

Testing for Tau-equivalence and Parallelism Using *Mplus*

In this document I explain how to use *Mplus* to obtain models based on the assumptions of tau-equivalence, essential tau-equivalence (true-score equivalence), and parallelism. Tests of these assumptions can be obtained by comparing the chi-square values of the models using chi-square difference tests, as explained in the text (pp. 394-395).

Note that the usual CFA model is based on a congeneric model in which item loadings, means, and measurement error variances are all allowed to vary across items. Because of this, no additional model specifications are needed to obtain the congeneric model. Values for that model can be obtained from the document "Confirmatory Factor Analysis Using *Mplus*."

The data from this study are the same as those used in the CFA document and consist responses of 1022 people to items on the Achievement Goal Questionnaire (Elliot & McGregor, 2001) collected as part of a study by Finney, Pieper, and Barron (2004). There are no missing data, but I have included the "missing" command used to specify missing data in *Mplus* to demonstrate how this would be done.

The response scale ranged from 1 = not at all true of me to 7 = very true of me. The data are in tab-delimited format and can be found in the file "goal orientation.dat"

Tau-equivalent Model Syntax

The syntax is based on that for the confirmatory factor analysis and repeats the commands for that analysis. I include all commands below but only comment on those that are new to these analyses.

Mplus commands are in boldface. Non-boldface words indicate information that must be provided by the researcher for their specific data.

I first show the syntax and results for the tau-equivalent model and then show those for the essentially tau-equivalent and parallel models.

Tau-equivalent Model

Title: specification of tau-equivalent and parallel models for goal orientation data;

Data: **file is** goal2.dat;
format is free;

Variable: **names are** i1 i2 i3 i4 i5 i6 i7 i8 i9 i10 i11 i12;
missing all (8,9,10);
usevariables = i7 i8 i9;

! The first set of commands below specifies that item loadings must be equal within factors. The numbers in parentheses at the end of each "by" statement indicate that the values of all parameter estimates specified by that statement must be equal in

value. For example, the statement “**perfapp by i1* i2 i3 (1);**” indicates that the loadings for *i1*, *i2*, and *i3* should be equal. Using a different number for each set of “**by**” statements (here, 1, 2, 3, 4) indicates that the loadings for each “**by**” statement must be equal, but that the sets of loadings can differ in value across “**by**” statements. For example, loading estimates for *i1*, *i2*, and *i3* must be equal, and estimates for *i4*, *i5*, and *i6* must be equal, but estimates can differ across the two sets.

! Inclusion of asterisks () after the names of the first item in each line indicate that the item loading should be estimated. Recall that the default in Mplus is to set the loading of the first indicator to 1.0. Use of the asterisk overrides this default.*

Model: **perfapp by i1* i2 i3 (1);**
 peravoid by i4* i5 i6 (2);
 masavoid by i7* i8 i9 (3);
 masapp by i10* i11 i12 (4);

! The next set of commands specifies that item means must be equal within factors. Note that each set of item names is enclosed within brackets []. In Mplus, enclosing item names in brackets indicates that item means (or intercepts) should be estimated. Inclusion of the sets of commands for both equality of item loadings and item means results in a tau-equivalent model. As with the loading commands above, the numbers in parentheses are used to specify that estimates of item means must be equal within each factor.

[i1 i2 i3] (5);
 [i4 i5 i6] (6);
 [i7 i8 i9] (7);
 [i10 i11 i12] (8);

! The last set of commands below specifies that items’ measurement error variances must be equal within factors. The exclamation points (!) before each command causes Mplus to ignore these, as equality of measurement error variances is not assumed for tau-equivalent models. As before, the numbers in parentheses following each command are used to indicate that estimates for each set of measurement error variances must be equal.

! i1 i2 i3 (9);
 ! i4 i5 i6 (10);
 ! i7 i8 i9 (11);
 ! i10 i11 i12 (12);

perfapp@1; peravoid@1; masavoid@1; masapp@1;

! The command line above sets the variance of each factor equal to 1.0. This specification must be included to identify the model because all loadings are estimated.

The italicized lines in the syntax above are comments that explain how different models are obtained in Mplus. Comments can be included by preceding a line with an explanation mark (!). Any syntax after the explanation mark will appear in green within Mplus and will not be read by the program. This feature is useful in analyses such as these, in which the different models are invoked by the inclusion or exclusion of particular lines in the syntax.

To obtain results from a tau-equivalent model, I included the commands for equality of item loadings and of item means shown above. I commented out (using explanation points) the syntax for equality of the items' measurement error variances.

These specifications resulted in the output below. I have omitted the factor correlations as they are not relevant to these analyses.

