

Analisi Multilivello con *Mplus*

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Valerio Ghezzi

Dipartimento di Psicologia

Sapienza – Università di Roma

- **Centratura dei predittori nel dettaglio e moderazione cross-livello;**
- **Modelli con variabili osservate con più di un outcome;**
- **La path analysis a 2 livelli.**

CENTRATURA DEI PREDITTORI NEL DETTAGLIO

Il tema della “centratura”

Il tema della centratura dei predittori nella regressione multilivello è un **tema estremamente e complesso e delicato**, che in alcuni casi può determinare una interpretazione dei risultati profondamente diversa a seconda delle scelte che si fanno (Bryk & Raudenbush, 2002; Hox, 2010);

Sebbene esistano diverse strategie di centratura dei predittori (Plewis, 1989), **generalmente nella regressione multilivello i predittori vengono centrati rispetto alla media**, ossia al valore osservato nel predittore ottenuto da un soggetto viene sottratta una media;

Tale media può essere quella del campione generale (*grand mean centering, CGM*) oppure la media del proprio gruppo di appartenenza (*group mean centering* o *centering within context, CWC*).

Grand Mean Centering - CGM

- 1) CGM **non influenza l'ordine di rango di un soggetto** rispetto al predittore nel campione generale;
- 2) Il predittore di livello I può essere visto come composito che contiene entrambe le componenti (i.e., la variabilità del predittore *within* è correlato con la sua controparte *between*);
- 3) L'intercetta è interpretabile come **la media dell'outcome per un qualsiasi cluster j , meno un aggiustamento che dipende:**
 - a) dalla slope (effetto fisso);
 - b) dalla **deviazione tra la media del predittore nel cluster j e la media generale del campione (*grand mean*)**.

Grand Mean Centering - CGM

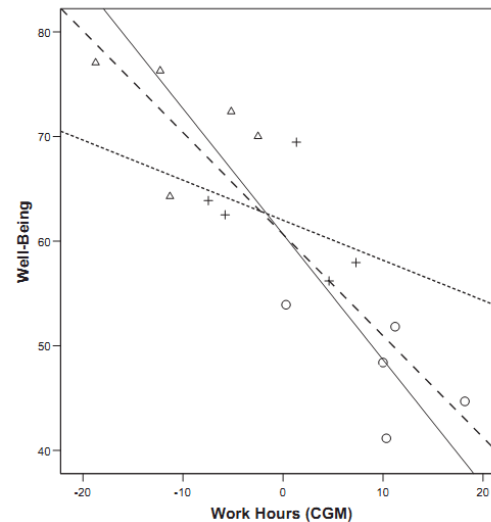
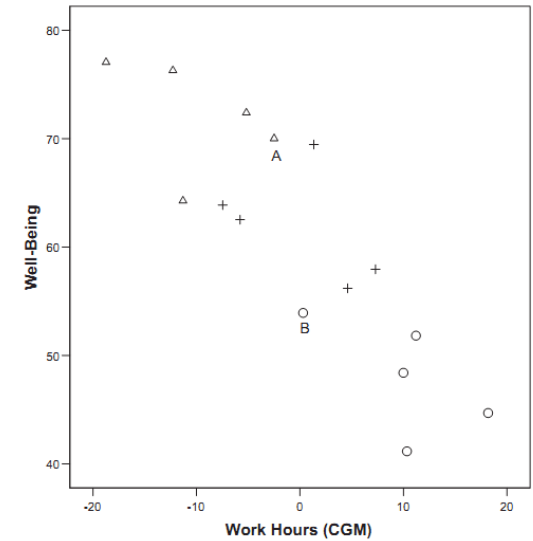
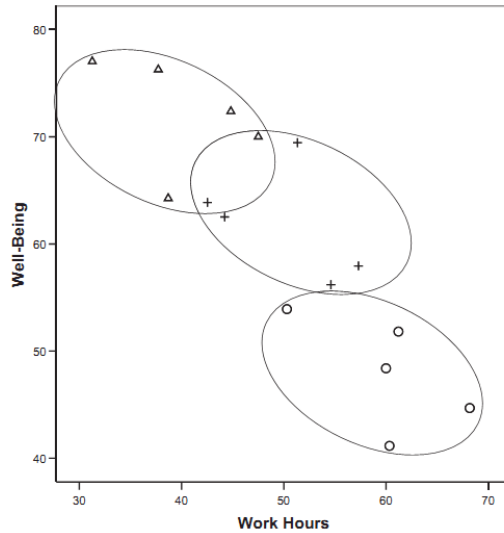
LIVELLO 1 $WELLBEING_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}(HOURS_{ij} - \bar{x}_{HOURS}) + r_{ij}$

LIVELLO 2 $\beta_{0j} = \mu_{WELLBEING_j} - \beta_{1j}(\bar{x}_{HOURS_j} - \bar{x}_{HOURS})$

In questo caso, l'intercetta ($\mu_{wellbeing_j}$ o Y_{00}) è **la media per il soggetto i nell'outcome all'interno del cluster j “aggiustata” per la slope (fissa) e la deviazione del suo gruppo di appartenenza dalla media generale;**

La CGM cambia l'interpretazione delle componenti della varianza: la variabilità intorno all'intercetta (nei modelli RI rappresentata con u_{0j}) quantifica la variabilità intorno a tale media “aggiustata” (cioè la variabilità intorno a $\mu_{wellbeing_j}$ o Y_{00} dopo aver controllato per l'effetto del predittore). La variabilità intorno alle slope (intorno a B_{1j} o u_{1j}) tende quindi a 0, perché u_{0j} a u_{1j} sono termini correlati.

