

**THE LIMITED INFLUENCE OF PRIOR KNOWLEDGE**  
**ON ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTION,**  
**IN THE MIDST OF KNIGHTIAN UNCERTAINTY**

By

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Abstract: . We extend the boundary conditions of the seminal work of McMullen and Shepherd (2006) by exploring entrepreneurial action that proceeds without prior knowledge related to the opportunity being pursued or when the importance of such knowledge is dismissed or discounted. We explain how some entrepreneurs pursue entrepreneurial endeavors because they possess, in one way or another, a disregard for prior knowledge and/or a motivational paradigm that eschews or at least discounts the importance of such knowledge. We do so by examining and tracing numerous possible paths to entrepreneurial action under uncertainty back to Frank Knight's (1921) six "methods for meeting uncertainty." We then empirically test one specific path, investigating the mechanisms by which extremely self-focused individuals pursue entrepreneurial action; in particular, we investigate their willingness to pursue entrepreneurial action in light of their self-focus, their sentiments about the importance of prior knowledge, and their perceptions of risk and uncertainty.

## DEDICATION

I enthusiastically dedicate this dissertation to my grandfather, Charles Spencer Kibby, and to my beloved wife, Sarah Kathleen (née Stevenson) Trost – my grandfather magnanimously taught me *what it means* to be an entrepreneur and my wife courageously endured twenty years of me *being* an entrepreneur.

Charles Kibby (Grandpa Chuck, to me) began working full-time after finishing the eighth grade, and never looked back. He was the first person to teach me about entrepreneurship. He demonstrated (to me and others) that hard work and a deep appreciation of the servitude-nature of capitalism were the keys to success in business. When I was barely thirteen years old, he allowed me to shadow him and work for him in the lithograph business that he owned and operated – a business that he transformed from a single printing press operating in a single room to a business spanning five floors of a stoic brick building on Southwest Boulevard in downtown Kansas City. He taught me that a successful businessman understands his customers and caters to their needs, wants, and desires – that the customer is always right. But he did not mean that in a pejorative or compromising sense, never suggesting that one must endure bad behavior or mistreatment at the hands of one's 'customers'. Rather, he taught me that an astute businessman understands his customers – he anticipates their needs, wants, and desires – so that he can be ready and able to accommodate their last-minute demands, requests, design changes, or schedule changes. Similarly, he taught me that there is no substitute for an absolute commitment to first-time quality – there is no room for 'cutting

corners'; shabby work is simply unacceptable; do-overs are too costly to be normative – far better to do it right the first time. Although he was extremely critical and 'harsh' when addressing the mistakes of others, he did so in a self-deprecating manner. How many times did I hear him say to me, "I taught you everything I know, and you're the dumbest kid I ever saw"? Whenever I heard those words, I knew that I had messed something up – big time! But, for some reason, I never felt alone or alienated or worthless as a result; I knew that my mistakes were not fatal, that my grandfather's love and concern for me remained full and complete, never conditional on me 'doing everything just the right way' – I was free to live and learn.

My grandfather demonstrated that a successful business owner never asks or expects anything from his employees that he would not be willing to do himself. He taught me the importance of rewarding each employee's unique contributions. And, together we learned how to excel at Pac-Man (on the cocktail-table version of the game he purchased for the employee break-room, that now dons a space in our family's rec room) – wacka wacka wacka ...

And now, as I complete PhD number two, I stand somewhat dazed, and feeling a bit crazy. What was I thinking? Who in their right mind would do this? To quote Billy Joel, an icon from my high school days, "You may be right; I may be crazy; but it just may be a lunatic you're looking for; ... You may be wrong for all I know, but you may be right."

So, speaking of crazy, I am guilty of crazy love for my beautiful wife, Sarah. She is, hands down, the one person on earth to whom I am most grateful and without whose support none of this would have been even remotely possible. She is also the most exceptional person I know! Although I philosophically disagree with the notion that we, as individuals created by God and in His image, are in need of 'completion' by another human being, when I think about

Sarah and the comparison of my life with her by my side versus what my life would be like without her, I must echo that famous line from Jerry Maguire, “You complete me!”

Sarah and I had just become engaged (in April 1996) when Dr. Gary Oberlender asked me to work on a funded research project with him and, in so doing, to earn a PhD in engineering. As Sarah and I prayed about that decision, we both became convinced that such was the path God had chosen for us; so I quit my full-time job to become a full-time student again. Little did Sarah know that, as a result of that decision, she would end up enduring over twenty years of being married to a practicing ‘entrepreneur’. As such, she endured my time spent as a full-time graduate student, a program management consultant, then a six sigma consultant, then an inventor, then a research and development owner/manager, then (full circle) a full-time graduate student again.

Thank you, Sarah, for believing in me and for staying by my side, for being a spectacular mom to our six amazing children, and for inspiring me to reach outside my comfort zone to open our hearts and our home and our souls to bring Caleb and Rachel and Lydia into our forever family through adoption. You have demonstrated (to me and to our children) the depth of God’s love and care and compassion in a way that leaves me speechless. I thank God for you! You are unbelievably precious to Him and to me. What more can I say? I love you!

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Aside from my debt of gratitude to my grandfather (for first teaching me about entrepreneurship) and to my lovely wife (for enduring the ‘entrepreneur’ in me), I want to express my deep gratitude to my mom, Jeannine (née Kibby) Nelson, and my dad, Michael Trost, for always supporting me and encouraging me in my educational pursuits. Although Mom never graduated high school<sup>1</sup>, she went to great lengths to make sure that I could attend college, thus enabling me to be the first member in my family (going back as many generations as I know of) to get a college degree. My dad confided in me that he hated school from the fourth grade on, because of an extremely negative experience he had with his fourth-grade teacher. As such, he merely endured school until he could finally graduate high school and move on with life. Yet, despite such a rocky start with formal education, he has remained a lifelong and avid learner, earning the nickname ‘professor’ from his fellow machinists and co-workers.

I am truly grateful to Mom and Dad for believing in me, supporting me, and encouraging me – in particular, I am extremely grateful for the sacrifices they made in support of my very expensive undergraduate education (allowing me to attend what was, at the time,

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<sup>1</sup> I was so proud of Mom when, in her late 30s, she persevered to get her GED. She then went on to enroll in bartending school and graduated valedictorian of her class.

the most expensive school in the nation). For me, this current degree of course started then and there. Thank you, Mom! Thank you, Dad!

Thank you, Dr. Matthew Rutherford, for having faith that I could juggle multiple commitments and remain successful as a full-time graduate student as well as a husband and father of six. And thank you for introducing me to the Institute for the Study of Free Enterprise (ISFE) and their Doctoral Scholar program. ISFE has been a blessing and a game changer for me.

Speaking of ISFE, thank you Prof. Vance Fried for giving me the opportunity to work with the Institute these past two years and beyond. It has been both enjoyable and meaningful; and I look forward to further advancing the Institute's mission of teaching students to appreciate the importance of value creation in society, competitive markets, economic freedom, personal liberty, and human flourishing.

Thank you Dr. Per Bylund for all the hours spent listening, commenting, questioning, theorizing, and philosophizing together with me about life, academia, science, politics, and you name it. You always treated me more like a colleague than a student. You never hesitated to provide assistance when I needed it. You always provided direct, honest, straightforward, and constructive feedback. You faithfully guided me in new directions whenever you sensed I was headed down a path that might lead to my detriment. You have truly helped me become a more grounded scholar and scientist. I look forward to hearing your Nobel prize acceptance speech someday!

Thank you Dr. Robert Baron for the many hours of review and numerous iterations you endured in helping me refine my empirical model for this study. And thank you for your

constantly gracious attitude and perspective not only toward me but toward all your students. If all professors viewed students the way you do, the overall student experience would be enhanced in untold ways. Your humble approach in dealing with students and colleagues is truly inspirational – I aspire to imitate that approach.

Thank you Dr. Jeffery McMullen for taking an interest in me and being willing to serve on my committee. When I asked you to serve, I had no idea that my dissertation topic would end up being an extension of your dissertation and your seminal *Academy of Management Review* article. Your feedback has always been so sedulous and consequential and constructive. I admire you as a scholar and as a stellar person who personifies truth, wisdom, insight, and generosity. If my academic career ends up accomplishing a fraction of what you already have, I will count it a huge success.

Thank you Dr. Rick Wilson for walking through this process with me a second time. When I took your MBA course on developing quantitative business models in 1997, I thought it was one of the best (and most practical) technical course I had ever taken. After taking that class, I was grateful for your willingness to serve on my committee (for PhD number one); and now I am grateful, once again, for your willingness to reprise.

I want to thank my fellow doctoral students for all the feedback and encouragement they provided along the way. I especially want to thank the members of my cohort, Jonathon Button, Lincoln Brown, Jake Duke, and Paul Sanchez Ruiz. You will each do great things; I have enjoyed walking this journey with you guys! With respect to this dissertation, thank you, Lincoln, for your feedback regarding the hypothetical scenarios in the conjoint experiment. Your suggestions greatly improved the overall quality of this project. I also want to give a special “Thank you!” to Jonathan (and your lovely wife, Quinn) for all the countless hours

spent talking through where we've been, where we're going, how to get there, how to make this world a better place, etc. etc. Your friendship is one of the best things I will take away from this whole process – thanks!

I want to thank each of my six children for simply being the fearfully- and wonderfully-made individuals God created you to be. God has given each of you a unique personality and a unique collection of skills, talents, and abilities. Remember that (quoting the Spiderman comic-book series) “...with great power there must also come – great responsibility!” I urge each of you to use the great gifts you have been given to glorify God and to help spread His glory and the knowledge of Him and His love and His goodness to the ends of the earth. Each of you have made varying degrees of sacrifice enabling me to accomplish the work leading up to this dissertation, and for that, I say “Thank you” to each of you – to David, Jonathan, Silas, Rachel, Caleb, and Lydia!<sup>2</sup> I love and admire each of you, with all my heart!

In closing, I wish to thank (most of all) the One to whom I owe everything – my Lord, my Redeemer, my Creator. Thank you, Jesus!

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<sup>2</sup> This dissertation will always invoke special remembrances for me, in that for many of the hours I spent working on this degree, sitting in my recliner reading journal articles or writing, Caleb spent right there beside me, happy and content to just be next to his dad. Those were precious moments for me. I thank God for you, Caleb; and I am grateful that we had those special times to just enjoy being next to each other!

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

If you don't know where you are going,  
you'll end up someplace else.

— Yogi Berra

The future ain't what it used to be.

— Yogi Berra

#### ***The Influence of Knowledge on Entrepreneurial Action, in the Midst of Uncertainty***

McMullen and Shepherd (2006), in their seminal article on entrepreneurial action and uncertainty, provided a two-stage theoretical model (the first stage leading to opportunity evaluation, the second stage leading to entrepreneurial action) wherein entrepreneurs ostensibly rely upon motivation and knowledge at each stage (see Figure 1). Autio, Dahlander, and Frederiksen (2013) extended McMullen and Shepherd's conceptual model and concluded that "potential entrepreneurs are usefully thought of as embedded in not one, but two, interconnected information domains ... [that separately and independently] exercise different influences on opportunity evaluation and entrepreneurial action" (:1349). In addition, Townsend, Hunt, McMullen, and Sarasvathy (2018) inextricably link entrepreneurial action and uncertainty to the existence of "knowledge problems." Or, more precisely, they typify

‘uncertainty’ (which they refer to as ‘unknowingness’ in order to avoid conflation with *Knightian* ‘uncertainty’) as emanating from one of four ‘sources’ (ambiguity, complexity, equivocality, and [Knightian] uncertainty)<sup>3</sup> and then refer to those sources as the “four knowledge problems” (:660) that are vying for resolution (by the entrepreneur).

As such, a predominant theoretical approach to entrepreneurial processes presumes that entrepreneurial action inherently flows from a favorable combination of *both* knowledge and motivation, the presumption being that prior knowledge reduces uncertainty (and that without such knowledge, entrepreneurial action is hindered because of otherwise intractable doubt about an uncertain future). In essence, the contemporary view presupposes that entrepreneurial action occurs after a prospective entrepreneur gains enough knowledge (or at least presumed or subjective knowledge or confidence) to perceive that an opportunity exists, and then chooses (consistent with internal motivational factors) to act on that knowledge. However, despite the rich literature explaining entrepreneurial action within the context of uncertainty, there remains “confusion regarding both the impact of uncertainty on entrepreneurial action and on the effectiveness of the processes and strategies used to resolve it” (Townsend *et al.*, 2018:664).

Part of that confusion stems from “inconsistent definitions of uncertainty” (Townsend *et al.*, 2018:664); however, we contend that some of that confusion has arisen from a theoretical fixation on opportunities and the prior attainment of, or intentional pursuit of, knowledge relevant to those opportunities, when in fact, sometimes (and perhaps oftentimes)

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<sup>3</sup> Similarly, McMullen and Shepherd (2006) employ a very broad definition of ‘uncertainty’ (risk, Knightian uncertainty, ambiguity, turbulence, and equivocality).

entrepreneurial action occurs in the substantial absence of *prior knowledge*<sup>4</sup> related to the opportunity being pursued (and sometimes even in the midst of a blatant disregard or disfavor for such knowledge). In particular, in the midst of true *Knightian uncertainty*, prior knowledge affords negligible benefits (and can actually prove detrimental) (Knight, 1921), even when doubt persists, because no underlying data-generating mechanism is at work (Keynes, 1921; Knight, 1921; Leamer, 2010). As such, we seek to extend the boundary conditions of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model by exploring entrepreneurial action that proceeds without prior knowledge related to the 'opportunity' being pursued and at times even when the importance of such knowledge is explicitly dismissed or discounted (sometimes rationally, sometimes irrationally). When faced with uncertainty, some entrepreneurs truly possess asymmetric information, dialectic judgment, keen alertness, or imaginative vision that enables them to manage as probabilistic risk the uncertainty that their rivals eschew (because, to the rivals, the unknowns resolve into nothing more than a mere guessing game). Even so, we argue herein that numerous entrepreneurs pursue entrepreneurial endeavors not because they possess prior knowledge or see what others do not, but because they possess, in one way or another, an ostensible disregard for prior knowledge and/or a motivational paradigm that eschews or at least discounts the importance of such knowledge. Although we champion the usefulness of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model (depicted in Figure 1), we argue herein that an

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<sup>4</sup> When we use the term 'prior knowledge' we are referring specifically to knowledge (regardless of accuracy or 'correctness') that is in some way relevant to some (real or imagined or yet-to-be-discovered) entrepreneurial 'opportunity' and is known (i.e. consciously beheld by the entrepreneur) prior to the entrepreneur taking action. To be clear, we do not impugn the importance of knowledge *per se* to decision-making in general nor to entrepreneurial decision-making in particular. Nor do we suggest that entrepreneurs lacking 'prior knowledge' are, *ipso facto*, acting out of pure or complete ignorance (although we do not presume that they cannot or do not at times do so).

extension to the model is warranted. When developing their model, McMullen and Shepherd (2006) applied an intentionally broad definition of ‘uncertainty’ (encompassing risk, Knightian uncertainty, ambiguity, turbulence, and equivocality). Their model applies elegantly to situations involving four of the five ‘types’ of uncertainty cited: risk, ambiguity, turbulence, and equivocality (cf. Townsend *et al.*, 2018). However, in situations where individuals are faced with *Knightian uncertainty*, prior knowledge will tend to be ineffectual. This is not to say that knowledge *per se* is ineffectual, for no decision or action takes place in an informational vacuum. Rather, *prior knowledge*, knowledge that somehow connects the prospective entrepreneur to the existence of a third-person opportunity and that is known *prior to* entrepreneurial action, i.e. prior to *any* commitment of resources, can provide little assistance when “that higher form of uncertainty not susceptible to measurement and hence to elimination” (Knight, 1921:232) predominates.

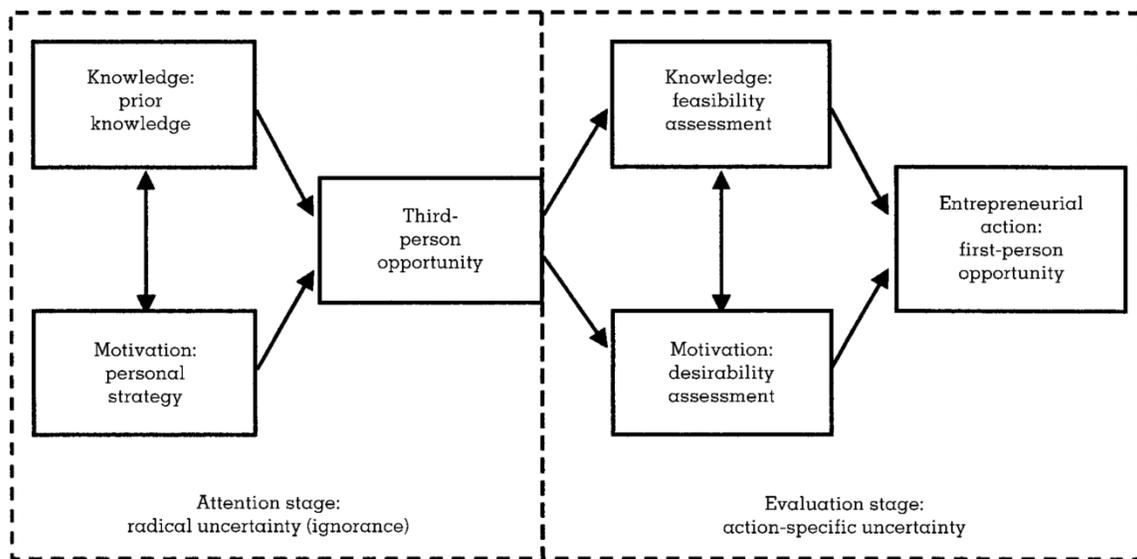


Figure 1 – McMullen and Shepherd’s (2006) Model of Knowledge, Motivation, Opportunity, and Uncertainty

In that light, we seek to explain why some individuals take action in the midst of Knightian uncertainty when others ostensibly choose not to. In answering this question, we also seek to elucidate how *prior knowledge* about the opportunity being pursued represents only a subset of the potential paths leading a prospective entrepreneur to take entrepreneurial action, especially *in the midst of Knightian uncertainty*. It is important to answer this question because bearing Knightian uncertainty (which Professor Knight referred to as “true uncertainty”) represents the quintessential source of entrepreneurial income and, perhaps more importantly, true uncertainty, by its very nature, tends to render prior knowledge ineffectual (Knight, 1921):

but the present and more important task is to follow out the consequences of that higher form of uncertainty not susceptible to measurement and hence to elimination. It is this *true uncertainty* which by preventing the theoretically perfect outworking of the tendencies of competition gives the characteristic form of “enterprise” to economic organization as a whole and accounts for the peculiar income of the entrepreneur. (italics in original, :232)

Our approach to answering that question beckons back to the conceptual source of ‘Knightian uncertainty’: Frank Knight’s *Risk, Uncertainty, and Profit*. In that seminal work, Knight (1921), in addition to crystallizing the differences between risk and uncertainty, enumerated six “methods for meeting uncertainty” (:239ff). We examine and trace numerous possible paths to entrepreneurial action under Knightian uncertainty back to those six methods and develop a set of propositions relevant to each method. We then develop an empirical model to evaluate one particular path to entrepreneurial action and empirically test that model.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### ***Entrepreneurship: Definitional Difficulties***

Theorists have struggled with the question ‘Who is an entrepreneur?’ for over 300 years. Exceptional minds representing lifetimes of contemplation and achievement have arrived at conflicting conclusions about this all-important question. Richard Cantillon (1931 [1730]) stressed risk-bearing in the midst of uncertainty as the *prima facie* indicator of entrepreneurship, as did Frank Knight (1921). Carl Menger (1976 [1871]) argued that entrepreneurial risk-bearing is inconsequential, because any risk of loss is offset by the chance of gain, and John Bates Clark (1892, 1907) and Joseph Schumpeter (1934 [1912]) both advocated that only the owners of capital truly bear any risk, not the entrepreneurs *per se*. Ludwig von Mises (1949) asserted that the term entrepreneur should be defined as “acting man exclusively seen from the aspect of the uncertainty inherent in every action” (1949:254) and that, in any genuine economy, “every actor is always an entrepreneur and speculator.” (:253). Joseph Schumpeter (1934 [1912]) contended that successful innovation and successful innovation alone (i.e. carrying out new combinations) represents the single core element of entrepreneurial activity and that a business person “loses that character as soon as he has built up his business, when he settles down to running it as other people run their businesses.” (1934

[1912]:78). Prior to Schumpeter, Frank Taussig (1915) stressed that although innovation may be an activity performed by the entrepreneur, it is certainly not the only one nor is it the most important. Similarly, Arthur Cole (1946) argued “there is nothing ... that *requires* the employment of innovation in the activities of entrepreneurship, at least innovation in the usual senses. ... However, innovation is not excluded” (italics added, :14).

In similar fashion, empirical researchers have been equally unable to find a consensus definition of ‘the entrepreneur.’ William Gartner (1989) in his review of dozens of entrepreneurship journal articles from 1944 to 1982, lamented “many (and often vague) definitions of the entrepreneur have been used” (:48), that many studies never even attempted to define “the entrepreneurs” they were researching, and that he found “few studies that employ the same definition” (:57). A more recent review by Johnson, Newby, and Watson (2005) demonstrated that Gartner’s concerns remain applicable to modern researchers just as they were three decades ago. Johnson *et al.* (2005) reported “the various definitions found in the literature to describe an entrepreneur (and entrepreneurial activity) are confusing” (:1).

Recognizing the diversity amongst entrepreneurs, coupled with the stark reality that the majority of new ventures ultimately fail, researchers have sought earnestly to find that elusive ‘secret ingredient’ that makes an entrepreneur truly an entrepreneur. Early research sought to find entrepreneurial ‘traits’ by examining the personalities of entrepreneurs. After decades of fruitless traits-based approaches, researchers turned to more behavior-oriented approaches (Gartner, 1989). A decade later, Shane and Venkataraman (2000) suggested a shift away from “defining the field in terms of the individual [entrepreneur]” (:218) and toward studying the nexus between enterprising individuals and opportunities (Venkataraman, 1997).

Max Weber (1949 [1904]) developed four ‘ideal types’ to categorize human behavior: goal-based, values-based, emotional, and habitual. Weber recognized that his ideal types were fictional in the sense that no single behavior fits completely into any one category; rather, the various categories represent distinct frames of reference, or lenses, through which researchers can analyze and evaluate human behaviors and human action. In similar fashion, Hébert and Link (2009) evaluated three centuries of theoretical literature attempting to identify and describe ‘the entrepreneur.’ From that study, they distilled twelve ‘identities’ of the entrepreneur: [1] Assuming risk associated with uncertainty, [2] Supplier of financial capital, [3] Innovator, [4] Decision-maker, [5] Industrial leader, [6] Manager / superintendent, [7] Organizer and coordinator of economic resources, [8] Owner of an enterprise, [9] Employer of factors of production, [10] Contractor, [11] Arbitrageur, [12] Allocator of resources among alternative uses (:xviii).

### ***Entrepreneurship and Uncertainty***

Hébert and Link (2009) present their twelve identities, not as a consensus view of what it means to be an entrepreneur, but rather as the summation of numerous (sometimes conflicting) perspectives that have been presented over the centuries. In recognition of the rich theoretical history represented by the twelve identities, we do not seek to ‘resolve’ any longstanding conflicts regarding which are more valid than others. Rather, we seek to drill down and then expand upon their ‘#1’ identity: ‘assuming risk associated with uncertainty.’

Although Cantillon (1931 [1730]) first elucidated uncertainty-bearing as an inherently entrepreneurial activity, Hawley (1893, 1900) identified income in the form of profits derived from risk-bearing as being distinct from income that accrues due to the productive use of land,

labor, and capital. Knight (1921) expanded upon Hawley's notion of profit resulting from risk-bearing by explicitly differentiating insurable risk (which he associated with *probabilistic* 'risk') from non-insurable risk (which he uniquely associated with *non-probabilistic* 'uncertainty'). Drawing upon Knight (1921), we espouse a working definition of entrepreneurial activity as '***the pursuit of any economic endeavor that prospective rivals would view as being wrought with non-probabilistic (i.e. Knightian) uncertainty.***' By definition, non-probabilistic uncertainty represents an unknown and uncertain future that cannot be managed according to expected value and for which no numerical representation can be objectively attributed to the likelihood of the uncertain outcome.

Knight (1921) referred to non-probabilistic uncertainty as "true uncertainty" that is, by its very nature, "indeterminate" and "unmeasurable" (:46). As such, trying to establish any sort of 'measure' of Knightian (non-probabilistic) uncertainty would undoubtedly be wrought with difficulty. At best, it would seem that any attempt to measure Knightian uncertainty must be relegated to merely *categorizing* unknown future outcomes as being either Knightian or non-Knightian. For example, we could ask a prospective entrepreneur 'What is the probability that your current value proposition will end up being the most important value proposition for your customers at launch?' and give him/her two ways to respond—[1] provide an estimated probability (0-100%) or [2] select an option like 'Hard to say at this point' or 'Anybody's guess'. If they enter a number, then we can categorize the 'uncertainty' as probabilistic risk (with a number thusly assigned, which we can designate 'the degree of perceived risk'); if they check the alternative box, then we can categorize the perceived uncertainty as Knightian, but we cannot assign a 'number' to reflect the *degree* of Knightian uncertainty.

For that matter, we could argue that there is no such thing as ‘degree’ of Knightian uncertainty—either the critical unknowns are or are not non-probabilistic. However, if we apply the principles espoused by Shackle (1939, 1952), we might actually be able to quantify a ‘degree’ of Knightian uncertainty. Shackle (1939) introduced the concept of ‘potential surprise’ with respect to uncertainty, arguing that the

... concept of “potential surprise” is something very different from that of mathematical probability for which I wish to substitute it. It is purely subjective. It cannot, of course, be measured in absolute units, but something more than a mere ordinal comparison *is possible*. An individual can sometimes say not merely, “I should be more surprised by this outcome than that,” but, “I should be very much more surprised, rather more surprised,” and so forth. (italics added, :443)

Later, Shackle (1952) recognized that a similar methodological construct had been developed by another scholar (Campbell, 1928), that construct being “degree of mental discomfort” associated with finding that a belief previously held to be true is, in actuality, untrue. Shackle (1952) acknowledged that his conceptualization of “potential surprise” was essentially the same as Campbell’s (1928) “degree of mental discomfort” (Shackle, 1952:13).

## CHAPTER III

### THE IMPLICATIONS OF *KNIGHTIAN* UNCERTAINTY ON THE POTENTIAL INFLUENCE OF PRIOR KNOWLEDGE

Understanding uncertainty in terms of ‘potential surprise’ informs us with respect to how entrepreneurs may approach and bear the uncertainty of their undertakings. In that vein, Knight (1921) enumerated six “methods for meeting uncertainty” (:239-240). In this section, we highlight several potential paths to entrepreneurial action (and associated propositions) by directly relating various business and entrepreneurial decision-making processes to Knight’s six methods, which are:

1. “reduction [of uncertainty] by grouping”
2. “selection of men to ‘bear’ [the uncertainty]”
3. “control the future” (e.g. reliance upon effectual processes)
4. “increased power of prediction” (e.g. reliance upon causal processes)
5. “‘diffusion’ of the consequences of untoward contingencies”
6. “directing industrial activity more or less along lines in which a minimal amount of uncertainty is involved and avoiding those involving a greater degree”

The paths are described below following the order of Knight’s enumeration. It is important to note that Knight (1921) did not present his six methods as mutually exclusive; rather, he emphasized the connectedness between various methods, implying that a given

business person might be employing multiple methods at any given time, even while pursuing a single economic endeavor (:239-240). As such, Knight's methods should be construed similarly to Weber's (1949 [1904]) ideal types of human behavior. In addition, it is interesting to note that Knight (1921) viewed Methods #1 and #2 as "the two main principles for dealing with uncertainty" (:255), thus relegating the remaining methods to a secondary or even 'uninteresting' status.

Regarding Knight's (1921) Method #2 ("selection of men to 'bear' [the uncertainty]"), he contends that the "fact or set of facts making for a reduction of uncertainty is the *differences among human individuals* in regard to it" (italics added, :239). He goes on to summarize those differences as being, "from the standpoint of the person concerned, ... the (subjective or felt) uncertainty and his conative feeling toward it" (:242). In other words, Knight is suggesting that an individual's decision to act entrepreneurially in a given situation depends upon a combination of (or interaction between) the individual's subjective *perception* of the uncertainty being faced and the individual's *conative* feeling toward it (i.e. the individual's core instincts—fears, doubts<sup>5</sup>, expectations, hopes, dreams, desires—regarding uncertainty, and how those instincts affect the individual's propensity to take action).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> 'Doubt' represents a key aspect of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) theorizing about uncertainty. Although they adopt a rather broad definition of 'uncertainty' (as risk, Knightian uncertainty, ambiguity, turbulence, and equivocality), the essence of 'uncertainty' to them centers around 'doubt' and its interaction with a prospective entrepreneur's 'beliefs.' To that end, they state that "uncertainty *takes the form of* doubt, which prevents action by *undermining* the prospective actor's beliefs ..." (italics added, :133). This is instructive in that, although they intentionally start with a broad definition of uncertainty, they essentially narrow it by focusing on a particular aspect of how prospective entrepreneurs interact with uncertainty (i.e. via the process of uncertainty producing doubt and the influence of that doubt on belief via hindrance to action). As such, they seem to be excluding those types of 'uncertainty' that fail to produce significant 'doubt' in the mind of the prospective entrepreneur. In other words, whenever an individual is 'confident and venturesome' to the point of suppressing, ignoring, or otherwise disregarding the influence of his or her doubts about the future, that individual is, by and large, placing himself or

Of Knight's six methods, one (Method #6) falls entirely outside the realm of entrepreneurship (referring specifically to the 'business as usual' approach of intentionally avoiding Knightian uncertainty).

Although Knight (1921) describes his Method #5 with a sense of reservation or apprehension (using the limiting phrase “[p]ossibly a fifth method,” italics added, :239), it represents perhaps the most interesting of the six methods, because the advent of modern technology (i.e. crowdfunding) has made the method universally available to every prospective entrepreneur who has an idea but lacks prior knowledge (i.e. regarding the market potential of the idea) and/or significant start-up capital.

Figure 2 provides a graphical depiction of the various paths described below (with the purple box highlighting what we view as the boundary conditions of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model, *within the context of Knightian uncertainty*).

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herself outside of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model. In our view, this is exactly what Knight (1921) was getting at when he identified “venturing” (i.e. pursuing entrepreneurial action to the point of organizing a firm) as “the system under which the confident and venturesome ‘assume the risk’ or ‘insure’ the doubtful and timid by guaranteeing to the latter a specified income in return for an assignment of the actual results” (:269-270). In essence, Knight's Method #2 could be construed as affirming that there are three types of individuals: [1] individuals who fall *within* the scope of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model but *outside* its implementation by allowing their doubts to keep them from acting entrepreneurially (i.e. non-entrepreneurs, if you will), [2] others who fall *within* the scope of the model and *within* its implementation by relying upon prior knowledge to overcome their doubts, and [3] others who fall *outside* the scope of the model altogether, in that they are not ‘demotivated’ by doubt.

<sup>6</sup> Knight (1921) equates his Method #2 (“selection of men to ‘bear’ [the uncertainty]”) with “specialization” (:239), to which he adds: “specialization of uncertainty-bearing [presents itself] in light of *the many ways in which individuals differ in their relations to uncertainty*” (italics added, :255). However, Knight (1921) later conflates specialization (Method #2) with consolidation (Method #1) when he says “Specialization implies concentration, and concentration involves consolidation; and no matter how heterogeneous the ‘cases’ the gains and losses neutralize each other in the aggregate to an extent increasing as the number of cases thrown together is larger. Specialization itself is primarily an application of the insurance principle” (:256).

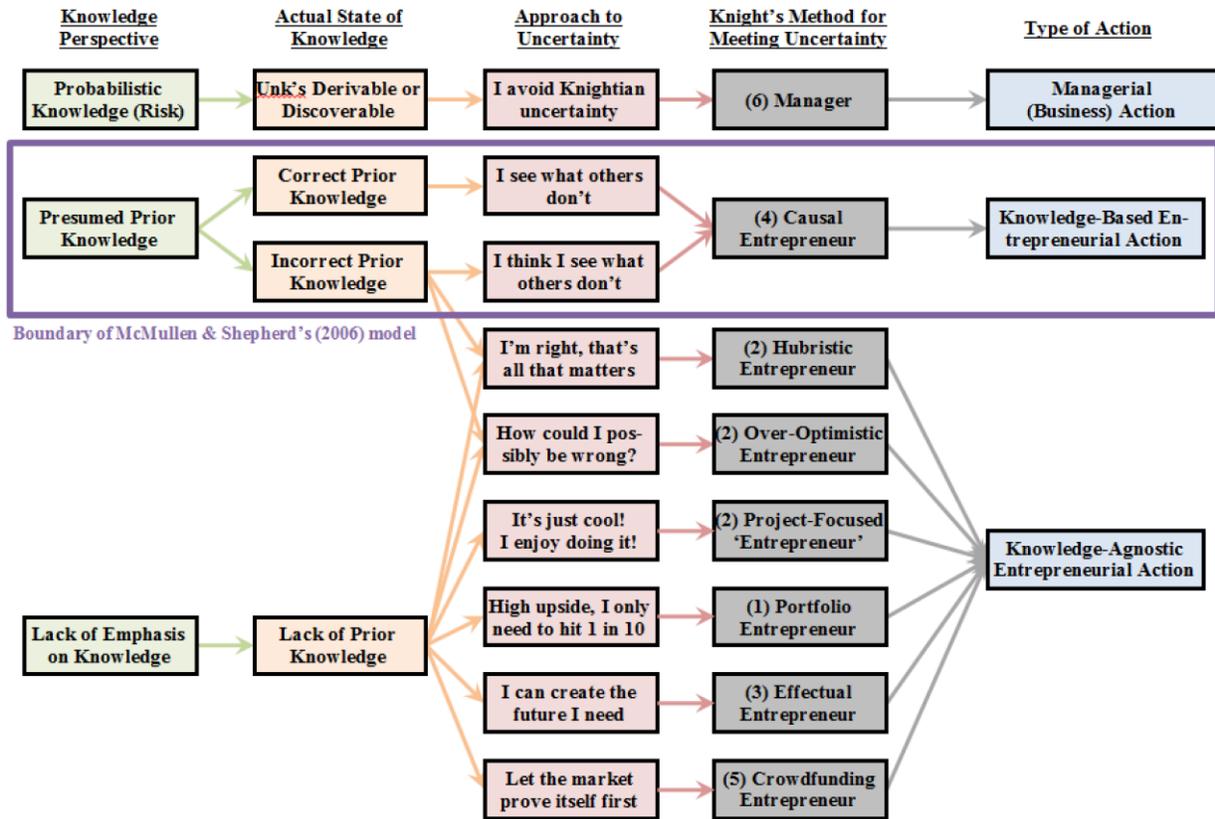


Figure 2 – Model Relating Knowledge Perspective, Approach to Uncertainty, and Type of Entrepreneurial Action *under Knightian Uncertainty*

***Knight's Method #1 (Reducing Uncertainty by Grouping)***

Path #1: Portfolio Investors Pursue Entrepreneurial Action by Transforming 'Uncertainty' into 'Risk' through Consolidation of Uncertain Projects, with a Rational, Pragmatic, and Systematic Disregard for Prior Knowledge

Knight (1921) aptly identified the mechanism by which venture capitalists and angel investors transform 'uncertainty' into 'risk' — by aggregation (i.e. grouping) and consolidation:

A considerable and increasing number of individual promoters and corporations give their exclusive attention to the launching of new enterprises, withdrawing entirely as soon as the prospects of the business become fairly determinate. The gain from arrangements of this sort arises largely from the consolidation of uncertainties, their conversion by grouping into measured risks which are for the *group of cases not uncertainties at all*. Such a promoter takes it as a matter of course that a certain proportion of his ventures will be failures and involve heavy losses, while a larger proportion will be relatively unprofitable, and

counts on making his gains from the occasional conspicuous successes. That is — to face frankly that paradoxical element which is really involved in such calculations — he does not “expect” to have his “expectations” verified by the results in every case; the expectations on which he really counts are based on an average, on an “*estimate*” of the long-run value of his “*estimates*.” The specialization in the speculative phase of the business *enables a single man or firm to deal with a larger number of ventures, and is clearly a mode of applying the same principle which underlies ordinary insurance.* (italics added, :257-8)

The venture capitalist or angel investor thus eschews (or at least heavily discounts) the need for special or prior knowledge with respect to any specific opportunity, and instead relies upon his or her ‘judgment’ and, more precisely, his or her judgment about the entrepreneur (Matusik, George, & Heeley, 2008) more so than the opportunity itself.

Just as the insurer is able to calculate probability-based premiums by aggregating across numerous individual cases, the venture capitalist or the angel investor is able to subjectively derive “an ‘estimate’ of the long-run value of his ‘estimates.’” (Knight, 1921:258). When we consider the spectrum of ‘risk’ versus ‘uncertainty’, we might reasonably conclude that, on an individual project basis, the ‘uncertainty’ associated with each new venture is predominantly Knightian. However, upon aggregating numerous instances into a group (or portfolio) of projects, the investor is able to principally shift his or her exposure from ‘uncertainty’ into the ‘risk’ category. This leads to the following:

Proposition 1: Portfolio-focused entrepreneurs (such as venture capitalists and angel investors), employing a *rational, pragmatic, and systematic* disregard for prior knowledge, transform Knightian uncertainty into probabilistic risk by pursuing a *portfolio* of entrepreneurial projects (any one of which, in isolation, represents Knightian uncertainty; but, when aggregated, the portfolio can be assigned subjective probabilities).

***Knight's Method #2 (Selection of Individuals to Bear Uncertainty)***

Path #2A: Action-Focused Entrepreneurs Pursue Entrepreneurial Action with an Impatient Disregard for Prior Knowledge

Path #2B: Extremely Self-Focused Entrepreneurs who are Overly Optimistic Pursue Entrepreneurial Action with a Subconscious Disregard for Prior Knowledge and a Propensity to Underestimate Risk

Path #2C: Project-Focused Entrepreneurs Pursue Entrepreneurial Action with a Conscious, yet Nuanced, Disregard for Prior Knowledge Coupled with Ambivalence toward Risk and Uncertainty

Path #2D: Extremely Self-Focused Entrepreneurs with Hubristic Pride Pursue Entrepreneurial Action with a Conscious and Blatant Disregard for Prior Knowledge and a Propensity to Perceive Uncertainty as Risk

Venkataraman (1997) defined entrepreneurship as the nexus between opportunities and enterprising individuals. Although his definition has generated numerous insightful investigations and discussions regarding individuals and their pursuit of entrepreneurial endeavors, it presumes upon the existence (or possible existence) of an opportunity, whether the opportunity currently (objectively) exists or can be created by the entrepreneur (Alvarez & Barney, 2007). Similarly, McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model of entrepreneurial action presumes upon not only the existence (or possible existence) of an opportunity, but of the entrepreneur's access to prior knowledge related to the opportunity.

However, what if some entrepreneurs pursue development of a new product not because they believe *a priori* that the 'new thing' represents a genuine 'opportunity' but simply because they think what they are doing is 'cool' or because they enjoy the creative process thus

embodied by their actions (Eggers & McCabe, 2015)<sup>7</sup> or because they are ‘product-centric’ (Eggers & McCabe, 2016) or because their hubris (Hayward, Shepherd & Griffin, 2006) or self-efficacy (McGee, Peterson, Mueller & Sequeira, 2009) or over-optimism (Hmieleski & Baron, 2009) or overconfidence (Busenitz & Barney, 1997) leads them to pursue a ‘non-opportunity’ (i.e. an endeavor that they do not view, at the time they begin committing resources, as an economic ‘opportunity’) or to pursue an ‘opportunity’ regardless of their level of perceived uncertainty and/or lack of prior knowledge related to the opportunity? Scant effort has been devoted to the study of entrepreneurs who combine characteristics such as overconfidence, over-optimism, narcissism, or self-efficacy with a disregard for customer preferences or market-based ‘opportunities.’ In recognition of these potential paths to entrepreneurial action, we propose that

Proposition 2A: Action-focused entrepreneurs (i.e. those high in locomotion orientation), favoring action over inaction with an *impatient* disregard for the importance of prior knowledge, are more prone to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors in the midst of Knightian uncertainty than assessment-focused entrepreneurs.

Proposition 2B: Entrepreneurs with a *subconscious* disregard for the importance of prior knowledge, who ignore Knightian uncertainty and proceed with their entrepreneurial endeavors anyway, will tend to be more optimistic than the general population.

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<sup>7</sup> Some will argue that individuals who pursue an endeavor because it is ‘cool’ or because they enjoy the creative process are not actually entrepreneurs. We include this example precisely because of that potential objection. In the midst of Knightian uncertainty, it is “anybody’s guess” regarding whether a given endeavor will actually lead to economic gain. The working definition of entrepreneurship that we espouse (discussed previously) intentionally shifts the focus away from the actor (i.e. the ‘entrepreneur’) to the non-actor (i.e. the rival or close competitor who refuses or fails to take action because of perceived uncertainty). From that perspective and based on that definition of entrepreneurship, the purpose and motive of the actor becomes irrelevant to whether the pursuit should be considered ‘entrepreneurial’ or not.

Proposition 2C: Entrepreneurs with a *conscious* disregard for the importance of prior knowledge, who ignore Knightian uncertainty and proceed with their entrepreneurial endeavors anyway, will tend to be more project-focused than entrepreneurs with a subconscious disregard for the importance of prior knowledge.

Proposition 2D: Entrepreneurs with a *conscious* and *blatant* disregard for the importance of prior knowledge, who ignore Knightian uncertainty and proceed with their entrepreneurial endeavors anyway, will tend to be more overconfident and hubristic than entrepreneurs with a subconscious or merely conscious disregard for the importance of prior knowledge.

Proposition 2E: Extremely self-focused entrepreneurs will be more prone to perceive uncertainty as risk and thus more prone to proceed with entrepreneurial endeavors in the midst of Knightian uncertainty, with an *inattentive* disregard for the importance of prior knowledge.

### ***Knight's Method #3 (Control the Future)***

#### **Path #3A: Effectuating Entrepreneurs Transform Uncertainty into Risk over Time by Creating Opportunities 'As They Go', with a Pragmatic and Cautious Disregard for Prior Knowledge**

Sarasvathy's (1998, 2001) observation of expert entrepreneurs relying upon effectuation processes provides another example where entrepreneurial action sometimes precedes the existence of prior knowledge regarding the 'opportunity' being pursued. McMullen and Shepherd (2006) appropriately laud Sarasvathy's work on effectuation by highlighting the benefits of the 'think-aloud' protocol she used to "to examine how entrepreneurs think about opportunity" (:148). Even so, when we consider Sarasvathy's (2001) conclusions about what those expert entrepreneurs do actually 'think' about pre-existing knowledge and opportunities, we see that effectuating entrepreneurs exploit "contingencies" whereas non-effectuating entrepreneurs exploit "knowledge." Indeed, Sarasvathy (2001) identified "[e]xploitation of contingencies rather than exploitation of *preexisting knowledge*" (italics added, :252) as one of the four core principles of her theory of effectuation. Thus, we see that entrepreneurs who effectuate rely not upon prior knowledge about some specific opportunity, but rather go about

creating opportunities as they employ effectual processes. Effectuation, as an iterative process (Sarasvathy & Dew, 2005), allows the entrepreneur to experiment and test and explore the potential realities of a new market before *fully* committing<sup>8</sup> to one direction or another. As such, we propose that

Proposition 3A: Effectual entrepreneurs transform Knightian uncertainty into probabilistic risk by systematically and iteratively assessing and expanding their own capabilities, experimenting relative to their capabilities, and validating and testing potential market(s) for new products or services, employing a *pragmatic* and *cautious* disregard for the importance of prior knowledge.

Path #3B: ‘Alert’ Entrepreneurs Who Proactively Shape Opportunities Contend with Reduced-Relevance Prior Knowledge

Kirzner (1973, 1997) is perhaps best known for beginning a longstanding conversation within the economic and management literatures regarding the concept of entrepreneurial alertness. Although scholars have debated whether Kirzner’s views on entrepreneurship and alertness were markedly different at different times and/or different contexts or whether he was merely presenting viewpoint differences to different audiences (Korsgaard, Berglund, Thrane & Blenker, 2016), both perspectives of entrepreneurial alertness (referred to as ‘Mark I’ and

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<sup>8</sup> Some might argue that effectuating entrepreneurs have not yet taken ‘entrepreneurial action’ until after they have identified or created the opportunity they ultimately pursue and have, in so doing, garnered *prior knowledge* related to that opportunity. We disagree with such a narrow view of ‘entrepreneurial action.’ Whenever an individual begins committing resources (including time and opportunity costs), he or she (in our view) is engaging in ‘entrepreneurial action’ provided that the endeavor being pursued is [1] an *economic* endeavor (or potentially an economic one, even if the entrepreneur does not yet recognize it as such) and [2] an endeavor that prospective rivals would eschew based on their perceptions of Knightian uncertainty surrounding the endeavor (see the working definition of ‘entrepreneurship’ provided in the introduction). Note that we are not intending to conflate ‘endeavor’ with ‘opportunity.’ By ‘endeavor’ we are referring to the broad scope of the individual’s pursuits (regardless of whether any actual or imagined ‘opportunity’ is contained within the present or future scope of those pursuits). We use the term ‘opportunity’ in a more narrow sense, referring to one of the three classes cited by Venkataraman (1997:122) (referring to Drucker, 1985): “inefficiencies within existing markets” or “significant changes in social, political, demographic, and economic forces” or “inventions and discoveries that produce new knowledge.”

‘Mark II’) depict some level of disregard or discounted relevance with respect to prior knowledge related to the ‘opportunity’ being pursued.

For example, Kirzner ‘Mark II’ placed emphasis on entrepreneurs “proactively shaping the nonexistent future” (Korsgaard *et al.*, 2016:7) in the midst of “an uncertain context in which entrepreneurs iteratively *develop* and *alter* their imagined opportunities” (italics added, :13). As such, we readily acknowledge that ‘Mark II’ alert entrepreneurs, who are lauded for iteratively creating or imagining ‘opportunities’ as they go, might have access to some level of ‘prior knowledge’ (e.g. technology specific or market specific) that shapes their *ability* to develop and alter and imagine some heretofore nonexistent *future* opportunity; however, the more an entrepreneur truly ‘develops’ or ‘alters’ or ‘imagines’ the future opportunity he or she ultimately pursues, the less important any ‘prior knowledge’ (of any sort) truly was (and the less likely that any ‘prior knowledge’ directly related to the ultimate ‘opportunity’ actually existed). This leads to the following:

Proposition 3B: Whenever alert entrepreneurs ‘see’ uncertainty through a probabilistic lens even though their prospective rivals see only Knightian uncertainty, the extent to which the entrepreneurs ‘developed’ or ‘altered’ or ‘imagined’ the opportunity they ultimately pursued will be inversely proportional to the relevance (and thus importance) of any presumed or actual prior knowledge.

#### ***Knight’s Method #4 (Predict the Future)***

Power to predict the future has been venerated and sought after for millennia. The priestess of the famous ‘Oracle of Delphi,’ purported to be able to utter predictive prophecies, was deemed the most powerful woman of her time (Scott, 2014).

Apart from divine revelation, the essence of reliable and meaningful prediction (or forecasting) lies in the objective existence of an underlying data-generating mechanism and

either a favorable understanding of the mechanism itself or a surfeit of historical data (that can be used to be calculate reliable forecasts, even if a general understanding of the underlying mechanism is lacking). In either case, accurate and adequate prior knowledge (embodied as either genuine processual understanding or representative data or both) and a stable underlying process are both critical.

However, within the context of Knightian uncertainty, which is “indeterminate” and “unmeasurable” (Knight, 1921:46), powers of prediction and forecasting vitiate to the status of a mere ‘guessing’ game. Although Mintzberg (1994) was not commenting specifically about Knightian uncertainty, his deprecatory comments about forecasting are nonetheless appropriate: “a good deal of forecasting is simply akin to magic, done for superstitious reasons and because of an obsession with control that becomes the illusion of control” (:235).

Sarasvathy (2008), on the other hand, was directly focusing on the realm of Knightian uncertainty when she critically assessed attempts to predict and forecast the emergence of new markets:

In commercializing new technologies, pioneering entrepreneurs often find that formal market research and expert forecasts however sophisticated in their methods and impeccable in their analyses, fail to predict where the markets will turn out to be, or what new markets will come into existence. (:94)

As such, whereas Knight’s Method #4 (increased power of prediction) represents a relatively large swathe of the potential paths to entrepreneurial action encompassed by McMullen and Shepherd’s (2006) two-stage model, it represents an extremely narrow portion of the potential paths when the ‘opportunity’ being pursued is steeped in Knightian uncertainty. We turn now to that narrow set.

Path #4A: Alert Entrepreneurs Correctly See Risk where Others (Incorrectly) See Uncertainty, with a Ready-to-Discover yet Non-Deliberate Disregard for Prior Knowledge

Path #4B: Alert Entrepreneurs Correctly See Risk where Others (Incorrectly) See Uncertainty, with a Reliance upon Asymmetric Knowledge

Within the framework of Kirzner ‘Mark I’ entrepreneurship (Korsgaard *et al.*, 2016), we see a perspective on alertness that emphasizes the presence of ‘surprise’ on the part of the alert entrepreneur (Kirzner, 1997). In order for ‘surprise’ to be present, there must have been some significant *lack of prior knowledge* that preceded that moment of surprise—i.e. the ‘Mark I’ alert entrepreneur, who attempts to exploit some fortuitous ‘discovery’ of asymmetric information, initially begins that journey with a genuine *lack* of prior knowledge relevant to the opportunity ultimately pursued. In fact, Kirzner (1997) refers to that lack of prior knowledge as the entrepreneur’s “earlier unaccountable *ignorance*” (italics added, :72):

Without knowing what to look for, without deploying any deliberate search technique, the entrepreneur is at all times scanning the horizon, as it were, ready to make discoveries. Each such discovery will be accompanied by a sense of *surprise* (at one’s earlier unaccountable *ignorance*). (italics added, :72)

As such, ‘Mark I’ alert entrepreneurs begin with a paucity of prior knowledge, perhaps even complete ignorance (related to the opportunity ultimately pursued) immediately prior to the moment of ‘surprise’ wherein they suddenly gain insight and vision that allows them to ‘see’ an opportunity that others have failed to see. However, although ‘Mark I’ entrepreneurs begin with a lack of prior knowledge, immediately after that moment of ‘surprise’ they then suddenly possess asymmetric information or knowledge that essentially allows them to ‘predict’ or ‘forecast’ a future price discrepancy, allowing them, for example, to commence buying “some or all of the factors of production at prices which, seen from the point of view of the future state of the market, are too low” (Mises, 1962:109 as quoted by Kirzner, 1999:11).

We see, therefore, a transition from little or no knowledge relevant to the opportunity to asymmetric knowledge; similarly, we see a transition from little or no predictive power to an ability to ‘see’ or ‘predict’ price discrepancies that can be exploited for profit, consistent with a Kirzner ‘Mark I’ entrepreneurial attitude in which the entrepreneur “is always ready to be surprised, always ready to take the steps needed to profit by such surprises” (Korsgaard *et al.*, 2016:72). This leads to the following:

Proposition 4A: Alert entrepreneurs who experience ‘surprise’ when they first ‘see’ (through a probabilistic lens) an ‘opportunity’ that their prospective rivals would eschew as being wrought with Knightian uncertainty, employ a *ready-to-discover* yet *non-deliberate* disregard for the importance of prior knowledge.

Proposition 4B: Alert entrepreneurs ‘see’ uncertainty through a probabilistic lens when their prospective rivals see only Knightian uncertainty. In other words, the entrepreneurs (correctly) perceive risk where their prospective rivals and close competitors (incorrectly) perceive uncertainty, thus signifying the likely presence of *asymmetric* knowledge on the part of the entrepreneur.

Path #4C: Misguided Causal Entrepreneurs Incorrectly Perceive ‘Risk’ where Others (Correctly) See ‘Uncertainty,’ with a Presumed Reliance upon Asymmetric Prior Knowledge (but in Actuality, a Reliance upon False Prior Knowledge)

Although Path #4C is conceptually distinct from Path #4B, the mechanics and net effect are indistinguishable *ex ante*. In fact, even *ex post*, we cannot definitively determine whether entrepreneurs who failed to capitalize on a given ‘opportunity’ merely failed to exploit a genuine opportunity (i.e. failed in their execution) or failed due to self-deception or ‘false prior knowledge’ that caused them to falsely pursue a non-opportunity. So, *empirically* Proposition 4C (below) might be indistinguishable from Proposition 4B; nonetheless, we present it herein to highlight the conceptual and theoretical distinctions associated with ‘correct’ and ‘incorrect’ prior knowledge related to the ‘opportunity’ being pursued:

Proposition 4C: Some seemingly ‘alert’ entrepreneurs are actually deceiving themselves into incorrectly ascribing probabilistic risk to Knightian uncertainty.

In other words, the entrepreneurs (incorrectly) perceive risk where their prospective rivals (correctly) perceive uncertainty, due to the entrepreneurs' reliance upon *false* prior knowledge.

***Knight's Method #5 (Diffuse the Downside Consequences across a Large Group)***

Path #5A: Crowdfunding (Non-Equity-Based) Entrepreneurs Convert Uncertainty to Risk by Diffusing the Downside Consequences across a Large Group of Non-Equity Stakeholders, thus Capturing 'Prior Knowledge' about a New Market, by Securing Pre-Orders, Prior to Committing Substantial Personal Resources

Path #5B: Crowdfunding (Equity-Based) Entrepreneurs Convert Uncertainty to Risk by Diffusing the Downside Consequences across a Large Group of Equity Stakeholders, with a Pragmatic and Dismissive Disregard for Prior Knowledge

With the advent of crowdfunding sites like KickStarter in 2009, entrepreneurs have a new way of dealing with uncertainty. A key element of the uncertainty associated with launching a new venture centers on the uncertainty inherent in human action, in general, and, in particular, human action related to the preferences of potential customers. Non-equity crowdfunding sites (like KickStarter) enable prospective entrepreneurs to obtain pre-commitments from prospective customers. This allows the prospective entrepreneur to delay significant financial commitment until *after* a pre-specified number of potential customers have actually committed to purchasing the new product or service.

It is doubtful that Knight (1921) anticipated crowdfunding sites like KickStarter when he quipped,

Possibly a fifth method [for meeting uncertainty] should be named, the "diffusion" of the consequences of untoward contingencies. Other things equal, it is a gain to have an event cause a loss of a thousand dollars each to a hundred persons rather than a hundred thousand to one person (:239)

Despite Knight's trepidation about the practical feasibility of his Method #5, prospective entrepreneurs now possess a direct path to its implementation; they can minimize

their downside losses with little or no ‘prior knowledge’ regarding the market potential of the opportunity being pursued.

Proposition 5A: Entrepreneurs pursuing non-equity crowdfunding are able to ‘diffuse’ the untoward consequences of Knightian uncertainty, prior to committing substantial portions of their own financial resources, by pre-establishing the existence of a new market through customer pre-commitments, essentially *capturing* ‘prior knowledge’ about the market.

Proposition 5B: Entrepreneurs pursuing equity-based crowdfunding are able to ‘diffuse’ the untoward consequences of Knightian uncertainty, prior to committing substantial portions of their own financial resources, *pragmatically dismissing* the need for prior knowledge.

***Knight’s Method #6 (Pursue Only Risk, Avoid Uncertainty)***

Path #6: Non-Entrepreneurial Business Managers Actively Embrace and Manage ‘Risk’ while Eschewing ‘Uncertainty,’ with a *Timid* Circumvention of the Need for Prior Knowledge of the Unfamiliar

Knightian risk (i.e. probabilistic risk) encompasses situations where the critical unknowns can be characterized by derivable or discoverable probability distributions. The key factors driving the business decision reside in the realm of expected value and net present value, which are a function of the respective probabilities of various occurrences, the anticipated gains (or losses) associated with each occurrence, and the relative timing thereof. Of course, even Knight (1921) recognized that human actors, when faced with probabilistic risk, rarely employ exhaustive analyses or rely upon accurate measurements, even when making important business decisions (:230).

Returning to the question discussed earlier regarding ‘entrepreneurs’ versus ‘non-entrepreneurs,’ such a dichotomy fails to recognize the fact that there is uncertainty inherent in every human action and, as such, we are all at some level ‘entrepreneurs’ (Mises, 1949). As such, we should expect to observe some measure of ‘entrepreneurial’ action and mindset in all

business managers while observing some who are more ‘entrepreneurial’ than others. Furthermore, the premise of person-organization fit (Morley, 2007) suggests that business managers having ‘less entrepreneurial’ personal characteristics will tend to align with positions of responsibility that require less engagement with Knightian uncertainty. Similarly, we should expect business managers who are fulfilling primarily ‘non-entrepreneurial’ roles to be more prone to eschew ‘uncertainty’ and thus actively seek to avoid it. This leads us to propose that:

Proposition 6: ‘Business managers’ fulfilling primarily ‘non-entrepreneurial’ business roles tend to eschew ‘uncertainty’ by “directing industrial activity more or less along lines in which a minimal amount of uncertainty is involved,” openly *relying* upon knowledge of the familiar while *timidly* circumventing any need for or importance of prior knowledge of the unfamiliar.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### ***An Empirical Model to Test Potential Mechanisms by which Extremely Self-Focused Individuals Pursue Entrepreneurial Action in the Midst Of Knightian Uncertainty***

McMullen and Shepherd's seminal 2006 *Academy of Management Review* paper marked a resurgence in scholarly research regarding entrepreneurial action in the midst of uncertainty. We have sought to extend that conversation by examining and tracing the numerous possible paths to entrepreneurial action under Knightian uncertainty back to Knight's (1921) six "methods for meeting uncertainty" (:239ff). In particular, we develop and empirically test a model related to Knight's method #2 (selection of individuals to bear uncertainty). The essence of Knight's argument regarding his method #2 hinges on "the differences among human individuals in regard to" their 'suitability' for bearing uncertainty (1921:239). Knight did not argue that some 'expert' selects individuals to bear uncertainty; rather, he suggested that some individuals are better 'suited' to bear uncertainty and thus self-select into entrepreneurial endeavors. With respect to suitability, we can surmise numerous possible traits, characteristics, dispositions, experiences, etc. that might make one individual more 'suitable' to bearing uncertainty than another. However, ultimately, the self-selection that Knight inferred must materialize via an individual's willingness to tangibly instantiate their 'suitability' by taking entrepreneurial action, e.g. committing resources to pursue a given entrepreneurial endeavor.

