TABLE 5.2 Covariance Matrices and Means for Measured Variables for the Day-Care Group, Home-Care Group, and Total Sample—Dataset 2

Measured variables	Covariance Matrix						Means
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	
Group 1—Day-Care Group (N_1 = 250)							
V1	154.54						49.14
V2	44.75	90.23					82.60
V3	40.98	22.77	78.76				104.95
V4	41.35	2.83	7.92	220.12			78.58
V5	23.28	9.12	.75	61.46	159.88		54.95
V6	47.08	22.88	16.05	125.08	84.31	332.26	119.91
Group 2—Home-Care Group (N_2 = 150)							
V1	124.93						55.01
V2	52.19	80.67					81.22
V3	64.45	42.85	83.56				97.01
V4	59.95	33.10	38.34	290.65			72.67
V5	32.32	16.09	18.29	124.71	169.17		46.57
V6	87.15	39.70	51.82	174.20	108.39	355.22	124.28

Total—Combined for Day-Care and Home-Care Groups (N = 400)

	Covariance Matrix						
	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
V1	151.18						
V2	45.52	86.88					
V3	38.69	32.78	95.18				
V4	40.06	16.03	30.27	254.09			
V5	15.04	14.41	22.94	96.55	179.46		
V6	67.94	27.69	21.22	137.05	84.49	344.48	
V7	1.83	–.32	–1.87	–1.39	–1.97	1.03	.235

Note: V1: Vocabulary; V2: Letters/Numbers; V3: Classification; V4: Self-Control; V5: Adult interaction; V6: Peer interaction; V7: Day (0) versus home (1) care.

or more groups and higher-way designs that exclude or include covariates. We briefly describe these extensions later in the chapter. Except for Step 1, these decisions are based on the relative fit of nested models. Just like the chi-square test for assessing fit of a model, the chi-square difference test for assessing differential fit of nested models is strongly influenced by sample size. Accordingly, differential fit should be assessed using not only the chi-square difference test, but also differences in other fit indices, such as CFI, SRMR, and RMSEA (e.g., see Chen, 2007; Cheung & Rensvold, 2002). Third, decisions about whether to constrain parameters based on fit indices are subjective, and different researchers can reach different decisions based on the same model results. Fourth, care should be taken in interpreting the