

Examples of Estimates for Nonnormal Data

I provide a number of examples below. The standard ML (without robust estimation) examples are used just for comparison. I would not recommend using this estimation unless you can be certain your data are multivariate normal. And given sufficient sample size, the ML chi-square and sample size will be the same as the MLM values if variables are multivariate normal. Also, the MLM estimation is *much* more commonly used than bootstrap approach, but I provide the bootstrap approach as a possible alternative, if desired. If missing data are present, use estimator = MLR (see the subsequent handout “Examples of Yuan-Bentler Corrections for Nonnormal and Missing Data”).

Mplus Example with Satorra-Bentler Scaled χ^2 and Robust Standard Errors

(excerpts from output)

INPUT INSTRUCTIONS

```

title: CFA of three negative exchanges factors;
data: file=c:\jason\mplus\semclass\nonnorm1.dat;
      format=12f1.0;
      listwise=on;

variable: names = neg6 neg26 neg30 neg35
           neg11 neg12 neg13 neg14
           neg16 neg17 neg19 neg20;
usevariables=neg6 neg26 neg30 neg35
           neg11 neg12 neg13 neg14
           neg16 neg17 neg19 neg20;
analysis: type=general; estimator=mlm;
!MLM is used to request Satorra & Bentler (1988; 1994)
! robust standard errors and scaled chi-square;
!if missing data are present, use estimator=mlr
! for robust estimates (Yuan & Bentler, 2006)
model: hostile by neg6-neg35;
      badadv by neg11-neg14;
      demands by neg16-neg20;

output: stdx;

```

MLM estimator requests the Satorra-Bentler Corrections to chi-square and SEs when there are no missing values

INPUT READING TERMINATED NORMALLY

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Number of groups	1
Number of observations	194
Number of dependent variables	12
Number of independent variables	0
Number of continuous latent variables	3

Estimator	MLM
Information matrix	EXPECTED
Maximum number of iterations	1000
Convergence criterion	0.500D-04
Maximum number of steepest descent iterations	20

THE MODEL ESTIMATION TERMINATED NORMALLY

MODEL FIT INFORMATION

Number of Free Parameters	39
Loglikelihood	
H0 Value	-2102.720
H1 Value	-2036.636

Information Criteria

Akaike (AIC)	4283.440
Bayesian (BIC)	4410.886
Sample-Size Adjusted BIC	4287.342
(n* = (n + 2) / 24)	

Chi-Square Test of Model Fit

Value	90.344*
Degrees of Freedom	51
P-Value	0.0006
Scaling Correction Factor	1.463
for MLM	

This is the Satorra-Bentler Scaled chi-square which adjusts chi-square for nonnormality

Degree to which chi-square was adjusted:
 $scf = \chi_{ML}^2 / \chi_{SB}^2$

* The chi-square value for MLM, MLMV, MLR, ULSMV, WLSM and WLSMV cannot be used for chi-square difference testing in the regular way. MLM, MLR and WLSM chi-square difference testing is described on the Mplus website. MLMV, WLSMV, and ULSMV difference testing is done using the DIFFTEST option.

RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error Of Approximation)

Estimate	0.063
90 Percent C.I.	0.041 0.084
Probability RMSEA <= .05	0.151

CFI/TLI

CFI	0.951
-----	-------

```

TLI 0.937
Chi-Square Test of Model Fit for the Baseline Model
Value 870.347
Degrees of Freedom 66
P-Value 0.0000
SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual)
Value 0.051
    
```

MODEL RESULTS

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
HOSTILE BY				
NEG6	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
NEG26	1.406	0.165	8.531	0.000
NEG30	1.252	0.149	8.423	0.000
NEG35	1.172	0.121	9.681	0.000
BADADV BY				
NEG11	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
NEG12	1.036	0.155	6.668	0.000
NEG13	1.369	0.155	8.856	0.000
NEG14	1.490	0.151	9.857	0.000
DEMANDS BY				
NEG16	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
NEG17	1.037	0.103	10.080	0.000
NEG19	0.966	0.177	5.446	0.000
NEG20	0.934	0.151	6.186	0.000
BADADV WITH				
HOSTILE	0.174	0.042	4.118	0.000
DEMANDS WITH				
HOSTILE	0.215	0.068	3.157	0.002
BADADV	0.200	0.045	4.464	0.000

Mplus: Same Model without Robust Statistics (to illustrate bias in chi-square and standard errors due to violations of multivariate normality assumption)

(**excerpts from output**)

```

INPUT INSTRUCTIONS
title: CFA of three negative exchanges factors;
data: file=c:\jason\mplus\semclass\nonnorm1.dat;
      format=12f1.0;
      listwise=on;
variable: names = neg6 neg26 neg30 neg35
          neg11 neg12 neg13 neg14
          neg16 neg17 neg19 neg20;
usevariables=neg6 neg26 neg30 neg35
          neg11 neg12 neg13 neg14
          neg16 neg17 neg19 neg20;
analysis: type=general; estimator=ml;
model=nomeanstructure; information=expected; (statements used to request standard ML)
model: hostile by neg6-neg35;
      badadv by neg11-neg14;
      demands by neg16-neg20;
output: standardized;
    
```

```

Estimator ML
MODEL FIT INFORMATION
Chi-Square Test of Model Fit
Value 132.168
Degrees of Freedom 51
P-Value 0.0000
RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error Of Approximation)
Estimate 0.091
90 Percent C.I. 0.072 0.110
Probability RMSEA <= .05 0.000
CFI/TLI
CFI 0.934
TLI 0.914
Chi-Square Test of Model Fit for the Baseline Model
Value 1287.035
Degrees of Freedom 66
P-Value 0.0000
SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual)
Value 0.055
    
```

Wow, it is a lot worse! Note that the regular ML chi-square is $\chi^2_{ML} = scf \cdot \chi^2_{SB}$

Alternative fit indices also show poorer fit with ML

MODEL RESULTS

	Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value
HOSTILE BY				
NEG6	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
NEG26	1.406	0.139	10.089	0.000
NEG30	1.252	0.132	9.512	0.000
NEG35	1.172	0.134	8.714	0.000
BADADV BY				
NEG11	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
NEG12	1.036	0.103	10.040	0.000
NEG13	1.369	0.128	10.683	0.000
NEG14	1.490	0.137	10.902	0.000
DEMANDS BY				
NEG16	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
NEG17	1.037	0.105	9.854	0.000
NEG19	0.966	0.134	7.231	0.000
NEG20	0.934	0.112	8.340	0.000
BADADV WITH				
HOSTILE	0.174	0.030	5.850	0.000
DEMANDS WITH				
HOSTILE	0.215	0.036	6.002	0.000
BADADV	0.200	0.033	5.993	0.000

Notice standard errors tend to be too small (inflating significance) compared with the robust obtain with

Mplus Bootstrap Approach

```

title: CFA of three negative exchanges factors;
data: file=c:\jason\mpls\semclass\nonnorm1.dat;
      format=12f1.0;
      listwise=on;

variable: names = neg6 neg26 neg30 neg35
          neg11 neg12 neg13 neg14
          neg16 neg17 neg19 neg20;
usevariables=neg6 neg26 neg30 neg35
          neg11 neg12 neg13 neg14
          neg16 neg17 neg19 neg20;
analysis: type=general; estimator=ml;
          bootstrap=1000(residual);
!residual option gives Bollen-Stine bootstrap corrected chi-square p-value;
model: hostile by neg6-neg35;
      badadv by neg11-neg14;
      demands by neg16-neg20;
output: stdyx cinterval(bcbootstrap);
!bcbootstrap option gives bias-corrected bootstrap estimates
! for nonsymmetric sampling distribution;
  
```

(excerpts)

Chi-Square Test of Model Fit	
Value	132.168
Degrees of Freedom	51
P-Value	0.0000
Bootstrap P-Value	0.0170

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF MODEL RESULTS

	Lower .5%	Lower 2.5%	Lower 5%	Estimate	Upper 5%	Upper 2.5%	Upper .5%
HOSTILE BY							
NEG6	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
NEG26	1.004	1.088	1.145	1.406	1.702	1.785	1.946
NEG30	0.872	0.981	1.025	1.252	1.503	1.562	1.647
NEG35	0.723	0.827	0.901	1.172	1.536	1.652	1.794
BADADV BY							
NEG11	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
NEG12	0.636	0.773	0.806	1.036	1.252	1.297	1.367
NEG13	1.065	1.123	1.174	1.369	1.646	1.709	1.805
NEG14	1.096	1.221	1.260	1.490	1.855	1.921	2.024
DEMANDS BY							
NEG16	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
NEG17	0.729	0.812	0.843	1.037	1.264	1.311	1.466
NEG19	0.642	0.722	0.764	0.966	1.211	1.277	1.415
NEG20	0.647	0.697	0.729	0.934	1.210	1.273	1.431
BADADV WITH							
HOSTILE	0.097	0.116	0.125	0.174	0.237	0.251	0.278
DEMANDS WITH							
HOSTILE	0.124	0.145	0.157	0.215	0.288	0.301	0.333
BADADV	0.121	0.137	0.146	0.200	0.269	0.284	0.313

