Package ‘sem’

October 5, 2021

Version 3.1-13
Date 2021-10-03
Title Structural Equation Models
Depends R (>= 3.5.0), stats
Imports MASS, boot, mi (>= 0.9-99), utils
Suggests polycor, DiagrammeR
LazyLoad yes
LazyData yes
ByteCompile yes
Description Functions for fitting general linear structural equation models (with observed and latent variables) using the RAM approach, and for fitting structural equations in observed-variable models by two-stage least squares.
License GPL (>= 2)
URL https://www.r-project.org,
https://socialsciences.mcmaster.ca/jfox/
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Repository CRAN
Repository/R-Forge/Project sem
Description

This data set includes four measures of democracy at two points in time, 1960 and 1965, and three measures of industrialization in 1960, for 75 developing countries.

Usage

Bollen
Format

A data frame with 75 observations on the following 11 variables.

\begin{itemize}
  \item y1  freedom of the press, 1960
  \item y2  freedom of political opposition, 1960
  \item y3  fairness of elections, 1960
  \item y4  effectiveness of elected legislature, 1960
  \item y5  freedom of the press, 1965
  \item y6  freedom of political opposition, 1965
  \item y7  fairness of elections, 1965
  \item y8  effectiveness of elected legislature, 1965
  \item x1  GNP per capita, 1960
  \item x2  energy consumption per capita, 1960
  \item x3  percentage of labor force in industry, 1960
\end{itemize}

Details

Variables y1 through y4 are intended to be indicators of the latent variable political democracy in 1960; y5 through y8 indicators of political democracy in 1965; and x1 through x3 indicators of industrialization in 1960.

Source

personal communication from Ken Bollen.

References


\begin{tabular}{ll}
\texttt{bootSem} & \textit{Bootstrap a Structural Equation Model} \\
\end{tabular}

Description

Bootstraps a structural equation model in an \texttt{sem} object (as returned by the \texttt{sem} function).
Usage

```r
bootSem(model, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'sem'
bootSem(model, R=100, Cov=cov, data=model$data,  
    max.failures=10, show.progress=TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'msem'
bootSem(model, R=100, Cov=cov, data=model$data,  
    max.failures=10, show.progress=TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'bootsem'
print(x, digits=getOption("digits"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'bootsem'
summary(object,  
    type=c("perc", "bca", "norm", "basic", "none"), level=0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

- `model` an `sem` or `msem` object, produced by the `sem` function.
- `R` the number of bootstrap replications; the default is 100, which should be enough for computing standard errors, but not confidence intervals (except for the normal-theory intervals).
- `Cov` a function to compute the input covariance or moment matrix; the default is `cov`. Use `cor` if the model is fit to the correlation matrix. The function `hetcor` in the `polycor` package will compute product-moment, polychoric, and polyserial correlations among mixed continuous and ordinal variables (see the first example below for an illustration).
- `data` in the case of a `sem` (i.e., single-group) model, a data set in a form suitable for `Cov`; for example, for the default `Cov=cov`, data may be a numeric data frame or a numeric matrix. In the case of an `msem` (i.e., multi-group) model, a list of data sets (again in the appropriate form), one for each group; in this case, bootstrapping is done within each group, treating the groups as strata. Note that the original observations are required, not just the covariance matrix of the observed variables in the model. The default is the data set stored in the `sem` object, which will be present only if the model was fit to a data set rather than to a covariance or moment matrix, and may not be in a form suitable for `Cov`.
- `max.failures` maximum number of consecutive convergence failures before `bootSem` gives up.
- `show.progress` display a text progress bar on the console tracing the bootstrap replications.
- `x, object` an object of class `bootsem`.
- `digits` controls the number of digits to print.
- `type` type of bootstrapped confidence intervals to compute; the default is "perc" (percentile); see `boot.ci` for details.
- `level` level for confidence intervals; default is 0.95.
- `...` in `bootSem`, arguments to be passed to `sem`; otherwise ignored.
Details

`bootSem` implements the nonparametric bootstrap, assuming an independent random sample. Convergence failures in the bootstrap resamples are discarded (and a warning printed); more than `max.failures` consecutive convergence failures (default, 10) result in an error. You can use the `boot` function in the `boot` package for more complex sampling schemes and additional options.

Bootstrapping is implemented by resampling the observations in `data`, recalculating the input covariance matrix with `Cov`, and refitting the model with `sem`, using the parameter estimates from the original sample as start-values.

**Warning:** the bootstrapping process can be very time-consuming.

Value

`bootSem` returns an object of class `bootsem`, which inherits from class `boot`, supported by the `boot` package. The returned object contains the following components:

- `t0`: the estimated parameters in the model fit to the original data set.
- `t`: a matrix containing the bootstrapped estimates, one bootstrap replication per row.
- `data`: the data to which the model was fit.
- `seed`: the value of `.Random.seed` when `bootSem` was called.
- `statistic`: the function used to produce the bootstrap replications; this is always the local function `refit` from `bootSem`.
- `sim`: always set to "ordinary"; see the documentation for the `boot` function.
- `stype`: always set to "i"; see the documentation for the `boot` function.
- `call`: the call of the `bootSem` function.
- `weights`: a vector of length equal to the number of observations `N`, with entries `1/N`. For a multi-group model, the weights in group `j` are `1/N_j`, the inverse of the number of observations in the group.
- `strata`: a vector of length `N` containing the number of the stratum to which each observation belongs; for a single-group model, all entries are 1.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

References


See Also

`boot`, `sem`
Examples

### Not run:  # because of long execution time

# A simple confirmatory factor-analysis model using polychoric correlations.
# The polycor package is required for the hetcor function.

if (require(polycor)){
  # The following function returns correlations computed by hetcor, 
  # and is used for the bootstrapping.
  hcor <- function(data) hetcor(data, std.err=FALSE)$correlations
  model.cnes <- specifyModel(text="
  F -> MBSA2, lam1
  F -> MBSA7, lam2
  F -> MBSA8, lam3
  F -> MBSA9, lam4
  F <-> F, NA, 1
  MBSA2 <-> MBSA2, the1
  MBSA7 <-> MBSA7, the2
  MBSA8 <-> MBSA8, the3
  MBSA9 <-> MBSA9, the4
  ")
  R.cnes <- hcor(CNES)
  sem.cnes <- sem(model.cnes, R.cnes, N=1529)
  summary(sem.cnes)
}

# Note: this can take a minute:
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
system.time(boot.cnes <- bootSem(sem.cnes, R=100, Cov=hcor, data=CNES))
summary(boot.cnes, type="norm")
# cf., standard errors to those computed by summary(sem.cnes)

### End(Not run)

### Not run:  # because of long execution time

# An example bootstrapping a multi-group model

mod.hs <- cfa(text="
spatial: visual, cubes, paper, flags
verbal: general, paragrap, sentence, wordc, wordm
memory: wordr, numberr, figurer, object, numberf, figurew
math: deduct, numeric, problemr, series, arithmet
")
mod.mg <- multigroupModel(mod.hs, groups=c("Female", "Male"))

sem.mg <- sem(mod.mg, data=HS.data, group="Gender",
formua = ~ visual + cubes + paper + flags +
general + paragrap + sentence + wordc + wordm +
wordr + numberr + figurer + object + numberf + figurew +
deduct + numeric + problemr + series + arithmet
)

# Note: this example can take several minutes or more;
# you can decrease R if you just want to see how it works:
set.seed(12345) # for reproducibility
system.time(boot.mg <- bootSem(sem.mg, R=100))
summary(boot.mg, type="norm")
# cf., standard errors to those computed by summary(sem.mg)
## End(Not run)

CNES

Variables from the 1997 Canadian National Election Study

Description

These variables are from the mailback questionnaire to the 1997 Canadian National Election Study, and are intended to tap attitude towards “traditional values.”

Usage

CNES

Format

A data frame with 1529 observations on the following 4 variables.

MBSA2  an ordered factor with levels StronglyDisagree, Disagree, Agree, and StronglyAgree, in response to the statement, “We should be more tolerant of people who choose to live according to their own standards, even if they are very different from our own.”

MBSA7  an ordered factor with levels StronglyDisagree, Disagree, Agree, and StronglyAgree, in response to the statement, “Newer lifestyles are contributing to the breakdown of our society.”

MBSA8  an ordered factor with levels StronglyDisagree, Disagree, Agree, and StronglyAgree, in response to the statement, “The world is always changing and we should adapt our view of moral behaviour to these changes.”

MBSA9  an ordered factor with levels StronglyDisagree, Disagree, Agree, and StronglyAgree, in response to the statement, “This country would have many fewer problems if there were more emphasis on traditional family values.”
Source
York University Institute for Social Research.

Description
The `sem` method for the standard generic function `effects` computes total, direct, and indirect effects for a fitted structural equation model according to the method described in Fox (1980).

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'sem'
effects(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msem'
effects(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'semeffects'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'semeffectsList'
print(x, digits = getOption("digits"), ...)
```

Arguments
- `object` a fitted structural-equation model object produced by the `sem` function.
- `x` an object of class `semeffects` or `semeffectsList`, produced by `effects`.
- `digits` digits to print.
- `...` not used.

Value
`effect.sem` returns an object of class `semeffects` with Total, Direct, and Indirect elements.

Author(s)
John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

References

See Also
`sem`
Examples

```r
## Not run:

# These examples are from Fox (1980)

# In the first pair of examples, readMoments() and specifyModel() read from the
# input stream. These examples cannot be executed via example() but can be entered
# at the command prompt. The Blau and Duncan example is repeated using file input;
# this example can be executed via example().

# The recursive Blau and Duncan basic stratification model:
# x1 is father’s education, x2 father’s SES, y3 respondent’s education,
# y4 SES of respondent’s first job, y5 respondent’s SES in 1962

R.bd <- readMoments(names=c("x1", "x2", "y3", "y4", "y5"))

1 .516 1
.453 .438 1
.332 .417 .538 1
.322 .405 .596 .541 1

tab_bd <- specifyModel()

y3 <- x1, gam31
y3 <- x2, gam32
y4 <- x2, gam42
y4 <- y3, beta43
y5 <- x2, gam52
y5 <- y3, beta53
y5 <- y4, beta54

sem.bd <- sem(tab_bd, R.bd, N=20700, fixed.x=c("x1", "x2"))

summary(sem.bd)
effects(sem.bd)

# The nonrecursive Duncan, Haller, and Portes peer-influences model for observed variables:

R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp",
"FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FParAsp"))

.6247
.3269 .3669
.4216 .3275 .6404
.2137 .2742 .1124 .0839
.4105 .4043 .2903 .2598 .1839
.3240 .4047 .3054 .2786 .0489 .2220
.2930 .2407 .4105 .3607 .0186 .1861 .2707
.2995 .2863 .5191 .5007 .0782 .3355 .2302 .2950
.0760 .0702 .2784 .1988 .1147 .1021 .0931 -.0438 .2087

model.dhp <- specifyModel()

RIQ -> ROccAsp, gam51, NA
RSES -> ROccAsp, gam52, NA
```
fscores

Factor Scores for Latent Variables

Description

Calculate factor scores or factor-score coefficients for the latent variables in a structural-equation model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'sem'
fscores(model, data=model$data, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msem'
fscores(model, data=model$data, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

- **model**: an object of class "sem" or "msem", produced by the `sem` function.
- **data**: an optional numeric data frame or matrix containing the observed variables in the model; if not NULL, the estimated factor scores are returned; if NULL, the factor-score coefficients are returned. The default is the data element of model, which is non-NULL if the model was fit to a data set rather than a covariance or moment matrix.
- **center**: if TRUE, the default, the means of the observed variables are subtracted prior to computing factor scores. One would normally use this option if the model is estimated from a covariance or correlation matrix among the observed variables.
- **scale**: if TRUE, the possibly centered variables are divided by their root-mean-squares; the default is FALSE. One would normally use this option if the model is estimated from a correlation matrix among the observed variables. Centering and scaling are performed by the `scale` function.

... arguments to pass down.

Details

Factor-score coefficients are computed by the “regression” method as $B = C^{-1}C^*$, where $C$ is the model-implied covariance or moment matrix among the observed variables and $C^*$ is the matrix of model-implied covariances or moments between the observed and latent variables.

