

Structural Equation Modeling

Chapter 7

Merle Canfield

Campbell and Fiske (1959) spelled out the requirements for the Multi-trait Multi-method test of construct validity. There are four requirements:

1. "Entries in the validity matrix diagonal should be significantly different from zero and sufficiently large to encourage further examination of validity." Convergent validity.
2. "...a validity diagonal value should be higher than the values lying in its column and row in the heterotrait-heteromethod triangles." Discriminant validity.
3. "...a variable correlate higher with an independent effort to measure the same trait than with measures designed to get at different traits which happen to employ the same method." Traits should be higher than methods.
4. The fourth method that the patterns of the heterotrait-heteromethod triangles be similar has been criticized.

Kenny (1990) states "Although a variety of statistical procedures have been suggested for use in analyzing the MTMM matrix, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) has become the predominant analytical technique." Yet there is no accepted method within structural equation modeling to perform the procedure. Consequently, two methods are presented here. Both seem to meet the requirements specified by Campbell and Fiske but both suffer from an exact test because of a problem of degrees of freedom.

Procedure I.

The first procedure following are the steps in computing the Multi-trait Multi-method of construct validity:

1. Compute the model as depicted in Figure 1 (jobstream CAMEMP1A.EQS). This model must fit in order to continue with the analysis ($BBN > .90$).
2. Compute the model that sets the traits to 0 (jobstream CAMEMP1E.EQS).

3. Compute the model that sets the methods to 0 (jobstream CAMEMP1F.EQS).
4. The following conditions must exist in order to verify MTMM:
 - a. The chi square for the "trait model" must be smaller than that for the "method model".
 - b. The differences between the "trait model" and the "method model" must be significant.

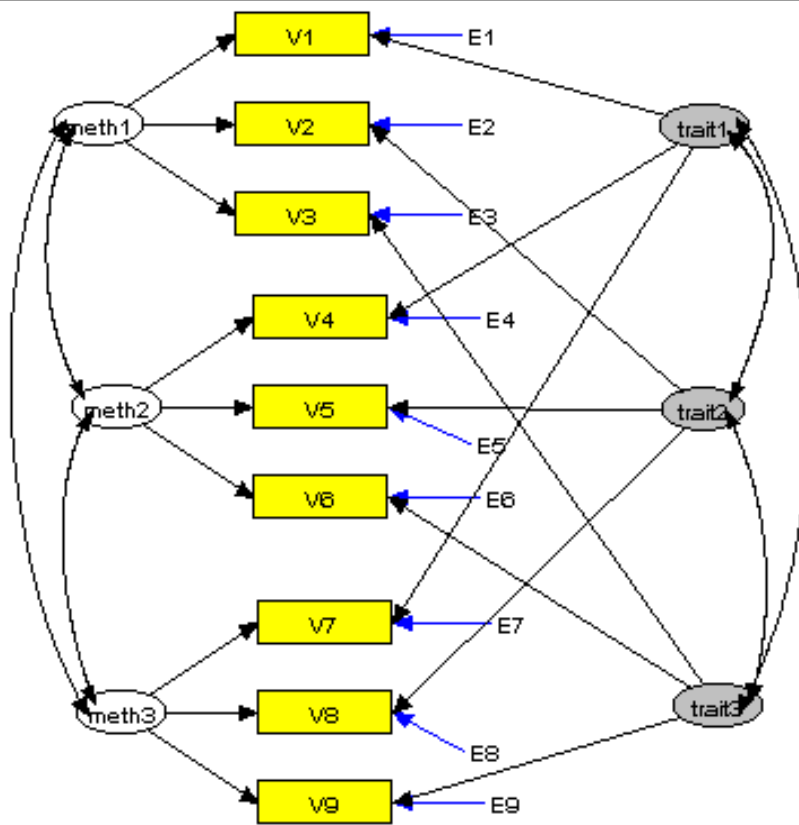
The three jobstreams CAMEMP1A.EQS, CAMEMP1E.EQS, and CAMEMP1F.EQS test the following model.

```

1.0
.51 1.0
.38 .37 1.0
.57 .22 .09 1.0
.22 .57 .10 .68 1.0
.11 .11 .46 .59 .58 1.0
.56 .22 .11 .67 .42 .33 1.0
.23 .58 .12 .43 .66 .34 .67 1.0
.11 .11 .45 .34 .32 .58 .58 .60 1.0

```

[Enter Table 1 from Campbell and Fiske]



]

The data comes from Campbell and Fiske, 1959.

