

Bayesian Poisson Tensor Factorization for Inferring Multilateral Relations from Sparse Dyadic Event Counts

KDD 2015

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UMass Amherst

Joint work with: **John Paisley, Dave Blei & Hanna Wallach**

Columbia University

Microsoft Research

International relations are **multilateral**



From Schrodт (1993) *Event Data in Foreign Policy Analysis:*

Table 2
WEIS Coding of 1990 Iraq-Kuwait Crisis

<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>WEIS Code</u>	<u>Type of Action</u>
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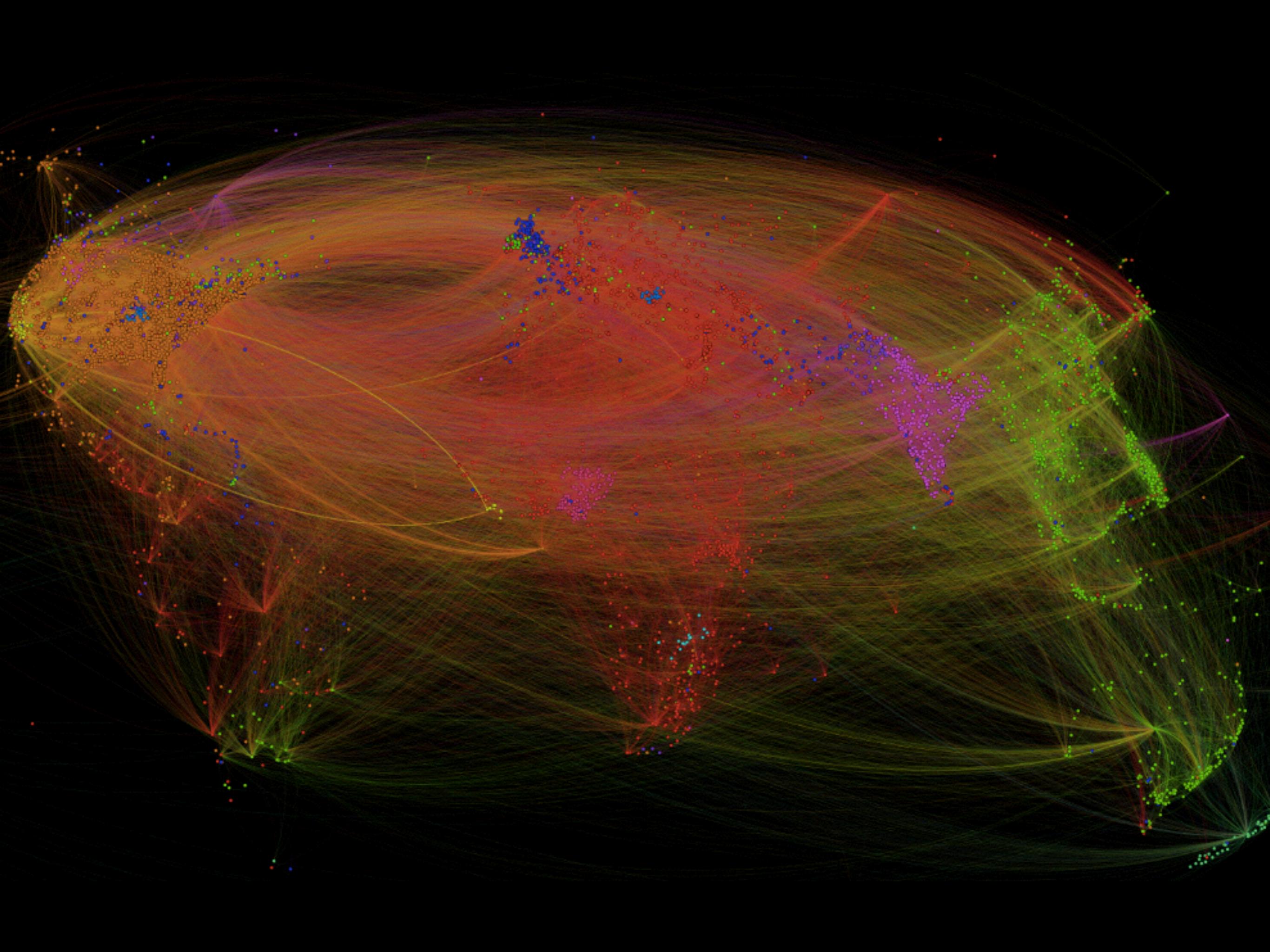
July 31, 1990: IRAQ INCREASES TROOP LEVELS ON KUWAIT BORDER
Iraq has concentrated nearly 100,000 troops close to the Kuwaiti border, more reported a week ago, the Washington Post said in its Tuesday editions.

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Multilateral relation

A coherent **thread** of international events.

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Characterized by:

1. **sender** countries
2. **receiver** countries
3. **action types**
4. **time steps**

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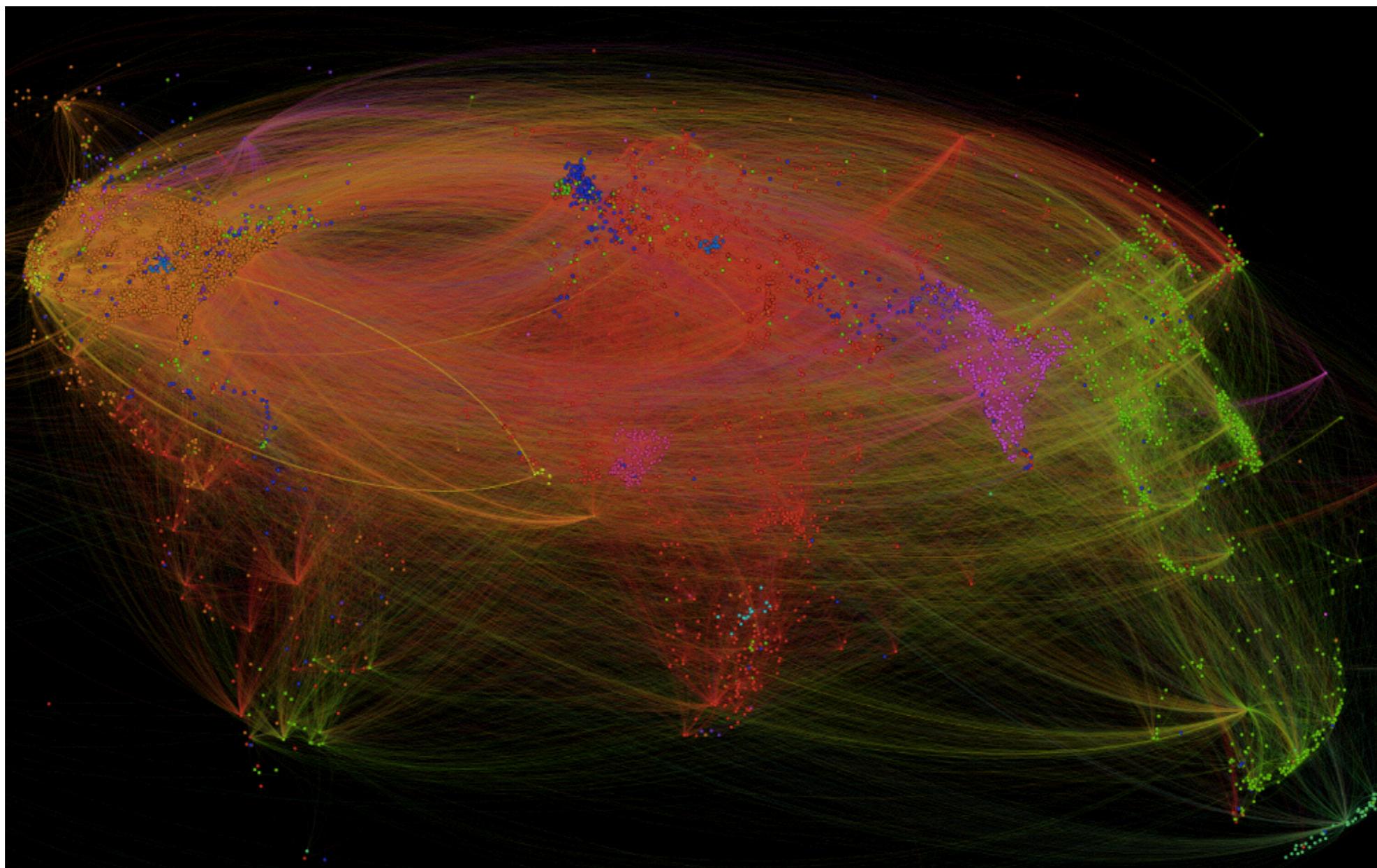
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Who is doing **what** to **whom**, **when**?

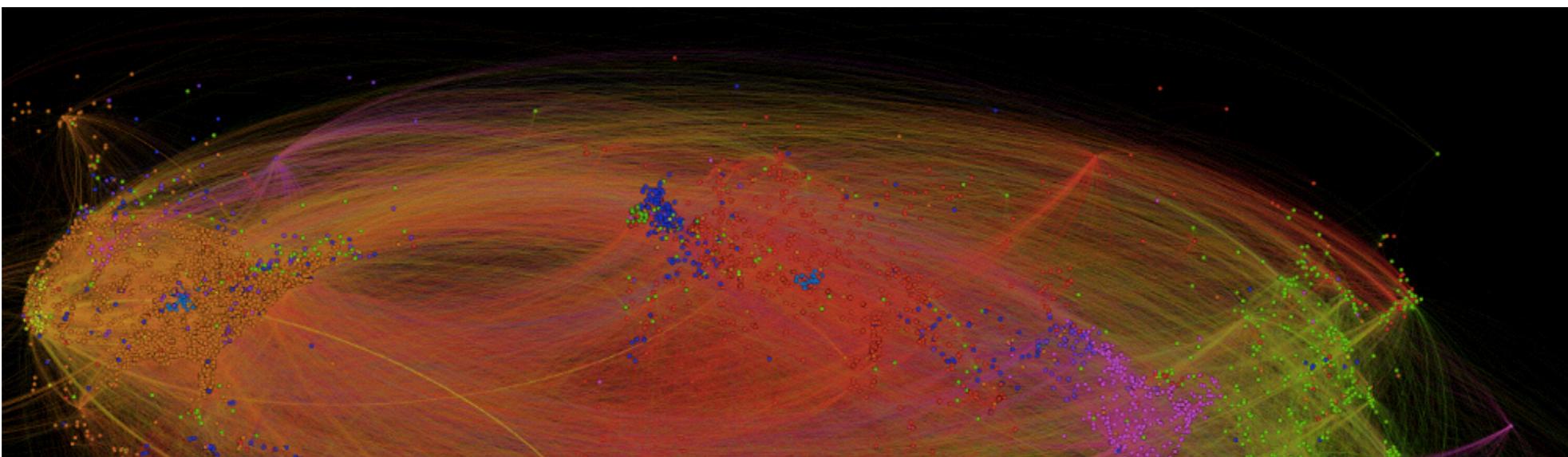
Goal: Infer multilateral relations

Tease apart the coherent **threads** of:

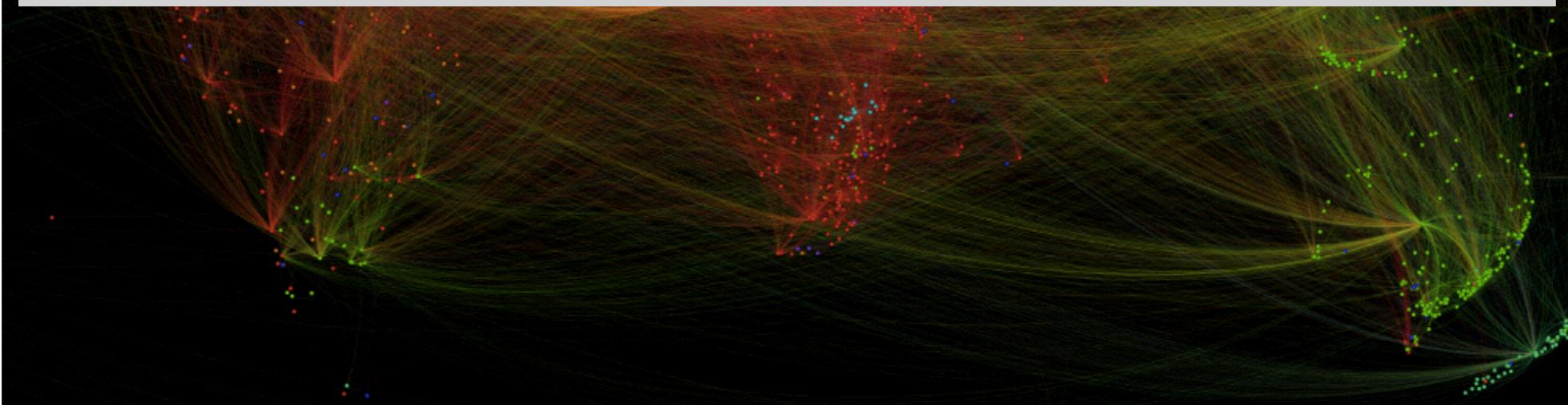


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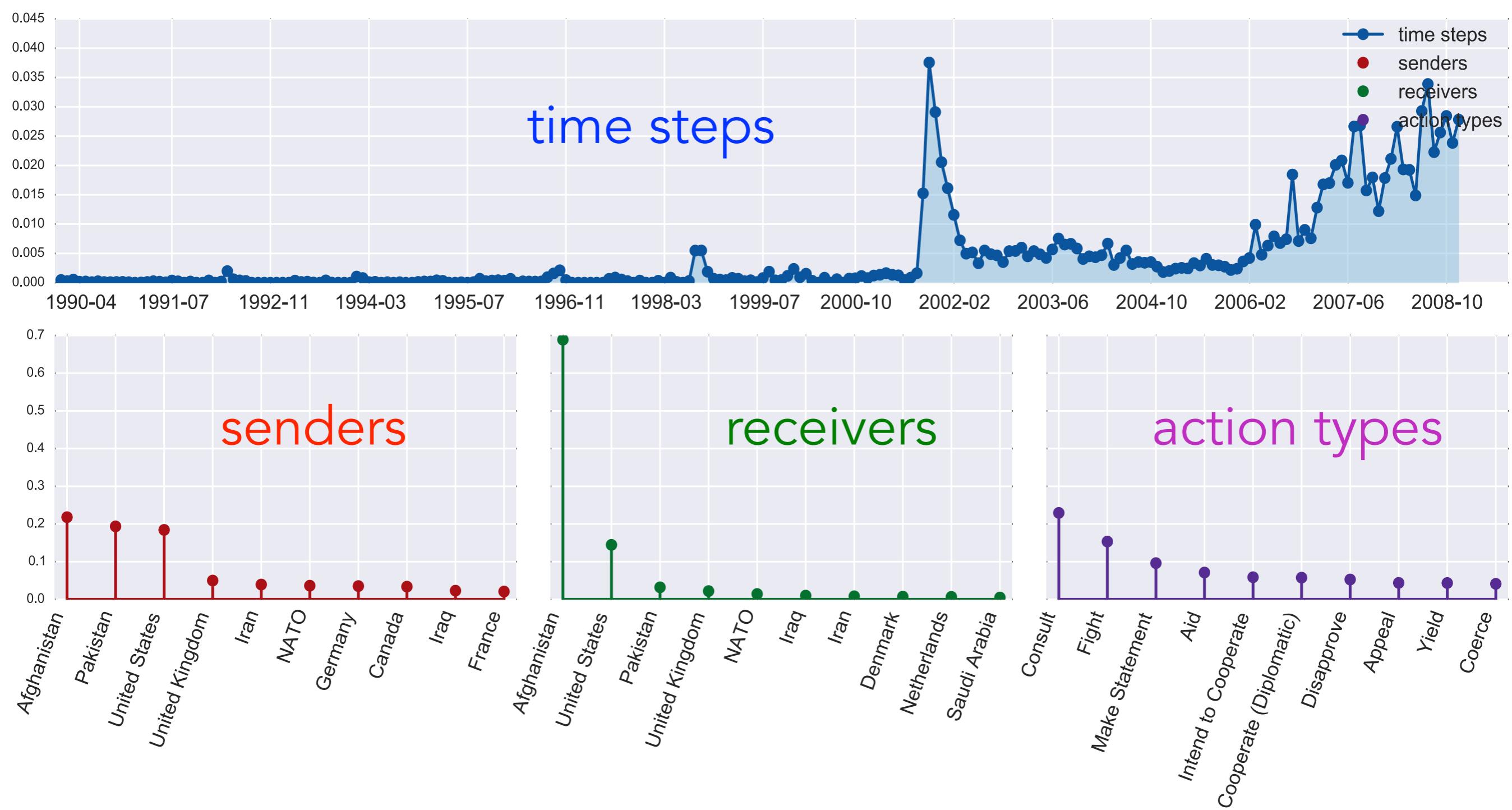
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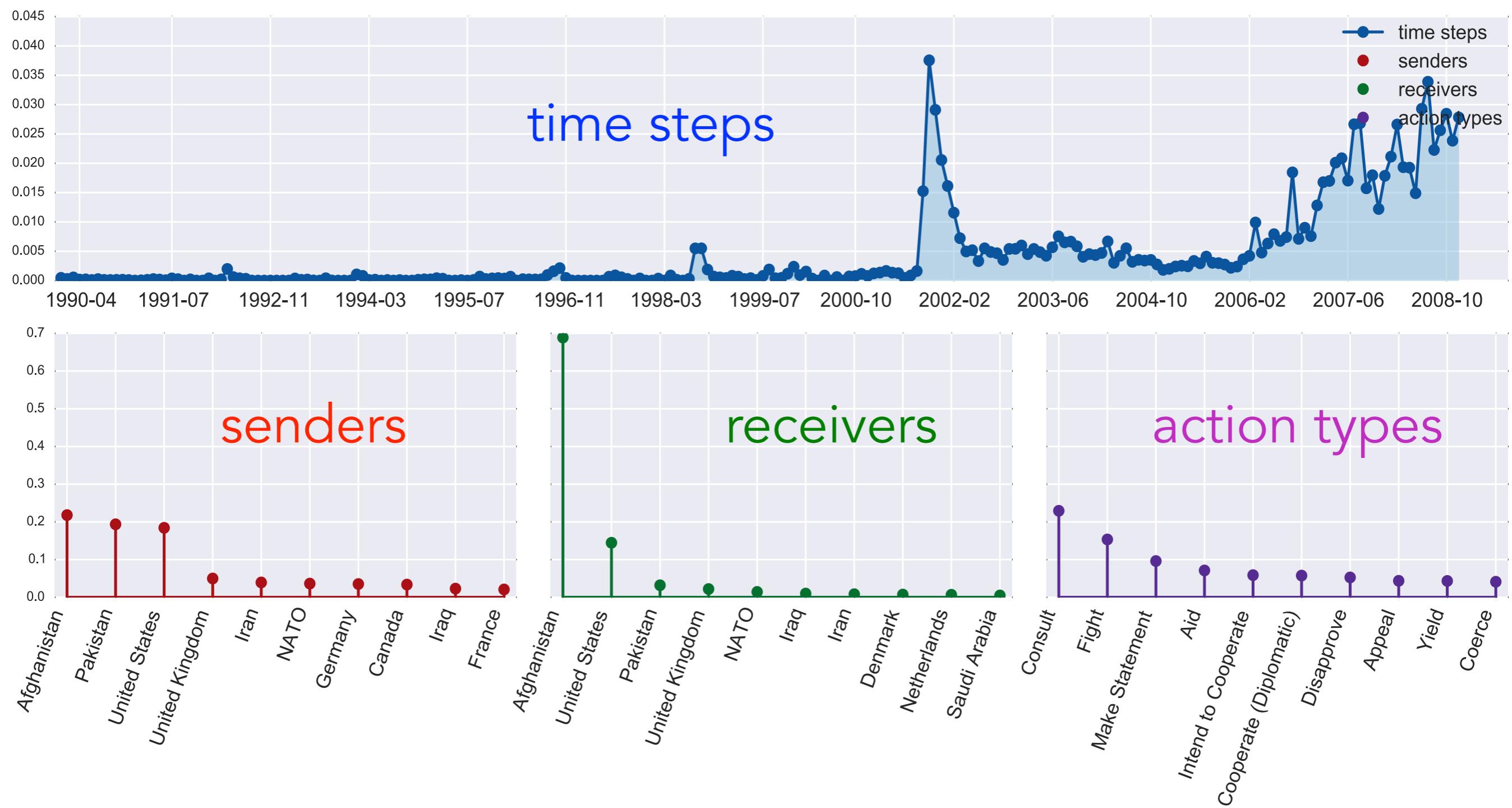
(millions of **unstructured** dyadic events)



Sample result:

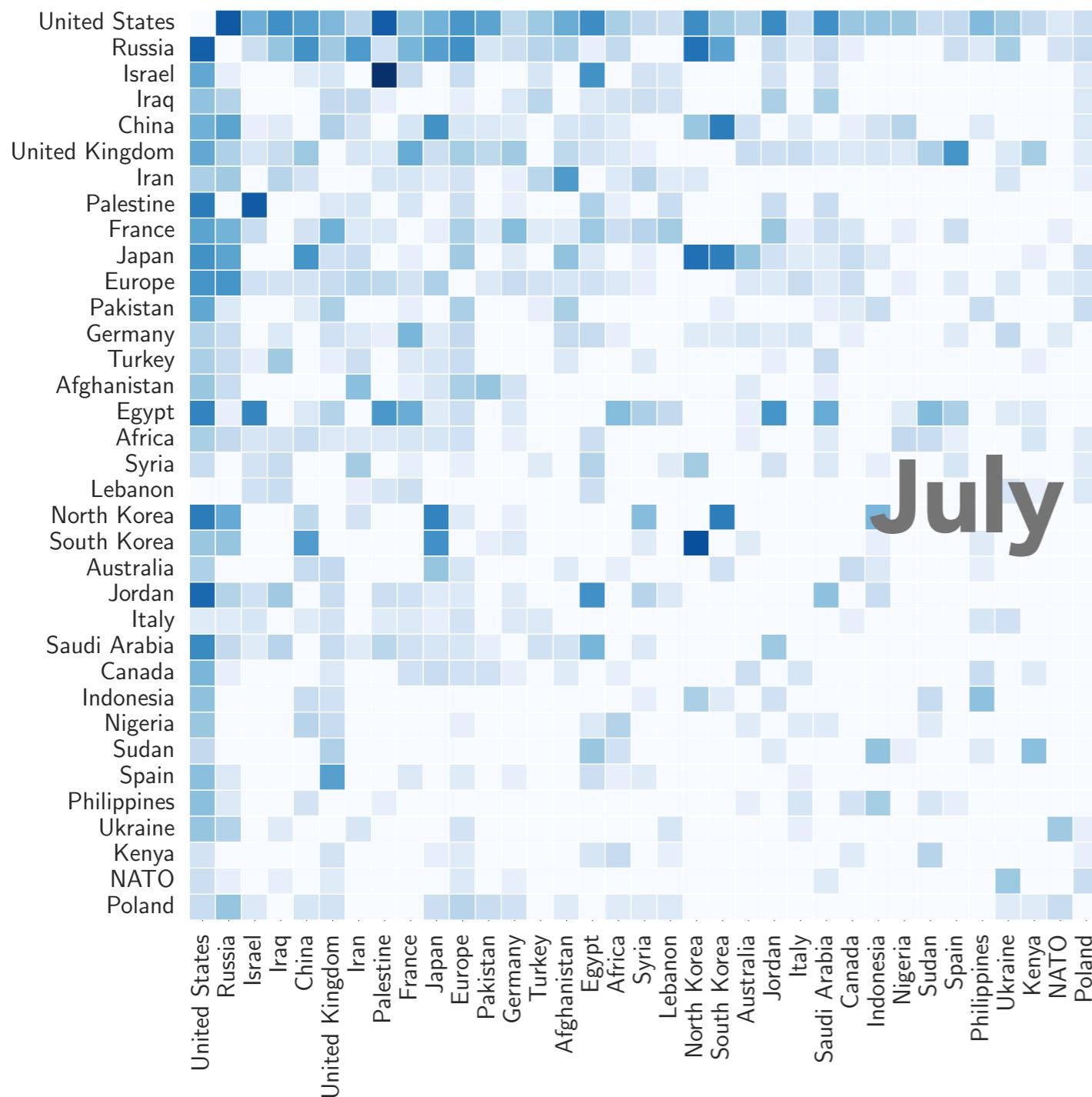


Sample result: Afghanistan War



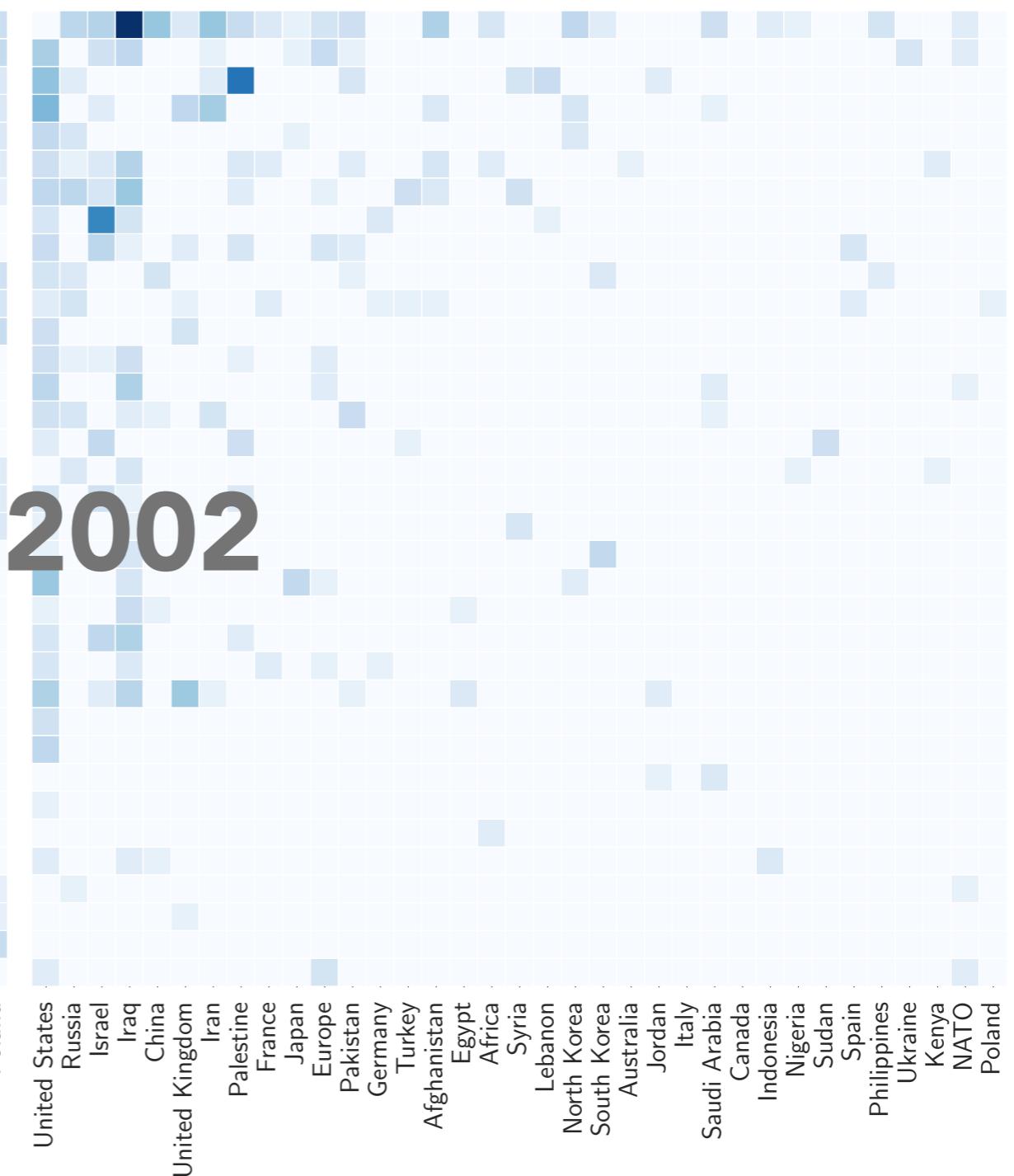
Sparse event counts

Express intent to cooperate



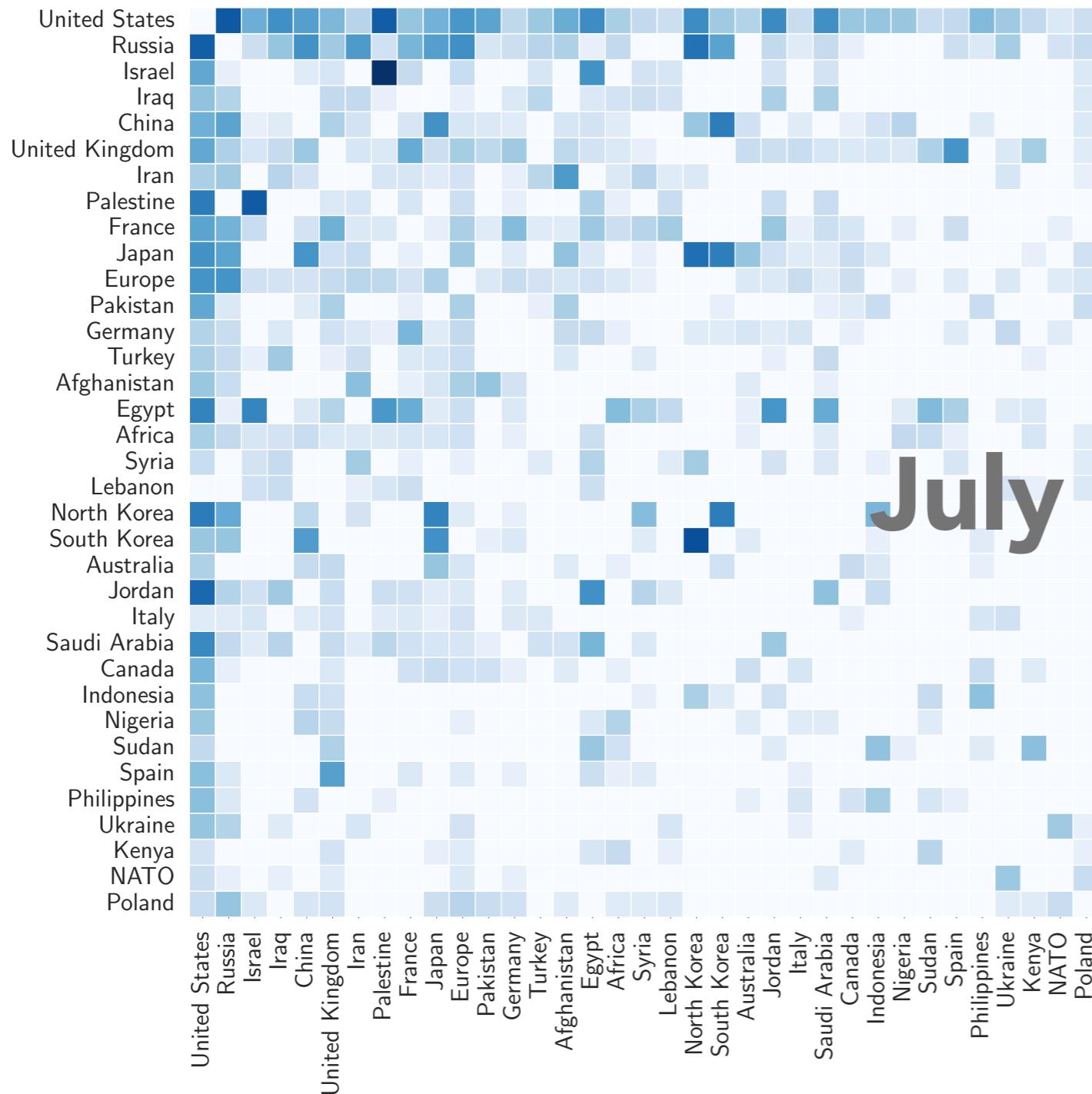
2002

Threaten

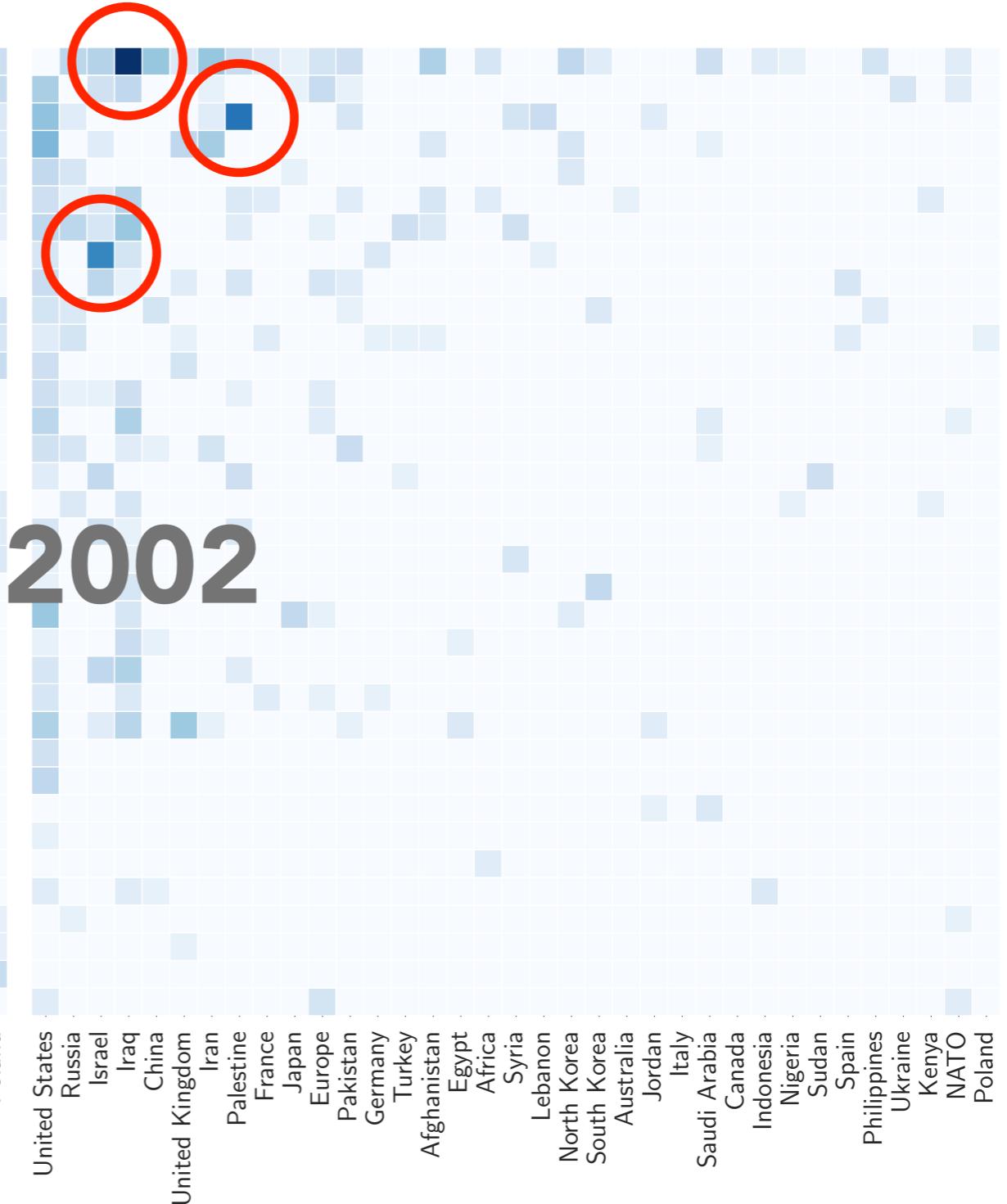


Sparse event counts

Express intent to cooperate



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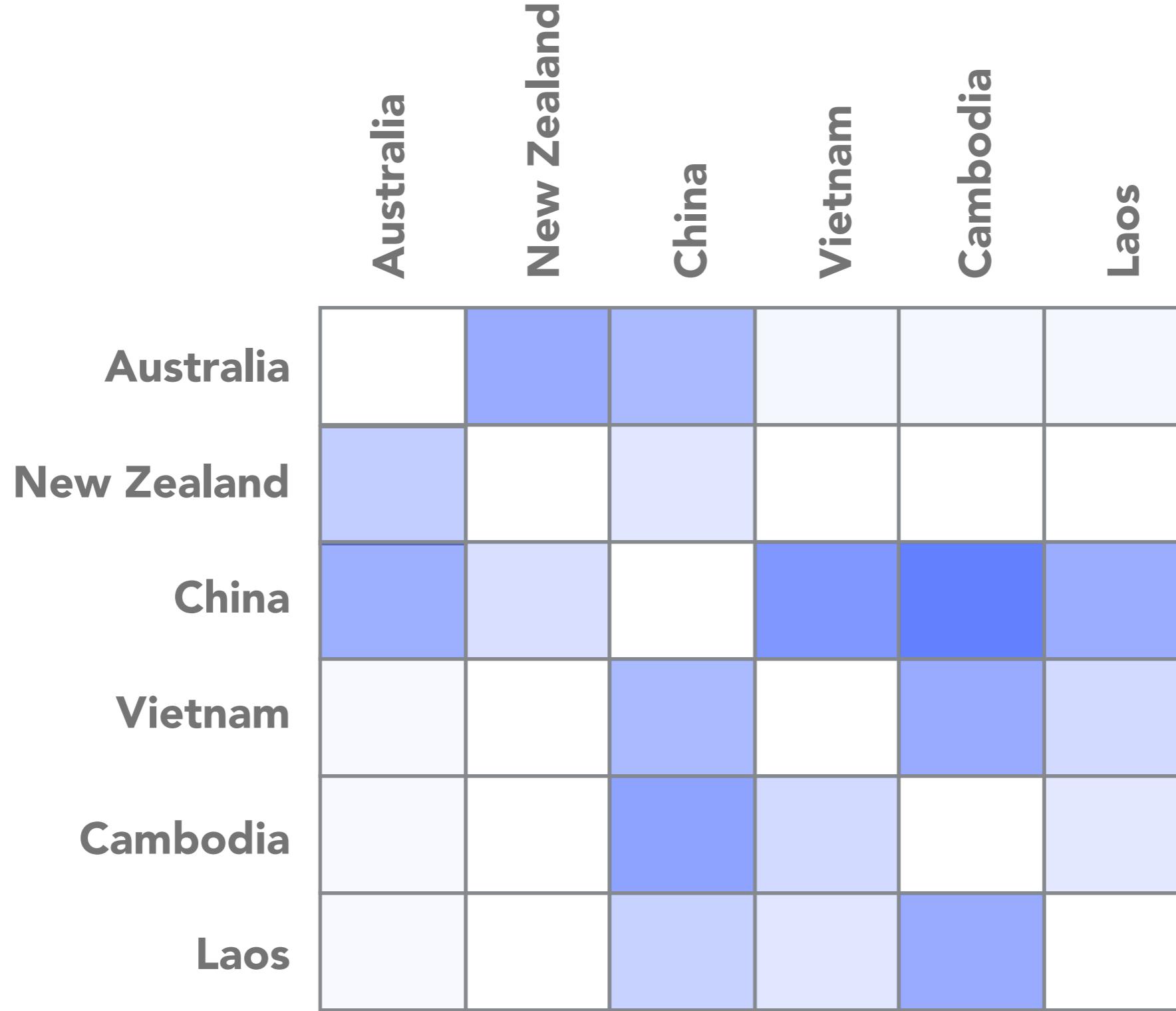


