expansion (strength to evoke wider intervals)

- Higher values = wider response intervals

Dirichlet Dual Response Model (DDRM)

Exponential Link

$$a_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha_\lambda(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j\right] \qquad d_{ij} = \exp\left[-\alpha_\lambda(\theta_i - \delta_j) + \tau_j\right]$$

$$e_{ij} = \exp\left[\alpha_\epsilon(\eta_i + \gamma_j) + \tau_j\right]$$

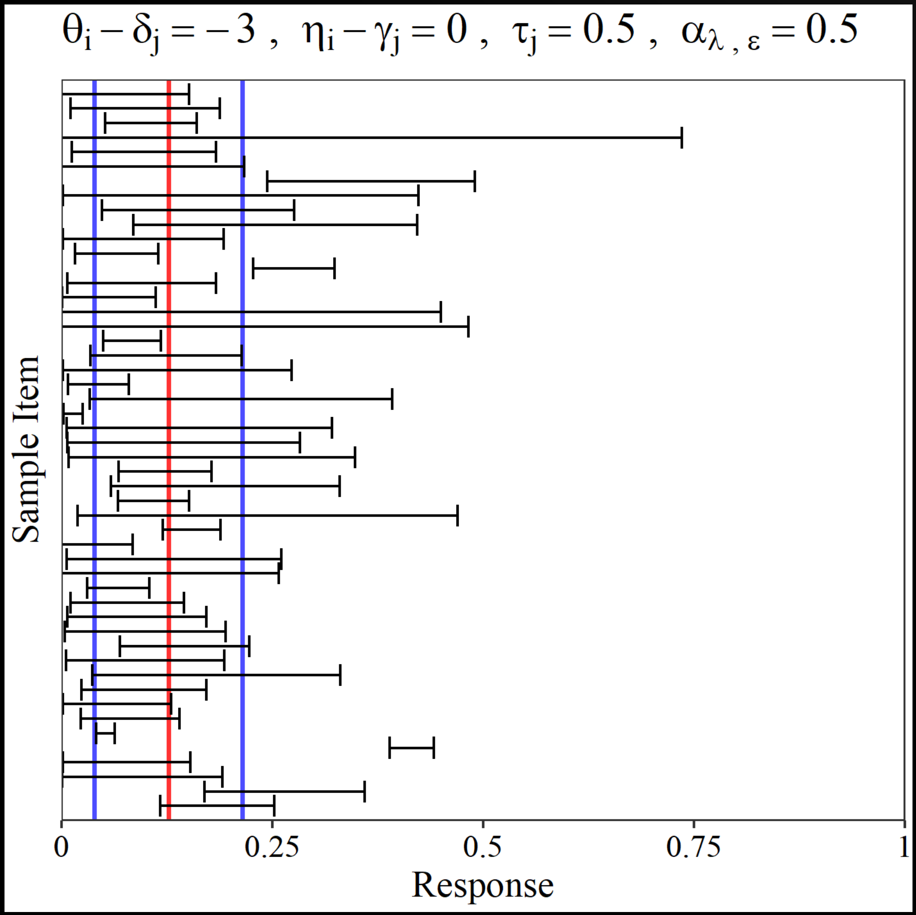
Example:

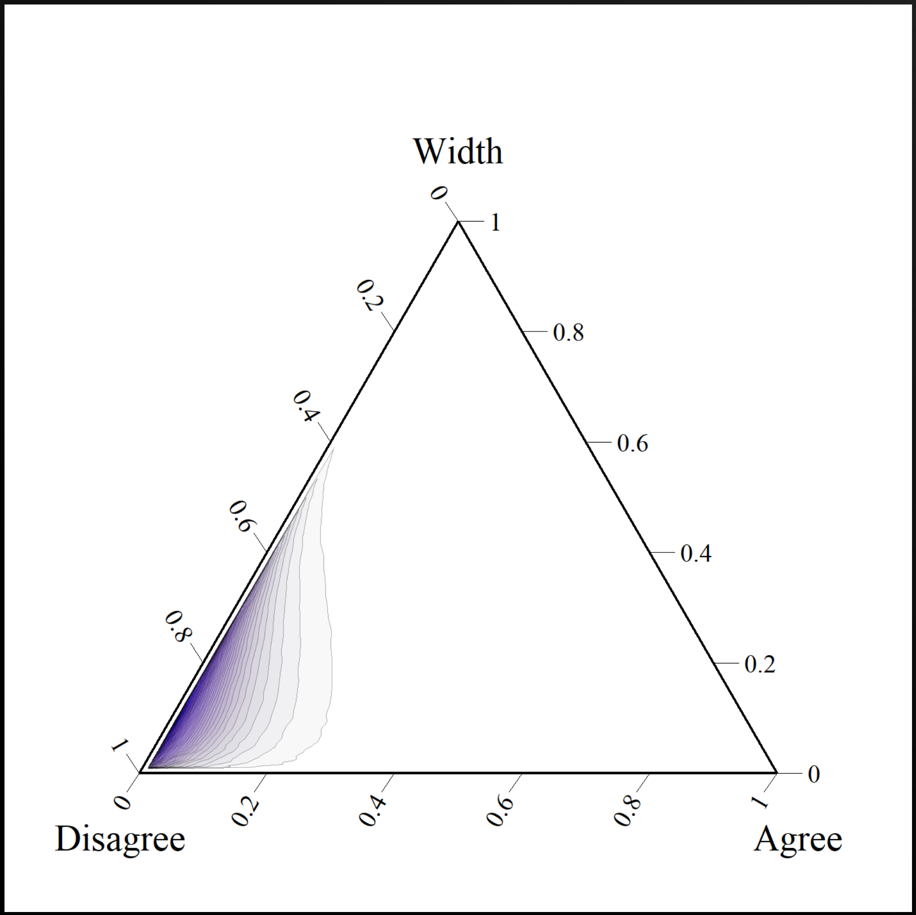
- $\theta_i - \delta_j = 0;$ $\qquad \eta_i + \gamma_j = 0;$ $\qquad \tau_j = 0$