Correlation Data File = camemp1.cv1

```
1.0
.51 1.0
.38 .37 1.0
.57 .22 .09 1.0
.22 .57 .10 .68 1.0
.11 .11 .46 .59 .58 1.0
.56 .22 .11 .67 .42 .33 1.0
.23 .58 .12 .43 .66 .34 .67 1.0
.11 .11 .45 .34 .32 .58 .58 .60 1.0
```

File Name = camemp1a.eqs

/title

multi-trait multi-method

/spe

case=311 ;var=9; me=ml; mat=cor;

da='camemp1.cv1';

/labels

v1 =A1; v2 =B1; v3 =C1;

v4 =A2; v5 =B2; v6 =C2;

v7 =A3; v8 =B3; v9 =C3;

/print

retest='camemp0.eqs';

/tec

itr=30;

/EQUATION

V1 = .457*F1 + .892*F4 +1.000 E1;

V2 = .412*F1 + .910*F5 +1.000 E2;

V3 = .496*F1 + .799*F6 +1.000 E3;

V4 = .719*F2 + .651*F4 +1.000 E4;

V5 = .708*F2 + .641*F5 +1.000 E5;

V6 = .699*F2 + .597*F6 +1.000 E6;

V7 = .706*F3 + .627*F4 +1.000 E7;

V8 = .728*F3 + .642*F5 +1.000 E8;

V9 = .715*F3 + .560*F6 +1.000 E9;

/VARIANCES

F1 =1.000;E1 =.000*;

```

F2 =1.000;E2 =.000*;
F3 =1.000;E3 =.114*;
F4 =1.000;E4 =.050*;
F5 =1.000;E5 =.088*;
F6 =1.000;E6 =.159*;
E7 =.107*;
E8 =.065*;
E9 =.174*;
/COVARIANCES
F2 ,F1 =-.046*;
F3 ,F1 =.001*;
F3 ,F2 =.501*;
F5 ,F4 =.397*;
F6 ,F4 =.217*;
F6 ,F5 =.225*;
/END

1

PARAMETER      CONDITION CODE
E1,E1          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
E2,E2          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND

GOODNESS OF FIT SUMMARY

INDEPENDENCE MODEL CHI-SQUARE =      2590.066 ON   36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

INDEPENDENCE AIC = 2518.06637  INDEPENDENCE CAIC = 2347.43382
MODEL AIC = -18.68869      MODEL CAIC = -75.56620

CHI-SQUARE =      5.311 BASED ON   12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
PROBABILITY VALUE FOR THE CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS   0.94676
THE NORMAL THEORY RLS CHI-SQUARE FOR THIS ML SOLUTION IS      5.331.

BENTLER-BONETT NORMED  FIT INDEX=      0.998
BENTLER-BONETT NONNORMED FIT INDEX=      1.008
COMPARATIVE FIT INDEX      =      1.000

MEASUREMENT EQUATIONS WITH STANDARD ERRORS AND TEST STATISTICS

```

$$\begin{aligned}
 A1 \quad =V1 &= .457*F1 + .892*F4 + 1.000 E1 \\
 &\quad .247 \quad .131 \\
 &\quad 1.851 \quad 6.824 \\
 \\
 B1 \quad =V2 &= .413*F1 + .910*F5 + 1.000 E2 \\
 &\quad .262 \quad .120 \\
 &\quad 1.572 \quad 7.574 \\
 \\
 C1 \quad =V3 &= .497*F1 + .798*F6 + 1.000 E3 \\
 &\quad .246 \quad .162 \\
 &\quad 2.023 \quad 4.929 \\
 \\
 A2 \quad =V4 &= .719*F2 + .651*F4 + 1.000 E4 \\
 &\quad .091 \quad .097 \\
 &\quad 7.870 \quad 6.716 \\
 \\
 B2 \quad =V5 &= .708*F2 + .641*F5 + 1.000 E5 \\
 &\quad .076 \quad .094 \\
 &\quad 9.280 \quad 6.824 \\
 \\
 C2 \quad =V6 &= .699*F2 + .597*F6 + 1.000 E6 \\
 &\quad .098 \quad .101 \\
 &\quad 7.159 \quad 5.894 \\
 \\
 A3 \quad =V7 &= .706*F3 + .627*F4 + 1.000 E7 \\
 &\quad .086 \quad .091 \\
 &\quad 8.170 \quad 6.922 \\
 \\
 B3 \quad =V8 &= .728*F3 + .642*F5 + 1.000 E8 \\
 &\quad .074 \quad .092 \\
 &\quad 9.824 \quad 6.945 \\
 \\
 C3 \quad =V9 &= .715*F3 + .560*F6 + 1.000 E9 \\
 &\quad .093 \quad .104 \\
 &\quad 7.710 \quad 5.397
 \end{aligned}$$

STANDARDIZED SOLUTION:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A1 \quad =V1 &= .456*F1 + .890*F4 + .000 E1 \\
 B1 \quad =V2 &= .413*F1 + .911*F5 + .000 E2 \\
 C1 \quad =V3 &= .497*F1 + .799*F6 + .338 E3 \\
 A2 \quad =V4 &= .722*F2 + .654*F4 + .225 E4
 \end{aligned}$$

