

Multifactor Specification

STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING WITH LAVAAN IN R



Erin Buchanan
Professor

Multifactor models

```
visual.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3 + x7 + x8 + x9'  
visual.fit <- cfa(model = visual.model,  
                 data = HolzingerSwineford1939)  
summary(visual.fit, standardized = TRUE,  
        fit.measures = TRUE)
```

User model versus baseline model:

Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.701
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	0.502

Why not two small models?

```
visual.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3'  
visual.fit <- cfa(model = visual.model,  
                 data = HolzingerSwineford1939)  
summary(visual.fit, standardized = TRUE,  
        fit.measures = TRUE)
```

```
speed.model <- 'speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9'  
speed.fit <- cfa(model = speed.model,  
                data = HolzingerSwineford1939)  
summary(speed.fit, standardized = TRUE,  
        fit.measures = TRUE)
```

Why not two small models? (2)

```
Number of observations      301
Estimator                  ML
Minimum Function Test Statistic  0.000
Degrees of freedom         0
Minimum Function Value     0.0000000000000000
```

- Possible parameters = $3 \cdot (3+1) / 2 = 6$
- Estimated parameters = 2 coefficients + 4 variances = 6
- $df = 6 - 6 = 0$

Specify Constraints

- Constraints set parameters to be equal
- Gain df by estimating less numbers
- Use words to set equality constraints

```
visual.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + a*x2 + a*x3'
```

Output with Constraints

```
visual.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + a*x2 + a*x3'  
visual.fit <- cfa(model = visual.model,  
                 data = HolzingerSwineford1939)  
summary(visual.fit, standardized = TRUE,  
        fit.measures = TRUE)
```

Latent Variables:

		Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
visual =~							
	x1	1.000				0.745	0.639
	x2 (a)	0.910	0.142	6.397	0.000	0.678	0.562
	x3 (a)	0.910	0.142	6.397	0.000	0.678	0.614

Specify a Multifactor Model

```
twofactor.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3  
speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9'
```

```
twofactor.fit <- cfa(model = twofactor.model,  
                    data = HolzingerSwineford1939)  
summary(twofactor.fit, standardized = TRUE,  
        fit.measures = TRUE)
```

```
Degrees of freedom      8  
P-value (Chi-square)    0.000
```

Let's practice!