Grand Mean Centering - CGM



- Regressione OLS
- Regressione "Within" (Pooled)
- Regressione "Between"

Group Mean Centering - CGC

- 1) CWC influenza l'ordine di rango di un soggetto rispetto al predittore, poiché è espresso in termini di deviazione dal proprio gruppo di appartenenza;
- 2) Il predittore di livello I viene considerato “al netto” della sua *nestedness* (i.e., il predittore considerato al livello between NON è correlato con la sua controparte between);
- 3) L'intercetta è interpretabile come la media dell'outcome per un qualsiasi cluster j **quando il valore del predittore al livello individuale è indentico alla media del gruppo di appartenenza.**

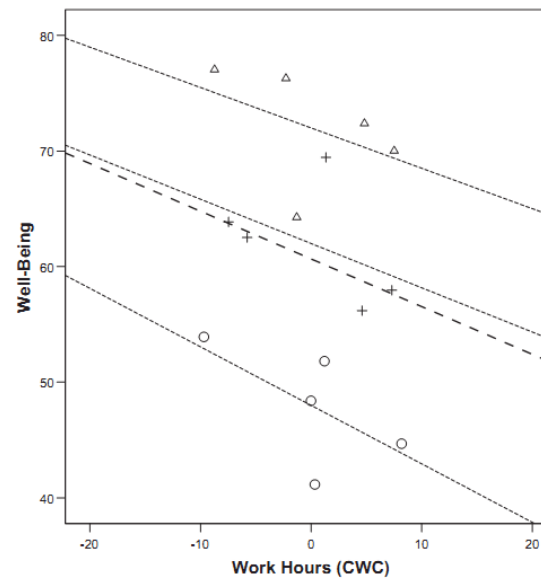
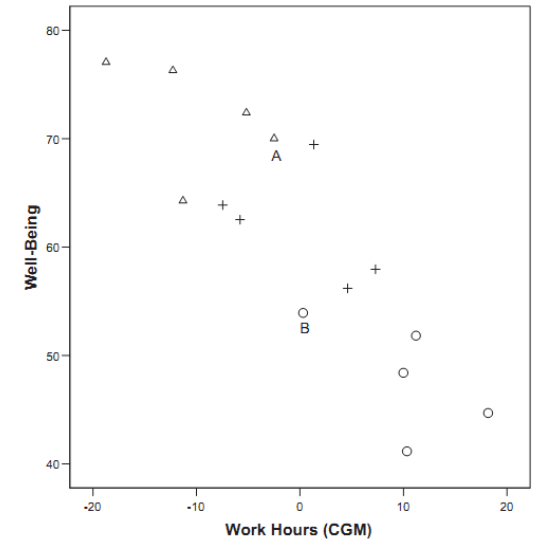
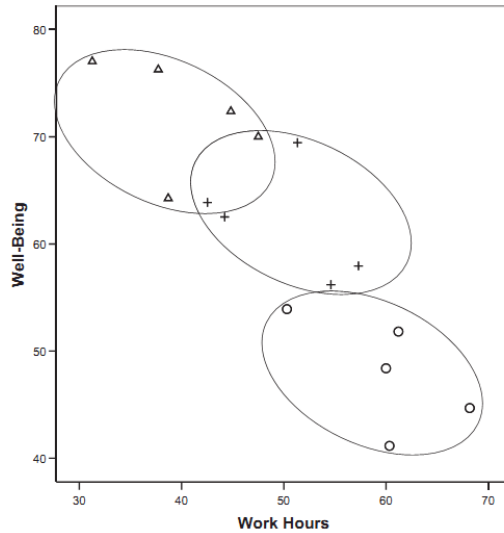
Group Mean Centering - CWC

LIVELLO I
$$WELLBEING_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}(HOURS_{ij} - \bar{x}_{HOURS_j}) + r_{ij}$$

In questo caso, l'intercetta è **la media nell'outcome per il soggetto i quando la sua media è identica a quella del proprio cluster j** ;

La CGM cambia l'interpretazione delle componenti della varianza: la variabilità intorno all'intercetta (nei modelli RI rappresentata con u_{0j}) quantifica la variabilità intorno a tale media NON aggiustata per lo scarto dalla media generale. La variabilità intorno alle slope (intorno a B_{1j} o u_{1j}) tende quindi a variare di più rispetto a CGM, perché u_{0j} a u_{1j} NON sono termini correlati.