B2 =V5 = .708*F2 + .641*F5 + .296 E5
 C2 =V6 = .698*F2 + .596*F6 + .398 E6
 A3 =V7 = .706*F3 + .627*F4 + .328 E7
 B3 =V8 = .725*F3 + .639*F5 + .255 E8
 C3 =V9 = .715*F3 + .561*F6 + .417 E9

CORRELATIONS AMONG INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

V	F
---	---
I F2 - F2	-.046*I
I F1 - F1	I
I	I
I F3 - F3	.002*I
I F1 - F1	I
I	I
I F3 - F3	.501*I
I F2 - F2	I
I	I
I F5 - F5	.397*I
I F4 - F4	I
I	I
I F6 - F6	.217*I
I F4 - F4	I
I	I
I F6 - F6	.225*I
I F5 - F5	I
I	I

Name of File = camemp1c.eq5

```

/title
multi-trait multi-method
/spe
case=311 ;var=9; me=ml; mat=cor;
da='camemp1.cv1';
/labels
v1 =meth1a; v2 =meth1b; v3 =meth1c;
v4 =meth2a; v5 =meth2b; v6 =meth2c;
v7 =meth3a; v8 =meth3b; v9 =meth3c;
/print
retest='camemp0.eq5';

```

```

/tec
itr=30;
/EQUATION
V1 = 0F1 + .946*F4 + 1.000 E1;
V2 = 0F1 + .947*F5 + 1.000 E2;
V3 = 0F1 + .924*F6 + 1.000 E3;
V4 = 0F2 + .792*F4 + 1.000 E4;
V5 = 0F2 + .782*F5 + 1.000 E5;
V6 = 0F2 + .735*F6 + 1.000 E6;
V7 = 0F3 + .773*F4 + 1.000 E7;
V8 = 0F3 + .785*F5 + 1.000 E8;
V9 = 0F3 + .708*F6 + 1.000 E9;
/VARIANCES
F1 =1.000;E1 =.9000*;
F2 =1.000;E2 =.9000*;
F3 =1.000;E3 =.9000*;
F4 =1.000;E4 =.9000*;
F5 =1.000;E5 =.9000*;
F6 =1.000;E6 =.9000*;
E7 =.9000*;
E8 =.9000*;
E9 =.9000*;
/COVARIANCES
F2 ,F1 =.3*;
F3 ,F1 =.3*;
F3 ,F2 =.368*;
F5 ,F4 =.564*;
F6 ,F4 =.439*;
F6 ,F5 =.437*;
/END

```

1

PARAMETER	CONDITION CODE
F2,F1	LINEARLY DEPENDENT ON OTHER PARAMETERS
F3,F1	LINEARLY DEPENDENT ON OTHER PARAMETERS
F3,F2	LINEARLY DEPENDENT ON OTHER PARAMETERS
MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD SOLUTION (NORMAL DISTRIBUTION THEORY)	
F2,F1	VARIANCE OF PARAMETER ESTIMATE IS SET TO ZERO.
F3,F1	VARIANCE OF PARAMETER ESTIMATE IS SET TO ZERO.
F3,F2	VARIANCE OF PARAMETER ESTIMATE IS SET TO ZERO.

GOODNESS OF FIT SUMMARY

INDEPENDENCE MODEL CHI-SQUARE = 2590.066 ON 36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

INDEPENDENCE AIC = 2518.06637 INDEPENDENCE CAIC = 2347.43382

MODEL AIC = 1417.17437 MODEL CAIC = 1317.63871

CHI-SQUARE = 1459.174 BASED ON 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

PROBABILITY VALUE FOR THE CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS LESS THAN 0.001

THE NORMAL THEORY RLS CHI-SQUARE FOR THIS ML SOLUTION IS 1044.982.

BENTLER-BONETT NORMED FIT INDEX= 0.437

BENTLER-BONETT NONNORMED FIT INDEX= 0.035

COMPARATIVE FIT INDEX = 0.437

STANDARDIZED SOLUTION:

METH1A =V1 = .635*F4 + .772 E1
METH1B =V2 = .644*F5 + .765 E2
METH1C =V3 = .536*F6 + .844 E3
METH2A =V4 = .845*F4 + .534 E4
METH2B =V5 = .830*F5 + .558 E5
METH2C =V6 = .789*F6 + .615 E6
METH3A =V7 = .824*F4 + .566 E7
METH3B =V8 = .834*F5 + .551 E8
METH3C =V9 = .771*F6 + .637 E9

