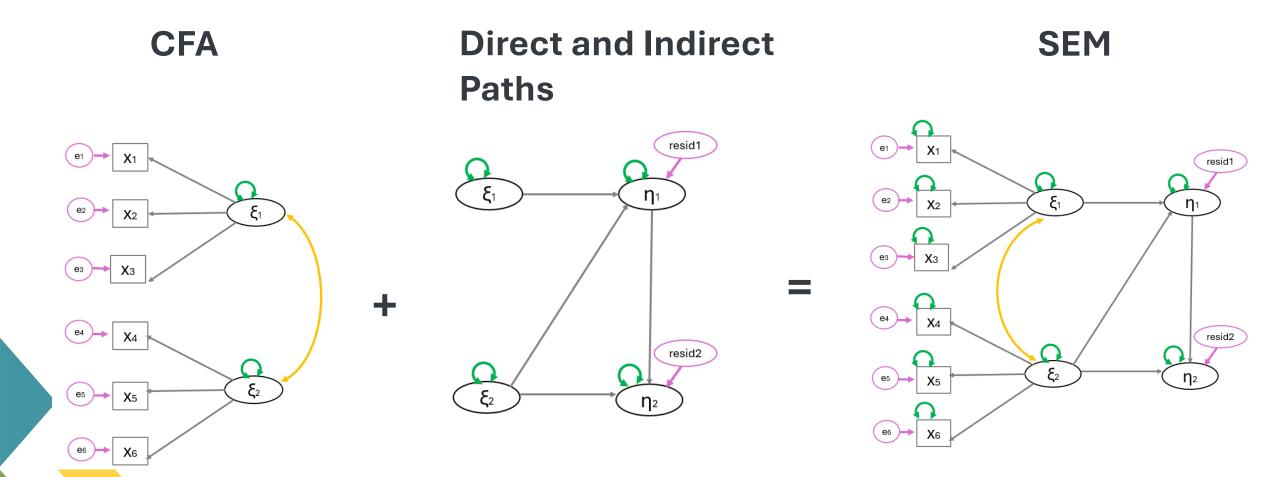
Introduction to Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)

Konstantinos I. Bougioukas, MSc, PhD

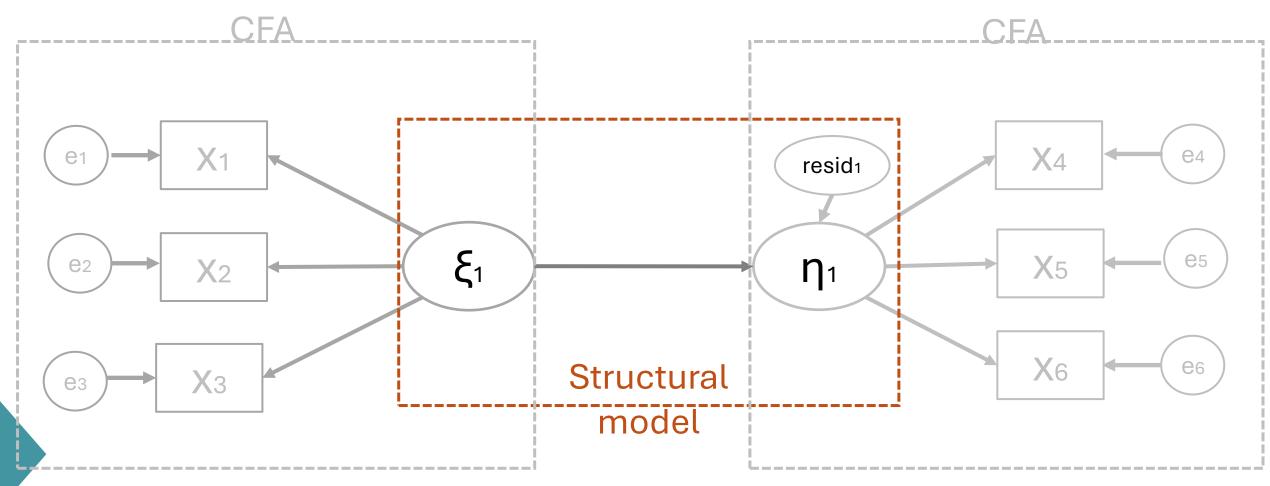
School of Psychology Faculty of Philosophy Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Structural Equation Modelling