Grand Mean Centering - CGM

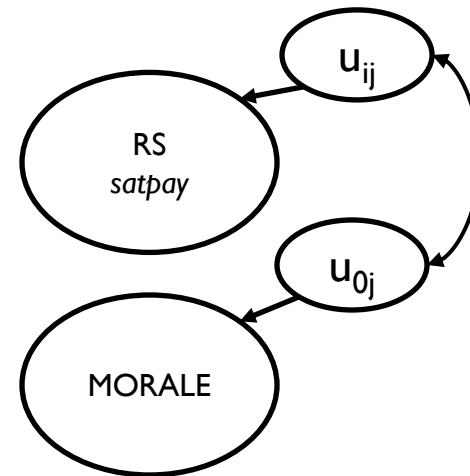


--- Regressione OLS
 Regressioni "Within" (pooled)

CGM o CWC? (Enders & Tofighi, 2007, p. 136)

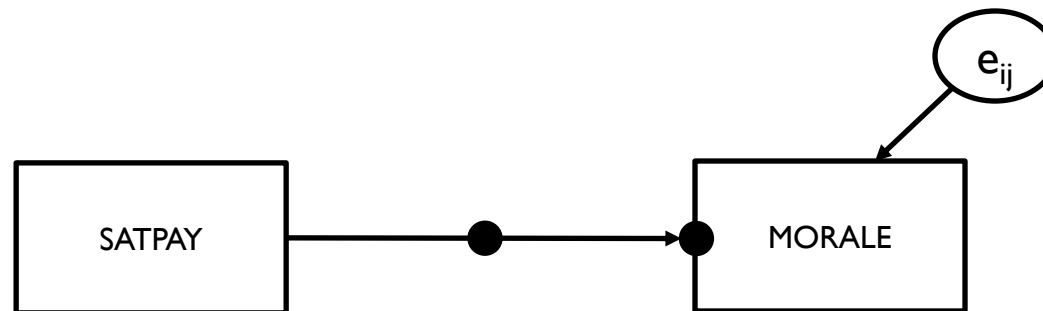
- a) CWC è appropriata quando si è particolarmente interessati ai predittori di livello 1;
- b) CGM è appropriata quando si è interessati principalmente ai predittori di livello 2 e vuole “controllare” gli effetti di alcune variabili di controllo al livello 1;
- c) Usare CGM o CWC è relativamente intercambiabile nel caso in cui si è interessati agli effetti di predittori locati su entrambi i livelli;
- d) Usare CGM nel caso di interazioni tra variabili di livello 2 e CWC nel caso di interazioni cross-livello o interazioni tra variabili di livello 1.

EG2 – I&S RANDOM



BETWEEN

WITHIN



EGI – MICGM.inp

TITLE: I&S random
DATA: FILE IS ch3new.dat;
Format is 5f8.0, 3f8.2;
VARIABLE: Names are deptid morale satpay female white pctbelow lev1 wt
lev2wt;
Usevariables are deptid morale satpay ;
Cluster is deptid;
Within = satpay;

Define: **Center satpay (grandmean);**

ANALYSIS: Type= Twolevel random;

Model: %Between%
morale; S ;

%Within%
S | morale on satpay;

OUTPUT: SAMPSTAT TECH1;

EGI – MICGM.inp

TITLE: I&S random
DATA: FILE IS ch3new.dat;
Format is 5f8.0, 3f8.2;
VARIABLE: Names are deptid morale satpay female white pctbelow lev1 wt
lev2wt;
Usevariables are deptid morale satpay ;
Cluster is deptid;
Within = satpay;

Define: **Center satpay (groupmean);**

ANALYSIS: Type= Twolevel random;

Model: %Between%
morale; S ;

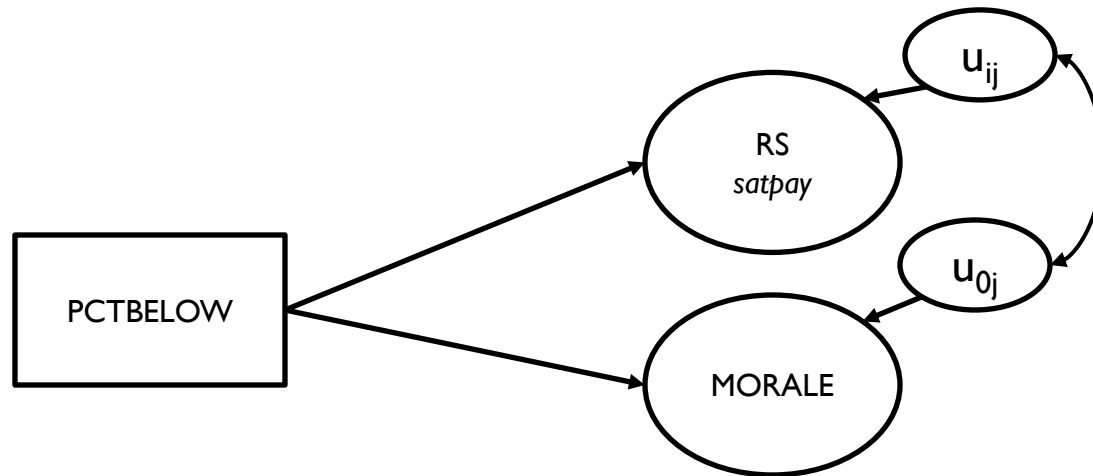
%Within%
S | morale on satpay;

OUTPUT: SAMPSTAT TECH1;

Riportare i risultati (I&S RANDOM)

