

example 9 — Structural model with measurement component
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Description

To demonstrate a structural model with a measurement component, we use data from [Wheaton et al. \(1977\)](#):

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/sem_sm2
(Structural model with measurement component)
. ssd describe
Summary statistics data from
http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/sem_sm2.dta
  obs:          932                Structural model with measurem..
  vars:          13                25 May 2016 11:45
                                   (_dta has notes)
```

variable name	variable label
educ66	Education, 1966
occstat66	Occupational status, 1966
anomia66	Anomia, 1966
pwless66	Powerlessness, 1966
socdist66	Latin American social distance, 1966
occstat67	Occupational status, 1967
anomia67	Anomia, 1967
pwless67	Powerlessness, 1967
socdist67	Latin American social distance, 1967
occstat71	Occupational status, 1971
anomia71	Anomia, 1971
pwless71	Powerlessness, 1971
socdist71	Latin American social distance, 1971

```
. notes
```

```
_dta:
```

1. Summary statistics data from Wheaton, B., Muthen B., Alwin, D., & Summers, G., 1977, "Assessing reliability and stability in panel models", in D. R. Heise (Ed.), *_Sociological Methodology 1977_* (pp. 84-136), San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, Inc.
2. Four indicators each measured in 1966, 1967, and 1981, plus another indicator (educ66) measured only in 1966.
3. Intended use: Create structural model relating Alienation in 1971, Alienation in 1967, and SES in 1966.

See *Structural models 9: Unobserved inputs, outputs, or both* in [\[SEM\] intro 5](#) for background.

Remarks and examples

stata.com

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

Fitting the model

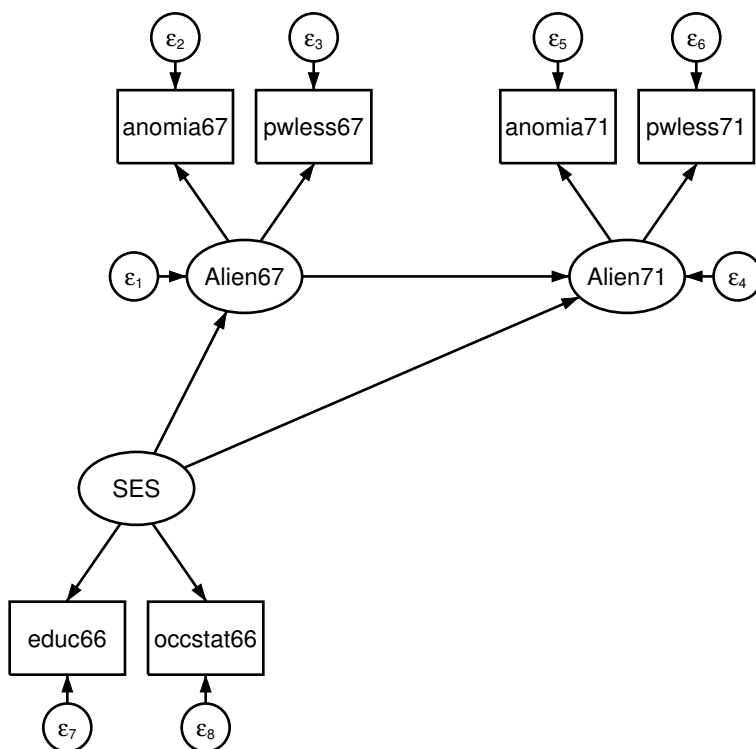
Fitting the model with the Builder

Evaluating omitted paths with estat mindices

Refitting the model

Fitting the model

Simplified versions of the model fit by the authors of the referenced paper appear in many SEM software manuals. A simplified model is



```
. sem
> (anomia67 pwless67 <- Alien67)    /// measurement piece
> (anomia71 pwless71 <- Alien71)    /// measurement piece
> (Alien67 <- SES)                   /// structural piece
> (Alien71 <- Alien67 SES)          /// structural piece
> (SES -> educ66 occstat66)         /// measurement piece

Endogenous variables
Measurement:  anomia67 pwless67 anomia71 pwless71 educ66 occstat66
Latent:      Alien67 Alien71

Exogenous variables
Latent:      SES

Fitting target model:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -15249.988
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -15246.584
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -15246.469
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -15246.469
```

```

Structural equation model          Number of obs   =       932
Estimation method = ml
Log likelihood = -15246.469
( 1) [anomia67]Alien67 = 1
( 2) [anomia71]Alien71 = 1
( 3) [educ66]SES = 1
    