July 2002

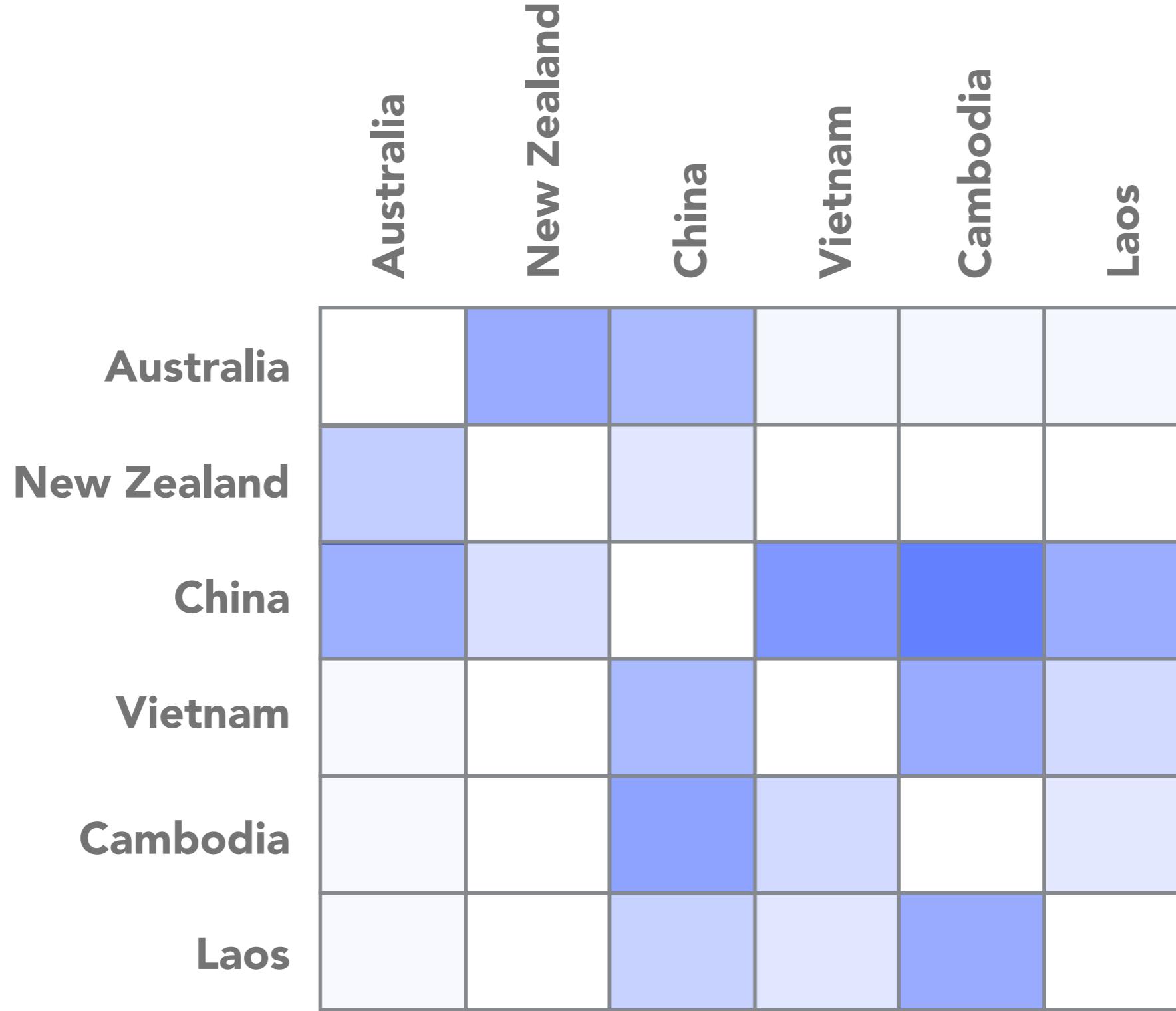
Poisson matrix factorization



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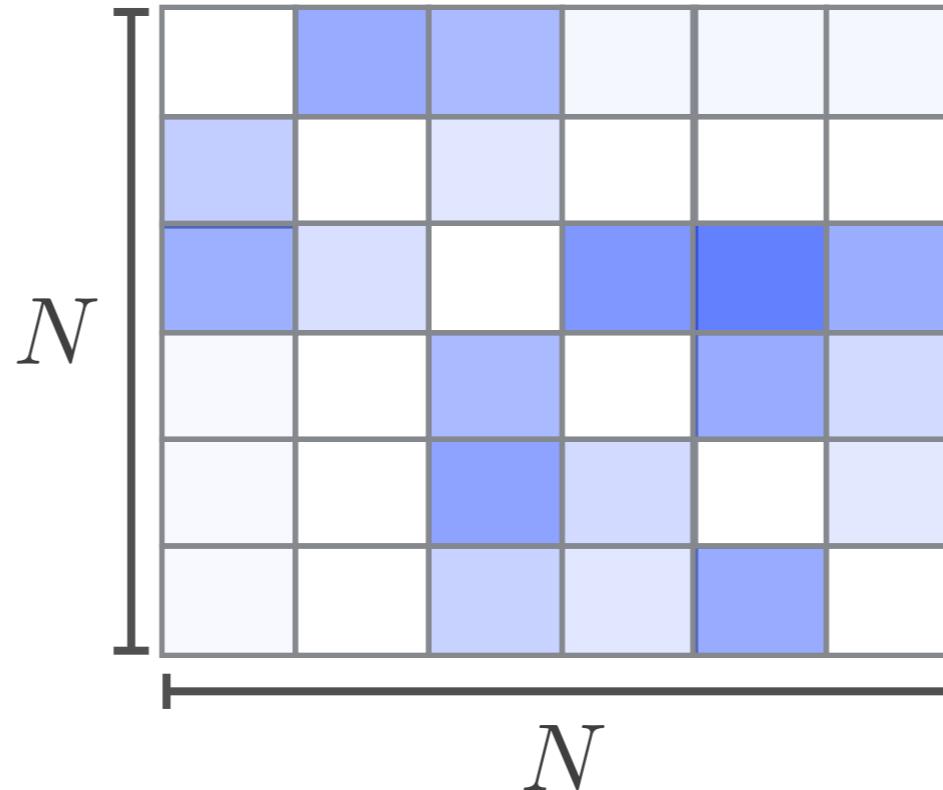


Poisson matrix factorization



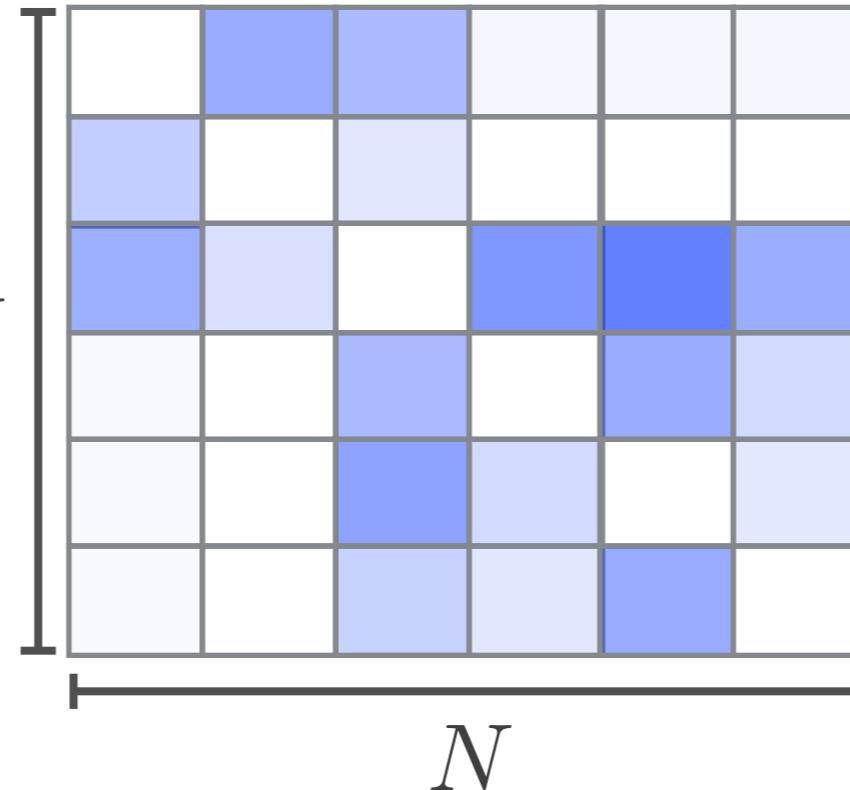
Poisson matrix factorization

Y =



Poisson matrix factorization

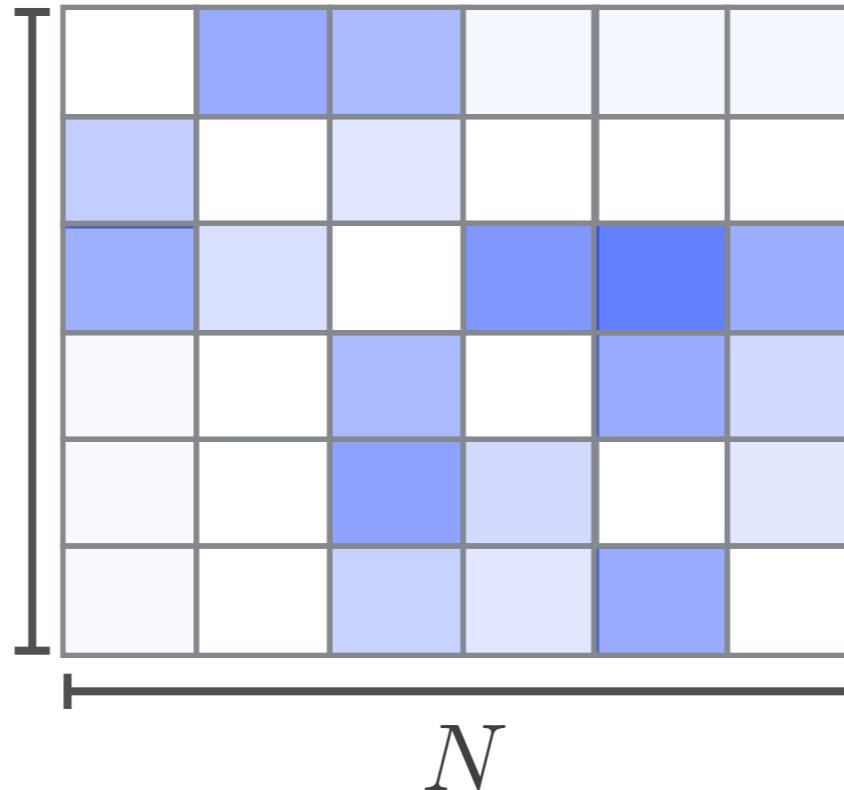
Y =



$$y_{ij} \sim \text{Poisson}\left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)}\right)$$