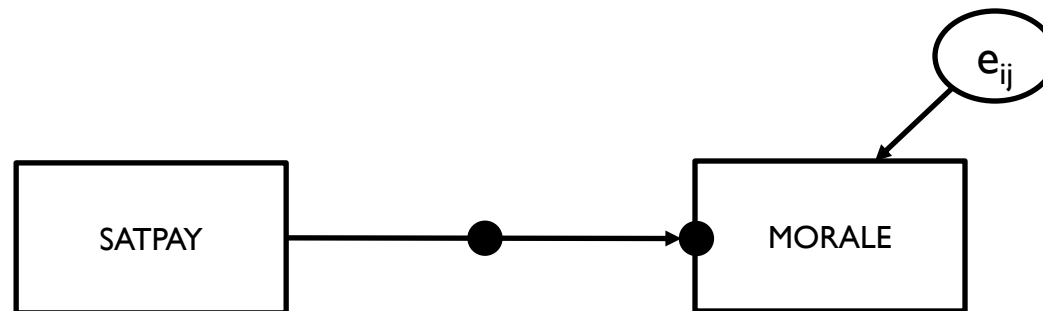
| Model: | EG1 - CGM | EG1 - CWC | EG2 - CGM | EG2 - CWC |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Fixed Part | Coeff. (s.e.) | Coeff. (s.e.) | Coeff. (s.e.) | Coeff. (s.e.) |
| γ_{00} | 26.42 (.11) | 26.43 (.19) | | |
| $B_{1j} \text{satpay}_{1j}$ | 1.21 (.01) | 1.20 (.01) | | |
| $\gamma_{01} \text{pctbelow}_j$ | | | | |
| $\gamma_{11} \text{pctbelow}_j$ | | | | |
| Random Part | | | | |
| u_{0j} | 1.85 (.23) | 5.64 (.61) | | |
| u_{ij} | .008 (.006) | .009 (.003) | | |
| e_{ij} | 17.64 (.29) | 17.63 (.30) | | |
| Deviance (NEP) | 75692.23(5) | 75858.18(5) | | |

EG2 – I&S AS OUTCOMES



BETWEEN

WITHIN



EG2 – M2CGM.inp

TITLE: Model 4 - intercept-and-slope as outcomes
DATA: FILE IS ch3new.dat;
Format is 5f8.0, 3f8.2;
VARIABLE: Names are deptid morale satpay female white pctbelow
lev1wt lev2wt;
Usevariables are deptid morale satpay pctbelow;
Cluster is deptid;
Between = pctbelow;
Within = satpay;

Define: Center satpay (grandmean)
pctbelow (grandmean);

ANALYSIS: Type= Twolevel random;

Model: %Between%
morale S on pctbelow;
morale with s;

%Within%
S | morale on satpay;

OUTPUT: SAMPSTATTECH1;

EG2 – M2CWC.inp

TITLE: Model 4 - intercept-and-slope as outcomes
DATA: FILE IS ch3new.dat;
Format is 5f8.0, 3f8.2;
VARIABLE: Names are deptid morale satpay female white pctbelow
lev1wt lev2wt;
Usevariables are deptid morale satpay pctbelow;
Cluster is deptid;
Between = pctbelow;
Within = satpay;

Define: Center satpay (groupmean)
pctbelow (grandmean);

ANALYSIS: Type= Twolevel random;

Model: %Between%
morale S on pctbelow;
morale with s;

%Within%
S | morale on satpay;

OUTPUT: SAMPSTATTECH1;

Riportare i risultati (I&S as outcomes)

| Model: | EG1 - CGM | EG1 - CWC | EG2 - CGM | EG2 - CWC |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fixed Part | Coeff. (s.e.) | Coeff. (s.e.) | Coeff. (s.e.) | Coeff. (s.e.) |
| γ_{00} | 26.42 (.11) | 26.43 (.19) | 27.19 (.23) | 28.31 (.36) |
| $B_{1j} \text{satpay}_{1j}$ | 1.21 (.01) | 1.20 (.01) | 1.18 (.03) | 1.16 (.03) |
| $\gamma_{01} \text{pctbelow}_j$ | | | -.03 (.007) | -.07 (.01) |
| $\gamma_{11} \text{pctbelow}_j$ | | | .001 (.001) | .001 (.001) |
| Random Part | | | | |
| u_{0j} | 1.85 (.23) | 5.64 (.61) | 1.67 (.21) | 4.46 (.52) |
| u_{1j} | .008 (.006) | .009 (.003) | .008 (.011) | .008 (.003) |
| e_{ij} | 17.64 (.29) | 17.63 (.30) | 17.64 (.30) | 17.63 (.30) |
| Deviance (NEP) | 75692.23(5) | 75858.18(5) | 75674.18(8) | 75819.01(8) |

Plottare l'interazione cross-level (EG2 – CWC)