➢ $\exp(0) = 1$

➢ $Dirichlet(1,1,1)$: uniform distribution over the simplex

DDRM Examples



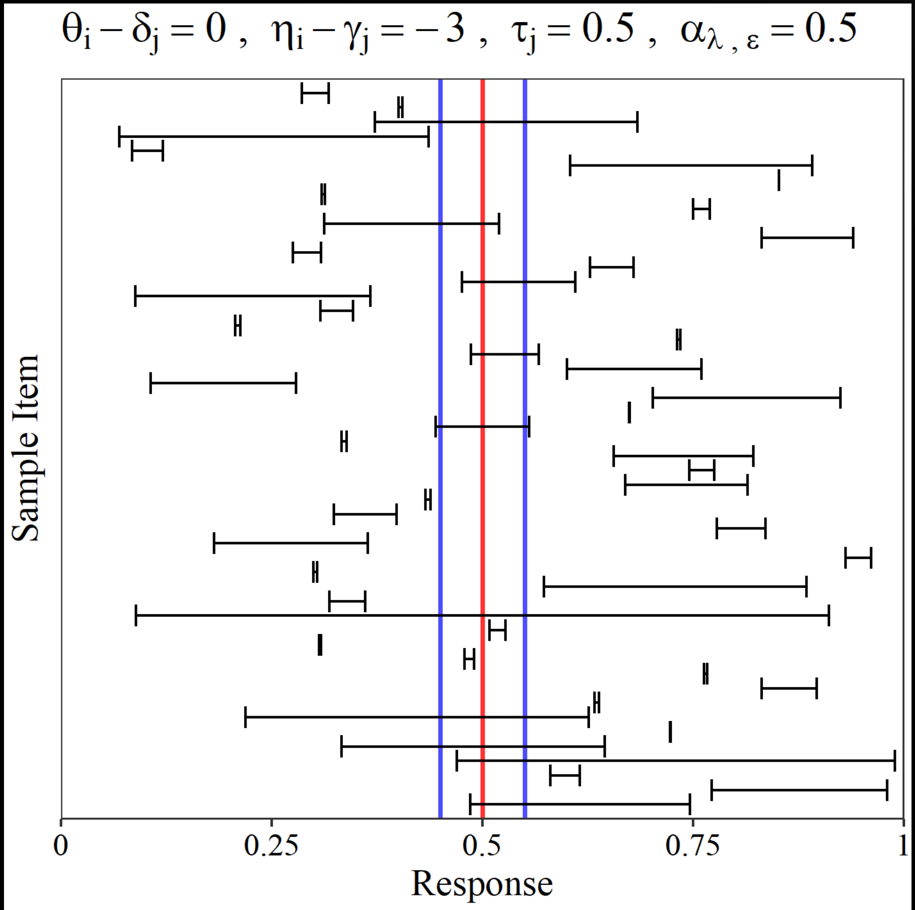


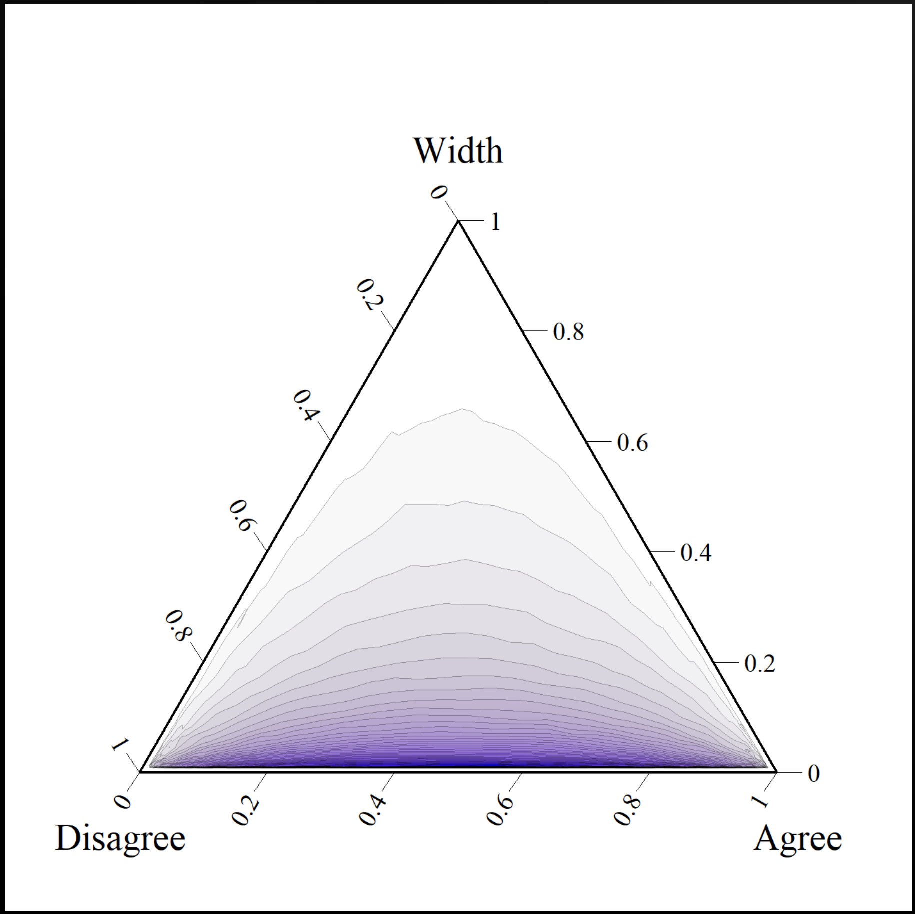
50 randomly drawn intervals

Response distribution density

- **Red vertical line:** expected interval location (midpoint)
- **Blue vertical lines:** expected lower and upper bound

