

Psychology 454: Latent Variable Modeling

Adventures in Simulation

Testing differences between models

William Revelle

Department of Psychology
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois USA



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Outline

The Power of Simulation

Exploratory Factor Analysis

CFA/SEM

Higher order models

The power of simulation

1. Simulation of structures allows us to know truth.
2. If we can recover truth, then perhaps our models work
3. If we can not recover truth, then our models do not work
4. Simulated structure
5. Simulated error

Simulated structure

1. The orthogonal case: $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}' + \mathbf{U}^2$
2. The oblique case: $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{F}\boldsymbol{\phi}\mathbf{F}' + \mathbf{U}^2$
3. $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{N}(0,1)$ of dimensionality $n \times r$
4. $\mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{E})\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{E})' + \mathbf{U}^2$

Psych package has a number of simulation functions

1. `sim.structure` : `sim.structure(fx=NULL,Phi=NULL, fy=NULL, f=NULL, n=0, uniq=NULL, raw=TRUE, items = FALSE, low=-2,high=2,d=NULL,cat=5, mu=0)`
2. `sim.hierarchical`: `sim.hierarchical(gload=NULL, fload=NULL, n = 0, raw = FALSE,mu = NULL)`
3. `sim.congeneric`: `sim.congeneric(loads = c(0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.5),N = NULL, err=NULL, short = TRUE, categorical=FALSE, low=-3,high=3,cuts=NULL)`
4. `sim.circ` : `sim.circ(nvar = 72, nsub = 500, circum = TRUE, xloading = 0.6, yloading = 0.6, gloading = 0, xbias = 0, ybias = 0, categorical = FALSE, low = -3, high = 3, truncate = FALSE, cutpoint = 0)`

A congeneric model

R code

```
R <- sim.congeneric(loads=c(.9,.8,.7,.6),N=200, short=FALSE)
R
```

```
$model (Population correlation matrix)
```

	V1	V2	V3	V4
V1	1.00	0.72	0.63	0.54
V2	0.72	1.00	0.56	0.48
V3	0.63	0.56	1.00	0.42
V4	0.54	0.48	0.42	1.00

```
$r (Sample correlation matrix for sample size = 200 )
```

	V1	V2	V3	V4
V1	1.00	0.63	0.63	0.60
V2	0.63	1.00	0.50	0.46
V3	0.63	0.50	1.00	0.43
V4	0.60	0.46	0.43	1.00

Exploratory Factor analysis of the congeneric model

R code

```
fm <- fa(R$model)
fm
```

```
Factor Analysis using method = minres
Call: fa(r = R$model)
Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
      MR1    h2    u2 com
V1 0.9 0.81 0.19 1
V2 0.8 0.64 0.36 1
V3 0.7 0.49 0.51 1
V4 0.6 0.36 0.64 1

      MR1
SS loadings    2.30
Proportion Var 0.57
Mean item complexity = 1
Test of the hypothesis that 1 factor is sufficient.
The degrees of freedom for the null model are 6 and the objective function was 1.65
The degrees of freedom for the model are 2 and the objective function was 0
The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0
The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is 0
Fit based upon off diagonal values = 1
Measures of factor score adequacy

Correlation of scores with factors    MR1    0.94
Multiple R square of scores with factors    0.88
Minimum correlation of possible factor scores    0.77
```

Exploratory Factor analysis of the congeneric data

R code

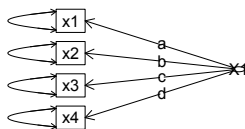
```
f1 <- fa(R$observed)
f1
```

```
Factor Analysis using method =  minres
Call: fa(r = R$observed)
Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
      MR1    h2    u2 com
V1 0.91 0.82 0.18  1
V2 0.70 0.49 0.51  1
V3 0.69 0.48 0.52  1
V4 0.65 0.43 0.57  1
      MR1
SS loadings      2.22
Proportion Var 0.56
Mean item complexity =  1
Test of the hypothesis that 1 factor is sufficient.
The degrees of freedom for the null model are  6  and the objective function was  1.51 with prob > 0.001
The degrees of freedom for the model are 2  and the objective function was  0
The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is  0.01
The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is  0.02
The harmonic number of observations is  200 with the empirical chi square  0.29 with prob > 0.001
The total number of observations was  200 with MLE Chi Square =  0.56 with prob < 0.76
Tucker Lewis Index of factoring reliability =  1.015
RMSEA index =  0  and the 90 % confidence intervals are  NA 0.095
BIC =  -10.04
Fit based upon off diagonal values = 1
Measures of factor score adequacy

      MR1
Correlation of scores with factors      0.94
Multiple R square of scores with factors      0.88
```