Chi-Square Test of Model Fit

Value	1371.051
Degrees of Freedom	64
P-Value	0.0000

MODEL RESULTS

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
PERFAPP BY				
I1	1.289	0.033	39.257	0.000
I2	1.289	0.033	39.257	0.000
I3	1.289	0.033	39.257	0.000
PERAVOID BY				
I4	1.114	0.039	28.718	0.000
I5	1.114	0.039	28.718	0.000
I6	1.114	0.039	28.718	0.000
MASAVOID BY				
I7	1.109	0.037	30.090	0.000
I8	1.109	0.037	30.090	0.000
I9	1.109	0.037	30.090	0.000
MASAPP BY				
I10	0.797	0.023	33.995	0.000
I11	0.797	0.023	33.995	0.000
I12	0.797	0.023	33.995	0.000

As can be seen from the output above, the loading values have been set to equality with each factor, as specified in the syntax.

Intercepts

I1	5.094	0.043	117.210	0.000
I2	5.094	0.043	117.210	0.000
I3	5.094	0.043	117.210	0.000
I4	4.546	0.044	102.854	0.000
I5	4.546	0.044	102.854	0.000
I6	4.546	0.044	102.854	0.000
I7	4.221	0.042	99.906	0.000
I8	4.221	0.042	99.906	0.000
I9	4.221	0.042	99.906	0.000
I10	6.015	0.030	201.070	0.000
I11	6.015	0.030	201.070	0.000
I12	6.015	0.030	201.070	0.000

The intercept values above are the item means. These have also been set to equality with each factor, as specified in the syntax.

Variances

PERFAPP	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
PERAVOID	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
MASAVOID	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
MASAPP	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000

The factor variances have been set to 1.0 to identify the model.

Residual Variances

I1	0.787	0.048	16.348	0.000
I2	0.665	0.044	15.091	0.000
I3	0.755	0.047	16.001	0.000
I4	2.572	0.136	18.885	0.000
I5	1.824	0.102	17.801	0.000
I6	1.656	0.098	16.888	0.000
I7	2.483	0.135	18.336	0.000
I8	0.821	0.064	12.762	0.000
I9	1.315	0.081	16.333	0.000
I10	0.812	0.045	17.998	0.000
I11	0.398	0.030	13.371	0.000
I12	0.743	0.042	17.841	0.000

For the tau-equivalent model, the measurement error variances above are not required to be equal. As can be seen from the values above, they are not.

Essentially Tau-equivalent (true-score) Model

The essentially tau-equivalent model is obtained by dropping the requirement that item means must be equal. You can do this in two ways. The first is to simply omit the commands for item means. Because the default in *Mplus* is to include item means and to allow them to vary across items, there is no real need to include these commands unless you want to constrain them in some way.

The other way to do this is to remove the numbers in parentheses (5, 6, 7, and 8) from the item mean commands in the previous tau-equivalent model syntax. This will reduce the commands for item means to:

```
[i1 i2 i3];
[i4 i5 i6];
[i7 i8 i9];
[i10 i11 i12];
```

All other commands remain the same as those for the tau-equivalent model.

Making the change for item means results in the output below:

Chi-Square Test of Model Fit

Value	440.638
Degrees of Freedom	56
P-Value	0.0000

MODEL RESULTS

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
PERFAPP BY				
I1	1.293	0.033	39.456	0.000
I2	1.293	0.033	39.456	0.000
I3	1.293	0.033	39.456	0.000
PERA VOID BY				
I4	1.139	0.038	29.814	0.000
I5	1.139	0.038	29.814	0.000
I6	1.139	0.038	29.814	0.000

MASAVOID BY				
I7	1.067	0.034	31.212	0.000
I8	1.067	0.034	31.212	0.000
I9	1.067	0.034	31.212	0.000
MASAPP BY				
I10	0.813	0.023	35.449	0.000
I11	0.813	0.023	35.449	0.000
I12	0.813	0.023	35.449	0.000
PERAVOID WITH				
PERFAPP	0.504	0.033	15.124	0.000
MASAVOID WITH				
PERFAPP	0.219	0.037	5.868	0.000
PERAVOID	0.574	0.035	16.304	0.000
MASAPP WITH				
PERFAPP	0.301	0.035	8.655	0.000
PERAVOID	0.076	0.042	1.794	0.073
MASAVOID	0.293	0.038	7.690	0.000
Intercepts				
I1	5.155	0.049	105.074	0.000
I2	5.201	0.048	109.117	0.000
I3	4.915	0.048	102.108	0.000
I4	4.860	0.060	80.545	0.000
I5	4.713	0.055	85.676	0.000
I6	4.192	0.052	80.937	0.000
I7	5.103	0.050	101.127	0.000
I8	4.135	0.045	92.379	0.000
I9	3.890	0.048	80.711	0.000
I10	5.756	0.037	155.984	0.000
I11	6.209	0.031	201.538	0.000
I12	5.889	0.037	159.474	0.000
Variances				
PERFAPP	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
PERAVOID	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
MASAVOID	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
MASAPP	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
Residual Variances				
I1	0.788	0.048	16.539	0.000
I2	0.650	0.043	15.175	0.000
I3	0.697	0.044	15.745	0.000
I4	2.424	0.128	18.941	0.000

I5	1.796	0.099	18.047	0.000
I6	1.444	0.087	16.608	0.000
I7	1.463	0.083	17.522	0.000
I8	0.908	0.062	14.556	0.000
I9	1.235	0.074	16.734	0.000
I10	0.732	0.040	18.278	0.000
I11	0.310	0.025	12.578	0.000
I12	0.734	0.040	18.382	0.000

As can be seen from the parameter estimates above, item loadings and measurement error variances, but not item means (intercepts) are now held equal within each factor. Removal of the constraints on item means resulted in a gain of 8 degrees of freedom (2 for each factor) and a decrease of the chi-square value to 440.638.