Figure 3 depicts an empirical model devised to capture and test such willingness to take entrepreneurial action; in particular, the model evaluates an hypothesized set of mechanisms whereby individuals possessing a high degree of self-focus, self-confidence, or perceived self-sufficiency ultimately choose to pursue entrepreneurial action (see Proposition 2E in Chapter III).

Knight also elucidated that, although uncertainty affects both the producer and the consumer, the ultimate bearer of uncertainty is the producer, and the uncertainty borne by the producer comprises two ‘fields’—production and wants:

It is perhaps obvious that the function of prediction in the technological side of *production* itself inevitably devolves upon the producer. At first sight it would appear that the consumer should be in a better position to anticipate his own *wants* than the producer to anticipate them for him, but we notice at once that this is not what takes place. The primary phase of economic organization is the production of goods for a general market, not upon direct order of the consumer. With uncertainty absent it would be immaterial whether the exchange of goods preceded or followed actual production. With uncertainty (in the two fields, *production* and *wants*) present it is still conceivable that men might exchange productive services instead of products, but the fact of uncertainty operates to bring about a different result. . . . The main reason [the consumer does not contract for his goods in advance] is that he does not know what he will want, and how much, and how badly; consequently he leaves it to producers to create goods and hold them ready for his decision when the time comes. (italics added, Knight, 1921:240-1)

As such, in the model depicted in Figure 3, we evaluate and test individuals’ propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action in the midst of these two fields of uncertainty—production and wants—relating respectively to the ability of the entrepreneur to actually design and manufacture the good or service in question (which we refer to hereafter as ‘technical’ uncertainty) and the ability of the entrepreneur to persuade consumers to purchase the resulting good or service (which we refer to as ‘market’ uncertainty).

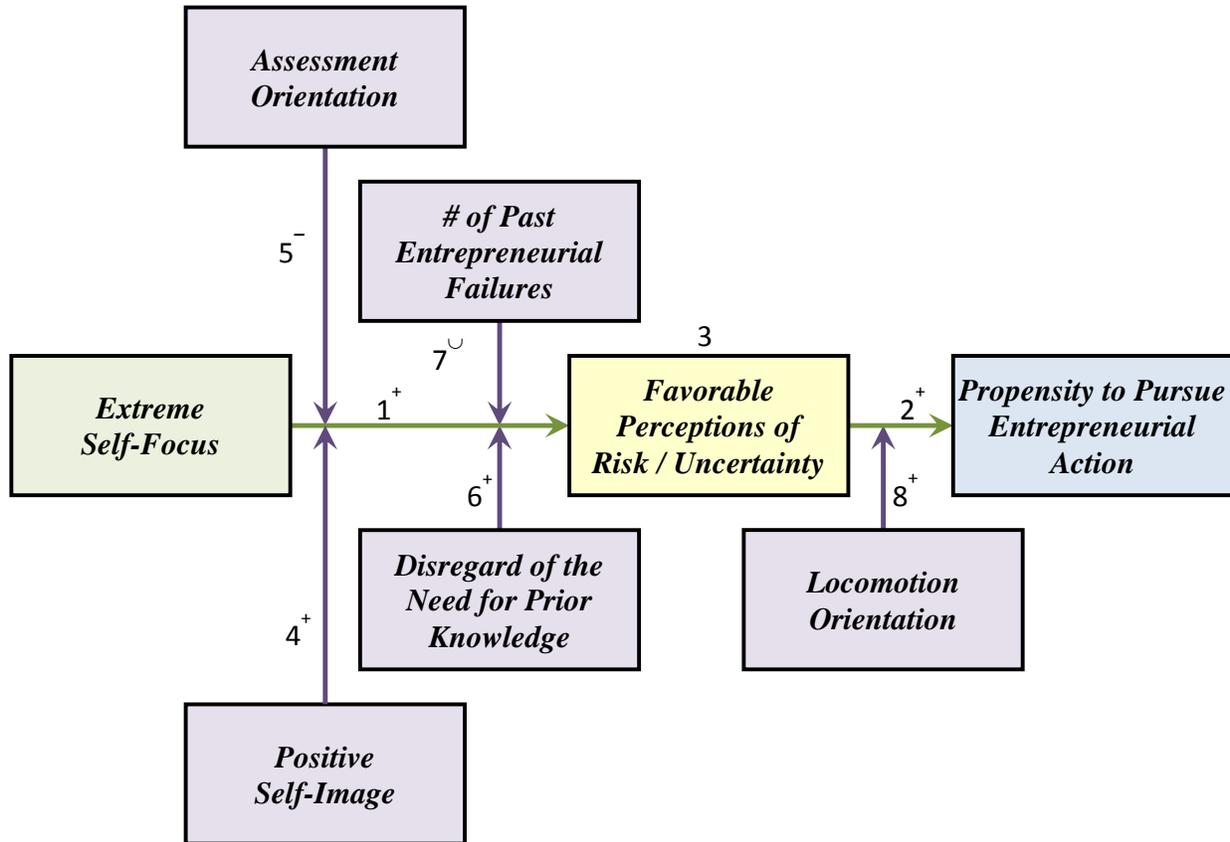


Figure 3 – Empirical Model Relating Extreme Self-Focus to Entrepreneurial Action in the Midst of Knightian Uncertainty

H1A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, individuals with extreme self-focus will tend to perceive Knightian uncertainty as probabilistic risk.

H1B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, individuals with extreme self-focus who perceive uncertainty as risk will tend to perceive that ‘risk’ more favorably (i.e. perceive a given uncertain situation as less risky) than individuals low in self-focus.

H1C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, individuals with extreme self-focus will tend to perceive risk more favorably (i.e. perceive a given risky situation as less risky) than individuals low in self-focus.

H2A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, individuals who are more prone to perceive uncertainty as risk will exhibit a higher propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action than those who are less prone to perceive uncertainty as risk.

H2B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, individuals who perceive uncertainty as risk and perceive that ‘risk’ more favorably will exhibit a higher propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action than individuals who perceive risk less favorably.

H2C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, individuals who perceive risk more favorably will exhibit a higher propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action than individuals who perceive risk less favorably.

H3A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, individuals with extreme self-focus will exhibit a higher propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action, with that relationship mediated by the individual’s tendency to perceive uncertainty as risk.

H3B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, individuals with extreme self-focus will exhibit a higher propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action, with that relationship mediated by the individual’s tendency to perceive uncertainty favorably.

H3C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, individuals with extreme self-focus will exhibit a higher propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action, with that relationship mediated by the individual’s tendency to perceive risk favorably.

H4A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, positive self-image will *strengthen* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty as risk.

H4B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, positive self-image will *strengthen* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty favorably.

H4C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, positive self-image will *strengthen* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive risk favorably.

H5A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, assessment orientation will *weaken* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty as risk.

H5B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, assessment orientation will *weaken* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty favorably.

H5C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, assessment orientation will *weaken* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive risk favorably.

H6A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, disregard of the need for and importance of prior knowledge will *strengthen* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty as risk.

H6B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, disregard of the need for and importance of prior knowledge will *strengthen* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty favorably.

H6C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, disregard of the need for and importance of prior knowledge will *strengthen* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive risk favorably.

H7A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, the # of past entrepreneurial failures will, in a curvilinear fashion, moderate the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty as risk.

H7A1: The # of past entrepreneurial failures, when one and only one, will *weaken* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty as risk.

H7A2: However, when the # of past entrepreneurial failures is either zero or more than one, *no weakening* of the effect will occur.

H7B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, the # of past entrepreneurial failures will, in a curvilinear fashion, moderate the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive uncertainty favorably.

H7B1: The # of past entrepreneurial failures, when one and only one, will *weaken* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive risk more favorably.

H7B2: However, when the # of past entrepreneurial failures is either zero or more than one, *no weakening* of the effect will occur.

H7C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, the # of past entrepreneurial failures will, in a curvilinear fashion, moderate the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive risk favorably.

H7C1: The # of past entrepreneurial failures, when one and only one, will *weaken* the effect of extreme self-focus on the tendency to perceive risk more favorably.

H7C2: However, when the # of past entrepreneurial failures is either zero or more than one, *no weakening* of the effect will occur.

H8A: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, locomotion orientation will *strengthen* the effect of the tendency to perceive uncertainty as risk on the propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action.

H8B: Under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, locomotion orientation will *strengthen* the effect of the tendency to perceive uncertainty favorably on the propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action.

H8C: Under conditions of probabilistic risk, locomotion orientation will *strengthen* the effect of the tendency to perceive risk favorably on the propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action.

### ***Overview of the Empirical Research Process***

We empirically tested the model in Figure 3 and the associated hypotheses using self-report online survey data from 631 individuals (62.7% female). However, 38 of those individuals responded during the ‘soft launch’ of the full questionnaire. Because significant changes were made to the conjoint design portion of the questionnaire after the soft launch, subsequent analyses by and large exclude the responses from those initial 38 respondents. As a result, the bulk of the analyses center on the remaining 597 respondents (61.6% female), 226 (37.9%) of whom reported that they have started at least one business (46.9% female). Of the 226 who have started at least one business, 200 (88.5%) have worked full-time for at least 12 months for a business they founded or co-founded. Fifty-four of those 200 (27.0%) founded or co-founded a business that we categorize as ‘highly successful’ (i.e., at its peak, employed at least 5 full-time employees while grossing at least \$100,000 in annual revenue per employee).

To empirically test the model shown in Figure 3, we performed the following tasks (which are described in detail after the *Measurement* section):

- Preparation for Pilot Testing
- Pilot Testing
- Scale Item Selection using Item Response Theory
- Development of the Final Questionnaire
- Soft Launch using the Final Questionnaire
- Data Collection
- Identification and Elimination of ‘Intentionally Inattentive’ Respondents

### ***Measurement***

This section provides an overview of the measurement variables used to test the model depicted in Figure 3. We first present a hierarchical listing of the measurement constructs, then follow up with a detailed description of each.

#### Independent Variables

- *Extreme Self-Focus*
  - *Extreme Self-Appreciation*
    - *Narcissism / Egotism*
    - *Authentic Pride*
    - *Optimism*
    - *Perceived Self-Efficacy*
    - *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy*
  - *Hubristic Pride*

- *Overconfidence*

#### Moderating Variables

- *Positive Self-Image*
- *Assessment Orientation*
- *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*
- *# of Past Entrepreneurial Failures*
- *Locomotion Orientation*

#### Mediating Variable

- *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*
  - *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk*
    - *Percent Time Technical Uncertainty Perceived as Technical Risk*
    - *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk*
  - *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*
    - *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably*
    - *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably*
  - *Perceiving Risk Favorably*
    - *Perceiving Technical Risk Favorably*
    - *Perceiving Market Risk Favorably*

#### Dependent Variable

- *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*
  - *Willingness to Commit Immediate Resources for a Local Product Launch*

- *Willingness to Commit Immediate Resources for a Regional or National Product Launch*
- *Willingness to Commit Immediate Resources for a Global Product Launch*

### Control Variables

- *Age*
- *Education*
- *Gender*

### Brief Discussion of the Measurement Constructs

By way of example or explanation, *Extreme Self-Focus* comprises three mid-level constructs, *Extreme Self-Appreciation*, *Hubristic Pride*, and *Overconfidence*. At the next level, *Extreme Self-Appreciation* comprises five constructs, *Narcissism / Egotism*, *Authentic Pride*, *Optimism*, *Perceived Self-Efficacy*, and *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy*.

Also, when discussing hierarchical measures, whenever we are referring to a single higher-level construct, we use the single broad term (as listed above). For example, *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* refers to the single higher-level construct that comprises *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably* and *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably*. However, when are referring to both of the lower level constructs as separate and independent constructs, we use parenthesis. For example, *Perceiving Technical (Market) Uncertainty Favorably* refers to the lower level constructs, *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably* and *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably*, as two separate constructs. Similarly, *Perceiving Technical (Market) Risk (Uncertainty) Favorably* refers to the four separate and independent constructs:

*Perceiving Technical Risk Favorably, Perceiving Market Risk Favorably, Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably, and Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably.*

In order to keep the survey questionnaire to a manageable length, several of the chosen measurement constructs were intentionally abridged. Item Response Theory (IRT) procedures were applied to pilot test data in determining which items to include in the final questionnaire. The IRT process employed is described in more detail in the subsection entitled *Scale Item Selection using Item Response Theory* (under the section entitled *Research Procedures*).

### Independent Variables

Our independent variable, *Extreme Self-Focus*, was operationalized using seven different constructs: *Narcissism / Egotism, Authentic Pride, Optimism, Perceived Self-Efficacy, Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy, Hubristic Pride, and Overconfidence*. Confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated a three-factor structure wherein *Narcissism / Egotism, Authentic Pride, Optimism, Perceived Self-Efficacy, and Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy* comprised a single factor (which we have labeled *Extreme Self-Appreciation*) and *Hubristic Pride* and *Overconfidence* were each distinct and separate factors.

*Narcissism / Egotism* was measured using 10 items drawn from three different narcissism / egotism scales (3 items from the 15-item SPI Egotism scale developed by Paunonen, 2002; 3 items from the 16-item NPI-16 Narcissism scale developed by Ames, Rose, & Anderson, 2006; and 4 items from the 18-item NARQ Narcissism scale developed by Back, Küfner, Dufner, Gerlach, Rauthmann, & Denissen, 2013) (Cronbach's alpha = 0.892).

*Hubristic pride* and *Authentic Pride* were measured using the two 7-item constructs by Tracy and Robins (2007) (Cronbach's alpha = 0.874 and 0.914, respectively).

*Optimism* was measured using 3 items from the 6-item Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R) by Scheier, Carver, and Bridges (1994) (Cronbach's alpha = 0.773).

*Perceived Self-Efficacy* was measured in accordance with the 8-item construct developed by Chen, Gully, and Eden (2001) (Cronbach's alpha = 0.899).

*Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy* was measured using 6 items from the 19-item construct developed by McGee and associates (2009) (2 items from the 'searching' dimension, 3 from 'planning' and 1 from 'marshalling') (Cronbach's alpha = 0.913).

*Overconfidence* was measured using the procedure set forth in Lichtenstein and Fischhoff (1977) However, *Overconfidence* had to be excluded from our analyses because our SEM models failed to converge whenever *Overconfidence* was included as an independent variable.

#### Moderating Variables

*Positive Self-Image* was measured using 4 items from the 12-item core self-evaluation scale developed by Judge, Erez, Bono, and Thoresen (2003) and 3 items from the 6-item Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R) by Scheier *et al.* (1994) (Cronbach's alpha = 0.866).

*Assessment Orientation* and *Locomotion Orientation* were measured using 4 and 5 items respectively of the 12-item assessment orientation and 12-item locomotion orientation scales developed by Higgins, Kruglanski, and Pierro (2003) (Cronbach's alpha = 0.589 and 0.762, respectively).

*Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* was measured using 8 items (Cronbach's alpha = 0.738) selected from 23 items assessed during the pilot test. However, one of those eight items was eliminated due to poor agreement with the other seven items (as revealed

during the confirmatory factor analysis), leaving 7 items in the final *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* measurement construct (Cronbach's alpha = 0.778).

*# of Past Entrepreneurial Failures*: Survey respondents were asked how many businesses they have launched along with the ultimate outcomes of each business, such as ongoing business (profitable), ongoing business (not profitable), sold (for a net gain), sold (at a loss), ceased operations (bankruptcy), ceased operations (liquidation), ceased operations (with outstanding debt), ceased operations (with no outstanding debt). Any of the latter five responses were counted as a 'failure'. Of the 245 respondents who had started a business, 242 (98.8%) provided outcome data, with 187 (77.3%) reporting zero failures, 55 (22.7%) reporting one and only one failure, and 26 (10.7%) having experienced multiple failures (i.e. 2 or more). Whereas the moderating effect of *# of Past Entrepreneurial Failures* was hypothesized as curvilinear (negative, or downward sloping, between zero and one; positive, or upward sloping, above one), we coded one dummy variable (**fails01**) to represent 0 or 1 failures (no failures coded as zero; one and only one failure coded as one; anything else coded as missing) and a separate dummy variable (**fails21**) representing either two or more failures or one and only one failure (two or more failures coded as zero; one and only one failure coded as one; anything else coded as missing).

### Mediating Variable

*Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* was operationalized using the results of a conjoint experiment. The conjoint experiment provided a series of hypothetical scenarios, each having one of two different risk / uncertainty levels (Knightian uncertainty and probabilistic risk) for each of two 'fields' of unknowns (technical and market, or if we use Knight's (1921:240) terminology, 'production' and 'wants') (with the resulting conjoint experiment comprising a

full factorial with 2 factors, 2 levels per factor, fully replicated, for a total of eight hypothetical scenarios). The scenarios were numbered as follows (but presented to each respondent in a random order, twice):

- Scenario 2: Technical Uncertainty / Market Uncertainty
- Scenario 4: Technical Risk / Market Uncertainty
- Scenario 6: Technical Uncertainty / Market Risk
- Scenario 8: Technical Risk / Market Risk

Furthermore, the first occurrence of the conjoint design was labeled with the suffix “a” and the replication was labeled with the suffix “b” (e.g. responses from the first time a respondent viewed Scenario 2 were recorded as “Scenario 2a” and the replication of that same scenario was recorded as “Scenario 2b”).

For each hypothetical scenario, respondents were asked to assign a technical risk probability (operationalized as ‘likelihood of successful product development’) as well as a market risk probability (operationalized as ‘likelihood of successful launch of a profitable business, given that the product has already been successfully developed’). However, for each ‘field’ of unknown (technical and market), the respondent was also given the response option “No way to know (anybody’s guess).” Any time a respondent used the “anybody’s guess” response option, that response was deemed to be ‘perceived uncertainty’. By contrast, any time the respondent chose a risk probability (anything other than the “anybody’s guess” response option), that response was deemed to be ‘perceived risk’.

Six different *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* measures were calculated from the conjoint experiment, three measures of technical risk / uncertainty and three measures

of market risk / uncertainty, as described below. The only differences between the technical and market calculations were the subset of scenarios included in the calculation. As such, they are described together. Similarly, for the *Perceiving Technical (Market) Risk (Uncertainty) Favorably* measures, all four operationalizations were coded based on the same set of rules and are thus initially described together.

Calculations of *Percent Time Technical (Market) Uncertainty Perceived as Technical (Market) Risk* were conducted for all respondents based on the proportion of the ‘uncertainty only’ hypothetical scenarios (2a, 2b, 6a, 6b for technical uncertainty; 2a, 2b, 4a, 4b for market uncertainty) where they chose any risk probability option other than the “anybody’s guess” response option. For example, with *Percent Time Technical Uncertainty Perceived as Technical Risk*, if the respondent chose “anybody’s guess” for all four ‘technical uncertainty only’ hypothetical scenarios, then that respondent’s *Percent Time Technical Uncertainty Perceived as Technical Risk* value would be zero (i.e. 0% of the time the respondent perceived technical uncertainty as technical risk). If, on the other hand, the respondent selected a risk probability for all four ‘technical uncertainty only’ scenarios, the respondent’s *Percent Time Technical Uncertainty Perceived as Technical Risk* value would be 1 (i.e. 100% of the time the respondent perceived technical uncertainty as technical risk). Whereas there were four ‘technical uncertainty only’ scenarios and four ‘market uncertainty only’ scenarios, the possible values for *Percent Time Technical (Market) Uncertainty Perceived as Technical (Market) Risk* were 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, and 1. Whenever one or more of the four responses was missing, then *Percent Time Technical (Market) Uncertainty Perceived as Technical (Market) Risk* was coded as missing.

For *Perceiving Technical (Market) Risk (Uncertainty) Favorably*, values were coded only for those respondents who, for at least one hypothetical scenario viewed the likelihood of success as something other than “anybody’s guess”. For example, if a given respondent chose “anybody’s guess” for ‘likelihood of successful product development’ for all four technical uncertainty hypothetical scenarios (2a, 2b, 6a, 6b), then *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably* would be coded as ‘missing’ for that respondent.<sup>9</sup> If a respondent selected a ‘likelihood of success’ percentage for only one of the four scenarios, then that response was coded and recorded. If a respondent selected a ‘success percentage’ for more than one of the four scenarios, then each ‘likelihood of success’ percentage response was coded and the final *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably* value was calculated as the average of all the respondent’s ‘likelihood of success’ percentage responses. With respect to coding, each response was coded as the midpoint of the selected ‘likelihood of success’ percentage range (e.g. if the respondent selected the response option “Very likely (60-80%)” the response was coded as 70). As such, the resulting values ranged from 0 (representing an assessment of zero likelihood of success) to 100 (representing the respondent’s belief that their success is 100% certain).

Of the 597 individuals who responded after the soft launch, 38 (6.4%) never perceived technical uncertainty as risk (and were thus excluded from any analysis using *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably*) and 29 (4.9%) never perceived market uncertainty as risk (and were thus excluded from any analysis using *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably*);

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<sup>9</sup> This means that the sample population associated with a given *Perceiving Risk (Uncertainty) Favorably* analysis should be described as ‘only those individuals who, at least some of the time, perceive risk (uncertainty) as risk’.

likewise 27 (4.5%) always perceived technical risk as uncertainty (and were thus excluded from analyses using *Perceiving Technical Risk Favorably*) and 26 (4.4%) always perceived market risk as uncertainty (and were thus excluded from analyses using *Perceiving Market Risk Favorably*).

As described above, there were only two different calculation methods associated with the six different operationalizations of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*, with the primary difference between operationalizations being the hypothetical scenarios that were relied upon. In that regard, all analyses involving *Percent Time Technical Uncertainty Perceived as Technical Risk* and *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably* were conducted using only the results from the four hypothetical scenarios where the technical ‘risk / uncertainty’ was described as ‘uncertain’. Those four scenarios (2a, 2b, 6a, 6b) comprise two distinct scenarios that were replicated: technical uncertainty and market uncertainty (Scenarios 2a and 2b) and technical uncertainty and market risk (Scenarios 6a and 6b).

Similarly, all analyses involving *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk* and *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably* were conducted using only the results from the four hypothetical ‘market uncertainty’ scenarios (2a, 2b, 4a, 4b). By contrast, the analyses using *Perceiving Technical Risk Favorably* relied upon the four ‘technical risk’ hypothetical scenarios (4a, 4b, 8a, 8b) and the analyses using *Perceiving Market Risk Favorably* relied upon the four ‘market risk’ hypothetical scenarios (6a, 6b, 8a, 8b).

### Dependent Variable

For purposes of the empirical study, we have operationalized *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* as the willingness to take immediate action involving an irreversible

commitment of resources, following the example of McKelvie, Haynie, and Gustavsson (2011). More specifically, for each of the hypothetical scenarios comprising the conjoint experiment, the respondent was asked to assess the likelihood that s/he would be willing to expend immediate resources to proceed with a product launch, given the unique scenario presented, and assuming the product is already fully developed. The respondent was then given three different ‘product launch scopes’ to assess: Local Launch, Regional or National Launch, and Global Launch. Available response options comprised a 9-point Likert scale ranging from “Absolutely! Let’s do it!” (coded as 8) to “Absolutely Not!” (coded as zero). We expected the respondents to view the primary differentiator between options through the lens of the level of resources required (i.e. commitment level). The results suggest that this was, in fact, the way respondents viewed the response options (i.e. for all scenarios, paired t-tests confirmed a greater commitment level (i.e. likelihood to commit immediate resources) for local compared to national launch and for national compared to global launch,  $p < .001$ ). This can be seen visually in Figure 4.

Although the *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* response prompts instructed the respondent to assume that the product was already developed, we used the *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* response as the dependent variable for both technical and market risk / uncertainty analyses. Our expectation was that we could capture the influence of technical uncertainty on the respondents’ propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action (in a generic sense) even if the commitment question essentially instructed the respondent to ignore the technical uncertainty (i.e. to assume the product had already been successfully developed).

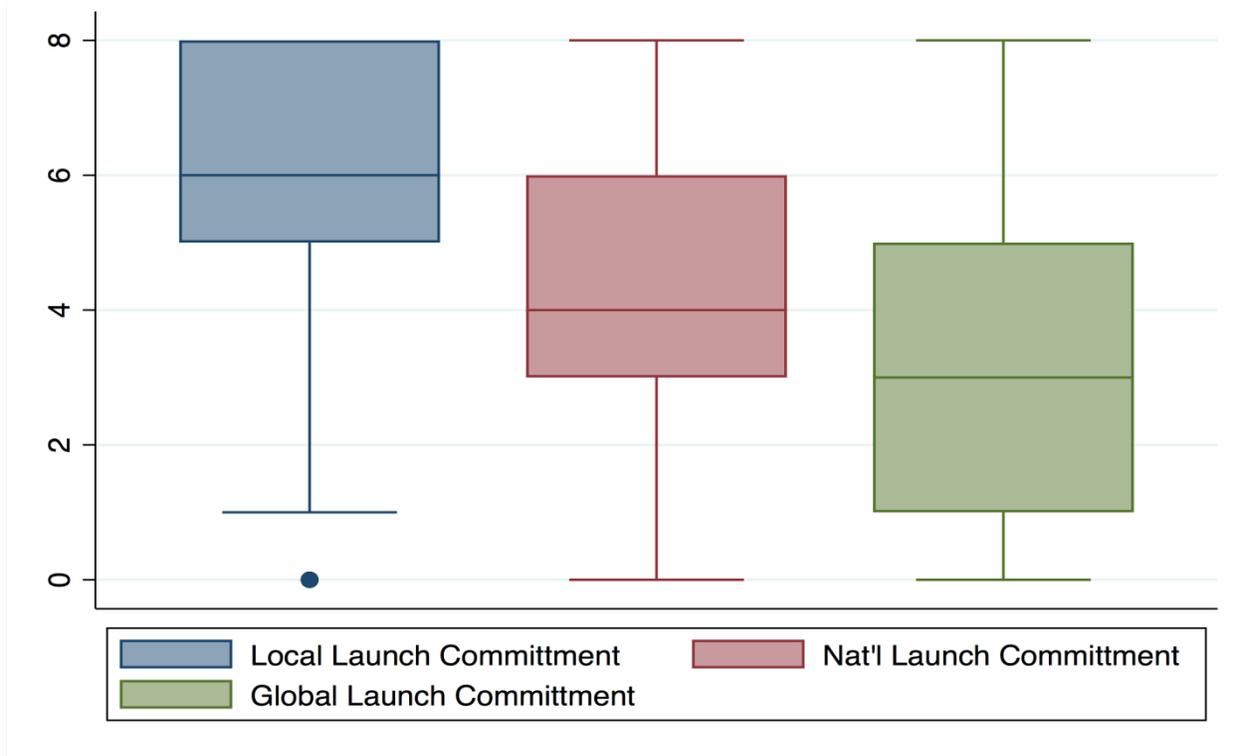


Figure 4 – Comparison of Business Launch Commitments (Scenario 4a = “Technical Risk” / “Market Uncertainty”)

We conducted paired t-tests to validate our expectations, namely that launch commitments would be less for Scenarios 2 and 6 together (technical uncertainty) compared to 4 and 8 (technical risk) and less for Scenarios 2 and 4 (market uncertainty) compared to 6 and 8 (market risk). The paired t-tests confirmed both expectations (diff = -.432,  $p < .001$ ; diff = -.427,  $p < .001$ ). Similarly, we would expect launch commitment to be least for Scenario 2 (technical uncertainty and market uncertainty) and greatest for Scenario 8 (technical risk and market risk), with Scenarios 4 and 6 somewhere in between. Paired t-tests confirmed our expectations that the launch commitment for Scenario 2 would be less than Scenarios 4, 6, and 8 (diff = -.374,  $p < .001$ ; diff = -.370,  $p < .001$ ; diff = -.859,  $p < .001$ ) and that launch commitment for Scenario 8 would be greater than Scenarios 4 and 6 (diff = .485,  $p < .001$ ; diff

= .489,  $p < .001$ ). Regarding Scenarios 4 and 6, a paired t-test revealed that the two are indistinguishable from each other (diff = .004,  $p = .932$ ).

In light of the above, we are confident that our data allow us to reliably test both technical and market risk / uncertainty for each of our hypotheses.

### Control Variables

We included as control variables individual characteristics that could theoretically influence an individual's perception of risk or uncertainty or an individual's propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action. As such, we included *Age*, *Education*, and *Gender*. *Age* was measured as age in years; median age was 47 years with a range of 18 to 99 and an average of 47.7. *Education* was measured by asking respondents to identify all their educational experiences, then calculating the 'years beyond high school' for each individual's highest reported level of education; median education was 2 years, with a range of 0 to 10 and an average of 2.4. *Gender* was coded as 1 if female (62.6%) and zero if male.

### ***Research Process***

#### Preparation for Pilot Testing

To empirically test the model in Figure 3, we originally envisioned operationalizing *Extreme Self-Focus* in five separate ways, using latent constructs *Overconfidence*, *Optimism*, *Hubristic Pride*, *Perceived Self-Efficacy*, and *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy*. However, prior to commencing with pilot testing, we solicited feedback from several experts (i.e. entrepreneurship faculty and late stage entrepreneurship doctoral students) regarding the operationalization of *Extreme Self-Focus* and also *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*.

To that end, we gave each expert the following broad definitions for the desired constructs and asked for their direct feedback:

- *Extreme Self-Focus*: I think of myself as being more important than anything or anyone else, especially when it comes to the ultimate success of whatever I am seeking to accomplish.
- *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*: I disregard the need for or importance of prior knowledge related to an entrepreneurial opportunity being pursued.

With regards to *Extreme Self-Focus*, several of the experts suggested inclusion of one of more of the numerous ‘narcissism’ and ‘egotism’ scales. Based upon this feedback, we compiled a list of 119 items from six different narcissism and egotism scales (Paunonen, 2002; Ames *et al.*, 2006; Back *et al.*, 2013; Weigel, Hessing & Elffers, 1999); Gebauer, Sedikides, Verplanken & Maio., 2012; Jones & Paulhus, 2014). From this group of items, we chose 63 items to include in the pilot test.

Regarding *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*, the experts provided suggested wording for numerous potential items. Based upon that feedback, we compiled 23 *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* items to include in the pilot test.

### Pilot Testing

The purpose of the pilot test was two-fold:

- Identify which psychometric scale items to include in the final survey questionnaire,  
and
- Determine which type and set of response options to include in the conjoint experiment.

### *Overview of the Pilot Test*

Whereas the pilot test questionnaire comprised nearly 200 scale items plus a lengthy conjoint experiment, the pilot test was conducted using a ‘planned missingness’ approach. The respondents to the pilot test were predominantly undergraduate students who were receiving extra credit for participating. Their expected participation time was 15 to 20 minutes. To accommodate these limitations, respondents were randomly assigned either the conjoint experiment or the psychometric scale items. Those who were randomly assigned to the scale-item portion of the questionnaire received up to 10 pages of scale items, with the order of the pages randomized and the order of the items on each page randomized. Every scale-item page included at least one ‘attention check’ question (such as “I have never used a computer”). If a respondent failed an attention check question, the survey was terminated and the respondent was informed that they could retake the survey one additional time, with their previous responses having been saved (but changeable during the ‘retake’). The survey was considered ‘complete’ once the respondent either responded to all 10 pages of scale items or reached the 20 minute time limit. However, whenever respondents reached the 20 minute time limit, they were given the option of continuing if they so chose (and were given that option after each subsequent page or until all 10 pages were completed).

### *Identifying which Psychometric Scale Items to Include*

Identifying which psychometric scale items to include in the final survey questionnaire represented the primary purpose of the pilot test. As such, approximately 80% of the respondents were randomly assigned the ‘scale’ portion of the survey questionnaire. Details of

the analysis used to make those determinations are presented below in the subsection entitled *Item Selection using Item Response Theory*.

### *The Conjoint Experiment*

The conjoint experiment comprised a full factorial design using 3-factors with 2 levels per factor, fully replicated ( $2^3 = 8$  unique scenarios, replicated, = 16 total scenarios). The three factors were market experience, technical uncertainty, and market uncertainty. The hypothetical-scenario prompts associated with each factor were as follows:

#### Market Experience:

1. You have *never* worked in an industry that serves the target customers.
2. You have *extensive experience* (20+ years) working in a parallel industry directly serving the same target customers.

#### Technical Uncertainty:

1. According to your hypothetical rival, with the right team of developers, successful development of the product *seems promising*.
2. According to your hypothetical rival, the technology required to make the product fully functional is so *cutting edge* that there is *no way of knowing* whether the product is actually feasible.

#### Market Uncertainty:

1. According to your hypothetical rival, due to the product's similarities with existing products, it seems *reasonable* to assume the target customers would embrace the new product.

2. According to your hypothetical rival, the target market for the new product is categorically unknown and unproven; the product is so different from anything that's ever been done before, it is essentially anybody's guess as to whether customers would embrace the product.

Discussions with some of the pilot test respondents identified a potential disconnect regarding the wording of the hypothetical-scenario prompts and the overall intent of the conjoint experiment (i.e. to ascertain an individual's willingness to expend immediate resources in the midst of Knightian uncertainty). As a result of those discussions, the wording for the technical and market uncertainty prompts was changed (for the final questionnaire) to the following:

- Technical: According to your hypothetical rival, there is no way of knowing whether the product itself is even feasible, because the technology required to make the product fully functional is cutting edge and does not currently exist.
- Market: According to your hypothetical rival, the target market for the new product is categorically unknown and unproven because the product satisfies an existing need in a radically different way.

#### *Determining Response Options for the Conjoint Experiment*

Four different sets of response options were considered for the conjoint experiment. The first two each involved requiring respondents to assess their 'likelihood of success' (both for developing the product and for launching a profitable business based on the product) by keying in a value between 0 and 100. One response set required the respondent to key in two values representing a range, i.e. a 'low' value and a 'high' value (i.e. "Between \_\_\_\_% and \_\_\_\_%"). The other set only required a single 'low' value (i.e. "At least \_\_\_\_%"). Both

these options were overly time-consuming for respondents and resulted in clear recording errors (due to respondents mis-keying their responses). Because of this, both key-in sets were eliminated from further consideration.

The other two sets utilized Likert-scale response options. One set asked respondents to assess their ‘likelihood of success’ by giving eight different options, with each option comprising both a qualitative description and a numeric range (e.g. “Extremely likely (80-99%)”). The other set provided six options for respondents to assess how ‘surprised’ they would be if they were successful (e.g. “Only mildly surprised”).

All four sets of response options included a separate option of “No way to tell at this point.” This option would correspond to the respondent acknowledging that the situation is truly ‘uncertain’ (i.e. wrought with Knightian uncertainty) as opposed to merely involving probabilistic risk. In other words, by keying in a percentage value or selecting a percentage value from the list of options, the respondent was deeming the situation as one governed by probabilistic risk; by choosing the “No way to tell” option, the respondent was deeming the situation as one governed by Knightian uncertainty.

The option set utilizing ‘likelihood of success’ via a Likert scale was chosen as preferred over the option using ‘surprise’ because the ‘likelihood of success’ options contained numeric percentage-based values that [1] allow for true interval scaling and [2] directly relate to the concept of perceived risk (which is a basic premise of the empirical model being tested).

#### *Adding a Countdown Timer to the Overconfidence Questions*

During the pilot test, certain respondents were found to have spent considerable time answering the *Overconfidence* questions (and answering them all or nearly all correctly). It became clear

that some respondents were actively searching for the correct answers rather than simply answering based on their current knowledge. As a result, the *Overconfidence* questions were reworded to state, “**You only have 30 seconds to answer this question; do not look up the answer; answer according to your current knowledge**” and a 30-second countdown timer was added as a visual cue and to automatically advance to the next question after 30 seconds.

#### Item Selection using Item Response Theory

Following the recommendations of Edelen and Reeve (2007) we utilized item response theory (IRT) techniques with the pilot test data to facilitate item selection for the final questionnaire. In particular, we calculated graded response models (GRM) for each of the various measurement constructs and used the results to eliminate scale items that relayed poor item information or exhibited excessive information overlap with other items. Also, as mentioned previously, survey-length time constraints during the pilot test necessitated the use of planned missingness for the psychometric scales and IRT GRM is robust to missing data, especially when the missingness is planned (Smits, Vorst, & Mellenbergh, 2002). IRT differs significantly from classical test theory (CTT) in that whereas CTT assumes (or expects) equality among all the items comprising a given latent variable, IRT assumes that each item contributes differently in its ability to measure the individual’s true score. In fact, IRT assumes that each response interval uniquely contributes to the scale’s ability to measure the individual’s true score. As such, where the goal of CTT is to identify and ‘throw out’ those items that deviate from the remaining items, IRT seeks to retain items that are each highly discriminatory (or informative), but where each item discriminates (or informs) at a different ‘location’ along the single dimension being measured. (Edelen & Reeve, 2007)

The primary goal of the pilot test was to identify which psychometric scale items to include in the final survey questionnaire. In particular, a significant part of that goal was to identify which of the 63 *Narcissism / Egotism* items to include and which of the 23 *disregard* items to include. Combining all 63 *Narcissism / Egotism* items into a single IRT graded response model yielded 25 items exhibiting good item information when measuring a single common unidimensional construct. Those 25 items are shown in Table 1 (in descending order of item information). The ten items in bold were chosen (from those 25) to comprise the *Narcissism / Egotism* scale for the final questionnaire. The item identified by an asterisk was modified for the final questionnaire by deleting the word “almost” (to intentionally shift the items difficulty toward the higher end of the measurement dimension).

Table 1 – Top 25 *Narcissism / Egotism* Items with Chosen Items in Bold

**In many ways, I am a remarkable, special person.**  
 I have a very positive influence on others.

**I think I am a special person.**  
 I greatly enrich others’ lives.

**I have touched many people’s lives in a positive way.**

**I am an extraordinary person.**

**I am great.**

**Most of the time I am able to draw people’s attention to myself in conversations.**

**I deserve to be seen as a great personality.**  
 I think that I am an attractive person.  
 I know that I am good because everybody keeps telling me so.

**Everybody likes to hear my stories.**  
 I make the world a much more beautiful place.  
 I expect to be treated with a great deal of respect and admiration.  
 People see me as a natural leader.  
 Most people like me and enjoy being in my company.  
 I show others how special I am.  
 I would rate myself as above average in most areas.  
 I manage to be the center of attention with my outstanding contributions.  
 I deserve to be recognized for my accomplishments.  
 I deserve all of my successes in life.

**\*I am good at almost everything that I do.**

**Being a very special person gives me a lot of strength.**

Many group activities tend to be dull without me.

I like to tell others about my accomplishments.

Similarly, combining all 23 *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* items into a single IRT graded response model yielded 16 items exhibiting good item information. Those 16 items are shown in Table 2 (in descending order of item information). The eight items shown in bold were chosen to comprise the *disregard* scale for the final questionnaire. The item identified by an asterisk (\*) was modified for the final questionnaire by changing “having extensive knowledge” to “what you know (or think you know)”. The items identified by a minus sign (-) were reverse scored.

Table 2 – Top 16 *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* Items with Chosen Items in Bold

**If a new opportunity is truly groundbreaking, prior knowledge is probably not all that helpful.**

**\*When launching a new venture, having extensive knowledge ahead of time regarding the opportunity you’re planning to pursue often ends up being counterproductive.**

**When it comes to recognizing and pursuing new business ideas, existing knowledge is vastly over-rated.**

If a new opportunity is truly worthwhile, prior knowledge will not be all that helpful.

**Prior information is essentially useless when deciding whether a new business opportunity is really worth pursuing.**

When pursuing an entrepreneurial opportunity, having knowledge of the industry is of little importance.

**When I pursue new business opportunities, I tend to go against the ‘conventional wisdom’ and prior knowledge in that field.**

**Whenever I come across a new business opportunity, I instantly know whether or not it will be successful.**

When launching a new venture, having extensive knowledge about the opportunity you’re pursuing is not important.

**-Having knowledge in a specific field or industry is critical to being able to successfully pursue a new business opportunity in that area.**

I have a knack for recognizing good business opportunities in industries where I have never worked before.

If a new opportunity is truly worthwhile, deep prior knowledge will probably prove detrimental.

**Many times I find myself pursuing a new business opportunity that actually goes against what my prior experience suggests.**

I can quickly recognize the success potential of new business opportunities, even when they are completely outside of my field of expertise.

-When pursuing an entrepreneurial opportunity, having knowledge of the industry is crucial.

-Before committing resources to a new business venture, having prior knowledge about product-market fit is absolutely essential.

IRT graded response models were also used to trim some of the other psychometric scales. In particular, the technique was used to trim the following scales:

- *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy*: 19 items to 6
- *Assessment Orientation*: 12 items to 4
- *Locomotion Orientation*: 12 items to 5
- Core Self-Evaluation (to operationalize *Positive Self-Image*): 12 items to 4

Table 3 to Table 7 show the full items for each of the above constructs, sorted in descending order of item information, with the chosen items shown in bold. In addition, various IRT graded response models involving the mixing of numerous *Extreme Self-Appreciation* items with the six Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOTR) items revealed three LOTR items that do not correspond to any of the other *Extreme Self-Appreciation* measurement constructs.

However, those three LOTR items (all reverse-scored) were found to load quite strongly with the four reverse-scored items of the *Core Self-Evaluation* construct. Those seven items were chosen as best to represent *Positive Self-Image*, in part because the remaining *Core Self-Evaluation* items tended to carry an element of capabilities and accomplishment rather than mere outlook (which made those remaining *Core Self-Evaluation* items load strongly with many of the *Extreme Self-Appreciation* items). Table 7 identifies the three LOTR items that

seem to ‘belong’ with the other *Extreme Self-Appreciation* items (shown as bold) and the three LOTR items that seem to ‘belong’ with *Positive Self-Image* (shown as gray).

Table 3 – *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy* Items with Chosen Items in Bold

- I am confident in my ability to identify the need for a new product or service.**
- I am confident in my ability to design a product or service that will satisfy customer needs and wants.**
- I am confident in my ability to estimate customer demand for a new product or service.**
- I am confident in my ability to determine a competitive price for a new product or service.**
- I am confident in my ability to design an effective marketing/advertising campaign for a new product or service.**
- I am confident in my ability to supervise employees.
- I am confident in my ability to organize and maintain the financial records of my business.
- I am confident in my ability to recruit and hire employees.
- I am confident in my ability to train employees.
- I am confident in my ability to brainstorm (come up with) a new idea for a product or service.
- I am confident in my ability to get others to identify with and believe in my vision and plans for a new business.**
- I am confident in my ability to estimate the amount of start-up funds and working capital necessary to start my business.
- I am confident in my ability to manage the financial assets of my business.
- I am confident in my ability to clearly and concisely explain verbally/in writing my business idea in everyday terms.
- I am confident in my ability to read and interpret financial statements.
- I am confident in my ability to inspire, encourage, and motivate my employees.
- I am confident in my ability to delegate tasks and responsibilities to employees in my business.
- I am confident in my ability to deal effectively with day-to-day problems and crises.
- I am confident in my ability to network—i.e., make contact with and exchange information with others.

Table 4 – *Assessment Orientation* Items with Chosen Items in Bold

- I often feel that I am being evaluated by others.**
- I often compare myself with other people.**

**I spend a great deal of time taking inventory of my positive and negative characteristics.**  
**I am very self-critical and self-conscious about what I am saying.**  
 I like evaluating other people's plans.  
 -I rarely analyze the conversations I have had with others after they occur.  
 -I never evaluate my social interactions with others after they occur.  
 When I meet a new person I usually evaluate how well he or she is doing on various dimensions (e.g., looks, achievements, social status, clothes).  
 I often critique work done by myself or others.  
 -I don't spend much time thinking about ways others could improve themselves.  
 I am a critical person.  
 I often think that other people's choices and decisions are wrong.

Table 5 – *Locomotion Orientation* Items with Chosen Items in Bold

I am a "go-getter."  
 I am a "doer."  
**When I get started on something, I usually persevere until I finish it.**  
**I enjoy actively doing things, more than just watching and observing.**  
**I don't mind doing things even if they involve extra effort.**  
**By the time I accomplish a task, I already have the next one in mind.**  
 I am a "workaholic."  
**When I decide to do something, I can't wait to get started.**  
 Most of the time my thoughts are occupied with the task I wish to accomplish.  
 -When I finish one project, I often wait awhile before getting started on a new one.  
 I feel excited just before I am about to reach a goal.  
 -I am a "low energy" person.

Table 6 – *Positive Self-Image* Items with Chosen Items in Bold (from Core Self-Evaluation)

I am capable of coping with most of my problems.  
**-Sometimes when I fail I feel worthless.**  
**-There are times when things look pretty bleak and hopeless to me.**  
 I am confident I get the success I deserve in life.  
 I complete tasks successfully.  
**-Sometimes I feel depressed.**

-I am filled with doubts about my competence.  
-I do not feel in control of my success in my career.  
Overall, I am satisfied with myself.  
**-Sometimes, I do not feel in control of my work.**  
When I try, I generally succeed.  
I determine what will happen in my life.

Table 7 – *Extreme Self-Appreciation* Items with Chosen Items in Bold and *Positive Self-Image* Items with Chosen Items in Gray (from Life Orientation Test-Revised)

**Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad.**  
**I'm always optimistic about my future.**  
**In uncertain times, I usually expect the best.**  
-I hardly ever expect things to go my way.  
-I rarely count on good things happening to me.  
-If something can go wrong for me, it will.

#### Development of the Final Questionnaire

The results of the pilot test were used to develop the final questionnaire. The structure of the final questionnaire was:

- Demographic Questions
- Conjoint Experiment (8 scenarios, random order)
- Psychometric Scales and Overconfidence Questions (random order)
- Conjoint Experiment Replication (same 8 scenarios, random order)

Completion time for the final questionnaire was estimated to be 20 to 30 minutes (based on pilot test completion times).

#### Soft Launch using the Final Questionnaire

A paid panel service was used to collect the response data. Two separate sampling groups were employed—sampling from the ‘general population’ and sampling specifically targeting ‘entrepreneurs’. The goal was to sample 400 to 500 respondents from the ‘general population’

group and 150 to 200 from the ‘entrepreneur’ group. A ‘soft launch’ targeting approximately 40 respondents was conducted so that any potential problems could be identified and corrected before commencing full data collection.

Three modifications were made to the questionnaire and survey flow as a result of the ‘soft launch’:

1. Eliminated ‘market experience’ as a factor for the first 8 hypothetical scenarios of the conjoint experiment.
2. Created a tool to help identify and eliminate ‘intentionally inattentive’ responses.
3. Revised the format of the *Overconfidence* questions.

The above modifications are explained in more detail below.

#### *Elimination of Market Experience from the Conjoint Experiment*

Analysis of the ‘soft launch’ results revealed that the ‘market experience’ factor in the hypothetical scenarios seemed to be dominating respondents’ decision-making with respect to their willingness to take entrepreneurial action in the midst of Knightian uncertainty. By design, a full-factorial experiment allows one to statistically examine the main effects and all interaction effects without interference across and between effects (because for each main effect and interaction effect, all other main effects and interaction effects are equally balanced, such that their respective ‘highs’ and ‘lows’ effectively cancel each other out). However, it seems that respondents were, for the most part, simply ignoring the technical and market uncertainty descriptions and were, in essence, deciding whether or not to ‘take action’ based solely upon the reported market experience level. Discussions (after the ‘soft launch’) with colleagues who had completed the pilot test confirmed this suspicion. For example, one

colleague stated, “As soon as I read ‘20+ years’ experience I decided that nothing else mattered. Even if everything else was highly uncertain, I figured 20 years’ experience would make up for it.”

As a result, the decision was made to split the conjoint experiment into two separate conjoint designs. During the first conjoint design, the ‘market experience’ factor would be excluded. The resulting design would be a 2x2 full factorial, fully replicated, comprising a total of eight scenarios (four unique scenarios, replicated), with the two remaining factors being technical uncertainty and market uncertainty. The second conjoint design would remain as originally designed (a 3-factor full-factorial) but would not be replicated. As such, the overall survey length would remain the same, with the first conjoint design comprising eight hypothetical scenarios (2x2 full factorial, fully replicated) and the second comprising eight hypothetical scenarios (2x2x2 full factorial). Only the first conjoint design would be used to empirically test the model shown in Figure 3; however, including the second conjoint design would enable *ad hoc* analyses to examine the effects of ‘market experience’ on respondents’ considerations of technical and market uncertainty. However, for the second conjoint design, the prompt for ‘market experience’ was changed from “extensive experience (20+ years)” to simply “extensive experience” with a follow-up question asking, “Given the statement: You have extensive experience working in a different industry, directly serving the same target customers. How many years of experience does that imply?”

#### *Criteria for Identifying and Eliminating ‘Intentionally Inattentive’ Responses*

During pilot testing, several ‘attention check’ questions were inserted into the questionnaire. The questions followed examples set forth by Meade and Craig (2012). Similar attention check

questions (five total) were included in the final questionnaire. However, a pertinent question remained unanswered, “At what level of ‘inattention’ do we exclude respondents from the analyses?” Excluding respondents who miss *any* of the attention check question would bias the sample (Berinsky, Margolis & Sances, 2013). Prior to the soft launch, the decision was made to exclude any respondent who missed four or five of the five attention check questions and to exclude ‘speeders’ (i.e. any respondent who clearly and wantonly ‘sped’ through the survey).

Midway through the soft launch, it became clear that ‘speeders’ were going to be a significant problem and that the existing tools for flagging speeders (question timers and cumulative survey timers) were likely to be inadequate. In response, we developed a Javascript routine that would run in the background of the online survey data-collection platform and record the time (in milliseconds) between every click as each respondent completed the questionnaire. The latter portion of the soft launch was then used to confirm the correct functioning of the Javascript routine. The resulting time-between-clicks data would be used at the conclusion of the data-collection to help objectively identify and eliminate ‘speeders’ (i.e. those who were ‘intentionally inattentive’).

#### *Revised Format for the Overconfidence Questions*

As a result of the pilot test, a 30-second timer had been added to each of the five *Overconfidence* questions (as discussed previously). However, during the soft launch we realized that the *Overconfidence* questions needed to be reformatted. The questions had originally been formatted as radio-button style questions where the respondent had to choose which of two possible answers was believed to be ‘correct’ then key in a ‘confidence percentage’ for the chosen answer (between 50% and 100%). However, whenever both

‘confidence percentage’ text-entry boxes remained blank (or if either had been populated with an invalid entry), once the countdown timer reached zero, the survey validation logic would actually halt the survey (i.e. ignore the countdown timer) until a correct percentage (between 50 and 100) was keyed in. The net effect being that the original format of the questions kept the 30-second timer from operating as intended.

To correct this problem, we reformatted each *Overconfidence* question as an 11-option radio-button, with the prompt being “Choose how confident you are (as a percentage) in your answer (e.g. 50% = ‘a complete guess’; 100% = ‘absolutely certain’)”. The following eleven response options were then presented (with the two possible answer choices written out in lieu of “Answer Choice #” and with the “Complete Guess 50%” response being the pre-selected ‘default’):

- Answer Choice 1 100%
- Answer Choice 1 90%
- Answer Choice 1 80%
- Answer Choice 1 70%
- Answer Choice 1 60%
- Complete Guess 50%
- Answer Choice 2 60%
- Answer Choice 2 70%
- Answer Choice 2 80%
- Answer Choice 2 90%
- Answer Choice 2 100%

This eliminated the potential error associated with the respondent keying in an invalid number and also allowed the countdown timer to function properly.

Whereas the initial confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) had demonstrated *Overconfidence* as being distinctly different from the other *Extreme Self-Appreciation* constructs, we analyzed *Overconfidence* as a separate construct. However, despite our best efforts, we were unable to get any of our SEM models to converge when incorporating

*Overconfidence* as an independent variable. As such, none of our analyses include *Overconfidence*. However, our robustness checks using ordinary least squares regression demonstrated results for *Overconfidence* that were extremely similar to those for *Hubristic Pride*. *Hubristic pride* and *Overconfidence* were the two *Extreme Self-Focus* constructs that were revealed by CFA as being distinctly different from the *Extreme Self-Appreciation* measures.

### Data Collection

After the ‘soft launch’ the final questionnaire was administered (in whole or in part) to over 1,500 research participants. Participants who stopped responding midway through the questionnaire (approximately 750) were excluded from all analyses. In addition, the panel service conducting the data-collection applied their own set of criteria to automatically flag respondents who were underage, failed four or more of the attention check questions, or completed the entire survey in less than one-half the median completion time from the soft launch.

At the conclusion of the aforementioned data-collection effort, 649 complete responses had been recorded (500 from the ‘general population’ group and 149 from the ‘entrepreneurs’ group). We then utilized the time-between-clicks data in an effort to identify and eliminate ‘intentionally inattentive’ respondents. That procedure (detailed below) identified 145 ‘intentionally inattentive’ respondents (111 from the ‘general population’ group and 34 from the ‘entrepreneurs’ group) that were then eliminated from the data set. Subsequently, 152 additional responses were obtained, 120 from the ‘general population’ group and 32 from the ‘entrepreneurs’ group. We then applied the same time-between-clicks analysis on the additional responses and found 21 of them to be ‘intentionally inattentive’ (14 from the

‘general population’ group and 7 from the ‘entrepreneurs’ group) and eliminated them from the data set. In addition, 4 respondents self-reported “I did not provide my best answers; I do not recommend including my responses in this research study” and were eliminated from the data set.

The final data set comprised 631 respondents, 491 from the ‘general population’ group and 140 from the ‘entrepreneurs’ group, with various levels of ‘missingness’ within those responses. It bears noting that, although only 140 responses were from the targeted ‘entrepreneurs’ sampling group, a total of 245 respondents self-reported as ‘entrepreneurs’. Of those 245 respondents, 27 (11.0%) had started a business but never worked full-time for at least 12 months for a business they founded or co-founded while 218 (89.0%) had. Of those 218, there were 57 (26.1%) who had started a business that at some point employed at least 5 employees while grossing at least \$100,000 per employee.

#### Identification and Elimination of ‘Intentionally Inattentive’ Respondents

In terms of ‘data quality’ researchers earnestly desire to have participants respond to each question with thoughtfulness and attentiveness. However, we must be realistic and realize that a certain percentage of any population being sampled will comprise individuals who genuinely struggle with staying thoughtful and attentive, especially while filling out a lengthy online questionnaire. As such, we need a method to objectively identify respondents who were intentionally thoughtless, careless, or inattentive without excluding those who were ‘normally’ thoughtless, careless, or inattentive. To that end, we developed and implemented a procedure that is explicitly detailed in Appendix B.

## CHAPTER V

### DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

#### *Measurement Model*

Following the approach recommended by Anderson and Gerbing (1998), we tested the convergent validity of our measurement constructs using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The initial CFA revealed one of the *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* items (“Having knowledge in a specific field or industry is critical to being able to successfully pursue a new business opportunity in that area” reverse scored) as being dramatically inconsistent from the other seven items. That item was then removed from the *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* measurement scale. In addition, the initial CFA revealed that, of the seven different measurement scales being used to operationalize *Extreme Self-Focus*, two measurement scales (*Hubristic Pride* and *Overconfidence*) were entirely distinct from the other five (*Narcissism / Egotism*, *Authentic Pride*, *Optimism*, *Perceived Self-Efficacy*, and *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy*) and from each other. As such, the five ‘similar’ constructs were renamed *Extreme Self-Appreciation* in recognition of the fact that the items represented by those constructs tend to point toward an individual’s self-assessment of their accomplishments or capabilities or their ability to garner the attention of others. By contrast, hubristic pride measures the way an individual views himself or herself apart from (or perhaps even despite) their past

accomplishments (or even lack thereof). Because of its uniqueness from the other *Extreme Self-Focus* constructs, *Hubristic Pride* was analyzed as a separate construct, as was *Overconfidence*. However, *Overconfidence* was excluded from all SEM analyses (due to lack of convergence whenever *Overconfidence* was included).

### ***Moderating-Effects Hypotheses***

The existence of significant moderators necessarily changes the way one interprets a model's main effects. This occurs because a significant moderator implies that the magnitude (and possibly the sign) of the regression coefficient (i.e. main effect) changes with value of the moderator. As such, the presence of a significant moderator likely creates 'zones of significance' for the main effect (i.e. ranges along the dimension of the moderating variable where the main effect is significant and ranges where it is not). In other words, along the moderator's continuum, the strength of the main effect either increases or decreases (depending upon the sign of the moderator); along this continuum, if the moderator is significant, we can reasonably expect that there may be zones wherein the main effect is zero (or at least indistinguishable from zero) and other zones where the main effect can be reliably estimated as non-zero. This would be especially true if a moderator were to cause a change in the sign of the coefficient of the main effect. In that instance, there would most certainly be a zone in the middle of that transition where the coefficient of the main effect would be zero (and thus non-significant). In recognition of this fact, we begin with an analysis of the hypothesized moderators from the model shown in Figure 3, which correspond to hypotheses H4A, H4B, H4C, H5A, H5B, H5C, H6A, H6B, H6C, H7A, H7B, and H7C.

A Brief Discussion of the Main Effects for H1A, H1B, and H1C: The Influence of *Extreme Self-Focus* on *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*

Our first main-effect hypotheses (H1A, H1B, and H1C) posit that individuals who are extremely high in self-focus will perceive risk and uncertainty differently from those who are low in self-focus. More specifically, with H1A we hypothesize that individuals high in self-focus will tend to perceive uncertainty as risk. With H1B and H1C we hypothesize that individuals high in self-focus will tend to perceive probabilistic risk more favorably (i.e. they will view a given ‘risky’ situation as more likely to turn out positively, in their favor) than individuals who are low in self-focus.

As such, we expect the coefficient of the main effect (of self focus on perceived risk) to be positive and significant when measuring self-focus on a positive scale (i.e. higher scores correspond to higher levels of self-focus) and risk perception on a ‘positive favorability’ scale (i.e. higher scores correspond to an assessment of a greater likelihood of a favorable outcome).