Intercepts								
NEG6	0.450	0.490	0.509	0.588	0.683	0.699	0.727	
NEG26	0.436	0.472	0.488	0.567	0.667	0.684	0.716	
NEG30	0.520	0.548	0.560	0.639	0.734	0.753	0.781	
NEG35	0.340	0.366	0.387	0.469	0.555	0.574	0.598	
NEG11	0.333	0.358	0.368	0.454	0.533	0.549	0.579	
NEG12	0.318	0.348	0.364	0.438	0.522	0.535	0.556	
NEG13	0.702	0.734	0.757	0.851	0.949	0.976	1.025	
NEG14	0.650	0.691	0.706	0.804	0.913	0.932	0.971	
NEG16	0.353	0.394	0.414	0.500	0.597	0.611	0.654	
NEG17	0.258	0.289	0.306	0.381	0.468	0.480	0.509	
NEG19	0.832	0.874	0.895	1.000	1.103	1.124	1.169	
NEG20	0.524	0.549	0.564	0.649	0.748	0.774	0.804	
Variances								
HOSTILE	0.115	0.140	0.158	0.231	0.315	0.339	0.375	
BADADV	0.125	0.157	0.167	0.245	0.334	0.348	0.385	
DEMANDS	0.132	0.176	0.195	0.290	0.402	0.425	0.455	

lavaan
MLM (robust) estimates

Note: The scaled chi-square and standard errors differ from the Mplus values

```
> model = '
+   hostile =~ neg6 + neg26 + neg30 + neg35
+   badadv =~ neg11 + neg12 + neg13 + neg14
+   demands =~ neg16 + neg17 + neg19 + neg20
+ '
>
> #Below, MLM is used to request Satorra & Bentler (1988; 1994)
> #robust standard errors and scaled chi-square
> #Note: results similar to Mplus but adjusted chi-square and robust SES differ
> fit = sem(model, data = nonnorm1, estimator="mlm")
> summary(fit, fit.measures=TRUE, rsquare=TRUE, standardized=TRUE)
lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 47 iterations
```

Estimator		ML	
Optimization method		NLMINB	
Number of free parameters		27	
Number of observations		194	
Model Test User Model:			
Test Statistic	Standard	Robust	
Degrees of freedom	132.168	80.888	
P-value (Chi-square)	51	51	
Scaling correction factor	0.000	0.005	
for the Satorra-Bentler correction		1.634	
Model Test Baseline Model:			
Test statistic	1287.035	586.734	
Degrees of freedom	66	66	
P-value	0.000	0.000	
Scaling correction factor		2.194	
User Model versus Baseline Model:			
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.934	0.943	
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	0.914	0.926	
Robust Comparative Fit Index (CFI)		0.957	
Robust Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)		0.945	
Loglikelihood and Information Criteria:			
Loglikelihood user model (H0)	-2102.720	-2102.720	
Loglikelihood unrestricted model (H1)	-2036.636	-2036.636	
Akaike (AIC)	4259.440	4259.440	
Bayesian (BIC)	4347.672	4347.672	
Sample-size adjusted Bayesian (BIC)	4262.141	4262.141	
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation:			
RMSEA	0.091	0.055	
90 Percent confidence interval - lower	0.072	0.036	
90 Percent confidence interval - upper	0.110	0.072	
P-value RMSEA <= 0.05	0.000	0.308	
Robust RMSEA		0.070	

Robust chi-square differs considerably from Mplus value

Corrected index that uses robust null model chi-square value

90 Percent confidence interval - lower 0.039
 90 Percent confidence interval - upper 0.098

Standardized Root Mean Square Residual:

SRMR 0.055 0.055

Matches the uncorrected value in Mplus

Parameter Estimates:

Information Expected
 Information saturated (h1) model Structured
 Standard errors Robust.sem