Parallel Model

Syntax for the parallel model is the same as that for the tau-equivalent model *except* that the exclamation points before the commands for measurement error variances are removed, thus forcing these parameters to be equal within each factor. To obtain the parallel model, the four command lines below are thus added to the syntax for the tau-equivalent model.

```
i1 i2 i3 (9);
i4 i5 i6 (10);
i7 i8 i9 (11);
i10 i11 i12 (12);
```

Adding in these commands results in the output below:

Chi-Square Test of Model Fit

Value	1582.008
Degrees of Freedom	72
P-Value	0.0000

MODEL RESULTS

		Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
PERFAPP	BY				
	I1	1.289	0.033	39.245	0.000
	I2	1.289	0.033	39.245	0.000
	I3	1.289	0.033	39.245	0.000

PERA VOID BY

I4	1.126	0.039	28.853	0.000
I5	1.126	0.039	28.853	0.000
I6	1.126	0.039	28.853	0.000

MASAVOID BY

I7	0.957	0.035	27.357	0.000
I8	0.957	0.035	27.357	0.000
I9	0.957	0.035	27.357	0.000

MASAPP BY

I10	0.806	0.024	33.449	0.000
I11	0.806	0.024	33.449	0.000
I12	0.806	0.024	33.449	0.000

Intercepts

I1	5.090	0.043	117.857	0.000
I2	5.090	0.043	117.857	0.000
I3	5.090	0.043	117.857	0.000
I4	4.588	0.043	105.605	0.000
I5	4.588	0.043	105.605	0.000
I6	4.588	0.043	105.605	0.000
I7	4.376	0.038	115.602	0.000
I8	4.376	0.038	115.602	0.000
I9	4.376	0.038	115.602	0.000
I10	5.952	0.029	204.652	0.000
I11	5.952	0.029	204.652	0.000
I12	5.952	0.029	204.652	0.000

Variances

PERFAPP	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
PERA VOID	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
MASAVOID	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
MASAPP	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000

Residual Variances

I1	0.734	0.023	31.968	0.000
I2	0.734	0.023	31.968	0.000
I3	0.734	0.023	31.968	0.000
I4	1.987	0.062	31.970	0.000
I5	1.987	0.062	31.970	0.000
I6	1.987	0.062	31.970	0.000
I7	1.644	0.051	31.969	0.000
I8	1.644	0.051	31.969	0.000
I9	1.644	0.051	31.969	0.000
I10	0.645	0.020	31.969	0.000
I11	0.645	0.020	31.969	0.000

I12

0.645

0.020

31.969

0.000

As can be seen from the parameter estimates above, item loadings, means, and measurement error variances are now held equal within each factor. The additional constraints on the measurement error variances resulted in an increase of the chi-square value to 1582.008.

The significance of the chi-square increases obtained from comparing the congeneric to the essentially tau-equivalent model, the essentially tau-equivalent to tau-equivalent model, and the tau-equivalent to the parallel model are typically summarized in a table such as that shown below. (Results for the congeneric model were obtained from the original CFA output).

<i>Model</i>	χ^2	<i>df</i>	$\Delta \chi^2$ (<i>df</i>)
<i>Congeneric</i>	283.98	48	
<i>Essentially tau-equivalent</i>	440.64	56	156.66* (8)
<i>Tau-equivalent</i>	1371.05	64	930.41* (8)
<i>Parallel</i>	1582.01	72	210.96* (8)

Addition of the constraints imposed by the essentially tau-equivalent model result in a statistically significant increase of 156.66, indicating that the data deviate significantly from essential tau-equivalence. Alternatively, we could interpret this as meaning that the item loadings within a factor are not equal. Addition of the constraint imposed by the tau-equivalent model that item means must be equal results in a chi-square increase of 930.41. Thus, the Imposition of constraints on the item means yields a statistically significant decrement in fit, indicating that the item means are not equal within a factor.

Finally, addition of the constraints imposed by the parallel model to those imposed by the tau-equivalent model also results in a statistically significant increase in chi-square (210.96 with 8 degrees of freedom). This indicates that the data deviate significantly from the parallel model, which is not surprising because parallelism cannot hold if tau-equivalence does not. This is also a test of the equality of measurement error variances, and indicates that these are not equal across sets of items.