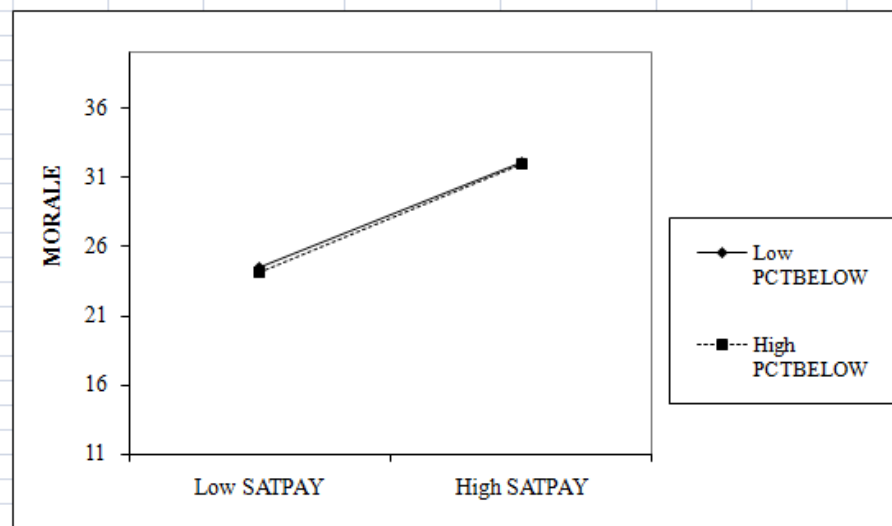
www.jeremydawson.co.uk/slopes.htm

UNIVARIATE HIGHER-ORDER MOMENT DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

| variable/ sample size | Mean/ variance | Skewness/ kurtosis | Minimum/ Maximum | % with Min/Max | 20%/60% | Percentiles 40%/80% | Median |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------|--------|
| MORALE | 26.360 | -0.195 | 11.000 | 0.64% | 21.000 | 25.000 | 27.000 |
| 13189.000 | 38.206 | -0.420 | 40.000 | 0.26% | 28.000 | 32.000 | |
| SATPAY | 0.000 | -0.292 | -10.915 | 0.01% | -2.874 | -0.639 | 0.252 |
| 13189.000 | 10.510 | -0.403 | 8.015 | 0.03% | 1.123 | 2.905 | |
| PCTBELOW | 27.091 | 1.065 | 2.400 | 0.61% | 13.700 | 22.600 | 26.970 |
| 165.000 | 242.324 | 1.595 | 82.900 | 0.61% | 26.970 | 37.600 | |

Enter information from your regression in the shaded cells

| | |
|--|----------|
| Variable names: | |
| Name of independent variable: | SATPAY |
| Name of moderator: | PCTBELOW |
| Unstandardised Regression Coefficients: | |
| Independent variable: | 1,16 |
| Moderator: | -0,007 |
| Interaction: | 0,001 |
| Intercept / Constant: | |
| | 28,31 |
| Means / SDs of variables: | |
| Mean of independent variable: | 0 |
| SD of independent variable: | 3,24 |
| Mean of moderator: | 27,091 |
| SD of moderator: | 15,57 |



LA PATH ANALYSIS A 2 LIVELLI

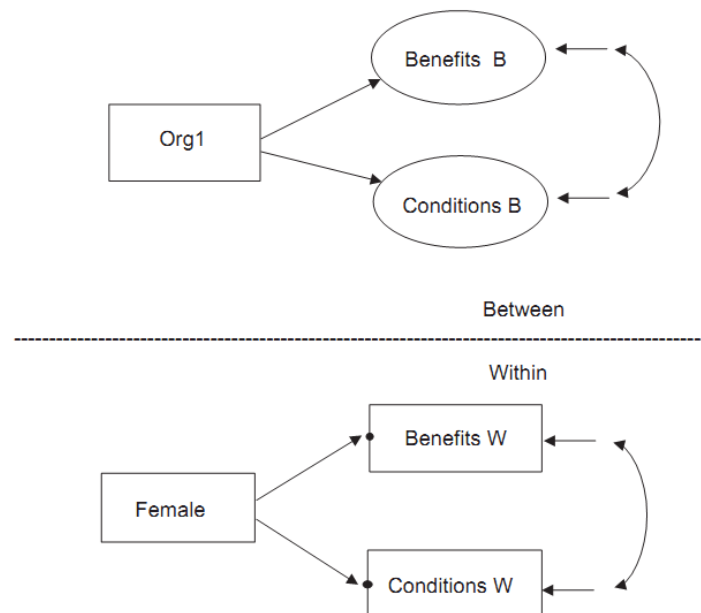
2 outcomes – 1 predittore LEVI & LEV2

**12.445 impiegati *nested* in
160 organizzazioni produttive e di servizi**

FEMALE (Within) = 0 maschi, 1 femmine

ORGI (Between) = percezione di contesto, riscalata da 0 a 1

BENEFITS & CONDITIONS = Misurati su 10 punti (1=minimo, 10 massimo).



Modello matematico di base

$$Y_{wij} = \eta_j + B_W Y_{wij} + \zeta_{wij}$$

$$\eta_j = \alpha_B + B_B Y_{Bj} + \zeta_{Bj}$$

EG2 – PATH I.inp

TITLE: Model 1: Two-level model with multivariate outcomes;
DATA: FILE IS C:\mplus1\ch4mv.dat;
Format is 7f8.0,6f8.2;
VARIABLE: Names are orgid female white satpay morale org1 org2
benefit cond zresour zproduct lev1wt lev2wt;
Usevariables are benefit cond female org1;
within = female;
between = org1;
CLUSTER IS orgid;
ANALYSIS: TYPE = twolevel;
Estimator is mlr;
Model: %Between%
benefit cond on org1;
benefit with cond;
%Within%
benefit cond on female;
benefit with cond;
OUTPUT: SAMPSTAT **Standardized** TECH1;