File name = camemp1d.eqs

```
/title
multi-trait multi-method
/spe
case=311 ;var=9; me=ml; mat=cor;
da='camemp1.cv1';
/labels
v1 =meth1a; v2 =meth1b; v3 =meth1c;
v4 =meth2a; v5 =meth2b; v6 =meth2c;
v7 =meth3a; v8 =meth3b; v9 =meth3c;
/print
retest='camemp0.eqs';
/tec
```

```

itr=30;
/EQUATION
V1 = .305*F1 + 0F4 + 1.000 E1;
V2 = .297*F1 + 0F5 + 1.000 E2;
V3 = .342*F1 + 0F6 + 1.000 E3;
V4 = .325*F2 + 0F4 + 1.000 E4;
V5 = .339*F2 + 0F5 + 1.000 E5;
V6 = .379*F2 + 0F6 + 1.000 E6;
V7 = .350*F3 + 0F4 + 1.000 E7;
V8 = .339*F3 + 0F5 + 1.000 E8;
V9 = .400*F3 + 0F6 + 1.000 E9;
/VARIANCES
F1 =1.000;E1 =.9000*;
F2 =1.000;E2 =.9000*;
F3 =1.000;E3 =.9000*;
F4 =1.000;E4 =.9000*;
F5 =1.000;E5 =.9000*;
F6 =1.000;E6 =.9000*;
E7 =.9000*;
E8 =.9000*;
E9 =.9000*;
/COVARIANCES
F2 ,F1 =.3*;
F3 ,F1 =.3*;
F3 ,F2 =.368*;
F5 ,F4 =.564*;
F6 ,F4 =.439*;
F6 ,F5 =.437*;
/END

```

PARAMETER	CONDITION CODE
F5,F4	LINEARLY DEPENDENT ON OTHER PARAMETERS
F6,F4	LINEARLY DEPENDENT ON OTHER PARAMETERS
F6,F5	LINEARLY DEPENDENT ON OTHER PARAMETERS
F5,F4	VARIANCE OF PARAMETER ESTIMATE IS SET TO ZERO.
F6,F4	VARIANCE OF PARAMETER ESTIMATE IS SET TO ZERO.
F6,F5	VARIANCE OF PARAMETER ESTIMATE IS SET TO ZERO.

GOODNESS OF FIT SUMMARY

INDEPENDENCE MODEL CHI-SQUARE = 2590.066 ON 36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

INDEPENDENCE AIC = 2518.06637 INDEPENDENCE CAIC = 2347.43382
MODEL AIC = 1447.36148 MODEL CAIC = 1347.82583

CHI-SQUARE = 1489.361 BASED ON 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
PROBABILITY VALUE FOR THE CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS LESS THAN 0.001
THE NORMAL THEORY RLS CHI-SQUARE FOR THIS ML SOLUTION IS 1159.482.

BENTLER-BONETT NORMED FIT INDEX= 0.425
BENTLER-BONETT NONNORMED FIT INDEX= 0.014
COMPARATIVE FIT INDEX = 0.425

STANDARDIZED SOLUTION:

METH1A =V1 = .724*F1 + .690 E1
METH1B =V2 = .726*F1 + .687 E2
METH1C =V3 = .492*F1 + .871 E3
METH2A =V4 = .837*F2 + .547 E4
METH2B =V5 = .830*F2 + .558 E5
METH2C =V6 = .684*F2 + .730 E6
METH3A =V7 = .820*F3 + .572 E7
METH3B =V8 = .840*F3 + .543 E8
METH3C =V9 = .688*F3 + .726 E9

The above model is tested by following the steps listed at the beginning of the chapter.

1. The full model fits with a BBN of .998 and a chi square of 5.11 and p of .95 .
2. Note that when the traits (CAMEMP1D.EQS) are set to 0 the chi square increases to 1489.36. The difference from the full model of chi square of 5.11 with one degree of freedom is significant.
3. The chi square of the methods removed is LESS than the chi square when the traits are removed (1459.17).
4. Although the difference between the "traits removed" and the "methods removed" appears to be significant this cannot be tested because there are no degrees of freedom.

Procedure II.

In the next procedure the trait factor is constrained to be larger than the method factor. This is accomplished in the "inequalities" section. The weight for the methods factor is taken from the "Measurement Equations with Standard Errors and Test Statistics" section of the original run. The trait factor is then set to be larger than the method factor.

