Multi-level_LCM

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1. Introduction

In this simulation, we hope to demonstrate the perfomance of multilevel latent class model on a clustered dataset.

2. Simulation setting

In the dataset, the N observations belong to G clusters; for each observation, they have J causes $A_1, ... A_J$, and they belong to a latent class U which has K categories. We assume the latent class U, given cluster G, follows a categorical distribution:

$$U_i \mid G_i = g \sim \text{Mutinomial } (\vec{\pi}^g)$$

The $\vec{\pi}^g$ follows a dirichlet prior distribution

$$\vec{\pi}^g \sim \text{ Dirichlet } (\alpha_1, \cdots \alpha_K)$$

seting
$$\alpha_1 = \cdots = \alpha_K = 1$$

As for the causes, given the latent class U, they follow a bernoulli distribution (in more complex setting, another categorical distribution)

$$A_{ij} \mid U_i = k \sim \text{ Bernoulli } (p_i^k)$$

We aim to estimate $\Pi_{G \times K}$ and $P_{J \times K}$. The violin plot below showed the density plot of samplers and the bar showed the 95% credible interval with median.

3. Examples and Evaluation

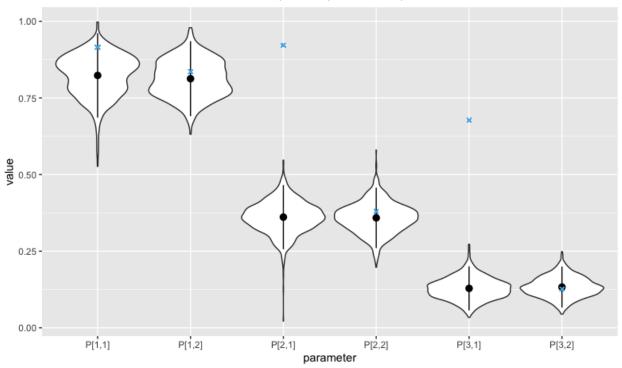
In the two simulated dataset with G = 10, 100, we let K = 2, J = 3 and N = 1000. In both settings, the estimation of PI seems to be strongly affected by prior distribution. What's more, the estimation of P deviated from prior distribution ($\beta(1,1)$) with mean 0.5), they doesn't estimate the true value well.

3.1 Simulation Setting: G=10, J=3, N=1000, K=2

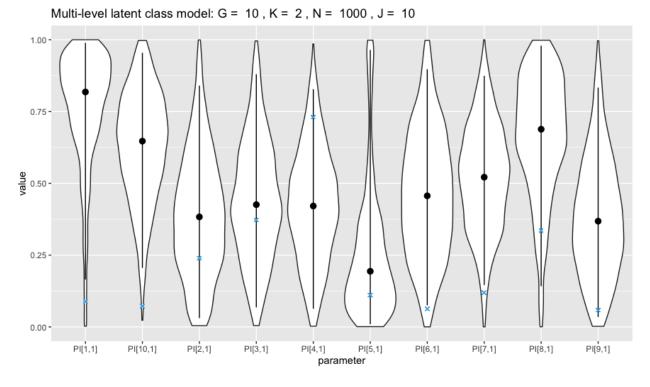
For both parameter PI(G-K) and P(J-K), we use density plot to show the distribution of sampler. For latent class variable U, we use misclassfication rate to evaluate the model.

For P

Multi-level latent class model: G = 10, K = 2, N = 1000, J = 3



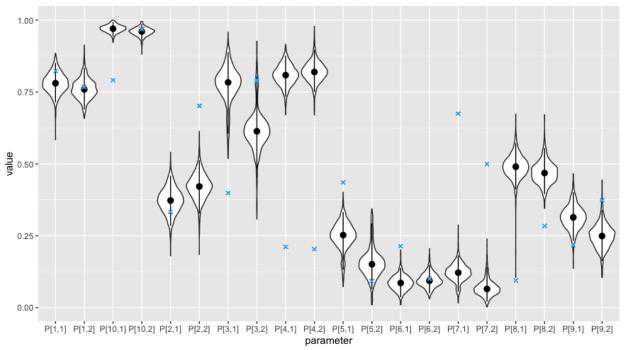
For PISince $\vec{\pi}^g$ has two dimension and they sum up to be 1, we only show the probability of latent class being 1.



3.2 Simulation setting $G=10,\,J=10,\,N=1000,\,K=2$

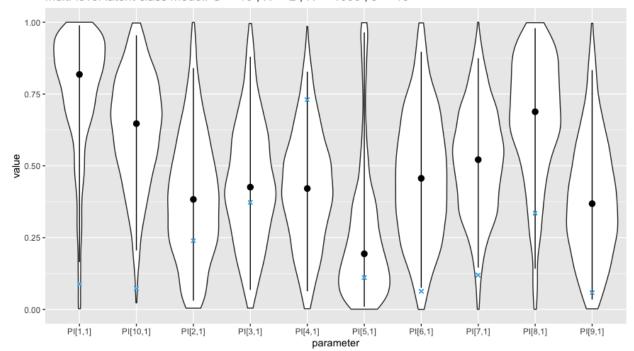
For P

Multi-level latent class model: G = 10, K = 2, N = 1000, J = 10



For PI

Multi-level latent class model: G = 10 , K = 2 , N = 1000 , J = 10



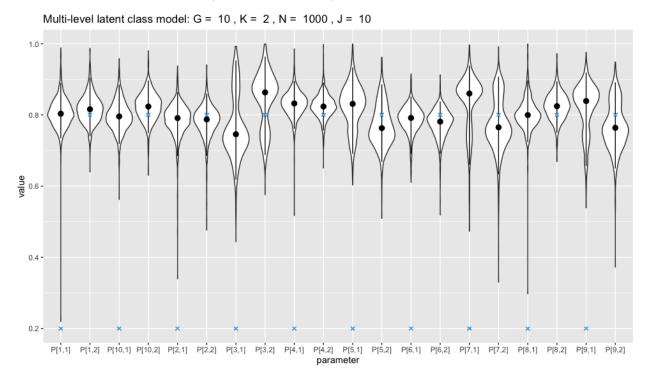
Conclusion: higher dimension of causes leads to more stable estimation (compared to J = 3), however the estimation was not correct for some variable. So I need to check my model.

3.3 Simulation setting G = 10, J = 10, N = 1000, K = 2

This was a special setting when $A_j|U=1 \sim Bernoulli(0.2), A_j|U=2 \ Bernoulli(0.8)$. Others remained the same part 3.2

For P

I have set the iteration time be 40,000 and burnout 30,000.



The traceplot of P is:

