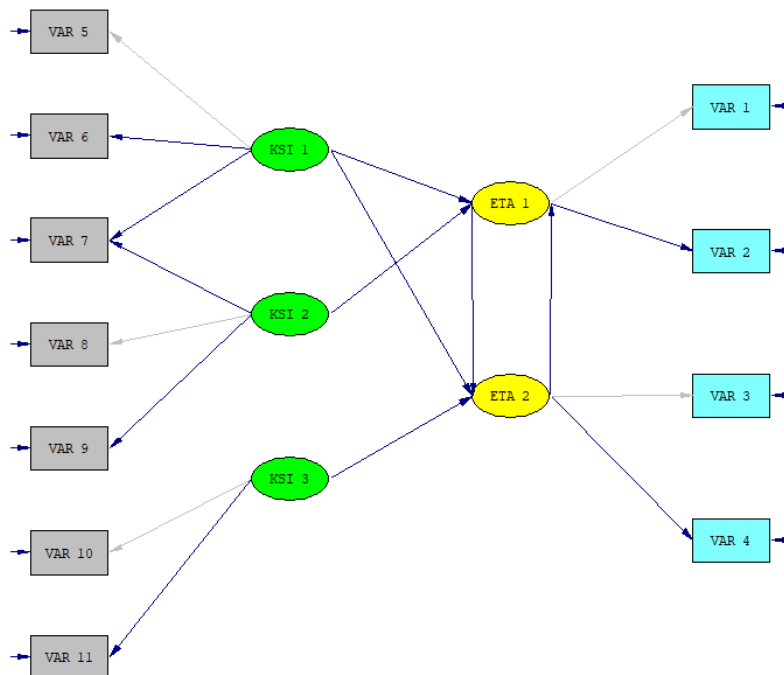


Annotated example of LISREL input and output

In this example we illustrate the processes of (a) writing input for LISREL and (b) interpreting the output from the program. We use a model typical of the structural equation models often tested by researchers. It does not demonstrate all the features of LISREL: it is limited to one group; it does not model the means of the variables; it has no equality restrictions on the parameters; and it assumes that the variables are continuous and have a multivariate normal distribution.

The hypothetical model is shown below:



The diagram shows there are seven x -variables as indicators of three latent ξ -variables (denoted by KSI 1 to KSI 3 in the diagram). Note that x_3 is a variable measuring both ξ_1 and ξ_2 . There are two latent η -variables (denoted by ETA 1 and ETA 2) each with two y -indicators. The five latent variables are connected in a two-equation interdependent system. The model involves errors in equations (the ζ 's) and errors in variables (the ε 's and δ 's).

The *structural equations* are

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_1 &= \beta_{12}\eta_2 + \gamma_{11}\xi_1 + \gamma_{12}\xi_2 + \zeta_1 \\ \eta_2 &= \beta_{21}\eta_1 + \gamma_{21}\xi_1 + \gamma_{23}\xi_3 + \zeta_2\end{aligned}$$

or in matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \beta_{12} \\ \beta_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{11} & \gamma_{12} & 0 \\ \gamma_{21} & 0 & \gamma_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_1 \\ \zeta_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Either of these forms corresponds to the structural equation model represented in the figure above,

The *measurement model* equations for y -variables are

$$\begin{aligned}y_1 &= \eta_1 + \varepsilon_1 \\ y_2 &= \lambda_{21}^{(y)}\eta_1 + \varepsilon_2 \\ y_3 &= \eta_2 + \varepsilon_3 \\ y_4 &= \lambda_{42}^{(y)}\eta_2 + \varepsilon_4\end{aligned}$$

or in matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda_{21}^{(y)} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda_{42}^{(y)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The *measurement model* for x -variables are

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 &= \xi_1 + \delta_1 \\
 x_2 &= \lambda_{21}^{(x)} \xi_1 + \delta_2 \\
 x_3 &= \lambda_{31}^{(x)} \xi_1 + \lambda_{32}^{(x)} \xi_2 + \delta_3 \\
 x_4 &= \xi_2 + \delta_4 \\
 x_5 &= \lambda_{52}^{(x)} \xi_2 + \delta_5 \\
 x_6 &= \xi_3 + \delta_6 \\
 x_7 &= \lambda_{73}^{(x)} \xi_3 + \delta_7
 \end{aligned}$$

or in matrix form

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{21}^{(x)} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{31}^{(x)} & \lambda_{32}^{(x)} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{52}^{(x)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{73}^{(x)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \delta_3 \\ \delta_4 \\ \delta_5 \\ \delta_6 \\ \delta_7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

These equations correspond to the measurement models represented in the figure above.

One λ in each column of Λ_y and Λ_x has been set equal to 1 to fix the scales of measurement in the latent variables.

In these equations, note that the second subscript on each coefficient is always equal to the subscript of the variable that follows the coefficient. This correspondence serves to check that the terms are correct.

In the matrices \mathbf{B} , $\mathbf{\Gamma}$, Λ_y and Λ_x , the subscripts on each coefficient, as originally defined in the path diagram, correspond to the row and column of the matrix in which they appear. Note that possible paths that are *not* included in the diagram correspond to *zeros* in these matrices.

Each of the parameter matrices contain fixed elements (the zeros and ones) and free parameters (the coefficients with subscripts).

The four remaining parameter matrices are symmetric matrices:

the covariance matrix of ξ ,

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{11} & & \\ \phi_{21} & \phi_{22} & \\ \phi_{31} & \phi_{32} & \phi_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

the covariance matrix of ζ ,

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{11} & \\ \psi_{21} & \psi_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

the covariance matrix of ε , a diagonal matrix,

$$\Theta_{\varepsilon} = \text{diag} \left[\theta_{11}^{(\varepsilon)}, \theta_{22}^{(\varepsilon)}, \dots, \theta_{44}^{(\varepsilon)} \right],$$

and the covariance matrix of δ , also a diagonal matrix,

$$\Theta_{\delta} = \text{diag} \left[\theta_{11}^{(\delta)}, \theta_{22}^{(\delta)}, \dots, \theta_{77}^{(\delta)} \right].$$

For most models, the commands perform the following tasks:

1. Specify characteristics of the data set, such as the number of variables, the names of the variables, the form of the data (raw data, or summary statistics such as variances and covariances).
2. Read the data.
3. Specify the general characteristics of the model: how many latent and observed exogenous and endogenous variables are there; what will be the form of each matrix in the model (for example, if square, is it symmetric or diagonal?); will each matrix consist primarily of free or fixed parameters?
4. Specify modifications to individual elements of matrices to make them fixed in a predominantly free matrix, or vice versa; or specify sets of parameters to be equal.
5. Assign values to nonzero fixed parameters, and any other values necessary to start the iteration procedure.
6. Specify when output is desired, and nondefault settings to determine characteristics of the estimation process or output.

The command file **EX1.LIS** (see the **LISREL Examples** folder) or testing this model is listed below, followed by a detailed explanation of each line.

```
HYPOTHETICAL MODEL ESTIMATED BY ML
DA NI=11 NO=100
CM SY FI=EX1.COV
MO NY=4 NX=7 NE=2 NK=3 BE=FU PS=SY,FR
FR LY 2 1 LY 4 2 LX 2 1 LX 3 1 LX 3 2 LX 5 2 LX 7 3 BE 2 1 BE 1 2
FI GA 1 3 GA 2 2
VA 1 LY 1 1 LY 3 2 LX 1 1 LX 4 2 LX 6 3
PD
OU MI RS EF MR SS SC
```

The first line is a title. The title can extend for as many lines as needed: the program assumes that the title ends when it finds the characters “DA” as the first two characters of a line, which signals the DA command. On this command, the keyword NI indicates the number of variables, which for this problem is 11. The keyword NO indicates the number of observations.

The CM command indicates that the data are in the form of a covariance matrix. To show that the matrix is symmetric, and that only the lower triangular part (including the diagonal) is included, the option SY is specified. The data are not included in the command file; the keyword FI tells that the data are in the file **EX1.COV**. The contents of the file **EX1.COV** are:

```
(16F5.3)
3204
2722 2629
3198 2875 4855
3545 3202 5373 6315
 329  371 -357 -471 1363
 559  592 -316 -335 1271 1960
1006 1019 -489 -591 1742 2276 3803
 468  456 -438 -539  788 1043 1953 1376
 502  539 -363 -425  838 1070 2090 1189 1741
1050  960 1416 1714  474  694  655   71  104 1422
1260 1154 1923 2309  686  907  917  136  162 1688 2684
```

The LA command may be used to specify that labels will be provided for the observed variables. The following line should give the labels for these variables, if requested. These labels may continue over as many lines as needed.

The MO command is used to specify the general form of the matrices in the model. There are four y -variables ($NY = 4$), seven x -variables ($NX = 7$), two η -variables ($NE = 2$) and three ξ -variables ($NK = 3$).

The default form is used for most of the matrices; for example, Λ_x and Λ_y are FU (i.e., rectangular, not square) matrices with FI (fixed) elements. The nondefault matrices are specified as BE = FU and PS = SY, FR. This make BE (Beta) a full rectangular matrix instead of the default, a ZE (zero) matrix, and PS (Psi) a full symmetric matrix instead of the default, a DI (diagonal) matrix.

The specifications for individual elements that will depart from the general form specified in the MO command are given next. The FR command allows parameters in matrices that were fixed to be free. The elements to be freed are specified by two-character names and indices to specify the row and column. For example, the first element freed is LY 2 1, which is the element in row 2, column 1, of Λ_y . The FI command serves a similar purpose: it fixes elements in matrices that were specified to be free.

The VA command gives specified values to parameters. If these parameters are fixed, then the values do not change during the estimation process. If no value is specified for a fixed parameter, its value defaults to zero. Here, the value 1 is given to various elements of Λ_x and Λ_y .

Just as labels can be given to observed variables, they can also be given to latent variables. The LE command gives labels to the η -variables, and the LK command gives labels to the ξ -variables. In the example, we have given generic names to these variables.

The OU command serves several purposes. Most commonly, it is used to specify the method of estimation (here maximum likelihood by default, since no other method is specified), and to specify what output is desired. Here we have requested the printing of the fitted covariance matrix, residuals, standardized residuals, and a Q-plot of residuals (RS), total and indirect effects (EF), miscellaneous results (MR) and a standardized solution (SS).

The printing of standard errors (SE), t -values (TV), and modification indices (MI) is included by default.

The (edited) output file follows. Some segments are omitted to save space.

The program first reproduces the command file, followed by the general form of the problem.