A structure diagram of the model and of the solution

Structural model



Structural model



Getting the sem commands from structure.diagram

R code

```
mod <- structure.diagram(f1,errors=TRUE)
fm <- c("a","b","c","d")
mod1 <- structure.diagram(fm,errors=TRUE)
```

	Path	Parameter	Value
[1,]	"X1->x1"	"a"	NA
[2,]	"X1->x2"	"b"	NA
[3,]	"X1->x3"	"c"	NA
[4,]	"X1->x4"	"d"	NA
[5,]	"x1<->x1"	"x1e"	NA
[6,]	"x2<->x2"	"x2e"	NA
[7,]	"x3<->x3"	"x3e"	NA
[8,]	"x4<->x4"	"x4e"	NA
[9,]	"X1<->X1"	NA	"1"

	Path	Parameter	Value
[1,]	"MR1->V1"	"F1V1"	NA
[2,]	"MR1->V2"	"F1V2"	NA
[3,]	"MR1->V3"	"F1V3"	NA
[4,]	"MR1->V4"	"F1V4"	NA
[5,]	"V1<->V1"	"x1e"	NA
[6,]	"V2<->V2"	"x2e"	NA
[7,]	"V3<->V3"	"x3e"	NA
[8,]	"V4<->V4"	"x4e"	NA
[9,]	"MR1<->MR1"	NA	"1"

Now do a sem on this model

R code

```
library(sem)
sem.con <- sem(mod, R$model, 200)
summary(sem.con)
```

```
Model Chisquare = 1.944223e-12    Df = 2    Pr(>Chisq) = 1
AIC = 16
BIC = -10.59663
```

Normalized Residuals

	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
	-6.872e-07	-2.485e-07	1.293e-07	8.755e-08	5.239e-07	5.815e-07

R-square for Endogenous Variables

	V1	V2	V3	V4
	0.81	0.64	0.49	0.36

Parameter Estimates

	Estimate	Std Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
F1V1	0.90	0.06006933	14.982688	9.528369e-51	V1 <--- MR1
F1V2	0.80	0.06278280	12.742345	3.439020e-37	V2 <--- MR1
F1V3	0.70	0.06539483	10.704210	9.725701e-27	V3 <--- MR1
F1V4	0.60	0.06808844	8.812067	1.228589e-18	V4 <--- MR1
x1e	0.19	0.04864511	3.905840	9.389880e-05	V1 <--> V1
x2e	0.36	0.05143417	6.999239	2.573568e-12	V2 <--> V2
x3e	0.51	0.05966404	8.547862	1.253891e-17	V3 <--> V3
x4e	0.64	0.06970514	9.181532	4.250011e-20	V4 <--> V4

sem on the actual data

R code

```
sem.con <- sem(mod,R$r,N=200)
summary(sem.con)
```

```
Model Chisquare = 0.5670591   Df = 2 Pr(>Chisq) = 0.7531209
AIC = 16.56706
BIC = -10.02958
```

```
Normalized Residuals
      Min.    1st Qu.    Median      Mean   3rd Qu.      Max.
-0.270500 -0.013220  0.003423 -0.004308  0.037860  0.193400
```

```
R-square for Endogenous Variables
      V1      V2      V3      V4
0.8240 0.4942 0.4770 0.4289
```

```
Parameter Estimates
      Estimate Std Error  z value  Pr(>|z|)
F1V1 0.9077513 0.06114434 14.846040 7.380138e-50 V1 <--- MR1
F1V2 0.7030014 0.06604908 10.643621 1.867291e-26 V2 <--- MR1
F1V3 0.6906628 0.06634581 10.410043 2.231199e-25 V3 <--- MR1
F1V4 0.6548883 0.06722042  9.742401 1.988009e-22 V4 <--- MR1
x1e  0.1759877 0.05380524  3.270827 1.072333e-03 V1 <--> V1
x2e  0.5057895 0.06095781  8.297370 1.064413e-16 V2 <--> V2
x3e  0.5229853 0.06201886  8.432680 3.378364e-17 V3 <--> V3
x4e  0.5711214 0.06525198  8.752553 2.085798e-18 V4 <--> V4
```

Create a data set with more subjects and then run sem

R code

```
R <- sim.congeneric(loads=c(.9,.8,.7,.6),N=1000, short=FALSE)
sem.1000 <- sem(mod,R$r,N=1000)
summary(sem.1000)
```

```
Model Chisquare = 0.3972647    Df = 2 Pr(>Chisq) = 0.8198513
AIC = 16.39726
BIC = -13.41825
```

Normalized Residuals

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
-0.247500	-0.023370	-0.008759	-0.011400	0.013980	0.167200