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Model Structure

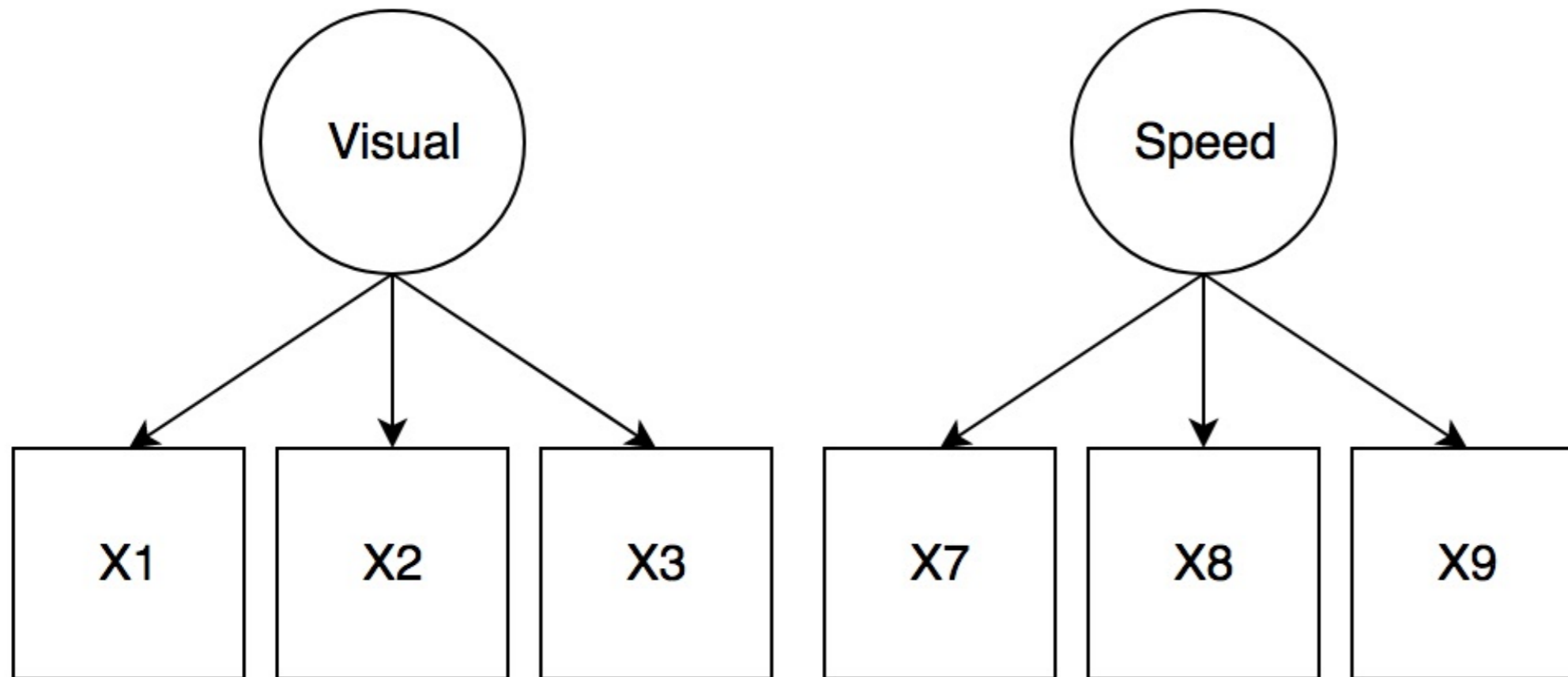
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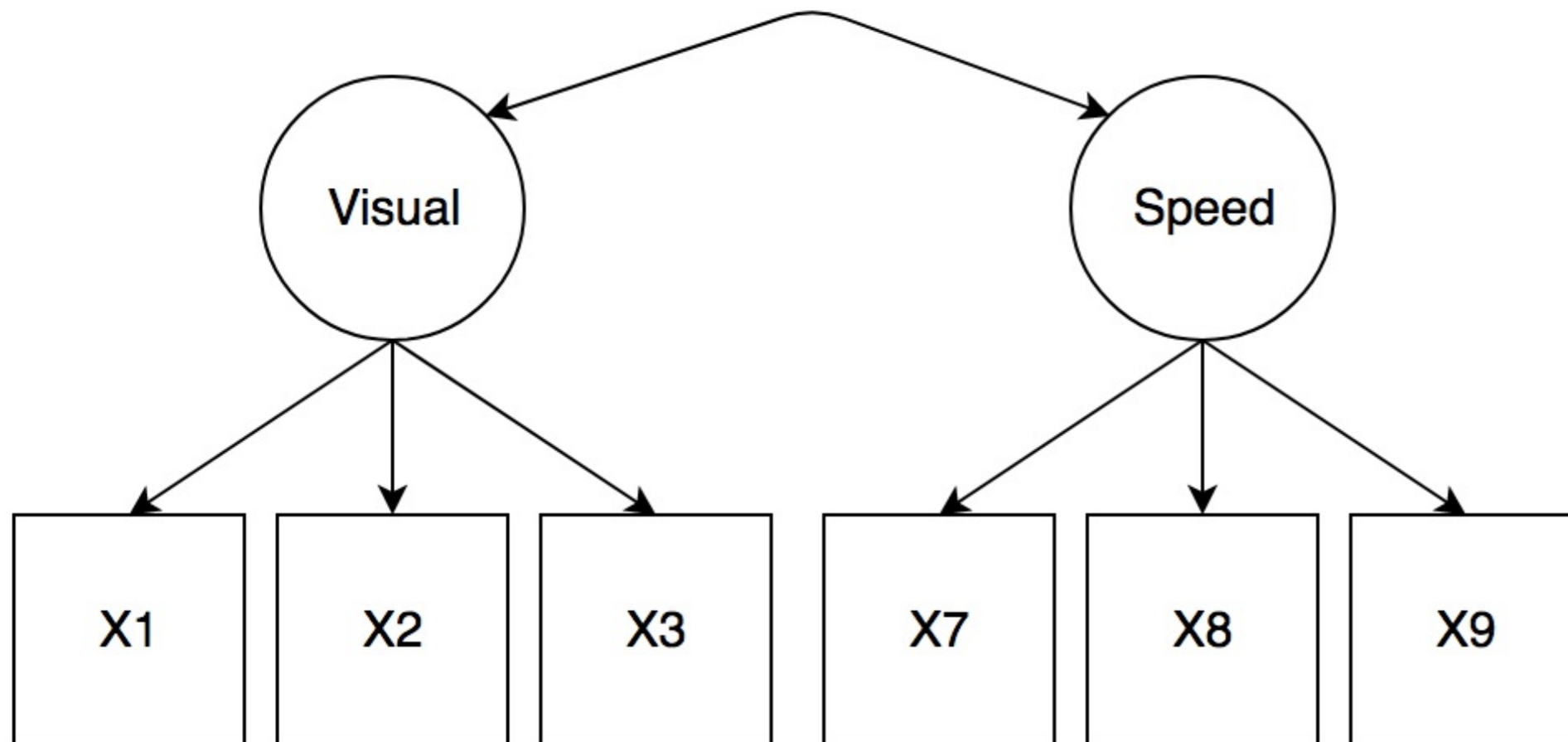
Multifactor Model Estimation

```
twofactor.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3  
speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9'
```



Multifactor Model Estimation

```
twofactor.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3  
speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9'
```



Summary Output

Latent Variables:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
visual =~						
x1	1.000				0.777	0.667
x2	0.690	0.124	5.585	0.000	0.536	0.456
x3	0.985	0.160	6.157	0.000	0.766	0.678
speed =~						
x7	1.000				0.622	0.572
x8	1.204	0.170	7.090	0.000	0.749	0.741
x9	1.052	0.147	7.142	0.000	0.654	0.649