DDRM Examples
Comparison: Precision

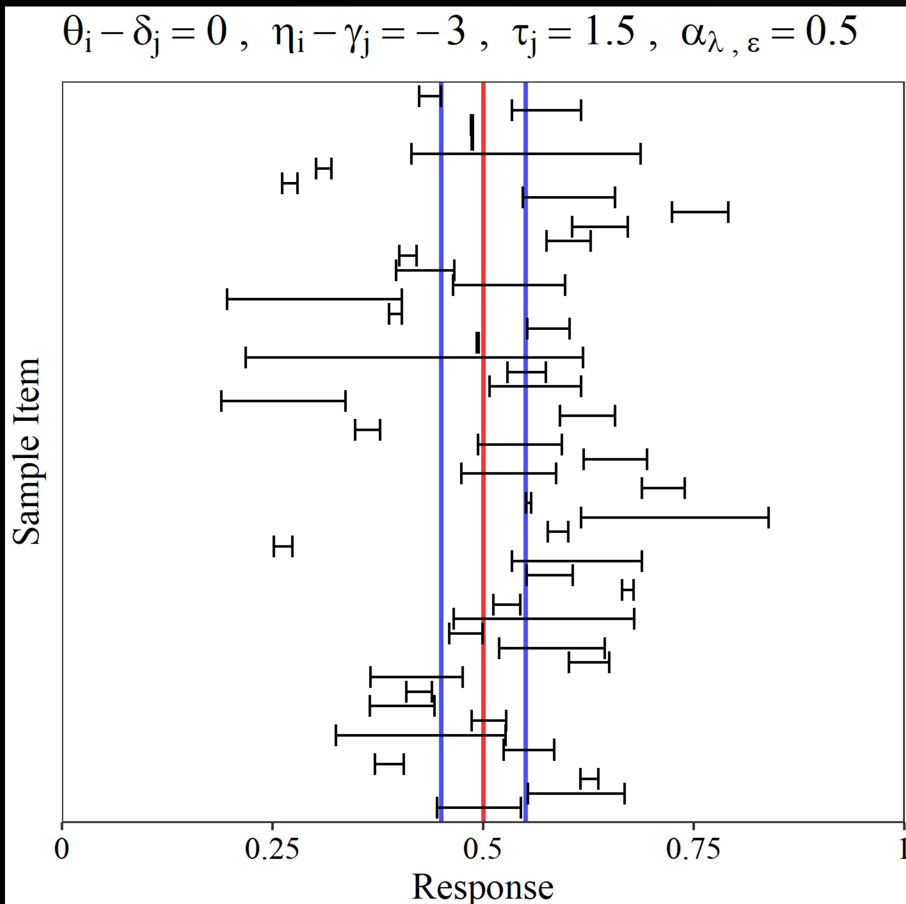


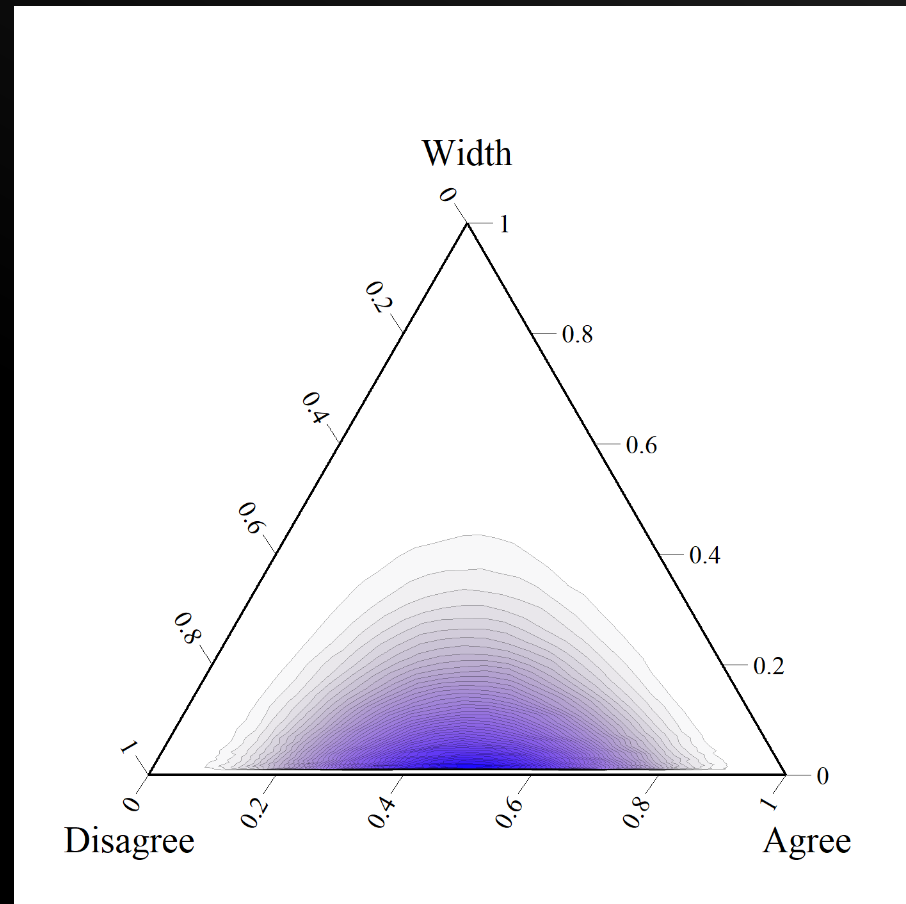


$\tau_j = 0.5$

DDRM Examples

Comparison: Precision





$\tau_j = 1.5$

3 – Empirical Example

Empirical Example
Methods

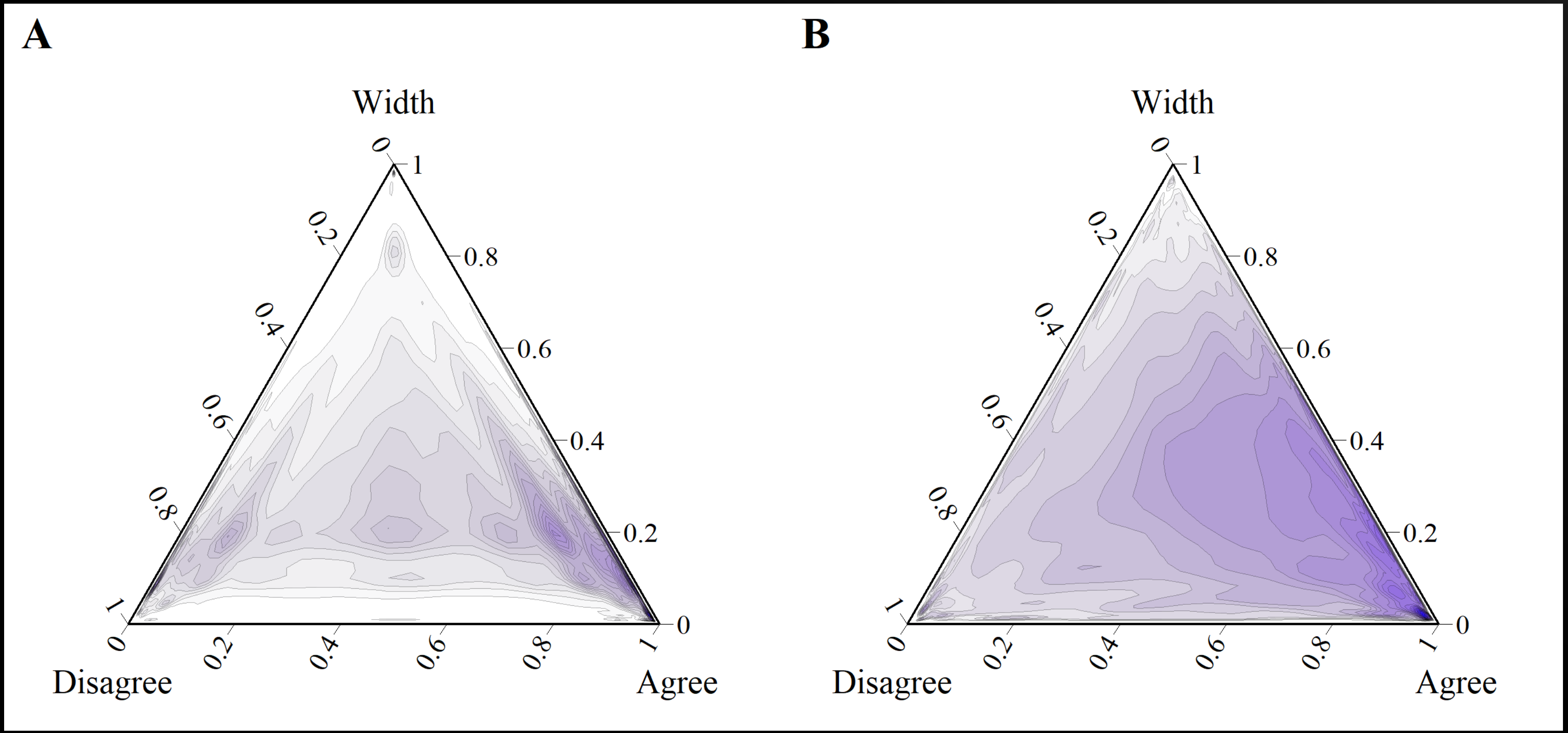
Two Extraversion scales:

- IPIP: 36 items (Interval Responses)
- BFI-2: 12 items (Single Responses)

Sample: n = 222 (f: 140 , m: 80, d: 2)