A Brief Discussion of the Main Effects for H2A, H2B, and H2C: The Influence of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*

Our second pair of main-effect hypotheses (H2A, H2B, and H2C) posit that individuals who perceive probabilistic risk with a more favorable view toward the likelihood of a successful outcome will be more prone to pursue entrepreneurial action in the midst of that uncertainty than individuals with a less favorable perspective of the situation.

We will address both sets of main-effects hypotheses after we present the results for our moderating-effects hypotheses.

### Testing the Moderating-Effects Hypotheses

*Assessment Orientation, Positive Self-Image, Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge, and Locomotion Orientation (H4, H5, H6, and H8)*

*Extreme Self-Focus* was ultimately operationalized two different ways (as *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and as *Hubristic Pride*) and *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* was operationalized six different ways. However, the six operationalization of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* were spread across three different conditions:

- Knightian uncertainty (all respondents)
- Knightian uncertainty (respondents who perceived uncertainty as risk)
- Probabilistic risk (respondents who perceived risk as risk)

The first condition represents all the ‘A’ hypotheses, the second condition comprises the ‘B’ hypotheses, and the third condition the ‘C’ hypotheses. However, within each of the ‘A’, ‘B’, and ‘C’ hypotheses, one operationalization of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* applied to technical risk or uncertainty and the other applied to market risk or uncertainty.

As such, for each separate moderating hypothesis (e.g. ‘H4A’) we tested it four different ways, once for *Extreme Self-Appreciation* under conditions of technical risk or uncertainty, once for *Extreme Self-Appreciation* under conditions of market risk or uncertainty, once for *Hubristic Pride* under conditions of technical risk or uncertainty, and once for *Hubristic Pride* under conditions of market risk or uncertainty. A summary of the hypothesis test results for those models is provided in Table 8, with the statistical output from each regression model presented in Appendix A.

Regarding the H7 hypotheses, we expected a loss of power because the sample size is notably smaller due to missing values (there were only 55 respondents who reported one and

only one previous entrepreneurial failure and only 26 who experienced more than one previous failure). For this reason, we tested the H7 hypotheses independently of the other moderating hypotheses (testing them simultaneously would have resulted in reduced power for all the moderating hypothesis tests).

Table 8 – Summary of Regression Models for Testing Moderating Hypotheses

		<i>Extreme Self-Appreciation</i>		<i>Hubristic Pride</i>		
		Technical	Market	Technical	Market	
H4A	<i>Positive Self-Image</i> (Moderator)	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H4B		Uncertainty	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H4C		Risk	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H5A	<i>Assessment</i> (Moderator)	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H5B		Uncertainty	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H5C		Risk	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H6A	<i>Disregard Prior Knowledge</i>	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H6B		Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H6C		Risk	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H7A1	# of Previous Entrepreneurial Failures (Moderator)	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H7B1		Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H7C1		Risk	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H7A2		Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H7B2		Uncertainty	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H7C2		Risk	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H8A	<i>Locomotion</i>	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H8B	<i>Orientation</i> (Moderator)	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H8C		Risk	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT

As can be seen from Table 8, only one of our moderating hypotheses was supported ( $p < .05$ ) for *Hubristic Pride* (H7B2) and that was only under the condition of technical uncertainty. In addition, none of our moderating hypotheses for *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Locomotion Orientation* were supported under any condition.

#### # of Previous Entrepreneurial Failures (H7)

Regarding the H7 hypotheses, we had to test the ‘1’ and ‘2’ hypotheses separately from each other because including both simultaneously would have resulted in zero variance in the

moderator. This is due to the fact that the ‘1’ hypotheses should include all the respondents who reported zero or one previous entrepreneurial failures (with all other responses coded as ‘missing’) and the ‘2’ hypotheses should include those who reported one or more than one (with all other responses coded as ‘missing’), meaning that testing both together, using listwise deletion, would only leave those respondents who reported one and only one previous entrepreneurial failure. As with the other moderating hypotheses, the H7 hypotheses were each tested four times. The summary of those hypothesis tests are also presented in Table 8.

### ***Testing the Main-Effects and Mediation Hypotheses***

With the moderating effects associated with hypotheses H4, H5, H6, H7, and H8 failing to receive support or receiving, at best, limited and mixed support, we omitted the hypothesized moderators when analyzing the main effects of *Extreme Self-Focus on Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*, the main effects of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty on Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*, and the mediating effects of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*. As mentioned previously, *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* was operationalized in six different ways.

With the CFA model’s fit to the data having been confirmed, we analyzed and tested all main effects and mediating effects using a separate SEM model for each operationalization of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* (i.e. six different models). To evaluate the overall fit for each model, we utilized the 2-index strategy recommended by Hu and Bentler (1999) wherein we reviewed the standardized root mean squared residual (SRMR) and the root mean squared error of approximation (RMSEA) relative to their recommended maximum cutoff values of .08 and .06 respectively. All models met those cutoff values, leading us to conclude

that our hypothesized models exhibit relatively good fit with the observed data, thus allowing us to make meaningful inferences regarding our hypothesized relationships between the variables.<sup>10</sup>

To test our mediating hypotheses (H3A, H3B, and H3C), we follow a modified version of the causal steps approach originally recommended by Baron and Kenny (1986) by estimating the direct effects (denoted as ‘a’) between each independent variable (*Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Hubristic Pride*) and the mediating variable (*Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*), the direct effect (denoted as ‘b’) between the mediating variable and the dependent variable (*Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*), the total effects (denoted as ‘c’, controlling for ‘a’ and ‘b’) between each independent variable and the dependent variable, and the indirect effects (denoted as ‘ab’) between each independent variable and the dependent variable. The standardized results for each model (labeled as Models 1 to 6) are presented in Figure 5 to Figure 10 and are discussed separately below, with respect to their relevance to the various hypotheses.

Results of our main-effects and mediation hypothesis tests are presented in Table 9, with detailed explanations of each test below.

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<sup>10</sup> During the time between the end of collection of the ‘soft launch’ data and completion of the full data-collection, we posited that *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* would have been better hypothesized as a mediator between *Extreme Self-Focus* and *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* rather than as a moderator. As such, from that moment we intended to test the mediating effects of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* as a supplemental analysis. This notion was later reinforced by some of the test results from Models 1 to 6, wherein in multiple instances the data suggest the presence of additional mediating variables (beyond those originally hypothesized) (in particular, see Models 1, 2, 4, and 5). Chapter VI provides the supplemental analysis (of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* as a possible mediator between *Extreme Self-Focus* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*).

Table 9 – Summary of SEM Results for Testing Main-Effects and Mediating Hypotheses

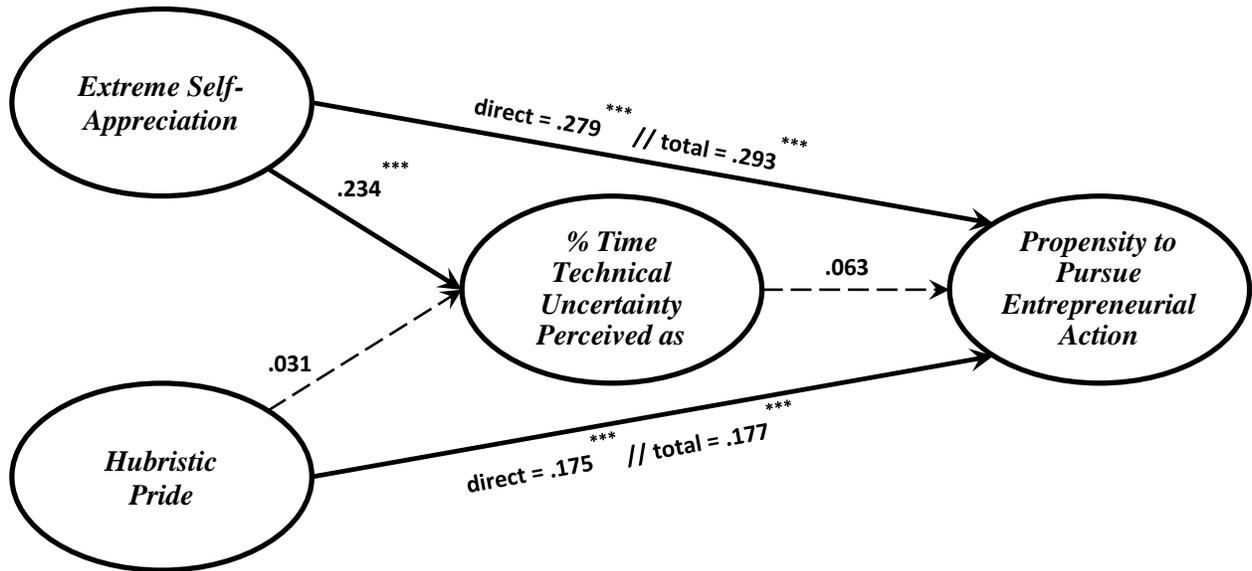
			<i>Extreme Self-Appreciation</i>		<i>Hubristic Pride</i>	
			Technical	Market	Technical	Market
H1A	Independent Variable Main Effects	Uncertainty	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H1B		Uncertainty	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H1C		Risk	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H2A	Mediator Main Effects	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H2B		Uncertainty	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT
H2C		Risk	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT
H3A	Mediation	Uncertainty	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H3B		Uncertainty	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT
H3C		Risk	SUPPORT (Partial)	SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT	NO SUPPORT

The Tendency to Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Testing the ‘A’ Hypotheses, using Models 1 and 2)

Model 1, shown in Figure 5, depicts the main and mediating effects related to the misperception of technical uncertainty as risk under conditions of technical uncertainty (in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .062; RMSEA = .034; CFI = .957; TLI = .951). Similarly, Model 2 (Figure 6) demonstrates the main and mediating effects related to the misperception of market uncertainty as risk under conditions of market uncertainty (again, in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .062; RMSEA = .036; CFI = .952; TLI = .946).

The main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* was both positive and significant ( $\beta = .234, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .208, p = .002$ ) both for technical uncertainty and market uncertainty, thus **supporting hypothesis H1A**. However, the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* was not significant ( $\beta = .031, p = .570$ ;  $\beta = -.010, p = .865$ ) both for technical uncertainty and market uncertainty, thus **failing to support hypothesis H1A**. Furthermore, the main effect of *Percent*

*Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was not significant ( $\beta = .063, p = .207$ ;  $\beta = .066, p = .147$ ) both for technical uncertainty and market uncertainty, thus **failing to support hypothesis H2A**.

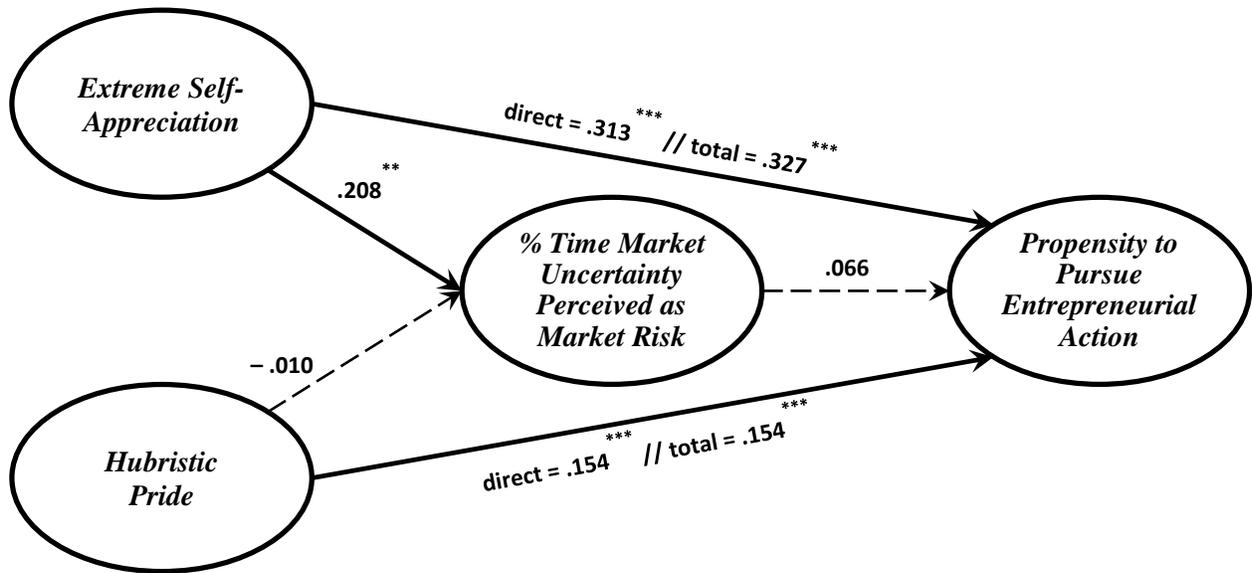


n = 475; standardized coefficients are reported: \* =  $p < .05$ ; \*\* =  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < .001$   
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) ( $p > .05$ )  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) ( $p < .05$ )  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) ( $p < .05$ )  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 5 – Model 1 (Tendency to Perceive Technical Uncertainty as Technical Risk)

As such, with the failure to find support for the main effect between the hypothesized mediator (*Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk*) and the dependent variable (*Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*) under conditions of both technical and market uncertainty, we must conclude **a lack of support for our mediating hypothesis, H3A** (Baron & Kenny, 1986) regardless of the significance or insignificance of the remaining paths. We do observe, however, with Models 1 and 2, significant direct effects from both independent variables, *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Hubristic Pride*, on the dependent variable, *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*, under conditions of both technical and market uncertainty ( $\beta =$

.279,  $p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .175, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .313, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .154, p = .001$ ), thus suggesting the possibility of other mediators, as we shall look at forthwith. Most notably, this leaves open the possibility that one of our other operationalizations of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* may be the supplemental mediator that is missing from Models 1 and 2.



$n = 475$ ; standardized coefficients are reported: \* =  $p < .05$ ; \*\* =  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < .001$   
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) ( $p > .05$ )  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) ( $p < .05$ )  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) ( $p < .05$ )  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

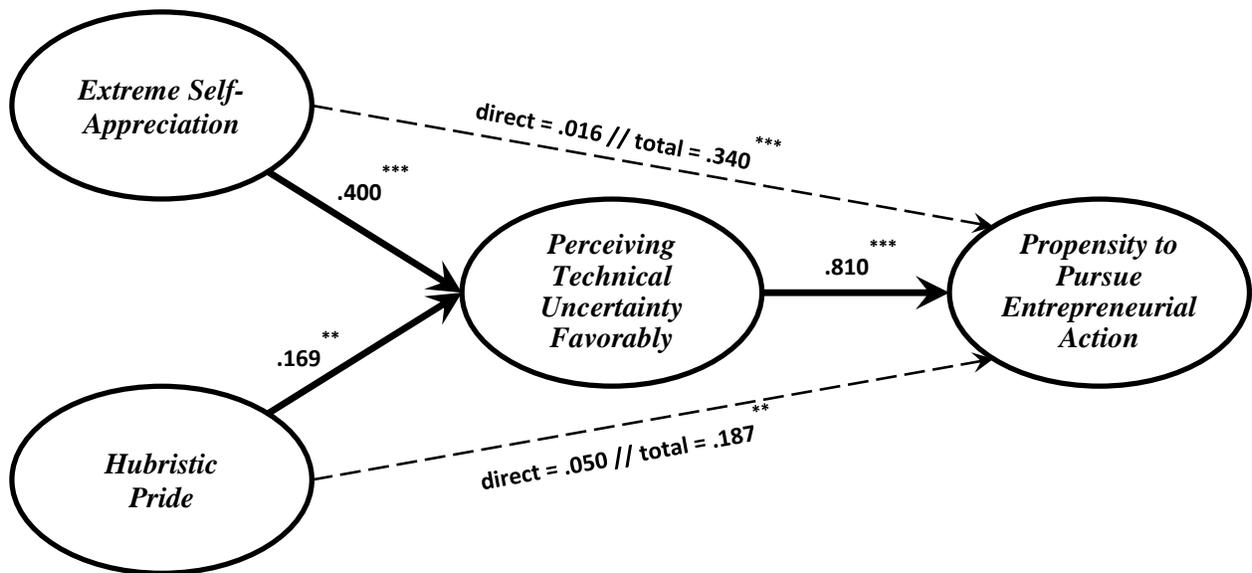
Figure 6 – Model 2 (Tendency to Perceive Market Uncertainty as Market Risk)

It bears noting that all the ‘A’ hypotheses (which relate specifically to Models 1 and 2) are the only ones that were tested using the ‘full’ data set. That is because the conditions for the ‘A’ hypotheses by design encompassed all respondents, including those who consistently responded to all ‘uncertainty’ scenarios (i.e. those involving Knightian uncertainty, either technical or market or both) with the “anybody’s guess” response option. For all the other hypotheses (i.e. the ‘B’ and ‘C’ hypotheses, corresponding to Models 3 and 4 and Models 5 and 6, respectively), their specific operationalizations of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk /*

Uncertainty necessarily required excluding respondents who consistently chose the “anybody’s guess” response option for a given risk or uncertainty condition.

Favorable Perceptions of Uncertainty (as Risk) under Conditions of Knightian Uncertainty (Testing the ‘B’ Hypotheses, using Models 3 and 4)

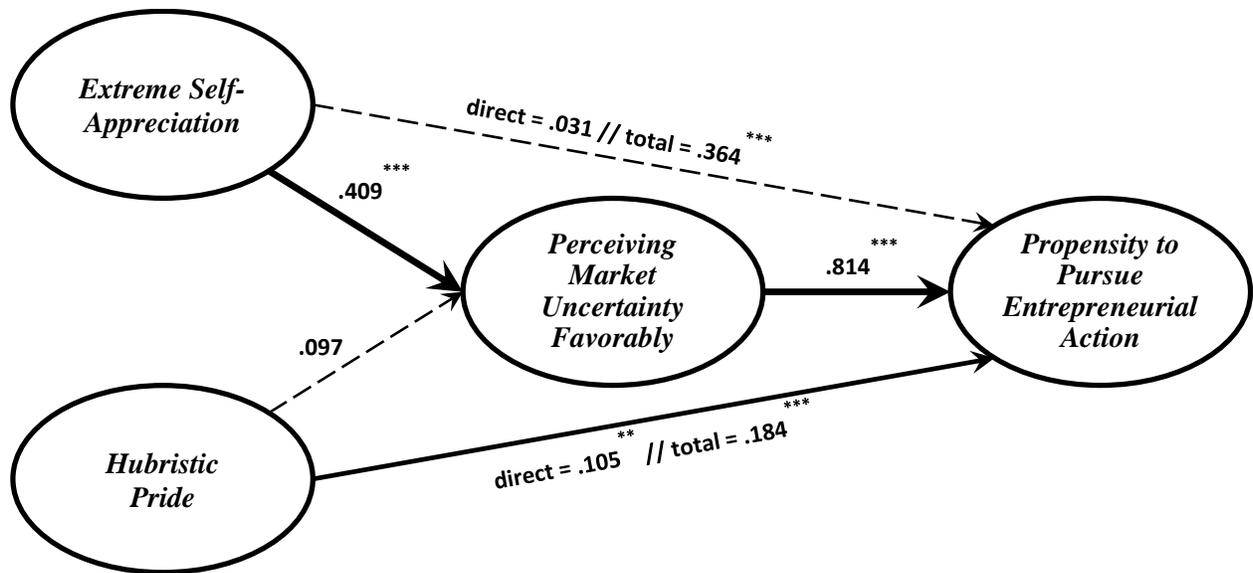
Model 3, shown in Figure 7, depicts the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* specifically under conditions of technical uncertainty (in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .069; RMSEA = .044; CFI = .933; TLI = .926). Similarly, Model 4 (Figure 8) demonstrates the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* under conditions of market uncertainty (again, in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .065; RMSEA = .044; CFI = .932; TLI = .925).



n = 331; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 7 – Model 3 (Perceived Technical Risk under Conditions of Technical Uncertainty)

The main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* was both positive and significant ( $\beta = .400, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .410, p < .001$ ) both for technical uncertainty and market uncertainty, thus **supporting hypothesis H1B**. However, the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* was significant ( $\beta = .169, p = .003$ ) for technical uncertainty but not significant for market uncertainty ( $\beta = .097, p = .088$ ), thus **providing mixed support hypothesis H1B**. The main effect of *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was significant ( $\beta = .810, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .814, p < .001$ ) both for technical uncertainty and market uncertainty, thus **supporting hypothesis H2B**.



n = 358; standardized coefficients are reported: \* =  $p < .05$ ; \*\* =  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < .001$   
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) ( $p > .05$ )  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) ( $p < .05$ )  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) ( $p < .05$ )  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 8– Model 4 (Perceived Market Risk under Conditions of Market Uncertainty)

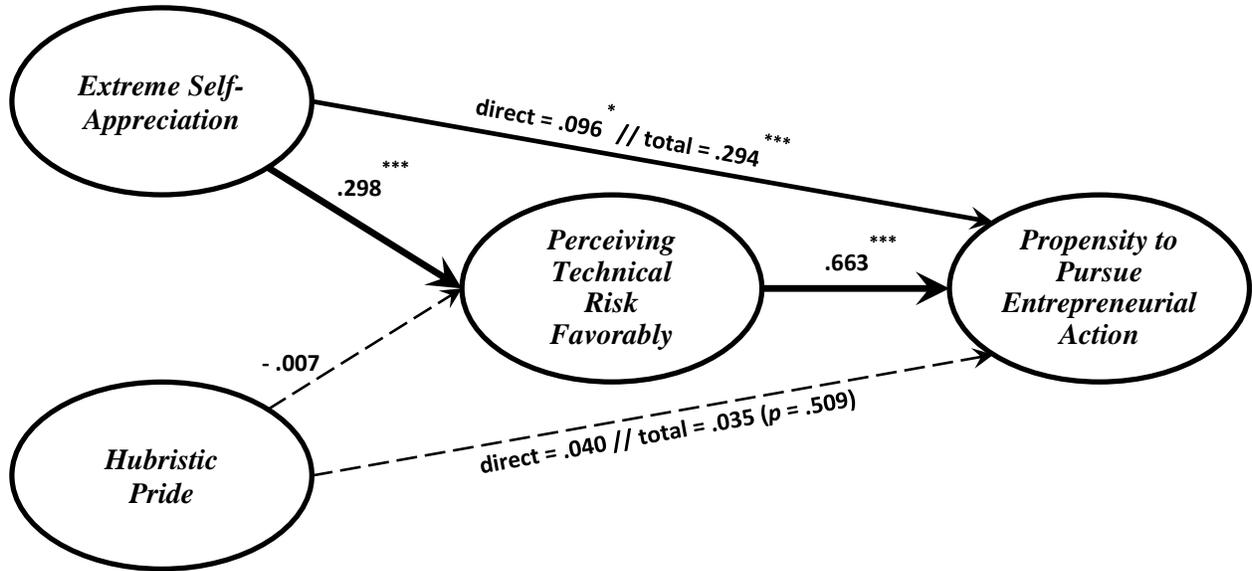
Regarding mediation effects, we observe that under both technical and market uncertainty, the direct paths from *Extreme Self-Appreciation* to *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* and from *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* are significant (as described above). In addition, the total effect from *Extreme Self-Appreciation* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* is significant ( $\beta = .340, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .364, p < .001$ ) while the corresponding direct effect is not significant ( $\beta = .016, p = .713$ ;  $\beta = .031, p = .440$ ) and the indirect effect is significant ( $\beta = .324, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .333, p < .001$ ), thus signifying full mediation between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* through *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*, thus **supporting hypothesis H2C**. Similarly, with respect to *Hubristic Pride* under technical uncertainty, we observe a significant main effect from *Hubristic Pride* to *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* (as described above) and from *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* (as described above), along with a significant total effect ( $\beta = .169, p = .003$ ), insignificant corresponding direct effect ( $\beta = .050, p = .215$ ), and significant indirect effect ( $\beta = .137, p = .004$ ), thus also **supporting hypothesis H2C**. However, whereas the total effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* under conditions of market uncertainty was not significant ( $\beta = .097, p = .088$ ) and the indirect effect was not significant ( $\beta = .079, p = .089$ ) we observe a **lack of support for hypothesis H2C**. Taken together, that signifies **mixed support for hypothesis H2C**. Even so, it bears noting that, for *Hubristic Pride* under conditions of market uncertainty, the total effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was significant ( $\beta = .184, p = .001$ ), the associated direct effect was significant ( $\beta = .105, p = .005$ ), and the indirect effect

was not significant ( $\beta = .079, p = .089$ ). This suggests the presence of a mediator other than *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*.

Favorable Perceptions of Risk under Conditions of Probabilistic Risk (Testing the ‘C’ Hypotheses, using Models 5 and 6)

Model 5, shown in Figure 9, depicts the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving Technical Risk Favorably* under conditions of technical and market probabilistic risk (SRMR = .064; RMSEA = .041; CFI = .938; TLI = .932). Similarly, Model 6 (Figure 10) demonstrates the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving Market Risk Favorably* under conditions of technical and market probabilistic risk (SRMR = .065; RMSEA = .041; CFI = .937; TLI = .932). For Models 5 and 6, we only included respondents’ risk-perception and business-launch commitment responses related to Scenario 8 (technical risk / market risk) because we wanted to clearly compare how individuals pursue entrepreneurial endeavors under Knightian uncertainty (Models 1, 2, 3, and 4) versus under ONLY probabilistic risk (Models 5 and 6).

The main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Perceiving Risk Favorably* was positive and significant ( $\beta = .298, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .301, p < .001$ ) under conditions of technical and market risk, thus **supporting hypothesis H1C**. However, the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Perceiving Risk Favorably* was not significant ( $\beta = -.007, p = .889$ ;  $\beta = -.010, p = .847$ ) under conditions of technical and market risk, thus demonstrating a **lack of support hypothesis H1C**. Taken together, we conclude **mixed support for hypothesis H1C**. The main effect of *Perceiving Risk Favorably* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was significant ( $\beta = .663, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .734, p < .001$ ) under conditions of technical and market risk, thus **supporting hypothesis H2C**.



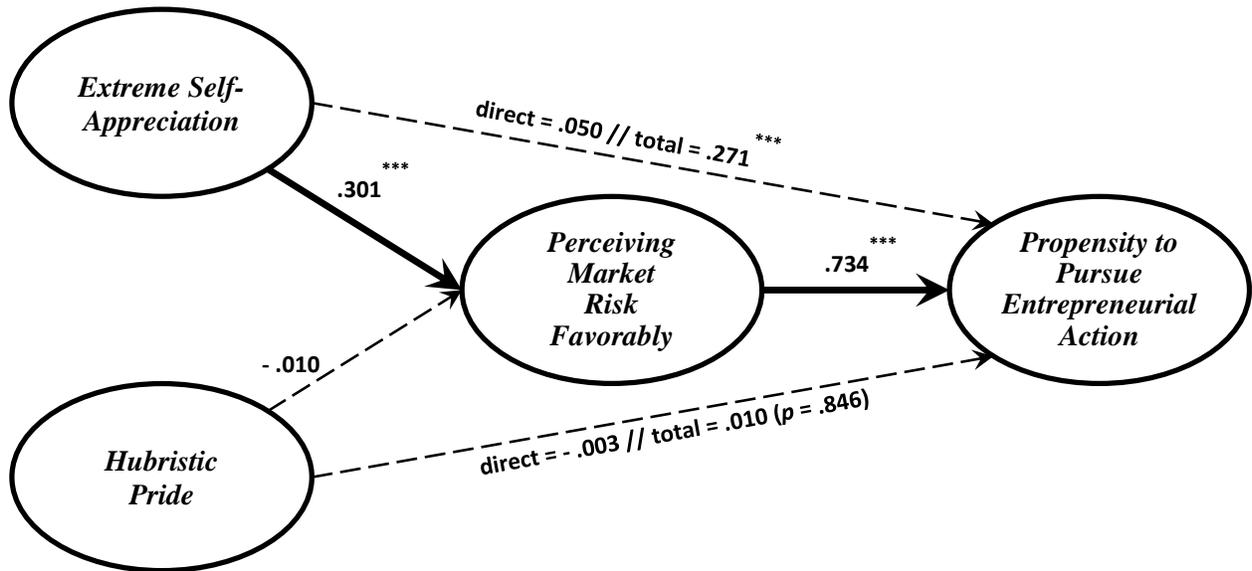
n = 412; standardized coefficients are reported: \* =  $p < .05$ ; \*\* =  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < .001$   
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) ( $p > .05$ )  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) ( $p < .05$ )  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) ( $p < .05$ )  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 9 – Model 5 (Perceived Technical Risk under Conditions of Only Technical Risk and Market Risk)

Regarding mediation effects, we observe that, for both technical and market risk, the main effects of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Perceiving Risk Favorably* and *Perceiving Risk Favorably* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* were significant (as described above), the total effects of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* were significant ( $\beta = .294, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .271, p < .001$ ), and the corresponding indirect effects were significant ( $\beta = .197, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .221, p < .001$ ), thus signifying *Perceiving Risk Favorably* as a mediating variable and thus **supporting hypothesis H3C**. However, there was a difference between technical risk and market risk with respect to the direct effects of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. In particular, the direct effect was significant ( $\beta = .096, p = .011$ ) under conditions of technical risk, but insignificant

( $\beta = .050, p = .173$ ) with respect to market risk, suggesting *partial* mediation under technical risk and *full* mediation under market risk.

However, with respect to *Hubristic Pride* under conditions of technical and market risk, we observed insignificant total effects ( $\beta = .035, p = .509; \beta = -.010, p = .847$ ), direct effects ( $\beta = .040, p = .316; \beta = -.003, p = .934$ ), and indirect effects ( $\beta = -.005, p = .889; \beta = -.007, p = .847$ ) between *Hubristic Pride* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* thus signifying no mediation and thus **a lack of support for hypothesis, H3C** (Baron & Kenny, 1986). Taken together, we conclude **mixed support for hypothesis H3C**.



n = 426; standardized coefficients are reported: \* =  $p < .05$ ; \*\* =  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < .001$   
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) ( $p > .05$ )  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) ( $p < .05$ )  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) ( $p < .05$ )  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 10– Model 6 (Perceived Market Risk under Conditions of Only Technical Risk and Market Risk)

## CHAPTER VI

### SUPPLEMENTAL DATA ANALYSIS

#### ***Considering Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge as a Mediator rather than Moderator***

As mentioned previously, prior to completion of our data collection efforts we had posited that *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* might have been more appropriately hypothesized as a mediator rather than a moderator. A moderator, by definition, strengthens (weakens) the causal effect between an independent variable and the dependent variable. By contrast, a mediator IS the causal effect, i.e. the mediator represents or embodies the causal step or the ‘mechanism’ by which a change in the independent variable causes the corresponding change in the dependent variable.

As such, an important factor when deciding whether to hypothesize a variable as a mediator deals with whether it makes sense to theorize the independent variable as causally linked to the mediator and the mediator as causally linked to the dependent variable. If the answer to either of those questions is ‘No’ then it makes no sense to hypothesize the variable as a mediator. However, if the answer to both questions is ‘Yes’ then that implies the possible existence of a mediating relationship. Baron and Kenny (1986) succinctly summarized this distinction: “moderator variables *always* function as independent variables, whereas mediating

events *shift roles* from effects to causes, depending on the focus of the analysis” (italics added: 1174).

In the case of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*, after reflecting upon the nature of the moderator/mediator distinction, we concluded that *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* fits better into the ‘mediator’ role with respect to the empirical model depicted in Figure 3. However, rather than change our analysis approach regarding that variable, we decided to merely conduct a supplemental analysis, looking at *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* as a possible mediator (in addition to *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*), as depicted in Figure 12 (with moderators omitted to simplify the presentation). However, as part of our *post hoc* analysis of the original empirical model (Figure 3), we ended up with a slightly different empirical model to test in our supplemental analysis. This ‘newly-revised’ model is shown in Figure 12 (with moderators omitted due to our findings of lack of significance during the ‘standard’ analysis).

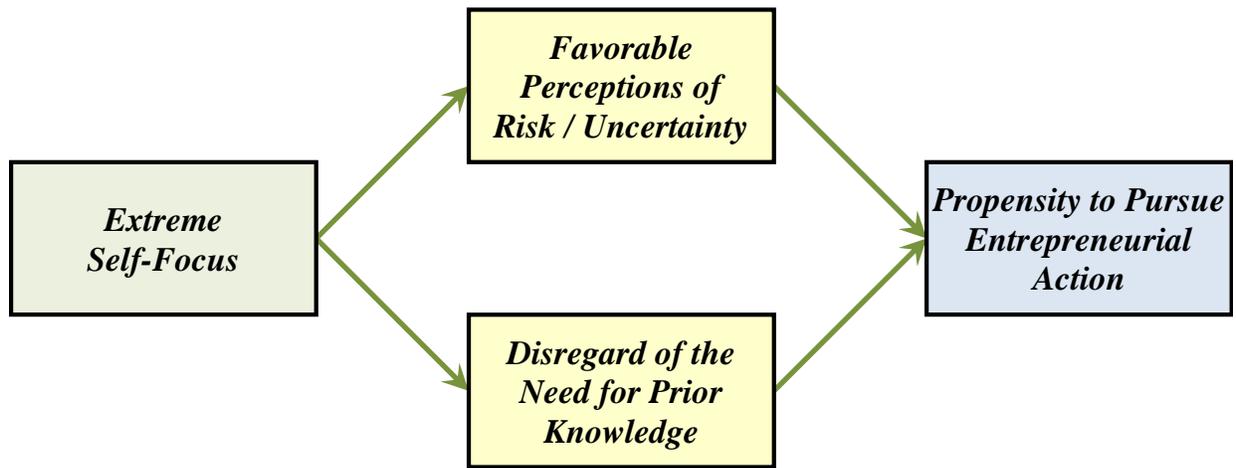


Figure 11– Initial Revision: Empirical Model (Hypothesizing *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* as Parallel Mediators)

***Post Hoc Analysis of the Original Empirical Model***

Figure 13 shows the results of Model 2 again (for convenience), testing the empirical model from Figure 3 with *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* operationalized as *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk*. As can be seen, *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk* does NOT mediate the relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*, nor does it mediate the relationship between *Hubristic Pride* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. However, both those relationships show up with highly-significant ( $p < .001$ ) total and direct effects. This implies that either the independent variables directly cause the dependent variable or that there exists some other mediator(s).

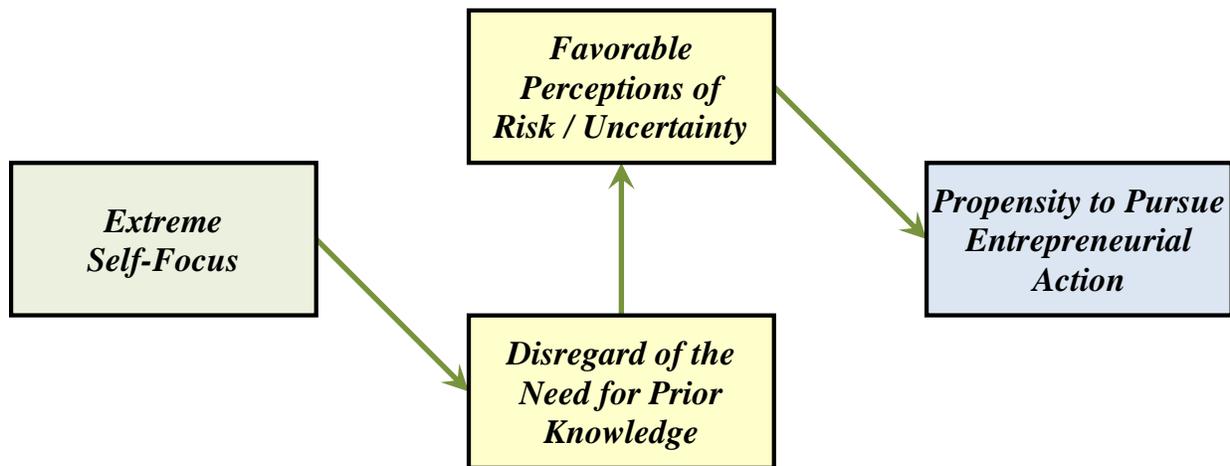
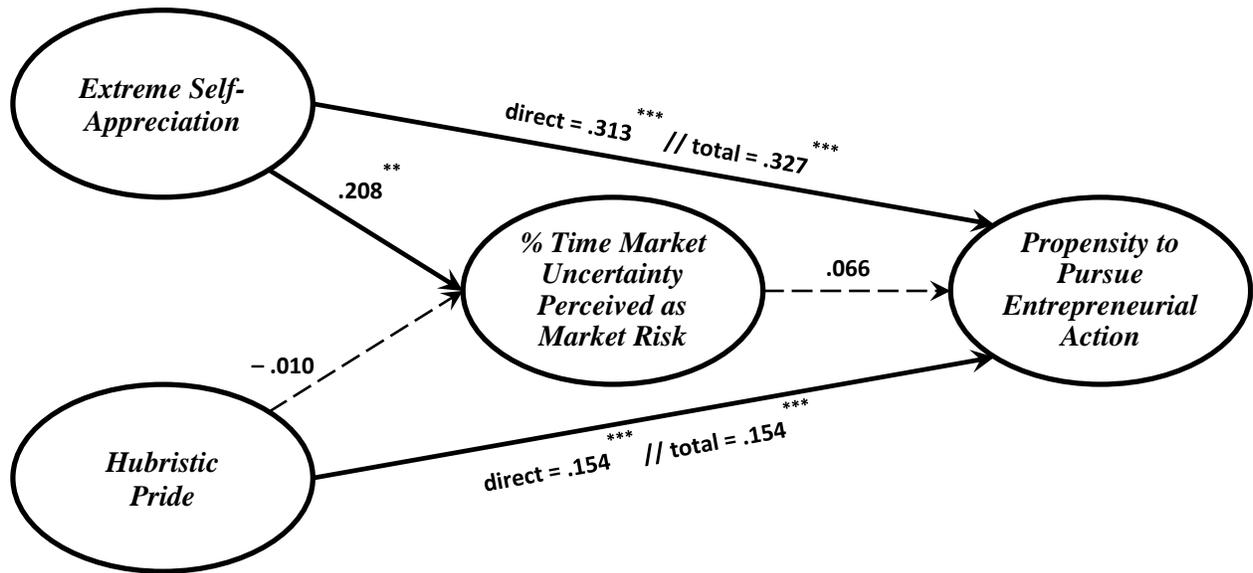


Figure 12– Newly-Revised Empirical Model (Hypothesizing *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* as Sequential Mediators)

We could possibly conclude, from Figure 13, that one or more of our other operationalizations of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* represent a better mediator than *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk*. When we look at Model 4 (shown again in Figure 14, for convenience), we do see, in fact that *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably*

fully mediates the relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. However, the relationship between *Hubristic Pride* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* remains significant ( $p = .005$ ;  $p = .001$ ) in terms of the direct

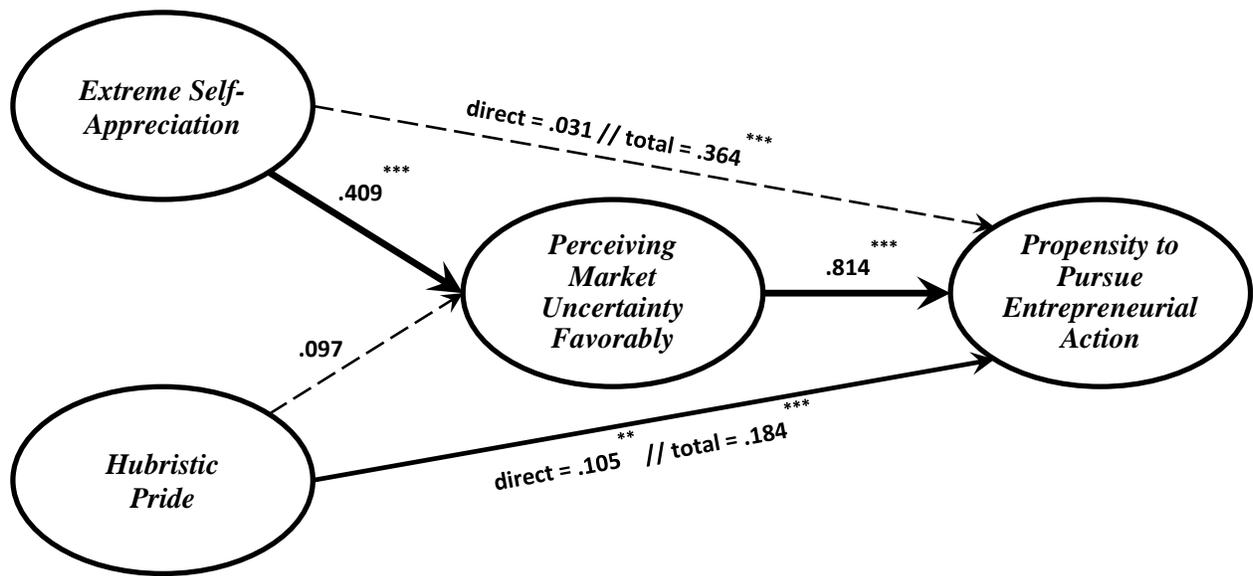


n = 475; standardized coefficients are reported: \* =  $p < .05$ ; \*\* =  $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < .001$   
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) ( $p > .05$ )  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) ( $p < .05$ )  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) ( $p < .05$ )  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 13 – Model 2 (Tendency to Perceive Market Uncertainty as Market Risk)

and total effects (under conditions market uncertainty), thus suggesting that a different mediator may be at work, at least between *Hubristic Pride* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. In light of the foregoing results, we decided to begin testing the relationships depicted in Figure 11, starting with *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk* as the operationalization of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* (i.e. extending the analysis of Model 2 to include *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*). We chose this specific operationalization of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* for two reasons. First, *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* encompasses the two

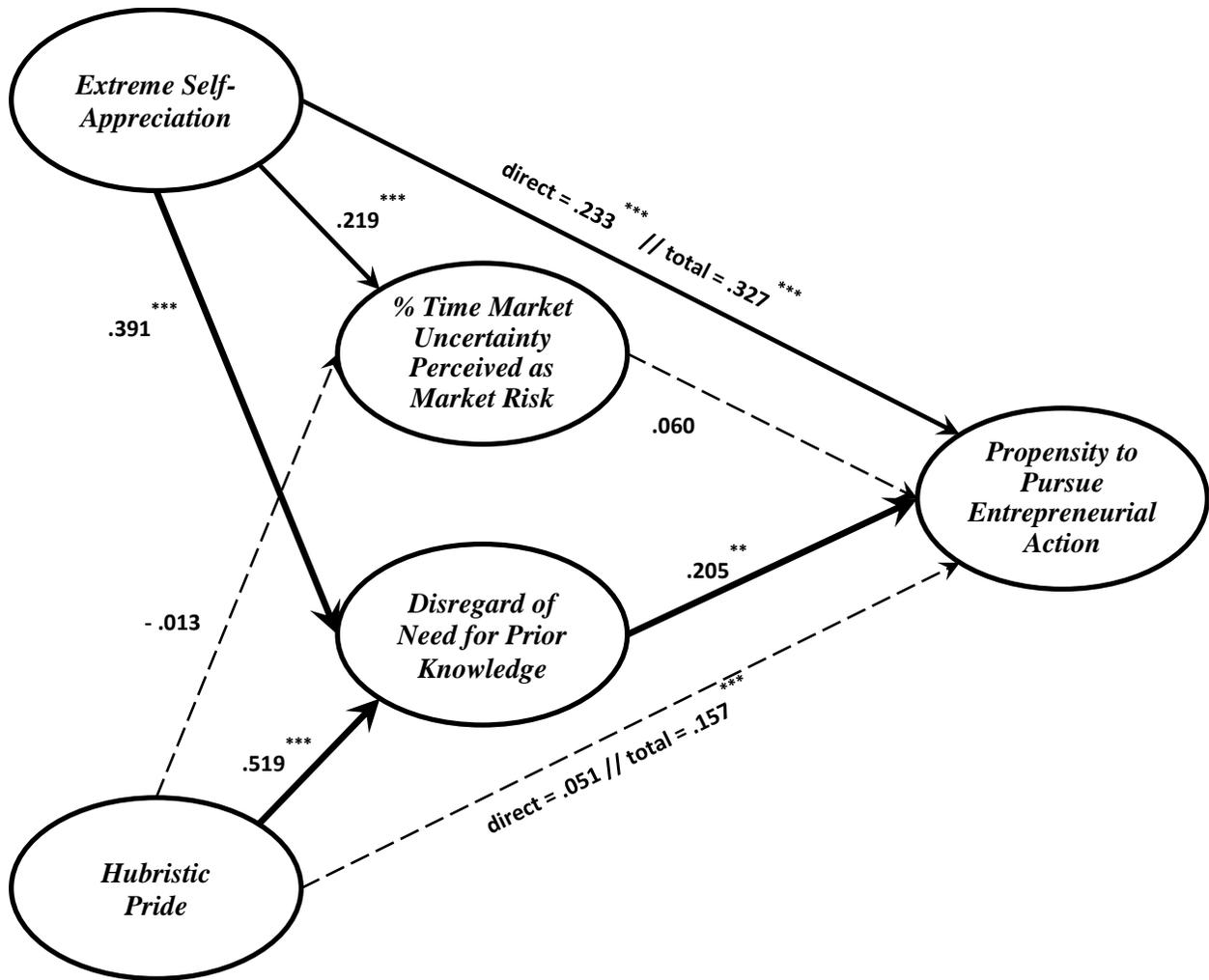
operationalizations of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* that include all the respondents. The other operationalizations (by definition) exclude any respondents who consistently perceived uncertainty as uncertainty and/or consistently perceived risk as uncertainty. Second, we chose to focus on market uncertainty because, from the standpoint of Knightian uncertainty, we view market uncertainty as ‘more Knightian’ than technical uncertainty in the sense that market uncertainty is the direct result of human action (which is the direct result of free will, and as such, is extremely non-deterministic) whereas technical uncertainty is ultimately bounded by the laws of physics, which means that all technical uncertainty remains, at its core, deterministic (and thus ‘less Knightian’ than market uncertainty).



n = 358; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 14– Model 4 (Perceived Market Risk under Conditions of Market Uncertainty)

Figure 15 shows Model 2A, which represents the first *post hoc* analysis associated with adding *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* as a second mediator to Model 2 (Figure 13). As can be seen in Figure 15, *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* does indeed fully mediate the relationship between *Hubristic Pride* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial*



n = 461; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

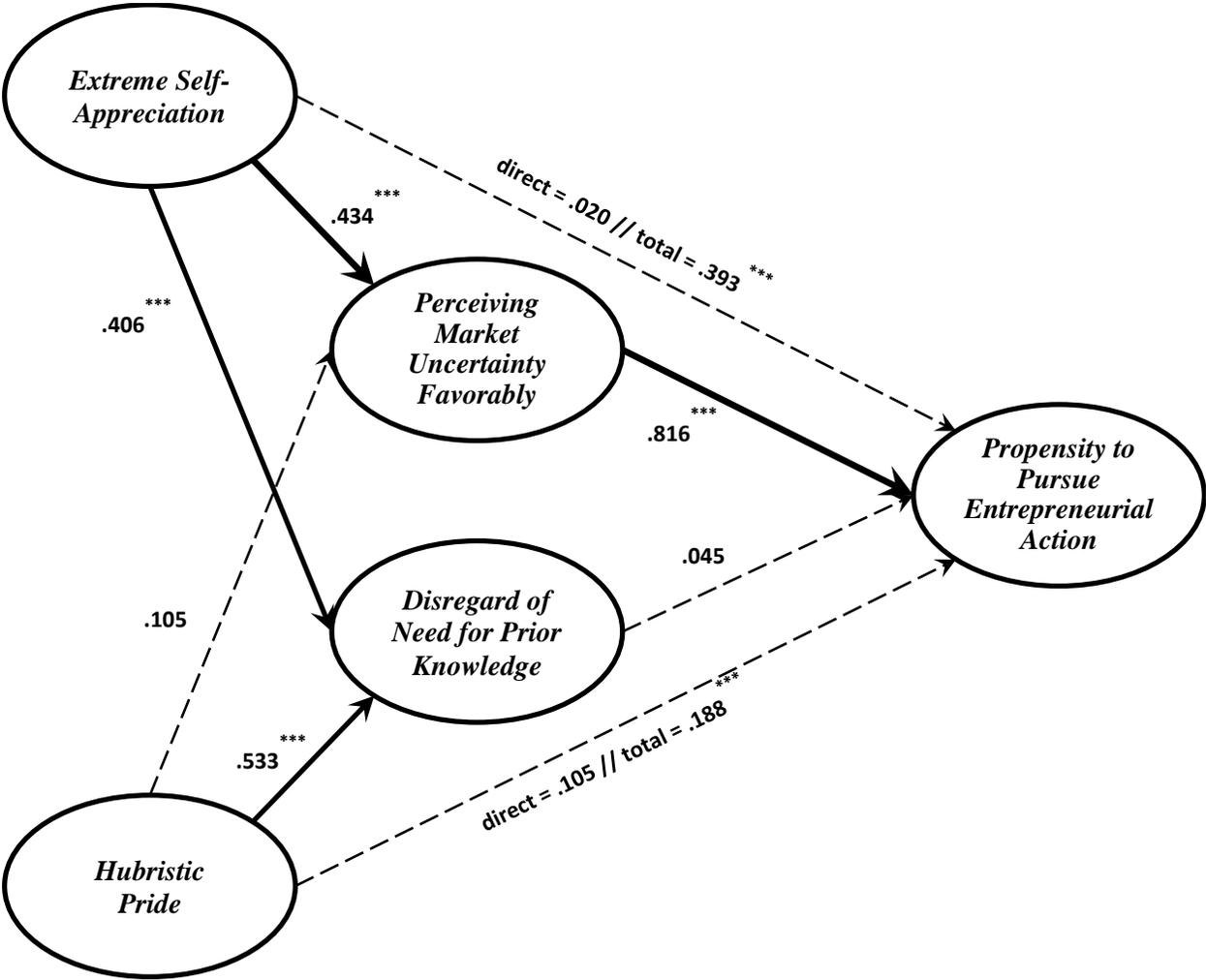
Figure 15 – Model 2A (Testing Parallel Mediation: Tendency to Perceive Market Uncertainty as Market Risk)

*Action* and partially mediates the relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. However 71% (= .233/.327) of the total effect of the *Extreme Self-Appreciation* relationship remains unexplained by either *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk* or *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*.

To add clarity to the still-unexplained portion of the relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*, we then turned to one of our other operationalizations of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*, to determine if *Percent Time Market Uncertainty Perceived as Market Risk* might simply be an incomplete operationalization of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*. The resulting analysis, which represents an extension of Model 4 (Figure 14), is shown in Figure 16, as Model 4A. Indeed, the results of Model 4A show that *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably* does indeed mediate the relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. However, the previously-significant mediation of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* between *Hubristic Pride* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* (i.e. the indirect effect) suddenly showed up as insignificant ( $\beta = .110, p = .053$ ), even though the total effect remained highly-significant ( $\beta = .188, p = .001$ ) and the direct effect was not significant ( $\beta = .078, p = .125$ ). This led us to consider the sequential-mediation relationships shown in Figure 12, wherein *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* mediates the relationship between *Extreme Self-Focus* and *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* and, in addition, *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* mediates the relationship between *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*.

As such, we then tested Model 4B (Figure 17) as an extension of Model 4A (Figure 16), incorporating the additional causal link between *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*

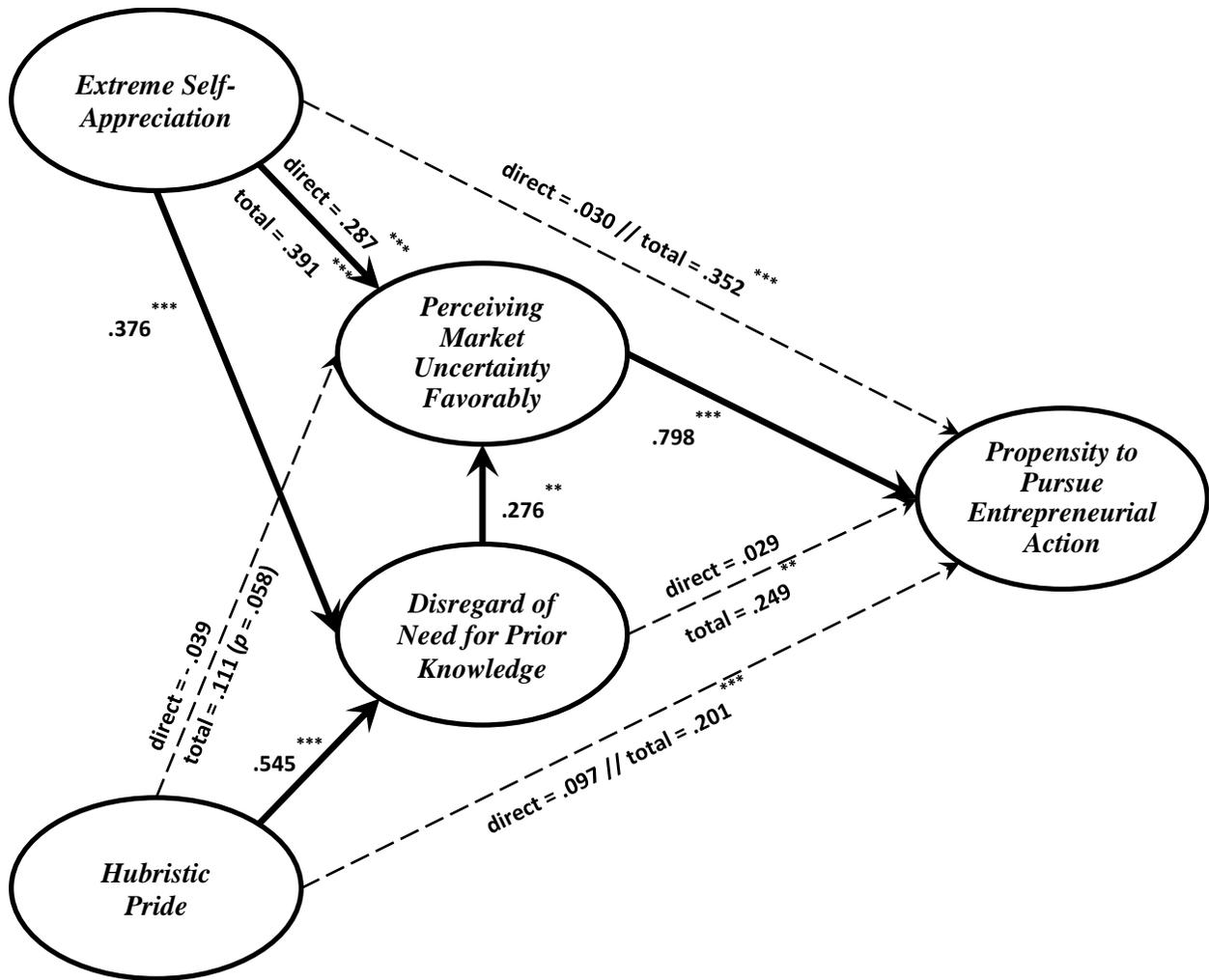
and *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably* (see Figure 12). With Model 4B analyzed, we finally observed a coherent model that made theoretical and practical sense and fully explained the relationships between *Extreme Self-Focus* (operationalized as *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Hubristic Pride*) and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. In particular,



n = 348; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 16 – Model 4A (Testing Parallel Mediation: Perceived Market Risk under Conditions of Market Uncertainty with Sequential Mediation)

Model 4B showed that the relationship between *Hubristic Pride* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was fully mediated, with that mediation occurring across two sequential mediators, *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably*. Model 4B also showed the relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and



n = 348; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 17 – Model 4B (Testing Sequential Mediation: Perceived Market Risk under Conditions of Market Uncertainty with Sequential Mediation)

*Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* as being fully mediated; however, that relationship was partially mediated by *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* ( $65\% = .297 * .798 / .352$ ) and partially mediated by the two sequential mediators of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* ( $24\% = .376 * .276 * .798 / .352$ ).