R-square for Endogenous Variables

V1	V2	V3	V4
0.8088	0.6417	0.4456	0.3440

Parameter Estimates

	Estimate	Std Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
F1V1	0.8993475	0.02710970	33.174377	2.521570e-241	V1 <--- MR1
F1V2	0.8010771	0.02822193	28.384916	3.104826e-177	V2 <--- MR1
F1V3	0.6674983	0.02968268	22.487806	5.463460e-112	V3 <--- MR1
F1V4	0.5865258	0.03061287	19.159450	8.072114e-82	V4 <--- MR1
x1e	0.1911740	0.02284898	8.366853	5.917757e-17	V1 <--> V1
x2e	0.3582755	0.02358884	15.188349	4.224229e-52	V2 <--> V2
x3e	0.5544461	0.02826857	19.613516	1.185471e-85	V3 <--> V3
x4e	0.6559873	0.03178933	20.635455	1.318996e-94	V4 <--> V4

Testing alternative models

1. The data were specified to be a congeneric model which allows the paths to be unequal
2. The Tau equivalent model requires the paths to be the same
3. Test the Tau equivalent model on the congeneric data

Specify the new model

R code

```
fnew <- c("a","a","a","a")
mod.tau <- structure.diagram(fnew,errors=TRUE)
f1 <- fa(R$r)
structure.diagram(f1)
colnames(R$r) <- rownames(R$r) <- c("x1","x2","x3","x4")
mod.tau
```

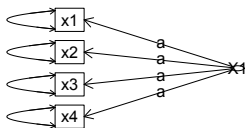
```
mod.tau
```

	Path	Parameter	Value
[1,]	"X1->x1"	"a"	NA
[2,]	"X1->x2"	"a"	NA
[3,]	"X1->x3"	"a"	NA
[4,]	"X1->x4"	"a"	NA
[5,]	"x1<->x1"	"x1e"	NA
[6,]	"x2<->x2"	"x2e"	NA
[7,]	"x3<->x3"	"x3e"	NA
[8,]	"x4<->x4"	"x4e"	NA
[9,]	"X1<->X1"	NA	"1"

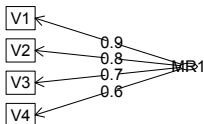
```
attr("class")
```

Comparing a tau structure to the real data

Structural model



Structural model



The SEM analysis of the tau model with congeneric data

R code

```
sem.tau <- sem(mod.tau,R$r,N=1000)
```

```
Model Chisquare = 101.1205   Df = 5 Pr(>Chisq) = 3.068062e-20
AIC = 111.1205
BIC = 66.5817
```

Normalized Residuals

	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
	-5.0310	-2.9910	-1.6410	-1.0470	0.5217	3.7070

R-square for Endogenous Variables

	x1	x2	x3	x4
	0.6758	0.6252	0.5293	0.4820

Parameter Estimates

	Estimate	Std Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
a	0.7695097	0.02026975	37.96346	0.000000e+00	x1 <--- X1
x1e	0.2840394	0.01864296	15.23575	2.047766e-52	x1 <--> x1
x2e	0.3550539	0.02132763	16.64760	3.149808e-62	x2 <--> x2
x3e	0.5265717	0.02838673	18.54992	8.167006e-77	x3 <--> x3
x4e	0.6364475	0.03311045	19.22196	2.424594e-82	x4 <--> x4

With lots of subjects., we can tell the difference

1. With lots of subjects, the model is wrong
2. What if we just had 100 subjects?
3. How about 200?

SEM with 100 subjects

R code

```
R <- sim.congeneric(loads=c(.9,.8,.7,.6),N=100, short=FALSE)
colnames(R$r) <- rownames(R$r) <- c("x1","x2","x3","x4")
sem.100 <- sem(mod.tau,R$r,N=100)
summary(sem.100)
```

```
Model Chisquare = 8.092963 Df = 5 Pr(>Chisq) = 0.1511861
AIC = 18.09296
BIC = -14.93289
```

Normalized Residuals

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
-1.3880	-0.7268	-0.4533	-0.2745	0.1369	1.0470

R-square for Endogenous Variables

x1	x2	x3	x4
0.6854	0.6367	0.5431	0.5105

Parameter Estimates

	Estimate	Std Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
a	0.7787127	0.06457491	12.059059	1.737560e-33	x1 <--- X1
x1e	0.2783715	0.05784667	4.812231	1.492550e-06	x1 <--> x1
x2e	0.3459893	0.06598216	5.243680	1.574053e-07	x2 <--> x2
x3e	0.5101824	0.08744696	5.834193	5.405155e-09	x3 <--> x3
x4e	0.5814753	0.09715074	5.985289	2.160059e-09	x4 <--> x4

```
Iterations = 12
```

R code

```
R <- sim.congeneric(loads=c(.9,.8,.7,.6),N=200, short=FALSE)
colnames(R$r) <- rownames(R$r) <- c("x1","x2","x3","x4")
sem.200 <- sem(mod.tau,R$r,N=200)
summary(sem.200)
```

```
Model Chisquare = 16.6331 Df = 5 Pr(>Chisq) = 0.005250844
AIC = 26.6331
BIC = -9.858483
```