The following lines were read from file EX1.lis:

```
HYPOTHETICAL MODEL ESTIMATED BY ML
DA NI=11 NO=100
CM SY FI=EX1.COV
MO NY=4 NX=7 NE=2 NK=3 BE=FU PS=SY,FR
FR LY 2 1 LY 4 2 LX 2 1 LX 3 1 LX 3 2 LX 5 2 LX 7 3 BE 2 1 BE 1 2
FI GA 1 3 GA 2 2
VA 1 LY 1 1 LY 3 2 LX 1 1 LX 4 2 LX 6 3
PD
OU MI RS EF MR SS SC
```

```
HYPOTHETICAL MODEL ESTIMATED BY ML
```

```
Number of Input Variables 11
Number of Y - Variables   4
Number of X - Variables   7
Number of ETA - Variables 2
Number of KSI - Variables 3
Number of Observations   100
```

The covariance matrix is listed. In some cases, this is calculated by the program from raw data, or from correlations and standard deviations.

LISREL uses two decimals in the output by default. With the ND keyword on the OU command, you may specify a different number.

Covariance Matrix

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4	VAR 5	VAR 6
VAR 1	3.204					
VAR 2	2.722	2.629				
VAR 3	3.198	2.875	4.855			
VAR 4	3.545	3.202	5.373	6.315		
VAR 5	0.329	0.371	-0.357	-0.471	1.363	
VAR 6	0.559	0.592	-0.316	-0.335	1.271	1.960
VAR 7	1.006	1.019	-0.489	-0.591	1.742	2.276
VAR 8	0.468	0.456	-0.438	-0.539	0.788	1.043
VAR 9	0.502	0.539	-0.363	-0.425	0.838	1.070
VAR 10	1.050	0.960	1.416	1.714	0.474	0.694
VAR 11	1.260	1.154	1.923	2.309	0.686	0.907

Covariance Matrix

	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10	VAR 11
VAR 7	3.803				
VAR 8	1.953	1.376			
VAR 9	2.090	1.189	1.741		
VAR 10	0.655	0.071	0.104	1.422	
VAR 11	0.917	0.136	0.162	1.688	2.684

Total Variance = 31.352 Generalized Variance = 0.0113

Largest Eigenvalue = 16.796 Smallest Eigenvalue = 0.139

Condition Number = 10.975

For each matrix, the free and fixed elements are listed. Each parameter is assigned a number. The number zero indicates that an element is fixed; a positive integer that an element is free. When there are equality constraints, elements restricted to have the same value are assigned the same number. The specifications are a result of the general forms for the matrices that were specified in the MO command, and the specification for individual parameters in the FI and FR commands.

Lambda-Y has only two free parameters, which were specified on the FR command in the input. Remember that the value "0" for the other six parameters merely indicates that they are fixed, NOT that they are fixed at the value 0. In fact, two of them are fixed at the value 1, as can be seen from the section with the parameter estimates.

Parameter Specifications

LAMBDA-Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	0	0
VAR 2	1	0
VAR 3	0	0
VAR 4	0	2

LAMBDA-X

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	0	0	0
VAR 6	3	0	0
VAR 7	4	5	0
VAR 8	0	0	0
VAR 9	0	6	0
VAR 10	0	0	0
VAR 11	0	0	7

BETA

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	0	8
ETA 2	9	0

GAMMA

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	10	11	0
ETA 2	12	0	13

For symmetric matrices such as PHI and PSI below, only the lower triangular part is specified.

PHI

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
KSI 1	14		
KSI 2	15	16	
KSI 3	17	18	19

PSI

	ETA 1	ETA 2
ETA 1	20	
ETA 2	21	22

For diagonal matrices such as THETA EPS and THETA DELTA, only the diagonal elements are listed. Each of these matrices is actually a square matrix.

THETA-EPS

VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
23	24	25	26

THETA-DELTA

VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
27	28	29	30	31	32

THETA-DELTA

VAR 11
33

Since the free parameters are numbered consecutively, it is easy to calculate the degrees of freedom: there are $(11 \times 12)/2 = 66$ variances and covariances, and 33 free parameters, resulting in $66 - 33 = 33$ degrees of freedom.

Next the maximum likelihood estimates are reported. Starting values or initial estimates are not printed at all unless requested with PT on the OU command, i.e., starting values are only printed with the technical output.

Standard errors and t -values now appear together with parameter estimates within each parameter matrix and are always printed, whenever possible.

The standard errors show how accurately the values of the free parameters have been estimated. If these are small, as they mostly are here, then the parameters have been estimated accurately.

For each free parameter, the parameter estimate divided by its standard error produces a t -value. If a t -value is between -1.96 and 1.96, it is not significantly different from zero, so fixing it to zero will not make the fit of the model significantly worse.

LISREL Estimates (Maximum Likelihood)

LAMBDA-Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	1.000	- -
VAR 2	0.921 (0.035) 26.124	- -
VAR 3	- -	1.000
VAR 4	- -	1.139 (0.029) 38.934

LAMBDA-X

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	1.000	- -	- -
VAR 6	1.291 (0.104) 12.397	- -	- -
VAR 7	0.920 (0.123) 7.499	1.092 (0.117) 9.365	- -
VAR 8	- -	1.000	- -
VAR 9	- -	1.079 (0.084) 12.863	- -
VAR 10	- -	- -	1.000
VAR 11	- -	- -	1.437 (0.092) 15.557

BETA

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	- -	0.538 (0.056) 9.573

ETA 2	0.937 (0.177) 5.281	- -
-------	---------------------------	-----

GAMMA

	KSI 1 -----	KSI 2 -----	KSI 3 -----
ETA 1	0.213 (0.153) 1.396	0.495 (0.147) 3.368	- -
ETA 2	-1.223 (0.121) -10.102	- -	0.996 (0.151) 6.599

The variances and covariances among the ksi's, in the lower right-hand part, are the elements of the parameter matrix phi. The remaining elements are not part of the parameter estimates but are derived from them.