### ***Results of Considering Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge as a Mediator rather than Moderator***

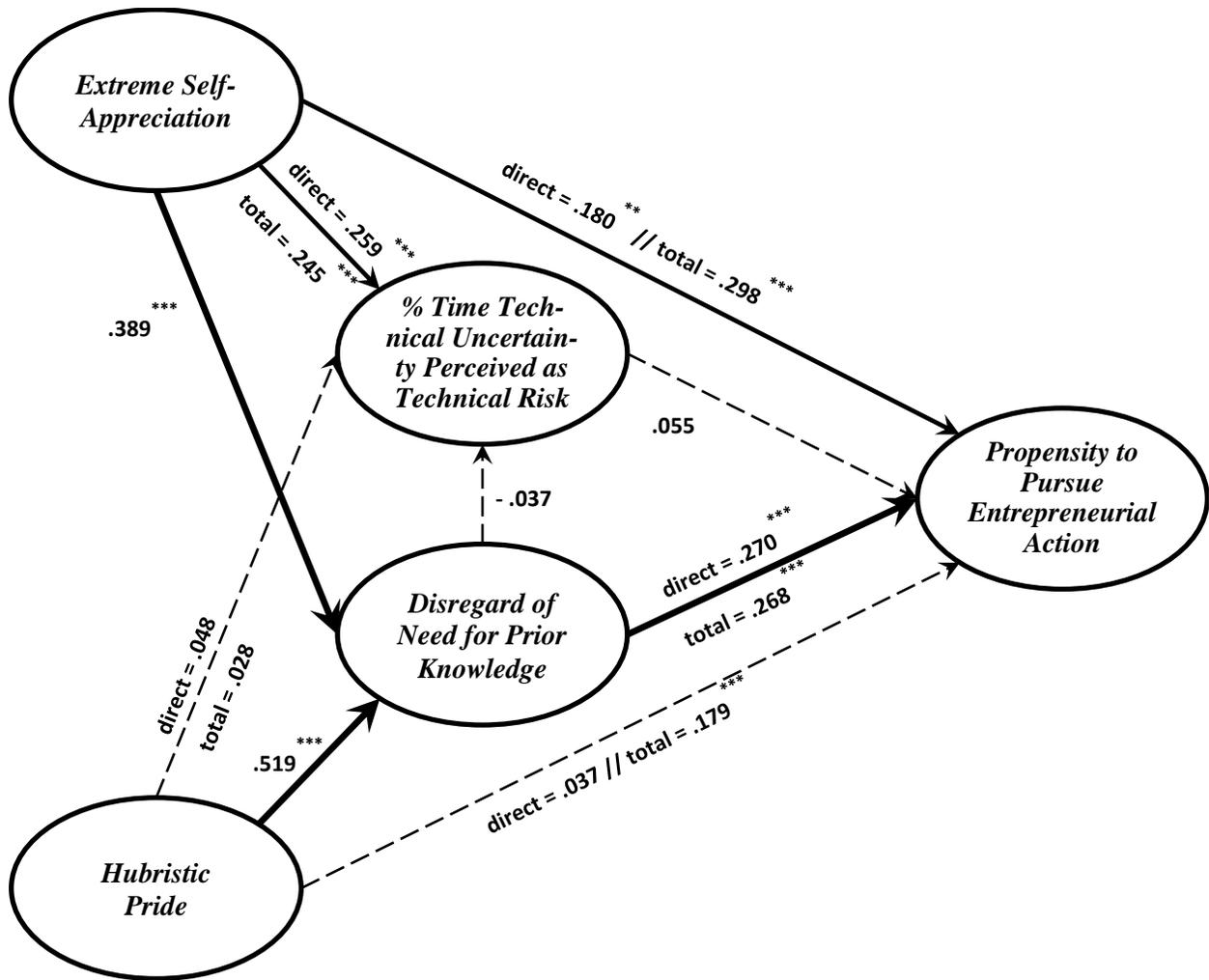
We now turn to a repeat of our mediation analyses from Chapter V, this time considering the sequential mediators: *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* followed by *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* (operationalized six different ways) – the net result being six new models (Models 1B to 6B) that exactly parallel Models 1 to 6 (Figure 5 to Figure 10) except that the new models incorporate the aforementioned sequential mediators in lieu of the single mediator *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*. As was done in Chapter V, we break the analysis down into the following three sections:

- The Tendency to Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Models 1B and 2B)
- Favorable Perceptions of Uncertainty (as Risk) under Conditions of Knightian Uncertainty (Models 3B and 4B)
- Favorable Perceptions of Risk under Conditions of Probabilistic Risk (Models 5B and 6B)

#### The Tendency to Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Models 1B and 2B)

Model 1B, shown in Figure 18, depicts the main and mediating effects related to the misperception of technical uncertainty as risk under conditions of technical uncertainty (in the

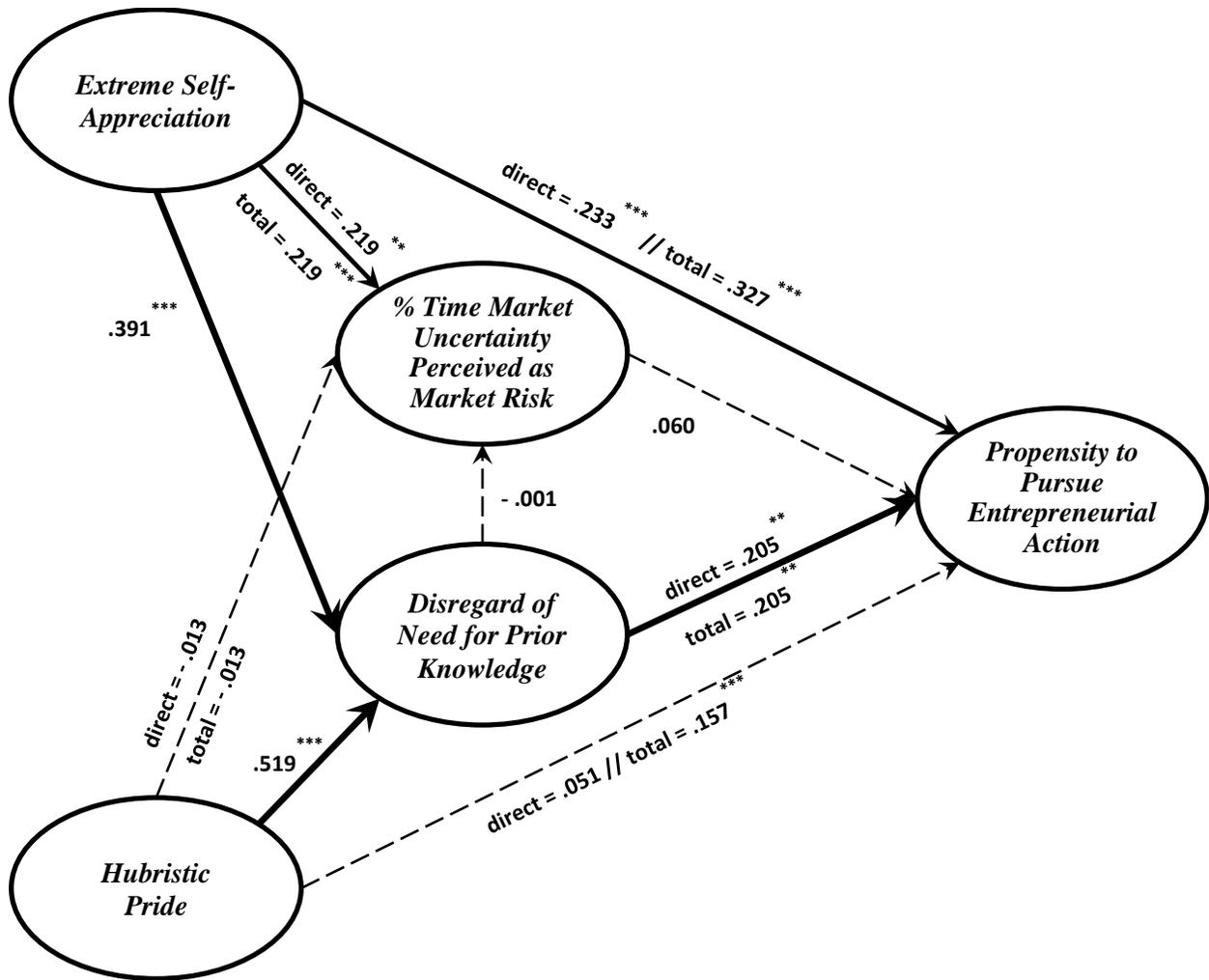
Knightian sense) (SRMR = .068; RMSEA = .035; CFI = .945; TLI = .939). Similarly, Model 2B (Figure 19) demonstrates the main and mediating effects related to the misperception of market uncertainty as risk under conditions of market uncertainty (again, in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .068; RMSEA = .037; CFI = .940; TLI = .934).



n = 461; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 18 – Model 1B (Tendency to Perceive Technical Uncertainty as Technical Risk with Sequential Mediation)

All relationships associated with Model 1B have the exact same significance, sign, and relative magnitude as those of Model 2B. As such, we conclude that, with respect to the operationalization of *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk*, the effects are the same regardless of the ‘field’ of uncertainty (i.e. whether technical or market). With that being the



n = 461; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 19 – Model 2B (Tendency to Perceive Market Uncertainty as Market Risk with Sequential Mediation)

case, we will use the generic terminology for the hypothesized mediator, *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk*, and we will refrain from constantly repeating the fact that the observed effects hold for both technical uncertainty and market uncertainty.

The main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* was both positive and significant ( $\beta = .259, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .219, p = .005$ ), as was the main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* ( $\beta = .389, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .391, p < .001$ ) and the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* ( $\beta = .519, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .519, p < .001$ ); however, the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* was not significant, neither the direct effects ( $\beta = .048, p = .512$ ;  $\beta = -.013, p = .869$ ) nor the total effects ( $\beta = .028, p = .604$ ;  $\beta = -.013, p = .819$ ), nor the indirect effects ( $\beta = -.019, p = .668$ ;  $\beta = -.001, p = .987$ ).

Furthermore, the main effect of *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was not significant ( $\beta = .055, p = .274$ ;  $\beta = .060, p = .195$ ). By contrast, the main effect of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was significant and direct ( $\beta = .270, p = .001$ ;  $\beta = .205, p = .006$ ). This means *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* did not mediate the relationship between *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* (see also the insignificant indirect effects of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*,  $\beta = -.002, p = .696$ ;  $\beta = .000, p = .987$ ). Nor did *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* mediate the relationships between either operationalization of *Extreme Self-Focus* (*Extreme Self-Appreciation* and

*Hubristic Pride*) and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* (due to the aforementioned insignificant main effects).

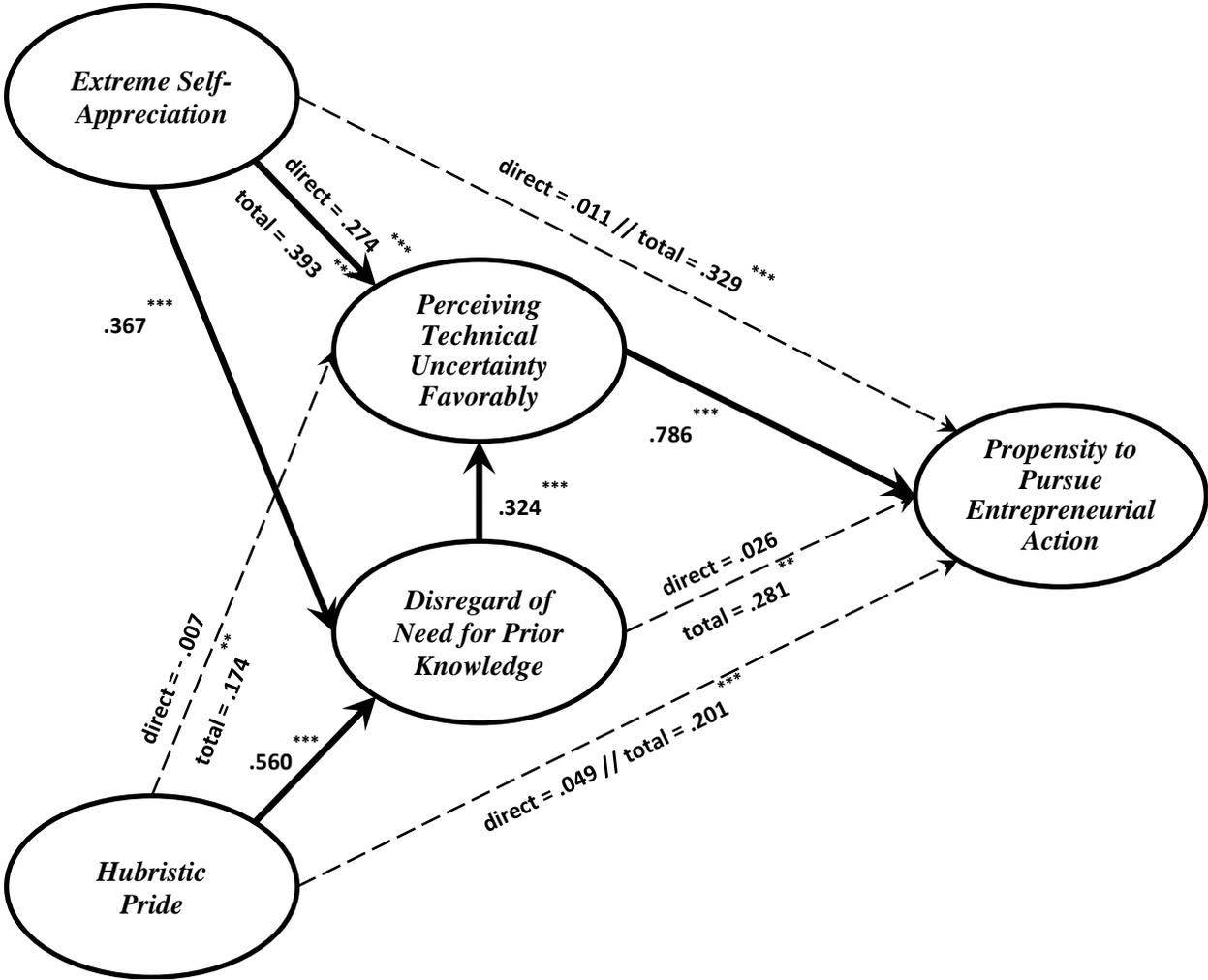
As such, we observe that the sole mediator between both operationalizations of *Extreme Self-Focus* (*Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Hubristic Pride*) and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* is *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*, with *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* failing to mediate anything (due to its failure to have any significant direct effect on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*).

With respect to *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* as the sole mediator, we observe from Models 1B and 2B that it fully mediates the effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* but only partially mediates (35% =  $.389 * .270 / .298$ ) the relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* with 60% (=  $.180 / .298$ ) remaining as direct and still unexplained. As we observed with Models 1 and 2 during our standard analysis, this suggests that perhaps our other operationalizations of *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* may be more complete in their ability to mediate the observed relationship between *Extreme Self-Appreciation* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. Our analyses of Models 3B and 4B below confirm this supposition.

#### Favorable Perceptions of Uncertainty (as Risk) under Conditions of Knightian Uncertainty (Models 3B and 4B)

Model 3B, shown in Figure 20, depicts the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving Technical Uncertainty Favorably* specifically under conditions of technical uncertainty (in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .076; RMSEA = .044; CFI = .917; TLI = .911). Similarly, Model 4B (Figure 21) demonstrates the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving Market*

*Uncertainty Favorably* under conditions of market uncertainty (again, in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .075; RMSEA = .043; CFI = .921; TLI = .914).

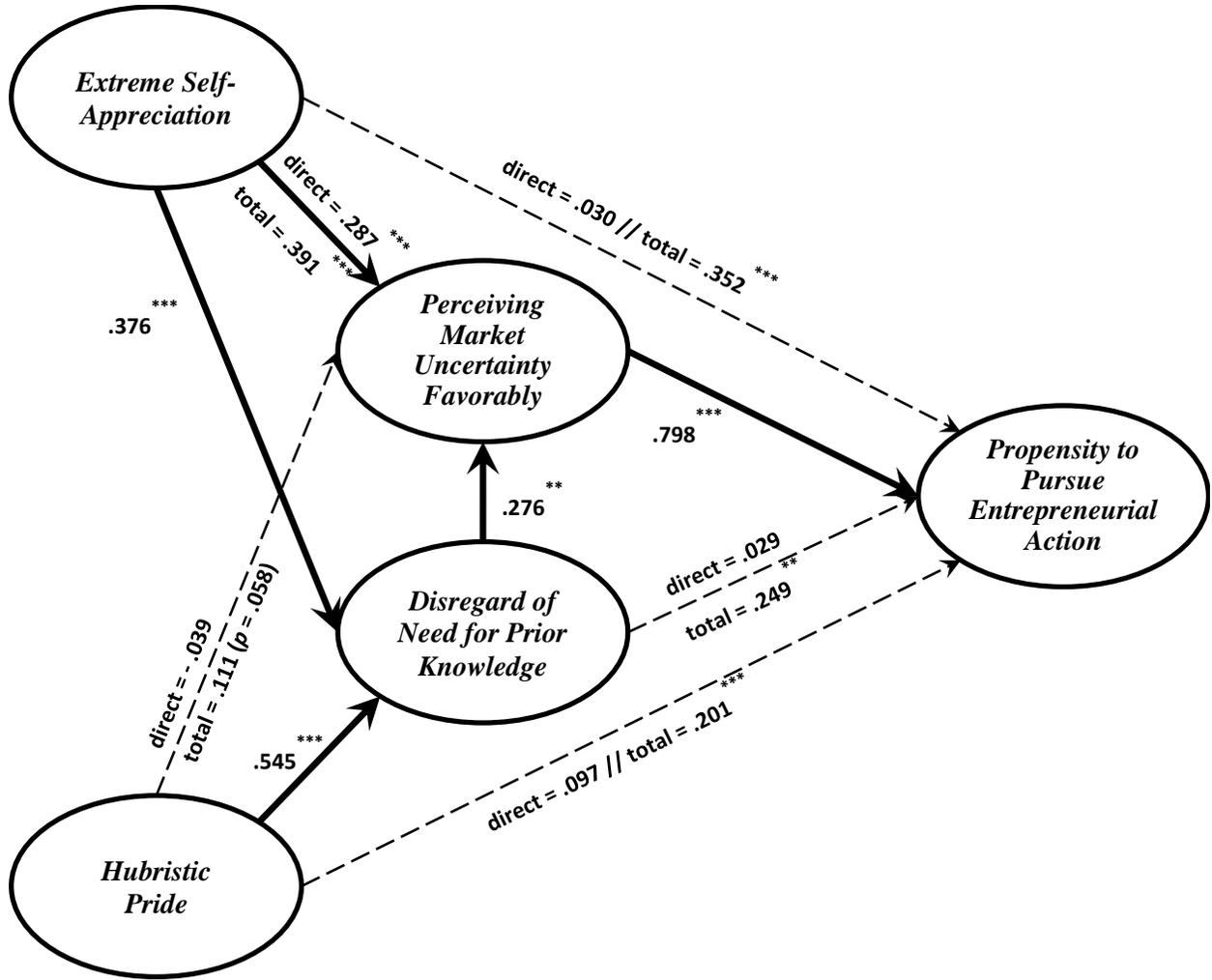


n = 321; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 20 – Model 3B (Perceived Technical Risk under Conditions of Technical Uncertainty with Sequential Mediation)

As with Models 1B and 2B (albeit with one small exception, which will be explained below) all relationships associated with Model 3B have the exact same significance, sign, and

relative magnitude as those of Model 4B. As such, we conclude that, with respect to the operationalization of *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*, the effects are the same regardless of the ‘field’ of uncertainty (i.e. whether technical or market). With that being the case, we will use the generic terminology for the hypothesized mediator, *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*,



n = 348; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 21– Model 4B (Perceived Market Risk under Conditions of Market Uncertainty with Sequential Mediation)

and we will refrain from constantly repeating the fact that the observed effects hold for both technical uncertainty and market uncertainty. The one small difference between the two models deals with the nature of the total effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*. The total effect is estimated to be 0.174 ( $p = .003$ ) in Model 3B and 0.111 ( $p = .058$ ) in Model 4B (with the indirect effects being similar,  $\beta = .152, p = .014, \beta = .104, p = .064$ ). So, although the total and indirect effects in Model 4B are technically ‘not significant’ (at  $\alpha = .05$ ), when we look at the totality of the model and the fact that the total effect from *Hubristic Pride* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* is significant ( $\beta = .544, p < .001$ ) and the total effect from *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* is significant ( $\beta = .249, p = .004$ ) and the fact that the only complete path from *Hubristic Pride* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* wherein all direct paths are significant goes from *Hubristic Pride* to *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* to *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*, then we presumptively conclude that the total and indirect effects from *Hubristic Pride* to *Perceiving Market Uncertainty Favorably* are significant, even though the reported  $p$ -values are slightly larger than the customary cutoff at  $\alpha = .05$ .

With Models 3B and 4B we observed that, in a manner very similar to Models 1B and 2B, the main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* was both positive and significant ( $\beta = .274, p < .001; \beta = .287, p < .001$ ), as was the main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* ( $\beta = .367, p < .001; \beta = .376, p < .001$ ) and also the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* ( $\beta = .560, p < .001; \beta = .545, p < .001$ ); but the main effect of *Hubristic Pride*

on *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* was not significant as a direct effect ( $\beta = -.007, p = .928$ ;  $\beta = -.039, p = .613$ ) but the total effects were significant (or presumed significant as discussed above) ( $\beta = .174, p = .003$ ;  $\beta = .111, p = .058$ ) and the indirect effects were positive and significant ( $\beta = .182, p = .003$ ;  $\beta = .104, p = .005$ ).

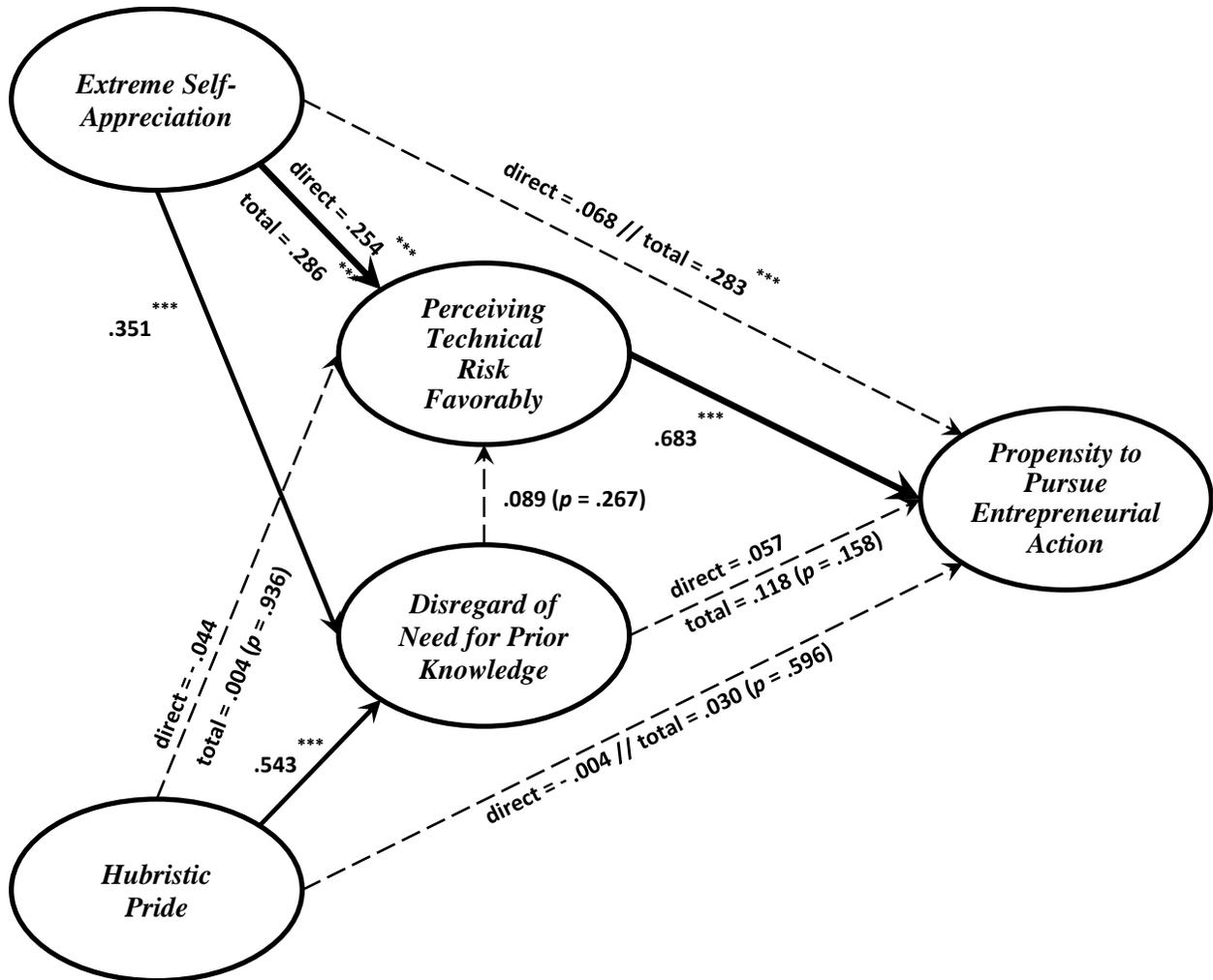
In distinct contrast to Models 1B and 2B, the main effect of *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was significant ( $\beta = .786, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .798, p < .001$ ) while the main effect of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was not significant ( $\beta = .026, p = .709$ ;  $\beta = .029, p = .615$ ). Also in contrast to Models 1B and 2B, when *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty* was operationalized as *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*, all significant paths go through *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*. In other words, *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* acts as a mediator in ALL instances (Models 3B and 4B) wherein *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* did not act as a mediator in ANY instance (Models 1B and 2B). As stated previously, it bears noting that Models 3B and 4B exclude any respondents who consistently perceived uncertainty as uncertainty and/or risk as uncertainty.

With respect to the effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*, we observe two paths, both of which go through *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably*. As such, we can say *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* fully mediates the effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*. However, a portion of the effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* is mediated by *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*. Similarly, *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* fully mediates the effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Perceiving*

*Uncertainty Favorably* and *Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably* fully mediates the effect of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*.

Favorable Perceptions of Risk under Conditions of Probabilistic Risk (Models 5B and 6B)

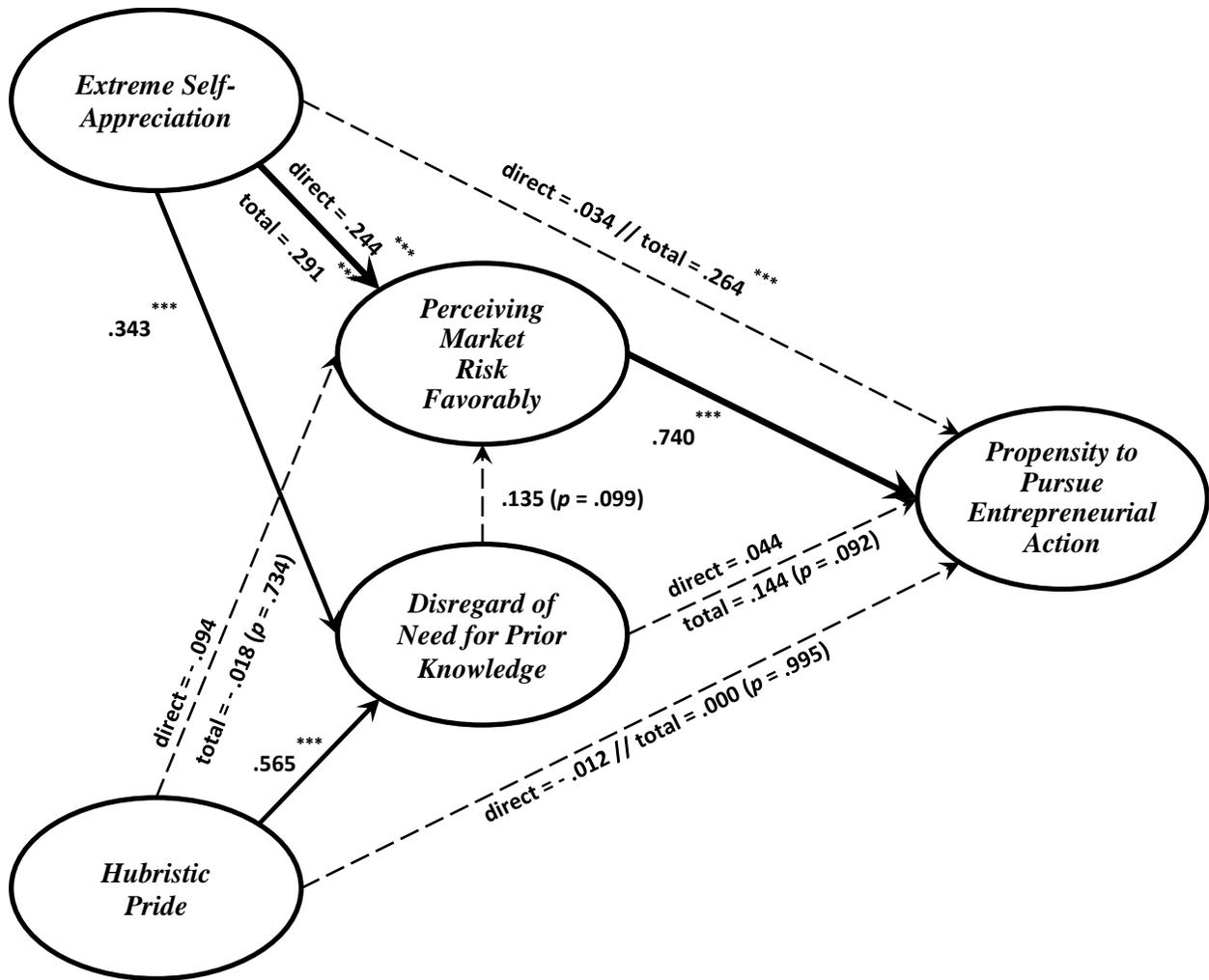
Model 5B, shown in Figure 22, depicts the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving*



n = 399; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 22 – Model 5B (Perceived Technical Risk under Conditions of Technical Risk with Sequential Mediation)

*Technical Risk Favorably* specifically under conditions of technical and market risk (i.e. probabilistic risk in the Knightian sense) (SRMR = .077; RMSEA = .042; CFI = .920; TLI = .914). Similarly, Model 6B (Figure 23) demonstrates the main and mediating effects related to *Perceiving Market Risk Favorably* under conditions of technical and market risk (SRMR =



n = 413; standardized coefficients are reported: \* = p < .05; \*\* = p < .01; \*\*\* = p < .001  
 thin dashed line = insignificant direct effect (a or b) (p > .05)  
 solid line = significant direct effect (a or b) (p < .05)  
 thick solid line = significant indirect effect (ab) (p < .05)  
 insignificant p-values close to .05 are reported

Figure 23– Model 6B (Perceived Market Risk under Conditions of Market Risk with Sequential Mediation)

.076; RMSEA = .041; CFI = .922; TLI = .016).

All relationships associated with Model 5B have the exact same significance, sign, and relative magnitude as those of Model 6B. As such, we conclude that, with respect to the operationalization of *Perceiving Risk Favorably*, the effects are the same regardless of the ‘field’ of uncertainty (i.e. whether technical or market). With that being the case, we will use the generic terminology for the hypothesized mediator, *Perceiving Risk Favorably*, and we will refrain from constantly repeating the fact that the observed effects hold for both technical uncertainty and market uncertainty.

Under conditions of technical and market risk, we observe that the main effects of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Perceiving Risk Favorably* were both positive and significant ( $\beta = .254, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .244, p < .001$ ), as was the main effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* ( $\beta = .351, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .343, p < .001$ ) and also the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* ( $\beta = .534, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .565, p < .001$ ); but the main effect of *Hubristic Pride* on *Perceiving Risk Favorably* was not significant, neither the direct effect ( $\beta = -.044, p = .534$ ;  $\beta = -.094, p = .193$ ) nor the total effect ( $\beta = .004, p = .936$ ;  $\beta = -.018, p = .734$ ) nor the indirect effect ( $\beta = .048, p = .268$ ;  $\beta = .076, p = .103$ ). In addition, we observe that the main effect of *Perceiving Risk Favorably* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was positive and significant ( $\beta = .683, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .740, p < .001$ ) while the main effect of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* was not significant as a direct effect ( $\beta = .057, p = .360$ ;  $\beta = .044, p = .458$ ) or total effect ( $\beta = .118, p = .158$ ;  $\beta = .144, p = .092$ ) or indirect effect ( $\beta = .061, p = .269$ ;  $\beta = .100, p = .101$ ).

The most notable difference we observe with respect to Models 5B and 6B (i.e. conditions of technical and market risk) relative to all the other models (i.e. conditions of Knightian uncertainty) lies in the fact that the total effect from *Hubristic Pride* to *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* completely goes away ( $\beta = .030, p = .596$ ;  $\beta = .000, p = .995$ ). We still observe *Hubristic Pride* having a positive and significant effect on *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* ( $\beta = .543, p < .001$ ;  $\beta = .565, p < .001$ ), but that effect becomes essentially meaningless because even the link between *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action* (and also the link between *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* and *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*) has disappeared ( $\beta = .057, p = .360$ ;  $\beta = .044, p = .458$ ). In other words, whenever the nature of the unknowns are merely probabilistic rather than uncertain (in the Knightian sense), we observe the following:

- *Hubristic Pride* no longer leads to an increased *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*.
- *Hubristic Pride* still leads to an increased *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*.
- *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* no longer leads to an increase in *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*.
- *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* no longer leads to an increased *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*.

With respect to the effect of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* on *Propensity to Pursue Entrepreneurial Action*, under conditions of technical and market risk, we observe that *Perceiving Risk Favorably* partially mediates the relationship ( $69\% = .286 * .683 / .283$ ;  $82\% =$

.291 \* .740 / .264), with *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* playing at most a subdued role in the entrepreneurial decision-making process.

## CHAPTER VII

### DISCUSSION

#### ***Should we Discuss Models 1 to 6 or Models 1B to 6B?***

We presented and fully analyzed Models 1 to 6 (Figure 5 to Figure 10) because they operationalized the empirical model originally hypothesized (Figure 3). However, we then presented and analyzed Models 1B to 6B (Figure 18 to Figure 23) because they represented a better incorporation of *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* (as a mediator rather than moderator) and because our *post hoc* analysis of Models 1 to 6 strongly suggested the existence of a second mediator. In addition, our *post hoc* analysis investigating *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* as a mediator led us to further respecify models, embodying *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge* as the first of two sequential mediators (the second being our originally-hypothesized mediator, *Favorable Perceptions of Risk / Uncertainty*) (see Figure 12).

The resulting SEM models (Models 1B to 6B) yielded consistent results that are theoretically and practically meaningful. In addition, none of our analyses based on Models 1B to 6B contradicted the results of our analyses of Models 1 to 6; rather, the revised models addressed important unanswered questions or filled in gaps that were left by the original models. As such, we believe the revised models are better specified and represent a better

theoretical depiction of the true process by which extremely self-focused individuals choose to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors in the midst of Knightian uncertainty. As such, we will focus our discussion primarily on the results observed from the revised models (1B to 6B).

***Differences (or Lack Thereof) between Conditions of Technical Uncertainty (Models 1B and 3B) versus Market Uncertainty (Models 2B and 4B) and between Technical Risk (Model 5B) versus Market Risk (Model 6B)***

The first notable observation we make with respect to Models 1B to 6B deals with the fact that, with one or two very minor exceptions, the sign, significance, and relative magnitude of every relationship under technical uncertainty matched every corresponding congruent relationship under market uncertainty. Similarly, the observed relationships under conditions of technical risk were practically the same as those for market risk. As such, we conclude that either individuals do not significantly or systematically distinguish between technical versus market risk / uncertainty when pursuing entrepreneurial endeavors, or that our conjoint experiment confused respondents such that they essentially confounded the two. The latter is possible due to the nature of our ‘business launch commitment’ question (which instructed respondents to assume the product was already fully developed, i.e. that the technical risk and uncertainty was essentially ‘zero’), which we discussed at length in Chapter IV. Future research could disentangle the nuances related to this conundrum by completely separating hypothetical scenarios and commitment questions related to technical risk and uncertainty from those incorporating market risk and uncertainty.

***Entrepreneurial Pursuits under Conditions of Knightian Uncertainty (Models 3B and 4B)***

When we look at Models 3B and 4B, we observe that extremely self-focused individuals (whether high in self-appreciation or hubristic pride) pursue entrepreneurial endeavors more

readily than those low in extreme self-focus. We also observe that, for both types of self-focused individuals, all significant paths to entrepreneurial action involve perceiving uncertainty more favorably than individuals who are low in self-focus (i.e. viewing their own likelihood of success more highly than others). Unfortunately, although our results clearly show an increased willingness to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors amongst extremely self-focused individuals, they tell us nothing about whether that increase is due to those individuals possessing greater actual advantages (e.g. skills, abilities, insight) or due to them possessing self-perceived (but not actual) advantages or merely due to some other rationale or motivation. Future researchers may wish to explore those differences by explicitly asking respondents about the rationale behind their willingness to commit resources to each hypothetical entrepreneurial endeavor and/or testing them for specific relevant skills or other attributes that might be perceived (by them) to be advantageous to their success.

### ***Entrepreneurial Pursuits under Conditions of Probabilistic Risk (Models 5B and 6B)***

Although the overall aim of this study was to investigate the mechanisms relating prior knowledge to entrepreneurial action *in the midst of Knightian uncertainty*, we also examined those mechanisms and relationships within the context of *probabilistic risk*. We included conditions of probabilistic risk in our overall analysis because, in order to clearly understand the (limited) influence of prior knowledge on entrepreneurial action under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, we must be able to make direct comparisons with conditions NOT involving Knightian uncertainty, i.e. probabilistic risk.

When we look at Models 5B and 6B (which represents conditions of probabilistic risk rather than Knightian uncertainty), we observe, quite starkly, that the increased propensity to

pursue entrepreneurial action completely disappears for hubristic individuals, but remains strong for those who are extremely self-appreciative. We also note that, for extremely self-appreciative individuals, under conditions of probabilistic risk, disregard for prior knowledge no longer plays a significant role in their tendency to pursue entrepreneurial action. In addition, it bears noting that, even under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, the influence of disregard for prior knowledge, for individuals high in self-appreciation, is muted, with only about 30% of the effect involving disregard for prior knowledge.

In any event, it is safe to say that, whenever Knightian uncertainty is absent, hubristic individuals do not pursue entrepreneurial endeavors any more frequently or fervently than the average individual, and second, even though they still possess a blatant disregard for prior knowledge, that disregard no longer translates into favorable perceptions of their ability to successfully pursue a business opportunity (see Figure 22 and Figure 23). In that regard, perhaps they simply recognize that their own lack of interest, enthusiasm, and passion for commonplace endeavors would limit their ability to see the project through to success. Or perhaps they do not want to waste their time subjectively evaluating the potential favorability of such commonplace pursuits.

Nonetheless, our results reveal that hubristic individuals are less enthralled by entrepreneurial endeavors whenever their prospective rivals view them as achievable or doable. This interpretation follows directly from the way each hypothetical scenario in the conjoint experiment was worded. Technical risk was described with the following prompt: “According to your hypothetical rival, because the product builds upon already-proven technologies, successful development of the product *seems promising*.” Market risk was described using a similar prompt: “According to your hypothetical rival, due to the product’s similarities with

existing products, it seems reasonable to assume the target customers would embrace the new product.” It appears that hubristic individuals are indifferent to entrepreneurial opportunities they believe are commonplace or lack genuine novelty or are so readily achievable as to immediately invite a flurry of competitors.

Turning back to the extremely self-appreciative crowd, under conditions of risk or uncertainty, they are more likely to pursue entrepreneurial endeavors than the average person and they do so because they are also more prone to have an elevated view of their own likelihood of success in those endeavors. As discussed previously, under conditions of uncertainty (but not risk), a portion of that elevated view of likelihood of success is the direct result of their increased tendency to disregard the need for or importance of prior knowledge relevant to the opportunity being pursued. However, under conditions of risk only, although they still possess an increased disregard for prior knowledge, their elevated view of potential success is no longer even partially driven by that disregard. Taken together, this suggests that, when things look murky and uncertain, the self-appreciative and self-congratulatory person sometimes, but not always, just relies upon ‘gut feelings’ to drive the decision-making process. However, under conditions of probabilistic risk, that partial reliance goes away and is replaced fully by a subjective (though inflated) assessment of personal likelihood of success.

### ***Differences between Extreme Self-Appreciation and Hubristic Pride***

#### Characteristic Differences

It bears noting that, whereas *Extreme Self-Appreciation* was included in each of our models alongside *Hubristic Pride*, when we assess the effects of ‘hubristic pride’ we are actually referring to those aspects of hubristic pride that are not jointly captured by the *Extreme Self-*

*Appreciation* measures (i.e. *Narcissism / Egotism, Authentic Pride, Optimism, Perceived Self-Efficacy*, and *Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy*). Similarly, when we discuss *Extreme Self-Appreciation*, we are generally referring to those aspects of *Extreme Self-Appreciation* that are not captured by *Hubristic Pride*. As such, within most of the *Extreme Self-Appreciation* constructs and items, we see a general tendency toward focusing on one's personal accomplishments and how others view the individual and/or the individual's accomplishments.

By contrast, the *Hubristic Pride* construct (and the items that comprise it) focus almost exclusively upon the individual's view of himself or herself absent any sense of true or past accomplishments. In other words, we could say that an individual high in extreme self-appreciation has an oversized view of his or her importance based on past accomplishments and how the individual perceives others perceiving him or her. By contrast the individual high in hubristic pride exhibits an oversized view of himself or herself regardless of what others think, regardless of past accomplishments, and possibly even despite what others think and/or despite a lack of past accomplishments.

#### Differences in Misperceiving Uncertainty as Risk

When we look at *Percent Time Uncertainty Perceived as Risk* (see Figure 18 and Figure 19), we see that overly self-appreciative individuals are more likely to perceive uncertainty as risk. However, that effect does not hold at all for hubristic individuals. In other words, hubristic individuals are not more likely than the average person to view uncertainty as probabilistic risk, but extremely self-appreciative individuals are. Both sets of individuals are extremely self-focused, with the difference being the groundedness of that self-focus. It seems a bit counterintuitive, however, that, of self-focused individuals, those who are better grounded in

reality (the self-appreciative) are more likely to misperceive uncertainty as probabilistic risk than those who are ardently self-focused despite reality (the hubristic).

It may be that the extremely self-appreciative view the world through a more optimistic lens (indeed, optimism was one of our operationalizations of extreme self-appreciation) and that optimism causes them to see things ‘in living color’ when others merely see ‘dull shades of black, white, and gray’. Hubristic individuals, on the other hand, only see themselves. So, they do not see things around them ‘in living color’ nor do they see ‘dull shades black, white, and gray’. Rather, they see only themselves. As such, with their focus being so entirely inward, we should not be surprised to observe hubristic individuals being ‘no different from average’ in terms of their tendency to misperceive Knightian uncertainty as probabilistic risk, whereas, by contrast, the extremely self-appreciative don rose-colored glasses that allow them to see probabilistic risk where others see only uncertainty.

#### Differences in *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*

As we compare our results from Models 1B to 6B, looking at the differences between the two different types of extremely self-focused individuals identified in this study (those who are extremely self-appreciative and those who are high in hubristic pride), we see a significantly different role played by disregard of the need for prior knowledge. Both types of individuals have a much higher tendency to disregard prior knowledge related to entrepreneurial opportunities, however, the impact that increased disregard exerts on their actual decision-making is quite different. Our empirical models show that the path to entrepreneurial action for hubristic individuals always goes through disregard for prior knowledge, whereas for extremely self-appreciative individuals the influence of that disregard is noticeably muted (i.e. only about 30% of the effect goes through disregard). Furthermore, the tendency to disregard prior

knowledge is stronger for hubristic individuals as it is for those who are extremely self-appreciative ( $p = .016$ ).

As mentioned above, extreme self-appreciation, although indicative of an inflated view of oneself, is grounded in either past accomplishments or the perception of others' perceptions. The fact that their self-inflated views are somewhat grounded in past accomplishments would suggest that the extremely self-appreciative individual's propensity to view inherently uncertain conditions more favorably would more likely stem from past experiences and prior knowledge. In contrast, we would expect the hubristic individual to be predominantly driven by a disregard for prior knowledge when it comes to pursuing entrepreneurial endeavors. The hubristic individual's self-focus is driven by a lack of grounding in past accomplishments, thus leading him or her to blatantly disregard prior knowledge and its importance or relevance to the opportunity. Our observations exactly match this expectation: under conditions of Knightian uncertainty, the hubristic individual's path to entrepreneurial action always involves disregard of the need for or importance of prior knowledge relevant to the opportunity being pursued. Even so, as mentioned previously, under conditions of probabilistic risk, we see that, although the hubristic individual still maintains a high disregard for prior knowledge, that disregard is rendered irrelevant (with respect to the decision to actually pursue an entrepreneurial endeavor) because such individuals ostensibly eschew entrepreneurial endeavors that lack Knightian uncertainty (i.e. those that prospective rivals view as 'promising' or 'reasonable').

#### Perceiving Uncertainty Favorably

Our empirical results show that both types of extremely self-focused individuals (extremely self-appreciative and hubristic) have a higher tendency to view uncertainty favorably. This means that they perceive their chances of success, when pursuing entrepreneurial endeavors,

more favorably (i.e. as ‘more likely to succeed’) compared to individuals who are low in self-focus. However, as noted above, a significant difference lies in how their disregard for prior knowledge influences their decision-making. This suggests that at least two different mechanisms are at work, causing extremely self-focused individuals to view uncertainty more favorably than those lacking that self-focus.

Certainly, we expect both mechanisms to be rooted in the common aspect of an overinflated view of oneself, to wit: “As I think more highly of myself (whether those thoughts are grounded in past accomplishments or not), I will ascribe to myself depictions of greatness, and whereas I consider myself one of the greatest, I will likely experience an inflated view of my own chances of success.” However, as noted above, the hubristic individual, whose visions of his own greatness are not grounded in past accomplishments, must rely upon a level of disregard (disregard for the past, disregard for the importance of past experiences or past accomplishments, and disregard for the importance of prior knowledge) when assessing his chances for success. By contrast the extremely self-appreciative individual, being more grounded in the reality of past actions of accomplishments, has less need to rely upon a disregard for prior knowledge.

### ***Two Movies, Three Perspectives***

An individual low in self-focus walks into a theater where a black-and-white movie is being projected upon the screen. The individual looks at the movie screen and quickly decides that the black-and-white movie is uninteresting and not worth ‘pursuing’ and hastily walks out. A second individual, high in self-appreciation but low in hubristic pride, walks into the same theater, looks at the screen and ‘sees’ an exciting movie that is full of color and action (even

though in reality it is just a low-budget, black-and-white movie) and decides to ‘pursue’ the movie and sits down. A third individual, high in hubristic pride, walks into a neighboring theater where no movie is being played. When he looks up at the screen, he does not see the most recent release playing in full color with dramatic special effects, nor does he see a dull black-and-white humdrum rerun. Instead, he sees a documentary about himself, presiding over the ribbon-cutting of a magnificent new theme park packed with thousands of cheering, happy customers eager to line his pockets with their hard-earned cash (even though in reality it is just a blank screen) and he gets up and walks away briskly, to go break ground on that new theme park.

Although the above analogy does not directly relate to entrepreneurial pursuits, it does highlight a couple important aspects relevant to our study. First, the decision to ‘pursue’ the movie (or some other endeavor) is entirely based on each individual’s perceptions about the movie and second, those perceptions are entirely dependent upon the individual, and only sometimes dependent upon or tied to ‘reality’. Similarly, in accordance with McMullen and Shepherd’s (2006) two-stage model of entrepreneurial action in the midst of uncertainty, any individual’s decision to pursue an entrepreneurial endeavor is inextricably linked to the individual’s beliefs and perceptions about the opportunity and about his or her belief that the opportunity is ‘real’ (i.e. a third person opportunity) and furthermore the belief that he or she possesses the abilities and resources needed to seize the opportunity (i.e. a first-person opportunity). In that vein, it does not matter what movie is actually being projected onto the screen; what matters is the perception by the would-be movie-goer as to whether the movie elicits interest and excitement. Some individuals pursue entrepreneurial endeavors because they misperceive the situation (i.e. they see a full-color movie even though it is, in reality,

merely black-and-white, or they see a movie playing out before them on what is, in reality, a blank screen, or they see themselves as so skilled and insightful that will succeed with any business opportunity they might choose to pursue).

We have argued that, within the context of Knightian uncertainty, the importance and influence of prior knowledge relevant to the opportunity being pursued is oftentimes limited and sometimes irrelevant, from the perspective of the individual contemplating pursuit of the entrepreneurial endeavor. As Knight (1921) explained in his discourse on “methods for meeting uncertainty”, many factors potentially influence that process, one of which centers around the willingness and ‘suitability’ of the would-be entrepreneur to bear the uncertainty, which Knight succinctly reduced to two factors: the individual’s subjective perceptions of uncertainty and “his conative feeling toward it” (:242).. Our analysis has provided empirical evidence demonstrating the existence of two such groups of individuals, namely those who are high in self-appreciation (operationalized as narcissism / egotism, authentic pride, optimism, perceived self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial self-efficacy) and those who are high in hubristic pride, with the former occasionally relying upon disregard of the need for prior knowledge and the latter almost exclusively relying upon such disregard.

### ***Limitations***

Although we have exerted considerable effort to conduct this research to the highest standards of excellence, we acknowledge that every experimental program, no matter how well-planned, well-intentioned, or well-executed, will be wrought with some level of shortcomings and limitations. In that regard, I must first explain that this document has been written in first-person plural to recognize the vast contributions of my advisor and committee chair, my

committee, and various faculty and colleagues who have contributed directly and indirectly to this research project. However, although I freely credit the aforementioned contributors for their assistance in all that is positive regarding this project, I take full responsibility for any inaccuracies, errors, or inconsistencies herein. As such, as I address the inadequacies and limitations of this study, I predominantly shift to the singular voice, because I bear the sole responsibility for any shortcomings herein.

#### Reliance upon Directly-Incentivized Survey Respondents

The pilot data for this study were collected from students who volunteered to participate, but who were granted extra credit for doing so. Similarly, the respondents who participated in the full study were directly incentivized by various monetary equivalents, such as frequent flyer miles, points to be redeemed for gift cards, etc. This approach was taken primarily due to the lengthy nature of the survey (after discarding ‘intentionally inattentive’ respondents, the median completion time was 24.4 minutes and the average was 38.4 minutes).

My previous experience with collecting data from students receiving extra credit led me to conduct this current study with the utmost of care and concern about data quality. Numerous steps were taken to ensure the collection of only high-quality responses from well-intentioned research participants. Indeed, a portion of this dissertation has been devoted to explaining that process (see Chapter IV). Even so, despite our best efforts to ensure the quality of the data we collected, reliance upon incentivized individuals creates its own limitations for the generalizability of the study’s results. To that end, perhaps I should have prefaced each of our conclusory statements with a disclaiming caveat: “we find that extremely self-focused individuals (who are willing to take an online survey in return for a small monetary incentive) ...”. In any event, we have strived to be open and transparent so that each reader can ultimately

reach his or her own decision about the suitability of making generalizations based on the results of this study.

#### Limited Sample Size with respect to # of Previous Entrepreneurial Failures

When it came to testing the hypothesized moderator *# of Past Entrepreneurial Failures*, our sample size was significantly diminished (from 631 to 241 for the 0/1 relationship and 78 for the many/1 relationship), thus greatly reducing the power of the related statistical tests. In retrospect, I should have expected that we would have very few respondents who would have already experienced multiple entrepreneurial failures.

#### Common Method Variance

Researchers should always be mindful of common method variance, especially when conducting research that relies upon self-report data. This project is no different. Two significant strides were taken up front to limit the potential negative effects of common method variance for this study. First, in accordance with one of the two *ex ante* remedies recommended by Chang, Witteloostuijn, and Eden (2010), all questionnaire items for the exogenous variables were randomized in terms of the position of each item on a given page and the order in which the pages were presented to the respondents. Although this does not eliminate the common method (and hence the common method variance), it does at least ensure that any method-related biases are spread randomly across all items, thus keeping systematic method bias from affecting any one item or group of items. Second, also in accordance the *ex ante* remedies suggested by Chang *et al.* (2010), I intentionally separated the collection of the exogenous variables from the endogenous variables within the survey instrument. This was

done by utilizing a conjoint experiment for collecting the endogenous variables, thus ensuring some degree of common-method separation between the exogenous and endogenous variables.

To assess the potential level of common method variance in the dataset, in accordance with one of the two *ex post* remedies identified by Chang *et al.* (2010), I conducted Harman's single-factor test and found that no single factor accounts for a majority of the observed variance.

### ***Potential Contributions and Directions for Future Research***

As I write this final section of the final chapter of this dissertation, I am truly honored and humbled by the fact that four exceptional scholars (Dr. Per Bylund, Dr. Robert Baron, Dr. Jeffery McMullen, Dr. Rick Wilson) have been willing to serve on my committee and have provide much-needed guidance, input, and feedback. I am especially grateful to Dr. McMullen for his willingness to serve, in that it was McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) seminal article in *Academy of Management Review (AMR)* that first caused me to contemplate and explore the connection between entrepreneurial action and uncertainty. Then, when I later learned about that article embodying a rearticulation of the theoretical and conceptual basis of Dr. McMullen's own dissertation (McMullen, 2003), I poured over that 'source material' and left amazed at the breadth of enquiry and depth of insight encompassed therein. I was also amazed at how little needed to be added to those core concepts from McMullen's (2003) dissertation, when those theoretical contributions were later published as an award-winning, conversation-starting article in *AMR*.

Now, as I contemplate my own humble attempts to try to extend the boundaries of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) seminal model, I recognize that I am standing on the shoulders of giants, hoping to add but a hairsbreadth.

In any event, time itself will reveal whether any of the theoretical concepts or empirical findings documented herein make an actual impact or constitute a genuine contribution to the field of entrepreneurship research. As I contemplate and attempt to elucidate the potential contributions of this research, I switch back to first-person plural, in recognition of the collective guidance, assistance, and feedback provided by others, especially the outstanding scholars listed above.

At present, we view the potential contributions as six-fold, with those potential contributions enumerated below and explained in additional detail thereafter:

- Drafting a new definition of entrepreneurship, in the spirit of Frank Knight, but shifting the focus away from the uncertainty-bearing actions of the entrepreneur *per se*, to the respective inaction of prospective competitors and, more importantly, the rationale for their inaction (i.e. whenever their inaction is due to perceptions of Knightian uncertainty).
- Demonstrating the applicability of Frank Knight's six "methods for meeting uncertainty" to contemporary entrepreneurship research and hopefully spurring future researchers to explore and expand upon those six methods.
- Developing and demonstrating an experimental method for measuring an individual's willingness to pursue entrepreneurial action specifically within the context of Knightian uncertainty.

- Developing and validating a measurement construct for *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*.
- Empirically demonstrating, via one small piece of one of Frank Knight's six methods for meeting uncertainty, how blatant disregard of the need for and importance of prior knowledge plays a key role, at least for extremely self-focused individuals, in the entrepreneurial decision-making process.
- Developing and demonstrating a system and method for ensuring data quality when soliciting responses via online questionnaires, by systematically identifying and flagging 'intentionally inattentive' respondents.

#### A New Working Definition of Entrepreneurship

As stated in Chapter II, the question of 'Who is an entrepreneur?' has been asked and re-asked (without definitive resolution) for nearly 300 years. As such, I am in no way naïve enough nor hubristic enough to suggest that this new definition will finally answer this question and end this longstanding debate (we must also acknowledge that a vigorous debate also exists regarding the nature of uncertainty, apart from any consideration of its influence on the field of entrepreneurship). In any event, it seems fitting to bring Cantillon (1931 [1730]) and Knight (1921) back into this debate, by proposing a definition of entrepreneurship that is explicitly linked to bearing uncertainty and, in particular, the bearing of Knighting uncertainty. In addition, our new working definition integrates Hawley's (1893:469) view that the value of the entrepreneur's 'profit' is directly related not to the entrepreneur's own valuation, but rather to the subjective valuation of the entrepreneur's closest potential competitor, which according to Kirzner (1978), would represent the degree of 'error' that potential competitor is making by not pursuing the opportunity.

Proceeding onward through the debate-space, whereas Venkataraman (1997) introduced us to the notion of entrepreneurship as “the nexus of opportunity and enterprising individuals” (:121), we could restate our definition as an extension of his, by referring to entrepreneurship as ‘the nexus of an enterprising individual and an opportunity, wherein that opportunity is not pursued by potential competitors, because they view the opportunity as being wrought with Knightian (i.e. non-probabilistic) uncertainty’. In that respect, we are somewhat combining Venkataraman’s ‘nexus’ perspective with Casson’s (2003 [1982]) notion that the entrepreneur is an individual who “believes that he is right, while ... everyone else believes he is wrong” (:13-14), with our important caveat being they believe he is wrong for a very specific reason, which is not based on any sort of objective or subjective risk assessment, but based on their assessment that the likelihood of success is “anybody’s guess” because the project is wrought with Knightian uncertainty.

Although our new working definition of entrepreneurship can, as described above, be closely linked to many of the great definitions and conceptualizations that have preceded it, we believe this definition can potentially alter the direction of future entrepreneurship research because it changes the frame of reference away from the entrepreneur *per se*, and onto the closest potential competitor. We assert that, the essential differentiation between whether an economic endeavor represents an *entrepreneurial* endeavor lies not within the cognition or the context of the individual pursuing the endeavor but within the context, cognition, and perceptions of the individuals who are NOT pursuing the endeavor. As such, we suggest a radical shift in focus, a shift that has the potential to yield groundbreaking theoretical insights and empirical discoveries as scholars turn their attention toward more thoroughly understanding the decision-making processes of individuals who potentially *could* pursue an

entrepreneurial endeavor but choose not to. This definition and approach also lends itself well to the recognition that, in many respects, entrepreneurial action is a socially constructed reality that hinges upon action by one social actor in the face of inaction by a vast number of others.

### Relating Knight's Six Methods for Meeting Uncertainty to Contemporary Entrepreneurship Theories

During the summer of 2017, I was up late one night reading Frank Knight's (1921) *Risk, Uncertainty, and Profit* and contemplating the 'nature' of non-probabilistic uncertainty (in part because my advisor, Dr. Per Bylund, had taken exception to my previous usage of the term 'high Knightian uncertainty', asserting that uncertainty can be categorized as Knightian or non-Knightian, but that Knightian uncertainty cannot be segmented as 'high' or 'low'). All of a sudden, while reading *Risk, Uncertainty, and Profit* and contemplating Dr. Bylund's comments about Knightian uncertainty, a 'light bulb' switched on wherein I suddenly recognized a connection between all the various contemporary theories of entrepreneurship I had been studying and their significance to each other, within the context of Frank Knight's delineation of non-probabilistic, or non-insurable, uncertainty as the "true uncertainty which ... accounts for the peculiar income of the entrepreneur" (:232). Over the next several months, I began writing out descriptions of the mechanisms wherein entrepreneurs, within the framework of various contemporary views of entrepreneurship (e.g. effectuation, alertness) perceive, manage, and otherwise deal with Knightian uncertainty.

It was almost exactly one year later, during the summer of 2018, that I was once again reading *Risk, Uncertainty, and Profit* and, once again, had an 'a ha' moment. At this time, I was writing out and enumerating Knight's six "methods for meeting uncertainty" (:239ff) when I suddenly realized that Knight himself had anticipated all the various 'paths' to entrepreneurial

action that are inherently embedded within our contemporary theories of entrepreneurship. And, although he somewhat dismissed his Methods #3, 4, and 5, it was those methods that most captured my attention that night, because Method #3 so clearly exemplified the effectual entrepreneur, Method #4, the causal entrepreneur, and Method #5, the crowdfunding entrepreneur. Then, as I compared Knight's six methods with the list of 'mechanisms' I had been compiling over the previous year, each of my 'mechanisms' fit squarely within one of Knight's six methods. It was as if Professor Knight and I had been 'thinking the same thoughts', albeit a hundred years apart from each other.

In any event, my hope is that, by drawing attention back to Knight's six methods, future researchers will focus greater attention specifically upon the uncertainty-bearing nature of entrepreneurs (hearkening back to Cantillon (1931 [1730]), relate that uncertainty-bearing back to Knight's original six methods, and further confirm Knight's prescience and/or identify gaps in our understanding, i.e. additional mechanisms by which individuals manage uncertainty that not even Frank Knight envisioned or anticipated.