Value

Either a matrix of estimated factor scores (if the data argument is supplied) or a matrix of factor-score coefficients (otherwise). In the case of an "msem" argument, a list of matrices is returned.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

References


See Also

`sem`, `scale`

Examples

```r
# In the first example, readMoments() and specifyModel() read from the
# input stream. This example cannot be executed via example() but can be entered
# at the command prompt. The example is repeated using file input;
# this example can be executed via example().
## Not run:
S.wh <- readMoments(names=c('Anomia67', 'Powerless67', 'Anomia71',
```
# This model in the SAS manual for PROC CALIS

```r
model.wh.1 <- specifyModel()
Alienation67 -> Anomia67, NA, 1
Alienation67 -> Powerless67, NA, 0.833
Alienation71 -> Anomia71, NA, 1
Alienation71 -> Powerless71, NA, 0.833
SES -> Education, NA, 1
SES -> SEI, lamb, NA
SES -> Alienation67, gam1, NA
Alienation67 -> Alienation71, beta, NA
SES -> Alienation71, gam2, NA
Anomia67 <-> Anomia67, the1, NA
Anomia71 <-> Anomia71, the1, NA
Powerless67 <-> Powerless67, the2, NA
Powerless71 <-> Powerless71, the2, NA
Education <-> Education, the3, NA
SEI <-> SEI, the4, NA
Anomia67 <-> Anomia71, the5, NA
Powerless67 <-> Powerless71, the5, NA
Alienation67 <-> Alienation67, psi1, NA
Alienation71 <-> Alienation71, psi2, NA
SES <-> SES, phi, NA
```

sem.wh.1 <- sem(model.wh.1, S.wh, 932)

```r
fscores(sem.wh.1)
```

## End(Not run)

# The following example can be executed via example():

```r
etc <- system.file(package="sem", "etc") # path to data and model files
(S.wh <- readMoments(file=file.path(etc, "S-Wheaton.txt"),
names=c('Anomia67', 'Powerless67', 'Anomia71', 'Powerless71', 'Education', 'SEI')))
(model.wh.1 <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-Wheaton-1.txt")))
(sem.wh.1 <- sem(model.wh.1, S.wh, 932))
fscores(sem.wh.1)
```
Description

This data set, for scores on a variety of tests, was originally in the MBESS package. A new version of the data set in that package doesn’t appear to be identical to this one.

Usage

HS.data

Format

A data frame with 301 observations on the following 32 variables.

id a numeric vector
Gender a factor with levels Female Male
grade a numeric vector
agey a numeric vector
agem a numeric vector
school a factor with levels Grant-White Pasteur
visual a numeric vector
cubes a numeric vector
paper a numeric vector
flags a numeric vector
general a numeric vector
paragrap a numeric vector
sentence a numeric vector
wordc a numeric vector
wordm a numeric vector
addition a numeric vector
code a numeric vector
counting a numeric vector
straight a numeric vector
wordr a numeric vector
numberr a numeric vector
figurer a numeric vector
object a numeric vector
numberf a numeric vector
figurew a numeric vector
deduct a numeric vector
numeric a numeric vector
problemr a numeric vector
series a numeric vector
arithmet a numeric vector
paperrev a numeric vector
flagssub a numeric vector
Source

Originally from Holzinger and Swineford (1939). This copy is originally from version 4.6.0 of the MBESS package.

References


Examples

summary(HS.data)

Additional Information Criteria

Description

These are generic functions for computing, respectively, the AICc (second-order corrected Akaike Information Criterion) and CAIC (consistent Akaike Information Criterion).

Usage

AICc(object, ...)

CAIC(object, ...)

Arguments

object an object for which an appropriate AICc or CAIC method exists.

... possible additional arguments for methods.

Author(s)

Jarrett Byrnes and John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

References


See Also

AICc.objectiveML, CAIC.objectiveML
Description
Data for Klein’s (1950) simple econometric model of the U. S. economy.
The `Klein` data frame has 22 rows and 10 columns.

Usage
`Klein`

Format
This data frame contains the following columns:

- **Year**: 1921–1941
- **C**: consumption.
- **P**: private profits.
- **Wp**: private wages.
- **I**: investment.
- **K.lag**: capital stock, lagged one year.
- **X**: equilibrium demand.
- **Wg**: government wages.
- **G**: government non-wage spending.
- **T**: indirect business taxes and net exports.

Source

References

Examples
```r
Klein$P.lag <- c(NA, Klein$P[-22])
Klein$X.lag <- c(NA, Klein$X[-22])

summary(tsls(C ~ P + P.lag + I(Wp + Wg),
            instruments=~1 + G + T + Wg + I(Year - 1931) + K.lag + P.lag + X.lag,
            data=Klein))

summary(tsls(I ~ P + P.lag + K.lag,
            instruments=~1 + G + T + Wg + I(Year - 1931) + K.lag + P.lag + X.lag,
            data=Klein))
```
These are partly contrived data from Kmenta (1986), constructed to illustrate estimation of a simultaneous-equation model.

The Kmenta data frame has 20 rows and 5 columns.

These are partly contrived data from Kmenta (1986), constructed to illustrate estimation of a simultaneous-equation model.

The Kmenta data frame has 20 rows and 5 columns.

Usage

Kmenta

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Q food consumption per capita.

P ratio of food prices to general consumer prices.

D disposable income in constant dollars.

F ratio of preceding year’s prices received by farmers to general consumer prices.

A time in years.

Details

The exogenous variables D, F, and A are based on real data; the endogenous variables P and Q were generated by simulation.

Source

miSem

Estimate a Structural Equation Model By Multiple Imputation

Description

miSem uses the mi function in the mi package to generate multiple imputations of missing data, fitting the specified model to each completed data set.

Usage

miSem(model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'semmod'
miSem(model, ..., data, formula = ~., raw=FALSE, fixed.x=NULL, objective=objectiveML, n.imp=5, n.chains=n.imp, n.iter=30, seed=sample(1e6, 1), mi.args=list(), show.progress=TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'semmodList'
miSem(model, ..., data, formula = ~., group, raw=FALSE, fixed.x=NULL, objective=msemObjectiveML, n.imp=5, n.chains=n.imp, n.iter=30, seed=sample(1e6, 1), mi.args=list(), show.progress=TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'miSem'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'miSem'
summary(object, digits=max(3, getOption("digits") - 2), ...)

Arguments

model an SEM model-description object of class semmod or semmodList, created by specifyEquations cfa, or specifyModel, in the case of a multi-group model in combination with multigroupModel.

..., formula, raw, fixed.x, objective, group arguments to be passed to sem.

data an R data frame, presumably with some missing data (encoded as NA), containing the data for fitting the SEM, possibly along with other variables to use to obtain multiple imputations of missing values. In the case of a multi-group model, this must be a single data frame.

n.imp number of imputations (default 5).

n.chains number of Markov chains (default is the number of imputations).

n.iter number of iterations for the multiple-imputation process (default 30).

seed seed for the random-number generator (default is an integer sampled from 1 to 1E6); stored in the resulting object.
miSem returns an object of class "miSem" with the following components:

- **initial.fit** an `sem` model object produced using `objectiveFIML` if `raw=TRUE`, or the objective function given by the objective argument otherwise.
- **mi.fits** a list of `sem` model objects, one for each imputed data set.
- **imputation** the object produced by `complete`, containing the completed imputed data sets.
- **seed** the seed used for the random number generator.
- **mi.data** the object returned by `mi`, containing the multiple imputations, and useful, e.g., for diagnostic checking of the imputation process.

### Author(s)
John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

### References

### See Also
`sem`, `mi`

### Examples
```r
# Not run:  # because of long execution time
mod.cfa.tests <- cfa(raw=TRUE, text="
  verbal: x1, x2, x3
  math: y1, y2, y3
")
imps <- miSem(mod.cfa.tests, data=Tests, fixed.x="Intercept",
          raw=TRUE, seed=12345)
summary(imps, digits=3)

# introduce some missing data to the HS.data data set:
HS <- HS.data[, c(2,7:10,11:15,20:25,26:30)]
set.seed(12345)
```
r <- sample(301, 100, replace=TRUE) 
c <- sample(2:21, 100, replace=TRUE) 
for (i in 1:100) HS[r[i], c[i]] <- NA

mod.h.s <- cfa(text=" spatial: visual, cubes, paper, flags
erbal: general, paragrap, sentence, wordc, wordm
memory: wordr, numberr, figurer, object, numberf, figurew
math: deduct, numeric, problemr, series, arithmet ")

mod.m.g <- multigroupModel(mod.h.s, groups=c("Female", "Male"))

system.time( # relatively time-consuming!
  imps.m.g <- miSem(mod.m.g, data=HS, group="Gender", seed=12345)
)

summary(imps.m.g, digits=3)

## End(Not run)

ML.methods

Methods for sem Objects Fit Using the objectiveML, objectiveGls, objectiveFIML, msemObjectiveML, and msemObjectiveGls Objective Functions

Description

These functions are for objects fit by sem using the objectiveML (multivariate-normal full-information maximum-likelihood), link{objectiveFIML} (multivariate-normal full-information maximum-likelihood in the presence of missing data), objectiveGls (generalized least squares), and msemObjectiveML (multigroup multivariate-normal FIML) objective functions.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
anova(object, model.2, robust=FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
anova(object, model.2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
logLik(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
logLik(object, saturated=FALSE,
       intercept="Intercept", iterlim=1000, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
deviance(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
deviance(object, saturated.logLik, ...)

## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
deviance(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
AIC(object, ..., k)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
AIC(object, saturated.logLik, ..., k)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
AIC(object, ..., k)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
AICc(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
AICc(object, saturated.logLik, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
AICc(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
BIC(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
BIC(object, saturated.logLik, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
BIC(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
CAIC(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
CAIC(object, saturated.logLik, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
CAIC(object, saturated.logLik, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveGLS'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
print(x, saturated=FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveGLS'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
summary(object, digits=getOption("digits"),
  conf.level=.90, robust=FALSE, analytic.se=object$t <= 500,
  fit.indices=c("GFI", "AGFI", "RMSEA", "NFI", "NNFI", "CFI", "RNI",
  "IFI", "SRMR", "AIC", "AICc", "BIC", "CAIC"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveFIML'
summary(object, digits=getOption("digits"), conf.level=.90,
  fit.indices=c("AIC", "AICc", "BIC", "CAIC"),
  saturated=FALSE, intercept="Intercept", saturated.logLik, ...)
## S3 method for class 'objectiveGLS'
summary(object, digits=getOption("digits"), conf.level=.90,
  fit.indices=c("GFI", "AGFI", "RMSEA", "NFI", "NNFI", "CFI", "RNI", "IFI", "SRMR"),
  ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
summary(object, digits=getOption("digits"),
    conf.level=.90, robust=FALSE,
    analytic.se=object$t <= 500,
    fit.indices=c("GFI", "AGFI", "RMSEA", "NFI", "NNFI", "CFI", "RNI",
                  "IFI", "SRMR", "AIC", "AICc", "BIC"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveGLS'
summary(object, digits=getOption("digits"),
    conf.level=.90,
    fit.indices=c("GFI", "AGFI", "RMSEA", "NFI", "NNFI",
                  "CFI", "RNI", "IFI", "SRMR"), ...)

Arguments

object, model.2, x
an object inheriting from class objectiveML, objectiveGLS, objectiveFIML,
msemObjectiveML, or msemObjectiveGLS.

robust
if TRUE, compute robust standard errors or test.

fit.indices
a character vector of "fit indices" to report; the allowable values are those given
in Usage above, and vary by the objective function. If the argument isn't given
then the fit indices reported are taken from the R fit.indices option; if this
option isn't set, then only the AIC and BIC are reported for models fit with
objectiveML, objectiveFIML, or msemObjectiveML, and no fit indices are re-
ported for models fit with objectiveGLS or msemObjectiveGLS.

k, ...
ignored.

digits
digits to be printed.

conf.level
level for confidence interval for the RMSEA index (default is .9).

analytic.se
use analytic (as opposed to numeric) coefficient standard errors; default is TRUE
where analytic standard errors are available if there are no more than 100 pa-
rameters in the model and FALSE otherwise.

saturated
if TRUE (the default is FALSE); compute the log-likelihood (and statistics that
depend on it) for the saturated model when the objective function is FIML in the
presence of missing data. This can be computationally costly.

intercept
the name of the intercept regressor in the raw data, to be used in calculating the
saturated log-likelihood for the FIML estimator; the default is "Intercept".

saturated.logLik
the log-likelihood for the saturated model, as returned by logLik with saturated=TRUE;
if absent, this will be computed and the computation can be time-consuming.

iterlim
iteration limit used by the nlm optimizer to compute the saturated log-likelihood
for the FIML estimator with missing data; defaults to 1000.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca> and Jarrett Byrnes

References

See sem.
See Also

sem, objective.functions, modIndices.objectiveML

---

modIndices

Modification Indices for Structural Equation Models

Description

mod.indices calculates modification indices (score tests) and estimated parameter changes for the fixed and constrained parameters in a structural equation model fit by multinormal maximum likelihood.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
modIndices(model, duplicated, deviance=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
modIndices(model, ...)
## S3 method for class 'modIndices'
print(x, n.largest=5, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemModIndices'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'modIndices'
summary(object, round=2,
        print.matrices=c("both", "par.change", "mod.indices"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'msemModIndices'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- **model**: an object of class objectiveML or msemObjectiveML, produced by the `sem` function.
- **object, x**: an object of class modIndices or msemModIndices, produced by the `modIndices` function.
- **n.largest**: number of modification indices to print in each of the $A$ and $P$ matrices of the RAM model.
- **round**: number of places to the right of the decimal point in printing modification indices.
- **print.matrices**: which matrices to print: estimated changes in the fixed parameters, modification indices, or both (the default).
- **duplicated, deviance**: for internal use.
- **...**: arguments to be passed down.
**Details**

Modification indices are one-df chi-square score ("Lagrange-multiplier") test statistics for the fixed and constrained parameters in a structural equation model. They may be regarded as an estimate of the improvement in the likelihood-ratio chi-square statistic for the model if the corresponding parameter is respecified as a free parameter. The `modIndices` function also estimates the change in the value of a fixed or constrained parameter if the parameter is respecified as free. When several parameters are set equal, modification indices and estimated changes are given for all but the first. Modification indices and estimated parameter changes for currently free parameters are given as NA. The method employed is described in Saris, Satorra, and Sorbom (1987) and Sorbom (1989).