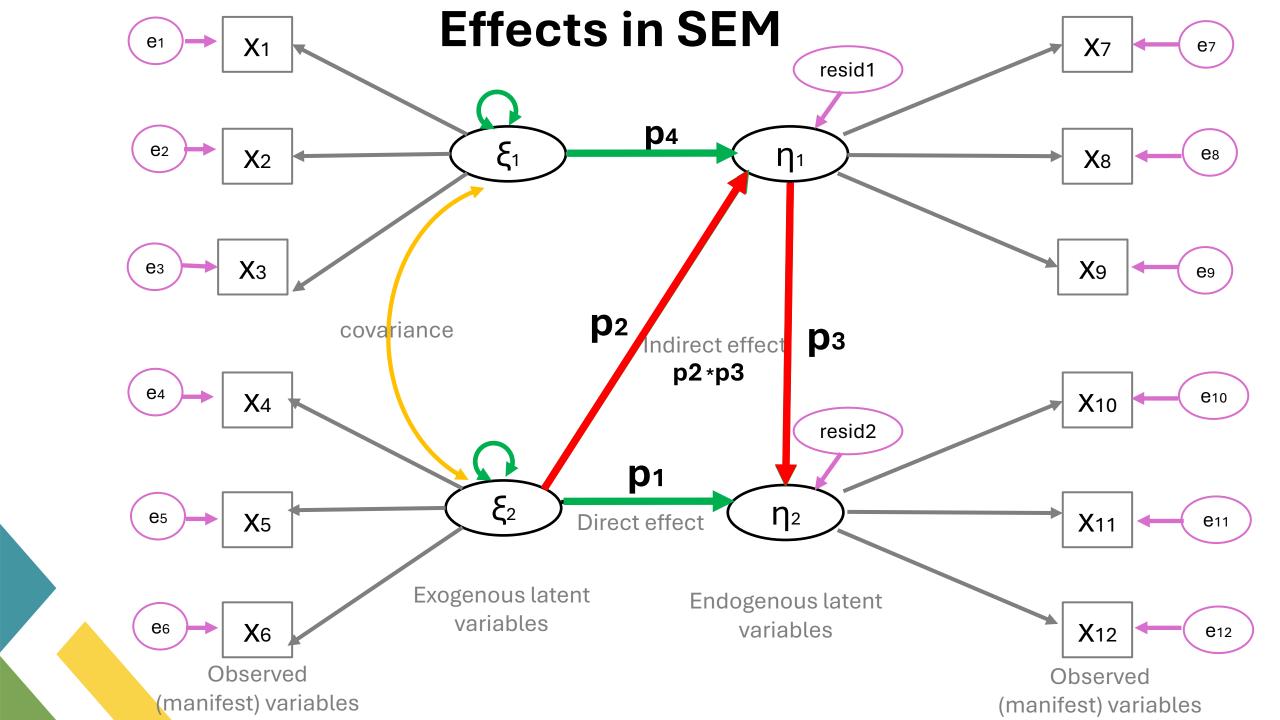
Integration of CFA (Latent variables) with Path Analysis (exogenous endogenous variables)