#### An Experimental Method for Measuring Entrepreneurial Action in the Midst of Knightian Uncertainty

Following from the aforementioned new working definition of 'entrepreneurship', a measurement method or construct is needed to ascertain the perspective of a would-be entrepreneur's 'closest prospective competitor'. We expect and anticipate that future researchers will develop novel methods and measures that will enable them to capture the essence of this new focus (e.g. the reasons for lack of action by a 'closest prospective competitor'). Even so, we have provided an initial method for studying entrepreneurial action within the context of this new definition, by means of a series of hypothetical scenarios within

the context of a conjoint experiment. In the short term, we hope that other researchers will be able to meaningfully study entrepreneurial decision-making under conditions of Knightian uncertainty by emulating and even improving upon our conjoint-design hypothetical-scenario experiment.

#### A Validated Measurement Construct for Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge

Within our various propositional statements in Chapter III, we related each of Knight's six methods for meeting uncertainty to different perspectives about prior knowledge. In particular, we related them to various nuanced differences in an individual's potential disregard of the need for or importance of prior knowledge. For our empirical study, we narrowed in on what we deemed the most extreme form of disregard, what we referred to as 'conscious and blatant' disregard for prior knowledge. In order to study that 'conscious and blatant' disregard for prior knowledge, we developed and validated a meaningful measurement construct related to *Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge*. Even so, we recognize that this new construct will not suffice as a measure for capturing all the nuances of disregard that might influence individual decision-making with respect to the pursuit of entrepreneurial endeavors. As such, we are hopeful that future researchers will follow our lead and develop and validate additional measures of disregard of the need for or importance of prior knowledge and use those measures to empirically test and fully explore the various 'paths' to entrepreneurial action presented and proposed herein.

#### An Empirical Demonstration of the Influence of Disregard of the Need for Prior Knowledge on Entrepreneurial Decision-Making

We have successfully demonstrated one small set of conditions wherein disregard for prior knowledge functions as a mechanism to explain how and why certain individuals pursue

entrepreneurial endeavors when others ostensibly choose not to. However, in our propositions, we identify numerous nuances related to this notion of disregard of the need for or importance of prior knowledge (with each of those related back to one of Knight's six methods for meeting uncertainty). To wit, one could summarize our collective set of propositions as the intersection of Knight's methods for meeting uncertainty with the degree to which or the way in which prior knowledge (or lack thereof, or lack of emphasis thereupon) influences how an individual might use that method to manage uncertainty (from an entrepreneurial perspective). In addition, our propositions will hopefully inspire future scholars to study other factors and mechanisms that either act outside the boundaries of doubt-reduction (similar to disregard for prior knowledge) as well as those that operate within the realm of McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model, wherein individuals reduce uncertainty by taking steps that reduce their individual doubt regarding the existence and nature of the opportunity.

In that regard, whereas we have focused on the distinctly negative side of prior knowledge, as in how the *disregard* for prior knowledge impacts an individual's decision to pursue an entrepreneurial endeavor, we recognize that additional investigation is needed into the mechanisms for entrepreneurial action wherein *high regard* for prior knowledge influences decision-making. For example, as suggested above with respect to McMullen and Shepherd's (2006) model, perhaps this treatise will encourage future scholars to explore how an individual's belief about the importance of prior knowledge influences his or her doubt regarding the existence of a third-person opportunity, the subsequent evaluation of that opportunity, and ultimately whether or not the opportunity is viewed as a first-person opportunity. In other words, we are optimistic that our intentional focus on the *disregard* of prior knowledge (and the subsequent expansion of the boundary conditions of McMullen and

Shepherd's (2006) model) might actually spur other scholars to investigate the nuances of *high regard* for prior knowledge *within* the current boundaries of that model.

A Method for Ensuring Data Quality by Flagging 'Intentionally Inattentive' Respondents

Although we did not envision all the effort that would ultimately be entailed in systematically assessing and ensuring the quality of our data, we nonetheless felt, after-the-fact, that the process was not only meaningful but worthy of sharing in detail, so that future researchers can take advantage of our discoveries in that regard. As such, although the process we followed does not represent any sort of theoretical contribution, we identify it herein as a practical contribution that becomes all the more important in this digital age when more and more data in the social sciences are being collected via online self-report questionnaires.

## CHAPTER VII

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## APPENDIX A – SUMMARY OF VARIABLES AND OUTPUT FROM STATISTICAL ANALYSES

### *Codebook of Variable Names*

Variable	Label
__aut_01	I generally feel successful.
__aut_02	I generally feel like I am achieving.
__aut_03	I generally feel fulfilled.
__aut_04	I generally feel accomplished.
__aut_05	I generally feel productive.
__aut_06	I generally feel confident.
__aut_07	I generally feel like I have self-worth.
__dis_01	If a new opportunity is truly groundbreaking, prior knowledg...
__dis_02	When launching a new venture, what you know (or think you kn...
__dis_03	When it comes to recognizing and pursuing new business ideas...
__dis_04	Prior information is essentially useless when deciding wheth...
__dis_05	Whenever I come across a new business opportunity, I instant...
__dis_06	When I pursue new business opportunities, I tend to go again...
__dis_08	Many times I find myself pursuing a new business opportunity...
__ese_01	I am confident in my ability to identify the need for a new ...
__ese_02	I am confident in my ability to design a product or service ...
__ese_03	I am confident in my ability to determine a competitive pric...
__ese_04	I am confident in my ability to design an effective marketin...
__ese_05	I am confident in my ability to estimate customer demand for...
__ese_06	I am confident in my ability to get others to identify with ...
__hub_01	I generally feel stuck-up.
__hub_02	I generally feel snobbish.
__hub_03	I generally feel conceited.
__hub_04	I generally feel smug.
__hub_05	I generally feel egotistical.
__hub_06	I generally feel arrogant.
__hub_07	I generally feel pompous.
__nar_01	In many ways, I am a remarkable, special person.
__nar_02	I think I am a special person.
__nar_03	I have touched many people's lives in a positive way.
__nar_04	I am an extraordinary person.
__nar_05	I am great.
__nar_06	I deserve to be seen as a great personality.
__nar_07	Most of the time I am able to draw people's attention to mys...
__nar_08	Everybody likes to hear my stories.
__nar_09	Being a very special person gives me a lot of strength.
__nar_10	I am good at everything that I do.
__opt_01	Overall, I expect more good things to happen to me than bad.
__opt_02	I'm always optimistic about my future.
__opt_03	In uncertain times, I usually expect the best.
__pse_01	I am confident that I can perform effectively on many differ...
__pse_02	In general, I think that I can obtain outcomes that are impo...
__pse_03	I will be able to successfully overcome many challenges.
__pse_04	When facing difficult tasks, I am certain that I will accomp...
__pse_05	I believe I can succeed at most any endeavor to which I set ...
__pse_06	Even when things are tough, I can perform quite well.
__pse_07	Compared to other people, I can do most tasks very well.
__pse_08	I will be able to achieve most of the goals that I have set ...
__y_lg1_2a	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 2a
__y_lg1_2b	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 2b
__y_lg1_4a	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 4a

_y_lgl_4b	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 4b
_y_lgl_6a	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 6a
_y_lgl_6b	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 6b
_y_lgl_8a	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 8a
_y_lgl_8b	Global Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 8b
_y_lll_2a	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 2a
_y_lll_2b	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 2b
_y_lll_4a	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 4a
_y_lll_4b	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 4b
_y_lll_6a	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 6a
_y_lll_6b	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 6b
_y_lll_8a	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 8a
_y_lll_8b	Local Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 8b
_y_lnl_2a	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 2a
_y_lnl_2b	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 2b
_y_lnl_4a	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 4a
_y_lnl_4b	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 4b
_y_lnl_6a	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 6a
_y_lnl_6b	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 6b
_y_lnl_8a	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 8a
_y_lnl_8b	Nat'l Launch Commit (0='Abs Not') Scenario 8b
age_yrs	Age, in years
edu_yrs	Education beyond high school, in years
esaXassess	Resid-cent intxn (extreme self-app and assessment orientation)
esaXdis	Resid-cent intxn (extreme self-app and disregard)
esaXfails01	Resid-cent intxn (extreme self-app and # failures zero vs one)
esaXfails21	Resid-cent intxn (extreme self-app and # failures many vs one)
esaXfails01	Resid-cent intxn (extreme self-app and # failures zero vs one)
esaXpsi	Resid-cent intxn (extreme self-app and positive self-image)
female	Gender (female = 1, male = 0)
hubXassess	Resid-cent intxn (hubristic pride and assessment orientation)
hubXdis	Resid-cent intxn (hubristic pride and disregard)
hubXfails01	Resid-cent intxn (hubristic pride and # failures zero vs one)
hubXfails21	Resid-cent intxn (hubristic pride and # failures many vs one)
hubXfails01	Resid-cent intxn (hubristic pride and # failures zero vs one)
hubXpsi	Resid-cent intxn (hubristic pride and positive self-image)
w_mr	Market Risk as Numeric Risk (Scenarios 6 & 8) (a & b)
w_mr_8	Market Risk as Numeric Risk (Scenario 8 (a & b))
w_mrXloco	Resid-cent intxn (fav perc of market risk and locomotion ori...
w_mt	Market % Time Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Scenarios 2&4) (...)
w_mt2	Market % Time Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Scenario 2) (a & b)
w_mt4	Market % Time Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Scenario 4) (a & b)
w_mtXloco	Resid-cent intxn (% time market uncertainty perceived as ris...
w_mu	Market Uncertainty as Numeric Risk (Scenarios 2 & 4) (a & b)
w_mu_2	Market Uncertainty as Numeric Risk (Scenario 2) (a & b)
w_mu_4	Market Uncertainty as Numeric Risk (Scenario 4) (a & b)
w_muXloco	Resid-cent intxn (fav perc of market uncertainty and locomot...
w_tr	Technical Risk as Numeric Risk (Scenarios 4 & 8) (a & b)
w_tr_8	Technical Risk as Numeric Risk (Scenario 8) (a & b)
w_trXloco	Resid-cent intxn (fav perc of tech risk and locomotion orien...
w_tt	Technical % Time Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Scenarios 2&6...
w_tt2	Technical % Time Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Scenario 2) (...)
w_tt6	Technical % Time Perceive Uncertainty as Risk (Scenario 6) (...)
w_ttXloco	Resid-cent intxn (% time tech uncertainty perceived as risk ...)
w_tu	Technical Uncertainty as Numeric Risk (Scenarios 2 & 6) (a & b)
w_tu_2	Technical Uncertainty as Numeric Risk (Scenario 2) (a & b)
w_tu_6	Technical Uncertainty as Numeric Risk (Scenario 6) (a & b)
w_tuXloco	Resid-cent intxn (fav perc of tech uncertainty and locomotio...
x_esa	Extreme self-appreciation
x_hub	Hubristic pride
y_l_1	ALL Launch Comm (all 4 scenarios) (a & b)

## Summary Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
_aut_01	625	3.6544	1.085563	1	5
_aut_02	625	3.8192	.9988532	1	5

_aut_03		628	3.703822	1.061814	1	5
_aut_04		629	3.790143	1.014465	1	5
_aut_05		630	3.985714	.9593249	1	5
-----						
_aut_06		629	3.836248	1.067867	1	5
_aut_07		623	3.99679	1.008001	1	5
_dis_01		624	2.766026	1.192432	1	5
_dis_02		608	2.995066	1.076165	1	5
_dis_03		624	2.575321	1.165626	1	5
-----						
_dis_04		625	2.6448	1.304053	1	5
_dis_05		622	2.924437	1.098563	1	5
_dis_06		618	2.914239	1.079089	1	5
_dis_08		622	2.509646	1.145911	1	5
_ese_01		622	3.569132	1.10956	1	5
-----						
_ese_02		613	3.489396	1.206722	1	5
_ese_03		617	3.568882	1.091081	1	5
_ese_04		617	3.319287	1.244534	1	5
_ese_05		622	3.42283	1.143346	1	5
_ese_06		623	3.521669	1.075492	1	5
-----						
_hub_01		628	1.644904	.9034876	1	5
_hub_02		631	1.711569	.9423927	1	5
_hub_03		630	1.914286	1.054456	1	5
_hub_04		627	1.92823	1.01724	1	5
_hub_05		624	2.035256	1.075948	1	5
-----						
_hub_06		628	1.753185	.9755738	1	5
_hub_07		619	1.978998	1.087385	1	5
_nar_01		624	3.546474	1.094751	1	5
_nar_02		625	3.5296	1.12639	1	5
_nar_03		616	3.847403	.9607381	1	5
-----						
_nar_04		624	3.466346	1.11411	1	5
_nar_05		624	3.413462	1.124174	1	5
_nar_06		623	3.40931	1.123146	1	5
_nar_07		629	3.36089	1.116664	1	5
_nar_08		613	3.168026	1.046074	1	5
-----						
_nar_09		622	3.5209	1.08661	1	5
_nar_10		629	3.073132	1.144522	1	5
_opt_01		625	3.7632	1.053804	1	5
_opt_02		629	3.718601	1.115319	1	5
_opt_03		627	3.478469	1.074285	1	5
-----						
_pse_01		628	4.085987	.8313597	1	5
_pse_02		627	3.92823	.8717893	1	5
_pse_03		621	3.982287	.8639791	1	5
_pse_04		625	3.8144	.9858538	1	5
_pse_05		627	3.933014	.9383442	1	5
-----						
_pse_06		626	3.913738	.9289494	1	5
_pse_07		628	3.770701	.9237094	1	5
_pse_08		623	3.873194	.9445923	1	5
_y_lg1_2a		593	3.116358	2.562388	0	8
_y_lg1_2b		593	3.037099	2.606898	0	8
-----						
_y_lg1_4a		593	3.337268	2.473012	0	8
_y_lg1_4b		593	3.305228	2.528805	0	8
_y_lg1_6a		593	3.391231	2.545941	0	8
_y_lg1_6b		593	3.344013	2.489105	0	8
_y_lg1_8a		593	3.890388	2.464572	0	8
-----						
_y_lg1_8b		593	3.752108	2.459318	0	8
_y_l11_2a		593	5.290051	2.547558	0	8
_y_l11_2b		593	4.747049	2.493931	0	8
_y_l11_4a		593	5.794266	2.192933	0	8
_y_l11_4b		593	5.264755	2.30651	0	8
-----						

_y_l1l_6a		593	5.757167	2.297557	0	8
_y_l1l_6b		593	5.193929	2.286379	0	8
_y_l1l_8a		593	6.131535	2.169249	0	8
_y_l1l_8b		593	5.718381	2.18331	0	8
_y_ln1_2a		593	3.98145	2.480599	0	8
-----						
_y_ln1_2b		593	3.76054	2.54553	0	8
_y_ln1_4a		593	4.335582	2.345287	0	8
_y_ln1_4b		593	4.141653	2.38453	0	8
_y_ln1_6a		593	4.382799	2.395838	0	8
_y_ln1_6b		593	4.084317	2.343689	0	8
-----						
_y_ln1_8a		593	4.892074	2.248533	0	8
_y_ln1_8b		593	4.701518	2.289875	0	8
age_yrs		631	47.687	16.22789	18	99
edu_yrs		631	2.402758	2.263988	.01	10
esaXassess		631	-4.60e-10	.6486082	-3.996097	3.203597
-----						
esaXdis		631	-6.49e-11	.5753749	-3.729805	3.123001
esaXfails01		241	-4.39e-10	.2351479	-1.577855	.8165776
esaXfails21		78	1.17e-09	.2428879	-.7042815	.7911157
esaXfails01		603	1.69e-10	.1587843	-1.814939	.9315866
esaXpsi		631	-9.27e-10	.7875871	-2.289033	3.688336
-----						
female		628	.6257962	.4843024	0	1
hubXassess		631	2.29e-10	.6064943	-3.119308	5.344912
hubXdis		631	9.55e-10	.5918991	-1.852806	5.929554
hubXfails01		241	9.04e-10	.3046646	-.6564614	1.885357
hubXfails21		78	3.20e-09	.3914735	-.8999501	1.011275
-----						
hubXfails01		603	-3.73e-10	.2031908	-.7663004	2.129992
hubXpsi		631	-5.05e-10	.7206096	-5.994814	4.337595
w_mr		483	63.27588	22.60255	0	100
w_mr_8		532	66.41682	23.88843	0	100
w_mrXloco		353	-5.52e-08	17.77636	-47.63763	135.3908
-----						
w_mt		593	.8722597	.2644032	0	1
w_mt2		593	.8617201	.295407	0	1
w_mt4		593	.8827993	.2790687	0	1
w_mtXloco		593	-8.94e-10	.1917541	-.8291909	1.571686
w_mu		442	57.43015	25.42386	0	100
-----						
w_mu_2		473	53.21512	28.16484	0	100
w_mu_4		493	60.34888	25.61293	0	100
w_muXloco		353	2.29e-08	18.39451	-57.18496	114.9383
w_tr		465	64.17823	22.90342	0	100
w_tr_8		515	66.30049	23.83629	0	100
-----						
w_trXloco		353	-4.31e-09	18.28021	-48.42421	136.0173
w_tt		593	.8326307	.295164	0	1
w_tt2		593	.811973	.3408678	0	1
w_tt6		593	.8532884	.3040717	0	1
w_ttXloco		593	-8.58e-10	.217589	-1.068799	1.525263
-----						
w_tu		405	52.65926	27.31291	0	100
w_tu_2		438	49.26941	29.65332	0	100
w_tu_6		467	55.01231	27.27262	0	100
w_tuXloco		353	8.91e-09	18.93316	-57.38748	107.2446
x_esa		631	3.659872	.7138257	1.197143	5
-----						
x_hub		631	1.85429	.7672716	1	5
y_l_1		593	4.389615	1.820225	0	8

## Correlation Matrix

\* indicates  $p < .05$

	_aut_01	_aut_02	_aut_03	_aut_04	_aut_05	_aut_06	_aut_07
_aut_01	1.0000						
_aut_02	0.6896*	1.0000					
_aut_03	0.6532*	0.6454*	1.0000				
_aut_04	0.6605*	0.6611*	0.5995*	1.0000			
_aut_05	0.5848*	0.6366*	0.5405*	0.6363*	1.0000		
_aut_06	0.6596*	0.6276*	0.5531*	0.5978*	0.5751*	1.0000	
_aut_07	0.5942*	0.6137*	0.5609*	0.5328*	0.4966*	0.5305*	1.0000
_dis_01	0.0292	0.0393	-0.0043	0.0590	0.0170	0.0511	-0.0074
_dis_02	0.0973*	0.0880*	0.0700	0.1172*	0.0944*	0.0935*	0.0263
_dis_03	0.0451	0.0774	-0.0041	0.0552	0.0151	0.0683	-0.0602
_dis_04	0.0684	0.0746	0.0301	0.0598	0.0935*	0.0366	0.0202
_dis_05	0.2885*	0.3812*	0.2508*	0.3444*	0.3275*	0.3033*	0.1884*
_dis_06	0.1540*	0.1646*	0.1117*	0.1292*	0.1197*	0.1879*	0.0772
_dis_08	0.1035*	0.1498*	0.0859*	0.1333*	0.1022*	0.1629*	0.0524
_ese_01	0.4216*	0.4627*	0.3705*	0.4157*	0.4195*	0.4602*	0.3403*
_ese_02	0.4343*	0.4474*	0.3319*	0.4431*	0.4143*	0.4481*	0.3421*
_ese_03	0.4514*	0.4847*	0.3646*	0.4481*	0.4528*	0.4581*	0.3825*
_ese_04	0.3987*	0.4299*	0.3068*	0.3747*	0.3912*	0.4112*	0.3059*
_ese_05	0.4214*	0.4563*	0.3333*	0.3777*	0.3716*	0.4495*	0.3452*
_ese_06	0.4602*	0.4715*	0.3806*	0.4161*	0.4165*	0.4566*	0.3092*
_hub_01	-0.0194	-0.0008	-0.0985*	-0.0750	-0.0951*	-0.0678	-0.1572*
_hub_02	0.0022	-0.0125	-0.0737	-0.0652	-0.0819*	-0.0342	-0.1335*
_hub_03	0.1066*	0.1029*	0.0169	0.0635	0.0005	0.0813*	-0.0367
_hub_04	-0.0090	0.0099	-0.0274	-0.0126	-0.0452	-0.0367	-0.1285*
_hub_05	0.0483	0.0360	0.0355	0.0201	-0.0515	0.0229	-0.0586
_hub_06	0.0186	0.0009	-0.0245	-0.0091	-0.0805*	-0.0430	-0.1404*
_hub_07	0.0906*	0.0906*	-0.0046	0.0252	0.0463	0.0709	-0.0404
_nar_01	0.4890*	0.5048*	0.4081*	0.4569*	0.4252*	0.4548*	0.4228*
_nar_02	0.4078*	0.4099*	0.4016*	0.4323*	0.3712*	0.3988*	0.3283*
_nar_03	0.4052*	0.4097*	0.3339*	0.4368*	0.4308*	0.4031*	0.3736*
_nar_04	0.4563*	0.4382*	0.3770*	0.4470*	0.4178*	0.4463*	0.3523*
_nar_05	0.5295*	0.5085*	0.4039*	0.4875*	0.4397*	0.5500*	0.4215*
_nar_06	0.2862*	0.3377*	0.2144*	0.3121*	0.2380*	0.2941*	0.1985*
_nar_07	0.3467*	0.3940*	0.2851*	0.3323*	0.3087*	0.3516*	0.2141*
_nar_08	0.3156*	0.3217*	0.2544*	0.3743*	0.2791*	0.3594*	0.2617*
_nar_09	0.3866*	0.4150*	0.2995*	0.3954*	0.3739*	0.4087*	0.2486*
_nar_10	0.4391*	0.4410*	0.3643*	0.4575*	0.3769*	0.4729*	0.2921*
_opt_01	0.5383*	0.4991*	0.4974*	0.5431*	0.4746*	0.5425*	0.4893*
_opt_02	0.6280*	0.6150*	0.5634*	0.5427*	0.5868*	0.5818*	0.5335*
_opt_03	0.5054*	0.4450*	0.3912*	0.4065*	0.4110*	0.4955*	0.4010*
_pse_01	0.4095*	0.4684*	0.3883*	0.4484*	0.4766*	0.4503*	0.4129*
_pse_02	0.5335*	0.5831*	0.4578*	0.5196*	0.4697*	0.5501*	0.4457*
_pse_03	0.4927*	0.5740*	0.4336*	0.4634*	0.4469*	0.4878*	0.4609*
_pse_04	0.4773*	0.5072*	0.4825*	0.4822*	0.4606*	0.5143*	0.4111*
_pse_05	0.5395*	0.5791*	0.5053*	0.5614*	0.5354*	0.5524*	0.4711*
_pse_06	0.4626*	0.4357*	0.4284*	0.4645*	0.4642*	0.5058*	0.4375*
_pse_07	0.4046*	0.4097*	0.3010*	0.4631*	0.4146*	0.4827*	0.3138*
_pse_08	0.6076*	0.6258*	0.5552*	0.5700*	0.5264*	0.5601*	0.5701*
_y_lgl_2a	0.1359*	0.1541*	0.0879*	0.1196*	0.1223*	0.1374*	0.0662
_y_lgl_2b	0.1019*	0.1200*	0.0918*	0.1432*	0.1224*	0.1412*	0.0555
_y_lgl_4a	0.1510*	0.1436*	0.1203*	0.1188*	0.1345*	0.1423*	0.0262
_y_lgl_4b	0.1260*	0.1216*	0.0981*	0.0986*	0.1264*	0.1366*	0.0576
_y_lgl_6a	0.0953*	0.0895*	0.0648	0.1174*	0.0746	0.0949*	-0.0002
_y_lgl_6b	0.0722	0.0756	0.0731	0.1092*	0.1191*	0.1336*	0.0077
_y_lgl_8a	0.1236*	0.1264*	0.1306*	0.1302*	0.1432*	0.1580*	0.0620
_y_lgl_8b	0.0792	0.0868*	0.0931*	0.0672	0.1013*	0.0892*	0.0192
_y_lll_2a	0.1091*	0.1399*	0.0959*	0.1049*	0.1427*	0.1336*	0.0806
_y_lll_2b	0.1037*	0.1233*	0.0662	0.1196*	0.1269*	0.1816*	0.0639
_y_lll_4a	0.1919*	0.1737*	0.1276*	0.1491*	0.1654*	0.1933*	0.1486*
_y_lll_4b	0.1346*	0.1303*	0.1111*	0.1096*	0.1314*	0.1574*	0.0811*
_y_lll_6a	0.1415*	0.1344*	0.0906*	0.1198*	0.1092*	0.1832*	0.0830*
_y_lll_6b	0.0933*	0.0738	0.0367	0.1383*	0.1000*	0.1512*	0.0601
_y_lll_8a	0.0976*	0.1406*	0.1371*	0.1129*	0.1382*	0.1374*	0.1078*

_y_l1l_8b	0.0980*	0.1150*	0.0783	0.1104*	0.1558*	0.1699*	0.0738
_y_ln1_2a	0.1287*	0.1523*	0.0828*	0.1111*	0.1586*	0.1646*	0.0629
_y_ln1_2b	0.1010*	0.1167*	0.0890*	0.1172*	0.1177*	0.1389*	0.0465
_y_ln1_4a	0.1821*	0.1522*	0.1302*	0.1570*	0.1353*	0.1688*	0.0804
_y_ln1_4b	0.1590*	0.1391*	0.1377*	0.1226*	0.1654*	0.1732*	0.0897*
_y_ln1_6a	0.1350*	0.1183*	0.0834*	0.1117*	0.0895*	0.1472*	0.0536
_y_ln1_6b	0.1046*	0.1054*	0.0725	0.1398*	0.1223*	0.1415*	0.0550
_y_ln1_8a	0.1549*	0.1362*	0.1385*	0.1303*	0.1501*	0.1839*	0.0934*
_y_ln1_8b	0.1058*	0.0984*	0.0780	0.0800	0.1127*	0.1580*	0.0307
age_yrs	0.0402	0.0159	0.1011*	0.0844*	0.0576	0.0653	0.1534*
edu_yrs	0.1441*	0.1582*	0.1482*	0.1663*	0.1166*	0.1443*	0.1156*
esaXassess	0.0085	0.0113	0.0584	0.0633	0.0923*	0.0741	0.0452
esaXdis	0.0037	-0.0325	0.0233	0.0446	0.0319	-0.0103	0.0046
esaXfails01	0.0035	0.0734	0.0109	0.0280	0.0696	0.0281	-0.0016
esaXfails21	0.0535	0.0424	0.0455	-0.0200	0.0828	0.0542	0.0914
esaXfails01	-0.0045	0.0235	-0.0011	0.0153	0.0173	0.0179	-0.0111
esaXpsi	-0.0793*	-0.0682	-0.1280*	-0.0718	-0.0941*	-0.1122*	-0.1091*
female	-0.0811*	-0.0319	-0.0110	-0.1047*	-0.0700	-0.0942*	-0.0805*
hubXassess	0.0807*	0.0468	0.1225*	0.0798*	0.1078*	0.1069*	0.0726
hubXdis	0.0623	0.0594	0.0891*	0.1015*	0.1153*	0.0808*	0.0611
hubXfails01	0.0452	0.1107	0.0753	0.1077	0.0642	0.0492	0.0418
hubXfails21	-0.0129	0.0453	0.0610	0.1230	0.0077	-0.0345	0.0693
hubXfails01	0.0229	0.0454	0.0403	0.0606	0.0191	0.0361	0.0272
hubXpsi	-0.1261*	-0.1120*	-0.1477*	-0.0774	-0.0866*	-0.0973*	-0.0562
w_mr	0.1544*	0.1531*	0.1161*	0.1564*	0.1559*	0.1747*	0.1385*
w_mr_8	0.1451*	0.1610*	0.1303*	0.1415*	0.1598*	0.1800*	0.1533*
w_mrXloco	0.0456	-0.0621	0.0285	0.0822	-0.0182	-0.0011	0.0072
w_mt	0.1925*	0.1475*	0.1310*	0.1404*	0.1493*	0.1496*	0.1328*
w_mt2	0.1646*	0.1324*	0.1083*	0.1139*	0.1209*	0.1270*	0.1127*
w_mt4	0.1904*	0.1390*	0.1335*	0.1454*	0.1548*	0.1491*	0.1324*
w_mtXloco	0.0285	-0.0052	-0.0017	-0.0045	0.0055	0.0569	-0.0169
w_mu	0.2072*	0.2561*	0.1613*	0.2130*	0.2111*	0.2135*	0.1787*
w_mu_2	0.1495*	0.2062*	0.1142*	0.1769*	0.1763*	0.1707*	0.1371*
w_mu_4	0.2469*	0.2751*	0.2030*	0.2156*	0.2058*	0.2391*	0.1958*
w_muXloco	0.0255	-0.0896	0.0214	0.0210	-0.0465	-0.0139	0.0224
w_tr	0.1646*	0.2012*	0.1303*	0.1488*	0.1894*	0.1622*	0.1593*
w_tr_8	0.1513*	0.1452*	0.1269*	0.1221*	0.1598*	0.1624*	0.1695*
w_trXloco	0.0485	-0.0349	0.0546	0.0919	-0.0102	0.0054	0.0322
w_tt	0.1808*	0.1276*	0.1415*	0.1640*	0.1375*	0.1197*	0.1027*
w_tt2	0.1709*	0.1384*	0.1260*	0.1389*	0.1367*	0.1196*	0.0683
w_tt6	0.1597*	0.0924*	0.1335*	0.1626*	0.1138*	0.0983*	0.1231*
w_ttXloco	0.0116	-0.0136	-0.0098	0.0183	-0.0073	-0.0049	0.0113
w_tu	0.1820*	0.1875*	0.0953	0.1993*	0.1925*	0.1962*	0.1259*
w_tu_2	0.1721*	0.2014*	0.0767	0.1921*	0.1783*	0.1986*	0.1206*
w_tu_6	0.1490*	0.1245*	0.0922*	0.1444*	0.1471*	0.1616*	0.0887
w_tuXloco	0.0340	-0.0760	0.0220	0.0373	-0.0415	-0.0084	0.0527
x_esa	0.7591*	0.7640*	0.6644*	0.7287*	0.6972*	0.7537*	0.6412*
x_hub	0.0477	0.0432	-0.0291	-0.0086	-0.0614	-0.0007	-0.1290*
y_l_1	0.1608*	0.1629*	0.1266*	0.1557*	0.1679*	0.1979*	0.0815*
	_dis_01	_dis_02	_dis_03	_dis_04	_dis_05	_dis_06	_dis_08
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
_dis_01	1.0000						
_dis_02	0.3229*	1.0000					
_dis_03	0.3927*	0.4020*	1.0000				
_dis_04	0.3711*	0.3088*	0.3792*	1.0000			
_dis_05	0.2138*	0.2779*	0.2537*	0.2769*	1.0000		
_dis_06	0.3836*	0.3395*	0.3196*	0.3052*	0.3560*	1.0000	
_dis_08	0.3731*	0.3139*	0.3953*	0.3312*	0.2996*	0.4229*	1.0000
_ese_01	0.0996*	0.2298*	0.1122*	0.1300*	0.5456*	0.2992*	0.2969*
_ese_02	0.1506*	0.2523*	0.1679*	0.1968*	0.5181*	0.3281*	0.3166*
_ese_03	0.0977*	0.2047*	0.1654*	0.1719*	0.4902*	0.2705*	0.2754*
_ese_04	0.1864*	0.2195*	0.1717*	0.1821*	0.5503*	0.3434*	0.2940*
_ese_05	0.1808*	0.2322*	0.1344*	0.1394*	0.4905*	0.2946*	0.2843*
_ese_06	0.0892*	0.1863*	0.1190*	0.1116*	0.4566*	0.2195*	0.2661*
_hub_01	0.2500*	0.1604*	0.2884*	0.1980*	0.1612*	0.1702*	0.3130*
_hub_02	0.1490*	0.1425*	0.1745*	0.2107*	0.1470*	0.1361*	0.2750*
_hub_03	0.2992*	0.2422*	0.3382*	0.2307*	0.2244*	0.2509*	0.3755*
_hub_04	0.2780*	0.1904*	0.2718*	0.2114*	0.1715*	0.2015*	0.2783*
_hub_05	0.2873*	0.2668*	0.2987*	0.2842*	0.2098*	0.2274*	0.3187*

_hub_06		0.2656*	0.1493*	0.2942*	0.2330*	0.1582*	0.1876*	0.3246*
_hub_07		0.2221*	0.3361*	0.3222*	0.2560*	0.2337*	0.1994*	0.3597*
_nar_01		0.1046*	0.1972*	0.1866*	0.1228*	0.3393*	0.1951*	0.2016*
_nar_02		0.1210*	0.2206*	0.1532*	0.1199*	0.3308*	0.1499*	0.2006*
_nar_03		0.0042	0.0982*	0.0302	0.0337	0.2961*	0.1151*	0.0826*
_nar_04		0.1250*	0.1537*	0.1712*	0.1450*	0.3616*	0.1923*	0.2201*
_nar_05		0.1351*	0.2107*	0.2197*	0.1337*	0.4004*	0.1495*	0.1780*
_nar_06		0.1497*	0.2814*	0.2158*	0.1588*	0.3539*	0.2121*	0.2170*
_nar_07		0.1293*	0.1742*	0.1578*	0.0676	0.3827*	0.1774*	0.1895*
_nar_08		0.1015*	0.1760*	0.1455*	0.1015*	0.3309*	0.2216*	0.2324*
_nar_09		0.1553*	0.2680*	0.2141*	0.1903*	0.3600*	0.2500*	0.2397*
_nar_10		0.2135*	0.2256*	0.2109*	0.1817*	0.4834*	0.2877*	0.2718*
_opt_01		0.0329	0.0546	0.0479	0.0626	0.2007*	0.1276*	0.0672
_opt_02		0.0697	0.1568*	0.1141*	0.1382*	0.2953*	0.1681*	0.1766*
_opt_03		0.0988*	0.0687	0.1270*	0.0884*	0.3393*	0.1691*	0.1534*
_pse_01		-0.0143	0.0750	-0.0220	0.0291	0.2925*	0.1496*	0.0890*
_pse_02		0.0573	0.1029*	0.0739	0.0589	0.3286*	0.1644*	0.0896*
_pse_03		0.0335	0.1240*	0.0594	0.0759	0.3734*	0.2460*	0.1443*
_pse_04		0.0504	0.1276*	0.0697	0.0531	0.3230*	0.1874*	0.1324*
_pse_05		0.0069	0.1339*	0.0792*	0.0357	0.3830*	0.2146*	0.1806*
_pse_06		0.0247	0.0177	0.0309	-0.0173	0.2500*	0.1262*	0.0870*
_pse_07		0.0503	0.1262*	0.1266*	0.0520	0.3599*	0.1681*	0.0500
_pse_08		0.0480	0.1181*	0.0447	0.0287	0.3297*	0.2237*	0.1424*
_y_lgl_2a		0.1594*	0.1842*	0.1893*	0.1778*	0.2816*	0.2062*	0.2389*
_y_lgl_2b		0.1829*	0.2110*	0.1829*	0.1949*	0.2882*	0.2339*	0.2370*
_y_lgl_4a		0.1251*	0.1538*	0.1696*	0.1552*	0.2366*	0.1560*	0.1758*
_y_lgl_4b		0.1477*	0.1715*	0.1649*	0.1511*	0.2505*	0.2142*	0.1950*
_y_lgl_6a		0.1489*	0.2098*	0.2062*	0.1755*	0.2323*	0.1789*	0.1939*
_y_lgl_6b		0.1746*	0.2195*	0.1818*	0.1508*	0.2625*	0.2340*	0.2195*
_y_lgl_8a		0.1559*	0.1795*	0.1391*	0.1177*	0.2512*	0.1564*	0.1820*
_y_lgl_8b		0.0665	0.0973*	0.0779	0.0727	0.2007*	0.1628*	0.1365*
_y_lll_2a		0.0965*	0.1670*	0.0854*	0.1483*	0.1571*	0.1541*	0.1903*
_y_lll_2b		0.1383*	0.2551*	0.1512*	0.1778*	0.2389*	0.2021*	0.2562*
_y_lll_4a		0.0609	0.1677*	0.0569	0.0633	0.1673*	0.1336*	0.1485*
_y_lll_4b		0.0758	0.1211*	0.0198	0.0870*	0.1698*	0.1649*	0.1476*
_y_lll_6a		0.0996*	0.2015*	0.0959*	0.1077*	0.1906*	0.1695*	0.1830*
_y_lll_6b		0.0901*	0.2041*	0.0610	0.1189*	0.1902*	0.1427*	0.1548*
_y_lll_8a		0.0204	0.1132*	-0.0344	-0.0046	0.0847*	0.0931*	0.1355*
_y_lll_8b		0.0111	0.1179*	0.0086	0.0601	0.1395*	0.1077*	0.1242*
_y_lnl_2a		0.1407*	0.1679*	0.1754*	0.1750*	0.2624*	0.2281*	0.2516*
_y_lnl_2b		0.1738*	0.2559*	0.1688*	0.2273*	0.2756*	0.2502*	0.2903*
_y_lnl_4a		0.1211*	0.1669*	0.1206*	0.1197*	0.2171*	0.1911*	0.2172*
_y_lnl_4b		0.1525*	0.1798*	0.1176*	0.1470*	0.2355*	0.2337*	0.2293*
_y_lnl_6a		0.1488*	0.1963*	0.1398*	0.1574*	0.2223*	0.2126*	0.2146*
_y_lnl_6b		0.1449*	0.1879*	0.1232*	0.1486*	0.2441*	0.2128*	0.2138*
_y_lnl_8a		0.0979*	0.1392*	0.0605	0.0642	0.1913*	0.1280*	0.1808*
_y_lnl_8b		0.0743	0.1376*	0.0762	0.1064*	0.2274*	0.1827*	0.2048*
age_yrs		-0.1642*	-0.1698*	-0.1807*	-0.1023*	-0.1807*	-0.1255*	-0.2476*
edu_yrs		0.0233	-0.0886*	-0.0820*	-0.0791*	0.0510	-0.0168	0.0051
esaXassess		0.0068	0.1006*	0.2001*	0.0668	0.0250	0.0776	0.0992*
esaXdis		-0.0021	0.0442	0.0625	0.0096	-0.0097	-0.0219	-0.0540
esaXfails01		0.1625*	0.1375*	0.0404	0.1518*	-0.0781	0.0582	0.0595
esaXfails21		0.1022	0.0058	-0.1616	-0.0475	-0.1392	0.0499	-0.1247
esaXfails01		0.1013*	0.0980*	0.0181	0.0635	-0.0557	0.0227	0.0090
esaXpsi		-0.0512	-0.0094	-0.1054*	-0.1267*	0.0737	-0.0554	-0.1070*
female		-0.0759	-0.0400	-0.0047	-0.0325	-0.0266	-0.1615*	-0.1220*
hubXassess		-0.0020	0.0407	0.1055*	0.0269	0.1032*	0.0563	0.0202
hubXdis		-0.0314	-0.0291	0.0696	-0.0341	0.0448	-0.0129	-0.0018
hubXfails01		0.0488	-0.0358	-0.0070	0.0582	0.0839	0.0107	-0.0040
hubXfails21		-0.0586	-0.1213	-0.1138	-0.0818	0.1680	-0.1060	-0.0593
hubXfails01		0.0324	0.0064	0.0054	0.0389	0.0440	0.0087	0.0052
hubXpsi		0.0243	0.0527	-0.0272	0.0317	-0.0485	0.0173	0.0293
w_mr		0.0922*	0.1384*	0.0644	0.1117*	0.2671*	0.1997*	0.2261*
w_mr_8		0.0619	0.0876*	0.0295	0.0598	0.2086*	0.1450*	0.1621*
w_mrXloco		-0.0028	0.0343	0.0129	-0.0832	-0.0068	0.0310	-0.0059
w_mt		0.0314	0.0335	0.0317	0.0333	0.1162*	0.0759	0.1194*
w_mt2		0.0283	0.0338	0.0423	0.0141	0.0954*	0.0491	0.1084*
w_mt4		0.0296	0.0277	0.0154	0.0485	0.1192*	0.0916*	0.1114*
w_mtXloco		-0.0203	-0.0830*	-0.0076	-0.0202	0.0024	-0.0093	0.0156
w_mu		0.1613*	0.2097*	0.1279*	0.1711*	0.3437*	0.2409*	0.2716*

w_mu_2		0.2001*	0.2102*	0.1691*	0.2054*	0.3225*	0.2439*	0.2781*
w_mu_4		0.1007*	0.1490*	0.0836	0.1159*	0.3074*	0.2339*	0.2255*
w_muXloco		-0.0255	0.0080	-0.0278	-0.0665	-0.0316	0.0146	-0.0458
w_tr		0.0930*	0.1248*	0.0705	0.0767	0.2850*	0.1860*	0.2258*
w_tr_8		0.0648	0.0987*	0.0278	0.0251	0.2155*	0.1359*	0.1512*
w_trXloco		0.0043	0.0340	0.0155	-0.1065*	0.0436	0.0449	0.0124
w_tt		0.0218	0.0236	0.0788	0.0362	0.1568*	0.0602	0.1424*
w_tt2		0.0306	0.0069	0.0703	0.0457	0.1600*	0.0817*	0.1281*
w_tt6		0.0080	0.0384	0.0742	0.0190	0.1250*	0.0249	0.1333*
w_ttXloco		-0.0489	-0.0831*	-0.0181	-0.0633	-0.0075	-0.0299	0.0172
w_tu		0.2088*	0.2681*	0.2054*	0.2472*	0.4075*	0.2827*	0.3133*
w_tu_2		0.1958*	0.2412*	0.2183*	0.2462*	0.3899*	0.2351*	0.2850*
w_tu_6		0.2028*	0.2533*	0.1681*	0.2145*	0.3555*	0.2743*	0.2618*
w_tuXloco		-0.0193	0.0240	-0.0111	-0.0498	-0.0298	0.0282	-0.0562
x_esa		0.1166*	0.2124*	0.1547*	0.1447*	0.5302*	0.2868*	0.2589*
x_hub		0.3316*	0.2820*	0.3772*	0.3039*	0.2458*	0.2575*	0.4235*
y_l_1		0.1569*	0.2318*	0.1543*	0.1729*	0.2886*	0.2408*	0.2620*
		_ese_01	_ese_02	_ese_03	_ese_04	_ese_05	_ese_06	_hub_01
_ese_01		1.0000						
_ese_02		0.6738*	1.0000					
_ese_03		0.6572*	0.6519*	1.0000				
_ese_04		0.6457*	0.7084*	0.6111*	1.0000			
_ese_05		0.6665*	0.6729*	0.6744*	0.6508*	1.0000		
_ese_06		0.6053*	0.5997*	0.5848*	0.5834*	0.5811*	1.0000	
_hub_01		0.0051	0.0209	0.0193	0.0752	0.0604	0.0347	1.0000
_hub_02		0.0355	0.0282	0.0699	0.0698	0.0479	0.0102	0.6262*
_hub_03		0.1402*	0.1162*	0.1171*	0.1896*	0.1385*	0.1006*	0.5863*
_hub_04		0.0828*	0.0939*	0.0461	0.0604	0.0658	0.0498	0.5039*
_hub_05		0.1562*	0.0777	0.1159*	0.1512*	0.1193*	0.1211*	0.4632*
_hub_06		0.0573	0.0692	0.0259	0.0842*	0.0709	0.0542	0.6069*
_hub_07		0.1299*	0.1390*	0.1600*	0.1815*	0.1833*	0.1060*	0.4725*
_nar_01		0.3875*	0.4106*	0.3924*	0.4133*	0.4270*	0.4334*	0.0444
_nar_02		0.4215*	0.3850*	0.3607*	0.4025*	0.3906*	0.4324*	0.0608
_nar_03		0.3852*	0.4035*	0.3491*	0.3229*	0.3517*	0.4036*	-0.0893*
_nar_04		0.4366*	0.4307*	0.4554*	0.4523*	0.4089*	0.4331*	0.0472
_nar_05		0.3846*	0.3989*	0.3968*	0.3703*	0.3531*	0.3810*	0.0649
_nar_06		0.3568*	0.3617*	0.3591*	0.3656*	0.3674*	0.3457*	0.1415*
_nar_07		0.4334*	0.4002*	0.4187*	0.3946*	0.4340*	0.5015*	0.0578
_nar_08		0.3724*	0.4199*	0.3659*	0.3564*	0.3657*	0.3532*	0.0944*
_nar_09		0.4212*	0.4403*	0.4507*	0.4353*	0.4693*	0.4357*	0.0887*
_nar_10		0.4425*	0.4434*	0.4447*	0.4747*	0.3884*	0.3900*	0.0883*
_opt_01		0.3574*	0.3677*	0.3616*	0.3007*	0.3470*	0.3120*	-0.0976*
_opt_02		0.4627*	0.4272*	0.4979*	0.3917*	0.4241*	0.3900*	0.0018
_opt_03		0.3789*	0.3803*	0.3861*	0.3789*	0.3699*	0.3699*	0.0479
_pse_01		0.4322*	0.4804*	0.4816*	0.4048*	0.4216*	0.4646*	-0.1636*
_pse_02		0.4686*	0.4488*	0.4495*	0.4116*	0.3918*	0.4735*	-0.0723
_pse_03		0.5022*	0.5007*	0.4606*	0.4689*	0.4909*	0.5026*	-0.0612
_pse_04		0.4912*	0.4668*	0.4672*	0.4641*	0.4208*	0.4870*	-0.0979*
_pse_05		0.5307*	0.5384*	0.5037*	0.4820*	0.4902*	0.5003*	-0.0934*
_pse_06		0.4455*	0.4349*	0.4397*	0.3786*	0.4189*	0.4353*	-0.1391*
_pse_07		0.4239*	0.4440*	0.4287*	0.4473*	0.4179*	0.4414*	-0.0301
_pse_08		0.4345*	0.4958*	0.4848*	0.4397*	0.5055*	0.4416*	-0.0581
_y_lg1_2a		0.2373*	0.2643*	0.1777*	0.2413*	0.2611*	0.2197*	0.2113*
_y_lg1_2b		0.2525*	0.3114*	0.2062*	0.2458*	0.2620*	0.1920*	0.1442*
_y_lg1_4a		0.2565*	0.2460*	0.1992*	0.2268*	0.2569*	0.2233*	0.1152*
_y_lg1_4b		0.2536*	0.2842*	0.2014*	0.2343*	0.2715*	0.2264*	0.1283*
_y_lg1_6a		0.2174*	0.2804*	0.1929*	0.2189*	0.2255*	0.1700*	0.1447*
_y_lg1_6b		0.2503*	0.2755*	0.1934*	0.2580*	0.2455*	0.1950*	0.1032*
_y_lg1_8a		0.2451*	0.2752*	0.1873*	0.2273*	0.2240*	0.2274*	0.0921*
_y_lg1_8b		0.2130*	0.2259*	0.1457*	0.1889*	0.2110*	0.1532*	0.0909*
_y_l11_2a		0.2211*	0.2436*	0.1625*	0.2417*	0.1891*	0.2553*	0.0566
_y_l11_2b		0.2739*	0.3366*	0.2626*	0.2679*	0.2515*	0.2703*	0.0851*
_y_l11_4a		0.3008*	0.2954*	0.2535*	0.2898*	0.2679*	0.3090*	-0.0122
_y_l11_4b		0.2736*	0.2919*	0.1840*	0.2643*	0.1964*	0.2614*	0.0230
_y_l11_6a		0.2430*	0.2778*	0.2300*	0.2750*	0.1933*	0.2591*	0.0083
_y_l11_6b		0.2490*	0.2651*	0.1956*	0.2360*	0.1778*	0.2208*	0.0018
_y_l11_8a		0.2228*	0.2291*	0.1915*	0.1999*	0.1612*	0.2497*	-0.0525
_y_l11_8b		0.2400*	0.2484*	0.1788*	0.2299*	0.1531*	0.2335*	-0.0350

_y_ln1_2a		0.2849*	0.2956*	0.2109*	0.2834*	0.2779*	0.2855*	0.1375*
_y_ln1_2b		0.2810*	0.3301*	0.2362*	0.2675*	0.2579*	0.2356*	0.1164*
_y_ln1_4a		0.2840*	0.2919*	0.2307*	0.2700*	0.2862*	0.2843*	0.0919*
_y_ln1_4b		0.2884*	0.3239*	0.2324*	0.2836*	0.2721*	0.2842*	0.0920*
_y_ln1_6a		0.2474*	0.2744*	0.2197*	0.2461*	0.2467*	0.2203*	0.0990*
_y_ln1_6b		0.2691*	0.2845*	0.1934*	0.2519*	0.2419*	0.2237*	0.0875*
_y_ln1_8a		0.2681*	0.2913*	0.2037*	0.2458*	0.2495*	0.2827*	-0.0011
_y_ln1_8b		0.2197*	0.2752*	0.1717*	0.2426*	0.1923*	0.2235*	0.0488
age_yrs		-0.1076*	-0.1833*	-0.1017*	-0.2200*	-0.1616*	-0.1524*	-0.2467*
edu_yrs		0.1028*	0.1096*	0.0503	0.0832*	0.0664	0.1291*	-0.0003
esaXassess		-0.0264	-0.0230	0.0403	-0.0291	-0.0589	-0.0459	0.0394
esaXdis		-0.0610	-0.0877*	-0.0634	-0.0458	-0.0617	-0.0795*	-0.0763
esaXfails01		-0.0495	-0.0794	0.0731	-0.0229	0.0647	-0.0156	0.1053
esaXfails21		0.0483	-0.1439	0.1986	-0.0057	0.1267	-0.0601	0.0511
esaXfails01		-0.0435	-0.0522	0.0253	-0.0148	0.0212	-0.0116	0.0508
esaXpsi		0.0706	0.1323*	0.0394	0.0821*	0.1092*	0.0484	-0.1739*
female		-0.1386*	-0.1564*	-0.1715*	-0.1305*	-0.1140*	-0.1120*	-0.0386
hubXassess		0.0430	0.0436	0.0623	0.0929*	0.0437	0.0694	0.0516
hubXdis		0.0061	-0.0181	0.0253	0.0327	0.0278	0.0124	0.0650
hubXfails01		0.0894	0.0649	0.1561*	0.0366	0.0728	0.1327*	0.0052
hubXfails21		0.0996	0.0818	0.1420	0.0257	0.0881	0.1645	-0.1023
hubXfails01		0.0061	-0.0160	0.0525	-0.0102	0.0081	0.0520	-0.0025
hubXpsi		-0.0400	-0.0393	-0.0506	-0.0692	-0.0675	-0.1219*	-0.0668
w_mr		0.3385*	0.3572*	0.2863*	0.3042*	0.2759*	0.2979*	-0.0058
w_mr_8		0.3188*	0.3133*	0.2277*	0.2854*	0.2325*	0.2577*	-0.0189
w_mrXloco		0.0066	0.0264	0.0413	0.0458	0.0362	0.0319	-0.0588
w_mt		0.2057*	0.1876*	0.2248*	0.1765*	0.1826*	0.2213*	0.0676
w_mt2		0.1660*	0.1595*	0.1925*	0.1556*	0.1457*	0.1768*	0.0956*
w_mt4		0.2135*	0.1864*	0.2241*	0.1702*	0.1926*	0.2320*	0.0268
w_mtXloco		-0.0410	-0.0035	0.0253	0.0191	0.0126	0.0035	-0.0335
w_mu		0.3670*	0.4275*	0.3435*	0.3670*	0.3232*	0.3516*	0.0506
w_mu_2		0.3396*	0.3896*	0.3121*	0.3338*	0.2834*	0.2950*	0.0797
w_mu_4		0.3798*	0.4332*	0.3293*	0.3828*	0.3320*	0.3572*	0.0321
w_muXloco		-0.0484	-0.0145	0.0117	0.0115	0.0015	-0.0328	-0.0466
w_tr		0.3274*	0.3639*	0.2537*	0.3017*	0.2579*	0.3074*	0.0440
w_tr_8		0.2866*	0.2996*	0.2014*	0.2339*	0.2158*	0.2561*	-0.0129
w_trXloco		0.0199	0.0609	0.0699	0.0871	0.0720	0.0607	-0.0503
w_tt		0.1931*	0.1999*	0.2312*	0.1935*	0.1799*	0.2235*	0.0556
w_tt2		0.1774*	0.1834*	0.2060*	0.1868*	0.1706*	0.1962*	0.0532
w_tt6		0.1758*	0.1824*	0.2192*	0.1662*	0.1579*	0.2140*	0.0482
w_ttXloco		-0.0550	-0.0095	0.0562	0.0209	-0.0094	-0.0198	-0.0398
w_tu		0.3930*	0.4425*	0.3857*	0.3781*	0.3410*	0.3370*	0.1212*
w_tu_2		0.3574*	0.4114*	0.3393*	0.3585*	0.3175*	0.3029*	0.1071*
w_tu_6		0.3257*	0.3807*	0.3483*	0.3169*	0.2861*	0.3109*	0.1314*
w_tuXloco		-0.0367	-0.0254	-0.0065	0.0026	-0.0030	-0.0503	-0.0771
x_esa		0.7106*	0.7159*	0.7143*	0.6769*	0.6937*	0.6843*	-0.0166
x_hub		0.1175*	0.1045*	0.1025*	0.1517*	0.1301*	0.0908*	0.7910*
y_l_1		0.3342*	0.3687*	0.2668*	0.3250*	0.3079*	0.3127*	0.1016*
		_hub_02	_hub_03	_hub_04	_hub_05	_hub_06	_hub_07	_nar_01
_hub_02		1.0000						
_hub_03		0.5206*	1.0000					
_hub_04		0.3998*	0.4634*	1.0000				
_hub_05		0.4534*	0.5185*	0.4879*	1.0000			
_hub_06		0.5418*	0.5557*	0.4403*	0.5373*	1.0000		
_hub_07		0.5644*	0.4827*	0.4064*	0.5358*	0.4431*	1.0000	
_nar_01		0.0717	0.1714*	0.0667	0.1512*	0.0621	0.2147*	1.0000
_nar_02		0.0760	0.1940*	0.0845*	0.1771*	0.1074*	0.1777*	0.6314*
_nar_03		-0.0450	0.0253	-0.0402	0.0144	-0.0390	-0.0010	0.3960*
_nar_04		0.0871*	0.1988*	0.1027*	0.1824*	0.0916*	0.2180*	0.6608*
_nar_05		0.0604	0.1851*	0.0991*	0.1121*	0.1005*	0.1786*	0.6108*
_nar_06		0.1206*	0.2502*	0.1605*	0.2115*	0.1764*	0.2645*	0.5748*
_nar_07		0.0302	0.1458*	0.1133*	0.1681*	0.1004*	0.1286*	0.3735*
_nar_08		0.0651	0.1955*	0.0971*	0.1547*	0.1386*	0.1649*	0.3765*
_nar_09		0.0803*	0.2223*	0.0826*	0.2026*	0.1108*	0.2177*	0.5689*
_nar_10		0.1154*	0.2237*	0.0684	0.2079*	0.1098*	0.2007*	0.4810*
_opt_01		-0.0868*	-0.0078	-0.0430	-0.0115	-0.0504	0.0294	0.4096*
_opt_02		0.0248	0.1446*	0.0462	0.0807*	0.0109	0.1661*	0.4551*
_opt_03		0.0301	0.1131*	0.0295	0.0725	0.0679	0.1037*	0.3461*