```

	OIM				[95% Conf. Interval]	
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z		
Structural						
Alien67						
SES	-.6140404	.0562407	-10.92	0.000	-.7242701	-.5038107
Alien71						
Alien67	.7046342	.0533512	13.21	0.000	.6000678	.8092007
SES	-.1744153	.0542489	-3.22	0.001	-.2807413	-.0680894
Measurement						
anomia67						
Alien67	1	(constrained)				
_cons	13.61	.1126205	120.85	0.000	13.38927	13.83073
pwless67						
Alien67	.8884887	.0431565	20.59	0.000	.8039034	.9730739
_cons	14.67	.1001798	146.44	0.000	14.47365	14.86635
anomia71						
Alien71	1	(constrained)				
_cons	14.13	.1158943	121.92	0.000	13.90285	14.35715
pwless71						
Alien71	.8486022	.0415205	20.44	0.000	.7672235	.9299808
_cons	14.9	.1034537	144.03	0.000	14.69723	15.10277
educ66						
SES	1	(constrained)				
_cons	10.9	.1014894	107.40	0.000	10.70108	11.09892
occstat66						
SES	5.331259	.4307503	12.38	0.000	4.487004	6.175514
_cons	37.49	.6947112	53.96	0.000	36.12839	38.85161
var(e. ano~67)	4.009921	.3582978			3.365724	4.777416
var(e. pwl~67)	3.187468	.283374			2.677762	3.794197
var(e. ano~71)	3.695593	.3911512			3.003245	4.54755
var(e. pwl~71)	3.621531	.3037908			3.072483	4.268693
var(e. educ66)	2.943819	.5002527			2.109908	4.107319
var(e. occ~66)	260.63	18.24572			227.2139	298.9605
var(e. Ali~67)	5.301416	.483144			4.434225	6.338201
var(e. Ali~71)	3.737286	.3881546			3.048951	4.581019
var(SES)	6.65587	.6409484			5.511067	8.038482

LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(6) = 71.62, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Notes:

1. Measurement component: In both 1967 and 1971, anomia and powerlessness are used to measure endogenous latent variables representing alienation for the same two years. Education and occupational status are used to measure the exogenous latent variable SES.

2. Structural component: SES→Alien67 and SES→Alien71, and Alien67→Alien71.
3. The model versus saturated χ^2 test indicates that the model is a poor fit.

Fitting the model with the Builder

Use the diagram above for reference.

1. Open the dataset.


In the Command window, type

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/sem_sm2
```

2. Open a new Builder diagram.

Select menu item **Statistics > SEM (structural equation modeling) > Model building and estimation**.

3. Create the measurement component for alienation in 1967.

Select the Add measurement component tool, , and then click in the diagram about halfway down from the top and one-third of the way in from the left.

In the resulting dialog box,


- a. change the *Latent variable name* to Alien67;
- b. select anomia67 and pwless67 by using the *Measurement variables* control;
- c. select Up in the *Measurement direction* control;
- d. click on **OK**.

If you wish, move the component by clicking on any variable and dragging it.

4. Create the measurement component for alienation in 1971.

Repeat the process from item 3, but place the measurement component about halfway down from the top and two-thirds of the way in from the left. Label the latent variable Alien71, and select measurement variables anomia71 and pwless71. Again drag to reposition if desired.


5. Create the measurement component for socioeconomic status.

Select the Add measurement component tool, , and then click in the diagram about one-third of the way up from the bottom and one-fourth of the way in from the left.


In the resulting dialog box,

- a. change the *Latent variable name* to SES;
- b. select educ66 and occstat66 by using the *Measurement variables* control;
- c. select Down in the *Measurement direction* control;
- d. click on **OK**.


6. Create a path from Alien67 to Alien71.

- a. Select the Add path tool, .
- b. Click in the right half of the Alien67 oval (it will highlight when you hover over it), and drag a path to the left half of the Alien71 oval (it will highlight when you can release to connect the path).



7. Create a path from SES to Alien67.

Continuing with the  tool, click in the upper portion of the SES oval, and drag a path to the lower-left quadrant of the Alien67 oval.


8. Create a path from SES to Alien71.

Continuing with the  tool, click in the upper-right quadrant of the SES oval, and drag a path to the lower-left quadrant of the Alien71 oval.


9. Clean up the direction of the errors.

The error on Alien67 may have been created under the path from Alien67 to Alien71. If so, choose the Select tool, , and then click in the Alien67 oval. Click on one of the **Error rotation** buttons, , in the Contextual Toolbar until the error is where you want it.