Poisson matrix factorization

$$\mathbf{Y} = N$$

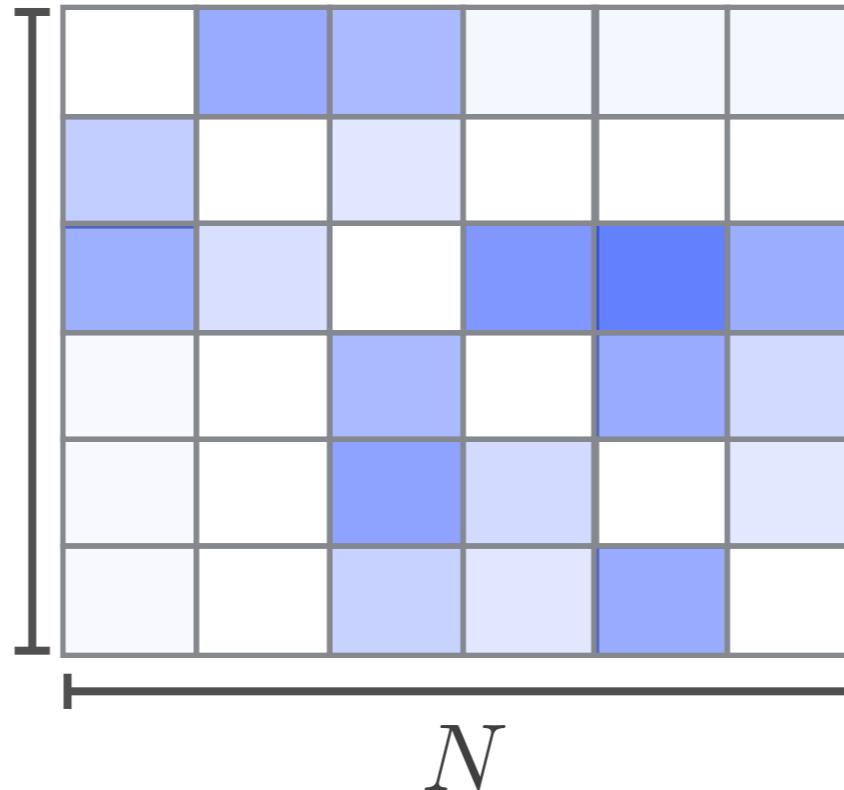


$$y_{ij} \sim \text{Poisson}\left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)}\right)$$

how active country i is
as a **sender** in community k

Poisson matrix factorization

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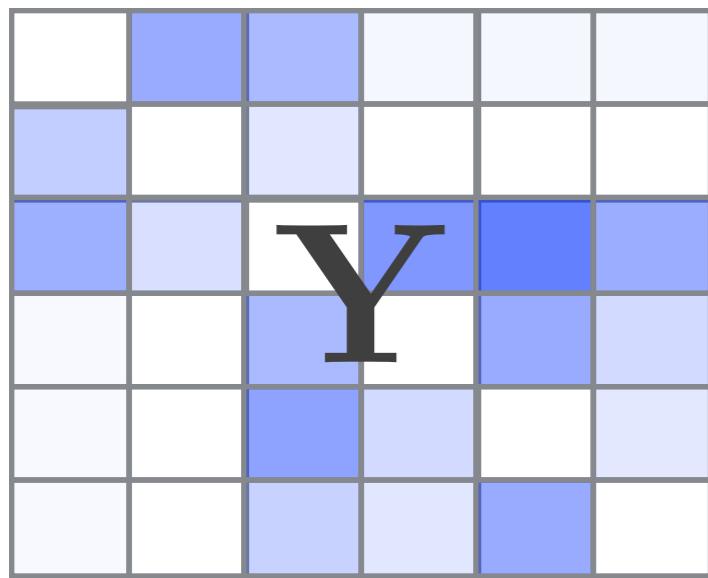
how active country j is
as a **receiver** in community k

Poisson matrix factorization

$$\mathbf{Y} \sim \text{Pois}\left(\Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(2)}\right)$$

A diagram illustrating Poisson matrix factorization. On the left, a 7x7 matrix \mathbf{Y} is shown with a light blue color scheme, indicating sparse data. To the right, the expression $\sim \text{Pois}\left(\Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(2)}\right)$ is shown. This expression consists of a tilde symbol (\sim) followed by "Pois", a large black parenthesis, and two 7x7 matrices labeled $\Theta^{(1)}$ and $\Theta^{(2)}$. The matrix $\Theta^{(1)}$ has a dark blue border and contains several dark blue blocks, while $\Theta^{(2)}$ has a dark blue border and contains several dark blue blocks.

Poisson matrix factorization



$$\mathbf{Y} \sim \text{Pois}\left(\Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(2)}\right)$$

The equation shows that the matrix \mathbf{Y} follows a Poisson distribution with mean $\Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(2)}$. The mean matrix is shown as a 6x6 grid where only the diagonal elements are non-zero, and they are labeled $\Theta^{(1)}$. Below it, another 6x6 grid shows the product $\Theta^{(1)} \Theta^{(2)}$, where only the diagonal elements are non-zero, and they are labeled $\Theta^{(2)}$.

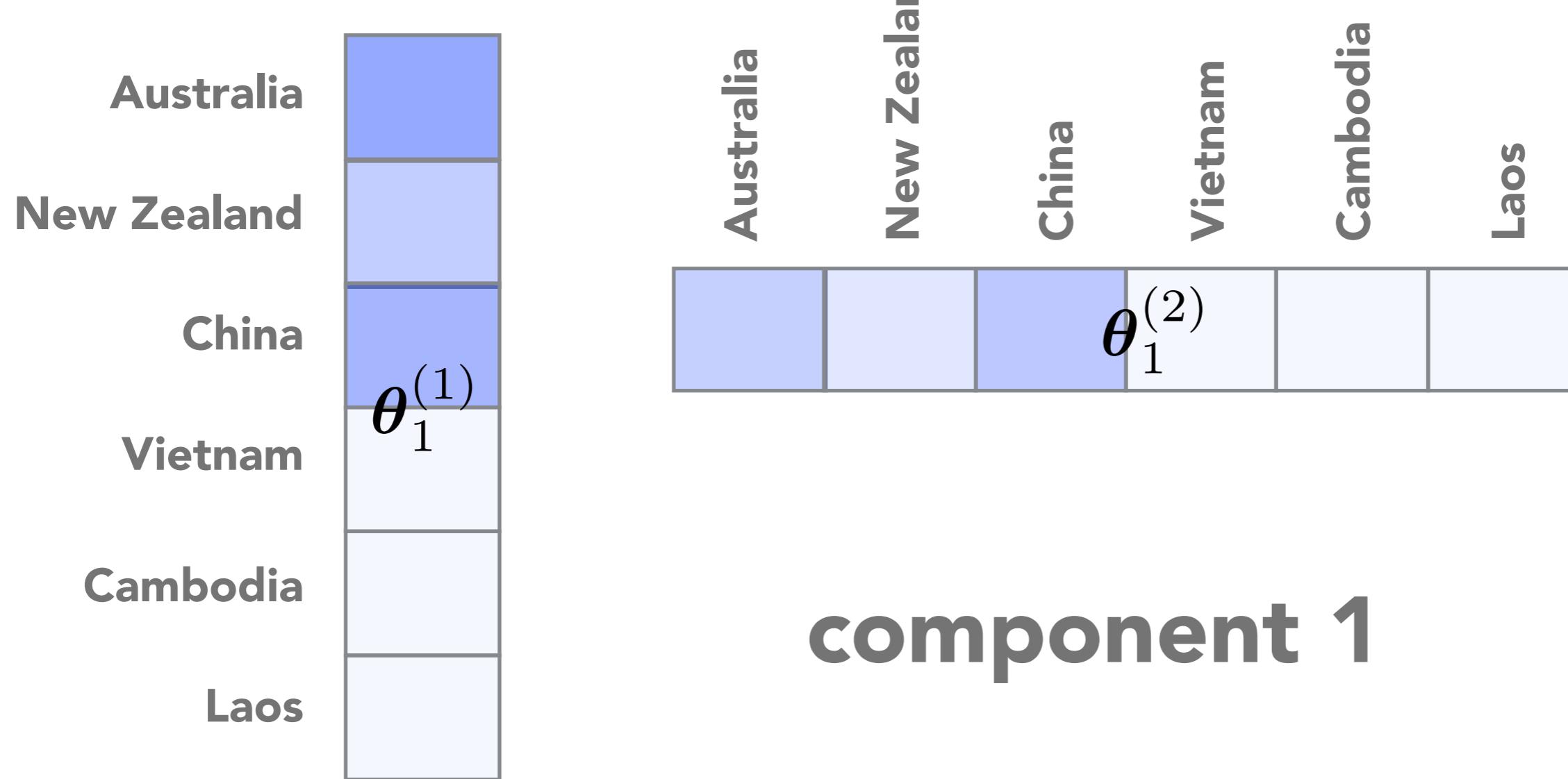
Fitting this model is a form of
nonnegative matrix factorization:

$$\mathbf{Y} \longrightarrow$$

$$\Theta^{(1)} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{N \times K}$$

$$\Theta^{(2)} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{K \times N}$$

Poisson matrix factorization



Poisson tensor factorization

$$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson} \left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)} \theta_{ak}^{(3)} \theta_{tk}^{(4)} \right)$$

Poisson tensor factorization

$$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson} \left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)} \theta_{ak}^{(3)} \theta_{tk}^{(4)} \right)$$

how active country i is
as a **sender** in
multilateral relation k

↑
how active country j is
as a **receiver** in
multilateral relation k

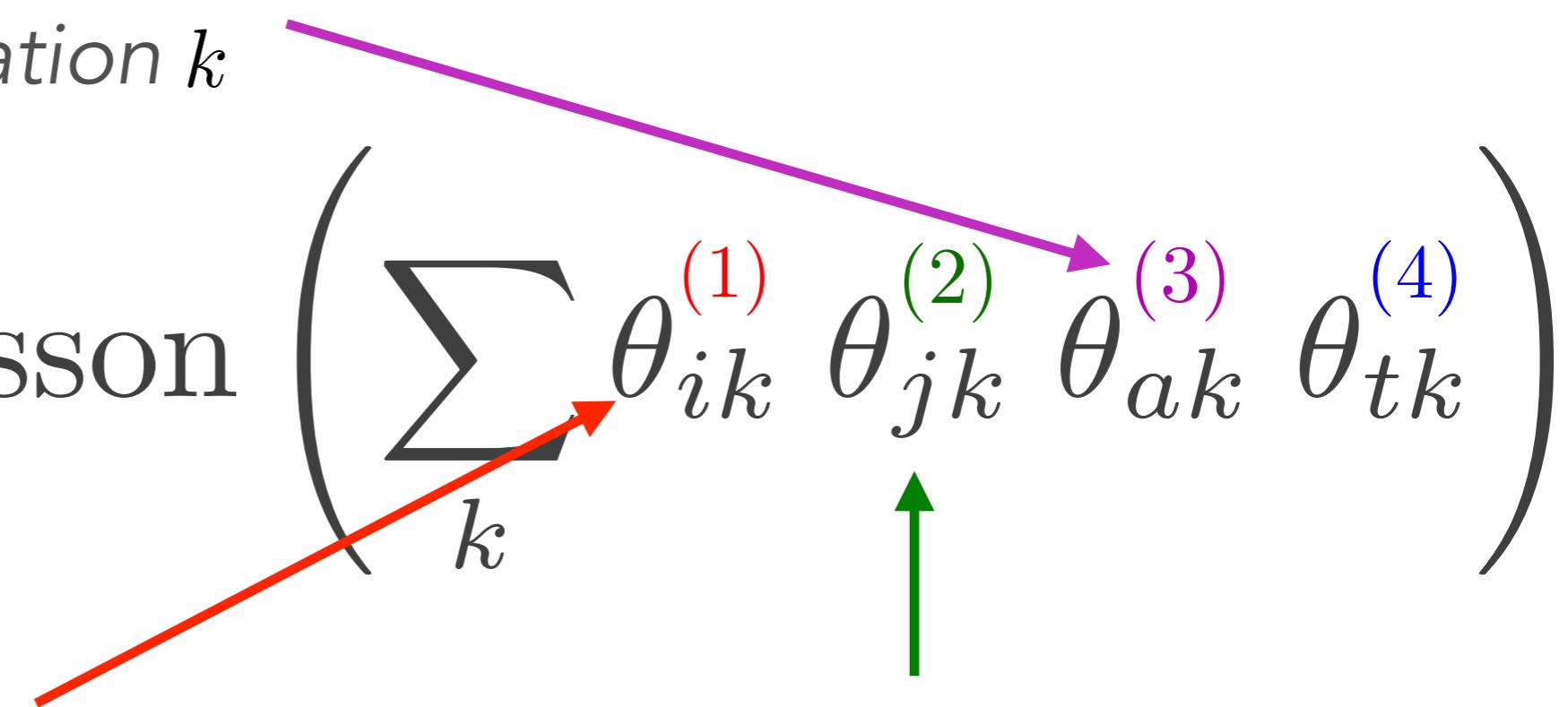
Poisson tensor factorization

how relevant is **action type** a
to *multilateral relation* k

$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson}$

how active country i is
as a **sender** in
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how active country j is
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$$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson} \left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)} \theta_{ak}^{(3)} \theta_{tk}^{(4)} \right)$$