Latent Variables:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
hostile =~						
neg6	1.000	0.165	8.540	0.000	0.480	0.659
neg26	1.406	0.150	8.340	0.000	0.675	0.875
neg30	1.252	0.117	10.017	0.000	0.601	0.803
neg35	1.172				0.563	0.720
badadv =~						
neg11	1.000	0.166	6.227	0.000	0.495	0.726
neg12	1.036	0.160	8.536	0.000	0.512	0.761
neg13	1.369	0.152	9.820	0.000	0.677	0.813
neg14	1.490				0.737	0.831
demands =~						
neg16	1.000	0.100	10.346	0.000	0.538	0.701
neg17	1.037	0.173	5.585	0.000	0.558	0.812
neg19	0.966	0.148	6.299	0.000	0.520	0.573
neg20	0.934				0.503	0.667

Robust SEs also differ a little from Mplus values

Covariances:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
hostile ~~ badadv	0.174	0.042	4.161	0.000	0.734	0.734
hostile ~~ demands	0.215	0.068	3.168	0.002	0.831	0.831
badadv ~~ demands	0.200	0.045	4.482	0.000	0.753	0.753

Variances:

	Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)	Std.lv	Std.all
.neg6	0.300	0.039	7.734	0.000	0.300	0.566
.neg26	0.140	0.034	4.175	0.000	0.140	0.235
.neg30	0.199	0.031	6.423	0.000	0.199	0.355
.neg35	0.293	0.078	3.769	0.000	0.293	0.481
.neg11	0.220	0.033	6.582	0.000	0.220	0.473
.neg12	0.190	0.041	4.632	0.000	0.190	0.420
.neg13	0.236	0.036	6.544	0.000	0.236	0.340
.neg14	0.243	0.044	5.473	0.000	0.243	0.309
.neg16	0.300	0.056	5.344	0.000	0.300	0.509
.neg17	0.161	0.033	4.856	0.000	0.161	0.341
.neg19	0.554	0.080	6.885	0.000	0.554	0.672
.neg20	0.315	0.046	6.904	0.000	0.315	0.555
hostile	0.231	0.072	3.193	0.001	1.000	1.000
badadv	0.245	0.056	4.391	0.000	1.000	1.000
demands	0.290	0.084	3.461	0.001	1.000	1.000

R-Square:

	Estimate
neg6	0.434
neg26	0.765
neg30	0.645
neg35	0.519
neg11	0.527
neg12	0.580
neg13	0.660
neg14	0.691
neg16	0.491
neg17	0.659
neg19	0.328
neg20	0.445

Bootstrap

The following code can be used for obtaining bootstrap standard errors and Bollen-Stine bootstrap chi-square. Bias corrected was used because that was the Mplus approach.

```
> #use bootstrap to find the Bollen-Stine chi-square and test (follows example in lavaan documentation)
> fit = sem(model, data = nonnorm1, estimator="ml")
> summary(fit, fit.measures=TRUE, rsquare=TRUE, standardized=TRUE)
```

Regular output omitted from the first run to obtain original ML chi-square

```
> T.orig <- fitMeasures(fit, "chisq")
> bootfit <- sem(model, data=nonnorm1, se="none")
> T.boot <- bootstrapLavaan(bootfit, R=1000, type="bollen.stine", FUN=fitMeasures, fit.measures="chisq")
> summary(T.boot, fit.measures=TRUE)
```

```
chisq
Min. : 30.18
1st Qu.: 61.13
Median : 73.29
Mean : 75.85
3rd Qu.: 87.75
Max. : 263.32
```

Bootstrap p-value differs from Mplus (although some variation expected because of different bootstrap samples)

```
> # compute a bootstrap based p-value
> pvalue.boot <- length(which(T.boot > T.orig))/length(T.boot)
> print(pvalue.boot, digits = 3)
```

```
[1] 0.008
```

```
> #Below, bias-corrected bootstrap standard errors and Bollen-Stine bootstrap chi-square are obtained
> nBoots <- 1000
```

```
> SEM.model <- sem(model, data = nonnorm1, se = "boot", test = "Bollen.Stine", bootstrap = nBoots)
> parameterEstimates(SEM.model, boot.ci.type = "bca.simple", standardized = TRUE)
```