_pse_01		-0.1169*	-0.0517	-0.0933*	-0.0232	-0.1025*	-0.0396	0.3352*
_pse_02		-0.0794*	0.0094	-0.0546	-0.0331	-0.0302	-0.0293	0.4315*
_pse_03		-0.0736	0.0588	0.0059	0.0288	-0.0618	0.0530	0.4859*
_pse_04		-0.1013*	0.0263	-0.0376	0.0286	-0.0539	-0.0232	0.4049*
_pse_05		-0.1119*	0.0299	-0.0453	0.0148	-0.0847*	0.0014	0.4588*
_pse_06		-0.0928*	-0.0128	-0.0920*	0.0367	-0.0635	-0.0019	0.3455*
_pse_07		-0.0627	0.0632	-0.0684	0.0089	-0.0431	0.0481	0.4507*
_pse_08		-0.0621	0.0623	-0.0480	0.0477	-0.0269	0.0341	0.4331*
_y_lg1_2a		0.1585*	0.2531*	0.1942*	0.2505*	0.1956*	0.2249*	0.2029*
_y_lg1_2b		0.1247*	0.1957*	0.2148*	0.2246*	0.1670*	0.1845*	0.1872*
_y_lg1_4a		0.1051*	0.1786*	0.1204*	0.1638*	0.1156*	0.2233*	0.2129*
_y_lg1_4b		0.1103*	0.1787*	0.1165*	0.2044*	0.1573*	0.1560*	0.2155*
_y_lg1_6a		0.1260*	0.1929*	0.1476*	0.1808*	0.1428*	0.2012*	0.1425*
_y_lg1_6b		0.0758	0.1492*	0.1499*	0.2072*	0.1226*	0.1663*	0.1741*
_y_lg1_8a		0.0663	0.1612*	0.1213*	0.2098*	0.1229*	0.1715*	0.1923*
_y_lg1_8b		0.0743	0.1353*	0.0907*	0.0875*	0.1090*	0.0807	0.1380*
_y_l11_2a		0.0587	0.1128*	0.1039*	0.1005*	0.0692	0.0993*	0.1169*
_y_l11_2b		0.0612	0.1173*	0.1455*	0.1115*	0.1201*	0.1588*	0.1129*
_y_l11_4a		-0.0078	0.0464	0.0264	0.0720	0.0582	0.0318	0.1534*
_y_l11_4b		0.0081	0.0762	0.0431	0.0412	0.0660	0.0199	0.1154*
_y_l11_6a		0.0305	0.0669	0.0445	0.0526	0.0354	0.0667	0.1080*
_y_l11_6b		0.0286	0.0814*	0.0619	0.0685	0.0773	0.0762	0.0738
_y_l11_8a		-0.0707	-0.0460	-0.0057	-0.0378	-0.0200	-0.0674	0.0576
_y_l11_8b		-0.0158	0.0179	0.0062	-0.0765	0.0143	-0.0279	0.1033*
_y_ln1_2a		0.1258*	0.2151*	0.1645*	0.2087*	0.1325*	0.1848*	0.2002*
_y_ln1_2b		0.1015*	0.1714*	0.1652*	0.1816*	0.1055*	0.1704*	0.1600*
_y_ln1_4a		0.1038*	0.1618*	0.1097*	0.1391*	0.1446*	0.1652*	0.1811*
_y_ln1_4b		0.0799	0.1402*	0.1107*	0.1546*	0.1202*	0.1122*	0.2107*
_y_ln1_6a		0.1090*	0.1479*	0.1311*	0.1433*	0.0902*	0.1565*	0.1306*
_y_ln1_6b		0.0755	0.1743*	0.1190*	0.1534*	0.1159*	0.1228*	0.1363*
_y_ln1_8a		0.0213	0.0745	0.0602	0.0877*	0.0439	0.0787	0.1392*
_y_ln1_8b		0.0513	0.1142*	0.0684	0.0702	0.0969*	0.0587	0.1243*
age_yrs		-0.2145*	-0.2451*	-0.1703*	-0.1331*	-0.1369*	-0.2436*	-0.0889*
edu_yrs		-0.0232	0.0091	-0.0030	-0.0224	0.0204	-0.0954*	0.0352
esaXassess		0.0556	0.1010*	0.0626	0.0802*	0.0887*	0.0915*	-0.0200
esaXdis		-0.0541	0.0746	-0.0937*	-0.0589	-0.0399	-0.0413	0.0334
esaXfails01		0.0689	0.0751	0.1195	0.1189	0.1065	0.0721	0.0489
esaXfails21		-0.0844	-0.0021	0.2042	0.1725	0.1170	0.0289	0.0525
esaXfails01		0.0248	0.0525	0.0540	0.0637	0.0492	0.0423	0.0583
esaXpsi		-0.1570*	-0.1685*	-0.1730*	-0.1436*	-0.1586*	-0.1158*	0.0093
female		-0.0249	-0.0697	-0.0255	-0.0512	-0.0341	-0.0274	0.0031
hubXassess		-0.0152	0.0096	-0.0047	-0.0144	0.0127	-0.0250	0.0345
hubXdis		-0.0192	0.0273	-0.0201	-0.0238	-0.0034	-0.0195	0.0544
hubXfails01		-0.0357	0.0297	0.0170	0.0274	-0.0694	0.0184	0.1013
hubXfails21		-0.0950	0.0543	0.1228	0.0252	0.0834	-0.0644	0.0925
hubXfails01		-0.0188	0.0294	-0.0011	0.0251	-0.0450	0.0202	0.0640
hubXpsi		0.0178	0.0167	-0.0420	0.0638	-0.0047	0.0442	-0.0356
w_mr		0.0403	0.1053*	0.0727	0.0865	0.0607	0.0477	0.1565*
w_mr_8		-0.0158	0.0574	0.0187	0.0076	0.0228	-0.0346	0.1476*
w_mrXloco		-0.0373	0.0292	-0.0653	-0.1128*	-0.0835	-0.0191	0.0338
w_mt		0.0728	0.1062*	-0.0086	0.0501	0.0857*	0.0234	0.0820*
w_mt2		0.0892*	0.1220*	0.0026	0.0647	0.1104*	0.0490	0.0709
w_mt4		0.0436	0.0720	-0.0191	0.0264	0.0454	-0.0074	0.0805
w_mtXloco		0.0382	0.0308	-0.0221	0.0115	-0.0073	-0.0414	0.0667
w_mu		0.0718	0.1288*	0.1482*	0.1390*	0.1021*	0.1251*	0.1952*
w_mu_2		0.1186*	0.1562*	0.1691*	0.1740*	0.1162*	0.1407*	0.1791*
w_mu_4		0.0278	0.1222*	0.0789	0.1142*	0.0858	0.0941*	0.2335*
w_muXloco		-0.0241	0.0602	-0.0588	-0.1053*	-0.0546	-0.0222	0.0072
w_tr		0.0610	0.1187*	0.0780	0.0875	0.0951*	0.0819	0.1453*
w_tr_8		0.0063	0.0864	0.0386	0.0374	0.0456	0.0260	0.1204*
w_trXloco		-0.0250	0.0157	-0.0676	-0.1045	-0.0837	-0.0049	0.0541
w_tt		0.0567	0.0732	-0.0291	0.0487	0.0731	0.0230	0.0977*
w_tt2		0.0545	0.0584	-0.0317	0.0369	0.0728	0.0045	0.0836*
w_tt6		0.0490	0.0766	-0.0210	0.0534	0.0602	0.0395	0.0962*
w_ttXloco		0.0233	0.0173	-0.0401	0.0208	-0.0127	-0.0435	0.0278
w_tu		0.1405*	0.1989*	0.1785*	0.2058*	0.1440*	0.1695*	0.2047*
w_tu_2		0.1374*	0.1980*	0.1781*	0.2016*	0.1387*	0.1795*	0.1897*
w_tu_6		0.1083*	0.1846*	0.1741*	0.1982*	0.1363*	0.1386*	0.1741*
w_tuXloco		-0.0279	0.0501	-0.0680	-0.1395*	-0.0814	-0.0466	0.0170
x_esa		-0.0066	0.1461*	0.0276	0.1125*	0.0275	0.1468*	0.6673*

x_hub		0.7651*	0.7822*	0.6997*	0.7619*	0.7738*	0.7435*	0.1434*
y_l_1		0.0912*	0.1757*	0.1419*	0.1692*	0.1348*	0.1585*	0.1986*
		_nar_02	_nar_03	_nar_04	_nar_05	_nar_06	_nar_07	_nar_08
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_nar_02		1.0000						
_nar_03		0.3214*	1.0000					
_nar_04		0.6466*	0.3379*	1.0000				
_nar_05		0.5839*	0.3366*	0.6111*	1.0000			
_nar_06		0.4891*	0.3051*	0.5397*	0.4956*	1.0000		
_nar_07		0.3666*	0.3891*	0.3340*	0.3452*	0.3533*	1.0000	
_nar_08		0.2942*	0.4652*	0.3992*	0.3333*	0.3968*	0.4621*	1.0000
_nar_09		0.5910*	0.3734*	0.6099*	0.5622*	0.5933*	0.3407*	0.3679*
_nar_10		0.4277*	0.3497*	0.5020*	0.5342*	0.3933*	0.3052*	0.3940*
_opt_01		0.3644*	0.3814*	0.3643*	0.3516*	0.2329*	0.2648*	0.3436*
_opt_02		0.4170*	0.3511*	0.4767*	0.4975*	0.3098*	0.2880*	0.3006*
_opt_03		0.3214*	0.3078*	0.3436*	0.4170*	0.2099*	0.2817*	0.2875*
_pse_01		0.3081*	0.3844*	0.3912*	0.3353*	0.2481*	0.3343*	0.3403*
_pse_02		0.4276*	0.3994*	0.3658*	0.4545*	0.3269*	0.3953*	0.2874*
_pse_03		0.4128*	0.4052*	0.4495*	0.4061*	0.3635*	0.3689*	0.3603*
_pse_04		0.3904*	0.3082*	0.4099*	0.3776*	0.3024*	0.3303*	0.3319*
_pse_05		0.3970*	0.4640*	0.4523*	0.4203*	0.3199*	0.4181*	0.4104*
_pse_06		0.2801*	0.4538*	0.4029*	0.3445*	0.2188*	0.3508*	0.3825*
_pse_07		0.3903*	0.3247*	0.4583*	0.4330*	0.3066*	0.3287*	0.3002*
_pse_08		0.3408*	0.4090*	0.3908*	0.3992*	0.3120*	0.3523*	0.3659*
_y_lgl_2a		0.2084*	0.1214*	0.2302*	0.2726*	0.2765*	0.2214*	0.1810*
_y_lgl_2b		0.2089*	0.1327*	0.2209*	0.2296*	0.2659*	0.1757*	0.1683*
_y_lgl_4a		0.2378*	0.1020*	0.2477*	0.2428*	0.2547*	0.2144*	0.1922*
_y_lgl_4b		0.2531*	0.1952*	0.2470*	0.2559*	0.2711*	0.2135*	0.1951*
_y_lgl_6a		0.1743*	0.0647	0.1740*	0.2269*	0.2121*	0.1633*	0.1919*
_y_lgl_6b		0.1950*	0.0831*	0.1758*	0.2300*	0.2137*	0.1786*	0.1689*
_y_lgl_8a		0.2284*	0.1239*	0.2302*	0.2591*	0.2410*	0.1879*	0.1903*
_y_lgl_8b		0.1958*	0.1005*	0.2176*	0.1986*	0.1915*	0.1393*	0.1358*
_y_lll_2a		0.1518*	0.0696	0.1660*	0.1664*	0.1757*	0.1471*	0.1775*
_y_lll_2b		0.1754*	0.1075*	0.1702*	0.1604*	0.2170*	0.1265*	0.1993*
_y_lll_4a		0.1911*	0.1620*	0.1949*	0.1916*	0.1941*	0.1596*	0.1997*
_y_lll_4b		0.2030*	0.1411*	0.1847*	0.1795*	0.2144*	0.1448*	0.2002*
_y_lll_6a		0.1618*	0.1029*	0.1915*	0.1627*	0.1604*	0.1521*	0.2091*
_y_lll_6b		0.1347*	0.0777	0.1276*	0.1456*	0.1599*	0.0729	0.1476*
_y_lll_8a		0.1417*	0.0644	0.1064*	0.0894*	0.0867*	0.1247*	0.1443*
_y_lll_8b		0.1695*	0.1199*	0.1832*	0.1504*	0.1460*	0.1109*	0.1709*
_y_lnl_2a		0.1999*	0.1180*	0.2416*	0.2504*	0.2385*	0.2119*	0.1836*
_y_lnl_2b		0.2215*	0.1091*	0.2168*	0.2009*	0.2432*	0.1675*	0.2017*
_y_lnl_4a		0.2127*	0.1575*	0.2420*	0.2390*	0.2162*	0.1992*	0.2104*
_y_lnl_4b		0.2646*	0.1829*	0.2704*	0.2675*	0.2421*	0.2171*	0.2119*
_y_lnl_6a		0.1681*	0.0962*	0.2022*	0.2003*	0.1875*	0.1553*	0.1956*
_y_lnl_6b		0.1901*	0.1045*	0.1862*	0.2104*	0.2177*	0.1241*	0.1644*
_y_lnl_8a		0.2017*	0.1349*	0.1978*	0.2121*	0.1726*	0.1701*	0.1855*
_y_lnl_8b		0.1909*	0.1397*	0.2011*	0.2165*	0.1578*	0.1455*	0.1622*
age_yrs		-0.0763	0.0720	-0.1554*	-0.1105*	-0.2211*	-0.1199*	-0.0958*
edu_yrs		0.0673	0.1633*	0.0087	-0.0089	-0.0283	0.0775	0.0404
esaXassess		0.0035	-0.0497	0.0124	-0.0046	-0.0775	-0.0393	-0.0459
esaXdis		0.0414	0.0261	-0.0257	0.0779	0.0619	0.0008	0.0765
esaXfails01		0.0056	-0.0062	0.0357	0.0558	0.0601	-0.0592	-0.0119
esaXfails21		-0.0272	0.0131	-0.0259	-0.0266	0.0687	-0.1300	-0.1425
esaXfails01		0.0217	0.0092	0.0375	0.0432	0.0767	-0.0472	0.0140
esaXpsi		-0.0105	0.1061*	0.0292	-0.0182	0.1062*	0.0923*	0.0547
female		0.0092	-0.0440	-0.0810*	0.0118	0.0416	-0.0090	-0.1033*
hubXassess		0.0635	0.1105*	0.0570	0.0655	-0.0203	0.0428	0.0844*
hubXdis		0.0353	0.1077*	0.0218	0.0648	-0.0232	0.0434	0.1187*
hubXfails01		0.1132	0.0161	0.1193	0.0286	0.0548	0.1236	0.0303
hubXfails21		0.2210	0.1077	0.2591*	-0.0354	0.0330	0.0010	-0.0240
hubXfails01		0.0566	0.0190	0.0565	0.0254	0.0450	0.0731	0.0189
hubXpsi		-0.0801*	-0.0824*	-0.0506	-0.0785	-0.0205	-0.0181	-0.0395
w_mr		0.1807*	0.1568*	0.2465*	0.2216*	0.2378*	0.1469*	0.2186*
w_mr_8		0.1928*	0.1893*	0.2363*	0.2051*	0.2102*	0.1275*	0.2199*
w_mrXloco		0.0917	0.0572	0.0605	0.0293	-0.0058	0.0843	0.0675
w_mt		0.1196*	0.0491	0.1522*	0.1142*	0.0696	0.1267*	0.0963*
w_mt2		0.0783	0.0304	0.1139*	0.0777	0.0538	0.0903*	0.0810
w_mt4		0.1438*	0.0605	0.1674*	0.1343*	0.0753	0.1444*	0.0967*

w_mtXloco		0.0238	0.0273	0.1040*	0.0507	0.0234	0.0066	0.0368
w_mu		0.2356*	0.1966*	0.2603*	0.2847*	0.2602*	0.2117*	0.3168*
w_mu_2		0.2149*	0.1556*	0.2347*	0.2498*	0.2420*	0.1846*	0.2548*
w_mu_4		0.2568*	0.2261*	0.2838*	0.2670*	0.2663*	0.2159*	0.3153*
w_muXloco		0.0575	0.0134	0.0465	-0.0112	0.0273	0.0415	0.0772
w_tr		0.1934*	0.2181*	0.2381*	0.2098*	0.2359*	0.1850*	0.2548*
w_tr_8		0.1847*	0.1811*	0.2009*	0.1958*	0.1641*	0.1316*	0.1885*
w_trXloco		0.0741	0.0343	0.0853	0.0519	-0.0191	0.0927	0.0413
w_tt		0.1001*	0.0854*	0.1383*	0.0669	0.0530	0.0829*	0.1402*
w_tt2		0.0644	0.0770	0.1220*	0.0573	0.0491	0.0840*	0.1495*
w_tt6		0.1222*	0.0791	0.1314*	0.0657	0.0479	0.0668	0.1046*
w_ttXloco		-0.0131	0.0182	0.0867*	0.0160	0.0260	-0.0069	0.0539
w_tu		0.2007*	0.1830*	0.2748*	0.2956*	0.2785*	0.2025*	0.3056*
w_tu_2		0.1879*	0.1630*	0.2313*	0.2834*	0.2499*	0.1955*	0.2416*
w_tu_6		0.2031*	0.1651*	0.2655*	0.2571*	0.2781*	0.1900*	0.2884*
w_tuXloco		0.0823	0.0599	0.0466	-0.0023	0.0126	0.0370	0.0572
x_esa		0.6144*	0.5689*	0.6625*	0.6578*	0.5043*	0.5373*	0.5311*
x_hub		0.1672*	-0.0328	0.1779*	0.1525*	0.2516*	0.1385*	0.1707*
y_l_1		0.2573*	0.1545*	0.2662*	0.2741*	0.2746*	0.2168*	0.2412*
		_nar_09	_nar_10	_opt_01	_opt_02	_opt_03	_pse_01	_pse_02
-----								
_nar_09		1.0000						
_nar_10		0.4640*	1.0000					
_opt_01		0.3186*	0.2960*	1.0000				
_opt_02		0.3809*	0.3921*	0.5555*	1.0000			
_opt_03		0.3649*	0.3788*	0.4783*	0.5605*	1.0000		
_pse_01		0.3384*	0.3490*	0.3895*	0.4365*	0.3614*	1.0000	
_pse_02		0.4085*	0.4116*	0.4560*	0.4406*	0.4284*	0.5008*	1.0000
_pse_03		0.4252*	0.3948*	0.4177*	0.4515*	0.3880*	0.5465*	0.5929*
_pse_04		0.3830*	0.4564*	0.4520*	0.4579*	0.3862*	0.5092*	0.5391*
_pse_05		0.4044*	0.4568*	0.4891*	0.4882*	0.3962*	0.5297*	0.6057*
_pse_06		0.3143*	0.3810*	0.4281*	0.4417*	0.4004*	0.5901*	0.5059*
_pse_07		0.3861*	0.4936*	0.3347*	0.3730*	0.3042*	0.4473*	0.5125*
_pse_08		0.3648*	0.4175*	0.5394*	0.5155*	0.4312*	0.5078*	0.5826*
_y_lgl_2a		0.2760*	0.2212*	0.0690	0.2031*	0.2324*	0.0992*	0.1002*
_y_lgl_2b		0.2309*	0.2110*	0.0653	0.1749*	0.1746*	0.1248*	0.1176*
_y_lgl_4a		0.3030*	0.1830*	0.0898*	0.1860*	0.2096*	0.0909*	0.1132*
_y_lgl_4b		0.2698*	0.1955*	0.0808	0.1829*	0.2049*	0.1377*	0.0984*
_y_lgl_6a		0.2449*	0.1681*	0.0366	0.1160*	0.1493*	0.0770	0.0614
_y_lgl_6b		0.2280*	0.2160*	0.0469	0.1298*	0.1758*	0.1315*	0.0995*
_y_lgl_8a		0.2677*	0.2106*	0.0678	0.1747*	0.1850*	0.1745*	0.1127*
_y_lgl_8b		0.2172*	0.1637*	0.0555	0.1086*	0.1234*	0.1561*	0.0919*
_y_ll1_2a		0.2238*	0.1051*	0.0760	0.1507*	0.1590*	0.1628*	0.1086*
_y_ll1_2b		0.1962*	0.1710*	0.0649	0.1472*	0.2024*	0.1814*	0.1365*
_y_ll1_4a		0.2594*	0.1119*	0.1778*	0.1899*	0.2093*	0.2416*	0.2229*
_y_ll1_4b		0.1833*	0.1224*	0.0796	0.1419*	0.1832*	0.2173*	0.1491*
_y_ll1_6a		0.2308*	0.1425*	0.0735	0.0849*	0.1551*	0.2047*	0.1811*
_y_ll1_6b		0.1411*	0.1218*	0.0700	0.1276*	0.1466*	0.1878*	0.1443*
_y_ll1_8a		0.1303*	0.0486	0.1048*	0.1183*	0.1378*	0.2165*	0.1753*
_y_ll1_8b		0.1902*	0.1387*	0.1218*	0.1257*	0.1812*	0.2331*	0.1694*
_y_lnl_2a		0.3013*	0.2164*	0.0870*	0.2004*	0.2176*	0.1497*	0.1232*
_y_lnl_2b		0.2503*	0.2056*	0.0960*	0.1756*	0.1925*	0.1488*	0.1528*
_y_lnl_4a		0.2947*	0.1822*	0.1317*	0.2113*	0.2051*	0.1227*	0.1292*
_y_lnl_4b		0.2691*	0.2220*	0.1097*	0.1940*	0.2234*	0.1895*	0.1682*
_y_lnl_6a		0.2612*	0.1559*	0.0806	0.1491*	0.1851*	0.1230*	0.0950*
_y_lnl_6b		0.2199*	0.1803*	0.0945*	0.1655*	0.1775*	0.1618*	0.1357*
_y_lnl_8a		0.2314*	0.1523*	0.0951*	0.1836*	0.1760*	0.2098*	0.1477*
_y_lnl_8b		0.2322*	0.1942*	0.0909*	0.1274*	0.1798*	0.1851*	0.1306*
age_yrs		-0.1565*	-0.0435	0.1178*	0.0123	0.0465	-0.0362	0.0167
edu_yrs		-0.0370	0.0423	0.1394*	0.0620	0.0854*	0.1431*	0.1289*
esaXassess		0.0075	0.0915*	-0.0182	0.0178	-0.0167	0.0130	-0.0478
esaXdis		0.0308	0.0428	0.0556	-0.0208	-0.0269	0.0285	-0.0090
esaXfails01		0.1250	0.0384	0.0637	0.0169	-0.0508	-0.0583	-0.0720
esaXfails21		0.0725	-0.0190	-0.0233	0.1177	-0.0865	-0.1163	-0.1246
esaXfails01		0.0986*	0.0373	0.0480	0.0178	-0.0301	-0.0523	-0.0613
esaXpsi		0.0913*	-0.0134	-0.0312	-0.0935*	0.0119	0.0115	-0.0247
female		-0.0413	-0.1421*	-0.0317	-0.0804*	-0.0558	-0.0309	-0.0209
hubXassess		0.0753	0.0895*	0.1050*	0.0371	0.1321*	0.1306*	0.0923*
hubXdis		-0.0004	0.0879*	0.0806*	0.0582	0.0785*	0.0176	0.0281

hubXfails01		0.1023	0.0656	0.0935	0.0999	0.0325	0.1171	0.0358
hubXfails21		0.0850	-0.0040	0.1602	0.1404	-0.0023	0.0959	0.0041
hubXfails01		0.0545	0.0583	0.0505	0.0295	0.0004	0.0269	0.0114
hubXpsi		-0.0526	-0.0444	-0.0920*	-0.1273*	-0.1748*	-0.0922*	-0.1527*
w_mr		0.2463*	0.2449*	0.1591*	0.1391*	0.2301*	0.2425*	0.2083*
w_mr_8		0.2347*	0.2133*	0.1673*	0.1469*	0.2101*	0.2350*	0.2327*
w_mrXloco		0.0490	0.0549	0.0285	0.0220	0.0426	0.0146	-0.0303
w_mt		0.0888*	0.0730	0.1294*	0.1673*	0.1143*	0.1588*	0.1107*
w_mt2		0.0590	0.0854*	0.1129*	0.1458*	0.1187*	0.1115*	0.0910*
w_mt4		0.1062*	0.0479	0.1253*	0.1627*	0.0910*	0.1829*	0.1132*
w_mtXloco		-0.0219	0.0795	0.0015	0.0079	0.0288	0.0521	-0.0244
w_mu		0.2805*	0.3026*	0.1947*	0.2010*	0.2871*	0.2558*	0.2428*
w_mu_2		0.2549*	0.2918*	0.1625*	0.1844*	0.2639*	0.2272*	0.1817*
w_mu_4		0.2777*	0.2938*	0.2094*	0.2306*	0.2471*	0.2493*	0.2693*
w_muXloco		0.0653	0.0495	0.0327	0.0076	0.0422	0.0014	-0.0415
w_tr		0.2455*	0.2226*	0.1389*	0.1277*	0.2035*	0.2299*	0.2119*
w_tr_8		0.2128*	0.1974*	0.1332*	0.1143*	0.1930*	0.2144*	0.1890*
w_trXloco		0.0448	0.0702	0.0533	0.0493	0.0779	-0.0014	-0.0225
w_tt		0.0393	0.1225*	0.1059*	0.1782*	0.1191*	0.1393*	0.1275*
w_tt2		0.0406	0.1190*	0.0881*	0.1599*	0.1035*	0.1361*	0.1151*
w_tt6		0.0309	0.1044*	0.1067*	0.1667*	0.1153*	0.1179*	0.1181*
w_ttXloco		-0.0133	0.0921*	0.0176	-0.0288	0.0219	0.0051	-0.0864*
w_tu		0.3004*	0.3424*	0.1895*	0.1730*	0.2803*	0.2446*	0.2032*
w_tu_2		0.2741*	0.3451*	0.1724*	0.1739*	0.2706*	0.2196*	0.1984*
w_tu_6		0.2743*	0.2879*	0.1309*	0.1235*	0.2104*	0.2182*	0.1811*
w_tuXloco		0.0666	0.0468	0.0347	0.0205	0.0263	0.0514	-0.0182
x_esa		0.6169*	0.6216*	0.6764*	0.7539*	0.6530*	0.6373*	0.6969*
x_hub		0.1906*	0.1924*	-0.0526	0.0918*	0.0867*	-0.1109*	-0.0553
y_l_1		0.3110*	0.2239*	0.1122*	0.2083*	0.2412*	0.2134*	0.1720*

		_pse_03	_pse_04	_pse_05	_pse_06	_pse_07	_pse_08	_y_lg~2a
_pse_03		1.0000						
_pse_04		0.5147*	1.0000					
_pse_05		0.5759*	0.5989*	1.0000				
_pse_06		0.5262*	0.5084*	0.5236*	1.0000			
_pse_07		0.4546*	0.4754*	0.5134*	0.4421*	1.0000		
_pse_08		0.6159*	0.5537*	0.6109*	0.5195*	0.4698*	1.0000	
_y_lg1_2a		0.1222*	0.1211*	0.1897*	0.1116*	0.1496*	0.1481*	1.0000
_y_lg1_2b		0.1485*	0.1030*	0.1928*	0.0926*	0.1301*	0.1526*	0.7350*
_y_lg1_4a		0.1358*	0.1313*	0.1931*	0.1000*	0.1445*	0.1393*	0.7170*
_y_lg1_4b		0.1240*	0.0963*	0.1658*	0.1001*	0.1451*	0.1345*	0.7018*
_y_lg1_6a		0.1059*	0.0934*	0.1664*	0.0609	0.1298*	0.0826*	0.7198*
_y_lg1_6b		0.1386*	0.1440*	0.1736*	0.1193*	0.1341*	0.1390*	0.6998*
_y_lg1_8a		0.1665*	0.1685*	0.1856*	0.1403*	0.1646*	0.1621*	0.6790*
_y_lg1_8b		0.1372*	0.1042*	0.1477*	0.0959*	0.1353*	0.1037*	0.6074*
_y_l11_2a		0.1447*	0.1491*	0.1701*	0.0977*	0.0850*	0.1274*	0.5626*
_y_l11_2b		0.2265*	0.1800*	0.1928*	0.1232*	0.1295*	0.1848*	0.4846*
_y_l11_4a		0.2810*	0.2578*	0.2514*	0.2131*	0.1734*	0.2145*	0.3897*
_y_l11_4b		0.1973*	0.1912*	0.1469*	0.1003*	0.1368*	0.1208*	0.3675*
_y_l11_6a		0.2194*	0.1806*	0.2176*	0.1561*	0.1389*	0.1366*	0.3574*
_y_l11_6b		0.1847*	0.1676*	0.1599*	0.1293*	0.1120*	0.1497*	0.4067*
_y_l11_8a		0.2344*	0.2288*	0.1927*	0.1163*	0.1164*	0.1552*	0.2434*
_y_l11_8b		0.2130*	0.1731*	0.1811*	0.1275*	0.1757*	0.1290*	0.2631*
_y_ln1_2a		0.1405*	0.1482*	0.2178*	0.1217*	0.1365*	0.1552*	0.8189*
_y_ln1_2b		0.1913*	0.1500*	0.2039*	0.1100*	0.1559*	0.1661*	0.6522*
_y_ln1_4a		0.2118*	0.1781*	0.2259*	0.1639*	0.1641*	0.1937*	0.6408*
_y_ln1_4b		0.1731*	0.1787*	0.2020*	0.1454*	0.1948*	0.1601*	0.5693*
_y_ln1_6a		0.1538*	0.1406*	0.2025*	0.1070*	0.1269*	0.1165*	0.6286*
_y_ln1_6b		0.1792*	0.1570*	0.1705*	0.1376*	0.1094*	0.1444*	0.6279*
_y_ln1_8a		0.2052*	0.2044*	0.2028*	0.1613*	0.1607*	0.1581*	0.4974*
_y_ln1_8b		0.1845*	0.1467*	0.1595*	0.1270*	0.1409*	0.1051*	0.4942*
age_yrs		-0.0364	0.0105	-0.0091	-0.0153	-0.0335	0.0083	-0.2278*
edu_yrs		0.1475*	0.1290*	0.0812*	0.1465*	0.0870*	0.1226*	-0.0876*
esaXassess		-0.0651	0.0076	0.0226	-0.0188	-0.0017	-0.0474	0.0568
esaXdis		-0.0006	0.0013	0.0278	0.0609	0.0507	-0.0146	0.0517
esaXfails01		-0.0783	-0.0885	-0.1026	-0.1138	-0.0453	-0.0970	-0.0002
esaXfails21		-0.1017	-0.0364	0.0040	-0.1216	-0.1147	-0.1822	0.0864
esaXfails01		-0.0537	-0.0603	-0.0450	-0.0773	-0.0312	-0.0532	0.0111
esaXpsi		0.0163	-0.0071	-0.0081	-0.0002	0.0324	0.0104	0.0017

female	-0.1011*	-0.1213*	-0.0697	-0.1160*	-0.0426	-0.0676	-0.0253
hubXassess	0.0921*	0.0779	0.1041*	0.1297*	0.0423	0.0972*	0.0165
hubXdis	0.0477	0.0129	0.0831*	0.0555	0.0625	0.0338	0.0098
hubXfails01	0.0611	0.1138	0.0767	0.0575	0.0977	-0.0003	-0.0809
hubXfails21	-0.0003	0.2106	0.1545	0.0370	0.1641	-0.0905	-0.1076
hubXfails01	0.0158	0.0420	0.0469	0.0046	0.0480	-0.0231	-0.0488
hubXpsi	-0.0922*	-0.0581	-0.0696	-0.1352*	-0.0844*	-0.1303*	-0.0517
w_mr	0.2521*	0.2340*	0.2730*	0.2010*	0.1996*	0.1821*	0.4620*
w_mr_8	0.2445*	0.2232*	0.2721*	0.1987*	0.2226*	0.1796*	0.3433*
w_mrXloco	-0.0658	0.0912	-0.0323	0.0594	0.0228	0.0391	0.0274
w_mt	0.1688*	0.1667*	0.1378*	0.1494*	0.0872*	0.1380*	0.1067*
w_mt2	0.1320*	0.1389*	0.1033*	0.1168*	0.0731	0.1310*	0.1195*
w_mt4	0.1801*	0.1689*	0.1516*	0.1595*	0.0878*	0.1230*	0.0758
w_mtXloco	0.0220	-0.0208	-0.0309	-0.0222	0.0265	-0.0260	-0.0300
w_mu	0.2766*	0.2418*	0.3255*	0.2004*	0.2173*	0.2370*	0.5513*
w_mu_2	0.2058*	0.2069*	0.2754*	0.1783*	0.1706*	0.1950*	0.5821*
w_mu_4	0.3265*	0.2795*	0.3455*	0.2074*	0.2421*	0.2537*	0.4662*
w_muXloco	-0.0558	0.0659	-0.0370	-0.0004	-0.0221	0.0589	0.0416
w_tr	0.2428*	0.2096*	0.2977*	0.1939*	0.1632*	0.1760*	0.4161*
w_tr_8	0.2107*	0.1964*	0.2695*	0.1608*	0.1691*	0.1602*	0.3541*
w_trXloco	-0.0723	0.0949	-0.0333	0.0709	0.0385	0.0470	0.0362
w_tt	0.1828*	0.1676*	0.1405*	0.1783*	0.1341*	0.1574*	0.0844*
w_tt2	0.1511*	0.1567*	0.1412*	0.1651*	0.1326*	0.1337*	0.0908*
w_tt6	0.1860*	0.1496*	0.1151*	0.1612*	0.1117*	0.1560*	0.0621
w_ttXloco	-0.0444	-0.0403	-0.0387	-0.0570	0.0005	-0.0252	-0.0551
w_tu	0.2594*	0.2573*	0.3269*	0.2234*	0.2120*	0.2722*	0.5790*
w_tu_2	0.2428*	0.2228*	0.3036*	0.1950*	0.1728*	0.2538*	0.5749*
w_tu_6	0.2473*	0.2354*	0.2886*	0.1944*	0.1976*	0.2124*	0.5116*
w_tuXloco	-0.0422	0.0774	-0.0080	0.0404	0.0030	0.0488	0.0226
x_esa	0.6981*	0.6814*	0.7436*	0.6497*	0.6124*	0.7431*	0.2628*
x_hub	-0.0103	-0.0519	-0.0541	-0.0679	-0.0180	-0.0082	0.2840*
y_l_1	0.2294*	0.2062*	0.2477*	0.1612*	0.1858*	0.1915*	0.7725*

| \_y\_lg~2b \_y\_lg~4a \_y\_lg~4b \_y\_lg~6a \_y\_lg~6b \_y\_lg~8a \_y\_lg~8b

_y_lg1_2b	1.0000						
_y_lg1_4a	0.6769*	1.0000					
_y_lg1_4b	0.7365*	0.6547*	1.0000				
_y_lg1_6a	0.6914*	0.7469*	0.6573*	1.0000			
_y_lg1_6b	0.7392*	0.6641*	0.7138*	0.7078*	1.0000		
_y_lg1_8a	0.6537*	0.7167*	0.6409*	0.7065*	0.6587*	1.0000	
_y_lg1_8b	0.6635*	0.6553*	0.7015*	0.6708*	0.6953*	0.6897*	1.0000
_y_l11_2a	0.4547*	0.3960*	0.4134*	0.4429*	0.4291*	0.3580*	0.3496*
_y_l11_2b	0.6432*	0.4107*	0.5046*	0.4463*	0.5079*	0.4160*	0.4222*
_y_l11_4a	0.3793*	0.4433*	0.3851*	0.3591*	0.3661*	0.3684*	0.3632*
_y_l11_4b	0.4282*	0.3403*	0.5601*	0.3301*	0.3695*	0.3201*	0.3844*
_y_l11_6a	0.3913*	0.3507*	0.3271*	0.5008*	0.3838*	0.3682*	0.3382*
_y_l11_6b	0.4650*	0.3765*	0.4104*	0.4237*	0.5721*	0.3815*	0.4003*
_y_l11_8a	0.2444*	0.2874*	0.2747*	0.3085*	0.3054*	0.4419*	0.3525*
_y_l11_8b	0.2894*	0.3420*	0.3564*	0.3195*	0.3498*	0.3480*	0.5347*
_y_ln1_2a	0.6471*	0.6299*	0.5990*	0.6292*	0.6059*	0.5487*	0.5267*
_y_ln1_2b	0.8358*	0.6118*	0.6769*	0.6176*	0.6891*	0.5553*	0.5922*
_y_ln1_4a	0.6171*	0.7811*	0.5894*	0.6513*	0.5760*	0.6274*	0.5817*
_y_ln1_4b	0.6410*	0.5505*	0.8318*	0.5496*	0.6190*	0.5203*	0.5974*
_y_ln1_6a	0.6146*	0.6131*	0.5631*	0.8048*	0.5985*	0.5919*	0.5820*
_y_ln1_6b	0.6611*	0.5628*	0.6204*	0.6136*	0.8139*	0.5651*	0.6138*
_y_ln1_8a	0.5079*	0.5871*	0.5352*	0.5964*	0.5505*	0.7886*	0.5957*
_y_ln1_8b	0.5446*	0.5240*	0.5916*	0.5541*	0.6066*	0.6063*	0.7970*
age_yrs	-0.2235*	-0.2443*	-0.2110*	-0.2251*	-0.2114*	-0.2421*	-0.1925*
edu_yrs	-0.0799	-0.0782	-0.0787	-0.0695	-0.0281	-0.0320	-0.0494
esaXassess	0.0675	0.0075	0.0858*	0.0122	0.0442	-0.0292	-0.0264
esaXdis	0.0320	0.0029	0.0546	0.0431	0.0560	0.0330	0.0712
esaXfails01	-0.0237	-0.0109	-0.0684	-0.0421	-0.0372	-0.0047	0.0054
esaXfails21	-0.0656	0.0877	-0.0355	0.0696	0.0169	0.0772	-0.0450
esaXfails01	-0.0123	0.0145	-0.0395	-0.0106	-0.0077	0.0037	0.0037
esaXpsi	-0.0004	0.0525	0.0220	0.0588	0.0150	0.0645	0.0518
female	-0.0410	0.0292	-0.0397	-0.0166	-0.0466	0.0411	-0.0069
hubXassess	0.0275	-0.0149	0.0380	0.0303	0.0482	0.0467	0.0627
hubXdis	0.0310	-0.0290	0.0317	-0.0067	0.0086	-0.0015	0.0042
hubXfails01	-0.0756	-0.0529	-0.0239	-0.0181	-0.0757	0.0009	0.0611

hubXfails21		-0.0186	-0.1453	-0.0586	-0.0507	-0.1420	-0.0234	0.0920
hubXfails01		-0.0251	-0.0268	-0.0052	-0.0011	-0.0282	-0.0003	0.0469
hubXpsi		-0.0411	-0.0456	-0.0258	0.0043	0.0034	-0.0379	-0.0424
w_mr		0.5086*	0.4593*	0.5048*	0.5027*	0.5728*	0.5080*	0.5277*
w_mr_8		0.4020*	0.3972*	0.4272*	0.3806*	0.4484*	0.4967*	0.5454*
w_mrXloco		0.0280	0.0359	0.0502	0.0162	0.0410	-0.0051	0.0113
w_mt		0.0988*	0.1151*	0.1121*	0.1151*	0.1054*	0.0796	0.1038*
w_mt2		0.1054*	0.1137*	0.0984*	0.1304*	0.1176*	0.0940*	0.1004*
w_mt4		0.0756	0.0978*	0.1082*	0.0801	0.0752	0.0513	0.0905*
w_mtXloco		0.0062	-0.0082	0.0386	-0.0195	-0.0318	-0.0173	-0.0054
w_mu		0.6408*	0.5128*	0.5913*	0.4953*	0.5432*	0.4391*	0.4517*
w_mu_2		0.6575*	0.4957*	0.5442*	0.4885*	0.5486*	0.4061*	0.4154*
w_mu_4		0.5434*	0.4564*	0.5730*	0.4224*	0.4648*	0.4076*	0.4338*
w_muXloco		0.0302	0.0596	0.0256	0.0250	0.0229	-0.0108	0.0220
w_tr		0.4656*	0.4603*	0.5327*	0.4345*	0.4828*	0.4653*	0.5247*
w_tr_8		0.4030*	0.3888*	0.4526*	0.3641*	0.4517*	0.4749*	0.5367*
w_trXloco		0.0369	0.0479	0.0578	0.0335	0.0542	0.0191	0.0237
w_tt		0.0975*	0.0931*	0.0612	0.1216*	0.1291*	0.0763	0.0806*
w_tt2		0.0944*	0.0874*	0.0510	0.1170*	0.1003*	0.0830*	0.0843*
w_tt6		0.0836*	0.0828*	0.0616	0.1048*	0.1382*	0.0551	0.0620
w_ttXloco		-0.0292	-0.0569	-0.0015	-0.0327	-0.0501	-0.0497	-0.0179
w_tu		0.6415*	0.5049*	0.5669*	0.5374*	0.6047*	0.4501*	0.4399*
w_tu_2		0.6632*	0.4939*	0.5567*	0.4838*	0.5562*	0.4251*	0.4068*
w_tu_6		0.5654*	0.4531*	0.5113*	0.5407*	0.5992*	0.4251*	0.4212*
w_tuXloco		0.0189	0.0306	0.0009	0.0082	0.0021	-0.0437	0.0252
x_esa		0.2484*	0.2606*	0.2611*	0.2026*	0.2278*	0.2596*	0.1938*
x_hub		0.2410*	0.1914*	0.2024*	0.2136*	0.1855*	0.1769*	0.1275*
y_l_1		0.7942*	0.7568*	0.7799*	0.7801*	0.7892*	0.7499*	0.7584*

| \_y\_ll~2a \_y\_ll~2b \_y\_ll~4a \_y\_ll~4b \_y\_ll~6a \_y\_ll~6b \_y\_ll~8a

_y_ll1_2a		1.0000						
_y_ll1_2b		0.6380*	1.0000					
_y_ll1_4a		0.6708*	0.5643*	1.0000				
_y_ll1_4b		0.5759*	0.6548*	0.6089*	1.0000			
_y_ll1_6a		0.6490*	0.6054*	0.6331*	0.5722*	1.0000		
_y_ll1_6b		0.6228*	0.6995*	0.6235*	0.6469*	0.6241*	1.0000	
_y_ll1_8a		0.5414*	0.4689*	0.6342*	0.5524*	0.6107*	0.5711*	1.0000
_y_ll1_8b		0.4912*	0.5506*	0.6085*	0.6686*	0.6033*	0.6207*	0.6687*
_y_ln1_2a		0.7271*	0.5595*	0.5117*	0.4656*	0.4731*	0.5207*	0.3640*
_y_ln1_2b		0.5533*	0.7972*	0.4708*	0.5413*	0.4984*	0.5734*	0.3554*
_y_ln1_4a		0.5305*	0.5159*	0.6700*	0.4813*	0.4779*	0.5051*	0.4236*
_y_ln1_4b		0.4798*	0.5784*	0.4901*	0.7527*	0.4531*	0.5059*	0.3932*
_y_ln1_6a		0.5508*	0.5477*	0.5082*	0.4466*	0.6954*	0.5325*	0.4561*
_y_ln1_6b		0.5210*	0.5840*	0.4914*	0.5136*	0.5067*	0.7466*	0.4284*
_y_ln1_8a		0.4549*	0.4554*	0.5374*	0.4540*	0.4955*	0.4996*	0.6550*
_y_ln1_8b		0.4205*	0.5304*	0.5011*	0.5328*	0.4845*	0.5199*	0.5075*
age_yrs		-0.1598*	-0.1599*	-0.1365*	-0.1345*	-0.1530*	-0.1203*	-0.1125*
edu_yrs		-0.0987*	-0.0794	0.0209	-0.0243	-0.0155	-0.0413	0.0380
esaXassess		-0.0209	0.0505	-0.0750	0.0096	-0.0148	-0.0537	-0.0933*
esaXdis		-0.0103	-0.0026	-0.0116	0.0261	0.0177	-0.0245	-0.0557
esaXfails01		0.0061	-0.0409	0.0047	-0.1002	-0.0668	-0.0114	-0.1116
esaXfails21		-0.0627	-0.1111	-0.0611	-0.1123	-0.2211	-0.0759	-0.0858
esaXfails01		-0.0091	-0.0486	-0.0111	-0.0697	-0.0554	-0.0272	-0.0786
esaXpsi		0.0340	-0.0282	0.0488	0.0309	0.0533	0.0248	0.0554
female		-0.0306	-0.1114*	-0.0555	-0.0804	-0.0763	-0.1009*	-0.0500
hubXassess		-0.0084	0.0212	0.0417	0.0327	0.0458	0.0126	0.0214
hubXdis		-0.0494	0.0092	-0.0932*	0.0159	-0.0670	-0.0577	-0.0728
hubXfails01		-0.0935	-0.1618*	-0.0829	-0.0883	-0.1001	-0.1523*	-0.0230
hubXfails21		-0.2081	-0.1741	-0.0094	-0.0891	-0.0493	-0.1379	-0.0567
hubXfails01		-0.0577	-0.0724	-0.0403	-0.0302	-0.0373	-0.0578	-0.0047
hubXpsi		0.0103	0.0179	-0.0526	-0.0430	-0.0051	0.0388	-0.0250
w_mr		0.5374*	0.5975*	0.5763*	0.5798*	0.6328*	0.6730*	0.5748*
w_mr_8		0.4348*	0.5056*	0.5468*	0.5456*	0.5147*	0.5438*	0.6135*
w_mrXloco		-0.0941	-0.0541	-0.1238*	-0.0434	-0.0884	-0.0820	-0.1370*
w_mt		0.1360*	0.1507*	0.1651*	0.1407*	0.0809*	0.1347*	0.1044*
w_mt2		0.1073*	0.1301*	0.1333*	0.0898*	0.0699	0.1135*	0.0825*
w_mt4		0.1441*	0.1479*	0.1717*	0.1716*	0.0794	0.1350*	0.1106*
w_mtXloco		0.0068	0.0192	-0.0218	0.0599	-0.0138	0.0421	-0.0481
w_mu		0.6665*	0.7345*	0.5969*	0.6525*	0.5763*	0.6011*	0.4017*

w_mu_2		0.6660*	0.7239*	0.5024*	0.5270*	0.5236*	0.5705*	0.3038*
w_mu_4		0.5536*	0.6312*	0.6219*	0.6851*	0.5240*	0.5314*	0.4431*
w_muXloco		-0.0698	-0.0278	-0.0694	-0.0092	-0.0552	-0.0734	-0.1333*
w_tr		0.4651*	0.5466*	0.5653*	0.6205*	0.5021*	0.5416*	0.5279*
w_tr_8		0.4087*	0.4799*	0.5320*	0.5207*	0.4705*	0.5179*	0.5625*
w_trXloco		-0.1128*	-0.0492	-0.1319*	-0.0719	-0.1019	-0.1053*	-0.1473*
w_tt		0.0776	0.0973*	0.1294*	0.0640	0.0813*	0.1389*	0.0912*
w_tt2		0.0736	0.0731	0.1041*	0.0548	0.0645	0.0913*	0.0803
w_tt6		0.0681	0.1069*	0.1345*	0.0627	0.0855*	0.1673*	0.0869*
w_ttXloco		-0.0513	-0.0266	-0.0848*	0.0122	-0.0640	-0.0308	-0.1041*
w_tu		0.6171*	0.7388*	0.5269*	0.5475*	0.5870*	0.6473*	0.3544*
w_tu_2		0.6129*	0.7311*	0.4596*	0.5059*	0.5121*	0.5682*	0.2805*
w_tu_6		0.5556*	0.6498*	0.5293*	0.5192*	0.6308*	0.6722*	0.4117*
w_tuXloco		-0.0341	-0.0204	-0.0592	-0.0094	-0.0262	-0.0557	-0.1087*
x_esa		0.2220*	0.2567*	0.3101*	0.2458*	0.2403*	0.2094*	0.2126*
x_hub		0.1152*	0.1532*	0.0379	0.0564	0.0605	0.0772	-0.0619
y_l_1		0.7054*	0.7480*	0.6848*	0.6862*	0.6766*	0.7242*	0.5995*
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		_y_l1~8b	_y_ln~2a	_y_ln~2b	_y_ln~4a	_y_ln~4b	_y_ln~6a	_y_ln~6b
_y_l11_8b		1.0000						
_y_ln1_2a		0.3780*	1.0000					
_y_ln1_2b		0.4161*	0.6978*	1.0000				
_y_ln1_4a		0.4536*	0.6785*	0.6549*	1.0000			
_y_ln1_4b		0.5164*	0.6390*	0.7255*	0.6500*	1.0000		
_y_ln1_6a		0.4511*	0.6933*	0.6950*	0.7037*	0.6235*	1.0000	
_y_ln1_6b		0.4761*	0.6778*	0.7367*	0.6393*	0.6755*	0.6985*	1.0000
_y_ln1_8a		0.5282*	0.5863*	0.5630*	0.6895*	0.6052*	0.6724*	0.6207*
_y_ln1_8b		0.7238*	0.5417*	0.6412*	0.6572*	0.6819*	0.6499*	0.6783*
age_yrs		-0.0873*	-0.1627*	-0.1953*	-0.2206*	-0.1733*	-0.1860*	-0.1782*
edu_yrs		0.0217	-0.1106*	-0.0947*	-0.0175	-0.0366	-0.0425	-0.0356
esaXassess		-0.0766	0.0524	0.0655	-0.0285	0.0519	-0.0219	-0.0181
esaXdis		0.0419	0.0064	0.0384	-0.0155	0.0488	0.0119	0.0342
esaXfails01		-0.0631	-0.0041	-0.0873	-0.0639	-0.1223	-0.0752	-0.0451
esaXfails21		-0.2569*	0.0042	-0.2287*	-0.0542	-0.1327	-0.0650	-0.0929
esaXfails01		-0.0518	-0.0018	-0.0557	-0.0274	-0.0698	-0.0336	-0.0130
esaXpsi		0.0415	0.0148	-0.0020	0.0530	0.0380	0.0815*	0.0464
female		-0.0677	-0.0424	-0.0606	-0.0340	-0.0560	-0.0827*	-0.0932*
hubXassess		0.0762	0.0288	0.0208	0.0108	0.0405	0.0416	0.0436
hubXdis		-0.0267	-0.0123	0.0072	-0.0190	0.0312	-0.0279	-0.0316
hubXfails01		0.0001	-0.0761	-0.1301	-0.0844	-0.0388	-0.1235	-0.0924
hubXfails21		0.0400	-0.1224	-0.1055	-0.0402	-0.1044	-0.0654	-0.0351
hubXfails01		0.0205	-0.0491	-0.0623	-0.0428	-0.0181	-0.0614	-0.0422
hubXpsi		-0.0491	-0.0098	-0.0227	-0.0382	-0.0518	-0.0169	-0.0245
w_mr		0.6163*	0.5188*	0.5970*	0.5503*	0.6007*	0.6159*	0.6630*
w_mr_8		0.6699*	0.4124*	0.4926*	0.4937*	0.5331*	0.4822*	0.5105*
w_mrXloco		-0.0874	-0.0048	0.0337	0.0088	0.0396	0.0016	0.0399
w_mt		0.1227*	0.1670*	0.1471*	0.1714*	0.1547*	0.1413*	0.1346*
w_mt2		0.0993*	0.1659*	0.1457*	0.1488*	0.1226*	0.1370*	0.1364*
w_mt4		0.1273*	0.1408*	0.1245*	0.1673*	0.1633*	0.1228*	0.1107*
w_mtXloco		0.0196	-0.0174	0.0172	-0.0068	0.0690	-0.0263	0.0156
w_mu		0.4897*	0.6277*	0.7235*	0.6019*	0.6685*	0.5612*	0.5861*
w_mu_2		0.3964*	0.6610*	0.7134*	0.5263*	0.5737*	0.5311*	0.5754*
w_mu_4		0.5034*	0.5397*	0.6331*	0.5971*	0.6863*	0.5099*	0.5191*
w_muXloco		-0.0601	-0.0014	0.0455	0.0312	0.0552	0.0113	0.0308
w_tr		0.6088*	0.4704*	0.5298*	0.5392*	0.6176*	0.5064*	0.5273*
w_tr_8		0.6375*	0.4111*	0.4554*	0.4632*	0.5123*	0.4503*	0.5029*
w_trXloco		-0.1228*	-0.0174	0.0370	0.0239	0.0433	-0.0119	0.0255
w_tt		0.0827*	0.1180*	0.1028*	0.1282*	0.0793	0.1236*	0.1407*
w_tt2		0.0785	0.1307*	0.0969*	0.1203*	0.0765	0.1203*	0.1087*
w_tt6		0.0725	0.0826*	0.0909*	0.1142*	0.0683	0.1050*	0.1513*
w_ttXloco		-0.0426	-0.0635	-0.0157	-0.0634	0.0151	-0.0405	-0.0227
w_tu		0.4395*	0.6140*	0.7132*	0.5240*	0.5954*	0.5993*	0.6374*
w_tu_2		0.3717*	0.6284*	0.7121*	0.4974*	0.5654*	0.5147*	0.5670*
w_tu_6		0.4558*	0.5471*	0.6390*	0.4990*	0.5602*	0.6235*	0.6477*
w_tuXloco		-0.0327	0.0093	0.0224	0.0171	0.0152	0.0128	0.0154
x_esa		0.2323*	0.2797*	0.2643*	0.2925*	0.3002*	0.2379*	0.2442*
x_hub		-0.0251	0.2241*	0.1949*	0.1732*	0.1565*	0.1676*	0.1639*
y_l_1		0.6480*	0.8042*	0.8394*	0.8150*	0.8076*	0.8228*	0.8310*