Normalized Residuals

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
-1.9600	-1.6120	-0.1834	-0.3544	0.4208	1.4400

R-square for Endogenous Variables

x1	x2	x3	x4
0.6602	0.6526	0.5823	0.4873

Parameter Estimates

	Estimate	Std Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
a	0.7787937	0.04553742	17.102281	1.427077e-65	x1 <--- X1
x1e	0.3122247	0.04356330	7.167149	7.657588e-13	x1 <--> x1
x2e	0.3228945	0.04447735	7.259751	3.878022e-13	x2 <--> x2
x3e	0.4350640	0.05457012	7.972567	1.554117e-15	x3 <--> x3
x4e	0.6380082	0.07398931	8.622978	6.523512e-18	x4 <--> x4

Congeneric for 9 items

R code

```
f <- c(.9,.8,.7,.8,.7,.6,.7,.6,.5)
R <- sim.congeneric(loads=f)
f1 <- fa(R)
f1
```

```
Factor Analysis using method = minres
```

```
Call: fa(r = R)
```

```
Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
```

	MR1	h2	u2	com
V1	0.9	0.81	0.19	1
V2	0.8	0.64	0.36	1
V3	0.7	0.49	0.51	1
V4	0.8	0.64	0.36	1
V5	0.7	0.49	0.51	1
V6	0.6	0.36	0.64	1
V7	0.7	0.49	0.51	1
V8	0.6	0.36	0.64	1
V9	0.5	0.25	0.75	1

```
MR1
```

```
SS loadings 4.53
```

```
Proportion Var 0.50
```

```
Mean item complexity = 1
```

```
Test of the hypothesis that 1 factor is sufficient.
```

```
The degrees of freedom for the null model are 36 and the objective function was 4.33
```

```
The degrees of freedom for the model are 27 and the objective function was 0
```

Add some error to the 9 variable congeneric model

R code

```
f <- c(.9, .8, .7, .8, .7, .6, .7, .6, .5)
R <- sim.congeneric(loads=f, N=200, short=FALSE)
f1 <- fa(R$r)
f1
```

Factor Analysis using method = minres

Call: fa(r = R\$r)

Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix

	MR1	h2	u2	com
V1	0.92	0.85	0.15	1
V2	0.77	0.59	0.41	1
V3	0.66	0.43	0.57	1
V4	0.78	0.61	0.39	1
V5	0.68	0.46	0.54	1
V6	0.60	0.35	0.65	1
V7	0.69	0.48	0.52	1
V8	0.63	0.40	0.60	1
V9	0.51	0.26	0.74	1

MR1

SS loadings 4.44

Proportion Var 0.49

Mean item complexity = 1

Test of the hypothesis that 1 factor is sufficient.

The degrees of freedom for the null model are 36 and the objective function was 4.29

The degrees of freedom for the model are 27 and the objective function was 0.09

The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.03

The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is 0.03

Fit based upon off diagonal values = 1

Try a SEM/CFA

R code

```
mod.9 <- structure.diagram(f1,errors=TRUE)
mod.9
sem.9 <- sem(mod.9,R$r,N=200)
summary(sem.9)
```

	Path	Parameter	Value
[1,]	"MR1->V1"	"F1V1"	NA
[2,]	"MR1->V2"	"F1V2"	NA
[3,]	"MR1->V3"	"F1V3"	NA
[4,]	"MR1->V4"	"F1V4"	NA
[5,]	"MR1->V5"	"F1V5"	NA
[6,]	"MR1->V6"	"F1V6"	NA
[7,]	"MR1->V7"	"F1V7"	NA
[8,]	"MR1->V8"	"F1V8"	NA
[9,]	"MR1->V9"	"F1V9"	NA
[10,]	"V1<->V1"	"x1e"	NA
[11,]	"V2<->V2"	"x2e"	NA
[12,]	"V3<->V3"	"x3e"	NA
[13,]	"V4<->V4"	"x4e"	NA
[14,]	"V5<->V5"	"x5e"	NA
[15,]	"V6<->V6"	"x6e"	NA
[16,]	"V7<->V7"	"x7e"	NA
[17,]	"V8<->V8"	"x8e"	NA
[18,]	"V9<->V9"	"x9e"	NA
[19,]	"MR1<->MR1"	NA	"1"

The CFA results

R code

summary(sem.9)

```

Model Chi-square = 16.99844   Df = 27 Pr(>ChiSq) = 0.9311608
AIC = 52.99844
BIC = -126.0561

```

Normalized Residuals

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
-0.7174000	-0.1553000	0.0000005	0.0049640	0.2014000	0.7404000