	lhs	op	rhs	est	se	z	pvalue	ci.lower	ci.upper	std.lv	std.all	std.noX
1	hostile	==	neg6	1.000	0.000	NA	NA	1.000	1.000	0.480	0.659	0.659
2	hostile	==	neg26	1.406	0.194	7.263	0.000	1.124	1.795	0.675	0.875	0.875
3	hostile	==	neg30	1.252	0.166	7.527	0.000	1.020	1.668	0.601	0.803	0.803
4	hostile	==	neg35	1.172	0.143	8.169	0.000	0.941	1.500	0.563	0.720	0.720
5	badadv	==	neg11	1.000	0.000	NA	NA	1.000	1.000	0.495	0.726	0.726
6	badadv	==	neg12	1.036	0.162	6.388	0.000	0.765	1.362	0.512	0.761	0.761
7	badadv	==	neg13	1.369	0.176	7.758	0.000	1.092	1.797	0.677	0.813	0.813
8	badadv	==	neg14	1.490	0.163	9.140	0.000	1.219	1.874	0.737	0.831	0.831
9	demands	==	neg16	1.000	0.000	NA	NA	1.000	1.000	0.538	0.701	0.701
10	demands	==	neg17	1.037	0.112	9.253	0.000	0.835	1.280	0.558	0.812	0.812
11	demands	==	neg19	0.966	0.171	5.644	0.000	0.695	1.377	0.520	0.573	0.573
12	demands	==	neg20	0.934	0.144	6.488	0.000	0.680	1.247	0.503	0.667	0.667
13	neg6	~~	neg6	0.300	0.039	7.696	0.000	0.232	0.390	0.300	0.566	0.566
14	neg26	~~	neg26	0.140	0.034	4.178	0.000	0.086	0.236	0.140	0.235	0.235
15	neg30	~~	neg30	0.199	0.031	6.364	0.000	0.138	0.261	0.199	0.355	0.355
16	neg35	~~	neg35	0.293	0.080	3.684	0.000	0.162	0.488	0.293	0.481	0.481
17	neg11	~~	neg11	0.220	0.035	6.198	0.000	0.164	0.313	0.220	0.473	0.473
18	neg12	~~	neg12	0.190	0.032	5.874	0.000	0.140	0.267	0.190	0.420	0.420
19	neg13	~~	neg13	0.236	0.034	6.880	0.000	0.179	0.316	0.236	0.340	0.340
20	neg14	~~	neg14	0.243	0.047	5.179	0.000	0.155	0.347	0.243	0.309	0.309
21	neg16	~~	neg16	0.300	0.059	5.119	0.000	0.196	0.429	0.300	0.509	0.509
22	neg17	~~	neg17	0.161	0.035	4.677	0.000	0.104	0.247	0.161	0.341	0.341
23	neg19	~~	neg19	0.554	0.079	7.001	0.000	0.425	0.730	0.554	0.672	0.672
24	neg20	~~	neg20	0.315	0.042	7.449	0.000	0.241	0.407	0.315	0.555	0.555
25	hostile	~~	hostile	0.231	0.075	3.077	0.002	0.122	0.434	1.000	1.000	1.000
26	badadv	~~	badadv	0.245	0.055	4.486	0.000	0.151	0.363	1.000	1.000	1.000
27	demands	~~	demands	0.290	0.081	3.560	0.000	0.157	0.480	1.000	1.000	1.000
28	hostile	~~	badadv	0.174	0.040	4.309	0.000	0.112	0.285	0.734	0.734	0.734
29	hostile	~~	demands	0.215	0.066	3.233	0.001	0.116	0.382	0.831	0.831	0.831
30	badadv	~~	demands	0.200	0.040	4.962	0.000	0.130	0.286	0.753	0.753	0.753

Summary statement used with the bootstrapped model

```
> summary(SEM.model, fit.measures=TRUE, rsquare=TRUE, standardized=TRUE)
```

[Excerpt from output]

Test statistic	132.168
Degrees of freedom	51
P-value (Bollen-Stine bootstrap)	0.014

Lawrence DeCarlo's SPSS Macro for Computing Mardia's Coefficient for Multivariate Normality

These analyses are just to illustrate the degree of nonnormality but not needed to justify using scaled chi-square and robust standard errors. Mardia's multivariate tests are using macro found here:

<http://www.columbia.edu/~ld208/>

Syntax

```
INCLUDE file='C:\jason\spsswin\semclass\mardia.sps'.
mardia vars=neg6 neg26 neg30 neg35
        neg11 neg12 neg13 neg14
        neg16 neg17 neg19 neg20 /.
execute.
```