Covariance Matrix of ETA and KSI

	ETA 1 -----	ETA 2 -----	KSI 1 -----	KSI 2 -----	KSI 3 -----
ETA 1	2.957				
ETA 2	3.115	4.719			
KSI 1	0.482	-0.217	0.974		
KSI 2	0.554	-0.312	0.788	1.117	
KSI 3	0.932	1.402	0.525	0.133	1.175

PHI

	KSI 1 -----	KSI 2 -----	KSI 3 -----
KSI 1	0.974 (0.187) 5.196		
KSI 2	0.788 (0.150) 5.239	1.117 (0.194) 5.753	
KSI 3	0.525 (0.133) 3.947	0.133 (0.125) 1.064	1.175 (0.202) 5.813

PSI

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	0.486 (0.126) 3.853	
ETA 2	-0.069 (0.168) -0.410	0.133 (0.078) 1.707

Now some other estimates that are derived from the parameter estimates are printed in between the remaining estimates. These will help determine how well the observed variables measure the constructs, both individually and as a group. Here, the multiple correlations for the observed variables are all high, so none is a poor measure of its latent variable. The squared multiple correlations for the structural equations indicate the proportion of variance in the endogenous variables accounted for by the variables in the structural equations. Here they are very high.

Squared Multiple Correlations for Structural Equations

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
	0.434	0.997

NOTE: R² for Structural Equations are Hayduk's (2006) Blocked-Error R²

Reduced Form

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	-0.895 (0.428) -2.091	0.999 (0.342) 2.916	1.080 (0.224) 4.815
ETA 2	-2.062 (0.517) -3.987	0.936 (0.403) 2.321	2.008 (0.268) 7.491

Squared Multiple Correlations for Reduced Form

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
	0.381	0.629

THETA-EPS

VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
-----	-----	-----	-----
0.247	0.123	0.136	0.197
(0.053)	(0.038)	(0.041)	(0.054)
4.687	3.256	3.342	3.621

Squared Multiple Correlations for Y - Variables

VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
-----	-----	-----	-----
0.923	0.953	0.972	0.969

THETA-DELTA

VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0.389	0.336	0.063	0.259	0.440	0.247
(0.064)	(0.067)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.075)	(0.053)
6.125	5.026	1.235	5.162	5.905	4.619

THETA-DELTA

VAR 11

0.259
(0.091)
2.841

Squared Multiple Correlations for X - Variables

VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0.715	0.829	0.983	0.812	0.747	0.826

Squared Multiple Correlations for X - Variables

VAR 11

0.903

The measures of fit for the model follow.

Goodness-of-Fit Statistics

Degrees of Freedom for (C1)-(C2)	33
Maximum Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square (C1)	29.394 (P = 0.6473)

Browne's (1984) ADF Chi-Square (C2_NT)	27.247 (P = 0.7488)
Estimated Non-centrality Parameter (NCP)	0.0
90 Percent Confidence Interval for NCP	(0.0 ; 12.673)
Minimum Fit Function Value	0.294
Population Discrepancy Function Value (F0)	0.0
90 Percent Confidence Interval for F0	(0.0 ; 0.127)
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0.0
90 Percent Confidence Interval for RMSEA	(0.0 ; 0.0620)
P-Value for Test of Close Fit (RMSEA < 0.05)	0.893
Expected Cross-Validation Index (ECVI)	0.990
90 Percent Confidence Interval for ECVI	(0.990 ; 1.117)
ECVI for Saturated Model	1.320
ECVI for Independence Model	14.785
Chi-Square for Independence Model (55 df)	1456.516
Normed Fit Index (NFI)	0.980
Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI)	1.004
Parsimony Normed Fit Index (PNFI)	0.588
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	1.000
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	1.003
Relative Fit Index (RFI)	0.966
Critical N (CN)	185.484
Root Mean Square Residual (RMR)	0.0652
Standardized RMR	0.0266
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	0.953
Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI)	0.906
Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI)	0.476

The residuals compare the observed variances and covariances with those resulting from the model's parameter estimates. In a model that fits well, these will be small. The square root of the averaged squared residual (RMR) was reported above as .065; the table following the fitted covariance matrix shows where the large residuals were, and how many there were.

When examining these, keep in mind that their size will vary with the scale of the variables; changing the unit of measurement of a variable will change the variances and covariance, and thus the size of the residuals. Thus caution is needed in the interpretation of the residuals.

Fitted Covariance Matrix

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4	VAR 5	VAR 6
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 1	3.204					
VAR 2	2.722	2.629				
VAR 3	3.115	2.868	4.855			
VAR 4	3.547	3.266	5.373	6.315		
VAR 5	0.482	0.444	-0.217	-0.247	1.363	
VAR 6	0.622	0.573	-0.280	-0.318	1.258	1.960
VAR 7	1.048	0.965	-0.540	-0.614	1.757	2.269
VAR 8	0.554	0.510	-0.312	-0.355	0.788	1.018
VAR 9	0.598	0.550	-0.336	-0.383	0.851	1.098
VAR 10	0.932	0.858	1.402	1.596	0.525	0.678
VAR 11	1.339	1.233	2.014	2.293	0.754	0.974