File Name = camemp1z.eqs

```
/title
multi-trait multi-method
/spe
case=311 ;var=9; me=ml; mat=cor;
da='camempl.cv1';
/labels
v1 =A1; v2 =B1; v3 =C1;
v4 =A2; v5 =B2; v6 =C2;
v7 =A3; v8 =B3; v9 =C3;
/print
  retest='camemp0.eqs';
/tec
itr=30;
/ine
(v1,f4)>.457;
(v2,f5)>.412;
(v3,f6)>.496;
(v4,f4)>.719;
(v5,f5)>.708;
(v6,f6)>.699;
(v7,f4)>.706;
(v8,f5)>.728;
(v9,f6)>.715;
/EQUATION
V1 = .305*F1 + .946*F4 + 1.000 E1;
V2 = .297*F1 + .947*F5 + 1.000 E2;
V3 = .342*F1 + .924*F6 + 1.000 E3;
V4 = .325*F2 + .792*F4 + 1.000 E4;
V5 = .339*F2 + .782*F5 + 1.000 E5;
V6 = .379*F2 + .735*F6 + 1.000 E6;
V7 = .350*F3 + .773*F4 + 1.000 E7;
V8 = .339*F3 + .785*F5 + 1.000 E8;
V9 = .400*F3 + .708*F6 + 1.000 E9;
/VARIANCES
F1 =1.000;E1 =.9000*;
F2 =1.000;E2 =.9000*;
F3 =1.000;E3 =.9000*;
F4 =1.000;E4 =.9000*;
F5 =1.000;E5 =.9000*;
F6 =1.000;E6 =.9000*;
E7 =.9000*;
```

```

E8 =.9000*;
E9 =.9000*;
/COVARIANCES
  F2 ,F1 =.3*;
  F3 ,F1 =.3*;
  F3 ,F2 =.368*;
  F5 ,F4 =.564*;
  F6 ,F4 =.439*;
  F6 ,F5 =.437*;
/ENd

```

```

PARAMETER      CONDITION CODE
F2,F1          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
E1,E1          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
E2,E2          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
V7,F4          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
V8,F5          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
V9,F6          CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD SOLUTION (NORMAL DISTRIBUTION THEORY)

```

GOODNESS OF FIT SUMMARY

INDEPENDENCE MODEL CHI-SQUARE = 2590.066 ON 36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

INDEPENDENCE AIC = 2518.06637 INDEPENDENCE CAIC = 2347.43382
 MODEL AIC = -12.43494 MODEL CAIC = -69.31246

CHI-SQUARE = 11.565 BASED ON 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
 PROBABILITY VALUE FOR THE CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS 0.48121
 THE NORMAL THEORY RLS CHI-SQUARE FOR THIS ML SOLUTION IS 11.082.

BENTLER-BONETT NORMED FIT INDEX= 0.996
 BENTLER-BONETT NONNORMED FIT INDEX= 1.001
 COMPARATIVE FIT INDEX = 1.000

MEASUREMENT EQUATIONS WITH STANDARD ERRORS AND TEST STATISTICS

```

A1 =V1 = .208*F1 + .997*F4 + 1.000 E1
          .053      .026

```

3.964 37.903

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B1} \quad =V2 &= .186*F1 + .998*F5 + 1.000 E2 \\ &.051 \quad .025 \\ &3.634 \quad 39.682 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C1} \quad =V3 &= .212*F1 + .972*F6 + 1.000 E3 \\ &.055 \quad .038 \\ &3.890 \quad 25.418 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A2} \quad =V4 &= .654*F2 + .722*F4 + 1.000 E4 \\ &.048 \quad .027 \\ &13.564 \quad 26.640 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B2} \quad =V5 &= .647*F2 + .715*F5 + 1.000 E5 \\ &.048 \quad .027 \\ &13.440 \quad 26.016 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C2} \quad =V6 &= .644*F2 + .703*F6 + 1.000 E6 \\ &.050 \quad .034 \\ &12.755 \quad 20.967 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A3} \quad =V7 &= .629*F3 + .706*F4 + 1.000 E7 \\ &.050 \quad .093 \\ &12.586 \quad 7.629 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B3} \quad =V8 &= .653*F3 + .728*F5 + 1.000 E8 \\ &.050 \quad .093 \\ &13.079 \quad 7.812 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C3} \quad =V9 &= .648*F3 + .715*F6 + 1.000 E9 \\ &.053 \quad .082 \\ &12.217 \quad 8.726 \end{aligned}$$

STANDARDIZED SOLUTION:

A1 =V1 = .204*F1 + .979*F4 + .000 E1
 B1 =V2 = .183*F1 + .983*F5 + .000 E2
 C1 =V3 = .201*F1 + .922*F6 + .332 E3
 A2 =V4 = .654*F2 + .722*F4 + .226 E4
 B2 =V5 = .641*F2 + .709*F5 + .294 E5
 C2 =V6 = .623*F2 + .681*F6 + .386 E6
 A3 =V7 = .629*F3 + .705*F4 + .327 E7
 B3 =V8 = .645*F3 + .720*F5 + .257 E8
 C3 =V9 = .619*F3 + .682*F6 + .390 E9

CORRELATIONS AMONG INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

V	F
---	---
F2 - F2	-1.000*
F1 - F1	
F3 - F3	-.986*
F1 - F1	
F3 - F3	.390*
F2 - F2	
F5 - F5	.504*
F4 - F4	
F6 - F6	.396*
F4 - F4	
F6 - F6	.388*
F5 - F5	