	_y_ln~8a	_y_ln~8b	age_yrs	edu_yrs	esaXas~s	esaXdis	esaXf~01
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
_y_ln1_8a	1.0000						
_y_ln1_8b	0.7076*	1.0000					
age_yrs	-0.1988*	-0.1510*	1.0000				
edu_yrs	0.0163	0.0137	0.0167	1.0000			
esaXassess	-0.0690	-0.0414	0.0102	-0.0875*	1.0000		
esaXdis	0.0172	0.0623	-0.0542	0.0205	0.2607*	1.0000	
esaXfails01	-0.0650	-0.0854	-0.0370	-0.0336	-0.0440	0.0772	1.0000
esaXfails21	-0.1024	-0.2344*	0.0986	0.0856	-0.2117	-0.2153	1.0000*
esaXfails01	-0.0329	-0.0539	-0.0329	-0.0033	-0.0768	0.1372*	0.9504*
esaXpsi	0.1031*	0.0616	-0.0508	0.0385	-0.4516*	0.0241	-0.1549*
female	-0.0071	-0.0526	-0.0571	-0.1437*	-0.1087*	-0.0598	-0.0334
hubXassess	0.0524	0.0969*	-0.0422	0.1181*	0.1676*	0.2221*	-0.0220
hubXdis	-0.0468	0.0130	-0.0079	0.0746	0.2195*	0.3160*	0.0435
hubXfails01	0.0316	0.0190	0.0157	-0.0363	-0.0541	0.0618	0.2280*
hubXfails21	0.0676	0.0837	0.0882	-0.0471	-0.0651	0.0597	0.2824*
hubXfails01	0.0203	0.0400	0.0188	-0.0136	0.0244	0.0975*	0.2494*
hubXpsi	-0.0447	-0.0345	0.0142	-0.0672	-0.0122	-0.0337	0.0105
w_mr	0.5934*	0.6245*	-0.1596*	-0.0018	0.0313	0.0972*	-0.1166
w_mr_8	0.6075*	0.6532*	-0.1406*	0.0239	-0.0219	0.0944*	-0.1059
w_mrXloco	-0.0106	-0.0054	-0.0358	0.0293	0.0741	0.1548*	-0.1157
w_mt	0.1416*	0.1524*	-0.0295	0.1199*	-0.0147	-0.0336	-0.1198
w_mt2	0.1377*	0.1449*	-0.0008	0.0984*	-0.0127	-0.0181	-0.0922
w_mt4	0.1225*	0.1355*	-0.0549	0.1231*	-0.0144	-0.0445	-0.1338*
w_mtXloco	-0.0033	0.0221	0.0374	0.0480	0.0618	0.1353*	-0.0376
w_mu	0.4768*	0.5176*	-0.1867*	-0.0700	0.1325*	0.1270*	-0.1050
w_mu_2	0.3939*	0.4390*	-0.1657*	-0.0821	0.1441*	0.1033*	-0.0590
w_mu_4	0.4874*	0.5310*	-0.1618*	-0.0246	0.0902*	0.1223*	-0.1003
w_muXloco	-0.0293	-0.0054	-0.0386	0.0482	0.0946	0.2421*	-0.0643
w_tr	0.5465*	0.5965*	-0.1718*	0.0250	0.0606	0.1140*	-0.1306
w_tr_8	0.5826*	0.6146*	-0.1193*	0.0230	-0.0066	0.1163*	-0.1233
w_trXloco	-0.0174	-0.0182	-0.0360	0.0297	0.1170*	0.0933	-0.0560
w_tt	0.1299*	0.1228*	-0.0557	0.1321*	-0.0421	-0.0145	-0.1130
w_tt2	0.1344*	0.1238*	-0.0529	0.1229*	-0.0276	-0.0140	-0.0950
w_tt6	0.1016*	0.0995*	-0.0489	0.1188*	-0.0509	-0.0125	-0.1146
w_ttXloco	-0.0530	-0.0107	0.0296	0.0711	0.1298*	0.1748*	-0.0601
w_tu	0.4289*	0.4910*	-0.1969*	-0.0713	0.1199*	0.1278*	-0.0727
w_tu_2	0.3681*	0.4365*	-0.1853*	-0.0765	0.1750*	0.1133*	-0.0639
w_tu_6	0.4538*	0.4793*	-0.1508*	-0.0393	0.0690	0.1079*	-0.0872
w_tuXloco	-0.0427	-0.0203	-0.0369	0.0557	0.1097*	0.2765*	-0.0726
x_esa	0.2685*	0.2281*	-0.0435	0.1391*	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
x_hub	0.0669	0.0941*	-0.2597*	-0.0249	0.1001*	-0.0554	0.1266*
y_l_1	0.7773*	0.7950*	-0.2389*	-0.0571	-0.0006	0.0299	-0.0625
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	esaXf~21	esaXf~01	esaXpsi	female	hubXas~s	hubXdis	hubXf~01
esaXfails21	1.0000						
esaXfails01	1.0000*	1.0000					
esaXpsi	-0.1200	0.0182	1.0000				
female	-0.1467	-0.0342	0.0068	1.0000			
hubXassess	0.0006	0.0309	-0.0739	-0.0562	1.0000		
hubXdis	-0.0181	0.0671	-0.1043*	-0.0440	0.5206*	1.0000	
hubXfails01	0.2824*	0.2477*	0.0861	-0.0359	-0.0606	-0.0151	1.0000
hubXfails21	0.1299	0.2824*	0.0251	-0.1004	-0.0697	-0.1208	1.0000*
hubXfails01	0.2824*	0.2682*	0.0105	-0.0319	0.0189	0.0806*	0.9507*
hubXpsi	0.0239	-0.0172	0.0772	-0.0598	-0.5626*	-0.3463*	0.0703
w_mr	-0.4437*	-0.0768	0.1071*	-0.0622	0.0456	0.0096	-0.1035
w_mr_8	-0.4041*	-0.0670	0.1215*	-0.0337	0.0739	0.0197	-0.0766
w_mrXloco	-0.4326*	0.0167	0.1599*	-0.1665*	0.0644	0.0691	0.0197
w_mt	0.0269	-0.0529	-0.0338	-0.0892*	0.0473	0.0183	0.0137
w_mt2	0.0113	-0.0359	-0.0202	-0.0842*	0.0509	0.0150	0.0063
w_mt4	0.0410	-0.0622	-0.0427	-0.0798	0.0358	0.0188	0.0199
w_mtXloco	-0.0186	0.0175	0.0497	-0.0036	0.0457	0.0798	-0.0132
w_mu	-0.4368*	-0.0767	0.0750	-0.0411	0.0390	0.0601	-0.0822
w_mu_2	-0.3953*	-0.0556	0.0346	-0.0631	0.0103	0.0263	-0.0790
w_mu_4	-0.3566*	-0.0640	0.0872	-0.0474	0.0663	0.0741	-0.0871
w_muXloco	-0.3974*	0.0499	0.1596*	-0.1366*	0.1015	0.0364	0.0551
w_tr	-0.3888*	-0.0844	0.1038*	-0.0620	0.0585	0.0230	-0.0694
w_tr_8	-0.3310*	-0.0792	0.0905*	-0.0803	0.0815	0.0131	-0.0332

w_trXloco	-0.3866*	0.0283	0.1431*	-0.1682*	0.0695	0.0928	0.0387
w_tt	-0.0962	-0.0529	-0.0200	-0.0808*	0.0906*	0.0629	0.0410
w_tt2	-0.0768	-0.0480	-0.0060	-0.0495	0.0950*	0.0720	0.0260
w_tt6	-0.0981	-0.0491	-0.0321	-0.1015*	0.0694	0.0414	0.0510
w_ttXloco	-0.1623	0.0139	0.0873*	-0.0731	0.0766	0.1139*	0.0061
w_tu	-0.3048*	-0.0470	0.0849	-0.0993*	0.0707	0.0504	-0.0968
w_tu_2	-0.2444	-0.0511	0.0543	-0.1063*	0.0825	0.0682	-0.0988
w_tu_6	-0.2886*	-0.0571	0.0889	-0.0923*	0.0278	0.0126	-0.1468*
w_tuXloco	-0.3922*	0.0368	0.1266*	-0.1376*	0.0690	0.0476	0.0738
x_esa	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.1107*	0.1173*	0.0759	0.1201
x_hub	0.0849	0.0627	-0.2053*	-0.0522	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
y_l_1	-0.0865	-0.0364	0.0497	-0.0600	0.0452	-0.0194	-0.0850
	hubXf~21	hubXf~01	hubXpsi	w_mr	w_mr_8	w_mrXl~o	w_mt
hubXfails21	1.0000						
hubXfails01	1.0000*	1.0000					
hubXpsi	0.0667	0.0692	1.0000				
w_mr	-0.2110	-0.0459	-0.0242	1.0000			
w_mr_8	-0.1378	-0.0392	-0.0551	0.9207*	1.0000		
w_mrXloco	0.0424	0.0578	-0.0281	-0.0000	-0.0286	1.0000	
w_mt	-0.1998	-0.0140	-0.0206	0.0513	0.0531	.	1.0000
w_mt2	-0.2037	-0.0158	-0.0240	0.0186	0.0262	.	0.9251*
w_mt4	-0.1556	-0.0098	-0.0137	0.0739	0.0708	.	0.9156*
w_mtXloco	-0.0384	-0.0124	-0.0176	0.1874*	0.1499*	0.0000	0.0000
w_mu	-0.1195	-0.0355	-0.0122	0.8192*	0.7336*	-0.0000	.
w_mu_2	-0.1366	-0.0470	-0.0027	0.7511*	0.6241*	0.0132	0.1166*
w_mu_4	-0.1324	-0.0391	-0.0387	0.8095*	0.7699*	-0.0143	0.0639
w_muXloco	0.1349	0.0778	-0.0525	0.0000	-0.0246	0.8715*	.
w_tr	-0.1550	-0.0292	-0.0243	0.8572*	0.8663*	-0.0000	0.0377
w_tr_8	-0.0723	-0.0044	-0.0221	0.8284*	0.8818*	-0.0009	0.0381
w_trXloco	0.0811	0.0715	-0.0506	-0.0000	-0.0255	0.9117*	.
w_tt	-0.0693	0.0027	-0.0450	0.0419	0.0418	.	0.7632*
w_tt2	-0.0842	-0.0002	-0.0360	0.0318	0.0409	.	0.7545*
w_tt6	-0.0293	0.0054	-0.0470	0.0431	0.0322	.	0.6358*
w_ttXloco	0.0275	0.0077	-0.0021	0.1885*	0.1625*	0.0000	-0.0352
w_tu	-0.2260	-0.0611	-0.0060	0.8190*	0.6813*	-0.0000	0.0689
w_tu_2	-0.2457	-0.0550	-0.0128	0.7273*	0.5910*	0.0003	0.1528*
w_tu_6	-0.2960*	-0.0902	0.0078	0.8329*	0.6800*	-0.0003	0.0761
w_tuXloco	0.2182	0.1033	-0.0402	-0.0000	-0.0340	0.8762*	.
x_esa	0.1363	0.0436	-0.1330*	0.3164*	0.3037*	0.0416	0.2152*
x_hub	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0790	0.0070	-0.0660	0.0751
y_l_1	-0.0829	-0.0328	-0.0320	0.7424*	0.6561*	-0.0178	0.1690*
	w_mt2	w_mt4	w_mtXl~o	w_mu	w_mu_2	w_mu_4	w_muXl~o
w_mt2	1.0000						
w_mt4	0.6944*	1.0000					
w_mtXloco	0.0097	-0.0103	1.0000				
w_mu	.	.	0.2818*	1.0000			
w_mu_2	.	0.1166*	0.2119*	0.9524*	1.0000		
w_mu_4	0.0639	.	0.2847*	0.9432*	0.7971*	1.0000	
w_muXloco	.	.	0.0000	0.0000	0.0045	-0.0049	1.0000
w_tr	0.0354	0.0261	0.2001*	0.8016*	0.6846*	0.8392*	0.0000
w_tr_8	0.0351	0.0304	0.1526*	0.6866*	0.5799*	0.7255*	-0.0174
w_trXloco	.	.	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0053	-0.0058	0.8125*
w_tt	0.7706*	0.6304*	0.0108	0.0007	0.0158	0.0311	.
w_tt2	0.7772*	0.6070*	0.0366	-0.0178	-0.0042	0.0215	.
w_tt6	0.6247*	0.5435*	-0.0201	0.0202	0.0321	0.0344	.
w_ttXloco	0.0106	-0.0780	0.7821*	0.2147*	0.1741*	0.2034*	0.0000
w_tu	-0.0018	0.0832	0.2701*	0.9003*	0.9079*	0.7978*	0.0000
w_tu_2	0.0777	0.1436*	0.2712*	0.8949*	0.9232*	0.7617*	-0.0014
w_tu_6	0.0583	0.0706	0.1941*	0.8196*	0.8016*	0.7445*	0.0016
w_tuXloco	.	.	0.0000	0.0000	0.0198	-0.0215	0.9147*
x_esa	0.1803*	0.2169*	0.0204	0.3881*	0.3360*	0.4116*	0.0138
x_hub	0.1007*	0.0356	-0.0035	0.1475*	0.1824*	0.1077*	-0.0489
y_l_1	0.1566*	0.1545*	0.0036	0.7481*	0.7050*	0.7016*	-0.0046
	w_tr	w_tr_8	w_trXl~o	w_tt	w_tt2	w_tt6	w_ttXl~o















```
-----+-----
Total | 9.83494318      219 .044908416  Adj R-squared = 0.0536
Root MSE = .20616
```

```
-----+-----
w_mt |      Coef.  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|      Beta
-----+-----
x_esa |   .0893485   .0234591     3.81   0.000     .2615206
x_hub |  -.0045218   .0186303    -0.24   0.808    -.0166004

esaXfails01 | -.1124947   .0598672    -1.88   0.062    -.1280069
hubXfails01 |  .0086371   .0461584     0.19   0.852     .0127462

edu_yrs | -.0004142   .0060877    -0.07   0.946    -.0046118
age_yrs |  .0010658   .0010126     1.05   0.294     .0727279
female |  .0060444   .0288059     0.21   0.834     .0142931
_cons |  .5283778   .1204994     4.38   0.000     .
```

```
-----+-----
Estimation sample regress              Number of obs =      220
```

```
-----+-----
Variable |      Mean      Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
w_mt |   .9215909   .2119161         0         1
x_esa |   3.925893   .6202727   1.802778         5
x_hub |   1.879437   .7779771         1         5
esaXfails01 | .0004495   .2411378  -1.577855   .8165776
hubXfails01 | .0025895   .3127362  -.6564614   1.885357
edu_yrs |   3.007818   2.359561         .01        10
age_yrs |  46.17955   14.46065         19        99
female |   .4954545   .5011195         0         1
```

*Zero versus One Past Failure (All Respondents)*

```
-----+-----
Source |      SS      df      MS      Number of obs =      563
-----+-----
Model |  2.66425508      7   .380607868   F(7, 555) =      5.62
Residual | 37.6179385    555   .067780069   Prob > F =      0.0000
-----+-----
Total | 40.2821936    562   .071676501   R-squared =      0.0661
Adj R-squared =      0.0544
Root MSE =      .26035
```

```
-----+-----
w_mt |      Coef.  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|      Beta
-----+-----
x_esa |   .0740684   .0154444     4.80   0.000     .2005732
x_hub |   .0151691   .0151338     1.00   0.317     .0427158

esaXfails01 | -.0945797   .0704097    -1.34   0.180    -.0572891
hubXfails01 | -.0128469   .0551123    -0.23   0.816    -.0099364

edu_yrs |   .0112139   .0050904     2.20   0.028     .09223
age_yrs | -.0001977   .0006921    -0.29   0.775    -.0121287
female | -.0270094   .023179    -1.17   0.244    -.0488316
_cons |   .5726651   .0775817     7.38   0.000     .
```

```
-----+-----
Estimation sample regress              Number of obs =      563
```

```
-----+-----
Variable |      Mean      Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
w_mt |   .8698934   .2677247         0         1
x_esa |   3.65071   .724984   1.197143         5
x_hub |   1.84405   .7539055         1         5
esaXfails01 | .0013218   .1621669  -1.814939   .9315866
hubXfails01 | .0007424   .2070703  -.7663004   2.129992
edu_yrs |   2.265666   2.201922         .01        10
```

























_hub_03		1.898947	1.009605	1	5
_hub_05		2.035789	1.025407	1	5
_hub_04		1.917895	.9806115	1	5
_nar_04		3.492632	1.095372	1	5
_nar_09		3.547368	1.034922	1	5
_nar_03		3.833684	.9545152	1	5
_nar_08		3.181053	1.021323	1	5
_nar_05		3.444211	1.120646	1	5
_nar_10		3.065263	1.124128	1	5
_nar_02		3.564211	1.099282	1	5
_nar_07		3.366316	1.081354	1	5
_nar_01		3.621053	1.028896	1	5
_nar_06		3.465263	1.077363	1	5
_opt_02		3.728421	1.106145	1	5
_opt_01		3.789474	1.019791	1	5
_opt_03		3.530526	1.055733	1	5
_aut_05		4.006316	.9311545	1	5
_aut_04		3.785263	1.01268	1	5
_aut_01		3.68	1.050778	1	5
_aut_06		3.844211	1.047875	1	5
_aut_03		3.707368	1.033535	1	5
_aut_02		3.854737	.9579523	1	5
_aut_07		4.027368	.9815215	1	5
_ese_03		3.595789	1.053817	1	5
_ese_02		3.498947	1.189573	1	5
_ese_04		3.343158	1.231672	1	5
_ese_01		3.587368	1.080245	1	5
_ese_06		3.532632	1.035493	1	5
_ese_05		3.482105	1.121894	1	5
_pse_01		4.084211	.8275728	1	5
_pse_06		3.890526	.9326558	1	5
_pse_05		3.947368	.902042	1	5
_pse_02		3.949474	.8602661	1	5
_pse_07		3.804211	.9103154	1	5
_pse_04		3.848421	.9690205	1	5
_pse_03		3.987368	.8443461	1	5
_pse_08		3.903158	.9204031	1	5
_y_lll_2a		5.298947	2.521448	0	8
_y_lll_2b		4.770526	2.470923	0	8
_y_lll_6a		5.730526	2.279753	0	8
_y_lll_6b		5.164211	2.282381	0	8
_y_lnl_2a		3.96	2.480404	0	8
_y_lnl_2b		3.747368	2.549793	0	8
_y_lnl_6a		4.36	2.399648	0	8
_y_lnl_6b		4.018947	2.353214	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.103158	2.585233	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.042105	2.624599	0	8
_y_lgl_6a		3.347368	2.537351	0	8
_y_lgl_6b		3.282105	2.474425	0	8
w_tt2		.8178947	.3406308	0	1
w_tt6		.8536842	.3066804	0	1
edu_yrs		2.318737	2.181994	.01	10
age_yrs		48.05789	16.32671	18	99
female		.6252632	.4845652	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	
					Std. Coef.	
Structural						
NAR						
ESA		.9280004	.0752289	12.34	0.000	.80051
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.8231208
AUT						
ESA		.8465796	.0607296	13.94	0.000	.911873

-----

ESE	ESA	.9232128	.0978287	9.44	0.000	.8431812
-----						
PSE	ESA	.7258601	.0596942	12.16	0.000	.967413
-----						
Y_L_1	W_TT	.374688	.2968914	1.26	0.207	.0632197
	edu_yrs	-.1081015	.0344401	-3.14	0.002	-.1423374
	age_yrs	-.0173044	.0047096	-3.67	0.000	-.1704865
	female	-.2072754	.1502481	-1.38	0.168	-.0606085
	HUB	.44373	.126071	3.52	0.000	.1750509
	ESA	.6084002	.1172994	5.19	0.000	.278561
-----						
W_TT	edu_yrs	.0100038	.0064354	1.55	0.120	.0780676
	age_yrs	-.0006359	.0008869	-0.72	0.473	-.0371284
	female	-.0416328	.0290899	-1.43	0.152	-.0721504
	HUB	.0131212	.0231128	0.57	0.570	.0306786
	ESA	.0862209	.0223365	3.86	0.000	.2339703

-----

Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
NAR	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
OPT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
AUT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
ESE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
PSE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
Y_L_1	W_TT	0	(no path)			0
	edu_yrs	.0037483	.0038304	0.98	0.328	.0049354
	age_yrs	-.0002382	.0003833	-0.62	0.534	-.0023472
	female	-.0155993	.0165087	-0.94	0.345	-.0045613
	HUB	.0049163	.0094238	0.52	0.602	.0019395
	ESA	.0323059	.026716	1.21	0.227	.0147915
-----						
W_TT	edu_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	age_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	female	0	(no path)			0
	HUB	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0

-----

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
NAR	ESA	.9280004	.0752289	12.34	0.000	.80051
-----						
OPT	ESA	1	(constrained)			.8231208





_ese_04		3.343158	1.231672	1	5
_ese_01		3.587368	1.080245	1	5
_ese_06		3.532632	1.035493	1	5
_ese_05		3.482105	1.121894	1	5
_pse_01		4.084211	.8275728	1	5
_pse_06		3.890526	.9326558	1	5
_pse_05		3.947368	.902042	1	5
_pse_02		3.949474	.8602661	1	5
_pse_07		3.804211	.9103154	1	5
_pse_04		3.848421	.9690205	1	5
_pse_03		3.987368	.8443461	1	5
_pse_08		3.903158	.9204031	1	5
_y_ll1_2a		5.298947	2.521448	0	8
_y_ll1_2b		4.770526	2.470923	0	8
_y_ll1_4a		5.837895	2.175098	0	8
_y_ll1_4b		5.326316	2.270904	0	8
_y_lnl_2a		3.96	2.480404	0	8
_y_lnl_2b		3.747368	2.549793	0	8
_y_lnl_4a		4.309474	2.367817	0	8
_y_lnl_4b		4.166316	2.364408	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.103158	2.585233	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.042105	2.624599	0	8
_y_lgl_4a		3.341053	2.470394	0	8
_y_lgl_4b		3.328421	2.541954	0	8
w_mt2		.8705263	.2878971	0	1
w_mt4		.8894737	.2695807	0	1
edu_yrs		2.318737	2.181994	.01	10
age_yrs		48.05789	16.32671	18	99
female		.6252632	.4845652	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Y_L_1						
W_MT		.5277228	.363844	1.45	0.147	.0664698
edu_yrs		-.0961704	.0334156	-2.88	0.004	-.1259433
age_yrs		-.0196944	.0046456	-4.24	0.000	-.1929839
female		-.1206286	.1454982	-0.83	0.407	-.0350819
HUB		.3930852	.1225151	3.21	0.001	.1542322
ESA		.7026659	.1198991	5.86	0.000	.3131604
-----						
W_MT						
edu_yrs		.0088271	.0046629	1.89	0.058	.0917768
age_yrs		-.0007278	.0006472	-1.12	0.261	-.056618
female		-.0257909	.0214399	-1.20	0.229	-.0595498
HUB		-.0031521	.0184763	-0.17	0.865	-.0098191
ESA		.0589132	.018949	3.11	0.002	.2084547

-----  
Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
NAR						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
OPT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
AUT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
ESE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
PSE						

ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
Y_L_1						
W_MT		0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs		.0046583	.0040777	1.14	0.253	.0061004
age_yrs		-.0003841	.0004283	-0.90	0.370	-.0037634
female		-.0136104	.0149154	-0.91	0.362	-.0039583
HUB		-.0016634	.0097803	-0.17	0.865	-.0006527
ESA		.0310898	.0240141	1.29	0.195	.0138559
-----						
W_MT						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
NAR						
ESA		.9501088	.0776448	12.24	0.000	.8017964
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.8088697
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8659821	.0627792	13.79	0.000	.9136523
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.961096	.1031686	9.32	0.000	.858655
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.7378684	.0612924	12.04	0.000	.963591
-----						
Y_L_1						
W_MT		.5277228	.363844	1.45	0.147	.0664698
edu_yrs		-.0915121	.0332788	-2.75	0.006	-.1198429
age_yrs		-.0200784	.0046598	-4.31	0.000	-.1967473
female		-.1342391	.1456345	-0.92	0.357	-.0390401
HUB		.3914218	.122691	3.19	0.001	.1535795
ESA		.7337557	.1189419	6.17	0.000	.3270164
-----						
W_MT						
edu_yrs		.0088271	.0046629	1.89	0.058	.0917768
age_yrs		-.0007278	.0006472	-1.12	0.261	-.056618
female		-.0257909	.0214399	-1.20	0.229	-.0595498
HUB		-.0031521	.0184763	-0.17	0.865	-.0098191
ESA		.0589132	.018949	3.11	0.002	.2084547
-----						

Fit statistic		Value	Description
-----			
Likelihood ratio			
chi2_ms(1476)		2386.353	model vs. saturated
p > chi2		0.000	
chi2_bs(1650)		20526.552	baseline vs. saturated
p > chi2		0.000	
-----			
Population error			
RMSEA		0.036	Root mean squared error of approximation
90% CI, lower bound		0.033	
upper bound		0.039	
pclose		1.000	Probability RMSEA <= 0.05
-----			
Information criteria			



_hub_02		1.725076	.9566068	1	5
_hub_07		2	1.089899	1	5
_hub_01		1.65861	.9119127	1	5
_hub_06		1.782477	.9913847	1	5
_hub_03		1.906344	.9879527	1	5
_hub_05		2.042296	1.034859	1	5
_hub_04		1.873112	.9764976	1	5
_nar_04		3.543807	1.101122	1	5
_nar_09		3.531722	1.079305	1	5
_nar_03		3.851964	.9719493	1	5
_nar_08		3.271903	.9684863	1	5
_nar_05		3.498489	1.145147	1	5
_nar_10		3.129909	1.130049	1	5
_nar_02		3.570997	1.099699	1	5
_nar_07		3.392749	1.118634	1	5
_nar_01		3.646526	1.043949	1	5
_nar_06		3.480363	1.090763	1	5
_opt_02		3.809668	1.082938	1	5
_opt_01		3.854985	.9645839	1	5
_opt_03		3.592145	1.058787	1	5
_aut_05		4.069486	.8866037	1	5
_aut_04		3.879154	.9710447	1	5
_aut_01		3.794562	1.009095	1	5
_aut_06		3.909366	1.025849	1	5
_aut_03		3.76435	.9810621	1	5
_aut_02		3.912387	.9381788	1	5
_aut_07		4.057402	.9209833	1	5
_ese_03		3.694864	1.064839	1	5
_ese_02		3.592145	1.180575	1	5
_ese_04		3.438066	1.217897	1	5
_ese_01		3.664653	1.038321	1	5
_ese_06		3.63142	1.037236	1	5
_ese_05		3.543807	1.12022	1	5
_pse_01		4.129909	.8116834	1	5
_pse_06		3.975831	.8665617	1	5
_pse_05		4	.8456663	1	5
_pse_02		3.984894	.8437371	1	5
_pse_07		3.867069	.8980637	1	5
_pse_04		3.924471	.9097315	1	5
_pse_03		4.042296	.8264709	1	5
_pse_08		3.97281	.8854981	1	5
_y_ll1_2a		5.356495	2.437046	0	8
_y_ll1_2b		4.912387	2.392196	0	8
_y_ll1_6a		5.824773	2.241372	0	8
_y_ll1_6b		5.338369	2.167321	0	8
_y_ln1_2a		4.084592	2.472657	0	8
_y_ln1_2b		3.909366	2.534179	0	8
_y_ln1_6a		4.501511	2.354074	0	8
_y_ln1_6b		4.205438	2.302851	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.1571	2.538092	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.202417	2.606192	0	8
_y_lgl_6a		3.459215	2.523946	0	8
_y_lgl_6b		3.441088	2.451716	0	8
w_tu_2		49.43656	29.53541	0	100
w_tu_6		54.49245	27.8058	0	100
edu_yrs		2.474532	2.242915	.01	10
age_yrs		47.43656	16.20748	18	99
female		.5951662	.491603	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
NAR						
	ESA	.9552454	.0854032	11.19	0.000	.7856278
OPT						
	ESA	1	(constrained)			.8242713

AUT	ESA	.7969567	.0629718	12.66	0.000	.8860763
ESE	ESA	.9641783	.0886742	10.87	0.000	.8394373
PSE	ESA	.6903987	.0643715	10.73	0.000	.9689212
Y_L_1	W_TU	.0493868	.0042455	11.63	0.000	.8096926
	edu_yrs	-.0411724	.027948	-1.47	0.141	-.0548302
	age_yrs	-.0043274	.003971	-1.09	0.276	-.0416428
	female	.0421795	.1246384	0.34	0.735	.0123117
	HUB	.1309709	.1055245	1.24	0.215	.050154
	ESA	.0348701	.0948603	0.37	0.713	.0155987
W_TU	edu_yrs	-1.755641	.6455875	-2.72	0.007	-.1426067
	age_yrs	-.239448	.0916298	-2.61	0.009	-.1405458
	female	-5.01626	2.922571	-1.72	0.086	-.0893071
	HUB	7.240519	2.46328	2.94	0.003	.1691185
	ESA	14.67745	2.242947	6.54	0.000	.4004777

Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural	NAR	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
	OPT	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
	AUT	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
	ESE	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
	PSE	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
Y_L_1	W_TU	0	(no path)			0
	edu_yrs	-.0867055	.0325998	-2.66	0.008	-.1154676
	age_yrs	-.0118256	.0046271	-2.56	0.011	-.1137989
	female	-.247737	.1457183	-1.70	0.089	-.0723113
	HUB	.357586	.1248639	2.86	0.004	.136934
	ESA	.7248722	.1257113	5.77	0.000	.3242639
W_TU	edu_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	age_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	female	0	(no path)			0
	HUB	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural	NAR					





_aut_02		3.910615	.9484466	1	5
_aut_07		4.081006	.9358273	1	5
_ese_03		3.706704	1.048146	1	5
_ese_02		3.628492	1.159046	1	5
_ese_04		3.5	1.189944	1	5
_ese_01		3.692737	1.023808	1	5
_ese_06		3.650838	1.019907	1	5
_ese_05		3.567039	1.11256	1	5
_pse_01		4.150838	.8093549	1	5
_pse_06		3.969274	.8866612	1	5
_pse_05		4.005587	.8631725	1	5
_pse_02		4.011173	.8232533	1	5
_pse_07		3.854749	.9081747	1	5
_pse_04		3.963687	.8990003	1	5
_pse_03		4.055866	.8315937	1	5
_pse_08		3.977654	.8821625	1	5
_y_lll_2a		5.393855	2.484386	0	8
_y_lll_2b		4.963687	2.436032	0	8
_y_lll_4a		5.949721	2.107141	0	8
_y_lll_4b		5.502793	2.201029	0	8
_y_lnl_2a		4.117318	2.461509	0	8
_y_lnl_2b		3.941341	2.550206	0	8
_y_lnl_4a		4.511173	2.302997	0	8
_y_lnl_4b		4.354749	2.349055	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.22067	2.556678	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.187151	2.626338	0	8
_y_lgl_4a		3.477654	2.443376	0	8
_y_lgl_4b		3.444134	2.543946	0	8
w_mu_2		53.60684	28.66332	0	100
w_mu_4		61.32751	25.62835	0	100
edu_yrs		2.459553	2.206517	.01	10
age_yrs		47.57263	16.09296	18	99
female		.603352	.4898864	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
NAR						
ESA		.9401987	.0804052	11.69	0.000	.7935878
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.8021023
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8541691	.0644971	13.24	0.000	.9100547
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.9987315	.0921095	10.84	0.000	.8644519
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.7163014	.065379	10.96	0.000	.9618469
-----						
Y_L_1						
W_MU		.0559376	.0044089	12.69	0.000	.814271
edu_yrs		-.0329746	.0275506	-1.20	0.231	-.0401103
age_yrs		-.0054777	.0038745	-1.41	0.157	-.0485962
female		.0181509	.1217751	0.15	0.882	.0049019
HUB		.2949124	.1047866	2.81	0.005	.1047587
ESA		.0761822	.0986668	0.77	0.440	.0309808
-----						
W_MU						
edu_yrs		-1.644347	.6206235	-2.65	0.008	-.1374057
age_yrs		-.2482606	.0869317	-2.86	0.004	-.1513031
female		-2.213244	2.764859	-0.80	0.423	-.0410609
HUB		3.970157	2.327555	1.71	0.088	.0968812
ESA		14.63811	2.149305	6.81	0.000	.4089401

Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
NAR	ESA	0	(no path)			0
OPT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
AUT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
ESE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
PSE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
Y_L_1						
W_MU		0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs		-.0919809	.0351705	-2.62	0.009	-.1118855
age_yrs		-.0138871	.0049834	-2.79	0.005	-.1232017
female		-.1238036	.1546983	-0.80	0.424	-.0334347
HUB		.2220811	.1306882	1.70	0.089	.0788876
ESA		.8188208	.1380852	5.93	0.000	.3329881
W_MU						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
NAR	ESA	.9401987	.0804052	11.69	0.000	.7935878
OPT	ESA	1	(constrained)			.8021023
AUT	ESA	.8541691	.0644971	13.24	0.000	.9100547
ESE	ESA	.9987315	.0921095	10.84	0.000	.8644519
PSE	ESA	.7163014	.065379	10.96	0.000	.9618469
Y_L_1						
W_MU		.0559376	.0044089	12.69	0.000	.814271
edu_yrs		-.1249555	.0410032	-3.05	0.002	-.1519958
age_yrs		-.0193648	.005791	-3.34	0.001	-.1717979
female		-.1056527	.1812	-0.58	0.560	-.0285328
HUB		.5169935	.1583796	3.26	0.001	.1836462
ESA		.895003	.1441574	6.21	0.000	.3639689
W_MU						
edu_yrs		-1.644347	.6206235	-2.65	0.008	-.1374057
age_yrs		-.2482606	.0869317	-2.86	0.004	-.1513031





female | .6165049 .4868284 0 1

-----  
Direct effects

		OIM				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z		Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_tr_8	.0437302	.0033758	12.95	0.000		.6627055
edu_yrs	-.0298688	.0245022	-1.22	0.223		-.041719
age_yrs	-.010827	.0035657	-3.04	0.002		-.1115028
female	.0678043	.1133672	0.60	0.550		.0208221
HUB	.0970418	.0968381	1.00	0.316		.0396462
ESA	.2097729	.0827689	2.53	0.011		.0963894
-----						
w_tr_8						
edu_yrs	.3181984	.5126487	0.62	0.535		.0293275
age_yrs	-.1498453	.0724584	-2.07	0.039		-.1018314
female	-4.848847	2.333432	-2.08	0.038		-.0982575
HUB	-.2697924	1.939172	-0.14	0.889		-.0072733
ESA	9.815603	1.71778	5.71	0.000		.2976169
-----						
NAR						
ESA	.9612569	.0768133	12.51	0.000		.799912
-----						
OPT						
ESA	1	(constrained)				.8234045
-----						
AUT						
ESA	.8737668	.0612222	14.27	0.000		.9030273
-----						
ESE						
ESA	.9392721	.0777473	12.08	0.000		.811557
-----						
PSE						
ESA	.7268566	.0592138	12.28	0.000		.9680232

-----  
Indirect effects

		OIM				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z		Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_tr_8	0	(no path)				0
edu_yrs	.0139149	.022445	0.62	0.535		.0194355
age_yrs	-.0065528	.0032099	-2.04	0.041		-.0674842
female	-.212041	.1033556	-2.05	0.040		-.0651158
HUB	-.0117981	.0848103	-0.14	0.889		-.0048201
ESA	.4292382	.0819107	5.24	0.000		.1972324
-----						
w_tr_8						
edu_yrs	0	(no path)				0
age_yrs	0	(no path)				0
female	0	(no path)				0
HUB	0	(no path)				0
ESA	0	(no path)				0
-----						
NAR						
ESA	0	(no path)				0
-----						
OPT						
ESA	0	(no path)				0
-----						
AUT						
ESA	0	(no path)				0
-----						
ESE						

ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
PSE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
Total effects						
-----						
			OIM			
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_tr_8		.0437302	.0033758	12.95	0.000	.6627055
edu_yrs		-.0159539	.033274	-0.48	0.632	-.0222835
age_yrs		-.0173798	.0048206	-3.61	0.000	-.1789871
female		-.1442366	.1528932	-0.94	0.345	-.0442937
HUB		.0852437	.1290026	0.66	0.509	.0348261
ESA		.639011	.1155254	5.53	0.000	.2936218
-----						
w_tr_8						
edu_yrs		.3181984	.5126487	0.62	0.535	.0293275
age_yrs		-.1498453	.0724584	-2.07	0.039	-.1018314
female		-4.848847	2.333432	-2.08	0.038	-.0982575
HUB		-.2697924	1.939172	-0.14	0.889	-.0072733
ESA		9.815603	1.71778	5.71	0.000	.2976169
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9612569	.0768133	12.51	0.000	.799912
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.8234045
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8737668	.0612222	14.27	0.000	.9030273
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.9392721	.0777473	12.08	0.000	.811557
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.7268566	.0592138	12.28	0.000	.9680232
-----						
Fit statistic		Value	Description			
-----						
Likelihood ratio						
chi2_ms(1173)		1969.107	model vs. saturated			
p > chi2		0.000				
chi2_bs(1272)		14027.921	baseline vs. saturated			
p > chi2		0.000				
-----						
Population error						
RMSEA		0.041	Root mean squared error of approximation			
90% CI, lower bound		0.037				
upper bound		0.044				
pclose		1.000	Probability RMSEA <= 0.05			
-----						
Information criteria						
AIC		56389.005	Akaike's information criterion			
BIC		57173.105	Bayesian information criterion			
-----						
Baseline comparison						
CFI		0.938	Comparative fit index			
TLI		0.932	Tucker-Lewis index			
-----						
Size of residuals						
SRMR		0.064	Standardized root mean squared residual			
CD		0.996	Coefficient of determination			
-----						



_nar_02		3.593897	1.076753	1	5
_nar_07		3.413146	1.072969	1	5
_nar_01		3.626761	1.017095	1	5
_nar_06		3.462441	1.067045	1	5
_opt_02		3.7723	1.070363	1	5
_opt_01		3.821596	.9946224	1	5
_opt_03		3.558685	1.032453	1	5
_aut_05		4.037559	.9067058	1	5
_aut_04		3.816901	.9842505	1	5
_aut_01		3.730047	1.019752	1	5
_aut_06		3.887324	1.025087	1	5
_aut_03		3.741784	1.00305	1	5
_aut_02		3.873239	.9420315	1	5
_aut_07		4.06338	.9496609	1	5
_ese_03		3.640845	1.042677	1	5
_ese_02		3.546948	1.163727	1	5
_ese_04		3.389671	1.212983	1	5
_ese_01		3.638498	1.03165	1	5
_ese_06		3.593897	.9973425	1	5
_ese_05		3.528169	1.091315	1	5
_pse_01		4.119718	.8042452	1	5
_pse_06		3.950704	.8703816	1	5
_pse_05		3.978873	.8661067	1	5
_pse_02		3.978873	.8328687	1	5
_pse_07		3.828638	.8976972	1	5
_pse_04		3.892019	.9293044	1	5
_pse_03		4.039906	.7886274	1	5
_pse_08		3.941315	.8964412	1	5
_y_lll_8a		6.213615	2.045115	0	8
_y_lll_8b		5.816901	2.118667	0	8
_y_lnl_8a		4.950704	2.141997	0	8
_y_lnl_8b		4.786385	2.236363	0	8
_y_lgl_8a		3.877934	2.408638	0	8
_y_lgl_8b		3.732394	2.440585	0	8
w_mr_8		66.49061	23.99963	0	100
edu_yrs		2.395117	2.194692	.01	10
age_yrs		48.0493	16.41946	18	99
female		.6244131	.4848435	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_mr_8		.0480286	.003365	14.27	0.000	.7340751
edu_yrs		-.0181764	.023791	-0.76	0.445	-.0254049
age_yrs		-.0067399	.0033584	-2.01	0.045	-.0704767
female		-.1297589	.1076717	-1.21	0.228	-.0400659
HUB		-.0082586	.0991352	-0.08	0.934	-.0031971
ESA		.106534	.0781598	1.36	0.173	.0498645
-----						
w_mr_8						
edu_yrs		.3309667	.5089865	0.65	0.516	.0302659
age_yrs		-.1876923	.0700363	-2.68	0.007	-.1284106
female		-2.129856	2.292341	-0.93	0.353	-.0430276
HUB		-.3871929	2.009997	-0.19	0.847	-.0098071
ESA		9.842483	1.672491	5.88	0.000	.3014172
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.954934	.0748069	12.77	0.000	.7960406
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.837253
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8557007	.0597323	14.33	0.000	.9039529
-----						
ESE						

	ESA	.9025293	.0741673	12.17	0.000	.8061325
PSE	ESA	.7069673	.0578704	12.22	0.000	.9684254

Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural	Y_L_1					
	w_mr_8	0	(no path)			0
	edu_yrs	.0158959	.0244718	0.65	0.516	.0222174
	age_yrs	-.0090146	.0034226	-2.63	0.008	-.094263
	female	-.1022941	.1103308	-0.93	0.354	-.0315855
	HUB	-.0185963	.0965458	-0.19	0.847	-.0071992
	ESA	.4727211	.0867927	5.45	0.000	.2212628
	w_mr_8					
	edu_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	age_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	female	0	(no path)			0
	HUB	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
NAR	ESA	0	(no path)			0
OPT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
AUT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
ESE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
PSE	ESA	0	(no path)			0

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural	Y_L_1					
	w_mr_8	.0480286	.003365	14.27	0.000	.7340751
	edu_yrs	-.0022806	.0341619	-0.07	0.947	-.0031875
	age_yrs	-.0157545	.00479	-3.29	0.001	-.1647397
	female	-.232053	.1545138	-1.50	0.133	-.0716513
	HUB	-.026855	.1385723	-0.19	0.846	-.0103963
	ESA	.579255	.1136897	5.10	0.000	.2711274
	w_mr_8					
	edu_yrs	.3309667	.5089865	0.65	0.516	.0302659
	age_yrs	-.1876923	.0700363	-2.68	0.007	-.1284106
	female	-2.129856	2.292341	-0.93	0.353	-.0430276
	HUB	-.3871929	2.009997	-0.19	0.847	-.0098071
	ESA	9.842483	1.672491	5.88	0.000	.3014172
NAR	ESA	.954934	.0748069	12.77	0.000	.7960406
OPT	ESA	1	(constrained)			.837253





_ese_04		3.344902	1.228432	1	5
_ese_01		3.596529	1.070305	1	5
_ese_06		3.54013	1.022048	1	5
_ese_05		3.483731	1.123976	1	5
_pse_01		4.086768	.8347471	1	5
_pse_06		3.89154	.9331771	1	5
_pse_05		3.950108	.8966756	1	5
_pse_02		3.954447	.8521627	1	5
_pse_07		3.796095	.9050978	1	5
_pse_04		3.856833	.9697052	1	5
_pse_03		3.993492	.8379329	1	5
_pse_08		3.913232	.9142938	1	5
_y_lll_2a		5.310195	2.532674	0	8
_y_lll_2b		4.776573	2.466289	0	8
_y_lll_4a		5.845987	2.167981	0	8
_y_lll_4b		5.327549	2.258097	0	8
_y_lnl_2a		3.952278	2.475511	0	8
_y_lnl_2b		3.737527	2.54748	0	8
_y_lnl_4a		4.318872	2.372911	0	8
_y_lnl_4b		4.171367	2.368939	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.08243	2.571105	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.041215	2.624391	0	8
_y_lgl_4a		3.32538	2.457992	0	8
_y_lgl_4b		3.314534	2.528702	0	8
w_mt2		.8698482	.2881383	0	1
w_mt4		.8904555	.2687249	0	1
edu_yrs		2.323818	2.19582	.01	10
age_yrs		48.28959	16.32104	18	99
female		.6160521	.4868738	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0494203	.0143476	-3.44	0.001	-.1549333
age_yrs		-.0037819	.0019311	-1.96	0.050	-.088125
female		-.0519292	.0618366	-0.84	0.401	-.0360969
HUB		.5710225	.0757609	7.54	0.000	.5186037
ESA		.3726443	.0560923	6.64	0.000	.3910004
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9515606	.0785537	12.11	0.000	.8048241
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.7971875
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8826589	.0636686	13.86	0.000	.918568
-----						
ESE						
ESA		1.016215	.1059732	9.59	0.000	.9109952
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.7489675	.062544	11.98	0.000	.9560287
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.4883228	.1782991	2.74	0.006	.2053669
W_MT		.4725182	.3640369	1.30	0.194	.0595677
edu_yrs		-.0694773	.0339178	-2.05	0.041	-.0916021
age_yrs		-.0163912	.0046483	-3.53	0.000	-.1606295
female		-.0902553	.1454734	-0.62	0.535	-.0263849
HUB		.1342735	.1620094	0.83	0.407	.0512857
ESA		.5288911	.1292623	4.09	0.000	.2333847
-----						
W_MT						
edu_yrs		.0080432	.0046703	1.72	0.085	.0841201
age_yrs		-.0006645	.0006579	-1.01	0.313	-.0516532

female		-.0248439	.0216594	-1.15	0.251	-.0576116
HUB		-.0044258	.0190133	-0.23	0.816	-.0134093
ESA		.0624246	.0192519	3.24	0.001	.2185092

-----  
Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0
NAR						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
OPT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
AUT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
ESE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
PSE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
Y_L_1						
DIS		0	(no path)			0
W_MT		0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs		-.0203325	.0114818	-1.77	0.077	-.0268073
age_yrs		-.0021608	.0012175	-1.77	0.076	-.0211748
female		-.0370974	.0344916	-1.08	0.282	-.0108449
HUB		.276752	.1042482	2.65	0.008	.1057053
ESA		.2114675	.0743077	2.85	0.004	.0933146
W_MT						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0

-----  
Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0494203	.0143476	-3.44	0.001	-.1549333
age_yrs		-.0037819	.0019311	-1.96	0.050	-.088125
female		-.0519292	.0618366	-0.84	0.401	-.0360969
HUB		.5710225	.0757609	7.54	0.000	.5186037
ESA		.3726443	.0560923	6.64	0.000	.3910004
NAR						
ESA		.9515606	.0785537	12.11	0.000	.8048241
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.7971875
AUT						





_nar_07		3.442529	1.086796	1	5
_nar_01		3.658046	1.038603	1	5
_nar_06		3.502874	1.066921	1	5
_opt_02		3.810345	1.086308	1	5
_opt_01		3.856322	.9881373	1	5
_opt_03		3.612069	1.039049	1	5
_aut_05		4.054598	.9172736	1	5
_aut_04		3.862069	.9653646	1	5
_aut_01		3.798851	1.004198	1	5
_aut_06		3.922414	1.025475	1	5
_aut_03		3.781609	.9713509	1	5
_aut_02		3.91092	.9424942	1	5
_aut_07		4.077586	.9250051	1	5
_ese_03		3.718391	1.035956	1	5
_ese_02		3.637931	1.146828	1	5
_ese_04		3.514368	1.179713	1	5
_ese_01		3.701149	1.005632	1	5
_ese_06		3.66092	.9956512	1	5
_ese_05		3.571839	1.109565	1	5
_pse_01		4.155172	.8134686	1	5
_pse_06		3.968391	.8831635	1	5
_pse_05		4.011494	.8521105	1	5
_pse_02		4.017241	.8104088	1	5
_pse_07		3.850575	.9018551	1	5
_pse_04		3.974138	.8995151	1	5
_pse_03		4.063218	.8187451	1	5
_pse_08		3.988506	.868856	1	5
_y_lll_2a		5.393678	2.501335	0	8
_y_lll_2b		4.971264	2.436344	0	8
_y_lll_4a		5.956897	2.109641	0	8
_y_lll_4b		5.494253	2.199678	0	8
_y_lnl_2a		4.117816	2.461326	0	8
_y_lnl_2b		3.933908	2.551758	0	8
_y_lnl_4a		4.520115	2.305775	0	8
_y_lnl_4b		4.359195	2.352325	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.204023	2.548953	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.206897	2.633799	0	8
_y_lgl_4a		3.474138	2.439331	0	8
_y_lgl_4b		3.451149	2.544231	0	8
w_mu_2		53.41523	28.72799	0	100
w_mu_4		61.18894	25.62079	0	100
edu_yrs		2.452356	2.220365	.01	10
age_yrs		47.72126	16.11285	18	99
female		.5948276	.4916323	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0579782	.0168075	-3.45	0.001	-.1742004
age_yrs		-.0028152	.0022852	-1.23	0.218	-.0613812
female		-.0396351	.0719225	-0.55	0.582	-.0263682
HUB		.641226	.0977404	6.56	0.000	.533151
ESA		.4083313	.0677762	6.02	0.000	.4063342
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9586487	.0834674	11.49	0.000	.8050646
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.7902708
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8226738	.061258	13.43	0.000	.8415437
-----						
ESE						
ESA		1.011433	.08724	11.59	0.000	.8864111

-----

PSE	ESA	.6834445	.0599367	11.40	0.000	.9047849
-----						
Y_L_1	DIS	.1132047	.1466227	0.77	0.440	.0454557
	W_MU	.0571058	.0044771	12.76	0.000	.8159356
	edu_yrs	-.0292151	.0295476	-0.99	0.323	-.0352465
	age_yrs	-.0049926	.0040392	-1.24	0.216	-.0437103
	female	.0651322	.1260763	0.52	0.605	.0173988
	HUB	.2335203	.1522058	1.53	0.125	.0779628
	ESA	.0504146	.1245376	0.40	0.686	.0201442
-----						
W_MU	edu_yrs	-1.60861	.6207269	-2.59	0.010	-.1358261
	age_yrs	-.2114137	.087642	-2.41	0.016	-.1295429
	female	-2.174864	2.771886	-0.78	0.433	-.0406612
	HUB	4.505701	2.498864	1.80	0.071	.1052809
	ESA	15.52909	2.256888	6.88	0.000	.4342752

-----

Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS	edu_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	age_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	female	0	(no path)			0
	HUB	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
NAR	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
OPT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
AUT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
ESE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
PSE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
Y_L_1	DIS	0	(no path)			0
	W_MU	0	(no path)			0
	edu_yrs	-.0984243	.0368699	-2.67	0.008	-.1187438
	age_yrs	-.0123916	.0051321	-2.41	0.016	-.1084888
	female	-.1286842	.1589263	-0.81	0.418	-.0343755
	HUB	.3298914	.1707444	1.93	0.053	.1101372
	ESA	.9330263	.1610528	5.79	0.000	.3728108
-----						
W_MU	edu_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	age_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	female	0	(no path)			0
	HUB	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0

-----

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						

Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0579782	.0168075	-3.45	0.001	-.1742004
age_yrs		-.0028152	.0022852	-1.23	0.218	-.0613812
female		-.0396351	.0719225	-0.55	0.582	-.0263682
HUB		.641226	.0977404	6.56	0.000	.533151
ESA		.4083313	.0677762	6.02	0.000	.4063342
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9586487	.0834674	11.49	0.000	.8050646
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.7902708
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8226738	.061258	13.43	0.000	.8415437
-----						
ESE						
ESA		1.011433	.08724	11.59	0.000	.8864111
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.6834445	.0599367	11.40	0.000	.9047849
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.1132047	.1466227	0.77	0.440	.0454557
W_MU		.0571058	.0044771	12.76	0.000	.8159356
edu_yrs		-.1276395	.0419962	-3.04	0.002	-.1539903
age_yrs		-.0173842	.0059642	-2.91	0.004	-.1521991
female		-.063552	.1860742	-0.34	0.733	-.0169767
HUB		.5634117	.1737735	3.24	0.001	.1881
ESA		.9834409	.1557713	6.31	0.000	.3929551
-----						
W_MU						
edu_yrs		-1.60861	.6207269	-2.59	0.010	-.1358261
age_yrs		-.2114137	.087642	-2.41	0.016	-.1295429
female		-2.174864	2.771886	-0.78	0.433	-.0406612
HUB		4.505701	2.498864	1.80	0.071	.1052809
ESA		15.52909	2.256888	6.88	0.000	.4342752
-----						
Fit statistic						
Value		Description				
-----						
Likelihood ratio						
chi2_ms(1907)		3149.192	model vs. saturated			
p > chi2		0.000				
chi2_bs(2077)		17698.565	baseline vs. saturated			
p > chi2		0.000				
-----						
Population error						
RMSEA		0.043	Root mean squared error of approximation			
90% CI, lower bound		0.041				
upper bound		0.046				
pclose		1.000	Probability RMSEA <= 0.05			
-----						
Information criteria						
AIC		64410.684	Akaike's information criterion			
BIC		65543.231	Bayesian information criterion			
-----						
Baseline comparison						
CFI		0.920	Comparative fit index			
TLI		0.913	Tucker-Lewis index			
-----						
Size of residuals						
SRMR		0.074	Standardized root mean squared residual			
CD		0.992	Coefficient of determination			
-----						



_hub_06		1.761388	.9732875	1	5
_hub_03		1.895879	1.009738	1	5
_hub_05		2.036876	1.030379	1	5
_hub_04		1.91757	.9856224	1	5
_dis_04		2.603037	1.261776	1	5
_dis_03		2.557484	1.138006	1	5
_dis_08		2.490239	1.122116	1	5
_dis_05		2.956616	1.066417	1	5
_dis_02		2.960954	1.027129	1	5
_dis_01		2.689805	1.16156	1	5
_dis_06		2.928416	1.039061	1	5
_nar_04		3.4859	1.086637	1	5
_nar_09		3.544469	1.02823	1	5
_nar_03		3.843818	.9357105	1	5
_nar_08		3.184382	1.012238	1	5
_nar_05		3.45987	1.113658	1	5
_nar_10		3.069414	1.130389	1	5
_nar_02		3.555315	1.099248	1	5
_nar_07		3.373102	1.079278	1	5
_nar_01		3.62039	1.024237	1	5
_nar_06		3.45987	1.07593	1	5
_opt_02		3.724512	1.107301	1	5
_opt_01		3.778742	1.025153	1	5
_opt_03		3.527115	1.058004	1	5
_aut_05		4.008677	.9230918	1	5
_aut_04		3.791757	1.000009	1	5
_aut_01		3.687636	1.043634	1	5
_aut_06		3.848156	1.039827	1	5
_aut_03		3.720174	1.016069	1	5
_aut_02		3.859002	.9530673	1	5
_aut_07		4.034707	.9662171	1	5
_ese_03		3.607375	1.042504	1	5
_ese_02		3.503254	1.186193	1	5
_ese_04		3.344902	1.228432	1	5
_ese_01		3.596529	1.070305	1	5
_ese_06		3.54013	1.022048	1	5
_ese_05		3.483731	1.123976	1	5
_pse_01		4.086768	.8347471	1	5
_pse_06		3.89154	.9331771	1	5
_pse_05		3.950108	.8966756	1	5
_pse_02		3.954447	.8521627	1	5
_pse_07		3.796095	.9050978	1	5
_pse_04		3.856833	.9697052	1	5
_pse_03		3.993492	.8379329	1	5
_pse_08		3.913232	.9142938	1	5
_y_ll1_2a		5.310195	2.532674	0	8
_y_ll1_2b		4.776573	2.466289	0	8
_y_ll1_6a		5.754881	2.277156	0	8
_y_ll1_6b		5.156182	2.274984	0	8
_y_ln1_2a		3.952278	2.475511	0	8
_y_ln1_2b		3.737527	2.54748	0	8
_y_ln1_6a		4.364425	2.400533	0	8
_y_ln1_6b		4.013015	2.359035	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.08243	2.571105	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.041215	2.624391	0	8
_y_lgl_6a		3.347072	2.537745	0	8
_y_lgl_6b		3.279826	2.477245	0	8
w_tt2		.8167028	.3418663	0	1
w_tt6		.8524946	.3074072	0	1
edu_yrs		2.323818	2.19582	.01	10
age_yrs		48.28959	16.32104	18	99
female		.6160521	.4868738	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
DIS						

edu_yrs		-.0494125	.014361	-3.44	0.001	-.1550695
age_yrs		-.0038642	.0019341	-2.00	0.046	-.0901357
female		-.0536003	.0618871	-0.87	0.386	-.0372972
HUB		.5707375	.0757368	7.54	0.000	.5193981
ESA		.3643171	.0552495	6.59	0.000	.3894689
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9336036	.076426	12.22	0.000	.8040472
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.8075607
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8675723	.0619744	14.00	0.000	.9178509
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.9821489	.1020008	9.63	0.000	.8967402
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.7401344	.0612986	12.07	0.000	.9591998
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.6421132	.1895632	3.39	0.001	.2698565
W_TT		.3276071	.2993068	1.09	0.274	.0550636
edu_yrs		-.0737209	.0350765	-2.10	0.036	-.0972303
age_yrs		-.0132011	.0047318	-2.79	0.005	-.1294109
female		-.1632703	.1505587	-1.08	0.278	-.0477461
HUB		.096229	.166454	0.58	0.563	.0368037
ESA		.4000953	.1282386	3.12	0.002	.1797538
-----						
W_TT						
DIS		-.0146942	.0342003	-0.43	0.667	-.0367416
edu_yrs		.0084139	.0066938	1.26	0.209	.0660237
age_yrs		-.0005537	.000904	-0.61	0.540	-.0322957
female		-.044115	.0293941	-1.50	0.133	-.0767548
HUB		.0209089	.031877	0.66	0.512	.0475779
ESA		.0969147	.0258768	3.75	0.000	.2590555

-----  
Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
NAR						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
OPT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
AUT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
ESE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
PSE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		-.0048139	.0123373	-0.39	0.696	-.0020231
W_TT		0	(no path)			0

edu_yrs		-.0287341	.0129651	-2.22	0.027	-.0378973
age_yrs		-.002644	.0014622	-1.81	0.071	-.0259197
female		-.0486118	.0439869	-1.11	0.269	-.0142158
HUB		.3705805	.112124	3.31	0.001	.1417319
ESA		.2639289	.0810194	3.26	0.001	.1185773
-----						
W_TT						
DIS		0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs		.0007261	.0017008	0.43	0.669	.0056975
age_yrs		.0000568	.000135	0.42	0.674	.0033117
female		.0007876	.0020441	0.39	0.700	.0013704
HUB		-.0083866	.019524	-0.43	0.668	-.0190835
ESA		-.0053534	.0124808	-0.43	0.668	-.0143097

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0494125	.014361	-3.44	0.001	-.1550695
age_yrs		-.0038642	.0019341	-2.00	0.046	-.0901357
female		-.0536003	.0618871	-0.87	0.386	-.0372972
HUB		.5707375	.0757368	7.54	0.000	.5193981
ESA		.3643171	.0552495	6.59	0.000	.3894689
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9336036	.076426	12.22	0.000	.8040472
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.8075607
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8675723	.0619744	14.00	0.000	.9178509
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.9821489	.1020008	9.63	0.000	.8967402
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.7401344	.0612986	12.07	0.000	.9591998
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.6372993	.1894101	3.36	0.001	.2678334
W_TT		.3276071	.2993068	1.09	0.274	.0550636
edu_yrs		-.102455	.0348025	-2.94	0.003	-.1351276
age_yrs		-.0158451	.0048028	-3.30	0.001	-.1553306
female		-.2118821	.1523546	-1.39	0.164	-.0619619
HUB		.4668095	.1331457	3.51	0.000	.1785356
ESA		.6640243	.1165443	5.70	0.000	.2983311
-----						
W_TT						
DIS		-.0146942	.0342003	-0.43	0.667	-.0367416
edu_yrs		.00914	.0064719	1.41	0.158	.0717211
age_yrs		-.0004969	.000898	-0.55	0.580	-.028984
female		-.0433273	.0293109	-1.48	0.139	-.0753844
HUB		.0125224	.024133	0.52	0.604	.0284944
ESA		.0915613	.023067	3.97	0.000	.2447459

Fit statistic		Value	Description
-----			
Likelihood ratio			
chi2_ms(1888)		2969.368	model vs. saturated
p > chi2		0.000	
chi2_bs(2077)		21563.943	baseline vs. saturated
p > chi2		0.000	

Population error |





_y_lnl_4a		4.318872	2.372911	0	8
_y_lnl_4b		4.171367	2.368939	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.08243	2.571105	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.041215	2.624391	0	8
_y_lgl_4a		3.32538	2.457992	0	8
_y_lgl_4b		3.314534	2.528702	0	8
w_mt2		.8698482	.2881383	0	1
w_mt4		.8904555	.2687249	0	1
edu_yrs		2.323818	2.19582	.01	10
age_yrs		48.28959	16.32104	18	99
female		.6160521	.4868738	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0494204	.0143476	-3.44	0.001	-.1549342
age_yrs		-.0037818	.0019311	-1.96	0.050	-.0881244
female		-.0519247	.0618369	-0.84	0.401	-.036094
HUB		.571009	.0757641	7.54	0.000	.5185977
ESA		.3726539	.0560933	6.64	0.000	.3910128
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9515592	.0785494	12.11	0.000	.8048235
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.7971886
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8826525	.0636656	13.86	0.000	.9185624
-----						
ESE						
ESA		1.016216	.1059544	9.59	0.000	.9109973
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.748968	.0625405	11.98	0.000	.9560308
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.4883403	.1783051	2.74	0.006	.2053744
W_MT		.4729251	.365003	1.30	0.195	.0596314
edu_yrs		-.0694804	.0339182	-2.05	0.041	-.0916068
age_yrs		-.016391	.0046483	-3.53	0.000	-.1606286
female		-.0902404	.1454782	-0.62	0.535	-.0263807
HUB		.1342583	.1620114	0.83	0.407	.0512805
ESA		.5288441	.1293139	4.09	0.000	.2333656
-----						
W_MT						
DIS		-.0004053	.0245885	-0.02	0.987	-.0013517
edu_yrs		.0080239	.0048005	1.67	0.095	.0839012
age_yrs		-.0006655	.0006601	-1.01	0.313	-.0517267
female		-.0248787	.0217933	-1.14	0.254	-.0576807
HUB		-.004159	.0252965	-0.16	0.869	-.0125984
ESA		.0626049	.0225157	2.78	0.005	.2190963

-----  
Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0

NAR	ESA	0	(no path)			0
OPT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
AUT	ESA	0	(no path)			0
ESE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
PSE	ESA	0	(no path)			0
Y_L_1	DIS	-.0001917	.0116403	-0.02	0.987	-.0000806
	W_MT	0	(no path)			0
	edu_yrs	-.0203298	.0114821	-1.77	0.077	-.0268039
	age_yrs	-.0021609	.0012175	-1.77	0.076	-.0211759
	female	-.0371128	.0345094	-1.08	0.282	-.0108495
	HUB	.2767704	.1042565	2.65	0.008	.1057136
	ESA	.2115179	.0744103	2.84	0.004	.0933375
W_MT	DIS	0	(no path)			0
	edu_yrs	.00002	.0012152	0.02	0.987	.0002094
	age_yrs	1.53e-06	.000093	0.02	0.987	.0001191
	female	.000021	.0012769	0.02	0.987	.0000488
	HUB	-.0002314	.0140399	-0.02	0.987	-.000701
	ESA	-.000151	.0091633	-0.02	0.987	-.0005285

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural	DIS					
	edu_yrs	-.0494204	.0143476	-3.44	0.001	-.1549342
	age_yrs	-.0037818	.0019311	-1.96	0.050	-.0881244
	female	-.0519247	.0618369	-0.84	0.401	-.036094
	HUB	.571009	.0757641	7.54	0.000	.5185977
	ESA	.3726539	.0560933	6.64	0.000	.3910128
NAR	ESA	.9515592	.0785494	12.11	0.000	.8048235
OPT	ESA	1	(constrained)			.7971886
AUT	ESA	.8826525	.0636656	13.86	0.000	.9185624
ESE	ESA	1.016216	.1059544	9.59	0.000	.9109973
PSE	ESA	.748968	.0625405	11.98	0.000	.9560308
Y_L_1	DIS	.4881486	.1786	2.73	0.006	.2052938
	W_MT	.4729251	.365003	1.30	0.195	.0596314
	edu_yrs	-.0898102	.0333821	-2.69	0.007	-.1184106
	age_yrs	-.0185519	.0046994	-3.95	0.000	-.1818045
	female	-.1273532	.1468249	-0.87	0.386	-.0372301
	HUB	.4110287	.1287653	3.19	0.001	.1569942
	ESA	.740362	.1184513	6.25	0.000	.3267031





_ese_02		3.601246	1.168545	1	5
_ese_04		3.448598	1.208566	1	5
_ese_01		3.676012	1.022108	1	5
_ese_06		3.638629	1.024819	1	5
_ese_05		3.545171	1.117468	1	5
_pse_01		4.130841	.8187351	1	5
_pse_06		3.975078	.8620481	1	5
_pse_05		4.006231	.8328932	1	5
_pse_02		3.990654	.8272166	1	5
_pse_07		3.866044	.8895924	1	5
_pse_04		3.94081	.9046328	1	5
_pse_03		4.046729	.8145149	1	5
_pse_08		3.981308	.8730118	1	5
_y_lll_2a		5.361371	2.458455	0	8
_y_lll_2b		4.909657	2.398163	0	8
_y_lll_6a		5.834891	2.252949	0	8
_y_lll_6b		5.317757	2.16621	0	8
_y_lnl_2a		4.084112	2.472808	0	8
_y_lnl_2b		3.915888	2.541363	0	8
_y_lnl_6a		4.520249	2.361222	0	8
_y_lnl_6b		4.202492	2.312897	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.158879	2.540237	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.202492	2.600383	0	8
_y_lgl_6a		3.476636	2.531103	0	8
_y_lgl_6b		3.445483	2.451591	0	8
w_tu_2		49.20016	29.54562	0	100
w_tu_6		54.27726	27.81079	0	100
edu_yrs		2.467196	2.258858	.01	10
age_yrs		47.57788	16.23538	18	99
female		.5856698	.4933751	0	1