Fitted Covariance Matrix

	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10	VAR 11
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 7	3.803				
VAR 8	1.945	1.376			
VAR 9	2.099	1.206	1.741		
VAR 10	0.629	0.133	0.144	1.422	
VAR 11	0.903	0.192	0.207	1.688	2.684

Fitted Residuals

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4	VAR 5	VAR 6
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 1	0.000					
VAR 2	0.000	0.000				
VAR 3	0.083	0.007	0.000			
VAR 4	-0.002	-0.064	0.000	0.000		
VAR 5	-0.153	-0.073	-0.140	-0.224	0.000	
VAR 6	-0.063	0.019	-0.036	-0.017	0.013	0.000
VAR 7	-0.042	0.054	0.051	0.023	-0.015	0.007
VAR 8	-0.086	-0.054	-0.126	-0.184	0.000	0.025
VAR 9	-0.096	-0.011	-0.027	-0.042	-0.013	-0.028
VAR 10	0.118	0.102	0.014	0.118	-0.051	0.016
VAR 11	-0.079	-0.079	-0.091	0.016	-0.068	-0.067

Fitted Residuals

	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10	VAR 11
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 7	0.000				
VAR 8	0.008	0.000			
VAR 9	-0.009	-0.017	0.000		
VAR 10	0.026	-0.062	-0.040	0.000	
VAR 11	0.014	-0.056	-0.045	0.000	0.000

Summary Statistics for Fitted Residuals

Smallest Fitted Residual = -0.224
 Median Fitted Residual = -0.001
 Largest Fitted Residual = 0.118

The stem-leaf plot is useful for detecting outlying residuals, and for examining the general shape of the distribution of residuals. Standardized residuals are residuals divided by their standard errors.

Stemleaf Plot

```
- 2|2
- 1|85
- 1|430
- 0|9988777666655
- 0|444443322111100000000000000000
  0|111111222233
  0|558
  1|022
```

Standardized Residuals

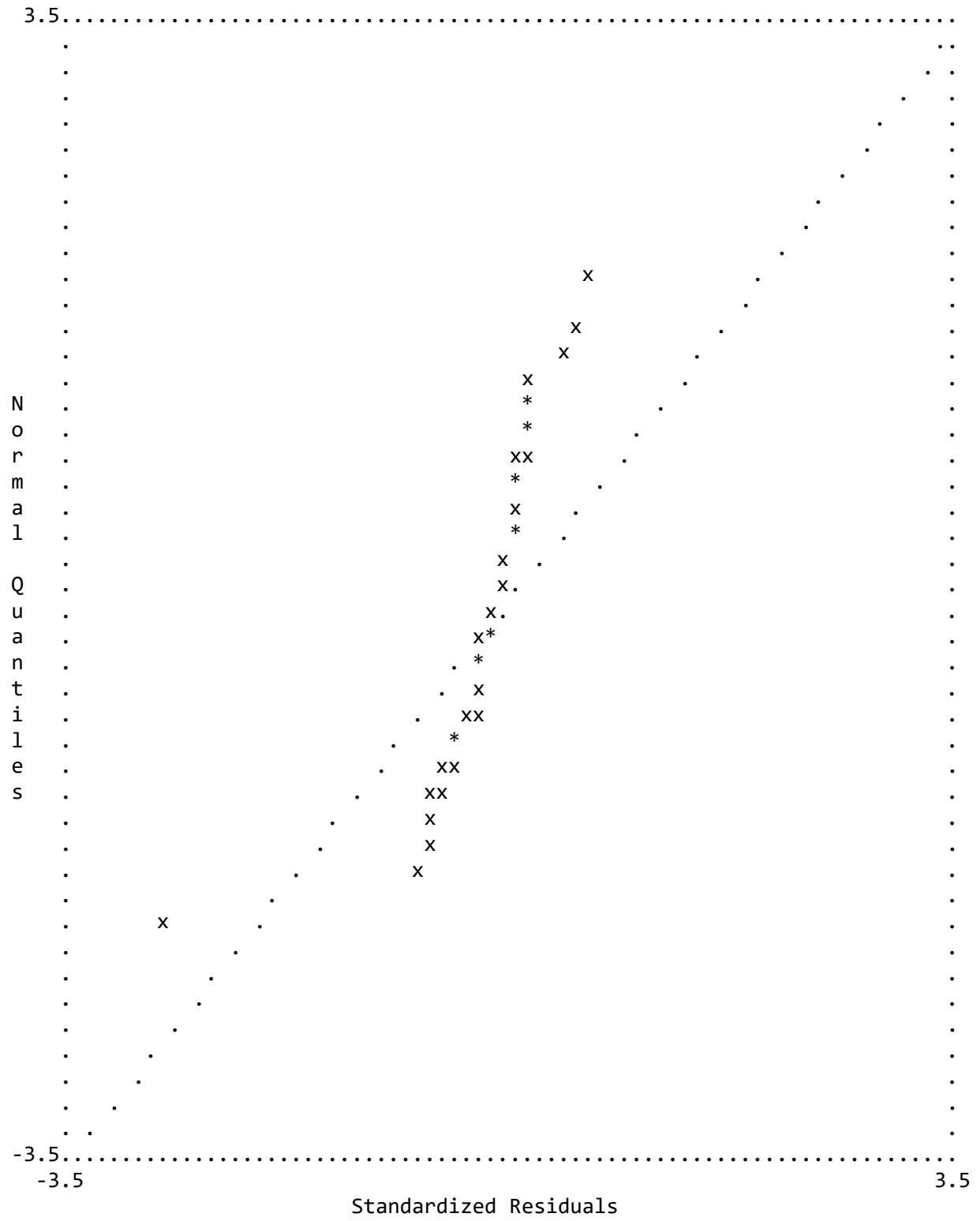
	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4	VAR 5	VAR 6
VAR 1	0.000					
VAR 2	0.000	0.000				
VAR 3	0.165	0.015	0.000			
VAR 4	-0.004	-0.128	0.000	0.000		
VAR 5	-	-	-0.711	-0.619	-	
VAR 6	-0.496	0.184	-0.125	-0.047	0.048	0.000
VAR 7	-0.116	0.164	0.117	0.047	-0.051	0.021
VAR 8	-0.396	-0.274	-0.485	-0.620	-0.001	0.155
VAR 9	-0.630	-0.104	-0.091	-0.126	-0.027	-
VAR 10	0.489	0.664	0.044	0.395	-2.722	-
VAR 11	-0.244	-0.268	-0.220	0.034	-0.331	-0.268