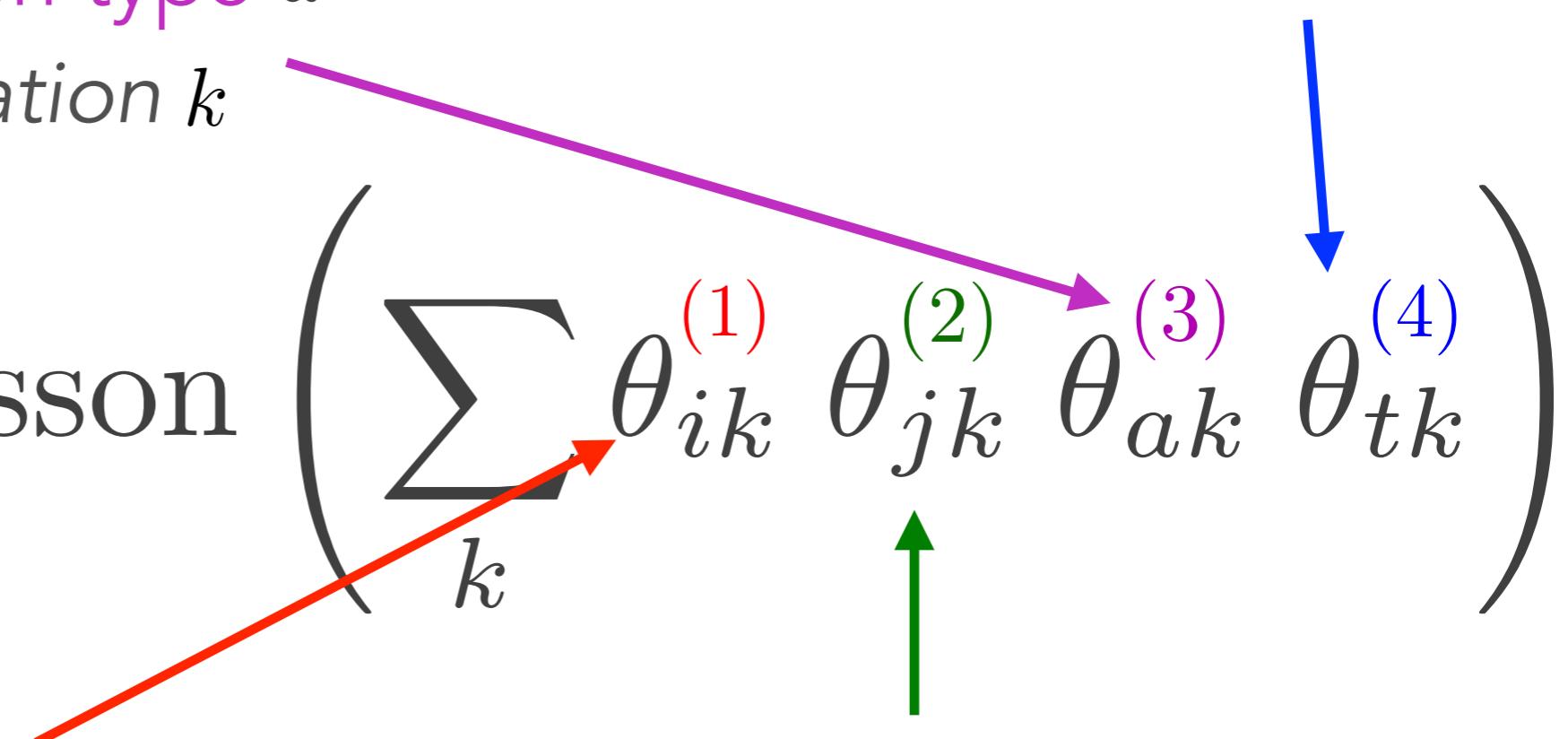
Poisson tensor factorization

how relevant is **action type** a
to *multilateral relation* k

$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson}$

how active country i is
as a **sender** in
multilateral relation k

how active at **time step** t
is *multilateral relation* k

$$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson} \left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)} \theta_{ak}^{(3)} \theta_{tk}^{(4)} \right)$$


how active country j is
as a **receiver** in
multilateral relation k

Poisson tensor factorization

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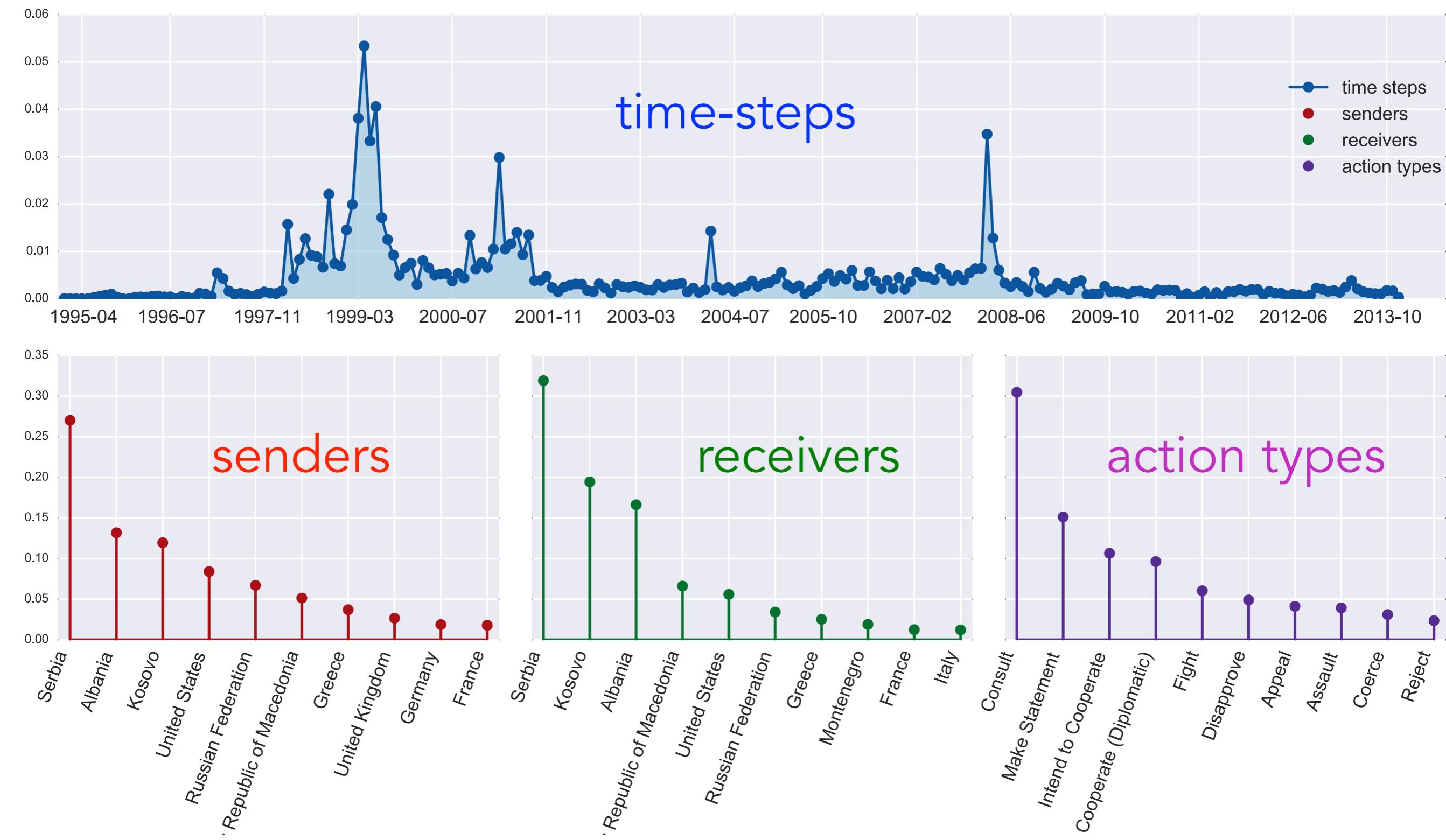
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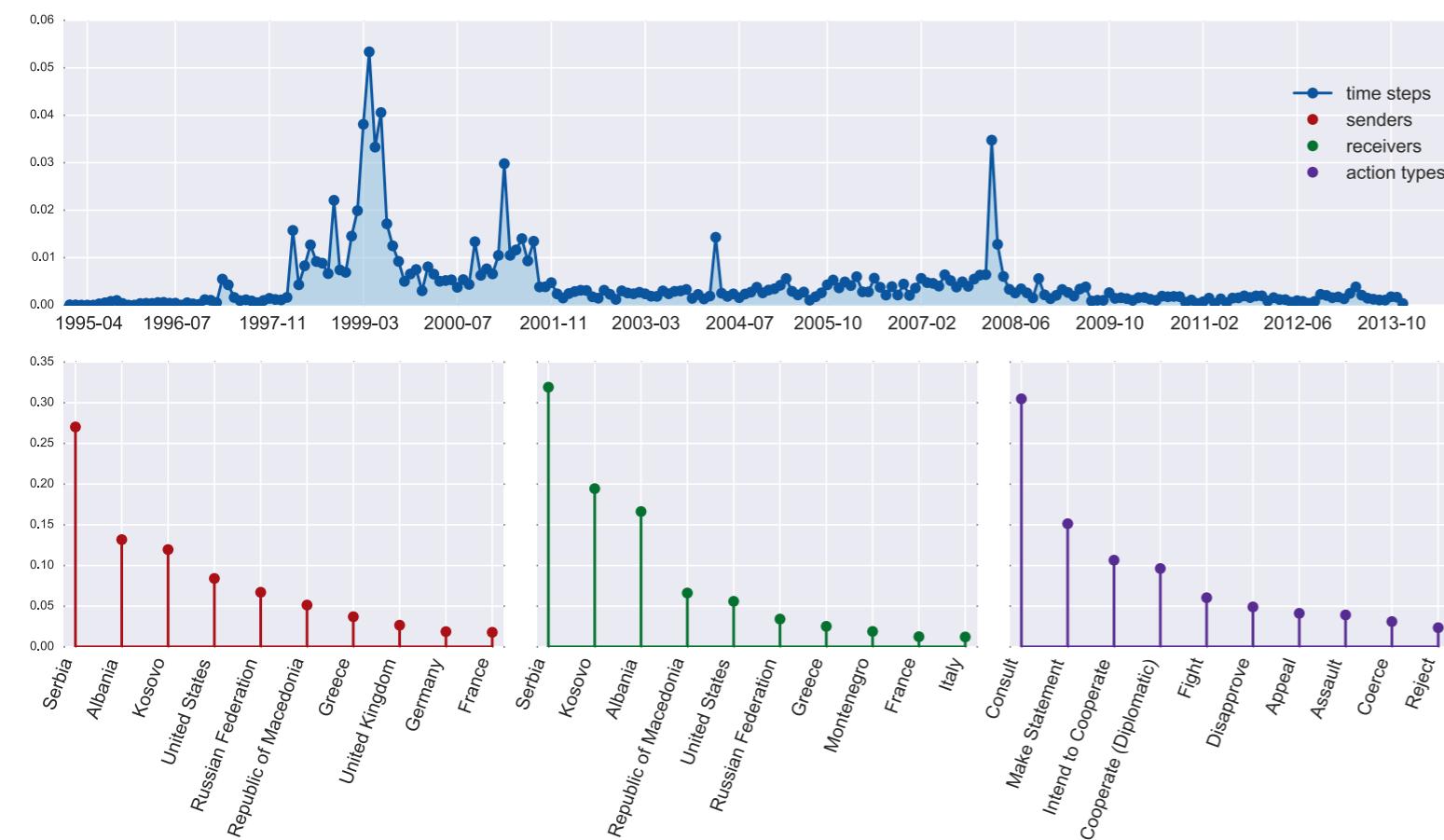
\mathbf{Y} 

- $\Theta^{(1)} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{N \times K}$ sender factors
- $\Theta^{(2)} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{N \times K}$ receiver factors
- $\Theta^{(3)} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{A \times K}$ action type factors
- $\Theta^{(4)} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{T \times K}$ time step factors

Sample component



Sample component: Yugoslav Wars



Yugoslav Wars

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Yugoslav Wars** were ethnic conflicts fought from 1991 to 2001 inside the territory of the former Yugoslavia. These wars accompanied and/or facilitated the breakup of the country, when its constituent republics declared independence, but the issues of ethnic minorities in the new countries (chiefly Serbs in central parts and Albanians in the southeast) were still unresolved at the time the republics were recognized internationally. The wars are generally considered to be a series of separate but related military conflicts which, occurred in, and affected most of the former Yugoslav republics:^{[2][3][4]}

- War in Slovenia (1991)
- Croatian War of Independence (1991–1995)
- Bosnian War (1992–1995)
- Kosovo War (1998–1999), including the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia
- Insurgency in the Preševo Valley (1999–2001)
- Insurgency in the Republic of Macedonia (2001)

Components correspond to
multilateral relations

Parameter estimation: Bayesian inference

$$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson} \left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)} \theta_{ak}^{(3)} \theta_{tk}^{(4)} \right)$$

Parameter estimation: Bayesian inference

$$y_{ijat} \sim \text{Poisson} \left(\sum_k \theta_{ik}^{(1)} \theta_{jk}^{(2)} \theta_{ak}^{(3)} \theta_{tk}^{(4)} \right)$$

$$\theta_{ik}^{(1)} \sim \text{Gamma} \left(\alpha, \alpha \beta^{(1)} \right)$$

$$\theta_{jk}^{(2)} \sim \text{Gamma} \left(\alpha, \alpha \beta^{(2)} \right)$$

$$\theta_{ak}^{(3)} \sim \text{Gamma} \left(\alpha, \alpha \beta^{(3)} \right)$$

$$\theta_{tk}^{(4)} \sim \text{Gamma} \left(\alpha, \alpha \beta^{(4)} \right)$$

Parameter estimation: Bayesian inference

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Sparsity-inducing
Gamma priors
 $\alpha < 1$

