

# Using graphical models to explore relationships between variables underlying community energy initiatives

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# Exploratory Analysis

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## Special characteristics of exploratory analysis

- a key reason to use exploratory or initial data analysis is to get a first gist of the relationships between items & variables included in the analysis.

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- researchers often study how variables from different theories can help to explain a phenomenon and solve a problem.
- multiple research questions and multiple theories = large data sets.
- in such cases, traditional methods such as correlation tables can become overwhelming.

Solution: use graphical models.

## Illustration: Community Energy Initiatives

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# Buurkracht<sup>‘</sup>

- Community energy initiatives aim to enhance sustainable energy behaviours together with people in the neighbourhood.
- A sole focus in individual level factors would not do justice to its collective nature.
- Energy behaviours may not merely depend on the personal factors, but also on factors related to a wider social context.
- Understanding relationships between personal factors and factors related to the social context is of key interest.

# Buurkracht: Variables in the study

**Personal factors** Values, Environmental self-identity, Need to be unique, Need to belong, Personal importance of sustainable energy behaviour.

**Factors related to the social context** Neighbourhood identification, Neighbourhood homogeneity, Neighbourhood interaction, Neighbourhood environmental identity, Neighbourhood importance of sustainable energy behaviour.

**Opinions on energy companies and the government**

**Sustainable energy intentions and behaviour** Household sustainable energy intentions, Communal sustainable energy intentions, Self-reported sustainable energy behaviour.

**Initiative membership**

## Buurkracht: Complex data set

- $N_1 = 303$  initiative participants,  $N_2 = 265$  right-door-neighbours.
  - Data on 23 variables (69 items).

**Table 1: Correlation Table**

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**Table 1: Correlation Table**

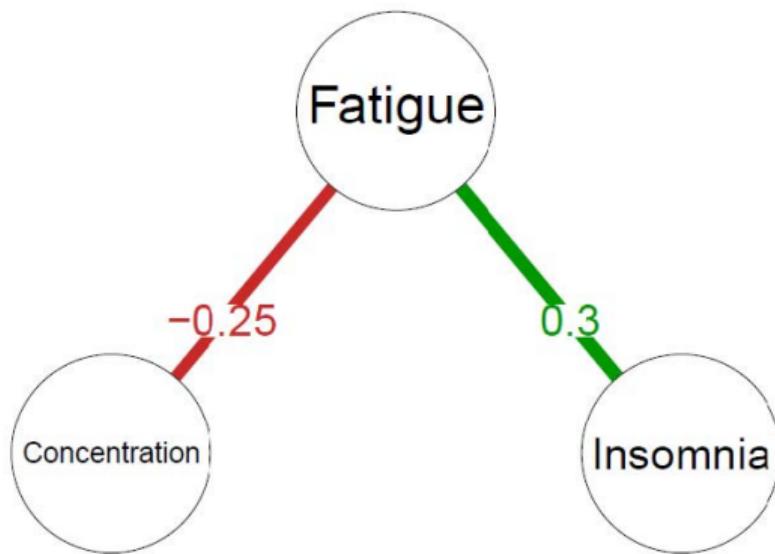
Solution: use graphical models.

## Methods : The Gaussian graphical model

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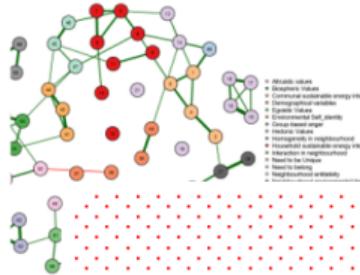
## The Gaussian graphical model: Just the basics

- Nodes represent items or variables.
- Lines represent partial correlation coefficients

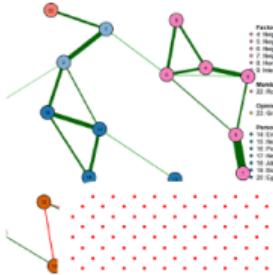


# The Gaussian graphical model: An Exploratory analysis tool

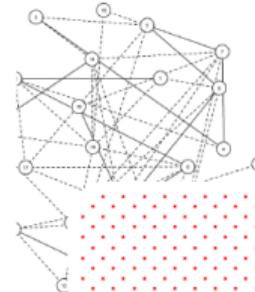
A systematic approach to initial data analysis.