**Value**

`modIndices` returns an object of class `modIndices` with the following elements:

- `mod.A` modification indices for the elements of the $A$ matrix.
- `mod.P` modification indices for the elements of the $P$ matrix.
- `par.A` estimated parameter changes for the elements of the $A$ matrix.
- `par.P` estimated parameter changes for the elements of the $P$ matrix.

**Author(s)**

John Fox &lt;jfox@mcmaster.ca&gt; and Michael Culbertson

**References**


**See Also**

`sem`

**Examples**

```r
# In the first example, readMoments() and specifyModel() read from the # input stream. This example cannot be executed via example() but can be entered # at the command prompt. The example is repeated using file input; # this example can be executed via example().
## Not run:
# This example is adapted from the SAS manual
S.wh <- readMoments(names=c("Anomia67",'Powerless67','Anomia71',['
    'Powerless71','Education','SEI']))
  11.834
   6.947  9.364
   6.819  5.091 12.532
   4.783  5.028  7.495  9.986
```
### Objective Functions

These functions return objective functions suitable for use with optimizers called by `sem`. The user would not normally call these functions directly, but rather supply one of them in the `objective` argument to `sem`. Users may also write their own objective functions. `objectiveML` and `objectiveML2` are for multinormal maximum-likelihood estimation; `objectiveGLS` and `objectiveGLS2` are for...

```r
objective.functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>These functions return objective functions suitable for use with optimizers called by <code>sem</code>. The user would not normally call these functions directly, but rather supply one of them in the <code>objective</code> argument to <code>sem</code>. Users may also write their own objective functions. <code>objectiveML</code> and <code>objectiveML2</code> are for multinormal maximum-likelihood estimation; <code>objectiveGLS</code> and <code>objectiveGLS2</code> are for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
generalized least squares; and objectiveFIML is for so-called “full-information maximum-likelihood” estimation in the presence of missing data. The FIML estimator provides the same estimates as the ML estimator when there is no missing data; it can be slow because it iterates over the unique patterns of missing data that occur in the data set. objectiveML and objectiveGLS use compiled code and are therefore substantially faster. objectiveML2 and objectiveGLS2 are provided primarily to illustrate how to write sem objective functions in R. msemObjectiveML uses compiled code is for fitting multi-group models by multinormal maximum likelihood; msemObjectiveML2 is similar but doesn’t use compiled code. msemObjectiveGLS uses compiled code and is for fitting multi-group models by generalized least squares.

Usage

objectiveML(gradient=TRUE, hessian=FALSE)
objectiveML2(gradient=TRUE)

objectiveGLS(gradient=FALSE)
objectiveGLS2(gradient=FALSE)

objectiveFIML(gradient=TRUE, hessian=FALSE)
objectiveFIML2(gradient=TRUE, hessian=FALSE)

msemObjectiveML(gradient=TRUE)
msemObjectiveML2(gradient=TRUE)
msemObjectiveGLS(gradient=FALSE)

Arguments

gradient If TRUE, the object that’s returned includes a function for computing an analytic gradient; there is at present no analytic gradient available for objectiveFIML, objectiveGLS, objectiveGLS2, or msemObjectiveGL.

hessian If TRUE, the object returned includes a function to compute an analytic Hessian; only available for objectiveML and not generally recommended.

Value

These functions return an object of class “semObjective”, with up to two elements:

objective an objective function.

gradient a gradient function.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

References

See sem.
See Also

sem, optimizers

optimizers

sem Optimizers

Description

The default optimizer used by sem is optimizerSem, which employs compiled code and is integrated with the objectiveML and objectiveGLS objective functions; optimizerSem, written by Zhenghua Nie, is a modified version of the standard R nlm optimizer, which was written by Saikat DebRoy, R-core, and Richard H. Jones. The other functions call optimizers (nlm, optim, or nlminb), to fit structural equation models, and are called by the sem function. The user would not normally call these functions directly, but rather supply one of them in the optimizer argument to sem. Users may also write their own optimizer functions. msemOptimizerNlm is for fitting multigroup models, and also adapts the nlm code.

Usage

optimizerSem(start, objective=objectiveML, gradient=TRUE, maxiter, debug, par.size, model.description, warn, ...)

optimizerMsem(start, objective=msemObjectiveML, gradient=TRUE, maxiter, debug, par.size, model.description, warn=FALSE, ...)

optimizerNlm(start, objective=objectiveML, gradient=TRUE, maxiter, debug, par.size, model.description, warn, ...)

optimizerOptim(start, objective=objectiveML, gradient=TRUE, maxiter, debug, par.size, model.description, warn, method="CG", ...)

optimizerNlminb(start, objective=objectiveML, gradient=TRUE, maxiter, debug, par.size, model.description, warn, ...)

msemOptimizerNlm(start, objective=msemObjectiveML, gradient=TRUE, maxiter, debug, par.size, model.description, warn=FALSE, ...)

Arguments

start a vector of start values for the parameters.
objective the objective function to be optimized; see objective.functions.
gradient TRUE if an analytic gradient is to be used (if one is available).
maxiter the maximum number of iterations allowed.
debug TRUE to show the iteration history and other available information about the optimization.
par.size          "startvalues" to have the optimizer scale the problem according to the magnitudes of the start values (ignored by optimizerNlminb).

model.description
a list with elements describing the structural-equation model (see the code for details).

warn
if FALSE, suppress warnings during the optimization.

method
the method to be employed by the optim optimizer; the default is "CG" (conjugate-gradient).

... additional arguments for the nlm, optim, or nlmib optimizer.

Value
An object of class "semResult", with elements:

  convergence    TRUE if the optimization apparently converged.
  iterations     the number of iterations required.
  par            the vector of parameter estimates.
  vcov           the estimated covariance matrix of the parameter estimates, based on a numeric Hessian; not supplied by optimizerNlminb.
  criterion      the optimized value of the objective function.
  C              the model-implied covariance or moment matrix at the parameter estimates.
  A              the estimated A matrix.
  P              the estimated P matrix.

Author(s)
John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>, and Zhenghua Nie, in part adapting work by Saikat DebRoy, R-core, and Richard H. Jones.

See Also

  sem, objective.functions, nlm, optim, nlmib

---

pathDiagram          Draw Path Diagram

Description

pathDiagram creates a description of the path diagram for a structural-equation-model or SEM-specification object to be processed by the graph-drawing program dot.
pathDiagram

Usage

pathDiagram(model, ...)  
  
  ## S3 method for class 'sem'
  pathDiagram(model, file = "pathDiagram",
               style = c("ram", "traditional"),
               output.type = c("html", "graphics", "dot"),
               graphics.fmt = "pdf",
               dot.options = NULL,
               size = c(8, 8), node.font = c("Helvetica", 14),
               edge.font = c("Helvetica", 10), digits = 2,
               rank.direction = c("LR", "TB"),
               min.rank = NULL, max.rank = NULL, same.rank = NULL,
               variables = model$var.names, var.labels, parameters, par.labels,
               ignore.double = TRUE, ignore.self = FALSE, error.nodes = TRUE,
               edge.labels = c("names", "values", "both"),
               edge.colors = c("black", "black"),
               edge.weight = c("fixed", "proportional"),
               node.colors = c("transparent", "transparent", "transparent"),
               standardize = FALSE, ...)  
  
  ## S3 method for class 'semmod'
  pathDiagram(model, obs.variables, ...)  
  
  math(text, html.only=FALSE, hat=FALSE)

Arguments

model a structural-equation-model or SEM-specification object produced by sem, or,
       respectively, specifyEquations, specifyModel, or cfa.

... arguments passed down, e.g., from the semmod method to the sem method.

file a file name, by default "pathDiagram", given without an extension, to which
      to write the dot description of the path diagram if output.type "graphics" or
      "dot" is selected, and for the graphics output file (with appropriate extension)
      if "graphics" output is selected, in which case a ".dot" file and a graphics file
      of type specified by the graphics.fmt argument (below); file may include a
      path specification.

style "ram" (the default) for a RAM path diagram including self-directed double-headed
       arrows representing variances, including error variances; or "traditional"
       for a path diagram including nodes representing error variables.

output.type if "html" (the default), the path diagram will open in the user's default web
              browser; if "dot", a file containing dot commands will be written; if "graphics",
              both .dot and graphics files will be written.

graphics.fmt a graphics format recognized by the dot program; the default is "pdf"; graphics.fmt
               is also used for the extension of the graphics file that is created.

dot.options options to be passed to the dot program, given as a character string.

size the size of the graph, in inches.
node.font  font name and point-size for printing variable names.
edge.font  font name and point-size for printing arrow names or values.
digits  number of digits after the decimal point (default, 2) to which to round parameter estimates.
rank.direction  draw graph left-to-right, "LR", the default, or top-to-bottom, "TB".
min.rank  a character string listing names of variables to be assigned minimum rank (order) in the graph; the names should be separated by commas.
max.rank  a character string listing names of variables to be assigned maximum rank in the graph; the names should be separated by commas.
same.rank  a character string or vector of character strings of variables to be assigned equivalent rank in the graph; names in each string should be separated by commas.
variables  variable names; defaults to the variable names in model. If specified, the variable names should be in the same order as in model.
var.labels  a character vector with labels to be used in lieu of (some of) the variables names, for greater flexibility in labelling nodes in the graph — e.g., the labels can be created with the math function. The elements of the vector must have names corresponding to variables in the model.
parameters  parameter names; defaults to the parameter names in model. If specified, the parameter names should be in the same order as in model.
par.labels  a character vector with labels to be used in lieu of (some of) the parameter names, for greater flexibility in labelling edges in the graph — e.g., the labels can be created with the math function. The elements of the vector must have names corresponding to parameters in the model.
ignore.double  if TRUE, the default, double-headed arrows, representing variances and covariances, are not graphed.
ignore.self  if TRUE (the default is FALSE), and ignore. double=FALSE, self-directed double-headed arrows representing error variances are suppressed; note that if ignore. double=TRUE, all double-headed arrows, including self-directed arrows, are suppressed.
error.nodes  if TRUE (the default) and style="traditional", show the nodes representing error variables.
edge.labels  "names" to label arrows with parameter names; "values" to label arrows with parameter estimates, or "both".
edge.colors  two-element character vector giving colors of positive and negative arrows respectively; the default is c("black", "black").
edge.weight  if "proportional" (the default is "fixed"), the thickness of edges is proportional to the absolute size of the corresponding parameter estimate; this is generally sensible only if standardize=TRUE.
node.colors  a two- or three-element character vector giving colors of nodes representing exogenous, endogenous, and error variables (for traditional path diagrams) consecutively; the default is "transparent" for all three; if a two colors are given, error variables are colored as exogenous (the first color).
standardize  if TRUE, display standardized coefficients; default is FALSE.
obs.variables  a character vector with the names of the observed variables in the model.
text

A character string or vector of character strings to be translated into node or edge label symbols. If a vector of character strings is supplied, then the elements of the vector should be named with the corresponding variable (node) or parameter (edge) name.

html.only

If TRUE (the default is FALSE), the character strings in text are to be treated as an HTML character codes, in which case the prefix "#" and suffix ";" are appended to each. Otherwise, text should only contain the names of lowercase or uppercase Greek letters, such as "alpha" or "Alpha". The full set of Greek letters recognized is given in the file Greek.txt in the package's etc subdirectory – or type sem:::Greek at the R command prompt. In either case, the symbols may be followed by numeric subscripts in curly braces consisting of numerals (e.g., "beta_{12}"), and/or numeric superscripts (e.g., "sigma^{2}", "sigma_{1}^{2}""). Depending upon your OS, subscripts and superscripts may only work properly with HTML output from pathDiagram, not with graphics output produced by dot.

hat

If TRUE (the default is FALSE), a hat (circumflex) is placed over the symbols in text; this feature doesn't produce a visually appealing result.

Details

pathDiagram creates a description of the path diagram for a structural-equation-model or SEM-specification object to be processed by the graph-drawing program dot, which can be called automatically; see Koutsofios and North (2002) and http://www.graphviz.org/. To obtain graphics output directly, the dot program must be on the system search path.

Alternatively, HTML output can be created in a web browser without an independent installation of dot using facilities in the DiagrammeR package.

The math function can be used to create node (variable) and edge (arrow) labels with symbols such as Greek letters, subscripts, and superscripts.

The semmod method of pathDiagram sets up a call to the sem method.

The various arguments to pathDiagram can be used to customize the diagram, but if there are too many constraints on node placement, dot may fail to produce a graph or may produce a distorted graph. pathDiagram can create both RAM-style diagrams, in which variances are represented as self-directed arrows, and traditional path diagrams, in which error variables appear explicitly as nodes. As is conventional, latent variables (including error variables) are represented as ellipses and observed variables as rectangles; double-headed arrows represent covariances (and in RAM diagrams, variances) and single-headed arrows represent structural coefficients.

Value

pathDiagram invisibly returns a character vector containing dot commands. math returns a character vector containing suitable HTML markup.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>, Adam Kramer, and Michael Friendly
References


See Also

sem, specifyEquations, specifyModel, cfa

Examples