R-square for Endogenous Variables

V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9
0.8543	0.5892	0.4297	0.6054	0.4644	0.3546	0.4822	0.3960	0.2636

Parameter Estimates

	Estimate	Std Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
F1V1	0.9242876	0.05506791	16.784504	3.168638e-63	V1 <--- MR1
F1V2	0.7676013	0.06119648	12.543227	4.329960e-36	V2 <--- MR1
F1V3	0.6555021	0.06475709	10.122475	4.391675e-24	V3 <--- MR1
F1V4	0.7780761	0.06082697	12.791629	1.826050e-37	V4 <--- MR1
F1V5	0.6814464	0.06399641	10.648196	1.777763e-26	V5 <--- MR1
F1V6	0.5954412	0.06637832	8.970418	2.953916e-19	V6 <--- MR1
F1V7	0.6944168	0.06360204	10.918151	9.439759e-28	V7 <--- MR1
F1V8	0.6292949	0.06548811	9.609300	7.304373e-22	V8 <--- MR1
F1V9	0.5134170	0.06829351	7.517801	5.570523e-14	V9 <--- MR1
x1e	0.1456921	0.02718597	5.359092	8.364108e-08	V1 <--> V1
x2e	0.4107882	0.04656243	8.822309	1.121229e-18	V2 <--> V2
x3e	0.5703168	0.06078765	9.382116	6.466150e-21	V3 <--> V3
x4e	0.3945974	0.04515869	8.738018	2.372356e-18	V4 <--> V4
x5e	0.5356307	0.05765381	9.290465	1.536164e-20	V5 <--> V5

Now, simulate a more complicated (hierarchical) model

1. 9 variables (e.g., 9 measures of Neuroticism or 9 measures of ability)
2. 3 group factors (e.g., anxiety, depression, aggression)
3. 1 higher order factor (e.g. Neuroticism)
4. Simulate using `(sim.hierarchical)` or could use `sim.structural`

Create a 9 variable hierarchical model

R code

```
nine <- sim.hierarchical()  
lowerMat(nine)
```

```
      V1  V2  V3  V4  V5  V6  V7  V8  V9  
V1 1.00  
V2 0.56 1.00  
V3 0.48 0.42 1.00  
V4 0.40 0.35 0.30 1.00  
V5 0.35 0.30 0.26 0.42 1.00  
V6 0.29 0.25 0.22 0.35 0.30 1.00  
V7 0.30 0.26 0.23 0.24 0.20 0.17 1.00  
V8 0.25 0.22 0.19 0.20 0.17 0.14 0.30 1.00  
V9 0.20 0.18 0.15 0.16 0.13 0.11 0.24 0.20 1.00
```

How many factors are really in the data?

R code

```
nfactors(nine)
```

```
Number of factors
```

```
Call: vss(x = x, n = n, rotate = rotate, diagonal = diagonal, fm = fm,  
      n.obs = n.obs, plot = FALSE, title = title, use = use, cor = cor)
```

```
VSS complexity 1 achieves a maximum of 0.66 with 1 factors
```

```
VSS complexity 2 achieves a maximum of 0.7 with 2 factors
```

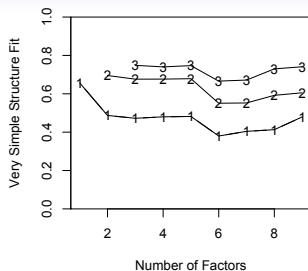
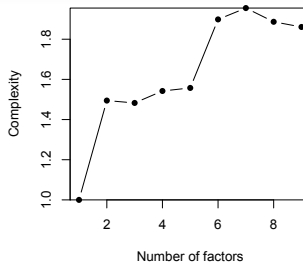
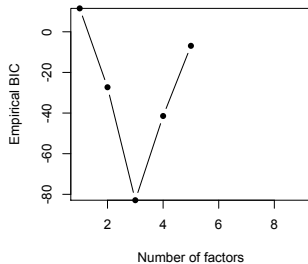
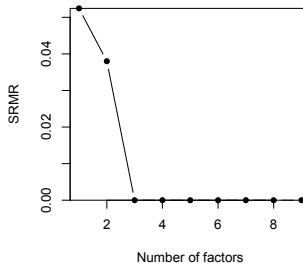
```
The Velicer MAP achieves a minimum of 0.02 with 1 factors
```

```
Empirical BIC achieves a minimum of -82.89 with 3 factors
```

```
Sample Size adjusted BIC achieves a minimum of -44.78 with 3 factors
```

```
Statistics by number of factors
```