Parameter estimation: Bayesian inference

$$P\left(\Theta^{(1)}, \Theta^{(2)}, \Theta^{(3)}, \Theta^{(4)} \mid \mathbf{Y}\right)$$

Parameter estimation: Bayesian inference

$$P(\Theta^{(1)}, \Theta^{(2)}, \Theta^{(3)}, \Theta^{(4)} | \mathbf{Y}) \leftarrow \text{cannot compute this analytically}$$

Parameter estimation: Variational inference

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$$P(\Theta^{(1)}, \Theta^{(2)}, \Theta^{(3)}, \Theta^{(4)} | \mathbf{Y}) \leftarrow \text{cannot compute this analytically}$$

Define a convenient *family* of distributions:

$$Q(\Theta^{(1)}, \Theta^{(2)}, \Theta^{(3)}, \Theta^{(4)})$$

Parameter estimation: Variational inference

$$P\left(\Theta^{(1)}, \Theta^{(2)}, \Theta^{(3)}, \Theta^{(4)} \mid \mathbf{Y}\right) \leftarrow \text{cannot compute this analytically}$$

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$$Q\left(\Theta^{(1)}, \Theta^{(2)}, \Theta^{(3)}, \Theta^{(4)}\right)$$

Optimize the parameters of Q to minimize:

$$KL(Q||P)$$

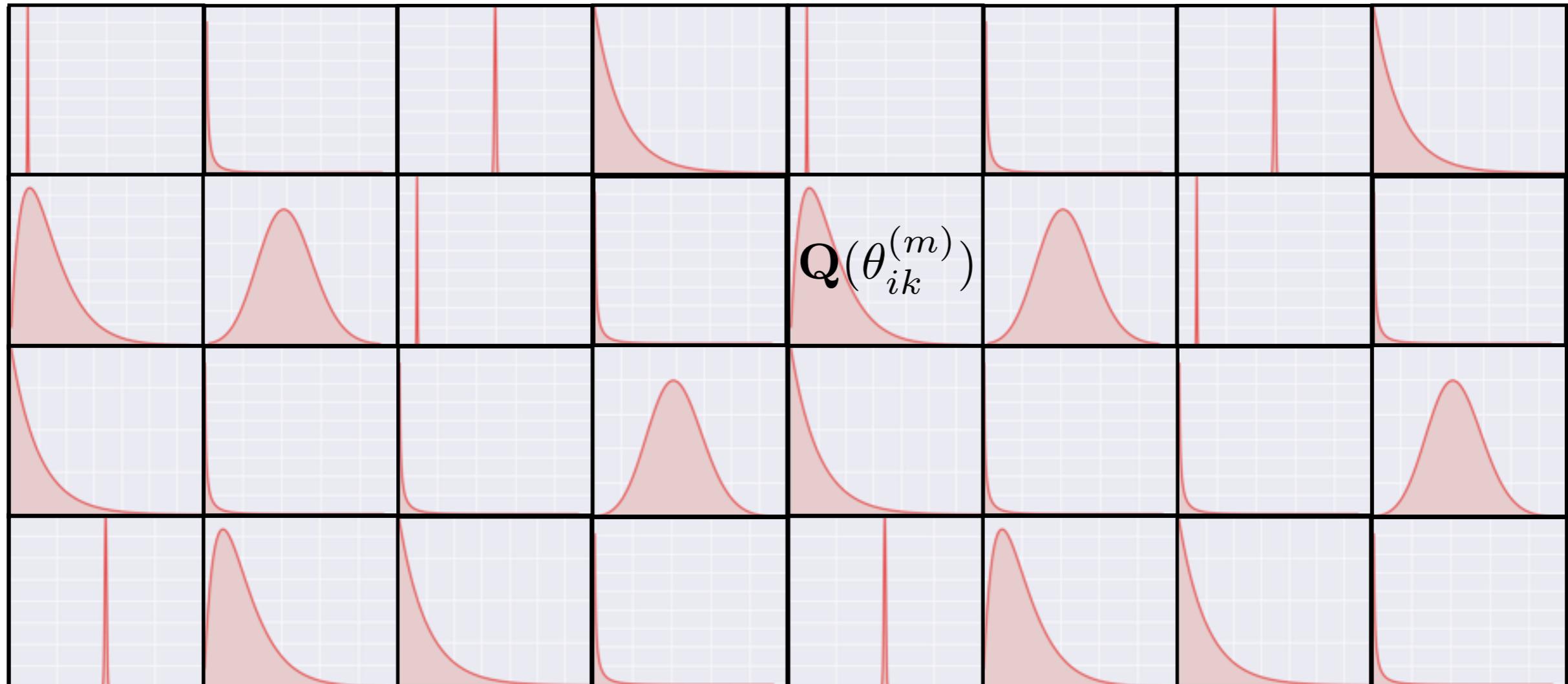
Parameter estimation: Variational inference

$$\Theta^{(m)}$$

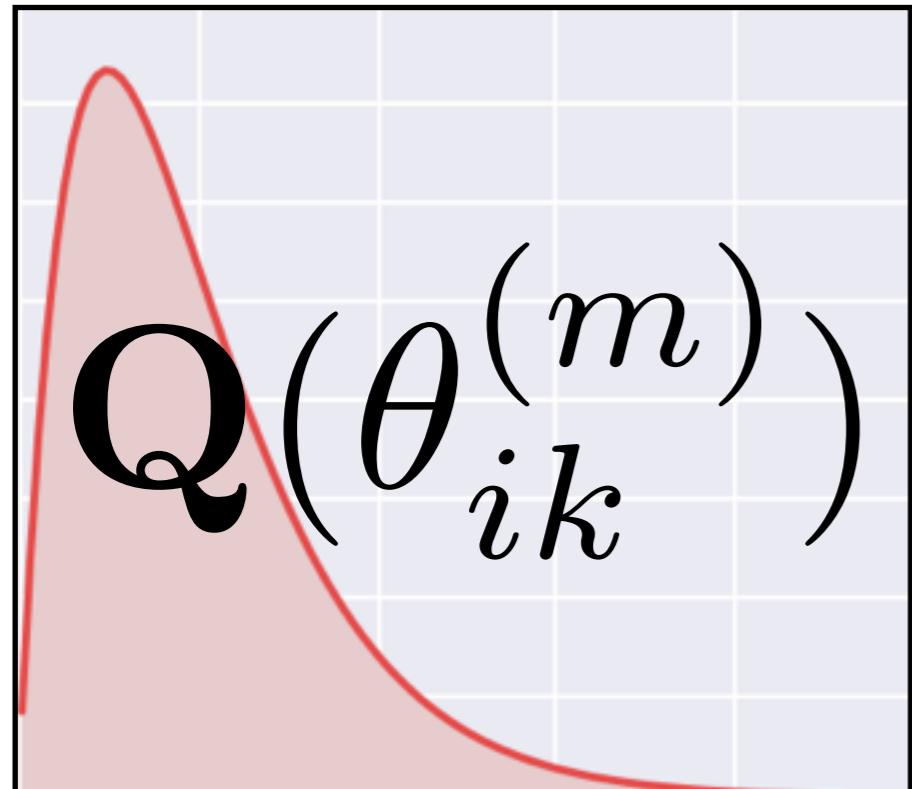
Parameter estimation: Variational inference

					$\hat{\theta}_{ik}^{(m)}$		

Parameter estimation: Variational inference

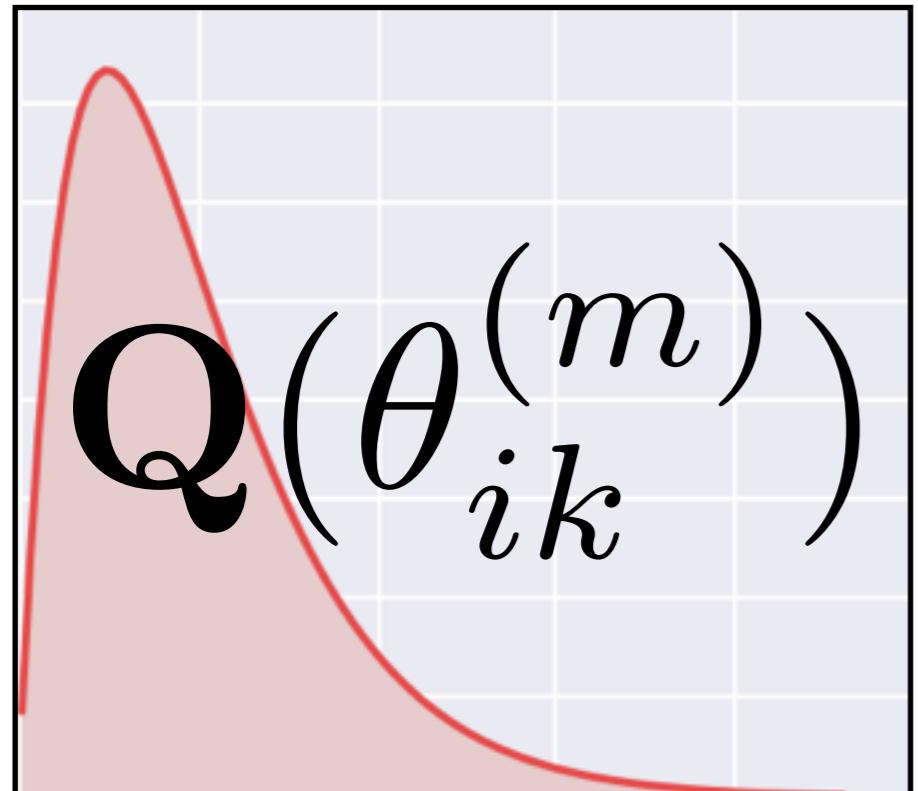


Parameter estimation: Variational inference



$$= \text{Gamma} \left(\theta_{ik}^{(m)}; \gamma_{ik}^{(m)}, \delta_{ik}^{(m)} \right)$$

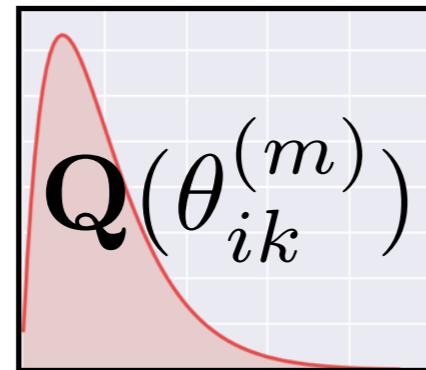
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variational
parameters

Parameter estimation: Variational inference

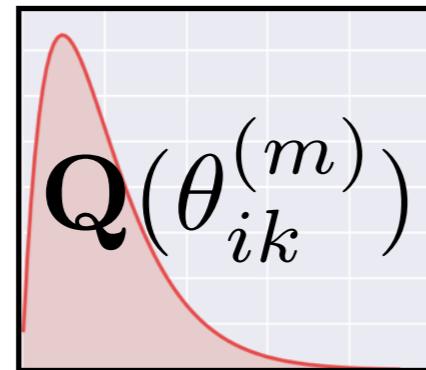


$$= \text{Gamma} \left(\theta_{ik}^{(m)}; \gamma_{ik}^{(m)}, \delta_{ik}^{(m)} \right)$$

After inference, if we need a point estimate:

$$\hat{\theta}_{ik}^{(m)} := \mathbb{E}_Q[\theta_{ik}^{(m)}] = \frac{\gamma_{ik}^{(m)}}{\delta_{ik}^{(m)}}$$

Parameter estimation: Variational inference



$$Q(\theta_{ik}^{(m)}) = \text{Gamma}\left(\theta_{ik}^{(m)}; \gamma_{ik}^{(m)}, \delta_{ik}^{(m)}\right)$$

After inference, if we need a point estimate:

$$\hat{\theta}_{ik}^{(m)} := G_Q[\theta_{ik}^{(m)}] = \frac{\exp(\Psi(\gamma_{ik}^{(m)}))}{\delta_{ik}^{(m)}}$$

Parameter estimation: Variational inference

NTF-KL (PTF)			BPTF		
MAE	MAE-NZ	HAM-Z	MAE	MAE-NZ	HAM-Z
8.37	56.7	0.138	1.99	12.9	0.113
15.5	53.7	0.327	8.94	29.8	0.292
10.5	346	0.0333	0.178	5.05	0.0142
4	58.6	0.0926	0.95	12.2	0.0682
0.0148	2.72	0.00256	0.0104	2.31	0.00161
0.0606	4.9	0.00893	0.0412	4.01	0.00601
0.0011	1.55	5.43e-05	0.00109	1.56	4.97e-05
0.0084	2.97	0.00109	0.00803	3	0.000957