```r
if (interactive()) {
  # The Duncan, Haller, and Portes Peer-Influences Model
  R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp", "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp"),
    text="
.6247 .3269 .3669
.4216 .3275 .6404
.2137 .2742 .1124 .0839
.4105 .4043 .2903 .2598 .1839
.3240 .4047 .3054 .2786 .0489 .2220
.2930 .2407 .1124 .0839
.2995 .2863 .5191 .5007 .0782 .3355 .2380 .2950
.0760 .0702 .2784 .1988 .1147 .1021 .0931 -.0438 .2087
")

  model.dhp <- specifyModel(text="
RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11, NA
RIQ -> RGenAsp, gam12, NA
RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13, NA
FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14, NA
RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23, NA
FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24, NA
FIQ -> FGenAsp, gam25, NA
FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26, NA
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12, NA
RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta21, NA
RGenAsp -> R0ccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21, NA
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42, NA
RGenAsp <-> RGenAsp, ps11, NA
FGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps22, NA
RGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps12, NA
R0ccAsp <-> R0ccAsp, theta1, NA
REdAsp <-> REdAsp, theta2, NA
FOccAsp <-> FOccAsp, theta3, NA
FEdAsp <-> FEdAsp, theta4, NA
")

  sem.dhp <- sem(model.dhp, R.DHP, 329,
    fixed.x=c("RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp"))
}
```
pathDiagram(sem.dhp, min.rank="RIQ, RSES, RParAsp, FParAsp, FSES, FIQ",
max.rank="ROccAsp, REDasp, FEdAsp, F0ccAsp",
same.rank="RGenAsp, FGenAsp",
edge.labels="values")

pathDiagram(model.dhp,
obs.variables=c("RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ",
"FParAsp", "ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "F0ccAsp", "FEdAsp"),
style="traditional",
node.colors=c("pink", "lightblue", "lightgreen"),
min.rank="RIQ, RSES, RParAsp, FParAsp, FSES, FIQ",
max.rank="ROccAsp, REDasp, FEdAsp, F0ccAsp",
same.rank="RGenAsp, FGenAsp",
var.labels=math(c(RGenAsp.error="xi_{1}",
FGenAsp.error="xi_{2}",
ROccAsp.error="epsilon_{1}",
REDasp.error="epsilon_{2}",
F0ccAsp.error="epsilon_{3}",
FEdAsp.error="epsilon_{4}")),
par.labels=math(c(gam11="gamma_{11}",
gam12="gamma_{12}",
kap12="gamma_{12}",
kap13="gamma_{13}",
kap14="gamma_{14}",
kap23="gamma_{23}",
kap24="gamma_{24}",
kap25="gamma_{25}",
kap26="gamma_{26}",
kap34="gamma_{34}",
kap35="gamma_{35}",
kap36="gamma_{36}",
kap45="gamma_{45}",
kap46="gamma_{46}",
kap56="gamma_{56}",
kap67="gamma_{67}",
kap78="gamma_{78}",
kap89="gamma_{89}",
kap910="gamma_{910}",
kap112="gamma_{112}",
kap122="gamma_{122}",
kap133="gamma_{133}",
kap144="gamma_{144}",
kap233="gamma_{233}",
kap244="gamma_{244}",
kap255="gamma_{255}",
kap266="gamma_{266}",
kap366="gamma_{366}",
kap477="gamma_{477}",
kap677="gamma_{677}",
kap788="gamma_{788}",
kap899="gamma_{899}",
kap91010="gamma_{91010}",
kap1122="gamma_{1122}",
kap1222="gamma_{1222}",
kap1333="gamma_{1333}",
kap1444="gamma_{1444}",
kap2333="gamma_{2333}",
kap2444="gamma_{2444}",
kap2555="gamma_{2555}",
kap2666="gamma_{2666}",
kap3666="gamma_{3666}",
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kap6777="gamma_{6777}",
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kap67777777="gamma_{67777777}",
kap78888888="gamma_{78888888}",
kap89999999="gamma_{89999999}",
kap910101010101010="gamma_{910101010101010}",
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kap2555555555="gamma_{2555555555}",
kap2666666666="gamma_{2666666666}",
kap3666666666="gamma_{3666666666}",
kap4777777777="gamma_{4777777777}",
kap6777777777="gamma_{6777777777}",
kap7888888888="gamma_{7888888888}",
kap8999999999="gamma_{8999999999}",
kap9101010101010101010="gamma_{9101010101010101010}"
)

# the following example contributed by Michael Friendly:
union <- readMoments(diag=TRUE,  
    names=c('y1', 'y2', 'y3', 'x1', 'x2'), text="  
    14.610  
    -5.250 11.017  
    -8.057 11.087 31.971  
    -0.482 0.677 1.559 1.021  
    -18.857 17.861 28.250 7.139 215.662  
")  

union.mod <- specifyEquations(covs=c("x1", "x2"), text="  
    y1 = gam12*x2  
    y2 = beta21*y1 + gam22*x2  
    y3 = beta31*y1 + beta32*y2 + gam31*x1  
")  

union.sem <- sem(union.mod, union, N=173)  

dot <- pathDiagram(union.sem, style="traditional",  
    ignore.double=FALSE, error.nodes=FALSE,  
    edge.labels="values",  
    min.rank=c("Years", "Age"),  
    max.rank=c("Sentiment", "Sentiment.error"),  
    same.rank=c("Deference, Deference.error", "Activism, Activism.error"),  
    variables=c("Deference", "Activism", "Sentiment", "Years", "Age"),  
    edge.colors=c("black", "red"),  
    node.colors = c("pink", "lightblue")  
)

cat(paste(dot, collapse="\n")) # dot commands  

}  

ram  

RAM Matrix for a Structural-Equation Model  

Description

Print the labelled RAM definition matrix for a structural-equation model fit by sem.

Usage

ram(object, digits=getOption("digits"), startvalues=FALSE)

Arguments

object an object of class sem returned by the sem function.
digits number of digits for printed output.
startvalues if TRUE, start values for parameters are printed; otherwise, the parameter estimates are printed; the default is FALSE.
Value

A data frame containing the labelled RAM definition matrix, which is normally just printed.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

See Also

sem

Examples

```r
# ------------- assumes that Duncan, Haller and Portes peer-influences model
# ------------- has been fit and is in sem.dhp

## Not run:
ram(sem.dhp)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**rawMoments**

*Compute Raw Moments Matrix*

Description

Computes the “uncorrected” sum-of-squares-and-products matrix divided by the number of observations.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'formula'
rawMoments(formula, data, subset, na.action,
            contrasts=NULL, ...)

## Default S3 method:
rawMoments(object, na.rm=FALSE, ...)

cov2raw(cov, mean, N, sd)

