Title

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example 24 — Reliability

Description Remarks and examples Also see

Description

Below we demonstrate `sem`'s `reliability()` option with the following data:

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r14/sem_rel
(measurement error with known reliabilities)

. summarize
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
y	1,234	701.081	71.79378	487	943
x1	1,234	100.278	14.1552	51	149
x2	1,234	100.2066	14.50912	55	150

```
. notes

_dta:
  1.  Fictional data.
  2.  Variables x1 and x2 each contain a test score designed to measure X.  The
      test is scored to have mean 100.
  3.  Variables x1 and x2 are both known to have reliability 0.5.
  4.  Variable y is the outcome, believed to be related to X.
```

See [SEM] **sem and gsem option reliability( )** for background.

Remarks and examples

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Remarks are presented under the following headings:

Baseline model (reliability ignored)
Model with reliability
Model with two measurement variables and reliability

Baseline model (reliability ignored)

```
. sem (y <- x1)
Endogenous variables
Observed:  y
Exogenous variables
Observed:  x1
Fitting target model:
Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -11629.745
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -11629.745
Structural equation model                       Number of obs     =      1,234
Estimation method  = ml
Log likelihood     = -11629.745
```

	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Structural						
y <-						
x1	3.54976	.1031254	34.42	0.000	3.347637	3.751882
_cons	345.1184	10.44365	33.05	0.000	324.6492	365.5876
var(e.y)	2627.401	105.7752			2428.053	2843.115

```
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(0)   =      0.00, Prob > chi2 =      .
```

Notes:

1. In these data, variable `x1` is measured with error.
2. If we ignore that, we obtain a path coefficient for `y<-x1` of 3.55.
3. We also ran this model for `y<-x2`. We obtained a path coefficient of 3.48.

Model with reliability

```
. sem (x1<-X) (y<-X), reliability(x1 .5)
Endogenous variables
Measurement:  x1 y
Exogenous variables
Latent:       X
Fitting target model:
Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -11745.845
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -11661.626
Iteration 2:   log likelihood = -11631.469
Iteration 3:   log likelihood = -11629.755
Iteration 4:   log likelihood = -11629.745
Iteration 5:   log likelihood = -11629.745
Structural equation model                       Number of obs     =      1,234
Estimation method  = ml
Log likelihood     = -11629.745
 ( 1)  [x1]X = 1
 ( 2)  [var(e.x1)]_cons = 100.1036
```

	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Measurement						
x1 <-						
X	1	(constrained)				
_cons	100.278	.4027933	248.96	0.000	99.4885	101.0674
y <-						
X	7.09952	.352463	20.14	0.000	6.408705	7.790335
_cons	701.081	2.042929	343.17	0.000	697.077	705.0851
var(e.x1)	100.1036	(constrained)				
var(e.y)	104.631	207.3381			2.152334	5086.411
var(X)	100.1036	8.060038			85.48963	117.2157

```
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(0)   =      0.00, Prob > chi2 =      .
```

Notes:

1. We wish to estimate the effect of `y<-x1` when `x1` is measured with error (0.50 reliability). To do that, we introduce latent variable `X` and write our model as `(x1<-X) (y<-X)`.
2. When we ignored the measurement error of `x1`, we obtained a path coefficient for `y<-x1` of 3.55. Taking into account the measurement error, we obtain a coefficient of 7.1.

Model with two measurement variables and reliability

```
. sem (x1 x2<-X) (y<-X), reliability(x1 .5  x2 .5)
Endogenous variables
Measurement:  x1 x2 y
Exogenous variables
Latent:       X
Fitting target model:
Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -16258.636
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = -16258.401
Iteration 2:   log likelihood =   -16258.4
Structural equation model                       Number of obs     =      1,234
Estimation method  = ml
Log likelihood     =   -16258.4
 ( 1)  [x1]X = 1
 ( 2)  [var(e.x1)]_cons = 100.1036
 ( 3)  [var(e.x2)]_cons = 105.1719
```

	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Measurement						
x1 <-						
X	1	(constrained)				
_cons	100.278	.4037851	248.34	0.000	99.48655	101.0694
x2 <-						
X	1.030101	.0417346	24.68	0.000	.9483029	1.1119
_cons	100.2066	.4149165	241.51	0.000	99.39342	101.0199
y <-						
X	7.031299	.2484176	28.30	0.000	6.544409	7.518188
_cons	701.081	2.042928	343.17	0.000	697.077	705.0851
var(e.x1)	100.1036	(constrained)				
var(e.x2)	105.1719	(constrained)				
var(e.y)	152.329	105.26			39.31868	590.1553
var(X)	101.0907	7.343656			87.67509	116.5591

```
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(2)   =      0.59, Prob > chi2 = 0.7430
```

Notes:

1. We wish to estimate the effect of `y<-X`. We have two measures of `X`—`x1` and `x2`—both measured with error (0.50 reliability).
2. In the previous section, we used just `x1`. We obtained path coefficient 7.1 with standard error 0.4. Using both `x1` and `x2`, we obtain path coefficient 7.0 and standard error 0.2.
3. We at StataCorp created these fictional data. The true coefficient is 7.

Also see

[SEM] **sem and gsem option reliability( )** — Fraction of variance not due to measurement error

[SEM] **example 1** — Single-factor measurement model