Parameter estimation: Variational inference

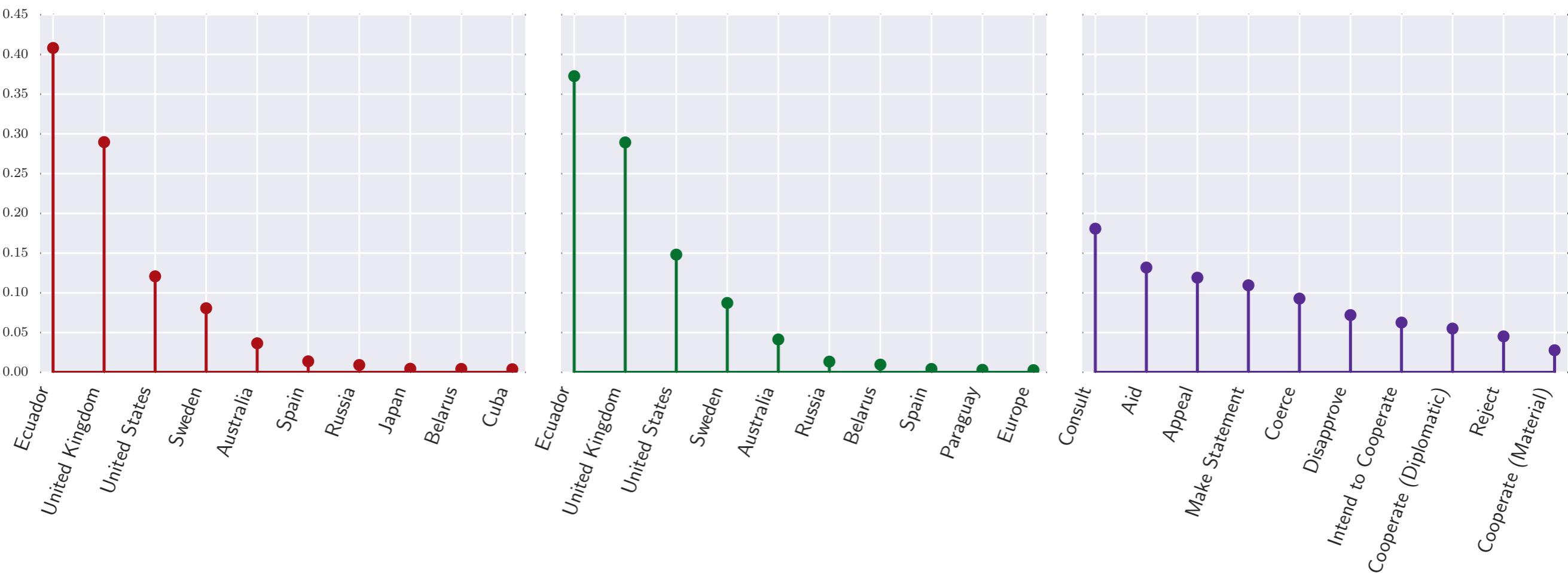
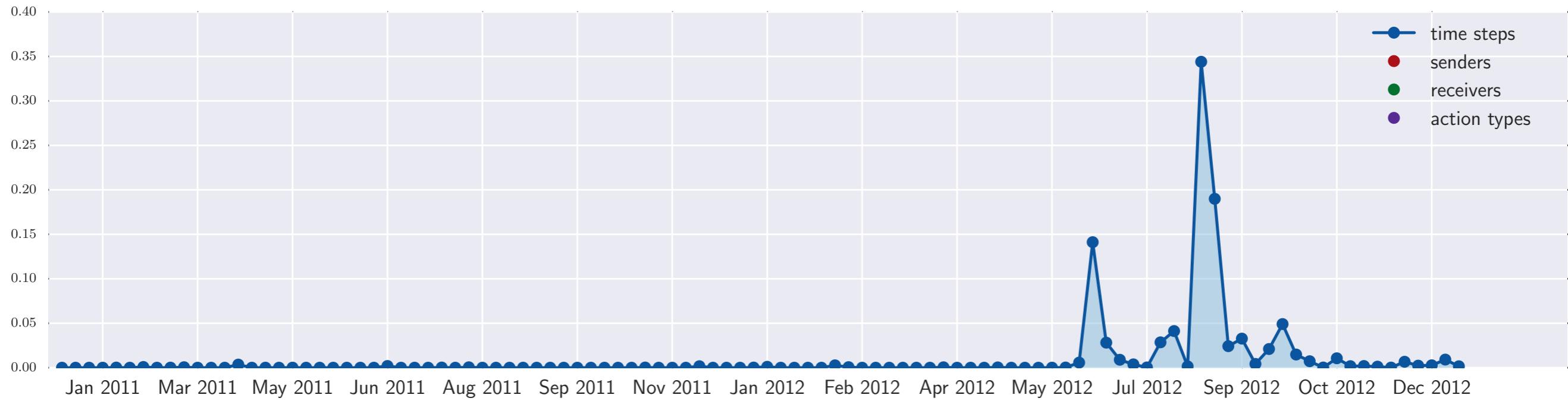
NTF-KL (PTF)			BPTF		
MAE	MAE-NZ	HAM-Z	MAE	MAE-NZ	HAM-Z
Bayesian PTF generalizes <u>much better</u> than maximum likelihood PTF when the data is very sparse!					
4	58.6	0.0926	0.95	12.2	0.0682
0.0148	2.72	0.00256	0.0104	2.31	0.00161
0.0606	4.9	0.00893	0.0412	4.01	0.00601
0.0011	1.55	5.43e-05	0.00109	1.56	4.97e-05
0.0084	2.97	0.00109	0.00803	3	0.000957

Parameter estimation: Variational inference

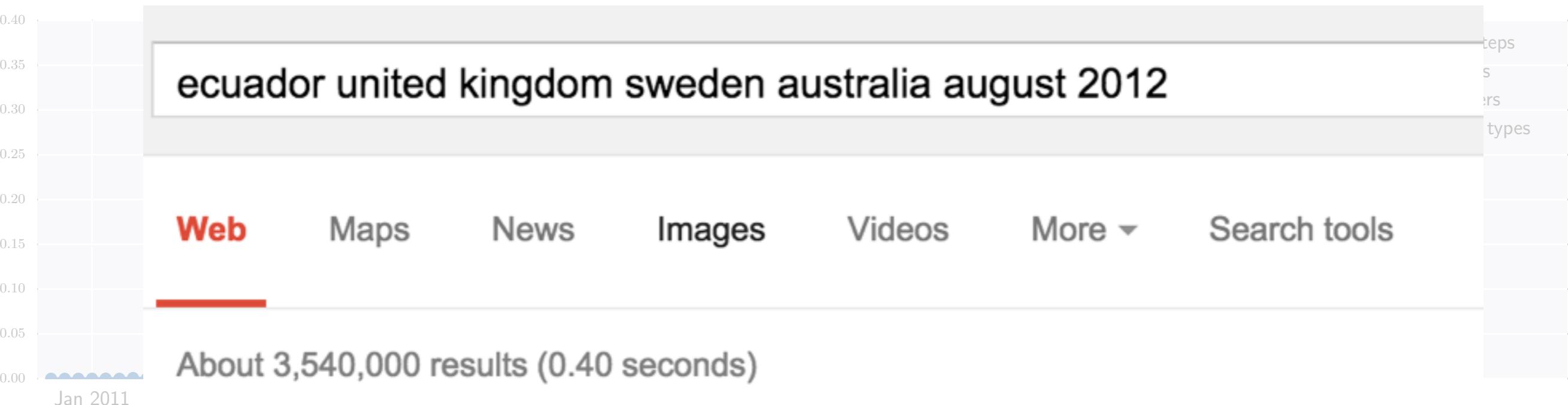
NTF-KL (PTF)			BPTF		
MAE	MAE-NZ	HAM-Z	MAE	MAE-NZ	HAM-Z
Bayesian PTF generalizes <u>much better</u> than maximum likelihood PTF when the data is very sparse!					
4	58.6	0.0926	0.95	12.2	0.0682
0.0148	2.72	0.00256	0.0104	2.31	0.00161
0.0606	4.9	0.000203	0.0410	4.91	0.00601
0.0011	1.55	0.00109	0.00803	3	4.97e-05
0.0084	2.97	0.00109	0.00803	3	0.000957

Code and more sample results available:
<https://github.com/aschein/bptf>

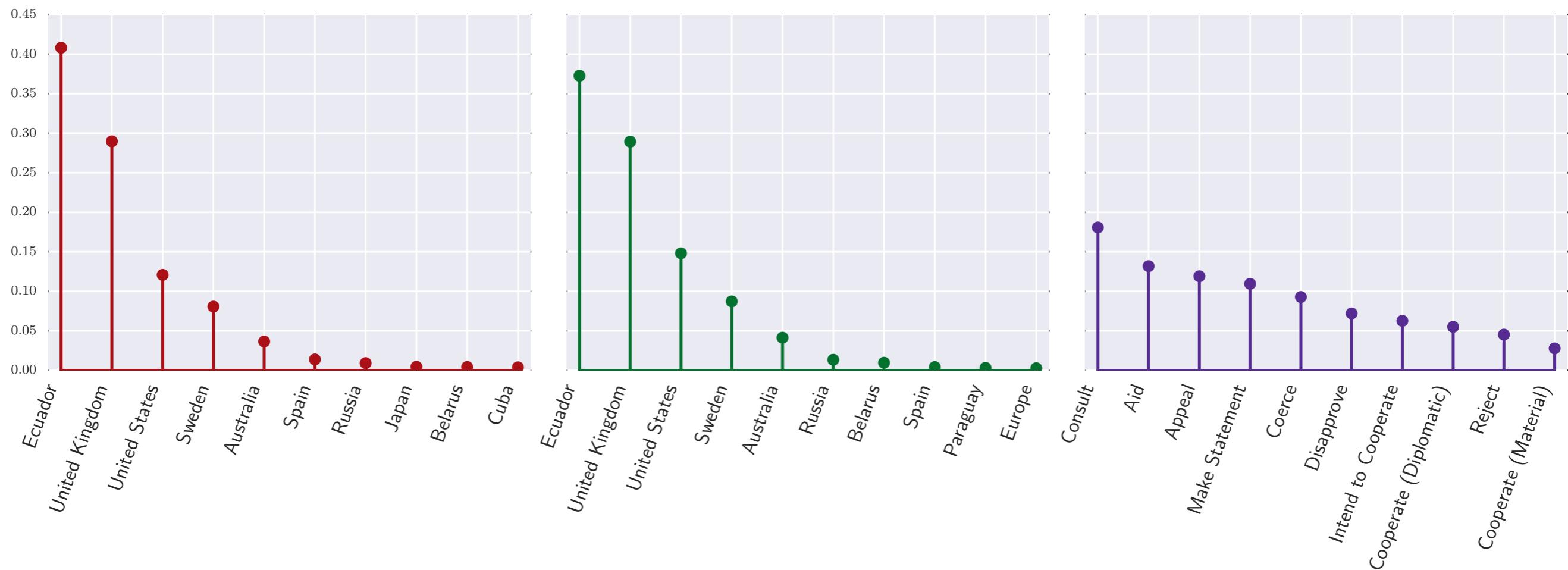
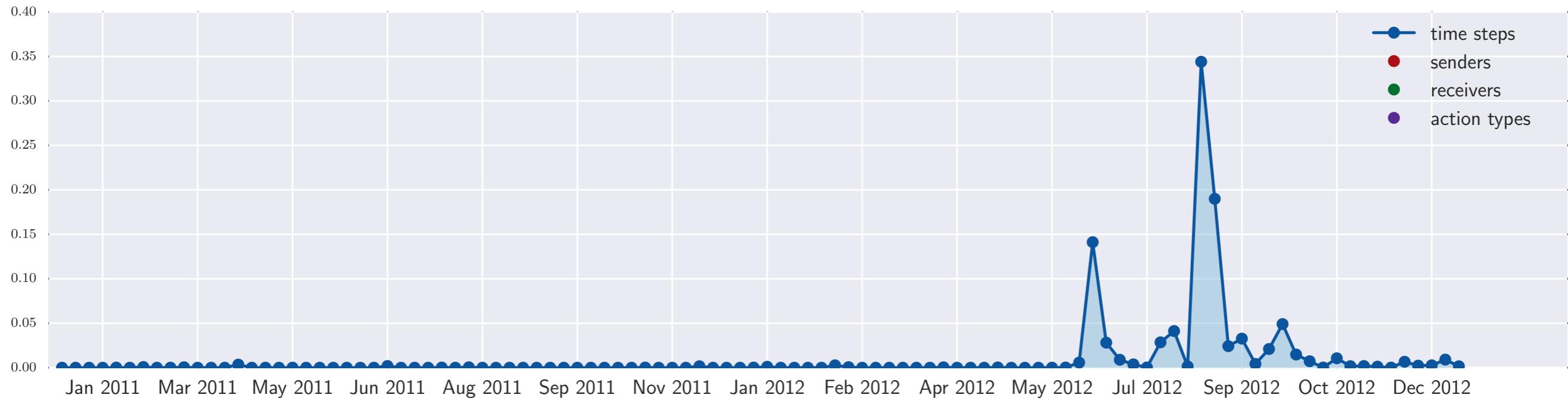
Our favorite component



Our favorite component



Our favorite component



Thanks!

Come to poster 897