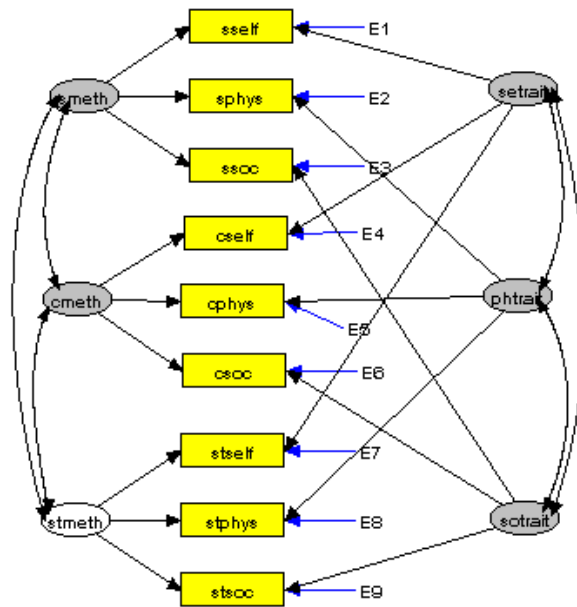
Notice in the original analysis that the Chi Square is 5.311 and there were 12 degrees of

freedom and in the present analysis the Chi Square is 11.565 and 12 degrees of freedom. Again there are no degrees of freedom to make an assessment. The following is a method that seems logical but I am not sure that it can be proven mathematically. Whenever a parameter is estimated one degree of freedom is lost. The parameter can range between 0 and 1. If we are estimating a partial parameter (as is the case with "inequalities" we should loose the degrees of freedom for that part that is being estimated. For example, in the case where the "inequality" to be estimated is greater than .457 then the degrees of freedom lost should be the distance between .457 and 1 or 1 minus .457 (.543). Consequently, the calculation for the degrees of freedom for this problem would be:

Beta (Weights from standardized solution)	1 - Beta
0.457	0.543
0.412	0.588
0.496	0.504
0.719	0.281
0.708	0.292
0.699	0.301
0.706	0.294
0.728	0.272
0.715	0.285
5.64	3.36

The difference between 5.311 and 11.565 is 6.455. With a Chi Square of 6.455 and 3.36 degrees of freedom it is not significant. This indicates that the trait factors were larger than the method factors.

File Name = schmtm1.cor									
1.0									
37	1.0								
48	.54	1.0							
49	-.03	-.03	1.0						
22	.77	.33	.14	1.0					
11	.35	.37	.06	.54	1.0				
61	-.01	.10	.60	-.02	-.05	1.0			
23	.73	.42	-.02	.70	.39	.14	1.0		
22	.44	.55	-.07	.40	.48	.08	.56	1.0	



File Name = schmtm1.eq5

```

/title
multi-trait multi-method
/spe
case=181 ;var=9; me=ml; mat=cor;
da='schmtm1.cor';
/labels
v1 =sself; v2 =sphys; v3 =ssoc; v4 =cself;
v5 =cphys; v6 =csoc; v7 =satself; v8 =satphys;
v9 =satsoc;
/print
retest= 'schmtm0.eq5';
/tec
itr=200;
/equation

```

```

v1 = *f1 + *f4 + 1.000 e1;
v2 = *f1 + *f5 + 1.000 e2;
v3 = *f1 + *f6 + 1.000 e3;
v4 = *f2 + *f4 + 1.000 e4;
v5 = *f2 + *f5 + 1.000 e5;
v6 = *f2 + *f6 + 1.000 e6;
v7 = *f3 + *f4 + 1.000 e7;
v8 = *f3 + *f5 + 1.000 e8;
v9 = *f3 + *f6 + 1.000 e9;
/variances
f1 = 1.000;
f2 = 1.000;
f3 = 1.000;
f4 = 1.000;
f5 = 1.000;
f6 = 1.000;
e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7, e8, e9 = *;
/covariances
f2, f1 =*;
f3, f1 =*;
f3, f2 =*;
f4, f5 =*;
f4, f6 =*;
f5, f6 =*;
/end

1

*** WARNING *** ANALYZE COVARIANCE MATRIX FROM INPUT CORRELATION MATRIX BUT NO /STANDARD DEVIATION FOUND
ANALYSIS=CORRELATION; IS ASSUMED

PARAMETER ESTIMATES APPEAR IN ORDER,
NO SPECIAL PROBLEMS WERE ENCOUNTERED DURING OPTIMIZATION.

GOODNESS OF FIT SUMMARY

INDEPENDENCE MODEL CHI-SQUARE =      920.183 ON    36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

INDEPENDENCE AIC =  848.18294  INDEPENDENCE CAIC =  697.03705
MODEL AIC =  -13.25843      MODEL CAIC =  -63.64039

CHI-SQUARE =      10.742 BASED ON    12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
PROBABILITY VALUE FOR THE CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS      0.55119

```

THE NORMAL THEORY RLS CHI-SQUARE FOR THIS ML SOLUTION IS 10.829.

