sample and the model covariance matrix. A SRMR equal to zero indicates perfect fit; a SRMR below 0.08 is generally considered as good fit (Hu and Bentler, 1999).

Incremental fit indices measure the increase in fit relative to a baseline model, the independent model, in which all endogenous variables are uncorrelated. These statistics are goodness-of-fit statistics ranging from 0 to 1, with high values indicating good fit to the data. We report the comparative fit index (CFI; Bentler, 1990), the Tucker-Lewis index (TLI; Tucker and Lewis, 1973) and the Bentler–Raykov squared multiple-correlation coefficient (mc^2; Bentler and Raykov, 2000) which is equivalent to the coefficient of determination (CD) for recursive models. The CFI compares the amount of departure from close fit for the specified model against that of the baseline model. The TLI is a related and highly correlated statistic.[18] Last, we report two parsimony fit indices, the Akaike and the Schwarz Bayesian information criteria. They are useful for comparing non-nested models estimated with the same data. The best fitting model is the model with the lowest criterion.

[18] As a general rule, a model with a value for TLI or CFI above 0.90 is considered to be a good fitting model while a value below 0.90 corresponds to a poor fitting model (Kenny, 2015).