# STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING IN LISREL

Preparing data for LISREL

We have a dyadic dataset (buyer and seller). We are using only the seller side.

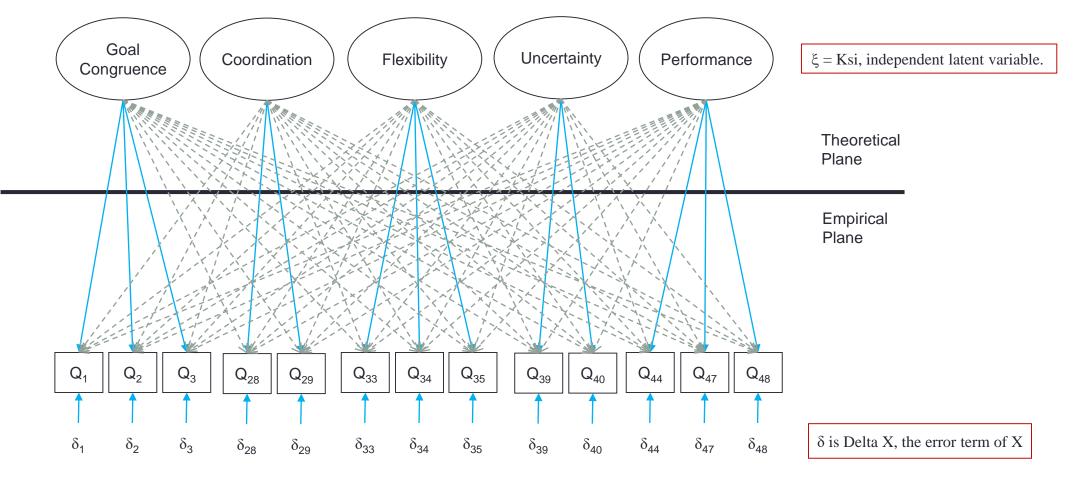


- The fundamental difference between EFA and CFA (in LISREL) is that EFA does not have significance tests for model fit.
- EFA suggests a factor structure.
- In CFA we impose and test a factor structure.

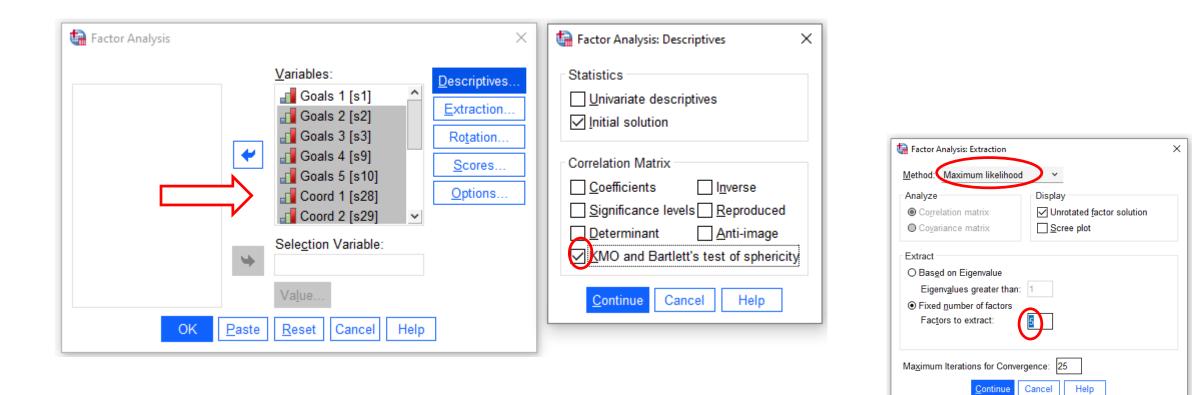
In EFA, all these relationships are estimated.

In CFA, only the solid lines (the relationships we specify) are estimated.

This is called a measurement model.



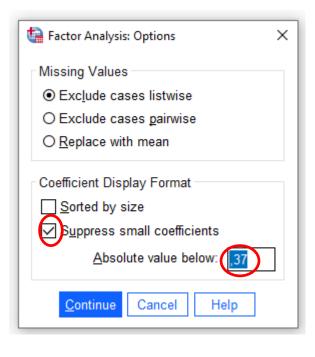
### An EFA Example



Cancel

Continue

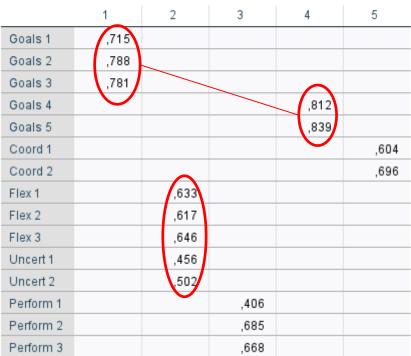
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Display				
<u> <u>             R</u>otated solution <u> </u></u>				
Maximum Iterations for Convergence: 25				
<u>Continue</u> Cancel Help				



#### Problems....

#### Remove Goals 4 & 5

### Rotated Factor Matrix<sup>a</sup> Factor



#### No suppressed values

#### Rotated Factor Matrix<sup>a</sup>

	Factor				
	1	2	3	4	5
Goals 1	,724	,284	,229	,173	,194
Goals 2	,792	,248	,249	,224	,188
Goals 3	,776	,219	,200	,234	,149
Coord 1	,304	,251	,261	,831	,144
Coord 2	,365	,341	,248	,501	,120
Flex 1	,258	,626	,294	,228	,170
Flex 2	,254	,642	,292	,221	,185
Flex 3	,277	,553	,224	,156	,267
Uncert 1	,243	,316	,320	,149	,376
Uncert 2	,228	,246	,215	,123	,909,
Perform 1	,297	,340	,428	,197	,098
Perform 2	,190	,230	,693	,200	,176
Perform 3	,221	,244	,666	,147	,169

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### Values suppressed below 3.7

#### Rotated Factor Matrix<sup>a</sup>

	Factor				
	1	2	3	4	5
Goals 1	,724				
Goals 2	,792				
Goals 3	,776				
Coord 1				,831	
Coord 2				,501	
Flex 1		,626			
Flex 2		,642			
Flex 3		,553			
Uncert 1					,376
Uncert 2					,909,
Perform 1			,428		
Perform 2			,693		
Perform 3			,666		

#### In CFA we do not estimate the blank values.

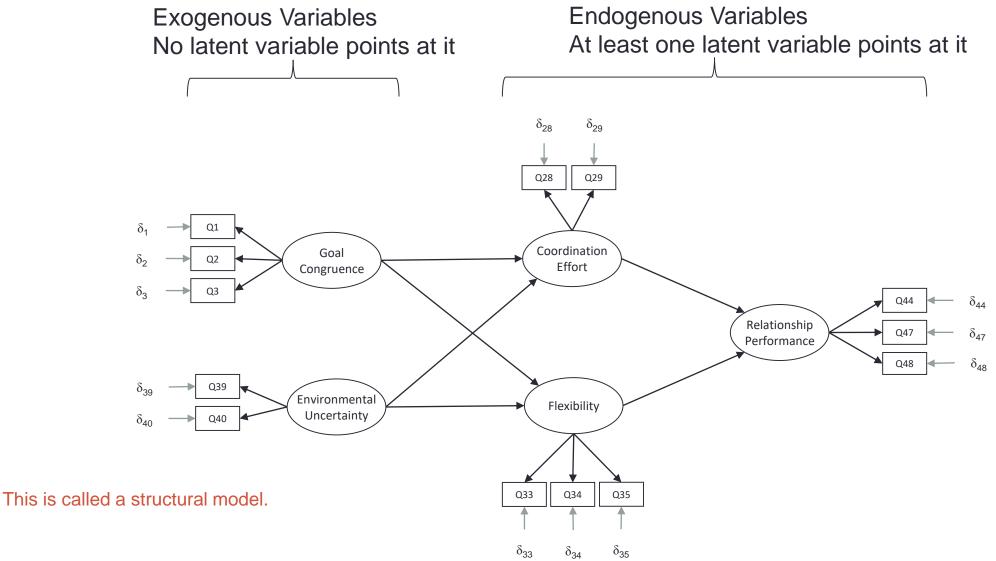
## Notation

Ovals are latent unobserved variables

Squares are observed variables

- $\rightarrow$  Straight arrows indicate causality
  - Curved arrows indicate association/correlation

### **Example of Theoretical Model**



### Pre-CFA (LISREL)

The more you know about your data BEFORE going into CFA – the better!