TECHI - WITHIN

BETA

| | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | ORG1 |
|---------|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| BENEFIT | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| COND | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

PSI

| | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | ORG1 |
|---------|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| BENEFIT | 3 | | | |
| COND | 4 | 5 | | |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TECHI - BETWEEN

| | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | ALPHA | | | |
| | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | ORG1 |
| 1 | <u>6</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | BETA | | | |
| | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | ORG1 |
| BENEFIT | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>8</u> |
| COND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | PSI | | | |
| | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | ORG1 |
| BENEFIT | <u>10</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| COND | 11 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

OUTPUT - WITHIN

STDYX Standardization

| | | Estimate | S.E. | Est./S.E. | Two-Tailed P-Value |
|--------------------|------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Within Level | | | | | |
| BENEFIT | ON | | | | |
| FEMALE | | 0.237 | 0.009 | 27.603 | 0.000 |
| COND | ON | | | | |
| FEMALE | | 0.245 | 0.009 | 26.231 | 0.000 |
| BENEFIT | WITH | | | | |
| COND | | 0.678 | 0.007 | 93.127 | 0.000 |
| Residual Variances | | | | | |
| BENEFIT | | 0.944 | 0.004 | 231.782 | 0.000 |
| COND | | 0.940 | 0.005 | 205.866 | 0.000 |

- 1) Le femmine hanno punteggi più alti in benefit e conditions;
- 2) A livello *within*, benefit e conditions sono piuttosto correlate.

OUTPUT - BETWEEN

STDYX Standardization

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Between Level | | | | | |
| BENEFIT | ON | | | | |
| ORG1 | | 0.225 | 0.089 | 2.544 | 0.011 |
| COND | ON | | | | |
| ORG1 | | 0.276 | 0.085 | 3.237 | 0.001 |
| BENEFIT | WITH | | | | |
| COND | | 0.927 | 0.015 | 63.519 | 0.000 |
| Intercepts | | | | | |
| BENEFIT | | 8.835 | 0.605 | 14.612 | 0.000 |
| COND | | 10.352 | 0.678 | 15.259 | 0.000 |
| Residual Variances | | | | | |
| BENEFIT | | 0.949 | 0.040 | 23.760 | 0.000 |
| COND | | 0.924 | 0.047 | 19.612 | 0.000 |

- 1) L'incremento di una unità standard in ORGI determina l'aumento di .22 e .28 unità standard, rispettivamente, in benefits & conditions.
- 2) A livello *between*, benefit e conditions sono sostanzialmente indistinguibili.

VARIANZA SPIEGATA

R-SQUARE

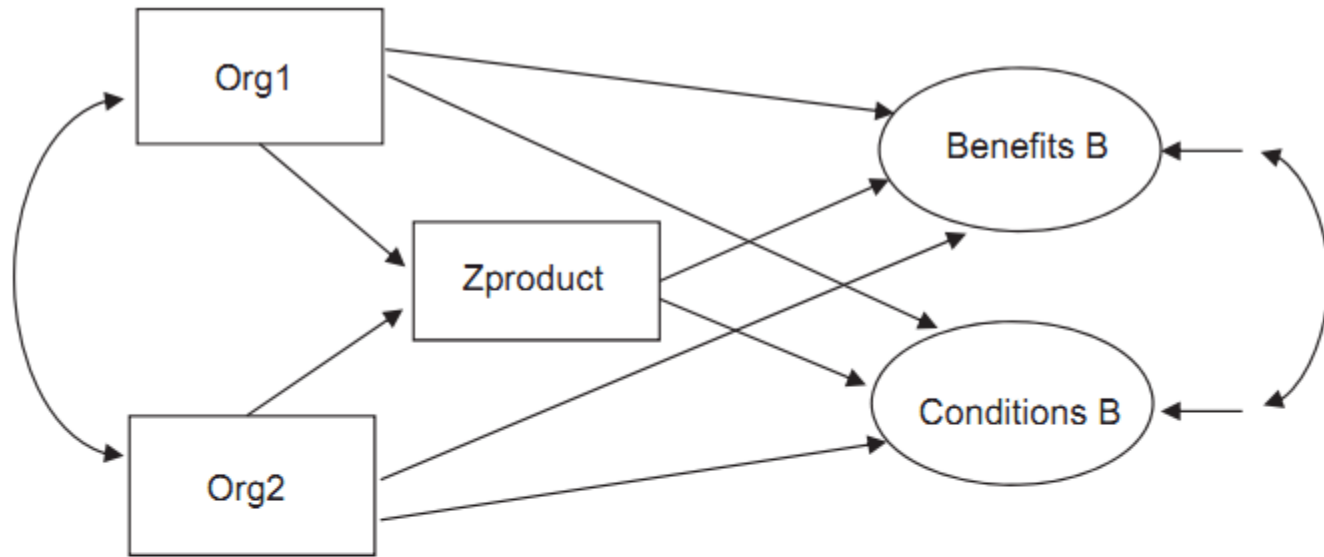
Within Level

| Observed Variable | Estimate | S.E. | Est./S.E. | Two-Tailed P-Value |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------------------|
| BENEFIT | 0.056 | 0.004 | 13.801 | 0.000 |
| COND | 0.060 | 0.005 | 13.115 | 0.000 |