BENTLER-BONETT NORMED FIT INDEX= 0.988
BENTLER-BONETT NONNORMED FIT INDEX= 1.004
COMPARATIVE FIT INDEX = 1.000

MEASUREMENT EQUATIONS WITH STANDARD ERRORS AND TEST STATISTICS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SSELF} = \text{V1} &= .821 * \text{F1} + .396 * \text{F4} + 1.000 \text{ E1} \\ &.067 \quad .099 \\ &12.213 \quad 4.015 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SPHYS} = \text{V2} &= .611 * \text{F1} + .737 * \text{F5} + 1.000 \text{ E2} \\ &.075 \quad .071 \\ &8.175 \quad 10.347 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SSOC} = \text{V3} &= .723 * \text{F1} + .382 * \text{F6} + 1.000 \text{ E3} \\ &.079 \quad .105 \\ &9.181 \quad 3.624 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CSELF} = \text{V4} &= .485 * \text{F2} + .625 * \text{F4} + 1.000 \text{ E4} \\ &.099 \quad .088 \\ &4.912 \quad 7.074 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPHYS} = \text{V5} &= .682 * \text{F2} + .700 * \text{F5} + 1.000 \text{ E5} \\ &.074 \quad .074 \\ &9.264 \quad 9.456 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CSOC} = \text{V6} &= .578 * \text{F2} + .479 * \text{F6} + 1.000 \text{ E6} \\ &.097 \quad .105 \\ &5.977 \quad 4.568 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SATSELF} = \text{V7} &= .581 * \text{F3} + .718 * \text{F4} + 1.000 \text{ E7} \\ &.104 \quad .094 \\ &5.563 \quad 7.677 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SATPHYS} = \text{V8} &= .642 * \text{F3} + .631 * \text{F5} + 1.000 \text{ E8} \\ &.072 \quad .077 \\ &8.898 \quad 8.196 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{SATSOC} = V_9 = .643 \cdot F_3 + .529 \cdot F_6 + 1.000 \text{ E9}$$

.097	.110
6.610	4.805

STANDARDIZED SOLUTION:

SSELF =V1 = .820*F1 + .396*F4 + .413 E1
 SPHYS =V2 = .611*F1 + .737*F5 + .288 E2
 SSOC =V3 = .723*F1 + .382*F6 + .575 E3
 CSELF =V4 = .486*F2 + .627*F4 + .609 E4
 CPHYS =V5 = .689*F2 + .706*F5 + .163 E5
 CSOC =V6 = .574*F2 + .476*F6 + .667 E6
 SATSELF =V7 = .577*F3 + .713*F4 + .400 E7
 SATPHYS =V8 = .641*F3 + .630*F5 + .438 E8
 SATSOC =V9 = .648*F3 + .533*F6 + .544 E9

CORRELATIONS AMONG INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

V	F
---	---
F2 - F2	.578*
F1 - F1	
F3 - F3	.698*
F1 - F1	
F3 - F3	.573*
F2 - F2	
F5 - F5	-.474*
F4 - F4	
F6 - F6	-.755*
F4 - F4	
F6 - F6	.397*
F5 - F5	

File Name = schmtm3.eqs

```

/title
multi-trait multi-method
/spe
case=181 ;var=9; me=ml; mat=cor;
da='schmtm1.cor';
/labels
v1 =sself; v2 =sphys; v3 =ssoc; v4 =cself;
v5 =cphys; v6 =csoc; v7 =satsself; v8 =satphys;
v9 =satsoc;
/print
retest= 'schmtm0.eq';
/tec
itr=200;
/equation
v1 = *f1 + *f4 + 1.000 e1;
v2 = *f1 + *f5 + 1.000 e2;
v3 = *f1 + *f6 + 1.000 e3;
v4 = *f2 + *f4 + 1.000 e4;
v5 = *f2 + *f5 + 1.000 e5;
v6 = *f2 + *f6 + 1.000 e6;
v7 = *f3 + *f4 + 1.000 e7;
v8 = *f3 + *f5 + 1.000 e8;
v9 = *f3 + *f6 + 1.000 e9;
/variances
f1 = 1.000;
f2 = 1.000;
f3 = 1.000;
f4 = 1.000;
f5 = 1.000;
f6 = 1.000;
e1, e2, e3, e4, e5, e6, e7, e8, e9 = *;
/covariances
f2 , f1 =*;
f3 , f1 =*;
f3 , f2 =*;
f4 , f5 =*;
f4 , f6 =*;
f5 , f6 =*;
/ine
(V1,F4) > .821;
(V2,f5) > .611;
(v3,f6) > .723;
(v4,f4) > .485;
(v5,f5) > .682;