Typical data screening procedures in, for example SPSS.

- Missing Data.
- Outliers.
- Normality.
- Relationships between variables.
- I Impute missing data AFTER moving to PRELIS/LISREL
- How much missing is a problem?
  - 10% cutoff for no problem.

# Moving to PRELIS/LISREL

Proverb: There is more than one way to skin a cat!

SPSS > PRELIS > LISREL (old versions) SPSS > LISREL (new versions)

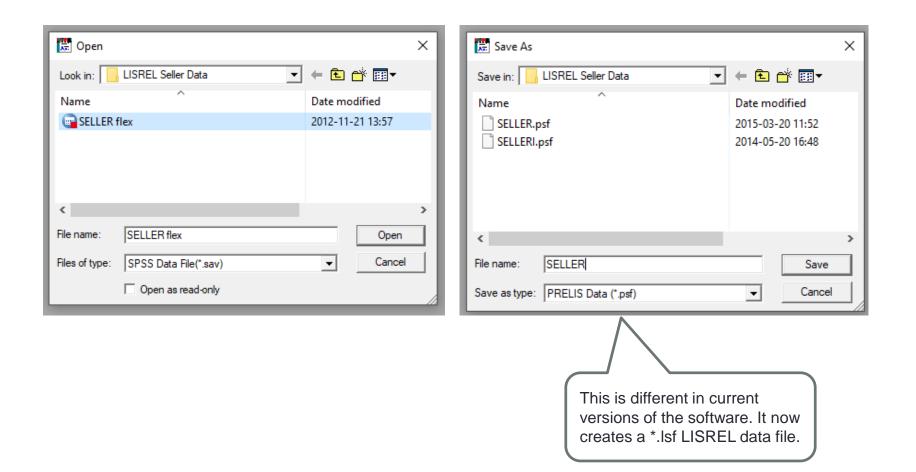


### Procedures

Almost identical between versions

- Save your data as, for example, an SPSS data file.
  - Other file formats are fine as well.
- Do not mix version folders (e.g. 8.8 & 10.30)
- Open LISREL (PRELIS)
- Import Data choose the SPSS.dat file, name the PRELIS (\*.pls) or LISREL (\*.lsf) file save.
- Does it look OK?

### Import data



## **Define Variables**

- Data Define Variables
- In 'SELLER' data set select all variables
- Check 'Variable Type' are they all ordinal?
- Define Missing Values as -999999 (or whatever you chose)

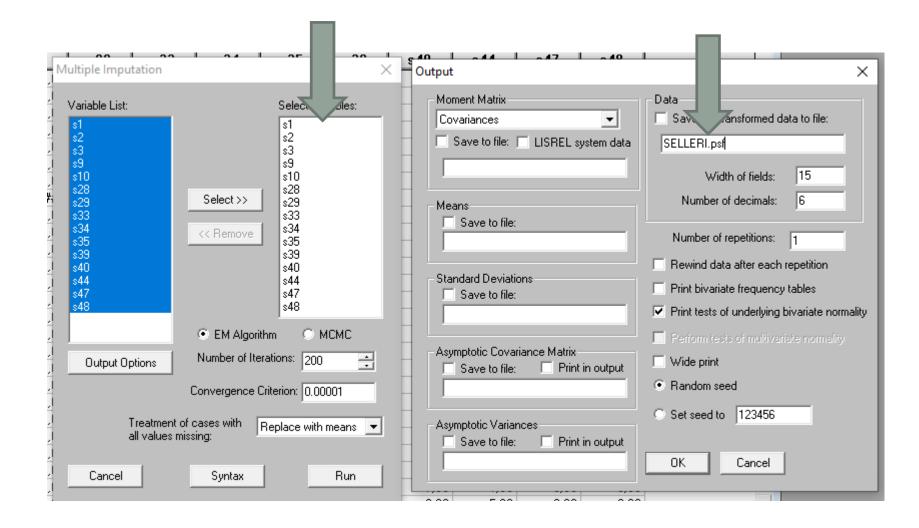
Save

SELLER.psf			7							
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# Impute Missing Values

- Statistics Multiple Imputation
- Use 'EM algorithm'
- Output options Save the transformed data file NAME (optional)
- Default: imputed-data
- If needed, change data file name in folder.