Standardized Residuals

	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10	VAR 11
VAR 7	0.000				
VAR 8	0.021	0.000			
VAR 9	-	-	-		
VAR 10	0.110	-0.421	-0.279	0.000	
VAR 11	0.048	-0.459	-0.207	0.000	0.000

The summary statistics, stem-and-leaf display, and list of outlying standardized residuals below make it much easier than examining the above display to see how bad the fit is. But the display of all the standardized residuals may help locate the reasons why a model does not fit well.

Qplot of Standardized Residuals



Modification Indices and Expected Change

Modification Indices for LAMBDA-Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	- -	0.990
VAR 2	- -	0.990
VAR 3	2.115	- -
VAR 4	2.115	- -

Expected Change for LAMBDA-Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	- -	0.058
VAR 2	- -	-0.053
VAR 3	0.089	- -
VAR 4	-0.102	- -

Standardized Expected Change for LAMBDA-Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	- -	0.126
VAR 2	- -	-0.116
VAR 3	0.154	- -
VAR 4	-0.175	- -

Completely Standardized Expected Change for LAMBDA-Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	- -	0.070
VAR 2	- -	-0.072
VAR 3	0.070	- -
VAR 4	-0.070	- -

Modification Indices for LAMBDA-X

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	- -	0.108	1.049
VAR 6	- -	0.108	0.342
VAR 7	- -	- -	3.376
VAR 8	0.304	- -	1.373
VAR 9	0.304	- -	0.241
VAR 10	0.208	0.001	- -
VAR 11	0.208	0.001	- -

Expected Change for LAMBDA-X

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	- -	-0.044	-0.082
VAR 6	- -	0.057	-0.054
VAR 7	- -	- -	0.148
VAR 8	0.082	- -	-0.077
VAR 9	-0.089	- -	-0.038
VAR 10	0.034	-0.001	- -
VAR 11	-0.048	0.002	- -

Standardized Expected Change for LAMBDA-X

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	- -	-0.047	-0.089
VAR 6	- -	0.061	-0.058
VAR 7	- -	- -	0.161
VAR 8	0.081	- -	-0.083
VAR 9	-0.087	- -	-0.041
VAR 10	0.033	-0.001	- -
VAR 11	-0.048	0.002	- -

Completely Standardized Expected Change for LAMBDA-X

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	- -	-0.040	-0.076
VAR 6	- -	0.043	-0.042
VAR 7	- -	- -	0.082
VAR 8	0.069	- -	-0.071
VAR 9	-0.066	- -	-0.031
VAR 10	0.028	-0.001	- -
VAR 11	-0.029	0.001	- -

No Non-Zero Modification Indices for BETA
 No Non-Zero Modification Indices for GAMMA
 No Non-Zero Modification Indices for PHI
 No Non-Zero Modification Indices for PSI

Modification Indices for THETA-EPS

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 1	- -			
VAR 2	- -	- -		
VAR 3	0.529	0.001	- -	
VAR 4	0.550	0.002	- -	- -

Expected Change for THETA-EPS

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 1	- -			
VAR 2	- -	- -		
VAR 3	0.024	-0.001	- -	
VAR 4	-0.028	0.002	- -	- -

Completely Standardized Expected Change for THETA-EPS

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 1	- -			
VAR 2	- -	- -		
VAR 3	0.006	0.000	- -	
VAR 4	-0.006	0.000	- -	- -

Modification Indices for THETA-DELTA-EPS

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	0.134	0.495	2.039	4.211
VAR 6	0.242	0.097	0.349	0.623
VAR 7	0.004	0.057	0.013	0.054
VAR 8	0.907	0.028	0.036	0.367
VAR 9	1.025	0.104	0.110	0.712
VAR 10	0.947	1.116	2.403	0.166
VAR 11	0.288	1.696	0.015	0.907

Expected Change for THETA-DELTA-EPS

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	-0.015	0.023	0.048	-0.080
VAR 6	-0.020	0.011	-0.021	0.031
VAR 7	0.002	-0.007	0.003	0.008
VAR 8	0.032	-0.005	-0.005	-0.020
VAR 9	-0.043	0.011	-0.012	0.035
VAR 10	0.034	0.032	-0.048	0.015
VAR 11	-0.025	-0.052	0.005	0.046

Completely Standardized Expected Change for THETA-DELTA-EPS

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	-0.007	0.012	0.019	-0.027
VAR 6	-0.008	0.005	-0.007	0.009
VAR 7	0.001	-0.002	0.001	0.002
VAR 8	0.015	-0.002	-0.002	-0.007
VAR 9	-0.018	0.005	-0.004	0.010
VAR 10	0.016	0.017	-0.018	0.005

