

Robust Chi Square Difference Testing with Mean and Variance Adjusted Test Statistics

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1 Preliminaries

In this note we describe the DIFFTEST command implemented in Mplus for testing nested models with a mean and variance adjusted chi-square statistics. The DIFFTEST command is available for both the MLMV and the WLSMV estimators. In this note we will discuss the implementation only for the WLSMV estimator, but the MLMV implementation is similar. Suppose that there are two nested SEM models H_0 and H_1 where the parameters in each of the models are θ_0 and θ_1 . Let d_i be the number of parameters in model H_i . Let's assume that H_0 is nested in H_1 . We want to test the hypothesis that $\theta_1 = f(\theta_0)$. The WLSMV estimates are obtained by minimizing the fit functions

$$T_0 = (\sigma(\theta_0) - s)'W^{-1}(\sigma(\theta_0) - s) \quad (1)$$

$$T_1 = (\sigma(\theta_1) - s)'W^{-1}(\sigma(\theta_1) - s), \quad (2)$$

where s represents all sample statistics in the unrestricted model and $\sigma(\theta_i)$ are the H_i model estimated sample statistics, see Muthen (1998-2004). Let Γ be an estimate of the variance covariance matrix of the sample statistics s . Define also the following matrices

$$\frac{\partial \sigma(\theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} = \Delta_i \quad (3)$$

$$P_i = \Delta_i'W^{-1}\Delta_i \quad (4)$$

$$V_i = P_i^{-1}\Delta_i'W^{-1}\Gamma W^{-1}\Delta_i P_i^{-1}. \quad (5)$$

The matrix V_i is actually the asymptotic variance covariance matrix for the parameter estimates θ_i . Let also

$$H = \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial \theta_0}. \quad (6)$$

To test the hypothesis $\theta_1 = f(\theta_0)$ we will use the test statistic $T = T_0 - T_1$. The mean and variance adjustment for T is derived by the last two formulas in Section 3 of Satorra (2000), and the second to last formula on page 6 in Satorra-Bentler (1999)

$$\bar{T} = \frac{d}{tr(M)}T \quad (7)$$

where

$$d = d_1 - d_0 \quad (8)$$

$$M = W^{-1}\Delta'_1(p_1^{-1} - H(H'PH)^{-1}H')\Delta_1W^{-1}\Gamma. \quad (9)$$

The distribution of \bar{T} is approximately a chi-square distribution with d' degrees of freedom where d' is the integer nearest to

$$\frac{(tr(M))^2}{tr(M^2)}. \quad (10)$$

Thus we estimate the degrees of freedom just as this is done for the test of fit with the WLSMV estimator.

2 Alternative Formula

In this section we derive an alternative formula for computing the mean and variance adjustment for T . Let

$$M_1 = (P_1 - P_1H(H'P_1H)^{-1}H'P_1)V_1. \quad (11)$$

We will show below that $tr(M_1) = tr(M)$ and $tr(M_1^2) = tr(M^2)$. Thus in equations (7) and (10) we can use the matrix M_1 instead of the matrix M . The matrix M_1 has the advantage that it doesn't depend on the large matrix Γ .

It is easy to see that $M = N_1N_2$ and $M_1 = N_2N_1$, where

$$N_1 = W^{-1}\Delta_1P_1^{-1}$$

$$N_2 = (P_1 - P_1H(H'P_1H)^{-1}H'P_1)W^{-1}\Delta'_1P_1^{-1}\Gamma.$$

The commutative property of the trace now implies that $tr(M_1) = tr(M)$ and $tr(M_1^2) = tr(M^2)$.

Mplus implementation computes $tr(M_1)$ and $tr(M_1^2)$ to obtain the mean and variance adjustment for T . First Mplus estimates the H_1 model and store the matrices Δ_1 , P_1 and V_1 in the DIFFTEST file. During the H_0 model estimation these matrices are used together with the matrix H to obtain M_1 . The DIFFTEST file also contains also T_1 , d_1 , the number of sample statistics, and the number of groups in the analysis. These numbers are at the top of the file.

3 Simulation Study

A key application of the DIFFTEST construction is the test of measurement invariance of categorical outcomes as described on page 346, Muthen and Muthen (1998-2006). We use a simple two-group factor analysis model with 6 polytomous indicators with 3 categories each. Let u_{ijg} be the j -th observed indicator for the i -th individual in group g and u_{ijg}^* be the underlying normal variable. The model is described by

$$u_{ijg}^* = \Delta_{jg}(\lambda_{jg}f_{ig} + \varepsilon_{ijg}).$$

where f_{ig} is the factor with mean μ_g and variance ψ_g and ε_{ijg} are normal residuals with variance θ_{jg} . The above parameters are constrained by the following equation which standardizes the variance of u_{ijg}^* to 1

$$\Delta_{jg} = 1/\sqrt{\lambda_{jg}^2\psi_g + \theta_{jg}} \quad (12)$$

The threshold parameters are denoted by τ_{jk_g} where $k = 1$ or 2 and indicates the first and the second threshold. The thresholds are used to cut u_{ijg}^* into categories. We generate the data with the following set of parameters: $\tau_{j1_g} = -1$, $\tau_{j2_g} = \lambda_{jg} = \Delta_{jg} = 1$, $\mu_g = 0$, $\psi_g = 0.49$, $\theta_1 = .51$ and $\theta_2 = 3.51$.

In the estimation we use the delta parameterizations, thus allowing the Δ_{jg} parameter to be free while θ_{jg} to be a dependent parameter constraint by equation (12). We test the following two models.

H_0 model: Thresholds and factor loadings constrained to be equal across groups; scale factors fixed to one in one group and free in the others; factor means fixed to zero in one group and free in the others (the Mplus default). This model has 26 parameters and is correct for these data with $\Delta_2 = 0.5$.

H_1 model: Thresholds and factor loadings free across groups; scale factors fixed to one in all groups; factor means fixed to zero in all groups. This model has 36 parameters and is nested above the H_0 model.

We use DIFFTEST to test H_0 against H_1 in a simulation study with 500 replications. We performed the simulation study with two different sample sizes 1100 (500 in group 1 and 600 in group 2) and 2200 (1000 in group 1 and 1200 in group 2). The result of the simulation study is that for sample size 1100 the H_0 was rejected 6% of the time and for sample size 2200 the

H_0 model was rejected 4.4% of the time. Both rates are sufficiently close to the nominal rejection rate of 5% and thus we conclude that the DIFFTEST as implemented in Mplus performs correctly.

4 References

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