## S3 method for class 'rawmoments'
print(x, ...)
```
Arguments

object a one-sided model formula or an object coercible to a numeric matrix.
formula a one-sided model formula specifying the model matrix for which raw moments are to be computed; note that a constant is included if it is not explicitly suppressed by putting -1 in the formula.
data an optional data frame containing the variables in the formula. By default the variables are taken from the environment from which rawMoments is called.
subset an optional vector specifying a subset of observations to be used in computing moments.
n.a.action a function that indicates what should happen when the data contain NAs. The default is set by the na.action option.
contrasts an optional list. See the contrasts.arg argument of model.matrix.default.
na.rm if TRUE, any data rows with missing data will be removed.
cov a covariance or correlation matrix.
mean a vector of means.
N the number of observations on which the covariances or correlations are based.
 sd an optional vector of standard deviations, to be given if cov is a correlation matrix.
x an object of class rawmoments to print.
... arguments passed down.

Value

rawMoments and cov2raw return an object of class rawmoments, which is simply a matrix with an attribute "N" that contains the number of observations on which the moments are based.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

See Also

sem

Examples

# the following are all equivalent (with the exception of the name of the intercept):
rawMoments(cbind(1, Kmenta))
rawMoments(~ Q + P + D + F + A, data=Kmenta)
Cov <- with(Kmenta, cov(cbind(Q, P, D, F, A))
cov2raw(Cov, colMeans(Kmenta), nrow(Kmenta))
readMoments

Input a Covariance, Correlation, or Raw Moment Matrix

Description

This function makes it simpler to input covariance, correlation, and raw-moment matrices to be analyzed by the \texttt{sem} function. The matrix is input in lower-triangular form on as many lines as is convenient, omitting the above-diagonal elements. The elements on the diagonal may also optionally be omitted, in which case they are taken to be 1.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
readMoments(file = "", text, diag = TRUE, 
             names = as.character(paste("X", 1:n, sep = "")))
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- **file**: The (quoted) file from which to read the moment matrix, including the path to the file if it is not in the current directory. If "" (the default) and the \texttt{text} argument is absent, then the moment matrix is read from the standard input stream, and is terminated by a blank line.

- **text**: The moment matrix given as a character string, as an alternative to specifying the \texttt{file} argument or reading the moments from the input stream — e.g., when the session is not interactive and there is no standard input.

- **diag**: If TRUE (the default), then the input matrix includes diagonal elements.

- **names**: A character vector containing the names of the variables, to label the rows and columns of the moment matrix.

Value

Returns a lower-triangular matrix (i.e., with zeroes above the main diagonal) suitable for input to \texttt{sem}.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

See Also

\texttt{sem}
Examples

R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp", "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp"), text="
  .6247  .3269  .3669  .4216  .3275  .6404  .2137  .2742  .1124  .0839  
  .4105  .4043  .2903  .2598  .1839  
  .3240  .4047  .3054  .2786  .0489  .2220  
  .2930  .2407  .4105  .3607  .0186  .1861  .2707  
  .2995  .2863  .5191  .5007  .0782  .3355  .2302  .2950  
  .0760  .0702  .2784  .1988  .1147  .1021  .0931  -.0438  .2087 
")
R.DHP

# the following will work only in an interactive sessions:
## Not run:
R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp", "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp"))
  .6247  .3269  .3669  .4216  .3275  .6404  .2137  .2742  .1124  .0839  
  .4105  .4043  .2903  .2598  .1839  
  .3240  .4047  .3054  .2786  .0489  .2220  
  .2930  .2407  .4105  .3607  .0186  .1861  .2707  
  .2995  .2863  .5191  .5007  .0782  .3355  .2302  .2950  
  .0760  .0702  .2784  .1988  .1147  .1021  .0931  -.0438  .2087 
R.DHP

## End(Not run)

residuals.sem  Residual Covariances for a Structural Equation Model

Description

These functions compute residual covariances, variance-standardized residual covariances, and normalized residual covariances for the observed variables in a structural-equation model fit by `sem`.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'sem'
residuals(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'msem'
residuals(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'sem'
standardizedResiduals(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'msem'
standardizedResiduals(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveML'
normalizedResiduals(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'objectiveGLS'
normalizedResiduals(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'msemObjectiveML'
normalizedResiduals(object, ...)

### Arguments

- **object**: an object inheriting from class `sem` or `msem` returned by the `sem` function.
- **...**: not for the user.

### Details

Residuals are defined as \( S - C \), where \( S \) is the sample covariance matrix of the observed variables and \( C \) is the model-reproduced covariance matrix. The standardized residual covariance for a pair of variables divides the residual covariance by the product of the sample standard deviations of the two variables, \( \frac{(s_{ij} - c_{ij})}{(s_{ii}s_{jj})^{1/2}} \). The normalized residual is given by

\[
\frac{s_{ij} - c_{ij}}{\left[(c_{ii}c_{jj} - c_{ij}^2)/N^*\right]^{1/2}}
\]

where \( N^* \) is the number of observations minus one if the model is fit to a covariance matrix, or the number of observations if it is fit to a raw moment matrix.

### Value

Each function returns a matrix of residuals.

### Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

### References


### See Also

`sem`
Examples

# In the first example, readMoments() and specifyModel() read from the
# input stream. This example cannot be executed via example() but can be entered
# at the command prompt. The example is repeated using file input;
# this example can be executed via example().
## Not run:
# Duncan, Haller, and Portes peer-influences model

R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp",
"FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp"))

.model.dhp <- specifyModel()
RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11, NA
RIQ -> RGenAsp, gam12, NA
RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13, NA
FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14, NA
RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23, NA
FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24, NA
FIQ -> FGenAsp, gam25, NA
FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26, NA
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12, NA
RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta21, NA
RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21, NA
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp <-> RGenAsp, ps11, NA
FGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps22, NA
RGenAsp <-> RGenAsp, ps12, NA
ROccAsp <-> ROccAsp, theta1, NA
REdAsp <-> REdAsp, theta2, NA
FOccAsp <-> FOccAsp, theta3, NA
FEdAsp <-> FEdAsp, theta4, NA

sem.dhp <- sem(model.dhp, R.DHP, 329,
               fixed.x=c("RParAsp", 'RIQ', 'RSES', 'FSES', 'FIQ', 'FParAsp'))
residuals(sem.dhp)
normalizedResiduals(sem.dhp)
standardizedResiduals(sem.dhp) # same as residuals because model is fit to correlations
## End(Not run)
# The following example can be executed via example():
etc <- system.file(package="sem", "etc") # path to data and model files

(R.DHP <- readMoments(file=file.path(etc, "R-DHP.txt"),
  diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp",
  "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp")))

(model.dhp <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-DHP.txt")))

(sem.dhp <- sem(model.dhp, R.DHP, 329,
  fixed.x=c('RParAsp', 'RIQ', 'RSES', 'FSES', 'FIQ', 'FParAsp'))) 

residuals(sem.dhp) 

normalizedResiduals(sem.dhp) 

standardizedResiduals(sem.dhp) # same as residuals because model is fit to correlations

---

**sem**

*General Structural Equation Models*

**Description**

sem fits general structural equation models (with both observed and unobserved variables). Observed variables are also called *indicators* or *manifest variables*; unobserved variables are also called *factors* or *latent variables*. Normally, the generic function (sem) is called directly with a semmod first argument produced by `specifyModel`, `specifyEquations`, or `cfa`, invoking the sem.semmod method, which in turn sets up a call to the sem.default method; thus, the user may wish to specify arguments accepted by the semmod and default methods. Similarly, for a multi-group model, sem would normally be called with a semmodList object produced by `multigroupModel` as its first argument, and would then generate a call to the code `msemmod` method.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'semmod'
sem(model, S, N, data,
    raw=identical(na.action, na.pass), obs.variables=rownames(S),
    fixed.x=NULL, formula=~., na.action=na.omit,
    robust=!is.null(data), debug=FALSE,
    optimizer=optimizerSem, objective=objectiveML, ...)
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
sem(model, S, N, raw=FALSE, data=NULL, start.fn=startvalues,
    pattern.number=NULL, valid.data.patterns=NULL,
    use.means=TRUE, param.names,
    var.names, fixed.x=NULL, robust=!is.null(data), semmod=NULL, debug=FALSE,
    analytic.gradient=!identical(objective, objectiveFIML),
    warn=FALSE, maxiter=1000, par.size=c("ones", "startvalues"),
    start.tol=1E-6, optimizer=optimizerSem, objective=objectiveML, cls, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'semmodList'
```
sem(model, S, N, data, raw=FALSE, fixed.x=NULL, robust=!missing(data), formula, group="Group", debug=FALSE, ...)  

## S3 method for class 'msemmod'  
sem(model, S, N, start.fn=startvalues,  
   group="Group", groups=names(model), raw=FALSE, fixed.x,  
   param.names, var.names, debug=FALSE, analytic.gradient=TRUE, warn=FALSE,  
   maxiter=5000, par.size = c("ones", "startvalues"), start.tol = 1e-06,  
   start=c("initial.fit", "startvalues"), initial.maxiter=1000,  
   optimizer = optimizerMsem, objective = msemObjectiveML, ...)  

startvalues(S, ram, debug=FALSE, tol=1E-6)  
startvalues2(S, ram, debug=FALSE, tol=1E-6)  

## S3 method for class 'sem'  
coef(object, standardized=FALSE, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'msem'  
coef(object, ...)  

## S3 method for class 'sem'  
vcov(object, robust=FALSE,  
      analytic=inherits(object, "objectiveML") && object$t <= 500, ...)  

## S3 method for class 'msem'  
vcov(object, robust=FALSE,  
      analytic=inherits(object, "msemObjectiveML") && object$t <= 500, ...)  

## S3 method for class 'sem'  
df.residual(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'msem'  
df.residual(object, ...)  

Arguments

- **model**
  - RAM specification, which is a simple encoding of the path diagram for the model. The model may be given either in symbolic form (as a semmod object, as returned by the `specifyModel`, `specifyEquations`, or `cfa` function, or as a character matrix), invoking `sem.semmod`, which calls sem.default after setting up the model, or (less conveniently) in numeric form, invoking sem.default directly, which is not recommended (see **Details** below). The model argument may also be a multigroup-model specification, as produced by `multigroupModel`.  

- **S**
  - covariance matrix among observed variables; may be input as a symmetric matrix, or as a lower- or upper-triangular matrix. `S` may also be a raw (i.e., “uncorrected”) moment matrix — that is, a sum-of-squares-and-products matrix divided by `N`. This form of input is useful for fitting models with intercepts, in which case the moment matrix should include the mean square and cross-products for a unit variable all of whose entries are 1; of course, the raw mean square for the unit variable is 1. Raw-moment matrices may be computed by `rawMoments`. If the `ram` argument is given in symbolic form, then the observed-variable covariance or raw-moment matrix may contain variables that do not appear in the model, in which case a warning is printed. `S` may also be a list
of covariance or moment matrices for each group in a multigroup model. As an alternative to specifying $S$ the user may supply a data frame containing the data for the model (see the argument `data`).

$N$ number of observations on which the covariance matrix is based; for a multigroup model, a vector of group $N$'s.

data As a generally preferable alternative to specifying $S$ and $N$, the user may supply a data frame containing the data to which the model is to be fit. In a multigroup model, the `data` argument may be a list of data frames or a single data frame; in the later event, the factor given as the `group` argument is used to split the data into groups.

`start.fn` a function to compute start values for the free parameters of the model; two functions are supplied, `startvalues` and an older version, `startvalues2`, the first of which is the default.

`na.action` a function to process missing data, if raw data are supplied in the `data` argument. The default is `na.omit`, which returns only complete cases; specify `na.action=na.pass` to get FIML estimates in the presence of missing data from the `objectiveFIML` and `objectiveFIML2` objective functions.

`raw` TRUE if $S$ is a raw moment matrix or if a raw moment matrix — as opposed to a covariance matrix — is to be computed from $S$; the default is `FALSE` unless the `na.action` argument is set to `na.pass`.

`pattern.number`, `valid.data.patterns` these arguments pass information about valid (i.e., non-missing) data patterns and normally would not be specified directly by the user.

`use.means` When raw data are supplied and intercepts are included in the model, use the observed-variable means as start values for the intercepts; the default is `TRUE`.

`obs.variables` names of observed variables, by default taken from the row names of the covariance or moment matrix $S$, which may be given directly or generated according to the `data` and `formula` arguments.

`fixed.x` names (if the `ram` matrix is given in symbolic form) or indices (if it is in numeric form) of fixed exogenous variables. Specifying these obviates the necessity of having to fix the variances and covariances among these variables (and produces correct degrees of freedom for the model chisquare).

`formula` a one-sided formula, to be applied to `data` to generate the variables for which covariances or raw moments are computed. The default formula is `~`, i.e., all of the variables in the data, including an implied intercept; if a covariance matrix is to be computed, the constant is suppressed. In a multigroup model, alternatively a list one one-sided formulas as be given, to be applied individually to the groups.

`robust` In `sem`: if `TRUE`, then quantities are calculated that can be used to compute robust estimates of coefficient standard errors and robust tests when the model is fit by multinormal maximum likelihood; the default is `TRUE` when the `data` argument is `NULL` and this option is only available when the `data` argument is given. In `vcov`: if `TRUE`, return a robust coefficient covariance matrix (if object contains the requisite information).

`semmod` a `semmod` object containing the description of the model; optional, and normally supplied not directly by the user but via the `semmod` method for `sem`.
debug

if TRUE, some information is printed to help you debug the symbolic model specification; for example, if a variable name is misspelled, sem will assume that the variable is a (new) latent variable. Information about the optimization will also be printed, but details will vary with the optimizer employed. The default is FALSE.

... arguments to be passed down, including from sem.default to the optimizer.

param.names

names of the \( t \) free parameters, given in their numerical order; default names are Param1, ..., Param. Note: Should not be specified when the model is given in symbolic form.

var.names

names of the \( m \) entries of the \( v \) vector (typically the observed and latent variables — see below), given in their numerical order; default names are Var1, ..., Var\( m \). Note: Should not be specified when the model is given in symbolic form.

analytic.gradient

if TRUE (the default, except for the objectiveFIML objective function, where, at present, an analytic gradient slows down the computation), then analytic first derivatives are used in the maximization of the likelihood if the optimizer employed will accept them; otherwise numeric derivatives are used, again if the optimizer will compute them.

warn

if TRUE, warnings produced by the optimization function will be printed. This should generally not be necessary, since sem prints its own warning, and saves information about convergence. The default is FALSE.

maxiter

the maximum number of iterations for the optimization of the objective function, to be passed to the optimizer.

par.size

the anticipated size of the free parameters; if "ones", a vector of ones is used; if "startvalues", taken from the start values. You can try changing this argument if you encounter convergence problems. The default is "startvalues" if the largest input variance is at least 100 times the smallest, and "ones" otherwise. Whether this argument is actually used depends upon the optimizer employed.

start.tol, tol

if the magnitude of an automatic start value is less than start.tol, then it is set to start.tol; defaults to 1E-6.

optimizer

a function to be used to minimize the objective function; the default for single-group models is optimizerSem. Alternatives are nlm, which employs the standard R optimizer nlm; optimizerOptim, which employs optim; and optimizerNlminb, which uses nlminb — or the user can supply an optimizer. For multigroup model, the default is optimizerMsem, and msemOptimizerNlm, based on nlm, is provided as an alternative.

objective

An objective function to be minimized, sometimes called a “fit” function in the SEM literature. The default for single-group models is objectiveML, which produces maximum-likelihood estimates assuming multinormality. An alternative is objectiveGLS, which produced generalized least squares estimates — or the user can supply an objective function to be minimized. For multigroup models, the default is available is msemObjectiveML for ML estimates and an alternative is msemObjectiveGLS for GLS estimates.

cls

primary class to be assigned to the result; normally this is not specified directly, but rather is inferred from the objective function.
ram numeric RAM matrix.
object an object of class "sem" or "msem", returned by sem.
standardized if TRUE, return standardized coefficients.
analytic return an analytic (as opposed to numeric) estimate of the coefficient covariance matrix; at present only available for the objectiveML objective function. The default is FALSE for this objective function if there are no more than 100 parameters and FALSE otherwise.
group for a multigroup model, the quoted name of the group variable; if the data argument is given, snd is a single data frame, then this should be a factor in the data set or a variable coercible to a factor, to be used to split the data into groups; otherwise, the name is arbitrary.
groups a character vector giving the names of the groups; will be ignored if group is a factor in data.
start if "initial.fit" (the default), start values for a multi-group model are computed by first fitting the intra-group models separately by group; if "startvalues", then start values are computed as for a single-group model. In some cases, the intra-group models may not be identified even if the multi-group model is, and then start="initial.fit" should not be used.
initial.maxiter if start="initial.fit" for a multi-group model, then initial.maxiter gives the maximum number of iterations for each initial intra-group fit.