VAR 11 -0.008 -0.020 0.001 0.011

Modification Indices for THETA-DELTA

	VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	- -					
VAR 6	0.341	- -				
VAR 7	0.572	0.016	- -			
VAR 8	0.000	0.091	0.183	- -		
VAR 9	0.136	0.287	2.014	1.160	- -	
VAR 10	0.459	0.806	0.079	0.586	0.161	- -
VAR 11	0.605	1.926	0.522	0.503	0.049	- -

Modification Indices for THETA-DELTA

	VAR 11

VAR 11	- -

Expected Change for THETA-DELTA

	VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	- -					
VAR 6	0.034	- -				
VAR 7	-0.034	0.007	- -			
VAR 8	-0.001	0.013	-0.032	- -		
VAR 9	0.018	-0.027	0.109	-0.081	- -	
VAR 10	-0.027	0.038	-0.010	-0.026	-0.017	- -
VAR 11	0.041	-0.079	0.032	0.031	-0.012	- -

Expected Change for THETA-DELTA

	VAR 11

VAR 11	- -

Completely Standardized Expected Change for THETA-DELTA

	VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	- -					
VAR 6	0.021	- -				
VAR 7	-0.015	0.003	- -			
VAR 8	0.000	0.008	-0.014	- -		
VAR 9	0.012	-0.015	0.042	-0.052	- -	
VAR 10	-0.020	0.023	-0.004	-0.018	-0.011	- -
VAR 11	0.021	-0.034	0.010	0.016	-0.006	- -

Completely Standardized Expected Change for THETA-DELTA

```

          VAR 11
          -----
VAR 11   - -
    
```

Maximum Modification Index is 4.21 for Element (1, 4) of THETA DELTA-EPSILON

Next are the variances and covariances that are not parameters of the model but are derived from them. These are produced by the MR option on the OU command.

Covariances

Y - ETA

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	2.957	2.722	3.115	3.547
ETA 2	3.115	2.868	4.719	5.373

Y - KSI

	VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
KSI 1	0.482	0.444	-0.217	-0.247
KSI 2	0.554	0.510	-0.312	-0.355
KSI 3	0.932	0.858	1.402	1.596

X - ETA

	VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	0.482	0.622	1.048	0.554	0.598	0.932
ETA 2	-0.217	-0.280	-0.540	-0.312	-0.336	1.402

X - ETA

```

          VAR 11
          -----
ETA 1   1.339
ETA 2   2.014
    
```

X - KSI

	VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
KSI 1	0.974	1.258	1.757	0.788	0.851	0.525
KSI 2	0.788	1.018	1.945	1.117	1.206	0.133
KSI 3	0.525	0.678	0.629	0.133	0.144	1.175

X - KSI

	VAR 11

KSI 1	0.754
KSI 2	0.192
KSI 3	1.688

In the standardized solution, all latent variables are standardized, i.e., they have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

Standardized Solution

	LAMBDA-Y	
	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	1.719	- -
VAR 2	1.583	- -
VAR 3	- -	2.172
VAR 4	- -	2.474

	LAMBDA-X		
	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
VAR 5	0.987	- -	- -
VAR 6	1.274	- -	- -
VAR 7	0.908	1.154	- -
VAR 8	- -	1.057	- -
VAR 9	- -	1.141	- -
VAR 10	- -	- -	1.084
VAR 11	- -	- -	1.557

	BETA	
	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	- -	0.679
ETA 2	0.742	- -

	GAMMA		
	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	0.123	0.304	- -
ETA 2	-0.556	- -	0.497

The correlations among the latent variables presented below are often much easier to interpret than the variances and covariances shown above.

Correlation Matrix of ETA and KSI

	ETA 1	ETA 2	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
ETA 1	1.000				
ETA 2	0.834	1.000			
KSI 1	0.284	-0.101	1.000		
KSI 2	0.305	-0.136	0.756	1.000	
KSI 3	0.500	0.595	0.491	0.117	1.000

PSI

	ETA 1	ETA 2
ETA 1	0.164	
ETA 2	-0.018	0.028

Regression Matrix ETA on KSI (Standardized)

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
ETA 1	-0.514	0.614	0.681
ETA 2	-0.937	0.455	1.002

Completely Standardized Solution

LAMBDA-Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
VAR 1	0.961	- -
VAR 2	0.976	- -
VAR 3	- -	0.986
VAR 4	- -	0.984

LAMBDA-X

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
VAR 5	0.845	- -	- -
VAR 6	0.910	- -	- -
VAR 7	0.465	0.592	- -
VAR 8	- -	0.901	- -
VAR 9	- -	0.864	- -
VAR 10	- -	- -	0.909
VAR 11	- -	- -	0.950

BETA

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	- -	0.679
ETA 2	0.742	- -

GAMMA

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	0.123	0.304	- -
ETA 2	-0.556	- -	0.497

Correlation Matrix of ETA and KSI

	ETA 1	ETA 2	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	1.000				
ETA 2	0.834	1.000			
KSI 1	0.284	-0.101	1.000		
KSI 2	0.305	-0.136	0.756	1.000	
KSI 3	0.500	0.595	0.491	0.117	1.000

PSI

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	0.164	
ETA 2	-0.018	0.028

THETA-EPS

VAR 1	VAR 2	VAR 3	VAR 4
-----	-----	-----	-----
0.077	0.047	0.028	0.031

THETA-DELTA

VAR 5	VAR 6	VAR 7	VAR 8	VAR 9	VAR 10
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0.285	0.171	0.017	0.188	0.253	0.174

THETA-DELTA

VAR 11

0.097

Regression Matrix ETA on KSI (Standardized)

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	-0.514	0.614	0.681
ETA 2	-0.937	0.455	1.002

The effects of one variable on another can be direct, most of which are seen in a path diagram as one-way arrows; they are parameters in the model. Others are found by computing the reduced form equations. The total effects include the direct effects, as well as indirect effects that result from correlations among exogenous variables and circular or reciprocal effects.