10. Estimate.

Click on the **Estimate** button, , in the Standard Toolbar, and then click on **OK** in the resulting *SEM estimation options* dialog box.

Tips: We took some care above to click in specific quadrants of the ovals when creating paths. This is because, by default, the Builder places the ends of paths on the boundary of the ovals and rectangles closest to where we click. When you create paths, it is often convenient to change the automation settings (**Settings > Automation...**) so that *Connection attachment points* is *Attach based on position of variables* rather than *Attach nearest to drop point*. With the *Connection attachment points* setting, the paths connect nicely regardless of where we click or drop in the variables' ovals and rectangles.

Note that when you create covariances with the Covariances tool, , *Attach nearest to drop point* is sometimes preferred.

You can open a completed diagram in the Builder by typing

```
. webgetsem sem_sm2
```

Evaluating omitted paths with estat mindices

That the model is a poor fit leads us to look at the modification indices:

```
. estat mindices
Modification indices
```

		MI	df	P>MI	EPC	Standard EPC
Measurement anomia67						
	anomia71	51.977	1	0.00	.3906425	.4019984
	pwless71	32.517	1	0.00	-.2969297	-.2727609
	educ66	5.627	1	0.02	.0935048	.0842631
pwless67						
	anomia71	41.618	1	0.00	-.3106995	-.3594367
	pwless71	23.622	1	0.00	.2249714	.2323233
	educ66	6.441	1	0.01	-.0889042	-.0900664
anomia71						
	anomia67	58.768	1	0.00	.429437	.4173061
	pwless67	38.142	1	0.00	-.3873066	-.3347904
pwless71						
	anomia67	46.188	1	0.00	-.3308484	-.3601641
	pwless67	27.760	1	0.00	.2871709	.2780833
educ66						
	anomia67	4.415	1	0.04	.1055965	.1171781
	pwless67	6.816	1	0.01	-.1469371	-.1450411
cov(e.anomia67,e.anomia71)		63.786	1	0.00	1.951578	.5069627
cov(e.anomia67,e.pwless71)		49.892	1	0.00	-1.506704	-.3953794
cov(e.anomia67,e.educ66)		6.063	1	0.01	.5527612	.1608845
cov(e.pwless67,e.anomia71)		49.876	1	0.00	-1.534199	-.4470094
cov(e.pwless67,e.pwless71)		37.357	1	0.00	1.159123	.341162
cov(e.pwless67,e.educ66)		7.752	1	0.01	-.5557802	-.1814365

EPC = expected parameter change

Notes:

1. There are lots of statistically significant paths we could add to the model.
2. Some of those statistically significant paths also make theoretical sense.
3. Two in particular that make theoretical sense are the covariances between e.anomia67 and e.anomia71 and between e.pwless67 and e.pwless71.

Refitting the model

Let's refit the model and include those two previously excluded covariances:

```
. sem                                     ///
>   (anomia67 pwless67 <- Alien67)       /// measurement piece
>   (anomia71 pwless71 <- Alien71)       /// measurement piece
>   (Alien67 <- SES)                       /// structural piece
>   (Alien71 <- Alien67 SES)             /// structural piece
>   (    SES -> educ66 occstat66)         /// measurement piece
>                                     , cov(e.anomia67*e.anomia71) ///
>                                     cov(e.pwless67*e.pwless71)
```

Endogenous variables

Measurement: anomia67 pwless67 anomia71 pwless71 educ66 occstat66

Latent: Alien67 Alien71

Exogenous variables

Latent: SES

Fitting target model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -15249.988

Iteration 1: log likelihood = -15217.95

Iteration 2: log likelihood = -15213.126

Iteration 3: log likelihood = -15213.046

Iteration 4: log likelihood = -15213.046

Notes:

1. We find the covariance between `e.anomia67` and `e.anomia71` to be significant ($Z = 5.14$).
2. We find the covariance between `e.pwless67` and `e.pwless71` to be insignificant at the 5% level ($Z = 1.29$).
3. The model versus saturated χ^2 test indicates that the model is a good fit.

References

- Acok, A. C. 2013. *Discovering Structural Equation Modeling Using Stata*. Rev. ed. College Station, TX: Stata Press.
- Wheaton, B., B. Muthén, D. F. Alwin, and G. F. Summers. 1977. Assessing reliability and stability in panel models. In *Sociological Methodology 1977*, ed. D. R. Heise, 84–136. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Also see

- [SEM] [example 32g](#) — Full structural equation model (generalized response)
- [SEM] [estat mindices](#) — Modification indices
- [SEM] [test](#) — Wald test of linear hypotheses