Posterior Predictive Checks

Ternary

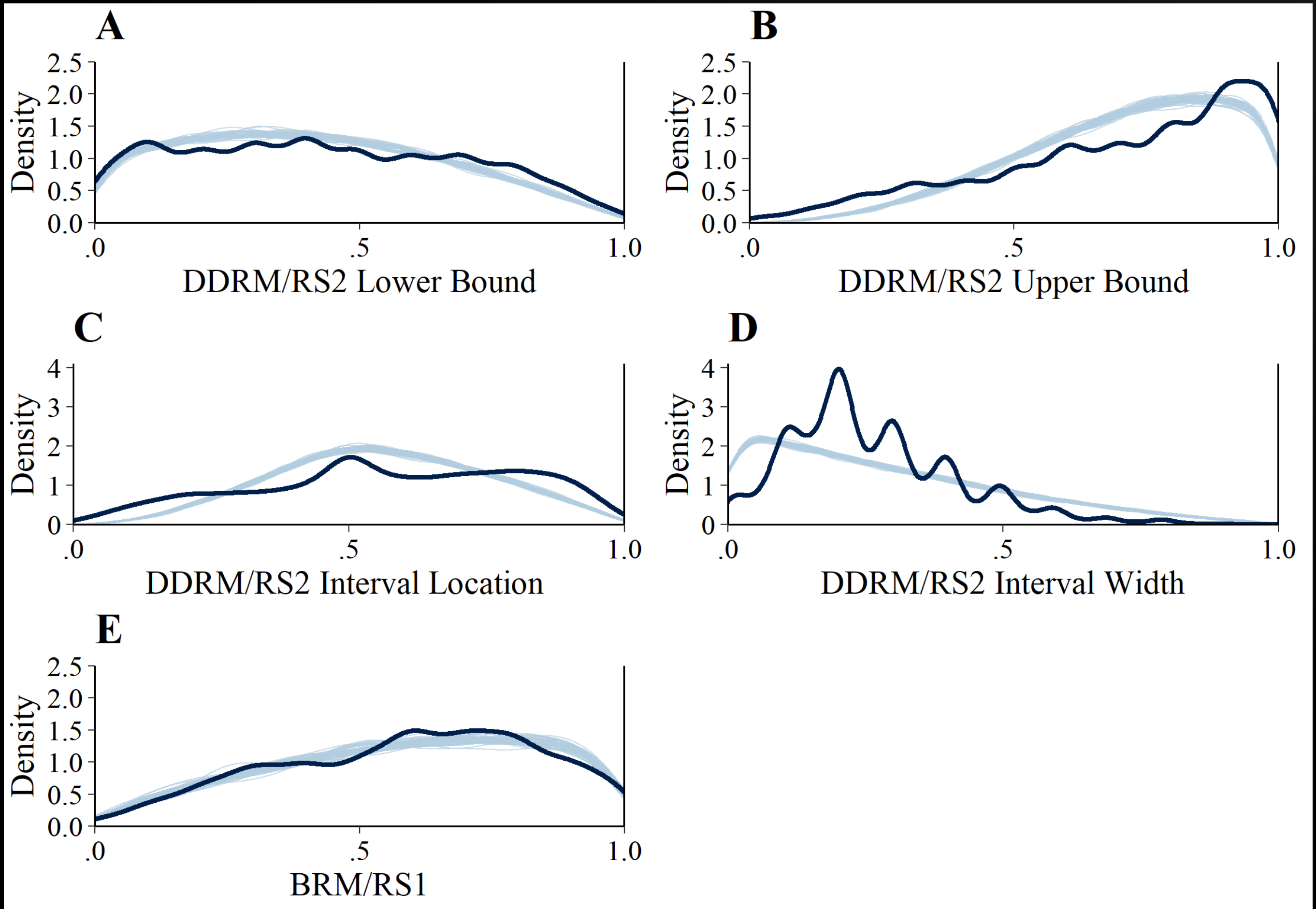


Empirical

Replicated

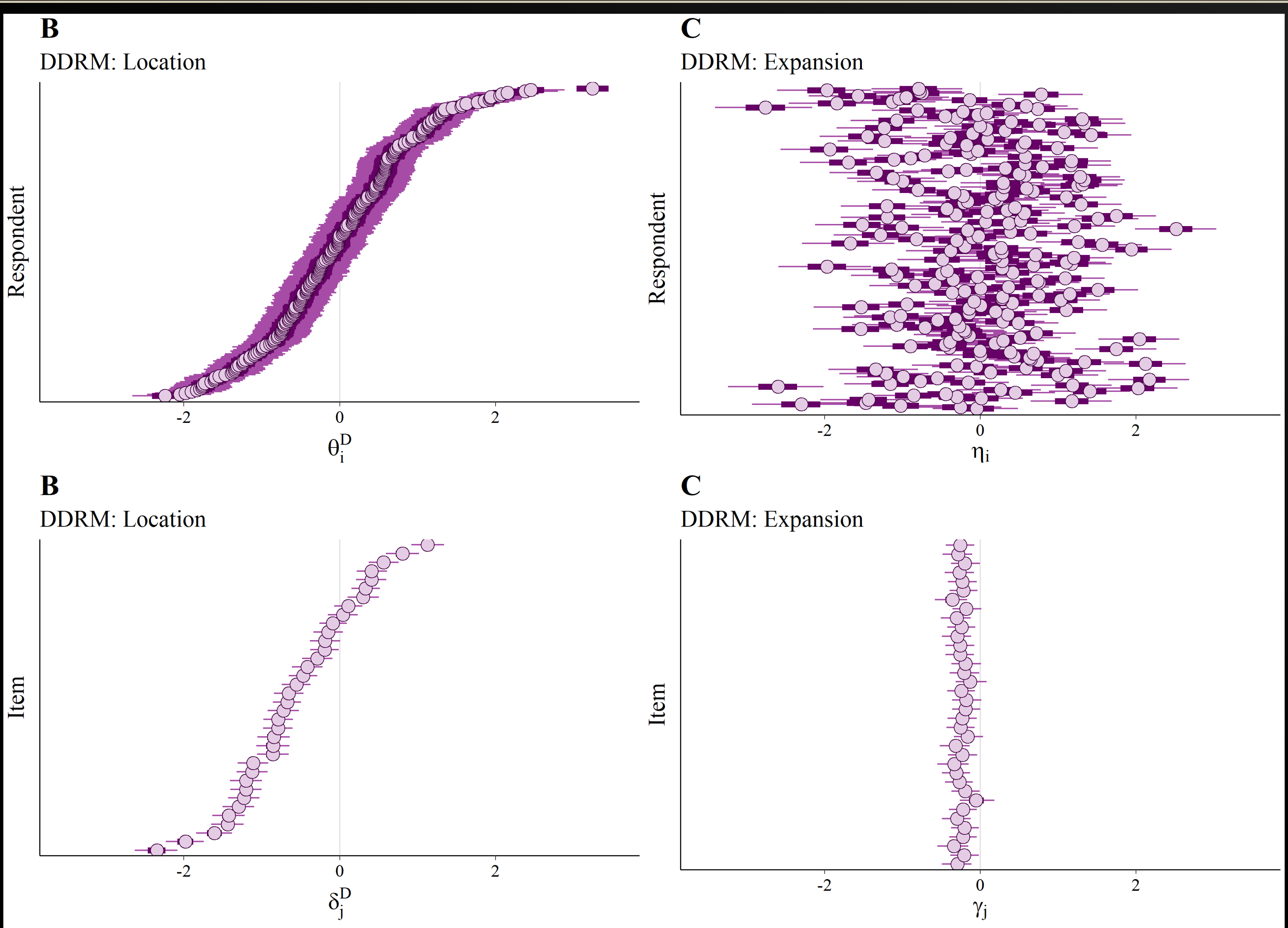
Posterior Predictive Checks

Binary Marginal Densities



Dark lines: empirical; Lightlines: replicated

Parameter Estimates



Top: Person

Bottom: Item

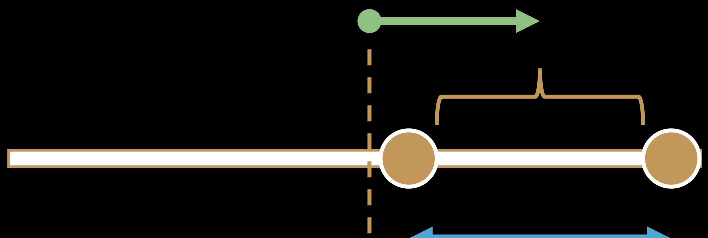
4 - Why Do We Need A Model?

Boundedness
Scale-Inherent Correlation

- ADSM: Absolute Distance from Scale Midpoint

ADSM:

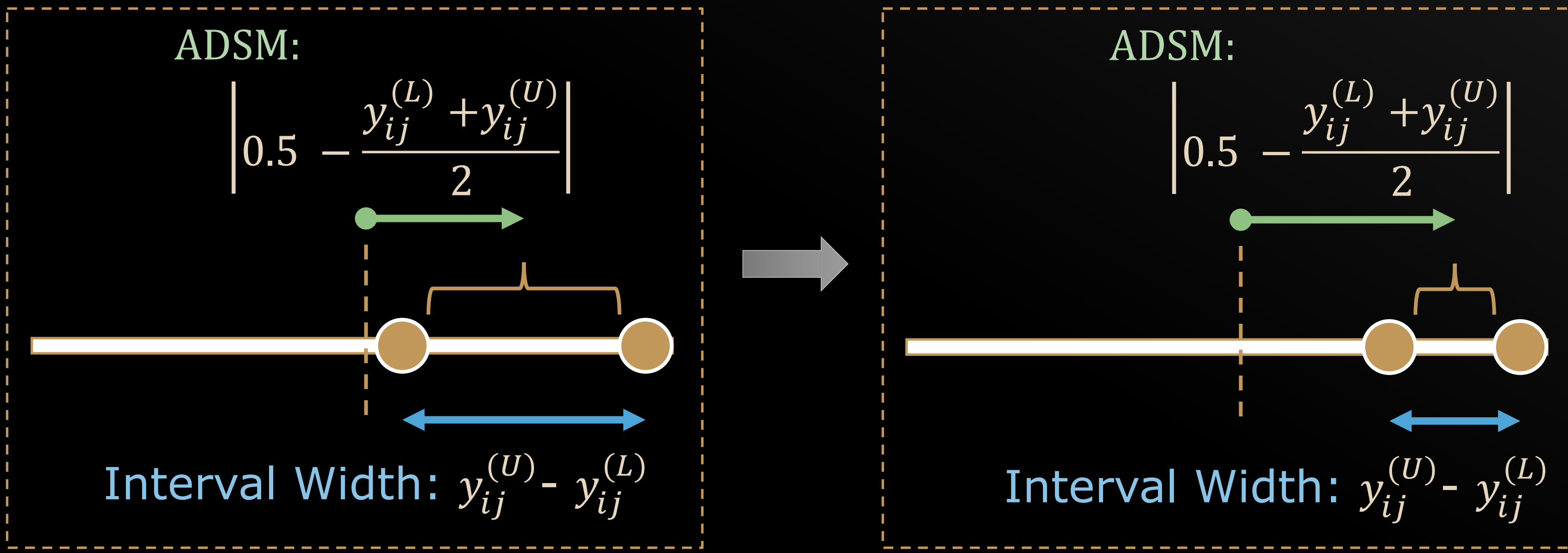
$$\left|0.5 - \frac{y_{ij}^{(L)} + y_{ij}^{(U)}}{2}\right|$$