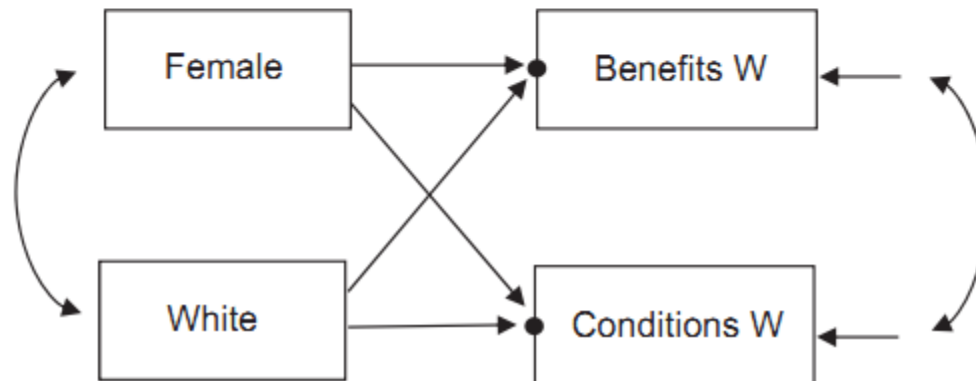
Between Level

| Observed Variable | Estimate | S.E. | Est./S.E. | Two-Tailed P-Value |
|-------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--------------------|
| BENEFIT | 0.051 | 0.040 | 1.272 | 0.203 |
| COND | 0.076 | 0.047 | 1.618 | 0.106 |

PATH ANALYSIS



Between



Within

EG3 – PATH2.inp

TITLE: Model 2: Multivariate outcomes and mediating variable;

DATA: FILE IS C:\mplus1\ch4mv.dat;
Format is 7f8.0,6f8.2;

VARIABLE: Names are orgid female white satpay morale org1
org2 benefit cond resour zproduct lev1wt lev2wt;
Usevariables are benefit cond female white org1 org2 zproduct;
within = female white;
between = org1 org2 zproduct;
CLUSTER IS orgid;

ANALYSIS: TYPE = twolevel;
Estimator is mlr;

Model: %Between%
benefit cond on org1 org2;
zproduct on org1 org2;
benefit cond on zproduct;
benefit with cond;
%Within%
benefit cond on female white;
benefit with cond;

OUTPUT: SAMPSTAT Standardized TECH1;

TECHI - WITHIN

| | BETA | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|------|--------|-------|
| | ZPRODUCT | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | WHITE |
| ZPRODUCT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BENEFIT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| COND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WHITE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | PSI | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|------|--------|-------|
| | ZPRODUCT | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | WHITE |
| ZPRODUCT | 0 | | | | |
| BENEFIT | 0 | 5 | | | |
| COND | 0 | 6 | 7 | | |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| WHITE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

TECHI - BETWEEN

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | ALPHA | | | | |
| | ZPRODUCT | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | WHITE |
| 1 | <u>8</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | BETA | | | | |
| | ZPRODUCT | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | WHITE |
| ZPRODUCT | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| BENEFIT | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COND | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WHITE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | BETA | |
| | ORG1 | ORG2 |
| ZPRODUCT | <u>11</u> | <u>12</u> |
| BENEFIT | 14 | 15 |
| COND | 17 | 18 |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 |
| WHITE | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG2 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|------|--------|-------|
| | PSI | | | | |
| | ZPRODUCT | BENEFIT | COND | FEMALE | WHITE |
| ZPRODUCT | <u>19</u> | | | | |
| BENEFIT | 0 | 20 | | | |
| COND | 0 | 21 | 22 | | |
| FEMALE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| WHITE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ORG2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

OUTPUT - WITHIN

STDYX Standardization

| | Estimate | S.E. | Est./S.E. | Two-Tailed P-Value |
|----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Within Level | | | | |
| BENEFIT ON | | | | |
| FEMALE | 0.237 | 0.009 | 27.795 | 0.000 |
| WHITE | 0.076 | 0.010 | 7.900 | 0.000 |
| COND ON | | | | |
| FEMALE | 0.244 | 0.009 | 26.483 | 0.000 |
| WHITE | 0.085 | 0.010 | 8.913 | 0.000 |
| BENEFIT WITH COND | 0.676 | 0.007 | 92.536 | 0.000 |
| Residual Variances | | | | |
| BENEFIT | 0.938 | 0.004 | 213.208 | 0.000 |
| COND | 0.933 | 0.005 | 195.755 | 0.000 |

OUTPUT - BETWEEN

STDYX Standardization

Between Level

BENEFIT ON

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| ORG1 | 0.241 | 0.064 | 3.776 | 0.000 |
| ORG2 | 0.028 | 0.064 | 0.431 | 0.666 |
| ZPRODUCT | 0.651 | 0.055 | 11.885 | 0.000 |

COND ON

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| ORG1 | 0.296 | 0.060 | 4.933 | 0.000 |
| ORG2 | 0.022 | 0.065 | 0.338 | 0.735 |
| ZPRODUCT | 0.679 | 0.051 | 13.356 | 0.000 |