Details

The model is set up using either RAM ("reticular action model" – don’t ask!) notation – a simple format for specifying general structural equation models by coding the “arrows” in the path diagram for the model (see, e.g., McArdle and McDonald, 1984) – typically using the specifyModel function; in equation format using the specifyEquations function; or, for a simple confirmatory factor analysis model, via the cfa function. In any case, the model is represented internally in RAM format.

The variables in the v vector in the model (typically, the observed and unobserved variables, but not error variables) are numbered from 1 to m. the RAM matrix contains one row for each (free or constrained) parameter of the model, and may be specified either in symbolic format or in numeric format.

A symbolic ram matrix consists of three columns, as follows:

1. **Arrow specification:** This is a simple formula, of the form "A -> B" or, equivalently, "B <-A" for a regression coefficient (i.e., a single-headed or directional arrow); "A <-> A" for a variance or "A <-> B" for a covariance (i.e., a double-headed or bidirectional arrow). Here, A and B are variable names in the model. If a name does not correspond to an observed variable, then it is assumed to be a latent variable. Spaces can appear freely in an arrow specification, and there can be any number of hyphens in the arrows, including zero: Thus, e.g., "A->B", "A <-> B", and "A>B" are all legitimate and equivalent.

2. **Parameter name:** The name of the regression coefficient, variance, or covariance specified by the arrow. Assigning the same name to two or more arrows results in an equality constraint. Specifying the parameter name as NA produces a fixed parameter.
3. **Value**: start value for a free parameter or value of a fixed parameter. If given as NA, sem will compute the start value.

It is simplest to construct the RAM matrix with the `specifyModel`, `specifyEquations`, or `cfa` function, all of which return an object of class `semmod`, and also incorporate some model-specification convenience shortcuts. This process is illustrated in the examples below.

A numeric `ram` matrix consists of five columns, as follows:

1. **Number of arrow heads**: 1 (directed arrow) or 2 (covariance).
2. **Arrow to**: index of the variable at the head of a directional arrow, or at one end of a bidirectional arrow. Observed variables should be assigned the numbers 1 to \( n \), where \( n \) is the number of rows/columns in the covariance matrix \( S \), with the indices corresponding to the variables' positions in \( S \). Variable indices above \( n \) represent latent variables.
3. **Arrow from**: the index of the variable at the tail of a directional arrow, or at the other end of a bidirectional arrow.
4. **Parameter number**: free parameters are numbered from 1 to \( t \), but do not necessarily appear in consecutive order. Fixed parameters are given the number 0. Equality constraints are specified by assigning two or more parameters the same number.
5. **Value**: start value for a free parameter, or value of a fixed parameter. If given as NA, the program will compute a start value, by a slight modification of the method described by McDonald and Hartmann (1992). *Note*: In some circumstances, some start values are selected randomly; this might produce small differences in the parameter estimates when the program is rerun.

The numeric `ram` matrix is normally generated automatically, not specified directly by the user. For `specifyEquations`, each input line is either a regression equation or the specification of a variance or covariance. Regression equations are of the form

\[ y = \text{par}1 * x1 + \text{par}2 * x2 + \ldots + \text{par}k * xk \]

where \( y \) and the \( x \)s are variables in the model (either observed or latent), and the \( \text{par} \)s are parameters. If a parameter is given as a numeric value (e.g., 1) then it is treated as fixed. Note that no "error" variable is included in the equation; "error variances" are specified via either the `covs` argument, via \( V(y) = \text{par} \) (see immediately below), or are added automatically to the model when, as by default, `endog.variances = TRUE`.

Variances are specified in the form \( V(var) = \text{par} \) and covariances in the form \( C(var1, var2) = \text{par} \), where the \( var \)s are variables (observed or unobserved) in the model. The symbols \( V \) and \( C \) may be in either lower- or upper-case. If \( \text{par} \) is a numeric value (e.g., 1) then it is treated as fixed. In conformity with the RAM model, a variance or covariance for an endogenous variable in the model is an "error" variance or covariance.

To set a start value for a free parameter, enclose the numeric start value in parentheses after the parameter name, as `parameter(\text{value})`.

`sem` fits the model by calling the optimizer specified in the `optimizer` argument to minimize the objective function specified in the `objective` argument. If the optimization fails to converge, a warning message is printed.

The RAM formulation of the general structural equation model is given by the basic equation

\[ v = Av + u \]
where \( v \) and \( u \) are vectors of random variables (observed or unobserved), and the parameter matrix \( A \) contains regression coefficients, symbolized by single-headed arrows in a path diagram. Another parameter matrix,

\[
P = E(uu')
\]

contains covariances among the elements of \( u \) (assuming that the elements of \( u \) have zero means). Usually \( v \) contains endogenous and exogenous observed and unobserved variables, but not error variables (see the examples below).

The `startvalues` function may be called directly, but is usually called by `sem.default`; `startvalues2` is an older version of this function that may be used alternatively; see the `startvalues` argument to `sem`.

**Value**

`sem` returns an object of class `c(objective, "sem"))`, where `objective` is the name of the objective function that was optimized (e.g., "objectiveML"), with the following elements:

- `var.names`: vector of variable names.
- `ram`: RAM matrix, including any rows generated for covariances among fixed exogenous variables; column 5 includes computed start values.
- `S`: observed covariance matrix.
- `J`: RAM selection matrix, \( J \), which picks out observed variables.
- `n.fix`: number of fixed exogenous variables.
- `n`: number of observed variables.
- `N`: number of observations.
- `m`: number of variables (observed plus unobserved).
- `t`: number of free parameters.
- `raw`: TRUE if the model is fit to a raw moment matrix, FALSE otherwise.
- `data`: the observed-variable data matrix, or NULL if data are not supplied.
- `semmod`: the `semmod` specification object for the model, if one was supplied; otherwise NULL.
- `optimizer`: the optimizer function.
- `objective`: the objective function.
- `coeff`: estimates of free parameters.
- `vcov`: estimated asymptotic covariance matrix of parameter estimates, based on a numeric Hessian, if supplied by the optimizer; otherwise NULL.
- `par.posn`: indices of free parameters.
- `convergence`: TRUE or FALSE, depending upon whether the optimization apparently converged.
- `iterations`: number of iterations performed.
- `criterion`: value of the objective function at the minimum.
- `C`: model-reproduced covariance matrix.
- `A`: RAM \( A \) matrix.
sem

P MATLAB P matrix.

adj.obj robust adjusted value of the objective function; NULL if robust is FALSE.

robust.vcov robust estimated coefficient covariance matrix; NULL if robust is FALSE.

For multigroup models, sem returns an object of class c("msemObjectiveML", "msem").

Warning

A common error is to fail to specify variance or covariance terms in the model, which are denoted by double-headed arrows, <->.

In general, every observed or latent variable in the model should be associated with a variance or error variance. This may be a free parameter to estimate or a fixed constant (as in the case of a latent exogenous variable for which you wish to fix the variance, e.g., to 1). Again in general, there will be an error variance associated with each endogenous variable in the model (i.e., each variable to which at least one single-headed arrow points — including observed indicators of latent variables), and a variance associated with each exogenous variable (i.e., each variable that appears only at the tail of single-headed arrows, never at the head).

To my knowledge, the only apparent exception to this rule is for observed variables that are declared to be fixed exogenous variables. In this case, the program generates the necessary (fixed-constant) variances and covariances automatically.

If there are missing variances, a warning message will be printed, and estimation will almost surely fail in some manner. Missing variances might well indicate that there are missing covariances too, but it is not possible to deduce this in a mechanical manner. The `specifyModel` function will by default supply error-variance parameters if these are missing.

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References


See Also

rawMoments, startvalues, objectiveML, objectiveGLS, optimizerNlm, optimizerOptim, optimizerNlminb, nlm, optim, nlminb, specifyModel, specifyEquations, cfa

Examples

# The following example illustrates the use the text argument to
# readMoments() and specifyEquations():
R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REDasp", "FOccAsp",
   "FEDasp", "RPArAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FPARAsp"),
   text="
   .6247  .3269 .3669
   .4216  .3275 .6404
   .2137  .2742 .1124 .0839
   .4105  .4043 .2903 .2598 .1839
   .3240  .4047 .3054 .2786 .0489 .2220
   .2930  .2407 .4105 .3607 .0186 .1861 .2707
   .2995  .2863 .5191 .5007 .0782 .3355 .2382 .2950
   .0760  .0702 .2784 .1988 .1147 .1021 .0931 -.0438 .2087
"
model.dhp.1 <- specifyEquations(covs="RGenAsp, FGenAsp", text="
RGenAsp = gam11*RPArAsp + gam12*RIQ + gam13*RSES + gam14*FSES + beta12*FGenAsp
FGenAsp = gam23*RSES + gam24*FSES + gam25*FIQ + gam26*FPARAsp + beta21*RGenAsp
ROccAsp = 1*RGenAsp
REDasp = lam21(1)*RGenAsp # to illustrate setting start values
FOccAsp = 1*FGenAsp
FEDasp = lam42(1)*FGenAsp
"
sem.dhp.1 <- sem(model.dhp.1, R.DHP, 329,
   fixed.x=c('RPArAsp', 'RIQ', 'RSES', 'FSES', 'FIQ', 'FPARAsp'))
summary(sem.dhp.1)

# Note: The following set of examples can't be run via example() because the default file
# argument of specifyEquations, specifyModel(), and readMoments() requires that the model
# specification and covariances, correlations, or raw moments be entered in an interactive
# session at the command prompt. The examples can be copied and run in the R console,
# however. See ?specifyModel and ?readMoments for further information.
# These examples are repeated below using file input to specifyModel() and
# readMoments(). The second version of the examples may be executed through example().

## Not run:

## Not run:
Duncan, Haller and Portes peer-influences model

A nonrecursive SEM with unobserved endogenous variables and fixed exogenous variables

```
R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp", "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp"))
```

```
.6247  .3269  .3669
.4216  .3275  .6404
.2137  .2742  .1124  .0839
.4105  .4043  .2903  .2598  .1839
.3240  .4047  .3054  .2786  .0489  .2220
.2930  .2407  .4105  .3607  .0186  .1861  .2707
.2995  .2863  .5191  .5007  .0782  .3355  .2302  .2950
.0760  .0702  .2784  .1988  .1147  .1021  .0931  -.0438  .2087
```

Fit the model using a symbolic ram specification

```
model.dhp <- specifyModel()
```

```
RParAsp  ->  RGenAsp, gam11, NA
RIQ  ->  RGenAsp, gam12, NA
RSES  ->  RGenAsp, gam13, NA
FSES  ->  RGenAsp, gam14, NA
RSES  ->  FGenAsp, gam23, NA
FSES  ->  FGenAsp, gam24, NA
FIQ  ->  FGenAsp, gam25, NA
FParAsp  ->  FGenAsp, gam26, NA
FGenAsp  ->  RGenAsp, beta12, NA
RGenAsp  ->  FGenAsp, beta21, NA
RGenAsp  ->  ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp  ->  REdAsp, lam21, NA
FGenAsp  ->  FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp  ->  FEdAsp, lam42, NA
RGenAsp  <->  RGenAsp, ps11, NA
FGenAsp  <->  FGenAsp, ps22, NA
RGenAsp  <->  FGenAsp, ps12, NA
ROccAsp  <->  ROccAsp, theta1, NA
REdAsp  <->  REdAsp, theta2, NA
FOccAsp  <->  FOccAsp, theta3, NA
FEdAsp  <->  FEdAsp, theta4, NA
```

An equivalent specification, allowing `specifyModel()` to generate variance parameters for endogenous variables (and suppressing the unnecessary NAs):

```
model.dhp <- specifyModel()
```

```
RParAsp  ->  RGenAsp, gam11
RIQ  ->  RGenAsp, gam12
RSES  ->  RGenAsp, gam13
FSES  ->  RGenAsp, gam14
RSES  ->  FGenAsp, gam23
FSES  ->  FGenAsp, gam24
FIQ  ->  FGenAsp, gam25
FParAsp  ->  FGenAsp, gam26
```
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12
RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta21
RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42
RGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps12