Interval Width: $y_{ij}^{(U)} - y_{ij}^{(L)}$

Boundedness
Scale-Inherent Correlation

- ADSM: Absolute Distance from Scale Midpoint



- Negative correlation between ADMS and Interval Width

Boundedness
Comparison of Correlations

Manifest correlation: person mean scores

- ADSM
- Interval Width

Latent variable correlation: person parameters

- Absolute Location ($|\theta|$; remember: $M(\theta) = 0$)
- Expansion (η)

Boundedness
Comparison of Correlations

	Mean scores	Model parameters
Empirical:	$r = -.57$	$r = -.19$
Simulation:	$r = -.74$	$r = -.02$
True:		$(r = -.002)$

- The model accounts for the scale-inherent correlation

Convergent Validity: Response Formats

Mean Scores vs. Estimates

Manifest correlation: person mean scores

- Single response
- Interval location (midpoint)

Latent variable correlation: person parameters

- Person location θ_{BRM}
- Person location θ_{DDRM}

Convergent Validity: Response Formats

Correlations in the Empirical Study:

Mean scores: $r = .81$

Model Parameters: $r = .87$

- Latent model improves convergence

Take Home Points

- High **convergent validity** of response formats
- Model **accounts** for **boundedness**
- **Additional information**: expansion dimension
  - Validity? What does it measure?
- Useful tool for analysis of interval responses

Thanks to:

- Prof. Dr. Daniel W. Heck

- Prof. Dr. Andreas Voss

- Dr. Raphael Hartmann

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Slides: https://github.com/matthiaskloft/

References

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Additional Slides

INTERVAL TYPES

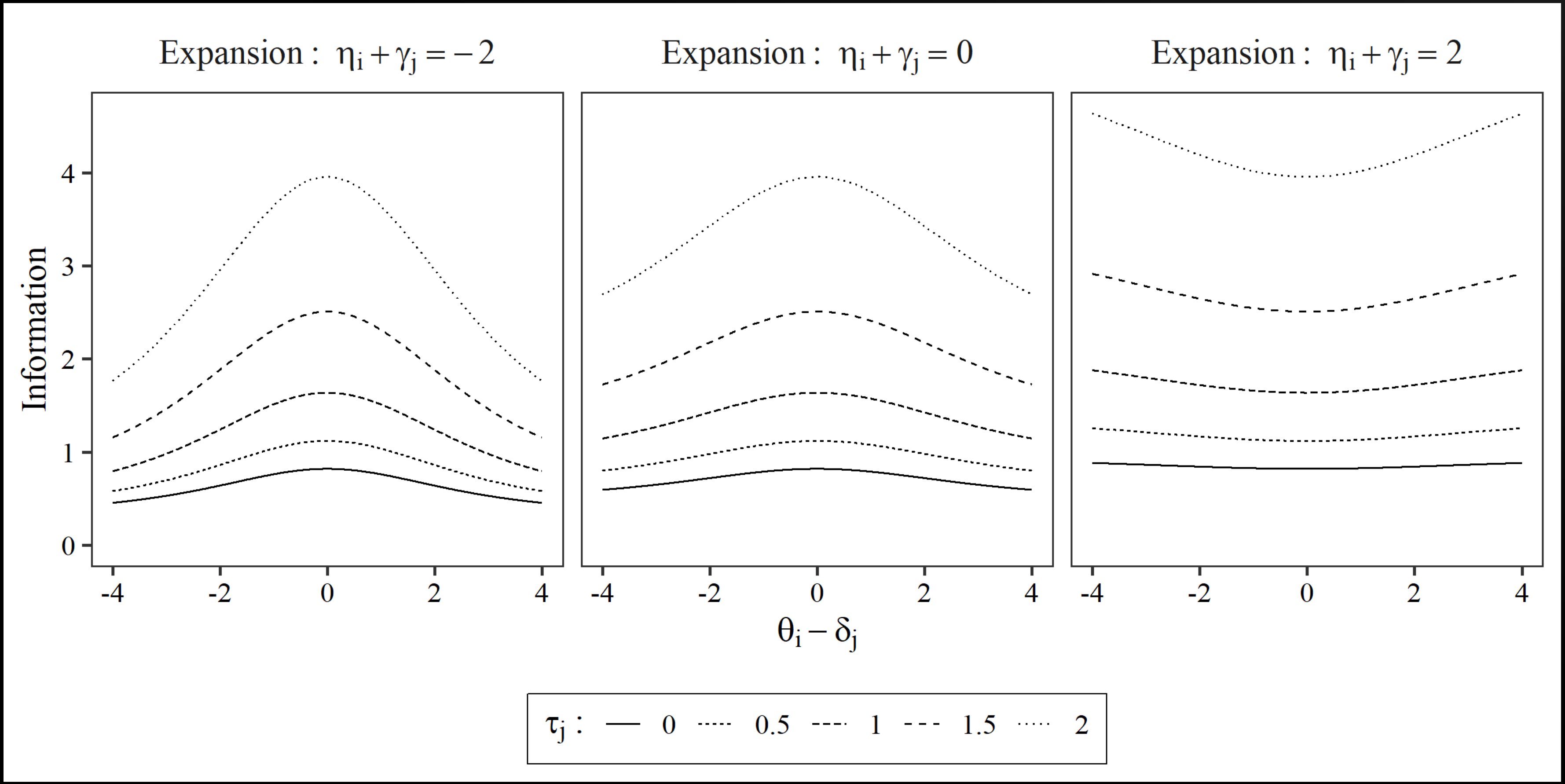
I) Conjunctive Set:

- All valid values
- Conceptualization we used

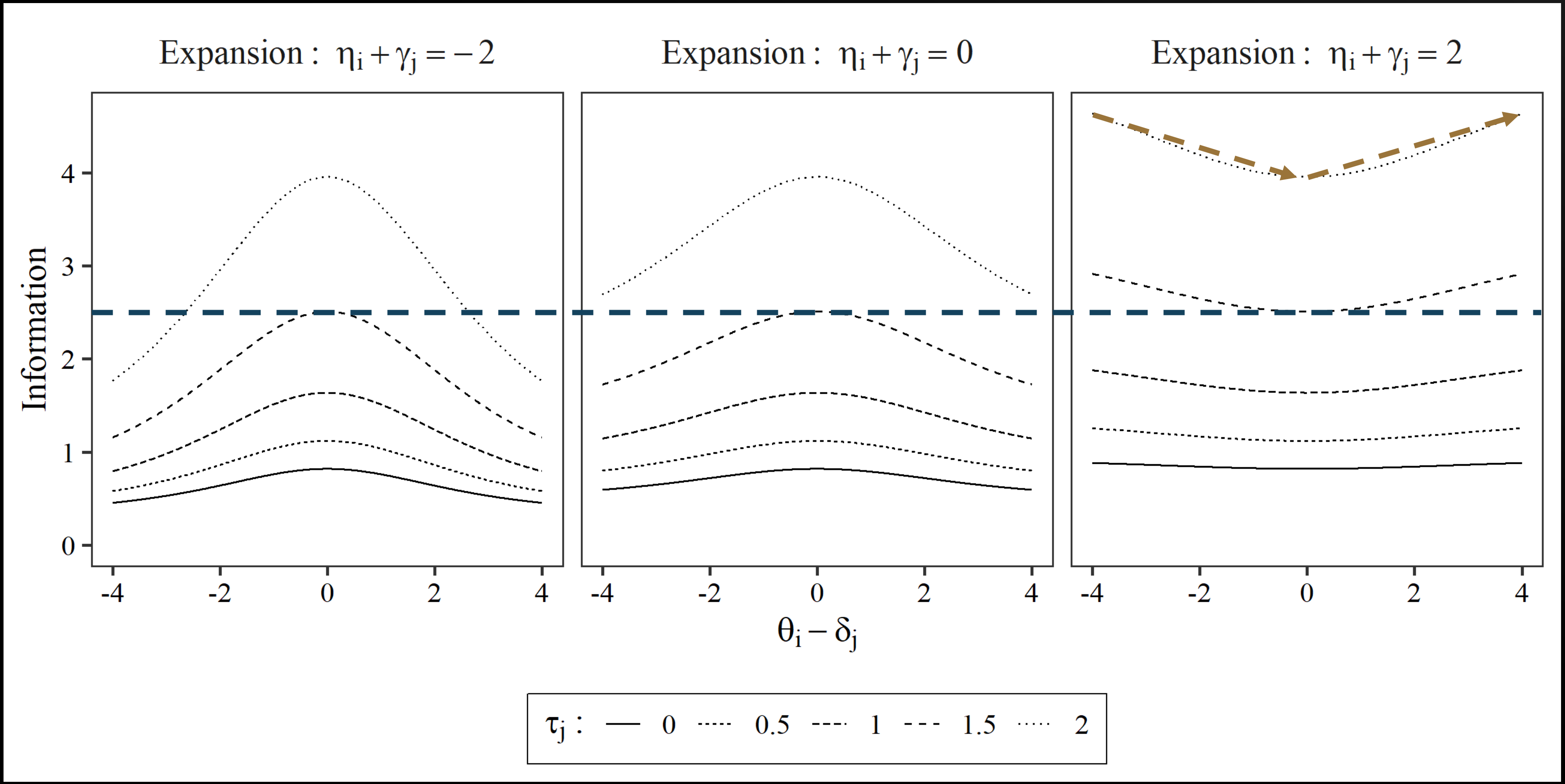
II) Disjunctive Set:

- Only one valid value

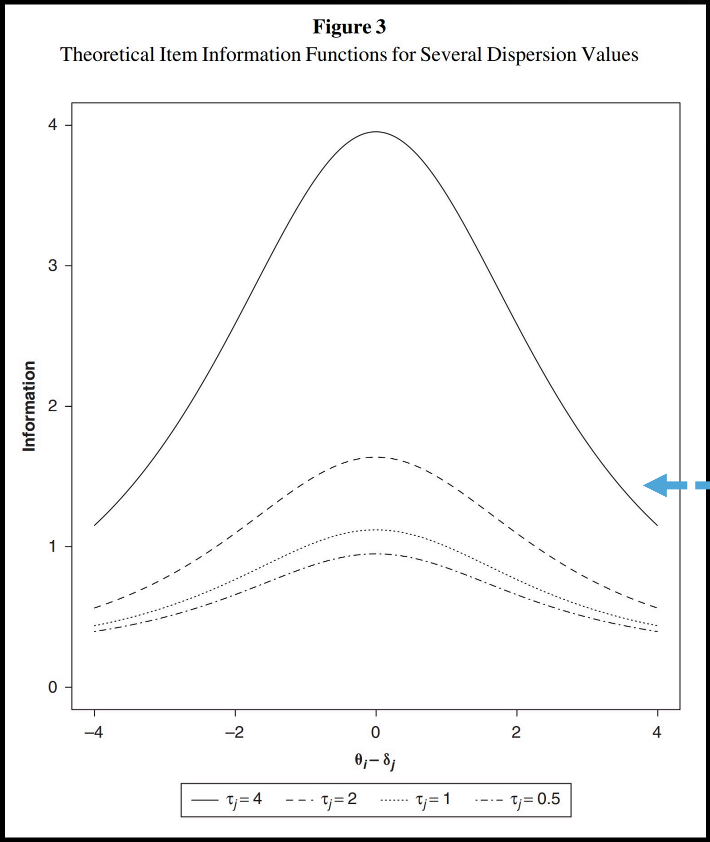
Item Information
Location Dimension



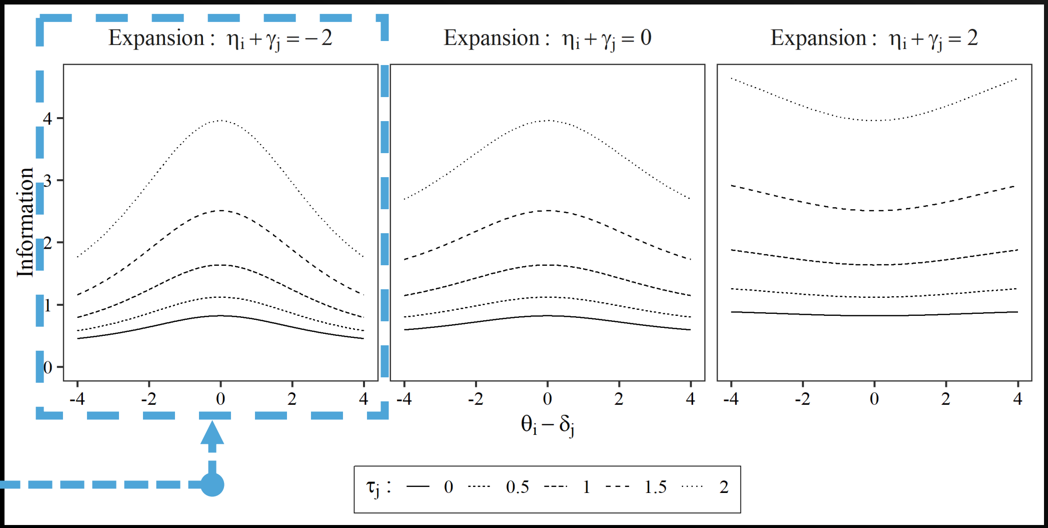
Item Information
Location Dimension



Item Information
Comparison with Beta Response Model

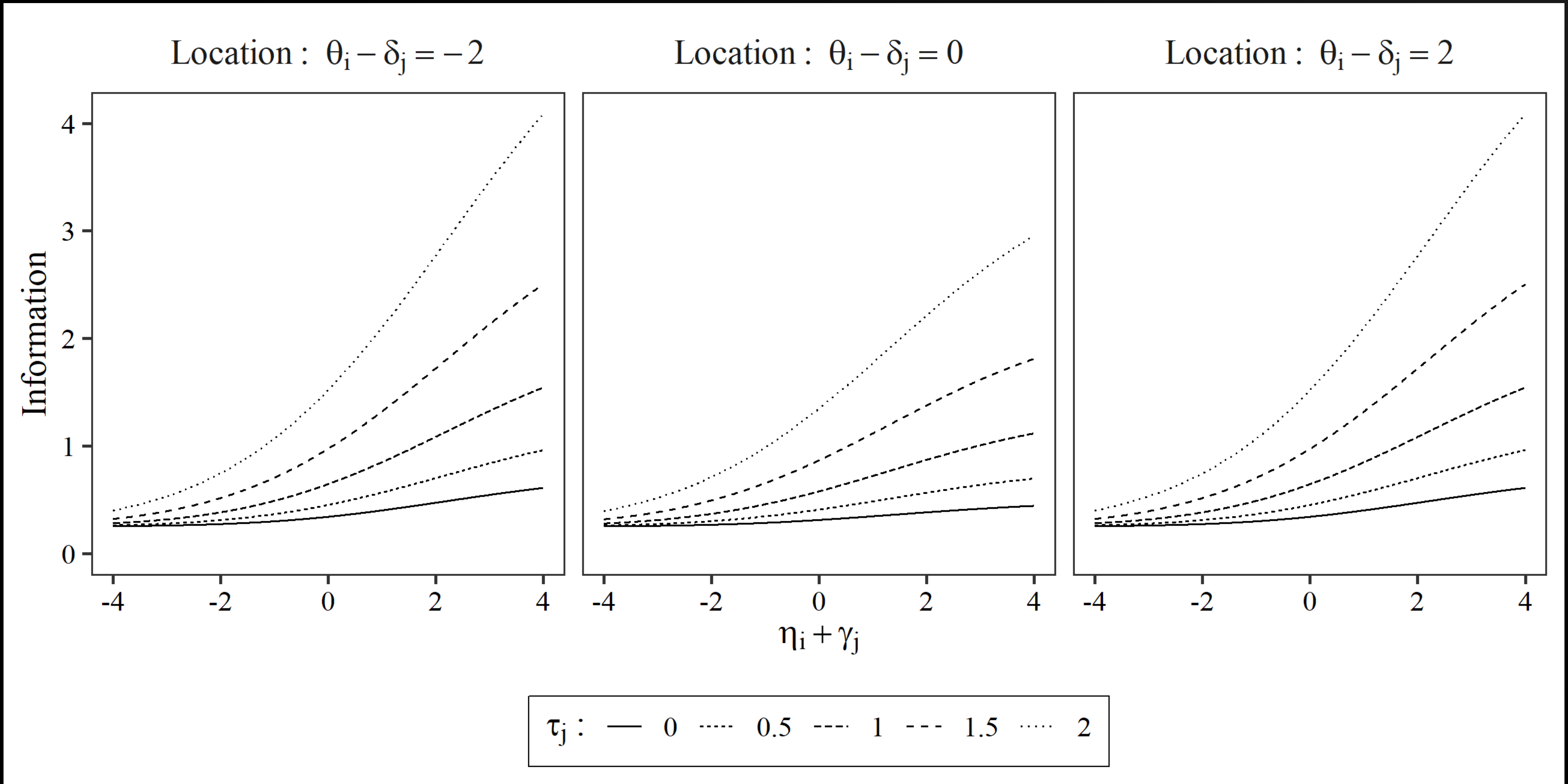


BRM (Noel & Dauvier, 2007)

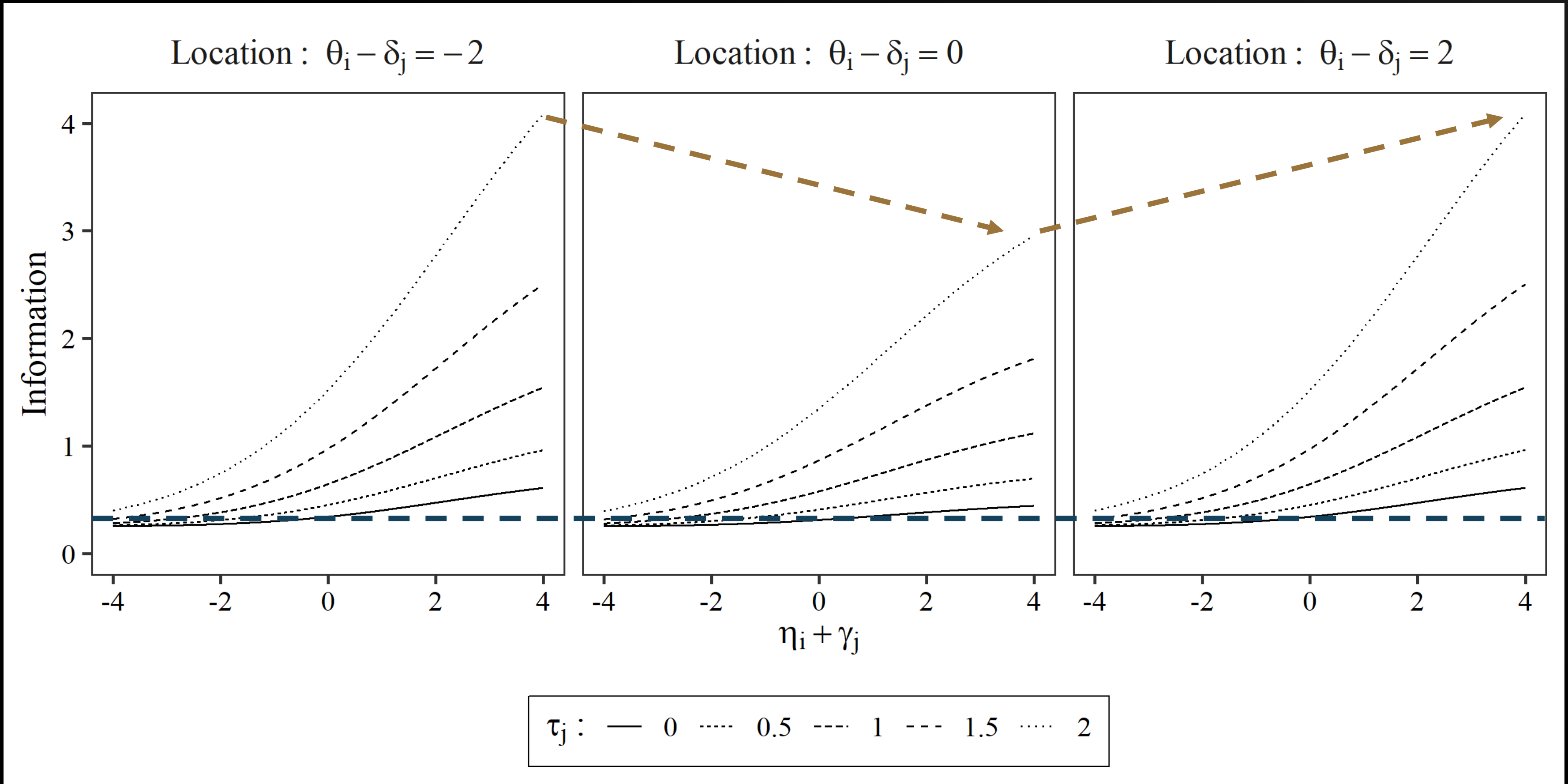


DDRM

ITEM INFORMATION
Expansion Dimension



Item Information
Expansion Dimension



ITEM INFORMATION

Conclusion

High sensitivity when:

- Location dimension = low / high (away from zero)
- Expansion dimension: high

➢ More information when response needs to be pushed towards the bounds of the response scale

3 - Simulation

Setup

Numbers of

- Persons: 100, 250, 500
- Items: 10, 15, 20, 30
- Replications per condition: 200

Person Parameters:

- $\theta_i, \eta_i \sim N(0,1)$

Item Parameters:

- $\delta_j, \gamma_j \sim \text{sequence } [\text{-}2, 2] \text{ by } 4/n_{items}$
- $\tau_j \sim U(0,2)$