Output

Mardia's multivariate skew (small sample adjustment: Mardia 1974 Sankya)

b1p	Chi(b1p)	p-value	adj-Chi	p-value
47.8734	1547.9076	.0000	1575.5735	.0000

Mardia's multivariate kurtosis

b2p	N(b2p)	p-value
254.2928	32.7851	.0000

Note: A significant result indicates the data diverge from a multivariate normal distribution, but this test is likely to be significant when sample size is large. Significant results do not necessarily mean that the model chi-square or the standard errors will be substantially biased, and researchers need to try to gauge the magnitude of the departure from normality. N(b2p) is the normalized estimate of the multivariate kurtosis measure. Bentler and Wu (2002) suggest that a normalized estimate greater than 3 will lead to chi-square and standard error biases.

Univariate Statistics using SPSS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic
neg6 Act angry or hostile	194	.59	.731	1.222	1.821
neg26 Behave insensitively toward you	194	.57	.774	1.332	1.649
neg30 Do thoughtless things	194	.64	.751	1.075	1.248
neg35 Make you feel inferior	194	.47	.783	1.969	4.360
neg11 Give you bad advice	194	.45	.683	1.401	1.364
neg12 interfere or meddle with problems	194	.44	.674	1.355	.927
neg13 Question your decisions	194	.85	.835	.719	.122
neg14 Give unwanted advice	194	.80	.889	1.021	.785
neg16 Not give help	194	.50	.770	1.822	4.016
neg17 Take advantage of you	194	.38	.690	2.111	5.228
neg19 Make demands or favors	194	1.00	.911	.749	.250
neg20 Ask for more help than you can give	194	.65	.756	.755	.602

R

The Mardia's Kurtosis in the output is the normalized estimate

```
library(MVN)
mvn(data = nonnorm1, mvnTest = "mardia")
```

```
$multivariateNormality
```

	Test	Statistic	p value	Result
1	Mardia Skewness	1547.90761621155	1.94256712173418e-145	NO
2	Mardia Kurtosis	32.7850589952044	0	NO
3	MVN	<NA>	<NA>	NO

```
$univariateNormality
```

	Test	Variable	Statistic	p value	Normality
1	Anderson-Darling	neg6	20.7842	<0.001	NO
2	Anderson-Darling	neg26	22.8027	<0.001	NO
3	Anderson-Darling	neg30	19.1099	<0.001	NO
4	Anderson-Darling	neg35	28.5928	<0.001	NO
5	Anderson-Darling	neg11	28.1852	<0.001	NO
6	Anderson-Darling	neg12	29.8331	<0.001	NO
7	Anderson-Darling	neg13	14.0723	<0.001	NO
8	Anderson-Darling	neg14	15.0322	<0.001	NO
9	Anderson-Darling	neg16	25.7165	<0.001	NO
10	Anderson-Darling	neg17	33.2410	<0.001	NO
11	Anderson-Darling	neg19	11.7243	<0.001	NO
12	Anderson-Darling	neg20	20.0916	<0.001	NO

```
$Descriptives
```

	n	Mean	Std.Dev	Median	Min	Max	25th	75th	Skew	Kurtosis
neg6	194	0.5876289	0.7305698	0	0	4	0	1	1.2034907	1.69479511
neg26	194	0.5670103	0.7740241	0	0	4	0	1	1.3110536	1.52928814
neg30	194	0.6391753	0.7506207	0	0	4	0	1	1.0582250	1.14181881
neg35	194	0.4690722	0.7829611	0	0	4	0	1	1.9382725	4.14309494
neg11	194	0.4536082	0.6831900	0	0	3	0	1	1.3789754	1.25402554
neg12	194	0.4381443	0.6743169	0	0	3	0	1	1.3336697	0.83280800
neg13	194	0.8505155	0.8353118	1	0	4	0	1	0.7078709	0.05675242
neg14	194	0.8041237	0.8890721	1	0	4	0	1	1.0056332	0.69611188
neg16	194	0.5000000	0.7702365	0	0	4	0	1	1.7935898	3.81195229
neg17	194	0.3814433	0.6895715	0	0	4	0	1	2.0784461	4.98007637
neg19	194	1.0000000	0.9105029	1	0	4	0	2	0.7375272	0.18008537
neg20	194	0.6494845	0.7555150	0	0	3	0	1	0.7434406	-0.64164953

```
> #what's printed by mvn under Mardia's Kurtosis is the normalized estimate
```