The standard errors (in parentheses) and *t*-values are listed below each effect.

Total and Indirect Effects

Total Effects of KSI on ETA

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	-0.895 (0.426) -2.102	0.999 (0.341) 2.931	1.080 (0.223) 4.839
ETA 2	-2.062 (0.515) -4.007	0.936 (0.401) 2.333	2.008 (0.267) 7.529

Indirect Effects of KSI on ETA

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
	-----	-----	-----
ETA 1	-1.109 (0.338) -3.281	0.503 (0.238) 2.112	1.080 (0.223) 4.839
ETA 2	-0.839 (0.464) -1.808	0.936 (0.401) 2.333	1.012 (0.308) 3.289

Total Effects of ETA on ETA

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	1.016 (0.408) 2.489	1.084 (0.280) 3.866

ETA 2	1.890	1.016
	(0.714)	(0.408)
	2.649	2.489

The stability index is used in models with reciprocal or circular paths; as long as it is less than 1, there is no problem: the system is stable, and the total effects are finite.

Largest Eigenvalue of B*B' (Stability Index) is 0.879

Indirect Effects of ETA on ETA

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	1.016	0.546
	(0.408)	(0.246)
	2.489	2.224
ETA 2	0.953	1.016
	(0.545)	(0.408)
	1.747	2.489

Total Effects of ETA on Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	2.016	1.084
	(0.408)	(0.280)
	4.938	3.866
VAR 2	1.856	0.998
	(0.383)	(0.257)
	4.852	3.877
VAR 3	1.890	2.016
	(0.714)	(0.408)
	2.649	4.938
VAR 4	2.152	2.296
	(0.813)	(0.469)
	2.648	4.899

Indirect Effects of ETA on Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	1.016	1.084
	(0.408)	(0.280)
	2.489	3.866

VAR 2	0.936 (0.378) 2.478	0.998 (0.257) 3.877
VAR 3	1.890 (0.714) 2.649	1.016 (0.408) 2.489
VAR 4	2.152 (0.813) 2.648	1.157 (0.466) 2.484

Total Effects of KSI on Y

	KSI 1 -----	KSI 2 -----	KSI 3 -----
VAR 1	-0.895 (0.426) -2.102	0.999 (0.341) 2.931	1.080 (0.223) 4.839
VAR 2	-0.824 (0.392) -2.103	0.919 (0.313) 2.936	0.994 (0.205) 4.861
VAR 3	-2.062 (0.515) -4.007	0.936 (0.401) 2.333	2.008 (0.267) 7.529
VAR 4	-2.348 (0.586) -4.006	1.066 (0.457) 2.333	2.287 (0.304) 7.521

HYPOTHETICAL MODEL ESTIMATED BY ML

Standardized Total and Indirect Effects

Standardized Total Effects of KSI on ETA

	KSI 1 -----	KSI 2 -----	KSI 3 -----
ETA 1	-0.514	0.614	0.681
ETA 2	-0.937	0.455	1.002

Standardized Indirect Effects of KSI on ETA

	KSI 1 -----	KSI 2 -----	KSI 3 -----
ETA 1	-0.636	0.309	0.681
ETA 2	-0.381	0.455	0.505

Standardized Total Effects of ETA on ETA

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	1.016	1.370
ETA 2	1.496	1.016

Standardized Indirect Effects of ETA on ETA

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
ETA 1	1.016	0.690
ETA 2	0.754	1.016

Standardized Total Effects of ETA on Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	3.467	2.355
VAR 2	3.192	2.168
VAR 3	3.250	4.380
VAR 4	3.700	4.987

Completely Standardized Total Effects of ETA on Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	1.937	1.316
VAR 2	1.969	1.337
VAR 3	1.475	1.988
VAR 4	1.473	1.985

Standardized Indirect Effects of ETA on Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	1.747	2.355
VAR 2	1.609	2.168
VAR 3	3.250	2.207
VAR 4	3.700	2.514

Completely Standardized Indirect Effects of ETA on Y

	ETA 1	ETA 2
	-----	-----
VAR 1	0.976	1.316
VAR 2	0.992	1.337
VAR 3	1.475	1.002
VAR 4	1.473	1.000

Standardized Total Effects of KSI on Y

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
VAR 1	-0.884	1.055	1.170
VAR 2	-0.814	0.972	1.078
VAR 3	-2.035	0.989	2.177
VAR 4	-2.317	1.127	2.479

Completely Standardized Total Effects of KSI on Y

	KSI 1	KSI 2	KSI 3
VAR 1	-0.494	0.590	0.654
VAR 2	-0.502	0.599	0.665
VAR 3	-0.924	0.449	0.988
VAR 4	-0.922	0.448	0.986

This analysis shows that the model fits the data well. Some of the following examples illustrate what can be done when this is not the case. For instance, detecting misspecification of a model, evaluating alternative models, and how to deal with a nonidentified model.