	vss1	vss2	map	dof	chisq	prob	sqresid	fit	RMSEA	BIC	SABIC	complex	eChisq	S
1	0.66	0.00	0.023	27	1.6e+02	4.2e-21	5.1	0.66	0.071	-25.1	60.7	1.0	2.0e+02	5.2e
2	0.49	0.70	0.042	19	6.9e+01	1.2e-07	4.5	0.70	0.052	-61.9	-1.6	1.5	1.0e+02	3.8e
3	0.47	0.68	0.064	12	2.8e-07	1.0e+00	3.7	0.75	0.000	-82.9	-44.8	1.5	2.8e-07	2.0e
4	0.48	0.68	0.127	6	1.8e-07	1.0e+00	3.6	0.76	0.000	-41.4	-22.4	1.5	1.8e-07	1.6e
5	0.48	0.68	0.189	1	2.4e-09	1.0e+00	3.5	0.76	0.000	-6.9	-3.7	1.6	3.2e-09	2.1e
6	0.38	0.55	0.330	-3	3.0e-09	NA	3.3	0.78	NA	NA	NA	1.9	3.9e-09	2.3e
7	0.40	0.55	0.457	-6	7.5e-07	NA	3.2	0.78	NA	NA	NA	2.0	9.8e-07	3.7e
8	0.41	0.59	1.000	-8	0.0e+00	NA	3.1	0.79	NA	NA	NA	1.9	2.0e-17	1.7e
9	0.48	0.61	NA	-9	0.0e+00	NA	3.1	0.79	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.5e-26	4.5e

Very Simple Structure**Complexity****Empirical BIC****Root Mean Residual**

What about 1 factor?

R code

```
f1 <- fa(nine)
f1
```

```
Factor Analysis using method = minres
```

```
Call: fa(r = nine)
```

```
Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
```

	MR1	h2	u2	com
V1	0.75	0.560	0.44	1
V2	0.67	0.452	0.55	1
V3	0.58	0.339	0.66	1
V4	0.58	0.332	0.67	1
V5	0.51	0.256	0.74	1
V6	0.43	0.183	0.82	1
V7	0.43	0.182	0.82	1
V8	0.36	0.131	0.87	1
V9	0.29	0.086	0.91	1

```

                MR1
SS loadings      2.52
Proportion Var 0.28
```

```
Mean item complexity = 1
```

```
Test of the hypothesis that 1 factor is sufficient.
```

```
The degrees of freedom for the null model are 36 and the objective function was 1.71
```

```
The degrees of freedom for the model are 27 and the objective function was 0.16
```

```
The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.05
```

```
The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is 0.06
```

Try a 1 factor CFA– get the model

R code

```
mod1 <- structure.diagram(f1,cut=.1,errors=TRUE) #must specify errors
mod1
```

```
mod1
```

	Path	Parameter	Value
[1,]	"MR1->V1"	"F1V1"	NA
[2,]	"MR1->V2"	"F1V2"	NA
[3,]	"MR1->V3"	"F1V3"	NA
[4,]	"MR1->V4"	"F1V4"	NA
[5,]	"MR1->V5"	"F1V5"	NA
[6,]	"MR1->V6"	"F1V6"	NA
[7,]	"MR1->V7"	"F1V7"	NA
[8,]	"MR1->V8"	"F1V8"	NA
[9,]	"MR1->V9"	"F1V9"	NA
[10,]	"V1<->V1"	"x1e"	NA
[11,]	"V2<->V2"	"x2e"	NA
[12,]	"V3<->V3"	"x3e"	NA
[13,]	"V4<->V4"	"x4e"	NA
[14,]	"V5<->V5"	"x5e"	NA
[15,]	"V6<->V6"	"x6e"	NA
[16,]	"V7<->V7"	"x7e"	NA
[17,]	"V8<->V8"	"x8e"	NA
[18,]	"V9<->V9"	"x9e"	NA
[19,]	"MR1<->MR1"	NA	"1"