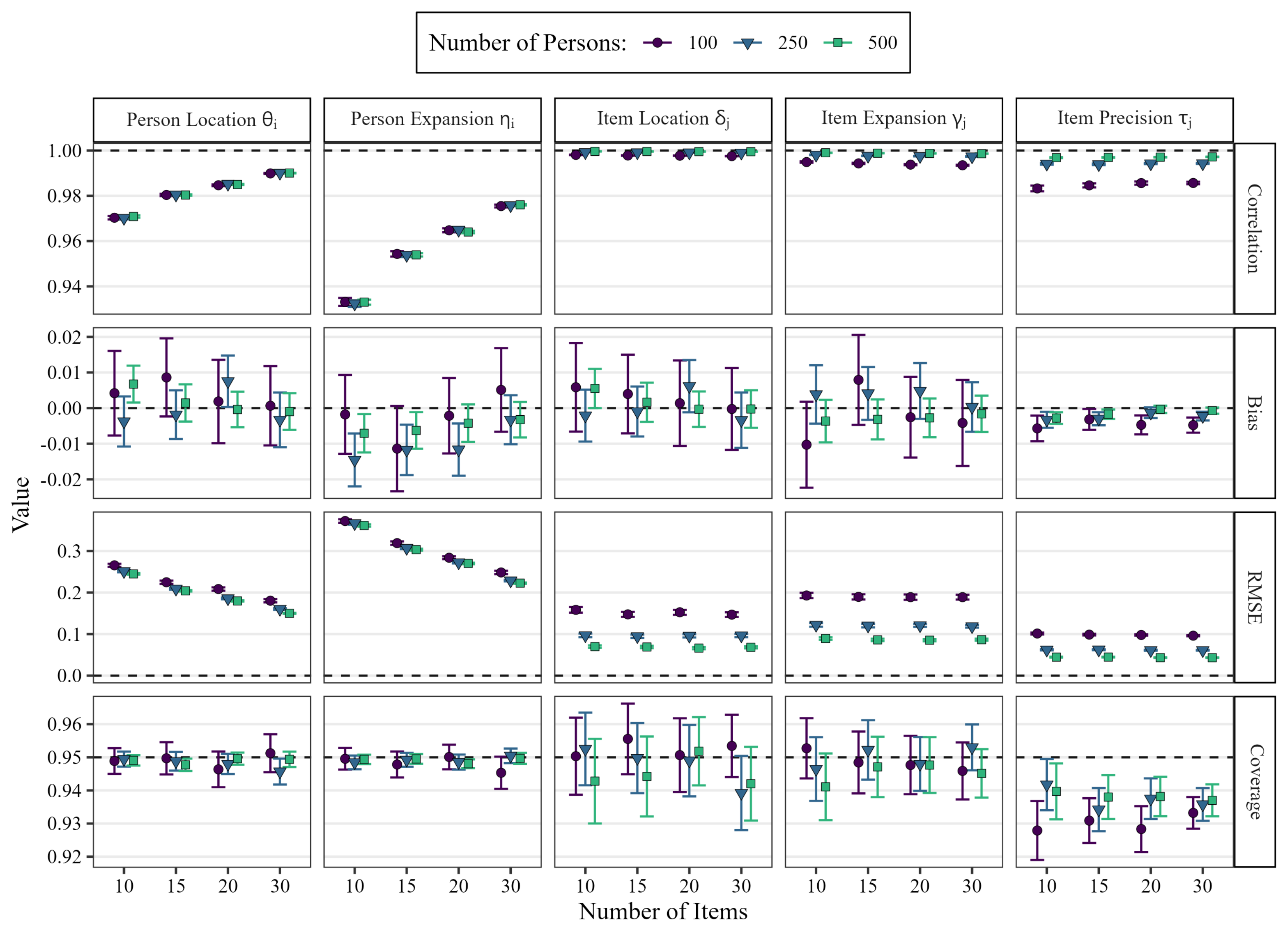
Scaling Parameters:

- $\alpha_\lambda, \alpha_\epsilon = 0.5$

Fit Measures

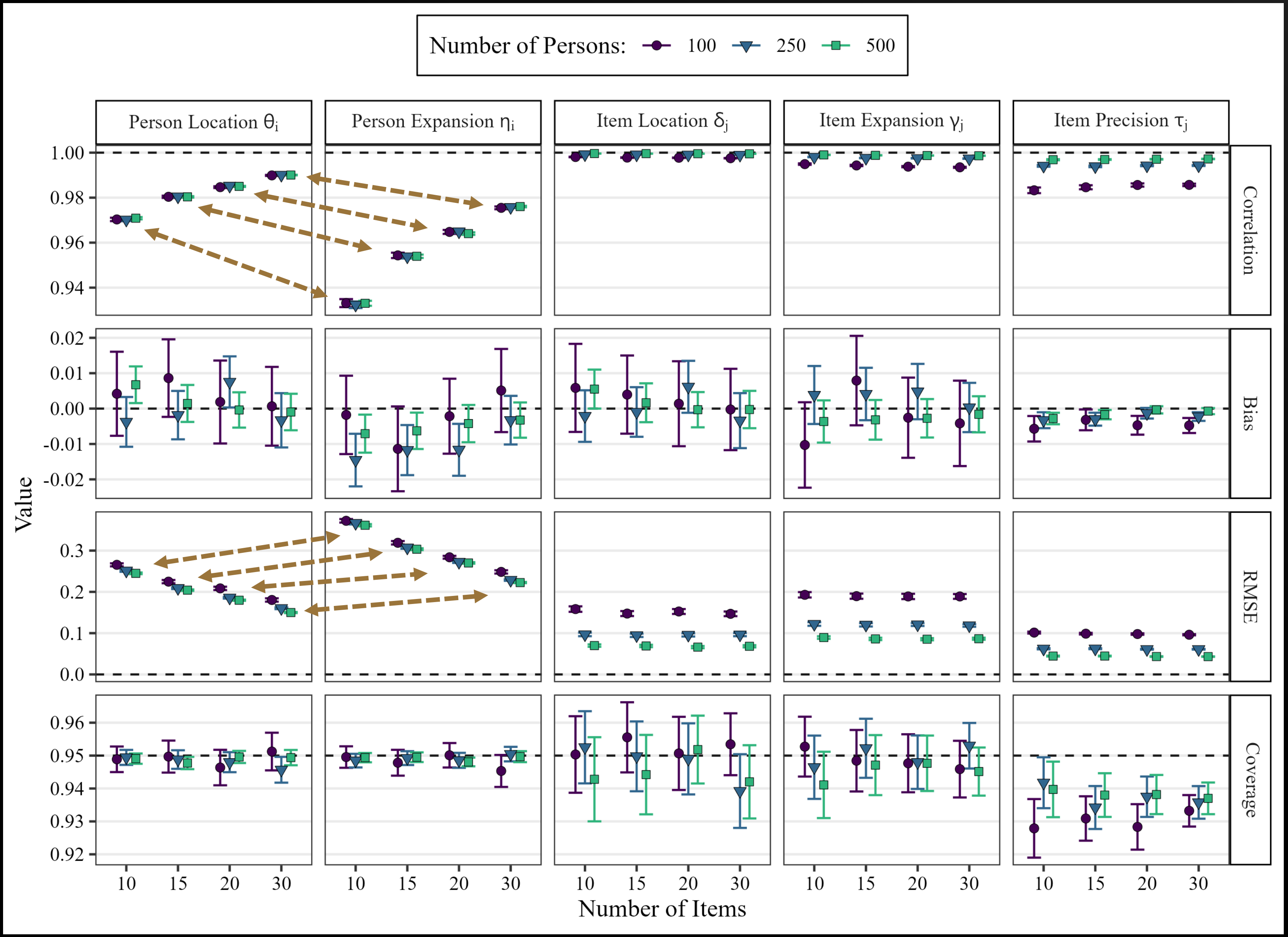
- Correlation: true vs. estimated
- Mean Signed Difference (Bias)
- Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
- Coverage: 90%CIs

RESULTS



Number of Persons: 100 250 500
Person Location θ_i
Person Expansion η_i
Item Location δ_j
Item Expansion γ_j
Item Precision τ_j
Correlation
Bias
RMSE
Coverage
Value
Number of Items
10 15 20 30
1.00 0.98 0.96 0.94
0.02 0.01 0.00 -0.01 -0.02
0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0
0.96 0.95 0.94 0.93 0.92

Results



Number of Persons: 100 250 500
Person Location θ_i
Person Expansion η_i
Item Location δ_j
Item Expansion γ_j
Item Precision τ_j
Correlation
Bias
RMSE
Coverage
Value
Number of Items
1.00
0.98
0.96
0.94
0.02
0.01
0.00
-0.01
-0.02
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
0.96
0.95
0.94
0.93
0.92
10
15
20
30

Recommendations

- Use more than 200 persons
- Use more than 15 items