# Another equivalent specification, telling specifyModel to add paths for
# variances and covariance of RGenAsp and FGenAsp:

model.dhp <- specifyModel(covs="RGenAsp, FGenAsp")
RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11
RIQ -> RGenAsp, gam12
RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13
FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14
RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23
FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24
FIQ -> FGenAsp, gam25
FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12
RGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta21
RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42

# Yet another equivalent specification using specifyEquations():

model.dhp.1 <- specifyEquations(covs="RGenAsp, FGenAsp")
RGenAsp = gam11*RParAsp + gam12*RIQ + gam13*RSES + gam14*FSES + beta12*FGenAsp
FGenAsp = gam23*RSES + gam24*FSES + gam25*FIQ + gam26*FParAsp + beta21*RGenAsp
ROccAsp = 1*RGenAsp
REdAsp = lam21(1)*RGenAsp # to illustrate setting start values
FOccAsp = 1*FGenAsp
FEdAsp = lam42(1)*FGenAsp

sem.dhp.1 <- sem(model.dhp.1, R.DHP, 329,
fixed.x=c("RParAsp", 'RIQ', 'RSES', 'FSES', 'FIQ', 'FParAsp'))
summary(sem.dhp.1)

# Fit the model using a numerical ram specification (not recommended!)

ram.dhp <- matrix(c(
  1, 1, 11, 0, 1,
  1, 2, 11, 1, NA, # lam21
  1, 3, 12, 0, 1,
  1, 4, 12, 2, NA, # lam42
  1, 11, 5, 3, NA, # gam11
  1, 11, 6, 4, NA, # gam12
  1, 11, 7, 5, NA, # gam13
  1, 11, 8, 6, NA, # gam14
), nrow=8, byrow=TRUE, dimnames=list(NULL, c("heads", "to", "from", "param", "start")))
sem.dhp.2 <- sem(ram.dhp, R.DHP, 329, param.names=params.dhp, var.names=vars.dhp, fixed.x=5:10)
summary(sem.dhp.2)

# -------------------- Wheaton et al. alienation data ----------------------
S.wh <- readMoments(names=c('Anomia67', 'Powerless67', 'Anomia71',  'Powerless71', 'Education', 'SEI'))

# This is the model in the SAS manual for PROC CALIS: A Recursive SEM with # latent endogenous and exogenous variables.
# Curiously, both factor loadings for two of the latent variables are fixed.
model.wh.1 <- specifyModel()
Alienation67 <- Anomia67, NA, 1
Alienation67 <- Powerless67, NA, 0.833
Alienation71 <- Anomia71, NA, 1
Alienation71 <- Powerless71, NA, 0.833
SES <- Education, NA, 1
SES <- SEI, lamb, NA
SES <- Alienation67, gam1, NA
Alienation67 <- Alienation71, beta, NA
SEM -> Alienation71, gam2, NA
Anomia67 <-> Anomia67, the1, NA
Anomia71 <-> Anomia71, the1, NA
Powerless67 <-> Powerless67, the2, NA
Powerless71 <-> Powerless71, the2, NA
Education <-> Education, the3, NA
SEI <-> SEI, the4, NA
Anomia67 <-> Anomia71, the5, NA
Powerless67 <-> Powerless71, the5, NA
Alienation67 <-> Alienation67, psi1, NA
Alienation71 <-> Alienation71, psi2, NA
SES <-> SES, phi, NA

sem.wh.1 <- sem(model.wh.1, S.wh, 932)
summary(sem.wh.1)

# The same model in equation format:

model.wh.1 <- specifyEquations()
Anomia67 = 1*Alienation67
Powerless67 = 0.833*Alienation67
Anomia71 = 1*Alienation71
Powerless71 = 0.833*Alienation71
Education = 1*SES
SEI = lamb*SES
Alienation67 = gam1*SES
Alienation71 = gam2*SES + beta*Alienation67
V(Anomia67) = the1
V(Anomia71) = the1
V(Powerless67) = the2
V(Powerless71) = the2
V(SES) = phi
C(Alienation67, Anomia71) = the5
C(Powerless67, Powerless71) = the5

# The same model, but treating one loading for each latent variable as free
# (and equal to each other).

model.wh.2 <- specifyModel()
Alienation67 -> Anomia67, NA, 1
Alienation67 -> Powerless67, lamby, NA
Alienation71 -> Anomia71, NA, 1
Alienation71 -> Powerless71, lamby, NA
SES -> Education, NA, 1
SES -> SEI, lambx, NA
SES -> Alienation67, gam1, NA
Alienation67 -> Alienation71, beta, NA
SES -> Alienation71, gam2, NA
Anomia67 <-> Anomia67, the1, NA
Anomia71 <-> Anomia71, the1, NA
Powerless67 <-> Powerless67, the2, NA
Powerless71 <-> Powerless71, the2, NA
Education <-> Education, the3, NA
SEI <-> SEI, the4, NA
Anomia67 <-> Anomia71, the5, NA
Powerless67 <-> Powerless71, the5, NA
Alienation67 <-> Alienation67, psi1, NA
Alienation71 <-> Alienation71, psi2, NA
SES <-> SES, phi, NA

sem.wh.2 <- sem(model.wh.2, S.wh, 932)
summary(sem.wh.2)

# And again, in equation format:

model.wh <- specifyEquations()
Anomia67 = 1*Alienation67
Powerless67 = lamby*Alienation67
Anomia71 = 1*Alienation71
Powerless71 = lamby*Alienation71
Education = 1*SES
SEI = lambx*SES
Alienation67 = gam1*SES
Alienation71 = gam2*SES + beta*Alienation67
V(Anomia67) = the1
V(Anomia71) = the1
V(Powerless67) = the2
V(Powerless71) = the2
V(SES) = phi
C(Anomia67, Anomia71) = the5
C(Powerless67, Powerless71) = the5

# Compare the two models by a likelihood-ratio test:
anova(sem.wh.1, sem.wh.2)

# ----------------------- Thurstone data ---------------------------------------
# Second-order confirmatory factor analysis, from the SAS manual for PROC CALIS


model.thur <- specifyModel()
F1 -> Sentences, lam11
F1 -> Vocabulary, lam21
F1 -> Sent.Completion, lam31
F2 -> First.Letters, lam42
F2 -> 4.Letter.Words, lam52
F2 -> Suffixes, lam62
F3 -> Letter.Series, lam73
F3 -> Pedigrees, lam83
F3 -> Letter.Group, lam93
F4 -> F1, gam1
F4 -> F2, gam2
F4 -> F3, gam3
F1 <-> F1, NA, 1
F2 <-> F2, NA, 1
F3 <-> F3, NA, 1
F4 <-> F4, NA, 1

sem.thur <- sem(model.thur, R.thur, 213)
summary(sem.thur)

# The model in equation format:

model.thur <- specifyEquations()
Sentences = lam11*F1
Vocabulary = lam21*F1
Sent.Completion = lam31*F1
First.Letters = lam42*F2
4.Letter.Words = lam52*F2
Suffixes = lam62*F2
Letter.Series = lam73*F3
Pedigrees = lam83*F3
Letter.Group = lam93*F3
F1 = gam1*F4
F2 = gam2*F4
F3 = gam3*F4
V(F1) = 1
V(F2) = 1
V(F3) = 1
V(F4) = 1

#------------------------- Kerchoff/Kenney path analysis ---------------------
# An observed-variable recursive SEM from the LISREL manual

R.kerch <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c('Intelligence', 'Siblings',
                                          'FatherEd', 'FatherOcc', 'Grades', 'EducExp', 'OccupAsp'))

model.kerch <- specifyModel()
sem

Intelligence -> Grades, gam51
Siblings -> Grades, gam52
FatherEd -> Grades, gam53
FatherOcc -> Grades, gam54
Intelligence -> EducExp, gam61
Siblings -> EducExp, gam62
FatherEd -> EducExp, gam63
FatherOcc -> EducExp, gam64
Grades -> EducExp, beta65
Intelligence -> OccupAsp, gam71
Siblings -> OccupAsp, gam72
FatherEd -> OccupAsp, gam73
FatherOcc -> OccupAsp, gam74
Grades -> OccupAsp, beta75
EducExp -> OccupAsp, beta76

sem.kerch <- sem(model.kerch, R.kerch, 737,
    fixed.x=c('Intelligence', 'Siblings', 'FatherEd', 'FatherOcc'))
summary(sem.kerch)

# The model in equation format:
model.kerch <- specifyEquations()
Grades = gam51*Intelligence + gam52*Siblings + gam53*FatherEd
        + gam54*FatherOcc
EducExp = gam61*Intelligence + gam62*Siblings + gam63*FatherEd
        + gam64*FatherOcc + beta65*Grades
OccupAsp = gam71*Intelligence + gam72*Siblings + gam73*FatherEd
        + gam74*FatherOcc + beta75*Grades + beta76*EducExp

#------------------- McArdle/Epstein latent-growth-curve model -------------------
# This model, from McArdle and Epstein (1987, p.118), illustrates the use of a
# raw moment matrix to fit a model with an intercept. (The example was suggested
# by Mike Stoolmiller.)

M.McArdle <- readMoments(
    names=c('WISC1', 'WISC2', 'WISC3', 'WISC4', 'UNIT'))
365.661
503.175 719.095
675.656 958.479 1303.392
890.680 1265.846 1712.475 2278.257
18.034 25.819 35.255 46.593 1.000
mod.McArdle <- specifyModel()
C -> WISC1, NA, 6.07
C -> WISC2, B2, NA
C -> WISC3, B3, NA
C -> WISC4, B4, NA
UNIT -> C, Mc, NA
C <-> C, Vc, NA,
WISC1 <-> WISC1, Vd, NA
WISC2 <-> WISC2, Vd, NA
semMcArdle <- sem(mod.McArdle, M.McArdle, 204, fixed.x="UNIT", raw=TRUE)
summary(sem.McArdle)

# The model in equation format:

mod.McArdle <- specifyEquations()
WISC1 = 6.07*C
WISC2 = B2*C
WISC3 = B3*C
WISC4 = b4*C
t(C) = Mc*UNIT
\( v(C) = Vc \)
\( v(WISC1) = Vd \)
\( v(WISC2) = Vd \)
\( v(WISC3) = Vd \)
\( v(WISC4) = Vd \)

#------------ Bollen industrialization and democracy example -----------------
# This model, from Bollen (1989, Ch. 8), illustrates the use in sem() of a
# case-by-variable data (see ?Bollen) set rather than a covariance or moment matrix

model.bollen <- specifyModel()
Demo60 -> y1, NA, 1
Demo60 -> y2, lam2,
Demo60 -> y3, lam3,
Demo60 -> y4, lam4,
Demo65 -> y5, NA, 1
Demo65 -> y6, lam2,
Demo65 -> y7, lam3,
Demo65 -> y8, lam4,
Indust -> x1, NA, 1
Indust -> x2, lam6,
Indust -> x3, lam7,
y1 <-> y5, theta15
y2 <-> y4, theta24
y2 <-> y6, theta26
y3 <-> y7, theta37
y4 <-> y8, theta48
y6 <-> y8, theta68
Indust -> Demo60, gamma11,
Indust -> Demo65, gamma21,
Demo60 -> Demo65, beta21,
Indust <-> Indust, phi

sem.bollen <- sem(model.bollen, data=Bollen)
summary(sem.bollen)
summary(sem.bollen, robust=TRUE) # robust SEs and tests
summary(sem.bollen, analytic.se=FALSE) # uses numeric rather than analytic Hessian
# GLS rather than ML estimator:
sem.bollen.gls <- sem(model.bollen, data=Bollen, objective=objectiveGLS)
summary(sem.bollen.gls)

# The model in equation format:
model.bollen <- specifyEquations()
y1 = 1*Demo60
y2 = lam2*Demo60
y3 = lam3*Demo60
y4 = lam4*Demo60
y5 = 1*Demo65
y6 = lam2*Demo65
y7 = lam3*Demo65
y8 = lam4*Demo65
x1 = 1*Indust
x2 = lam6*Indust
x3 = lam7*Indust
c(y1, y5) = theta15
c(y2, y4) = theta24
c(y2, y6) = theta26
c(y3, y7) = theta37
c(y4, y8) = theta48
c(y6, y8) = theta68
Demo60 = gamma11*Indust
Demo65 = gamma21*Indust + beta21*Demo60
v(Indust) = phi

# ------------------ A simple CFA model for the Thurstone mental tests data ------------------
R.thur <- readMoments(diag=FALSE,
names=c('Sentences', 'Vocabulary',
       'Letter.Series', 'Pedigrees', 'Letter.Group'))