Test the 1 factor CFA– it works! Even though not the model

R code

```
sem1 <- sem(mod1,nine,N=200)
summary(sem1)
```

```
Model Chisquare = 32.2424   Df = 27 Pr(>Chisq) = 0.2232256
AIC = 68.2424
BIC = -110.8122
```

```
Normalized Residuals
      Min.      1st Qu.      Median      Mean      3rd Qu.      Max.
-0.5161000 -0.3010000 -0.1678000  0.0676700  0.0000032  2.0650000
```

```
R-square for Endogenous Variables
      V1      V2      V3      V4      V5      V6      V7      V8      V9
0.5731 0.4596 0.3424 0.3298 0.2531 0.1805 0.1790 0.1290 0.0847
```

```
Parameter Estimates
      Estimate Std Error z value Pr(>|z|)
F1V1 0.7570531 0.06741243 11.230170 2.899217e-29 V1 <---- MR1
F1V2 0.6779741 0.06940423 9.768483 1.537372e-22 V2 <---- MR1
F1V3 0.5851384 0.07171144 8.159624 3.360702e-16 V3 <---- MR1
F1V4 0.5742815 0.07196977 7.979482 1.469481e-15 V4 <---- MR1
F1V5 0.5030470 0.07356384 6.838237 8.017390e-12 V5 <---- MR1
F1V6 0.4248877 0.07508254 5.658941 1.523098e-08 V6 <---- MR1
F1V7 0.4230254 0.07511561 5.631657 1.784866e-08 V7 <---- MR1
F1V8 0.3591109 0.07616124 4.715140 2.415450e-06 V8 <---- MR1
F1V9 0.2910727 0.07708303 3.776093 1.593074e-04 V9 <---- MR1
x1e 0.4268707 0.06348726 6.723723 1.771396e-11 V1 <--> V1
x2e 0.5403512 0.06837469 7.902796 2.727161e-15 V2 <--> V2
x3e 0.6576134 0.07540062 8.721591 2.743188e-18 V3 <--> V3
x4e 0.6702004 0.07623152 8.791644 1.473873e-18 V4 <--> V4
```

An exploratory solution with correlated factors

R code

```
f3 <- fa(nine,3)
f3
```

```
Factor Analysis using method = minres
Call: fa(r = nine, nfactors = 3)
Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
```

	MR1	MR2	MR3	h2	u2	com
V1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.64	0.36	1
V2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.49	0.51	1
V3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.36	0.64	1
V4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.49	0.51	1
V5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.36	0.64	1
V6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.25	0.75	1
V7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.36	0.64	1
V8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.25	0.75	1
V9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.16	0.84	1

	MR1	MR2	MR3
SS loadings	1.49	1.10	0.77
Proportion Var	0.17	0.12	0.09
Cumulative Var	0.17	0.29	0.37
Proportion Explained	0.44	0.33	0.23
Cumulative Proportion	0.44	0.77	1.00


```
With factor correlations of
```

	MR1	MR2	MR3
MR1	1.00	0.72	0.63
MR2	0.72	1.00	0.56
MR3	0.63	0.56	1.00

What about a bi-factor solution?

R code

```
f3.bi <- fa(nine,3,rotate="bifactor")
f3.bi
```

```
Factor Analysis using method = minres
Call: fa(r = nine, nfactors = 3, rotate = "bifactor")
Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
```

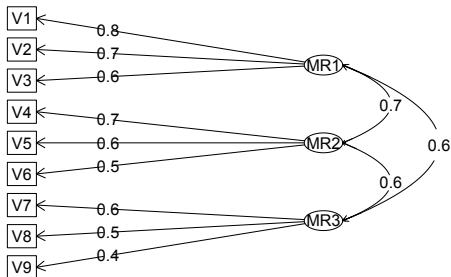
	MR1	MR3	MR2	h2	u2	com
V1	0.78	0.00	-0.19	0.64	0.36	1.1
V2	0.68	0.00	-0.17	0.49	0.51	1.1
V3	0.58	0.00	-0.14	0.36	0.64	1.1
V4	0.60	0.00	0.35	0.49	0.51	1.6
V5	0.52	0.00	0.30	0.36	0.64	1.6
V6	0.43	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.75	1.6
V7	0.39	0.46	0.00	0.36	0.64	2.0
V8	0.32	0.38	0.00	0.25	0.75	2.0
V9	0.26	0.30	0.00	0.16	0.84	2.0

	MR1	MR3	MR2
SS loadings	2.55	0.45	0.36
Proportion Var	0.28	0.05	0.04
Cumulative Var	0.28	0.33	0.37
Proportion Explained	0.76	0.13	0.11
Cumulative Proportion	0.76	0.89	1.00

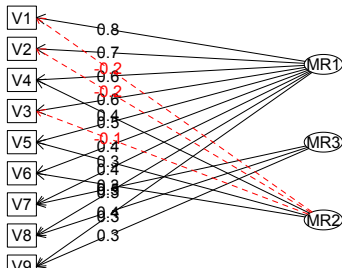

```
Mean item complexity = 1.6
Test of the hypothesis that 3 factors are sufficient.
```