item level  
analysis



scale level  
analysis

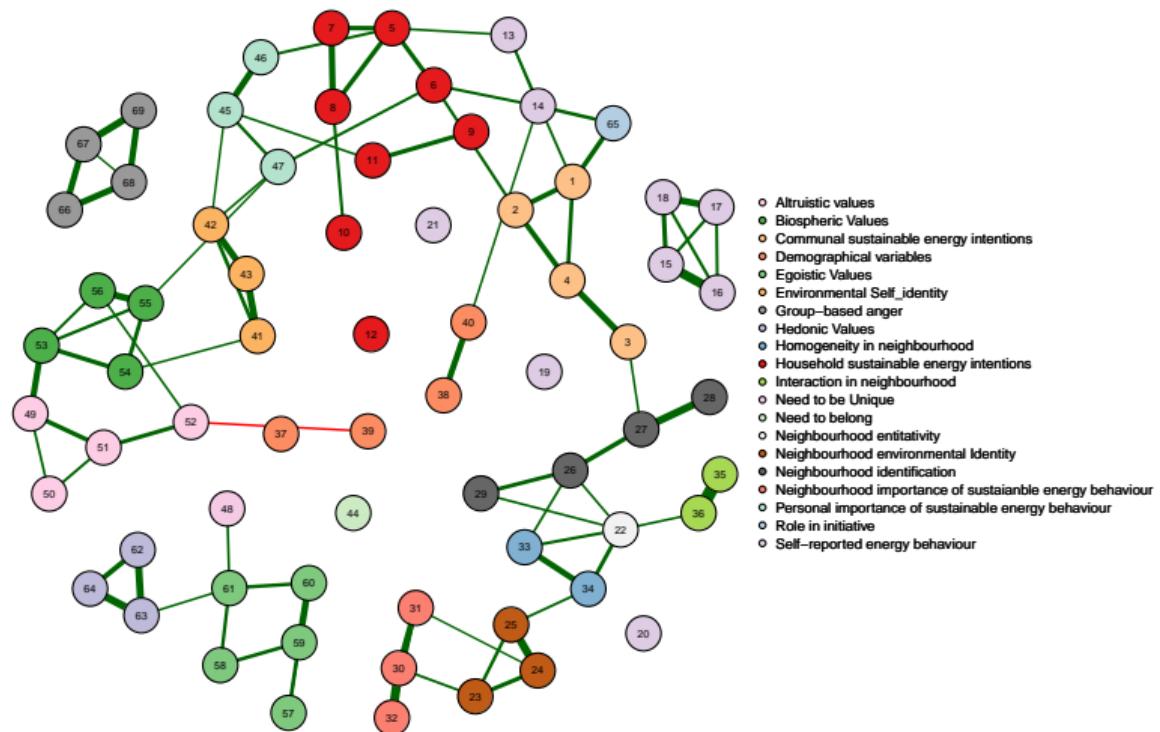


compare  
subgroups

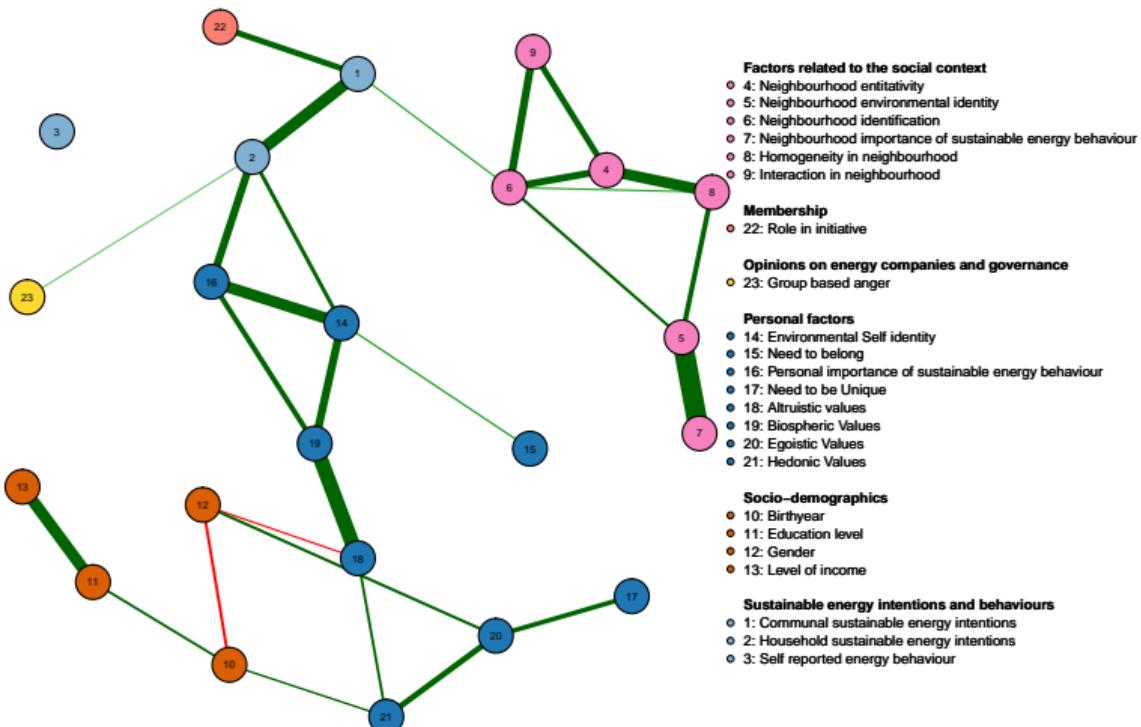
## Results

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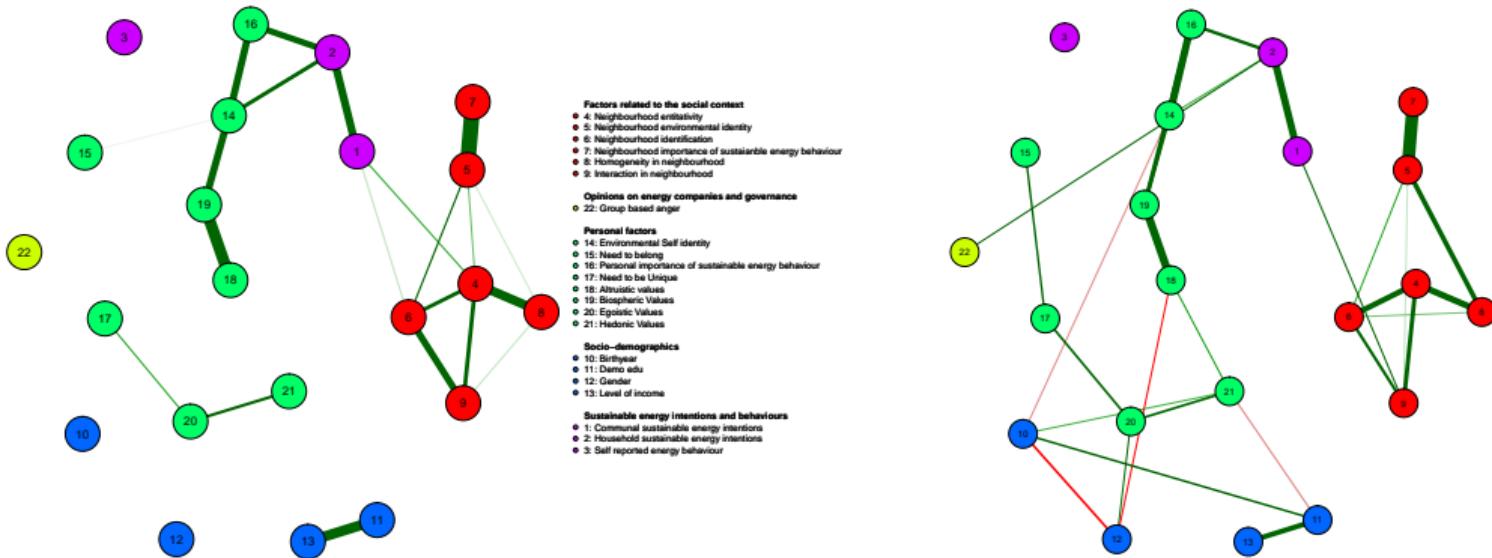
# Buurkracht: Item level analysis



# Buurkracht: Scale level analysis



# Buurkracht: Comparing members and non-members



## Conclusions

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When incorporating variables from multiple theories not studied together before, a systematic hypothesis-free search is useful.

Exploratory analyses through GGM reveal:

- All used scales seem to be reliable.
- Small differences in graphs of members and non-members.
- Several relationships are in line with theory.

(in prep.) N. Bhushan, F. Mohnert, D. Sloot, L. Jans, C. J. Albers, L. Steg. *The value of Gaussian graphical models to explore relationships between environmental psychological constructs.*

# Collaborators



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Thank you!  
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Thank you!

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(please contact me for technical details underlying these  
models)

## Graphical Model: Just the basics

- A marriage of graph theory & probability theory.
- Insight into properties of the model, e.g. Conditional Independence can be obtained by inspection of the graph.

$$X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$$

- $\Sigma$ , the variance-covariance matrix encodes *all* information about how variables relate to each other.
- It also encodes *all conditional relationships*.
- This is captured in the precision matrix  $K = \Sigma^{-1}$ .
- The standardised precision matrix is known as the **Gaussian graphical model**<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>Also termed “network” models

## In addition..

Graphical models are also useful for:

- Confirmatory analysis using the GGM.
- Identifying causal effects when experiments are not feasible.
- Estimating bounds on causal effects.
- Exploratory search for causal relations.
- Easy to use R packages (GGM is also in JASP).

With these models, we improve our understanding of factors influencing energy use behaviour and effects of community energy initiatives to promote energy savings.

## Further reading – Graphical Models

- Lauritzen, S.L. (1996). *Graphical Models*. Oxford University Press.
- Spirtes, P., Glymour, C., Scheines, R. (2000). *Causation, prediction, and search* (2nd ed.). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Pearl, J. (2009). *Causality: Models, reasoning, and inference* (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.