ZPRODUCT ON

| | | | | |
|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| ORG1 | -0.045 | 0.088 | -0.510 | 0.610 |
| ORG2 | -0.180 | 0.075 | -2.410 | 0.016 |

BENEFIT WITH

| | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| COND | 0.859 | 0.029 | 30.091 | 0.000 |
|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|

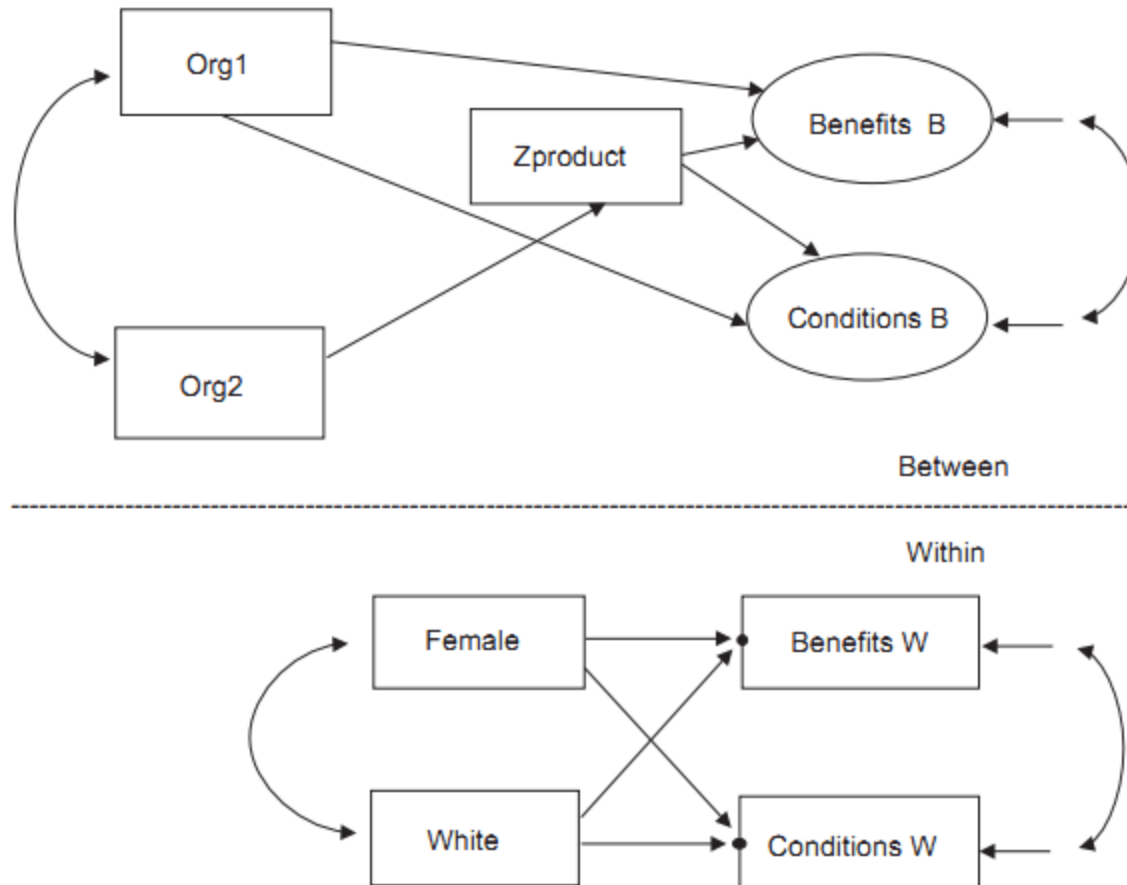
Intercepts

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| ZPRODUCT | 0.113 | 0.099 | 1.148 | 0.251 |
| BENEFIT | 8.790 | 0.614 | 14.325 | 0.000 |
| COND | 10.404 | 0.697 | 14.923 | 0.000 |

Residual Variances

| | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| ZPRODUCT | 0.970 | 0.025 | 38.921 | 0.000 |
| BENEFIT | 0.526 | 0.058 | 9.055 | 0.000 |
| COND | 0.458 | 0.055 | 8.257 | 0.000 |

Rimuovere i path non significativi (PATH3.INP)



Confrontare il fit

Modello PATH2.inp

Chi-Square Test of Model Fit

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Value | 0.002* |
| Degrees of Freedom | 0 |
| P-Value | 0.0000 |
| Scaling Correction Factor for MLR | 1.0000 |

Modello PATH3.inp

Chi-Square Test of Model Fit

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Value | 0.471* |
| Degrees of Freedom | 3 |
| P-Value | 0.9252 |
| Scaling Correction Factor for MLR | 1.0359 |

* The chi-square value for **MLM, MLMV, MLR, ULSMV, WLSM** and **WLSMV** cannot be used for chi-square difference testing in the regular way. **MLM, MLR and WLSM** chi-square difference testing is described on the Mplus website. **MLMV, WLSMV, and ULSMV** difference testing is done using the **DIFFTEST** option.

Satorra-Bentler Scaled Chi Square

0,469069312

df

3

p-value

0,926

Analisi Multilivello con Mplus

Seminario 3 – 23 Maggio 2016

Valerio Ghezzi

Dipartimento di Psicologia

Sapienza – Università di Roma