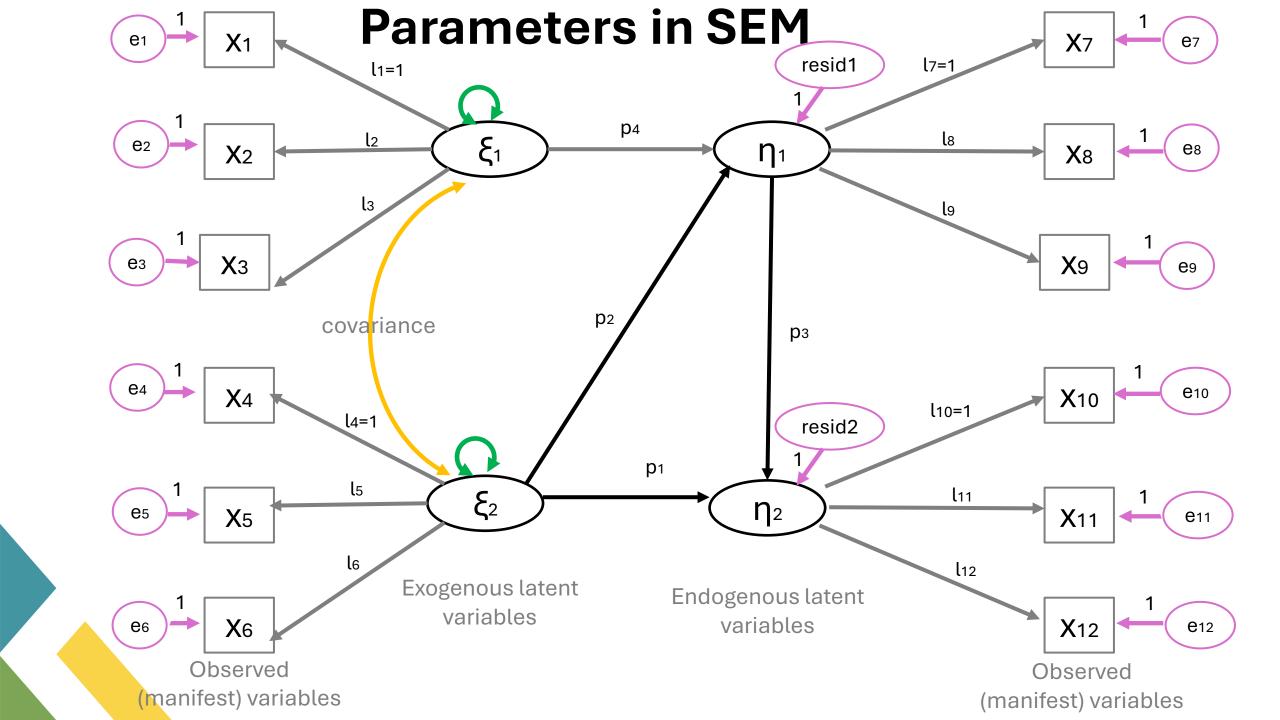


Measurement and Structural Models



Measurement (CFA) model





Steps in SEM

- 1. Model specification: Define the hypothesized associations between variables based on theory.
- 2. Model identification: Determine whether there is sufficient information in the observed data to estimate the model's parameters.
- **3. Model estimation:** Use statistical techniques to calculate the values of model parameters.
- 4. Assess goodness of fit: RMSEA, CFI, TLI
- **5. Model respecification:** Modify the model to improve its fit to the data after initial estimation.

EXAMPLE of a simple SEM

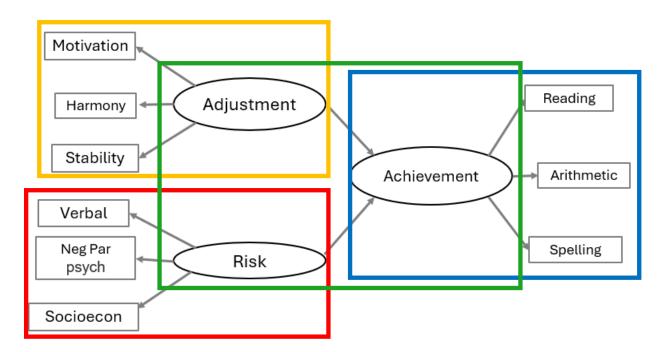
The theoretical framework for our example is grounded in understanding how various student background factors influence academic achievement.