Comparing an oblique to a bifactor solution

3 oblique factors



A bifactor solution



Try an explicitly hierarchical solution

R code

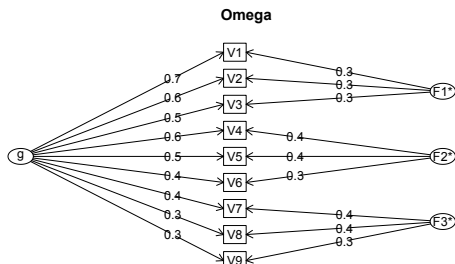
```
om <- omega(nine) #by default, draws the Schmid-Leiman solution
omega.diagram(om, sl=FALSE) #draws the hierarchical solution
```

```
om
Omega
Call: omega(m = nine)
Alpha:          0.76
G.6:            0.76
Omega Hierarchical: 0.69
Omega H asymptotic: 0.86
Omega Total      0.8

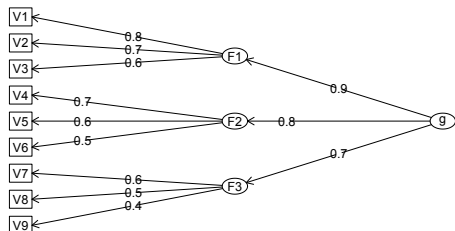
Schmid Leiman Factor loadings greater than 0.2
```

	g	F1*	F2*	F3*	h2	u2	p2
V1	0.72	0.35			0.64	0.36	0.81
V2	0.63	0.31			0.49	0.51	0.81
V3	0.54	0.26			0.36	0.64	0.81
V4	0.56		0.42		0.49	0.51	0.64
V5	0.48		0.36		0.36	0.64	0.64
V6	0.40		0.30		0.25	0.75	0.64
V7	0.42			0.43	0.36	0.64	0.49
V8	0.35			0.36	0.25	0.75	0.49
V9	0.28			0.29	0.16	0.84	0.49

The omega function draws both the Schmid-Leiman and the hierarchical solution



Hierarchical (multilevel) Structure



The model for the higher order solution

R code

```
om$model
```

	Path	Parameter	Initial Value
[1,]	"g->V1"	"V1"	NA
[2,]	"g->V2"	"V2"	NA
[3,]	"g->V3"	"V3"	NA
[4,]	"g->V4"	"V4"	NA
[5,]	"g->V5"	"V5"	NA
[6,]	"g->V6"	"V6"	NA
[7,]	"g->V7"	"V7"	NA
[8,]	"g->V8"	"V8"	NA
[9,]	"g->V9"	"V9"	NA
[10,]	"F1*->V1"	"F1*V1"	NA
[11,]	"F1*->V2"	"F1*V2"	NA
[12,]	"F1*->V3"	"F1*V3"	NA
[13,]	"F2*->V4"	"F2*V4"	NA
[14,]	"F2*->V5"	"F2*V5"	NA
[15,]	"F2*->V6"	"F2*V6"	NA
[16,]	"F3*->V7"	"F3*V7"	NA
[17,]	"F3*->V8"	"F3*V8"	NA
[18,]	"F3*->V9"	"F3*V9"	NA
[19,]	"V1<->V1"	"e1"	NA
[20,]	"V2<->V2"	"e2"	NA
[21,]	"V3<->V3"	"e3"	NA
[22,]	"V4<->V4"	"e4"	NA
[23,]	"V5<->V5"	"e5"	NA
[24,]	"V6<->V6"	"e6"	NA
[25,]	"V7<->V7"	"e7"	NA
[26,]	"V8<->V8"	"e8"	NA
[27,]	"V9<->V9"	"e9"	NA

The CFA

R code

```
sem.om <- sem(om$model,nine,N=100)
```

```
sem.om
```

```
Model Chisquare = 1.85004e-10 Df = 18 Pr(>Chisq) = 1
```

```
AIC = 54
```

```
BIC = -82.89306
```

```
Normalized Residuals
```

	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
	-4.925e-06	-1.696e-06	-8.395e-07	-4.049e-07	7.230e-07	3.897e-06

```
R-square for Endogenous Variables
```

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9
	0.64	0.49	0.36	0.49	0.36	0.25	0.36	0.25	0.16

```
Parameter Estimates
```

	Estimate	Std Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
V1	0.7200003	0.1337326	5.383881	7.289689e-08	V1 <--- g
V2	0.6299999	0.1352950	4.656490	3.216464e-06	V2 <--- g
V3	0.5400003	0.1366347	3.952147	7.745323e-05	V3 <--- g
V4	0.5599999	0.1228772	4.557394	5.179212e-06	V4 <--- g
V5	0.4800000	0.1229732	3.903290	9.489380e-05	V5 <--- g
V6	0.4000001	0.1230543	3.250597	1.151629e-03	V6 <--- g
V7	0.4199999	0.1163253	3.610564	3.055320e-04	V7 <--- g
V8	0.3500004	0.1174465	2.980083	2.881701e-03	V8 <--- g
V9	0.2799994	0.1183560	2.365738	1.799416e-02	V9 <--- g
F1*V1	0.3487112	0.2789614	1.250034	2.112873e-01	V1 <--- F1*
F1*V2	0.3051237	0.2674266	1.140962	2.538856e-01	V2 <--- F1*
F1*V3	0.2615333	0.2570111	1.017595	3.088703e-01	V3 <--- F1*