## **Multiple Imputation**



# **Create Input Matrices**

Several types of out- inputs

- Covariance matrices
- Correlation matrices

Statistics – output options – moment matrix Ordinal Data

- Polychoric Correlations save to file "name.pm"
- Asymptotic covariance matrix "name.acp"
   Continuous data

Continuous data

- For Covariances: "name.cm"
- For Correlations (pearson) "name.km"

Move to LISREL

# **Input Matrices**

#### ORDINAL DATA Polychoric correlation matrix Asymptotic covariance matrix

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	Output	×
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	Correlations	
2,00	Save to file: 🔲 LISREL system data	
5,00	seller.pm	
3,00	Width of fields: 15	ĺ
4,00	Means Number of decimals: 6	
6,00	Save to file:	
4,00	Number of repetitions: 1	
2,00	Rewind data after each repetition	
6,00	- Standard Deviations	
4,00	Save to file:	
6,00	Print tests of underlying bivariate normali	ity
5,00		
3,00	Asymptotic Covariance Matrix	
5,00 5,00	Save to file: Print in cutput Wide print	
2,00	seller.acp	
5,00		
3,00	Asymptotic Variances	
6,00	Save to file: Print in output	
4,00	OK Cancel	
4,00		
3,00		

### **Covariance Matrix**

Output	×
Moment Matrix Covariances	Data Save the transformed data to file:
Save to file: LISREL system data	
	Width of fields: 15
Means	Number of decimals: 6
	Number of repetitions: 1
Standard Deviations	<ul> <li>Rewind data after each repetition</li> <li>Print bivariate frequency tables</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Print tests of underlying bivariate normality</li> <li>Perform tests of multivariate normality</li> </ul>
Asymptotic Covariance Matrix	☐ Wide print
	Random seed
Asymptotic Variances	C Set seed to 123456
	OK Cancel
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### Pearson Correlation Matrix

Output	×
Moment Matrix Correlations	Data Save the transformed data to file:
Save to file: LISREL system data	Width of fields: 15
Means	Number of decimals: 6
	Number of repetitions: 1
Standard Deviations	<ul> <li>Rewind data after each repetition</li> <li>Print bivariate frequency tables</li> <li>Print tests of underlying bivariate normality</li> </ul>
Asymptotic Covariance Matrix Save to file: Print in output	<ul> <li>Perform tests of multivariate normality</li> <li>Wide print</li> <li>Random seed</li> </ul>
Asymptotic Variances Save to file: Print in output	© Set seed to 123456 OK Cancel

seller.acp	2014-05-20 16:49	ACP File	44 KB
seller.cm	2021-03-18 10:07	CM File	2 KB
seller.km	2021-03-18 10:08	KM File	2 KB
SELLER.OUT	2021-03-18 09:57	OUT File	18 KB
seller.pm	2014-05-20 16:49	PM File	2 KB

These are the input files for you LISREL models. It is a good idea to check the folder to see that there is data in them.

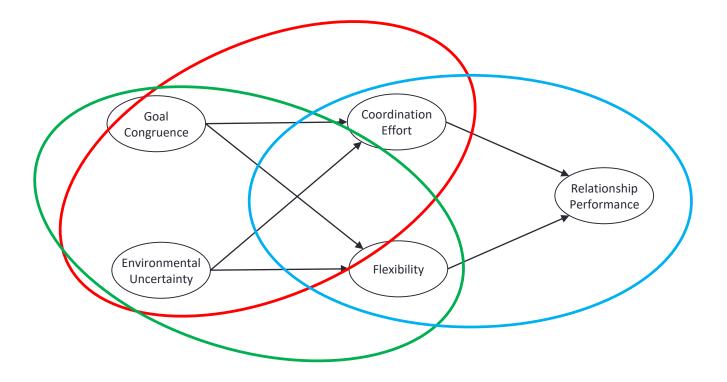
### **Raw Data Alternative**

- LISREL 11 can read the data directly from the raw data file \*.LSF.
- This allows you to use a windows interface.
- It automatically estimates the proper input matrices and selects the estimation method (e.g. maximum likelihood), but you have less control over the analysis.

# IF YOU ONLY HAD MULTIPLE REGRESSION

We have to aggregate the indicators

### Instead of the SEM Model



### Or