Summary Output (2)

Covariances:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
visual ~~						
speed	0.223	0.052	4.290	0.000	0.460	0.460

Model Specification Syntax

Covariances:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
visual ~~						
speed	0.223	0.052	4.290	0.000	0.460	0.460

- `=~` creates latent variables
- `~~` creates covariance between variables
- `~` creates direct prediction between variables
 - Remember, `y ~ x` to specify direction

Edit the Model

```
twofactor.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3  
  speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9  
  speed ~~ 0*visual'
```

Covariances:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
speed ~~						
visual	0.000				0.000	0.000

Edit the Model (2)

```
twofactor.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3  
  speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9  
  speed~visual'
```

Regressions:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
speed ~						
visual	0.368	0.083	4.439	0.000	0.460	0.460

Let's practice!

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Modification Indices

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Updating Poor Models

User model versus baseline model:

Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.879
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Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	0.774
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Root Mean Square Error of Approximation:

RMSEA	0.128
-------	-------

90 Percent Confidence Interval	0.094	0.164
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P-value RMSEA \leq 0.05	0.000
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Standardized Root Mean Square Residual:

SRMR	0.079
------	-------

Updating Poor Models (2)

Latent Variables:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
visual =~						
x1	1.000				0.777	0.667
x2	0.690	0.124	5.585	0.000	0.536	0.456
x3	0.985	0.160	6.157	0.000	0.766	0.678
speed =~						
x7	1.000				0.622	0.572
x8	1.204	0.170	7.090	0.000	0.749	0.741
x9	1.052	0.147	7.142	0.000	0.654	0.649

Updating Poor Models (3)

Variances:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
.x1	0.754	0.110	6.838	0.000	0.754	0.555
.x2	1.094	0.103	10.661	0.000	1.094	0.792
.x3	0.688	0.105	6.557	0.000	0.688	0.540
.x7	0.796	0.082	9.756	0.000	0.796	0.673
.x8	0.461	0.077	6.002	0.000	0.461	0.451
.x9	0.587	0.071	8.273	0.000	0.587	0.578

```
var(HolzingerSwineford1939$x1)
```

```
1.362898
```

Modification Indices

```
modificationindices(twofactor.fit, sort = TRUE)
```

	lhs	op	rhs	mi	epc	sepc.lv	sepc.all	sepc.nox
34	x7	~~	x8	35.521	0.624	0.624	0.568	0.568
18	visual	=~	x9	35.521	0.659	0.512	0.508	0.508
36	x8	~~	x9	19.041	-0.527	-0.527	-0.517	-0.517
16	visual	=~	x7	19.041	-0.503	-0.391	-0.359	-0.359
26	x1	~~	x9	11.428	0.177	0.177	0.151	0.151

- Add one at a time
- Add parameters that make sense

Updating the Model

```
34      x7 ~~ x8 35.521 0.624 0.624 0.568 0.568
```

```
twofactor.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3
                    speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9
                    x7 ~~ x8'

twofactor.fit <- cfa(model = twofactor.model,
                    data = HolzingerSwineford1939)

summary(twofactor.fit, standardized = TRUE,
        fit.measures = TRUE)
```

User model versus baseline model:

Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.976
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	0.949

Let's practice!

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Model Comparison

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Create Two Models

```
twofactor.model <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3  
                    speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9'  
twofactor.model1 <- 'visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3  
                    speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9  
                    x7 ~~ x8'
```

```
twofactor.fit <- cfa(model = twofactor.model,  
                    data = HolzingerSwineford1939)  
twofactor.fit1 <- cfa(model = twofactor.model1,  
                    data = HolzingerSwineford1939)
```

Chi-Square Comparison

```
anova(twofactor.fit, twofactor.fit1)
```

```
Chi Square Difference Test
```

	Df	AIC	BIC	Chisq	Chisq diff	Df diff	Pr(>Chisq)
twofactor.fit1	7	5150.5	5202.4	14.753			
twofactor.fit	8	5181.2	5229.4	47.413	32.661	1	0.00000001097 ***

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

- Chi-square difference created by subtracting models
- Must increase by at least 3.84 to be significant at $p < .05$
- Only useful for models with the same variables

Fit Index Comparison

- Compare fit indices for non-nested models
- Get more fit indices with `fitmeasures()`

```
fitmeasures(twofactor.fit)
```

```
      aic          bic      ntotal
5181.168  5229.361  301.000
      bic2      rmsea  rmsea.ci.lower
5188.132    0.128    0.094
rmsea.ci.upper  rmsea.pvalue      rmr
      0.164      0.000      0.096
```

- - -

Fit Index Comparison

```
fitmeasures(twofactor.fit, c("aic", "ecvi"))
```

aic	ecvi
5181.168	0.244

```
fitmeasures(twofactor.fit1, c("aic", "ecvi"))
```

aic	ecvi
5150.508	0.142

Let's practice!

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