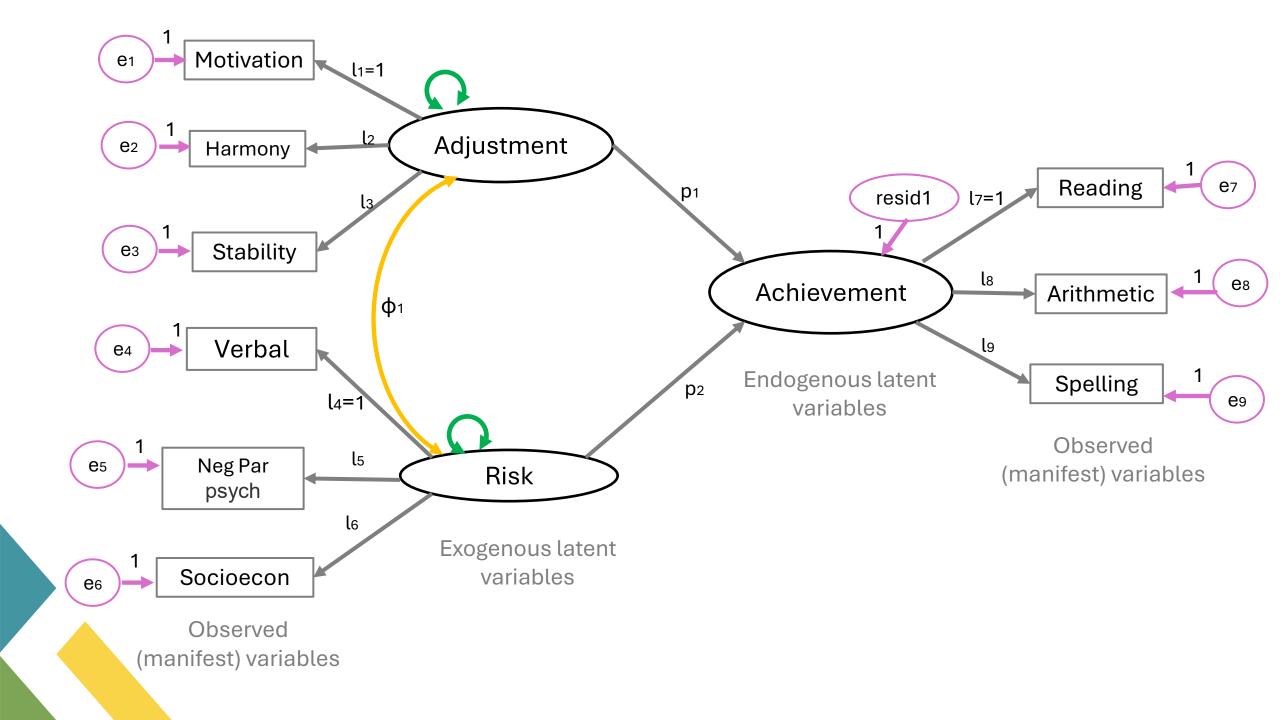
The observed variables are:

- motivation (motiv)
- harmony (harm)
- stability (stabi)
- negative parental psychology (ppsych)
- socioeconomic status (ses)
- verbal IQ (verbal)
- reading (read)
- arithmetic (arith)
- spelling (spell)

The three hypothesized latent constructs are:

- Adjustment
- Risk
- Achievement

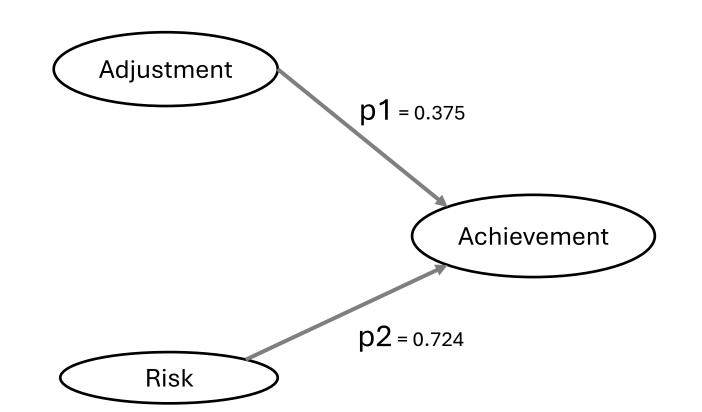




Path coefficients

Parameters estimates

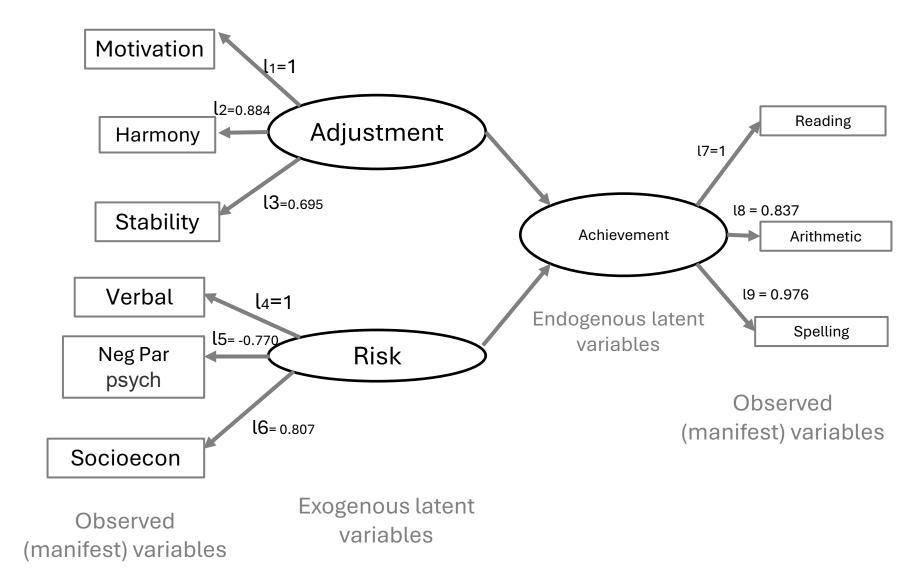
			ı	95% Confidence Intervals				
Dep	Pred	Estimate	SE	Lower	Upper	β	Z	р
Achievement Achievement	Adjustment Risk	0.375 0.724	0.046 0.078	0.284 0.571	0.466 0.878	0.372 0.564	8.085 9.253	< .001 < .001



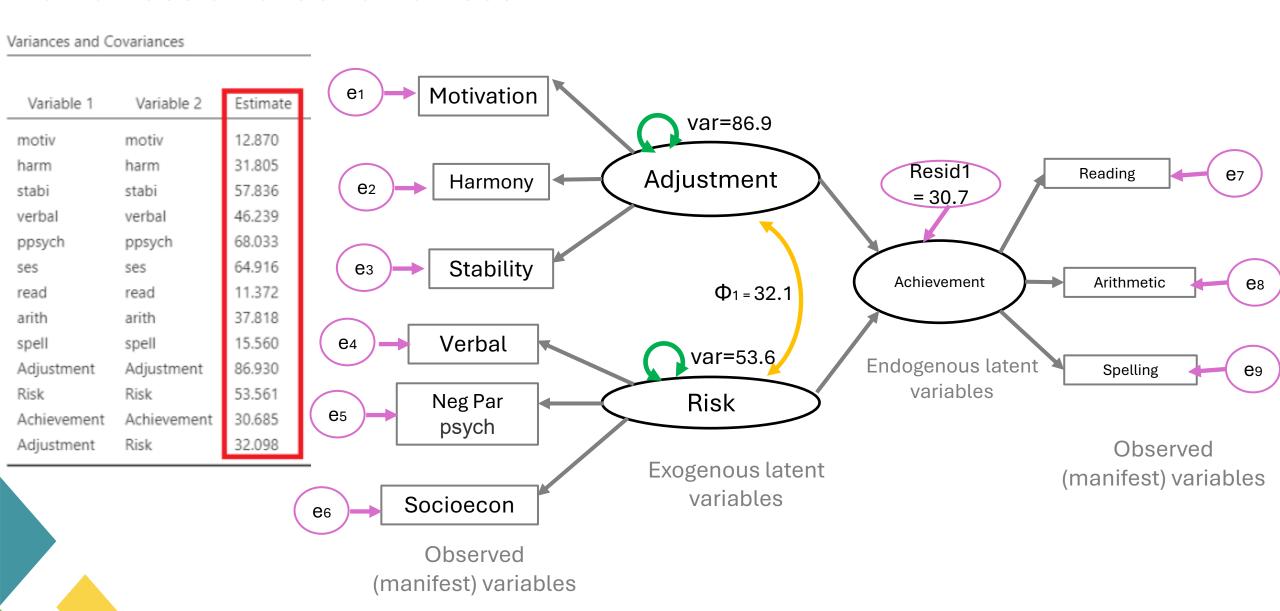
Factor Loadings

Measurement model

Latent	Observed	Estimate		
Adjustment	motiv	1.000		
	harm	0.884		
	stabi	0.695		
Risk	verbal	1.000		
	ppsych	-0.770		
	ses	0.807		
Achievement	read	1.000		
	arith	0.837		
	spell	0.976		



Variances and Covariances



Path diagram