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Direct effects

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0567768	.0173617	-3.27	0.001	-.1722278
age_yrs		-.0049504	.0023883	-2.07	0.038	-.1079308
female		-.0748266	.0754862	-0.99	0.322	-.0495766
HUB		.6998407	.106754	6.56	0.000	.5596485
ESA		.3616225	.0636379	5.68	0.000	.3667745
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9367631	.0816208	11.48	0.000	.7883017
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.8289938
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8164402	.0627876	13.00	0.000	.9075816
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.9750498	.0849117	11.48	0.000	.8709326
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.6802651	.0631255	10.78	0.000	.9477432
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.0597874	.1604074	0.37	0.709	.0263541
W_TU		.0475842	.0043524	10.93	0.000	.7857029
edu_yrs		-.034662	.0293485	-1.18	0.238	-.0463473
age_yrs		-.0046396	.0040784	-1.14	0.255	-.0445887
female		.0531214	.1274859	0.42	0.677	.0155142
HUB		.1389161	.1652963	0.84	0.401	.0489674
ESA		.0239243	.1067375	0.22	0.823	.010696
-----						
W_TU						
DIS		12.15222	3.738724	3.25	0.001	.3244129

edu_yrs	-1.074481	.6742307	-1.59	0.111	-.087011
age_yrs	-.1517833	.0929192	-1.63	0.102	-.0883431
female	-4.281413	2.928216	-1.46	0.144	-.075727
HUB	-.3456419	3.799165	-0.09	0.928	-.0073788
ESA	10.11555	2.510305	4.03	0.000	.2738897

-----  
Indirect effects

	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----					
Structural					
DIS					
edu_yrs	0	(no path)			0
age_yrs	0	(no path)			0
female	0	(no path)			0
HUB	0	(no path)			0
ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----					
NAR					
ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----					
OPT					
ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----					
AUT					
ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----					
ESE					
ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----					
PSE					
ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----					
Y_L_1					
DIS	.5782533	.1854459	3.12	0.002	.2548922
W_TU	0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs	-.0873542	.0330612	-2.64	0.008	-.1168032
age_yrs	-.010381	.0046165	-2.25	0.025	-.0997666
female	-.2514699	.1445999	-1.74	0.082	-.0734421
HUB	.4300798	.174293	2.47	0.014	.1516015
ESA	.7120699	.1315337	5.41	0.000	.3183499
-----					
W_TU					
DIS	0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs	-.6899639	.2850595	-2.42	0.016	-.0558729
age_yrs	-.0601582	.033805	-1.78	0.075	-.0350142
female	-.9093101	.9518898	-0.96	0.339	-.0160833
HUB	8.50462	2.725157	3.12	0.002	.1815572
ESA	4.394518	1.467104	3.00	0.003	.1189864

-----  
Total effects

	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----					
Structural					
DIS					
edu_yrs	-.0567768	.0173617	-3.27	0.001	-.1722278
age_yrs	-.0049504	.0023883	-2.07	0.038	-.1079308
female	-.0748266	.0754862	-0.99	0.322	-.0495766
HUB	.6998407	.106754	6.56	0.000	.5596485
ESA	.3616225	.0636379	5.68	0.000	.3667745
-----					
NAR					
ESA	.9367631	.0816208	11.48	0.000	.7883017
-----					
OPT					





_nar_03		3.853448	.9383379	1	5
_nar_08		3.252874	.9924022	1	5
_nar_05		3.54023	1.108569	1	5
_nar_10		3.137931	1.137999	1	5
_nar_02		3.62069	1.076245	1	5
_nar_07		3.442529	1.086796	1	5
_nar_01		3.658046	1.038603	1	5
_nar_06		3.502874	1.066921	1	5
_opt_02		3.810345	1.086308	1	5
_opt_01		3.856322	.9881373	1	5
_opt_03		3.612069	1.039049	1	5
_aut_05		4.054598	.9172736	1	5
_aut_04		3.862069	.9653646	1	5
_aut_01		3.798851	1.004198	1	5
_aut_06		3.922414	1.025475	1	5
_aut_03		3.781609	.9713509	1	5
_aut_02		3.91092	.9424942	1	5
_aut_07		4.077586	.9250051	1	5
_ese_03		3.718391	1.035956	1	5
_ese_02		3.637931	1.146828	1	5
_ese_04		3.514368	1.179713	1	5
_ese_01		3.701149	1.005632	1	5
_ese_06		3.66092	.9956512	1	5
_ese_05		3.571839	1.109565	1	5
_pse_01		4.155172	.8134686	1	5
_pse_06		3.968391	.8831635	1	5
_pse_05		4.011494	.8521105	1	5
_pse_02		4.017241	.8104088	1	5
_pse_07		3.850575	.9018551	1	5
_pse_04		3.974138	.8995151	1	5
_pse_03		4.063218	.8187451	1	5
_pse_08		3.988506	.868856	1	5
_y_lll_2a		5.393678	2.501335	0	8
_y_lll_2b		4.971264	2.436344	0	8
_y_lll_4a		5.956897	2.109641	0	8
_y_lll_4b		5.494253	2.199678	0	8
_y_lnl_2a		4.117816	2.461326	0	8
_y_lnl_2b		3.933908	2.551758	0	8
_y_lnl_4a		4.520115	2.305775	0	8
_y_lnl_4b		4.359195	2.352325	0	8
_y_lgl_2a		3.204023	2.548953	0	8
_y_lgl_2b		3.206897	2.633799	0	8
_y_lgl_4a		3.474138	2.439331	0	8
_y_lgl_4b		3.451149	2.544231	0	8
w_mu_2		53.41523	28.72799	0	100
w_mu_4		61.18894	25.62079	0	100
edu_yrs		2.452356	2.220365	.01	10
age_yrs		47.72126	16.11285	18	99
female		.5948276	.4916323	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.054308	.0164357	-3.30	0.001	-.1706501
age_yrs		-.0034851	.0022178	-1.57	0.116	-.0794703
female		-.0451301	.0698089	-0.65	0.518	-.0313997
HUB		.6249288	.0974603	6.41	0.000	.544668
ESA		.3500988	.0604854	5.79	0.000	.376057
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.89164	.0762125	11.70	0.000	.788537
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1 (constrained)				.8168696
-----						
AUT						

ESA		.8613684	.0630142	13.67	0.000	.9107707
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.9661084	.0870237	11.10	0.000	.8762059
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.6986292	.0629497	11.10	0.000	.9552896
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.0748995	.1491188	0.50	0.615	.0290065
W_MU		.054525	.0044562	12.24	0.000	.79776
edu_yrs		-.0274221	.0284157	-0.97	0.335	-.0333703
age_yrs		-.0055663	.0039238	-1.42	0.156	-.0491556
female		.0297787	.1226386	0.24	0.808	.0080238
HUB		.2870244	.1487053	1.93	0.054	.0968805
ESA		.0714863	.1076458	0.66	0.507	.0297373
-----						
W_MU						
DIS		10.41255	3.50166	2.97	0.003	.2756109
edu_yrs		-1.123548	.6474007	-1.74	0.083	-.0934487
age_yrs		-.1973044	.0884471	-2.23	0.026	-.1190876
female		-1.942145	2.791651	-0.70	0.487	-.0357668
HUB		-1.689949	3.337931	-0.51	0.613	-.0389865
ESA		10.10086	2.387858	4.23	0.000	.2871842

-----

Indirect effects

-----

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
NAR						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
OPT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
AUT						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
ESE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
PSE						
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
Y_L_1						
DIS		.5677439	.1938107	2.93	0.003	.2198713
W_MU		0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs		-.0961621	.0359831	-2.67	0.008	-.1170207
age_yrs		-.0129977	.005042	-2.58	0.010	-.1147817
female		-.134898	.1558498	-0.87	0.387	-.036348
HUB		.309462	.1667915	1.86	0.064	.1044539
ESA		.7757374	.1420891	5.46	0.000	.3226963
-----						
W_MU						
DIS		0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs		-.5654849	.242826	-2.33	0.020	-.047033
age_yrs		-.0362887	.0258336	-1.40	0.160	-.0219029
female		-.4699195	.7425931	-0.63	0.527	-.0086541
HUB		6.507104	2.262838	2.88	0.004	.1501164
ESA		3.645421	1.292762	2.82	0.005	.1036454

-----  
 Total effects  
 -----

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
DIS						
	edu_yrs	-.054308	.0164357	-3.30	0.001	-.1706501
	age_yrs	-.0034851	.0022178	-1.57	0.116	-.0794703
	female	-.0451301	.0698089	-0.65	0.518	-.0313997
	HUB	.6249288	.0974603	6.41	0.000	.544668
	ESA	.3500988	.0604854	5.79	0.000	.376057
-----						
NAR						
	ESA	.89164	.0762125	11.70	0.000	.788537
-----						
OPT						
	ESA	1 (constrained)				.8168696
-----						
AUT						
	ESA	.8613684	.0630142	13.67	0.000	.9107707
-----						
ESE						
	ESA	.9661084	.0870237	11.10	0.000	.8762059
-----						
PSE						
	ESA	.6986292	.0629497	11.10	0.000	.9552896
-----						
Y_L_1						
	DIS	.6426434	.2241956	2.87	0.004	.2488778
	W_MU	.054525	.0044562	12.24	0.000	.79776
	edu_yrs	-.1235842	.0414189	-2.98	0.003	-.150391
	age_yrs	-.018564	.0058831	-3.16	0.002	-.1639373
	female	-.1051193	.1836145	-0.57	0.567	-.0283242
	HUB	.5964864	.1713537	3.48	0.000	.2013344
	ESA	.8472238	.140366	6.04	0.000	.3524337
-----						
W_MU						
	DIS	10.41255	3.50166	2.97	0.003	.2756109
	edu_yrs	-1.689032	.6347353	-2.66	0.008	-.1404817
	age_yrs	-.2335931	.0894782	-2.61	0.009	-.1409904
	female	-2.412065	2.836855	-0.85	0.395	-.0444208
	HUB	4.817154	2.537316	1.90	0.058	.1111299
	ESA	13.74628	2.115548	6.50	0.000	.3908296

Fit statistic		Value	Description
-----			
Likelihood ratio			
	chi2_ms(1903)	3139.806	model vs. saturated
	p > chi2	0.000	
	chi2_bs(2077)	17698.565	baseline vs. saturated
	p > chi2	0.000	
-----			
Population error			
	RMSEA	0.043	Root mean squared error of approximation
90% CI, lower bound		0.041	
	upper bound	0.046	
	pclose	1.000	Probability RMSEA <= 0.05
-----			
Information criteria			
	AIC	64409.298	Akaike's information criterion
	BIC	65557.254	Bayesian information criterion
-----			
Baseline comparison			
	CFI	0.921	Comparative fit index
	TLI	0.914	Tucker-Lewis index

-----

```

Size of residuals |
                  SRMR |      0.075  Standardized root mean squared residual
                  CD  |      0.997  Coefficient of determination
-----

```

**Structural Equations Model (SEM) Output for Model 5B**

```

Structural equation model          Number of obs   =      399
Estimation method = ml
Log likelihood      = -30889.673

```

- ( 1) [\_dis\_04]DIS = 1
- ( 2) [\_nar\_04]NAR = 1
- ( 3) [\_opt\_02]OPT = 1
- ( 4) [\_aut\_05]AUT = 1
- ( 5) [\_ese\_03]ESE = 1
- ( 6) [\_pse\_01]PSE = 1
- ( 7) [\_y\_ll1\_8a]Y\_L\_1 = 1
- ( 8) [\_hub\_02]HUB = 1
- ( 9) [OPT]ESA = 1

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----							
Structural							
w_tr_8							
	DIS	3.016197	2.718385	1.11	0.267	-2.311739	8.344134
	edu_yrs	.4970528	.5408799	0.92	0.358	-.5630524	1.557158
	age_yrs	-.1326798	.0736787	-1.80	0.072	-.2770874	.0117278
	female	-4.569781	2.365559	-1.93	0.053	-9.206191	.0666285
	HUB	-1.698785	2.732184	-0.62	0.534	-7.053768	3.656198
	ESA	8.175701	1.921242	4.26	0.000	4.410135	11.94127
	_cons	74.79528	4.321808	17.31	0.000	66.3247	83.26587
-----							
DIS							
	edu_yrs	-.0563539	.0159067	-3.54	0.000	-.0875305	-.0251773
	age_yrs	-.0027104	.0021433	-1.26	0.206	-.0069111	.0014903
	female	-.040701	.0688719	-0.59	0.555	-.1756875	.0942854
	HUB	.6179413	.0853433	7.24	0.000	.4506715	.7852111
	ESA	.335032	.0565943	5.92	0.000	.2241092	.4459548
-----							
NAR							
	ESA	.9245143	.073277	12.62	0.000	.780894	1.068135
-----							
OPT							
	ESA	1 (constrained)					
-----							
AUT							
	ESA	.8738585	.0600475	14.55	0.000	.7561676	.9915494
-----							
ESE							
	ESA	.9203135	.0751475	12.25	0.000	.7730271	1.0676
-----							
PSE							
	ESA	.7086971	.057101	12.41	0.000	.5967812	.8206131
-----							
Y_L_1							
	w_tr_8	.0407223	.0035585	11.44	0.000	.0337478	.0476969
	DIS	.1141091	.1247661	0.91	0.360	-.1304279	.3586461
	edu_yrs	-.0208823	.0246558	-0.85	0.397	-.0692068	.0274422
	age_yrs	-.0081105	.003425	-2.37	0.018	-.0148233	-.0013976
	female	.0197635	.1092697	0.18	0.856	-.1944011	.2339282
	HUB	-.0084516	.1268068	-0.07	0.947	-.2569885	.2400852
	ESA	.1294617	.0874337	1.48	0.139	-.0419052	.3008286
-----							

```

LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(1538) = 2613.50, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Estimation sample sem          Number of obs =      399

```

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
_hub_02	1.706767	.9252077	1	5
_hub_07	1.942356	1.036609	1	5
_hub_01	1.64411	.870314	1	5
_hub_06	1.754386	.9562408	1	5
_hub_03	1.867168	.9719171	1	5
_hub_05	2.027569	1.02076	1	5
_hub_04	1.902256	.9812155	1	5
_dis_04	2.596491	1.27405	1	5
_dis_03	2.553885	1.148072	1	5
_dis_08	2.541353	1.126505	1	5
_dis_05	2.977444	1.064263	1	5
_dis_02	2.957393	1.027604	1	5
_dis_01	2.679198	1.172269	1	5
_dis_06	2.932331	1.045657	1	5
_nar_04	3.533835	1.064849	1	5
_nar_09	3.541353	1.038296	1	5
_nar_03	3.847118	.9373251	1	5
_nar_08	3.223058	.9862724	1	5
_nar_05	3.486216	1.11823	1	5
_nar_10	3.090226	1.12392	1	5
_nar_02	3.581454	1.085657	1	5
_nar_07	3.423559	1.072051	1	5
_nar_01	3.621554	1.014783	1	5
_nar_06	3.45614	1.069192	1	5
_opt_02	3.786967	1.073776	1	5
_opt_01	3.819549	.9962335	1	5
_opt_03	3.558897	1.039866	1	5
_aut_05	4.045113	.8955333	1	5
_aut_04	3.842105	.9681519	1	5
_aut_01	3.749373	1.006184	1	5
_aut_06	3.899749	1.01989	1	5
_aut_03	3.764411	.9795069	1	5
_aut_02	3.882206	.9370429	1	5
_aut_07	4.067669	.9339667	1	5
_ese_03	3.656642	1.044199	1	5
_ese_02	3.571429	1.158012	1	5
_ese_04	3.401003	1.217378	1	5
_ese_01	3.674185	1.009557	1	5
_ese_06	3.619048	.9849307	1	5
_ese_05	3.536341	1.097305	1	5
_pse_01	4.142857	.8033491	1	5
_pse_06	3.977444	.8488789	1	5
_pse_05	3.987469	.8549844	1	5
_pse_02	3.994987	.8236302	1	5
_pse_07	3.819549	.8952801	1	5
_pse_04	3.917293	.9137018	1	5
_pse_03	4.055138	.7778126	1	5
_pse_08	3.964912	.890357	1	5
_y_lll_8a	6.270677	1.994192	0	8
_y_lll_8b	5.87218	2.07793	0	8
_y_lnl_8a	5.030075	2.094285	0	8
_y_lnl_8b	4.862155	2.226733	0	8
_y_lgl_8a	3.952381	2.390357	0	8
_y_lgl_8b	3.784461	2.432745	0	8
w_tr_8	65.96679	24.00007	0	100
edu_yrs	2.446466	2.229072	.01	10
age_yrs	48.15288	16.30559	18	99
female	.6065163	.4891359	0	1

Direct effects

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural					
Y_L_1					
w_tr_8	.0407223	.0035585	11.44	0.000	.6832898

DIS		.1141091	.1247661	0.91	0.360	.0567989
edu_yrs		-.0208823	.0246558	-0.85	0.397	-.0325434
age_yrs		-.0081105	.003425	-2.37	0.018	-.0924574
female		.0197635	.1092697	0.18	0.856	.0067585
HUB		-.0084516	.1268068	-0.07	0.947	-.0036997
ESA		.1294617	.0874337	1.48	0.139	.0675832
-----						
w_tr_8						
DIS		3.016197	2.718385	1.11	0.267	.0894762
edu_yrs		.4970528	.5408799	0.92	0.358	.0461651
age_yrs		-.1326798	.0736787	-1.80	0.072	-.0901423
female		-4.569781	2.365559	-1.93	0.053	-.0931349
HUB		-1.698785	2.732184	-0.62	0.534	-.0443187
ESA		8.175701	1.921242	4.26	0.000	.2543609
-----						
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0563539	.0159067	-3.54	0.000	-.1764362
age_yrs		-.0027104	.0021433	-1.26	0.206	-.0620747
female		-.040701	.0688719	-0.59	0.555	-.0279624
HUB		.6179413	.0853433	7.24	0.000	.5434359
ESA		.335032	.0565943	5.92	0.000	.3513692
-----						
NAR						
ESA		.9245143	.073277	12.62	0.000	.7960313
-----						
OPT						
ESA		1	(constrained)			.842462
-----						
AUT						
ESA		.8738585	.0600475	14.55	0.000	.9182402
-----						
ESE						
ESA		.9203135	.0751475	12.25	0.000	.8278795
-----						
PSE						
ESA		.7086971	.057101	12.41	0.000	.954318

Indirect effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_tr_8		0	(no path)			0
DIS		.1228266	.1110838	1.11	0.269	.0611382
edu_yrs		.0068889	.022479	0.31	0.759	.0107358
age_yrs		-.0060452	.0030831	-1.96	0.050	-.0689142
female		-.1957358	.0987952	-1.98	0.048	-.0669359
HUB		.0772339	.1138395	0.68	0.497	.0338087
ESA		.4123148	.0870944	4.73	0.000	.2152417
-----						
w_tr_8						
DIS		0	(no path)			0
edu_yrs		-.1699745	.158673	-1.07	0.284	-.0157868
age_yrs		-.0081752	.0097847	-0.84	0.403	-.0055542
female		-.1227623	.2352194	-0.52	0.602	-.002502
HUB		1.863833	1.683356	1.11	0.268	.0486246
ESA		1.010523	.9165996	1.10	0.270	.0314392
-----						
DIS						
edu_yrs		0	(no path)			0
age_yrs		0	(no path)			0
female		0	(no path)			0
HUB		0	(no path)			0
ESA		0	(no path)			0
-----						
NAR						
ESA		0	(no path)			0

OPT	ESA	0 (no path)	0
AUT	ESA	0 (no path)	0
ESE	ESA	0 (no path)	0
PSE	ESA	0 (no path)	0

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_tr_8		.0407223	.0035585	11.44	0.000	.6832898
DIS		.2369357	.1679914	1.41	0.158	.1179371
edu_yrs		-.0139934	.031823	-0.44	0.660	-.0218076
age_yrs		-.0141557	.0046097	-3.07	0.002	-.1613716
female		-.1759723	.1468222	-1.20	0.231	-.0601774
HUB		.0687822	.1298088	0.53	0.596	.0301091
ESA		.5417765	.1071925	5.05	0.000	.2828248
w_tr_8						
DIS		3.016197	2.718385	1.11	0.267	.0894762
edu_yrs		.3270783	.5189201	0.63	0.528	.0303783
age_yrs		-.140855	.0736446	-1.91	0.056	-.0956965
female		-4.692544	2.36844	-1.98	0.048	-.0956369
HUB		.1650478	2.041662	0.08	0.936	.0043058
ESA		9.186224	1.685089	5.45	0.000	.2858001
DIS						
edu_yrs		-.0563539	.0159067	-3.54	0.000	-.1764362
age_yrs		-.0027104	.0021433	-1.26	0.206	-.0620747
female		-.040701	.0688719	-0.59	0.555	-.0279624
HUB		.6179413	.0853433	7.24	0.000	.5434359
ESA		.335032	.0565943	5.92	0.000	.3513692
NAR						
ESA		.9245143	.073277	12.62	0.000	.7960313
OPT						
ESA		1 (constrained)				.842462
AUT						
ESA		.8738585	.0600475	14.55	0.000	.9182402
ESE						
ESA		.9203135	.0751475	12.25	0.000	.8278795
PSE						
ESA		.7086971	.057101	12.41	0.000	.954318

Fit statistic	Value	Description
Likelihood ratio		
chi2_ms(1538)	2613.504	model vs. saturated
p > chi2	0.000	
chi2_bs(1650)	15069.238	baseline vs. saturated
p > chi2	0.000	
Population error		
RMSEA	0.042	Root mean squared error of approximation





edu_yrs	2.4	2.208645	.01	10
age_yrs	48.32446	16.39959	18	99
female	.6150121	.4871826	0	1

-----  
Direct effects

		OIM				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z		Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_mr_8	.0478341	.0034738	13.77	0.000		.7400164
DIS	.0944064	.1271051	0.74	0.458		.0440742
edu_yrs	-.0138567	.0250065	-0.55	0.579		-.0197591
age_yrs	-.0069667	.0034061	-2.05	0.041		-.0737637
female	-.1072282	.1088668	-0.98	0.325		-.0337275
HUB	-.0320878	.1400541	-0.23	0.819		-.0121503
ESA	.0698023	.0868032	0.80	0.421		.0339009
-----						
w_mr_8						
DIS	4.488309	2.722961	1.65	0.099		.1354448
edu_yrs	.6472822	.534909	1.21	0.226		.0596623
age_yrs	-.1522371	.0713086	-2.13	0.033		-.1041919
female	-2.048611	2.322352	-0.88	0.378		-.0416516
HUB	-3.845978	2.956606	-1.30	0.193		-.0941346
ESA	7.788077	1.87273	4.16	0.000		.244494
-----						
DIS						
edu_yrs	-.0545139	.0159489	-3.42	0.001		-.1665074
age_yrs	-.0030084	.0021089	-1.43	0.154		-.068229
female	-.0553378	.0688279	-0.80	0.421		-.0372833
HUB	.6960148	.0952937	7.30	0.000		.5645225
ESA	.329503	.0556212	5.92	0.000		.3427818
-----						
NAR						
ESA	.9232565	.0715178	12.91	0.000		.7977269
-----						
OPT						
ESA	1	(constrained)				.8525419
-----						
AUT						
ESA	.8542357	.0579502	14.74	0.000		.916272
-----						
ESE						
ESA	.8803756	.0714479	12.32	0.000		.818039
-----						
PSE						
ESA	.6908329	.0559483	12.35	0.000		.9573932

-----  
Indirect effects

		OIM				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z		Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
w_mr_8	0	(no path)				0
DIS	.2146944	.1309798	1.64	0.101		.1002313
edu_yrs	.0141119	.0258176	0.55	0.585		.0201231
age_yrs	-.008212	.0034972	-2.35	0.019		-.0869495
female	-.1150985	.1124883	-1.02	0.306		-.036203
HUB	.0311697	.1353725	0.23	0.818		.0118026
ESA	.4743856	.0945718	5.02	0.000		.2303949
-----						
w_mr_8						
DIS	0	(no path)				0
edu_yrs	-.2446751	.1617352	-1.51	0.130		-.0225526
age_yrs	-.0135026	.0124429	-1.09	0.278		-.0092413
female	-.2483729	.3431442	-0.72	0.469		-.0050498

	HUB	3.123929	1.916136	1.63	0.103	.0764616
	ESA	1.478911	.9151708	1.62	0.106	.046428
-----						
DIS						
	edu_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	age_yrs	0	(no path)			0
	female	0	(no path)			0
	HUB	0	(no path)			0
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
NAR						
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
OPT						
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
AUT						
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
ESE						
	ESA	0	(no path)			0
-----						
PSE						
	ESA	0	(no path)			0

Total effects

		Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	Std. Coef.
-----						
Structural						
Y_L_1						
	w_mr_8	.0478341	.0034738	13.77	0.000	.7400164
	DIS	.3091008	.1832758	1.69	0.092	.1443055
	edu_yrs	.0002552	.0344993	0.01	0.994	.000364
	age_yrs	-.0151787	.0048641	-3.12	0.002	-.1607133
	female	-.2223267	.1564949	-1.42	0.155	-.0699305
	HUB	-.0009181	.1469362	-0.01	0.995	-.0003477
	ESA	.5441879	.1115817	4.88	0.000	.2642957
-----						
w_mr_8						
	DIS	4.488309	2.722961	1.65	0.099	.1354448
	edu_yrs	.4026071	.5150502	0.78	0.434	.0371097
	age_yrs	-.1657398	.0712817	-2.33	0.020	-.1134331
	female	-2.296984	2.325913	-0.99	0.323	-.0467014
	HUB	-.7220489	2.127132	-0.34	0.734	-.0176729
	ESA	9.266988	1.646422	5.63	0.000	.290922
-----						
DIS						
	edu_yrs	-.0545139	.0159489	-3.42	0.001	-.1665074
	age_yrs	-.0030084	.0021089	-1.43	0.154	-.068229
	female	-.0553378	.0688279	-0.80	0.421	-.0372833
	HUB	.6960148	.0952937	7.30	0.000	.5645225
	ESA	.329503	.0556212	5.92	0.000	.3427818
-----						
NAR						
	ESA	.9232565	.0715178	12.91	0.000	.7977269
-----						
OPT						
	ESA	1	(constrained)			.8525419
-----						
AUT						
	ESA	.8542357	.0579502	14.74	0.000	.916272
-----						
ESE						
	ESA	.8803756	.0714479	12.32	0.000	.818039
-----						
PSE						
	ESA	.6908329	.0559483	12.35	0.000	.9573932

Fit statistic	Value	Description
Likelihood ratio		
chi2_ms(1534)	2604.350	model vs. saturated
p > chi2	0.000	
chi2_bs(1650)	15350.783	baseline vs. saturated
p > chi2	0.000	
Population error		
RMSEA	0.041	Root mean squared error of approximation
90% CI, lower bound	0.038	
upper bound	0.044	
pclose	1.000	Probability RMSEA <= 0.05
Information criteria		
AIC	64548.539	Akaike's information criterion
BIC	65457.839	Bayesian information criterion
Baseline comparison		
CFI	0.922	Comparative fit index
TLI	0.916	Tucker-Lewis index
Size of residuals		
SRMR	0.076	Standardized root mean squared residual
CD	0.996	Coefficient of determination

APPENDIX B – PROCEDURE USED FOR IDENTIFYING AND FLAGGING  
'INTENTIONALLY INATTENTIVE' RESPONDENTS

In terms of 'data quality' researchers earnestly desire to have participants respond to each question with thoughtfulness and attentiveness. However, we must be realistic and realize that a certain percentage of any population being sampled will comprise individuals who genuinely struggle with staying thoughtful and attentive, especially while filling out a lengthy online questionnaire. As such, we need a method to objectively identify respondents who were intentionally thoughtless, careless, or inattentive without excluding those who were 'normally' thoughtless, careless, or inattentive. There are at least four ways we can *try* to accomplish this noble feat:

1. Force participants to declare their intention to be thoughtful and attentive (i.e. force 'intentionally inattentive' respondents to lie in order for their responses to be considered),
2. Ask respondents at the end of the questionnaire to affirm whether they were thoughtful and attentive,
3. Test respondents' actual attentiveness via attention check questions (but what is the proper 'threshold' for declaring attention-check failures as 'intentional inattentiveness?'),
4. Try to test their 'intentions' by timing their responses (and then making inferences about what an 'intentionally inattentive' response looks like, from a timing perspective).

In an effort to ensure data quality, we employed all four methods. Regarding method #1, all respondents were given the following question near the beginning of the questionnaire: **“Do you commit to providing thoughtful and honest answers to the questions in this survey?”** Any response other than “Yes, I will provide my best answers”. Seventy-four participants had their participation terminated early for honestly acknowledging their inability or unwillingness to provide thoughtful and honest answers.

Regarding method #2, all respondents were asked, near the end of the questionnaire, **“Please assess the thoughtfulness and honesty of the answers you provided”** with the following possible response options:

- I did my best to consistently provide thoughtful and honest answers.
- I did not provide my best answers; I do not recommend including my responses in this research study.
- I am not sure whether I provided my best answers, because ... (please explain)

Any respondents who admitted to not providing their best answers (the second response option) were excluded. This amounted to five respondents who were not excluded due to other reasons.

Regarding method #3, as stated previously, the decision was made prior to commencing data collection to exclude any respondents who missed four or five of the five attention check questions. In addition, the decision had been made to NOT automatically exclude respondents who missed only one attention check question. We hoped to be able to objectively decide how to handle those who missed two or three attention check questions by applying method #4.

Regarding method #4, the decision had been made up front (by the paid panel service) to automatically exclude any respondent who completed the entire questionnaire in less than one-half the median completion time recorded during the soft launch (which was 19 minutes, meaning that any response completed in less than 9.5 minutes was automatically excluded). Thirty respondents were automatically excluded based on this criterion. In order to more fully implement method #4, we collected the following data from all respondents:

- Page-submit timing for every page of questions (i.e. time in seconds from the time the page is loaded until the time the ‘submit’ button is clicked). This was done using the survey platform’s default ‘timing’ feature.
- Time-between-clicks data (using the aforementioned custom Javascript routine) on
  - First conjoint design (which was presented as 2 sets of hypothetical scenarios, spanning 20 questions each),
  - Psychometric scales (which were presented as 6 pages with 18 questions on each page),
  - Overconfidence questions (as one group, spanning 5 pages of 1 question each),
  - Second conjoint design (which was presented as a single set of scenarios, spanning 40 questions),
  - Preliminary demographic questions (as one group, spanning multiple pages, multiple questions), and
  - Final demographic questions (as one group, spanning multiple pages, multiples questions).

Of the six different groupings of time-between-clicks data enumerated above, the psychometric scales provided the most consistent set of results. This is not surprising because the pages were

all formatted the same, each page had a mix of both short and medium length questions, the order of the questions were randomized on each page, and the order the pages were presented was also randomized. The median page-submit times ranged from 59.4 to 62.8 seconds across those six pages and the median of the median time-between-clicks ranged from 2182 ms to 2217 ms. Regarding time-between-clicks, we calculated this value for each psychometric page for each respondent. Whereas each page comprised 18 questions, a typical time-between-clicks distribution for a given psychometric page would be 18 between-click times resulting from 19 clicks (one click for each question plus one for the ‘submit’ button). For each page, we calculated the following percentiles for each respondent’s time-between-clicks for each psychometric page: 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, 85<sup>th</sup>, and 95<sup>th</sup>. So, the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile represented the time, in milliseconds, wherein 75% of the respondent’s clicks (on that page) were at least that fast or faster. In other words, if a respondent’s 75<sup>th</sup> percentile on psychometric ‘page 1’ was 855 ms and the respondent did not second-guess any answers (i.e. they only clicked 19 times), then 13 of those clicks were less than 855 ms after the previous click and only 5 clicks were slower (i.e. greater than 855 ms after the previous click).

We established two different analysis thresholds: one-half and one-third of the median of the median time-between-clicks across all six psychometric pages (1100 ms and 735 ms respectively). We then flagged every observation where 50% or more of the time-between-clicks were below the analysis threshold for any of the six psychometric pages and created six scatter plots for each psychometric page for each analysis threshold as follows:

- XX-percentile time-between-clicks displayed on the y-axis (where ‘XX’ was 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, 85<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup>, and 95<sup>th</sup>),
- # of failed attention checks displayed on the x-axis (see Figure 24 to Figure 30),

- With each observation color-coded as
  - Bad (i.e. failed four or five of the five attention check questions) = red,
  - Maybe bad (i.e. had *at least one* median-time-between-clicks *below* the analysis threshold across the six psychometric scale pages) = green, and
  - Presumably good (i.e. all median-time-between-clicks across *all* six psychometric scale pages were *above* the analysis threshold) = yellow.

Figure 25 to Figure 30 show the six scatter plots for psychometric ‘page 1’ using the 735 ms analysis threshold (with ‘jitter’ to enable viewing of otherwise-overlapping data points). It is important to note that all six of those scatter plots are presenting the same set of ‘flagged observations’ and those observations were flagged based on each respondent’s median (i.e. 50<sup>th</sup>-percentile) time-between-clicks for ‘page 1’. Also, although Figure 25 to Figure 30 show the time-between-clicks for ‘page 1’, the flagged observations (i.e. those shown in green) are those respondents that had their median-time-between-clicks measurement below the analysis threshold for *any* of the six psychometric pages. This is why some of the ‘maybe bad’ observations (green dots) appear above the 1100 ms threshold (i.e. that observation was flagged due to a threshold violation with one of the other five pages). Also, because of the use of ‘jitter’ some of the ‘presumably good’ observations (yellow dots) may show up below the 735 ms threshold (even though no ‘presumably good’ observations actually exist below the threshold).

When looking across all Figure 25 to Figure 30, one sees a striking similarity between the ‘distribution’ of time-between-clicks for respondents with three failed attention checks as for respondents with four or five failed attention checks. This similarity holds across all the different percentile charts. This strongly suggests that respondents who failed three (or more)

of the five attention check questions all fit squarely in the ‘intentionally inattentive’ category and thus should be excluded. This exclusion could also be justified purely based on the logic that those respondents were ‘more inattentive than they were attentive’ in that they failed over 50% of the attention checks. Based on both those arguments, all respondents with three failed attention checks were also excluded from any future analyses. Thirty-four respondents were excluded based on this criterion.

The last remaining question related to method #4 deals with assessing ‘intentional inattentiveness’ for those respondents who failed zero, one, or two of the attention check questions. We find it highly unlikely, though plausible, that an individual would be ‘intentionally inattentive, yet correctly answer all five attention check questions. One plausible explanation would be an individual who intentionally speeds through online surveys (in order to receive incentive rewards), but who knows there will be attention check questions that may negate the rewards. Under those conditions, we might expect a respondent to spend time scanning the page for attention check questions, ‘correctly’ answering those, then simply clicking through all the other questions for that page. In any event, comparing Figure 24 and Figure 25, one sees that the one-third threshold (735 ms) eliminates notably fewer ‘perfect attention check’ respondents than the one-half threshold (1100 ms), but still seems to eliminate respondents following a similar ‘distribution pattern’ as those that failed four or five of the attention checks. This ‘distributional comparison’ also holds when one looks at the ‘distribution’ of ‘maybe bad’ observations compared to ‘bad’ observations across all the one-third threshold charts (Figure 25 to Figure 30). In light of the foregoing, the one-third threshold was applied to the remaining respondents, resulting in the exclusion of another 65 observations.

So, to summarize the above, there were 145 of the 649 initial observations that were excluded based on the aforementioned after-the-fact quality-check analyses. An additional 148 responses were then collected. Of the additional responses, 21 failed the aforementioned quality checks, leading to a final sample size of 631 (albeit with various degrees of ‘missingness’ across key variables).

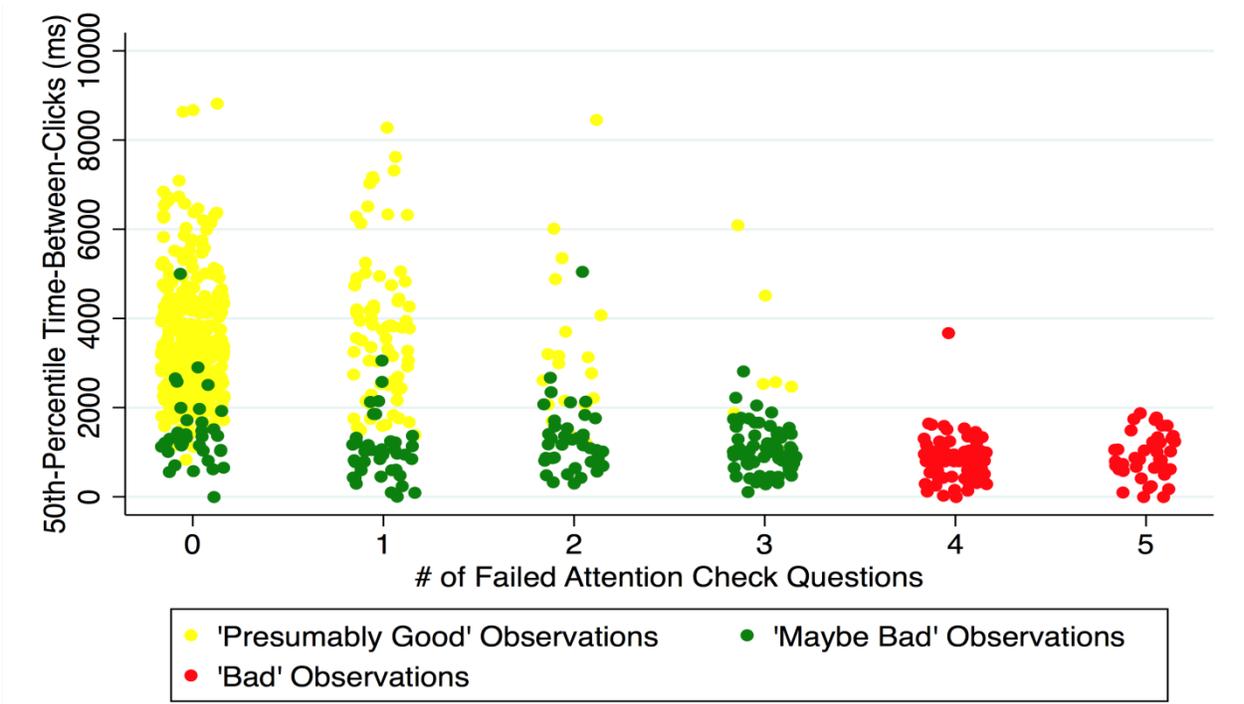


Figure 24 – ‘Intentional Inattentiveness’ Check  
(1100 ms Threshold, Psychometric Scales Page 1, 50<sup>th</sup> Percentile)

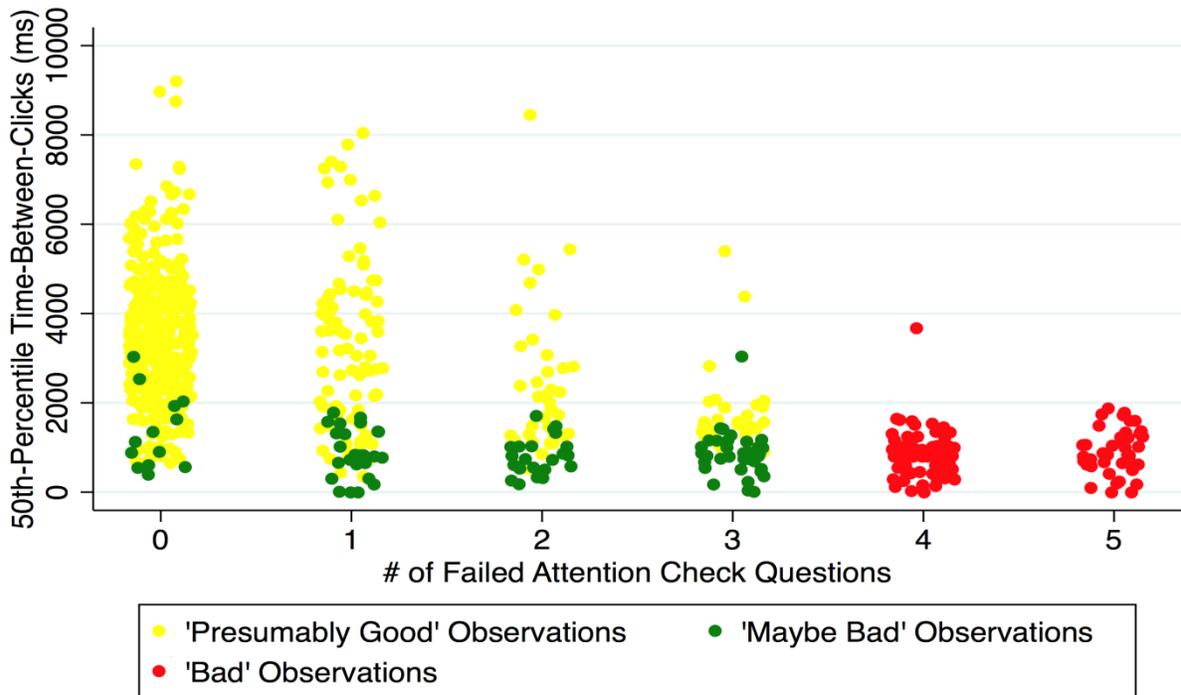


Figure 25 – ‘Intentional Inattentiveness’ Check  
(735 ms Threshold, Psychometric Scales Page 1, 50<sup>th</sup> Percentile)

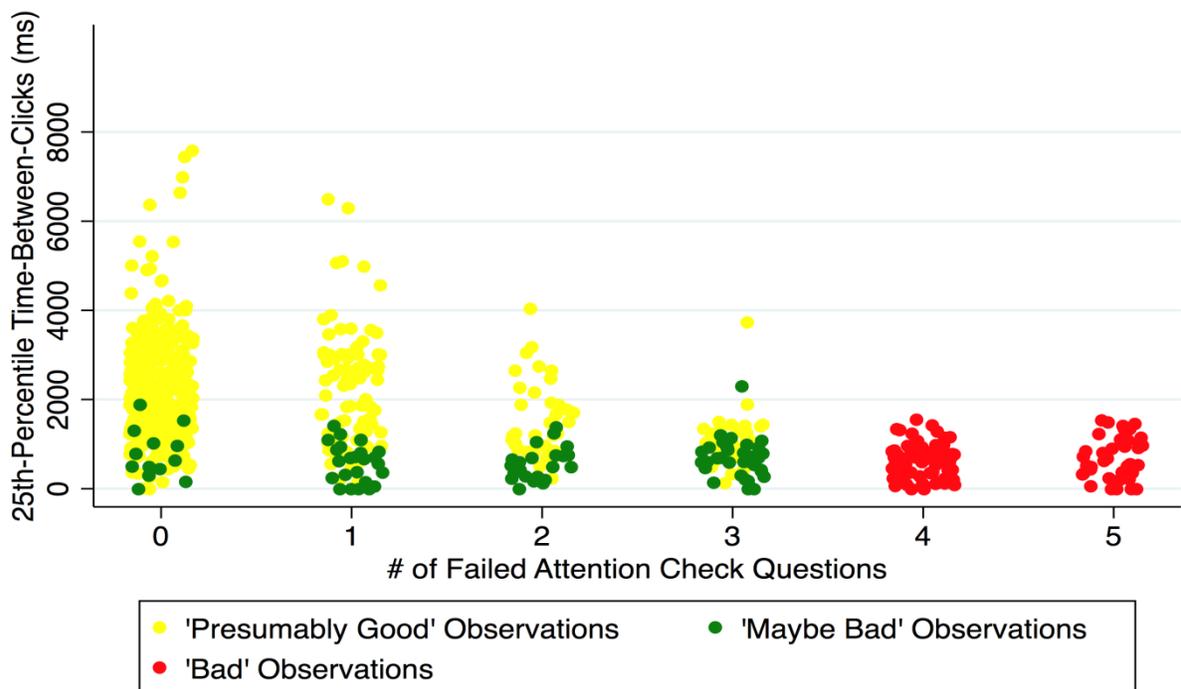


Figure 26 – ‘Intentional Inattentiveness’ Check  
(735 ms Threshold, Psychometric Scales Page 1, 25<sup>th</sup> Percentile)

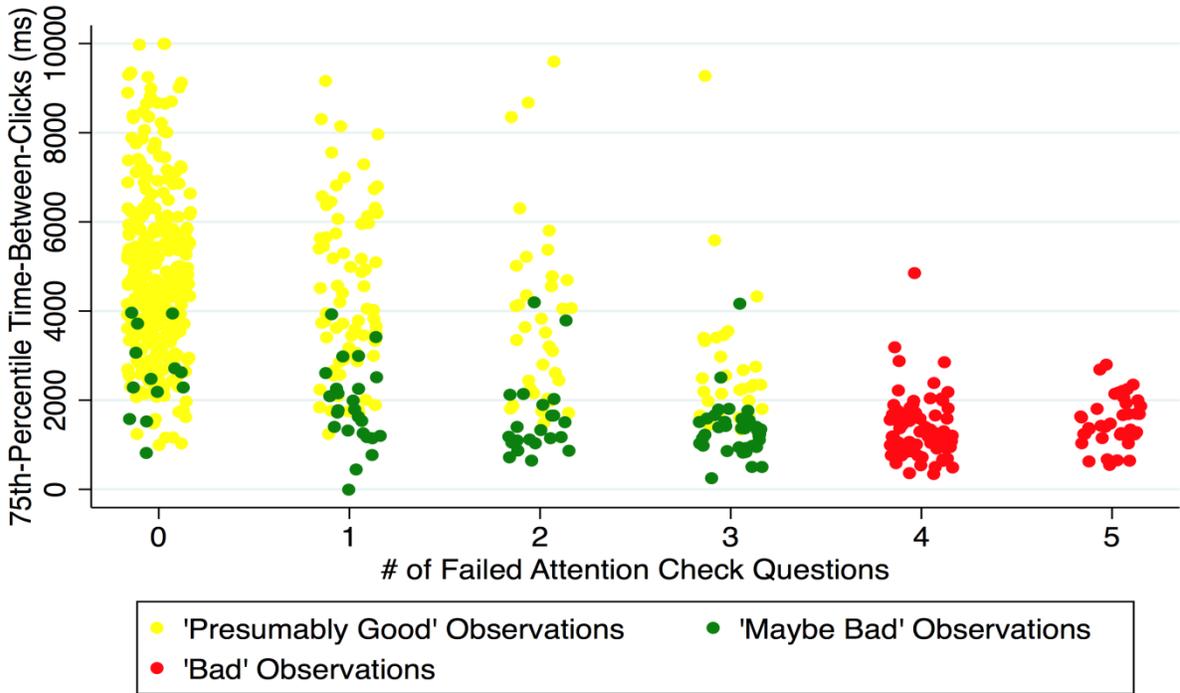


Figure 27 – ‘Intentional Inattentiveness’ Check  
(735 ms Threshold, Psychometric Scales Page 1, 75<sup>th</sup> Percentile)

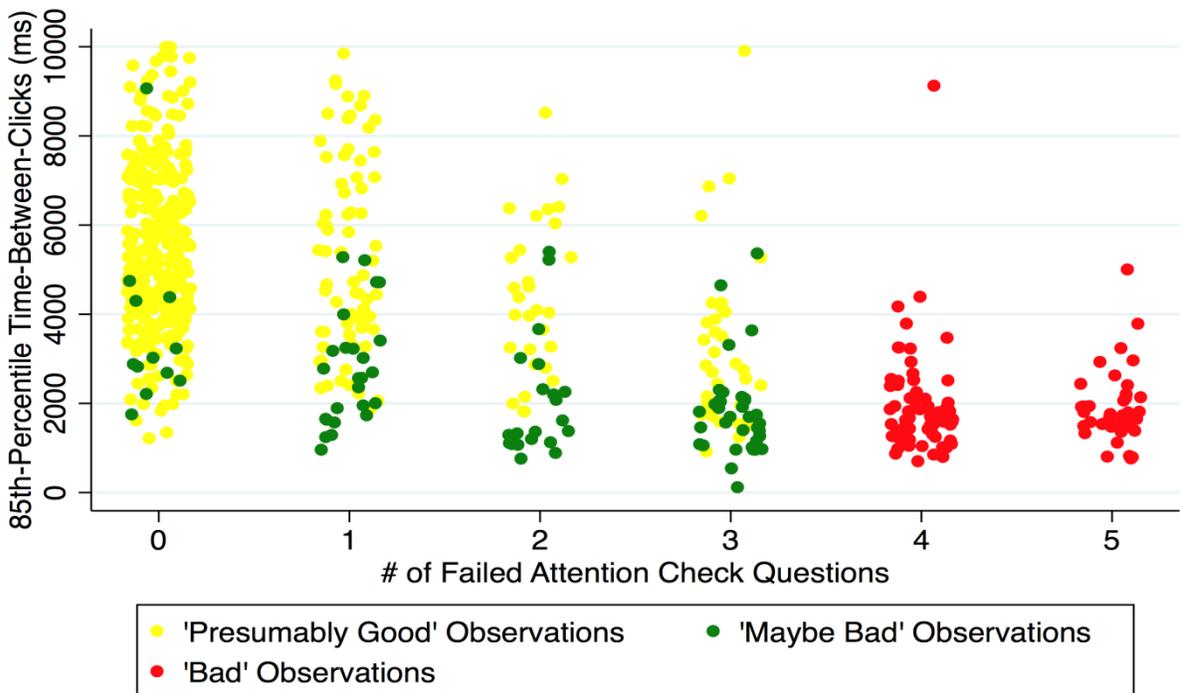


Figure 28 – ‘Intentional Inattentiveness’ Check  
(735 ms Threshold, Psychometric Scales Page 1, 85<sup>th</sup> Percentile)

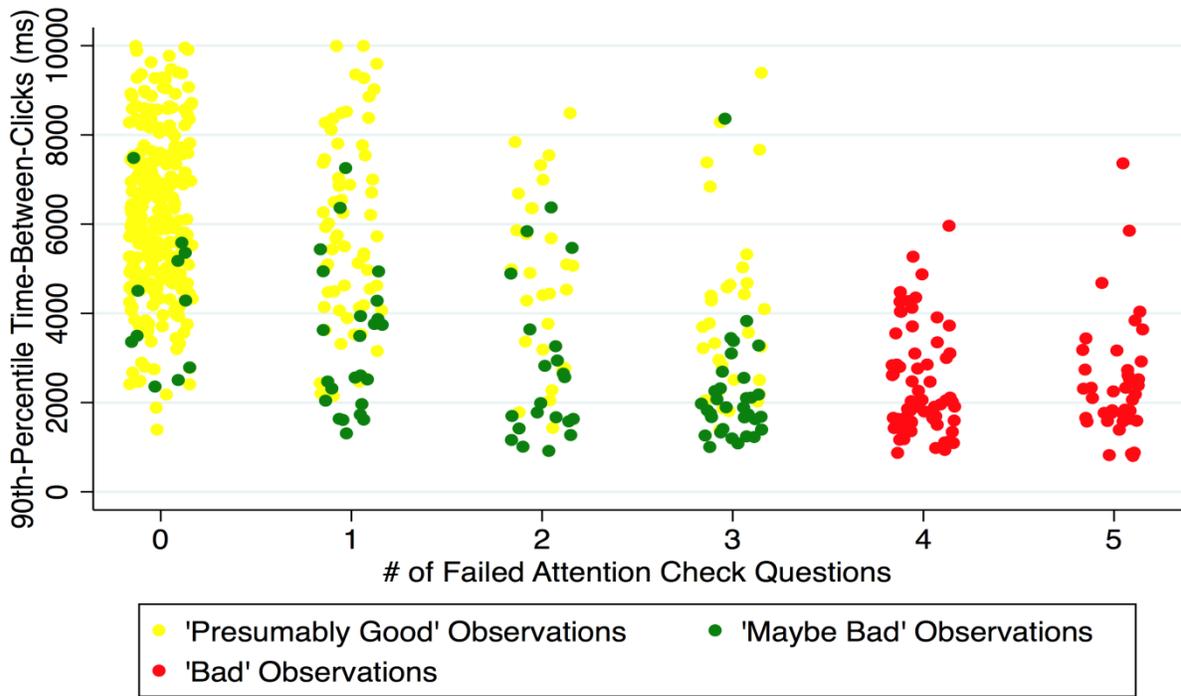


Figure 29 – ‘Intentional Inattentiveness’ Check  
(735 ms Threshold, Psychometric Scales Page 1, 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile)

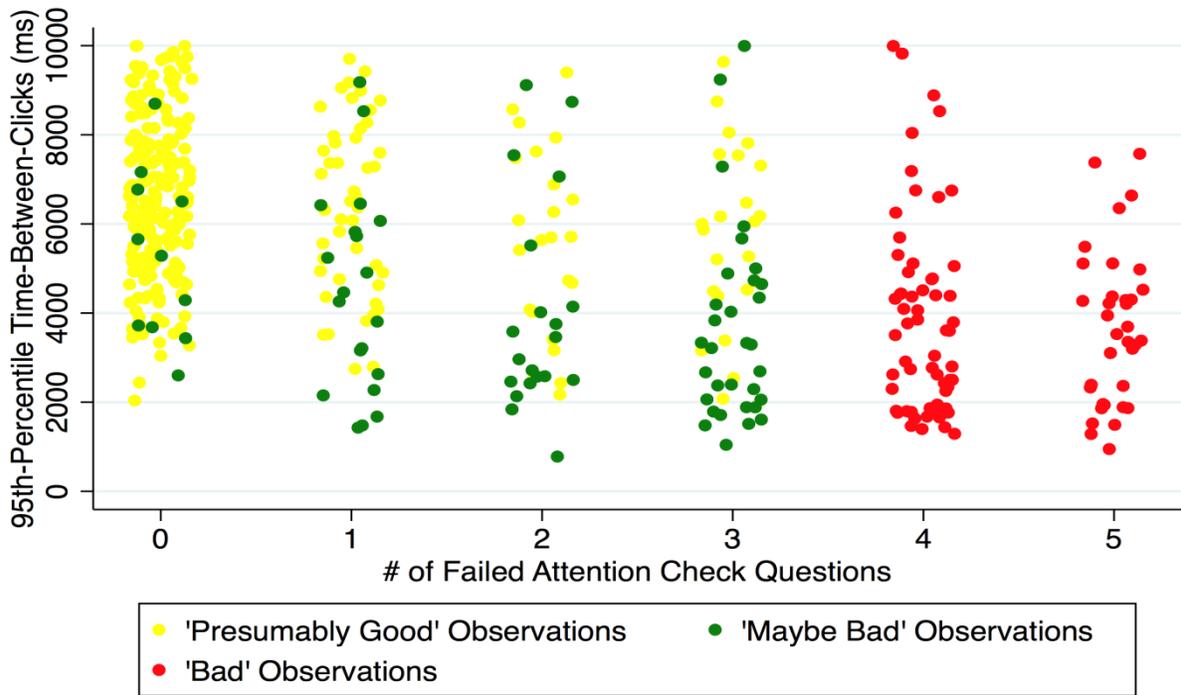


Figure 30 – ‘Intentional Inattentiveness’ Check  
(735 ms Threshold, Psychometric Scales Page 1, 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile)

APPENDIX C – AN EXPLICIT DELINEATION OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUR  
MODEL OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTION IN THE MIDST OF UNCERTAINTY AND  
MCMULLEN AND SHEPHERD’S (2006) MODEL

We have done our best throughout this document to be clear and precise in our demarcations of the differences between McMullen and Shepherd’s (2006) seminal model and our extension of that model. To that end, we provide the following to be more explicit and concise in delineating the key differences:

***Definitions of ‘Uncertainty’ or ‘The Unknown’***

- McMullen and Shepherd (2006) apply an intentionally broad definition (e.g. risk, Knightian uncertainty, ambiguity, turbulence, equivocality).
- We are applying an intentionally narrow definition (i.e. non-probabilistic uncertainty).

***Definitions of ‘Knowledge’ and ‘Prior Knowledge’***

- McMullen and Shepherd (2006) focus on knowledge in both a general and specific sense. Their model incorporates all available knowledge that a would-be entrepreneur might have available, including both explicit and tacit knowledge and including both general knowledge about the world and the industry within which they are operating as well as specific knowledge about the opportunity being evaluated or pursued.
- We intentionally use the narrow term ‘prior knowledge’ and, furthermore, we specifically define prior knowledge as ‘knowledge related to the opportunity being

pursued'. We also recognize that, whereas some would-be entrepreneurs may begin pursuing an 'opportunity' without consideration for the potential economic or business aspects of the endeavor, 'prior knowledge' can even include knowledge that the would-be entrepreneur is even considering or pursuing an opportunity.

### ***The Role of Doubt***

- McMullen and Shepherd (2006) focus on reducing uncertainty by means of reducing doubt.
- We are focusing primarily on entrepreneurs who, for whatever reason, are not driven by doubt (i.e. doubt does not seem to hinder or limit their propensity to pursue entrepreneurial action).

### ***Definitions of 'Entrepreneurial Action'***

- McMullen and Shepherd (2006) narrowly define entrepreneurial action as pursuing a specific opportunity that has been evaluated and vetted (i.e. a first-person opportunity). Any actions during the evaluation stage (i.e. discovering the existence of a third-person opportunity and evaluating it to determine whether it represents a first-person opportunity) are not considered 'entrepreneurial action'.
- We are applying an intentionally broad definition of entrepreneurial action as 'immediate and irreversible commitment of resources' in pursuit or furtherance of an economic endeavor that one's prospective rivals view (or would view) as being wrought with Knightian uncertainty. As such, our definition would encompass the opportunity costs associated with expending time to evaluate a third-person opportunity. In other

words, our definition of ‘entrepreneurial action’ would (or at least *could*) commence in the middle of the McMullen and Shepherd (2006) model.

- Also, our definition includes ‘project-focused’ entrepreneurs who are spending time and energy pursuing a project that they might not even view as a future business or as an economic endeavor (yet); the key is that their prospective rivals are NOT pursuing it and that they are not pursuing it because the chance of success, to them, is “anybody’s guess” rather than because of any form of objective or subjective evaluation of risk versus return.

## VITA

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