```

```

(v6,f6) > .578;
(v7,f4) > .581;
(v8,f5) > .642;
(v9,f6) > .634;
/end

```

1

PARAMETER	CONDITION CODE
F3,F2	CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
E5,E5	CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
V1,F4	CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND
V3,F6	CONSTRAINED AT LOWER BOUND

GOODNESS OF FIT SUMMARY

INDEPENDENCE MODEL CHI-SQUARE = 920.183 ON 36 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

INDEPENDENCE AIC = 848.18294 INDEPENDENCE CAIC = 697.03705

MODEL AIC = 24.25796 MODEL CAIC = -26.12400

CHI-SQUARE = 48.258 BASED ON 12 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

PROBABILITY VALUE FOR THE CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS LESS THAN 0.001

THE NORMAL THEORY RLS CHI-SQUARE FOR THIS ML SOLUTION IS 44.185.

BENTLER-BONETT NORMED FIT INDEX= 0.948

BENTLER-BONETT NONNORMED FIT INDEX= 0.877

COMPARATIVE FIT INDEX = 0.959

MEASUREMENT EQUATIONS WITH STANDARD ERRORS AND TEST STATISTICS

SSELF =V1 = .606*F1 + .821*F4 + 1.000 E1
.078 .084
7.721 9.743

SPHYS =V2 = .404*F1 + .824*F5 + 1.000 E2
.079 .054
5.091 15.195

SSOC =V3 = .562*F1 + .723*F6 + 1.000 E3
.081 .080

6.949 9.077

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CSELF} = \text{V4} &= .194 * \text{F2} + .795 * \text{F4} + 1.000 \text{ E4} \\ &.081 \quad .061 \\ &2.398 \quad 13.057 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPHYS} = \text{V5} &= .343 * \text{F2} + .965 * \text{F5} + 1.000 \text{ E5} \\ &.071 \quad .057 \\ &4.843 \quad 16.943 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CSOC} = \text{V6} &= .252 * \text{F2} + .760 * \text{F6} + 1.000 \text{ E6} \\ &.084 \quad .071 \\ &3.016 \quad 10.728 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SATSELF} = \text{V7} &= .278 * \text{F3} + .907 * \text{F4} + 1.000 \text{ E7} \\ &.084 \quad .061 \\ &3.326 \quad 14.917 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SATPHYS} = \text{V8} &= .329 * \text{F3} + .913 * \text{F5} + 1.000 \text{ E8} \\ &.086 \quad .062 \\ &3.814 \quad 14.838 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SATSOC} = \text{V9} &= .228 * \text{F3} + .854 * \text{F6} + 1.000 \text{ E9} \\ &.084 \quad .069 \\ &2.694 \quad 12.446 \end{aligned}$$

STANDARDIZED SOLUTION:

SSELF =V1 = .554*F1 + .750*F4 + .361 E1
 SPHYS =V2 = .404*F1 + .823*F5 + .400 E2
 SSOC =V3 = .528*F1 + .679*F6 + .510 E3
 CSELF =V4 = .190*F2 + .776*F4 + .602 E4
 CPHYS =V5 = .335*F2 + .942*F5 + .000 E5
 CSOC =V6 = .240*F2 + .723*F6 + .648 E6
 SATSELF =V7 = .264*F3 + .859*F4 + .439 E7
 SATPHYS =V8 = .316*F3 + .877*F5 + .363 E8
 SATSOC =V9 = .216*F3 + .811*F6 + .544 E9

CORRELATIONS AMONG INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

V	F
---	---
I F2 - F2	-.074*
I F1 - F1	
I	
I F3 - F3	.218*
I F1 - F1	
I	
I F3 - F3	-1.000*
I F2 - F2	
I	
I F5 - F5	.178*
I F4 - F4	
I	
I F6 - F6	.183*
I F4 - F4	
I	
I F6 - F6	.691*
I F5 - F5	
I	

Beta (Weights from
standardized solution)

0.82
0.611

1 - Beta

0.18
0.389

0.723	0.277
0.486	0.514
0.689	0.311
0.574	0.426
0.577	0.423
0.641	0.359
0.648	0.352
5.769	3.231

The Chi Square in the original analysis is 10.742 and 48.215 in the second analysis with the traits constrained to be larger than the method factors. The difference results in a Chi Square of 37.473 and with 3.231 degrees of freedom the Chi Square is significant at $p < .001$. This indicates that for each variable the trait factors are not larger than the methods factors and does not meet the requirements of convergent and discriminant validity.