.828  
.776  .779  
.439  .493  .46  
.432  .464  .425  .674  
.447  .489  .443  .59  .541  
.447  .432  .401  .381  .402  .288  
.541  .537  .534  .35  .367  .32  .555  
.38  .358  .359  .424  .446  .325  .598  .452

# (1) in CFA format:
mod.cfa.thur.c <- cfa(reference.indicators=FALSE)
FA: Sentences, Vocabulary, Sent.Completion
FC: Letter.Series, Pedigrees, Letter.Group

cfa.thur.c <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.c, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.c)
# (2) in equation format:

```r
mod.cfa.thur.e <- specifyEquations(covs="F1, F2, F3")
Sentences = lam11*F1
Vocabulary = lam21*F1
Sent.Completion = lam31*F1
First.Letters = lam42*F2
4.Letter.Words = lam52*F2
Suffixes = lam62*F2
Letter.Series = lam73*F3
Pedigrees = lam83*F3
Letter.Group = lam93*F3
V(F1) = 1
V(F2) = 1
V(F3) = 1

cfa.thur.e <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.e, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.e)
```

# (3) in path format:

```r
mod.cfa.thur.p <- specifyModel(covs="F1, F2, F3")
F1 -> Sentences, lam11
F1 -> Vocabulary, lam21
F1 -> Sent.Completion, lam31
F2 -> First.Letters, lam41
F2 -> 4.Letter.Words, lam52
F2 -> Suffixes, lam62
F3 -> Letter.Series, lam73
F3 -> Pedigrees, lam83
F3 -> Letter.Group, lam93
F1 <-> F1, NA, 1
F2 <-> F2, NA, 1
F3 <-> F3, NA, 1

cfa.thur.p <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.p, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.p)
```

# ----- a CFA model fit by FIML to the mental-tests dataset with missing data -----

```r
mod.cfa.tests <- cfa(raw=TRUE)
verbal: x1, x2, x3
math: y1, y2, y3
cfa.tests <- sem(mod.cfa.tests, data=Tests, na.action=na.pass,
objective=objectiveFIML, fixed.x="Intercept")
summary(cfa.tests)
summary(cfa.tests, saturated=TRUE) # takes time to fit saturated model for comparison
```

# --- a multigroup CFA model fit to the Holzinger-Swineford mental-tests data -----
mod.hs <- cfa()
spatial: visual, cubes, paper, flags
verbal: general, paragrap, sentence, wordc, wordm
memory: wordr, nummber, figurer, object, numberf, figurew
math: deduct, numeric, problemr, series, arithmet

mod.mg <- multigroupModel(mod.hs, groups=c("Female", "Male"))

sem.mg <- sem(mod.mg, data=HS.data, group="Gender",
  formula = ~ visual + cubes + paper + flags +
  general + paragrap + sentence + wordc + wordm +
  wordr + nummber + figurer + object + numberf + figurew +
  deduct + numeric + problemr + series + arithmet
)
summary(sem.mg)

# with cross-group equality constraints:

mod.mg.eq <- multigroupModel(mod.hs, groups=c("Female", "Male"), allEqual=TRUE)
sem.mg.eq <- sem(mod.mg.eq, data=HS.data, group="Gender",
  formula = ~ visual + cubes + paper + flags +
  general + paragrap + sentence + wordc + wordm +
  wordr + nummber + figurer + object + numberf + figurew +
  deduct + numeric + problemr + series + arithmet
)
summary(sem.mg.eq)

anova(sem.mg, sem.mg.eq) # test equality constraints

## End(Not run)

## The following examples use file input and may be executed via example():

etc <- system.file(package="sem", "etc") # path to data and model files

# to get all fit indices (not recommended, but for illustration):
opt <- options(fit.indices = c("GFI", "AGFI", "RMSEA", "NFI", "NNFI",
  "CFI", "RNI", "IFI", "SRMR", "AIC", "AICc", "BIC", "CAIC"))

# Duncan, Haller and Portes peer-influences model ---------------------------
# A nonrecursive SEM with unobserved endogenous variables and fixed exogenous variables

(R.DHP <- readMoments(file=file.path(etc, "R-DHP.txt"),
  diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REDAsp", "FOccAsp",
  "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp")))
(model.dhp <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-DHP.txt")))
sem.dhp.1 <- sem(model.dhp, R.DHP, 329,
  fixed.x=c("RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", 'FSES', 'FIQ', 'FParAsp'))
summary(sem.dhp.1)
# ------------------------ Wheaton et al. alienation data ------------------------

(S.wh <- readMoments(file=file.path(etc, "S-Wheaton.txt"),
  names=c("Anomia67", 'Powerless67', 'Anomia71',
       'Powerless71', 'Education', 'SEI')))

# This is the model in the SAS manual for PROC CALIS: A Recursive SEM with
# latent endogenous and exogenous variables.
# Curiously, both factor loadings for two of the latent variables are fixed.

(model.wh.1 <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-Wheaton-1.txt")))

sem.wh.1 <- sem(model.wh.1, S.wh, 932)
summary(sem.wh.1)

# The same model, but treating one loading for each latent variable as free
# (and equal to each other).

(model.wh.2 <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-Wheaton-2.txt")))

sem.wh.2 <- sem(model.wh.2, S.wh, 932)
summary(sem.wh.2)

# Compare the two models by a likelihood-ratio test:
anova(sem.wh.1, sem.wh.2)

# ------------------------ Thurstone data -------------------------------------

# Second-order confirmatory factor analysis, from the SAS manual for PROC CALIS

(R.thur <- readMoments(file=file.path(etc, "R-Thurstone.txt"),
  diag=FALSE, names=c("Sentences", 'Vocabulary',
       'Letter.Series', 'Pedigrees', 'Letter.Group')))  

(model.thur <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-Thurstone.txt")))

sem.thur <- sem(model.thur, R.thur, 213)
summary(sem.thur)

# ------------------------ Kerchoff/Kenney path analysis ---------------------

# An observed-variable recursive SEM from the LISREL manual

(R.kerch <- readMoments(file=file.path(etc, "R-Kerchoff.txt"),
  diag=FALSE, names=c("Intelligence", 'Siblings',
       'FatherEd', 'FatherOcc', 'Grades', 'EducExp', 'OccupyAsp')))  

(model.kerch <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-Kerchoff.txt")))

sem.kerch <- sem(model.kerch, R.kerch, 737,
  fixed.x=c("Intelligence", 'Siblings', 'FatherEd', 'FatherOcc'))
summary(sem.kerch)
#------------------ McArdle/Epstein latent-growth-curve model ------------------

This model, from McArdle and Epstein (1987, p.118), illustrates the use of a raw moment matrix to fit a model with an intercept. (The example was suggested by Mike Stoolmiller.)

(M.McArdle <- readMoments(file=file.path(etc, "M-McArdle.txt"),
                        names=c("'WISC1'", "'WISC2'", "'WISC3'", "'WISC4'", "'UNIT'")))
(mod.McArdle <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-McArdle.txt")))
sem.McArdle <- sem(mod.McArdle, M.McArdle, 204, fixed.x="UNIT", raw=TRUE)
summary(sem.McArdle)

#------------ Bollen industrialization and democracy example -----------------

This model, from Bollen (1989, Ch. 8), illustrates the use in sem() of a case-by-variable data set (see ?Bollen) rather than a covariance or moment matrix

(model.bollen <- specifyModel(file=file.path(etc, "model-Bollen.txt")))
sem.bollen <- sem(model.bollen, data=Bollen)
summary(sem.bollen)
summary(sem.bollen, robust=TRUE) # robust SEs and tests
summary(sem.bollen, analytic.se=FALSE) # uses numeric rather than analytic Hessian

# GLS rather than ML estimator:
sem.bollen.gls <- sem(model.bollen, data=Bollen, objective=objectiveGLS)
summary(sem.bollen.gls)

# ----- a CFA model fit by FIML to the mental-tests dataset with missing data ----- 
(mod.cfa.tests <- cfa(file=file.path(etc, "model-Tests.txt"), raw=TRUE))
cfa.tests <- sem(mod.cfa.tests, data=Tests, na.action=na.pass,
                 optimizer=optimizerNlm, objective=objectiveFIML, fixed.x="Intercept")
summary(cfa.tests)

#------------- Holzinger and Swineford multigroup CFA example -----------------

mod.hs <- cfa(file=file.path(etc, "model-HS.txt"))
mod.mg <- multigroupModel(mod.hs, groups=c("Female", "Male"))
sem.mg <- sem(mod.mg, data=HS.data, group="Gender",
             formula = ~ visual + cubes + paper + flags + general + paragrap + sentence + wordc + wordm + wordr + number + figure + object + numberf + figurew + deduct + numeric + problemr + series + arithmet)
summary(sem.mg)

# with cross-group equality constraints:
mod.mg.eq <- multigroupModel(mod.hs, groups=c("Female", "Male"), allEqual=TRUE)
sem.mg.eq <- sem(mod.mg.eq, data=HS.data, group="Gender",
formula = ~ visual + cubes + paper + flags +
general + paragrap + sentence + wordc + wordm +
wordr + numberr + figurer + object + numberf + figurew +
deduct + numeric + problemr + series + arithmet
)
summary(sem.mg.eq)

anova(sem.mg, sem.mg.eq) # test equality constraints

options(opt) # restore fit.indices option

deprecated

Deprecated Functions in the sem Package

Description
These functions are provided for compatibility with older versions of the sem package only, and
may be removed eventually. Although an effort has been made to insure backwards-compatibility,
commands that worked in versions of the sem package prior to version 2.0-0 will not necessarily
work in version 2.0-0 and beyond, or may not work in the same manner.

Usage
boot.sem(...)
mod.indices(...)
normalized.residuals(...)
path.diagram(...)
raw.moments(...)
read.moments(...)
specify.model(...)
standardized.coefficients(...)
standardized.residuals(...)
std.coef(...)

Arguments
...

pass arguments down to replacements for deprecated functions.

Details

boot.sem is now a synonym for the bootSem function.
mod.indices is now a synonym for modIndices.
normalized.residuals is now a synonym for normalizedResiduals.
path.diagram is now a synonym for pathDiagram.
raw.moments is now a synonym for rawMoments.
read.moments is now a synonym for readMoments.
specify.model is now a synonym for specifyModel.
standardized.coefficients and std.coef are now synonyms for the standardizedCoefficients and stdCoef functions.
standardized.residuals is now a synonym for standardizedResiduals.

---

**specifyModel**

*Specify a Structural Equation Model*

**Description**

Create the RAM specification of a structural equation model.

**Usage**

```r
specifyModel(file = "", text, exog.variances = FALSE, endog.variances = TRUE, covs, suffix = "", quiet = FALSE)
```

```r
specifyEquations(file = "", text, ...)
```

```r
cfa(file = "", text, covs = paste(factors, collapse = ","),
    reference.indicators = TRUE, raw = FALSE,
    subscript = c("name", "number"), ...)
```

```r
multigroupModel(..., groups = names(models), allEqual = FALSE)
```

```r
classifyVariables(model)
```

```r
removeRedundantPaths(model, warn = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'semmod'
combineModels(..., warn = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'semmod'
update(object, file = "", text, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'semmod'
edit(name, ...)
```

```r
# S3 method for class 'semmod'
print(x, ...)
```

```r
# S3 method for class 'semmodList'
print(x, ...)
```
**Arguments**

- **file**
  The (quoted) file from which to read the model specification, including the path to the file if it is not in the current directory. If "" (the default) and the text argument is not supplied, then the specification is read from the standard input stream, and is terminated by a blank line.

- **text**
  The model specification given as a character string, as an alternative to specifying the |codefile argument or reading the model specification from the input stream — e.g., when the session is not interactive and there is no standard input.

- **exog.variances**
  If TRUE (the default is FALSE), free variance parameters are added for the exogenous variables that lack them.

- **endog.variances**
  If TRUE (the default), free error-variance parameters are added for the endogenous variables that lack them.

- **covs**
  optional: a character vector of one or more elements, with each element giving a string of variable names, separated by commas. Variances and covariances among all variables in each such string are added to the model. For confirmatory factor analysis models specified via cfa, covs defaults to all of the factors in the model, thus specifying all variances and covariances among these factors. **Warning**: covs="x1,x2" and covs=c("x1","x2") are not equivalent: covs="x1,x2" specifies the variance of x1, the variance of x2, and their covariance, while covs=c("x1","x2") specifies the variance of x1 and the variance of x2 but not their covariance.

- **suffix**
  a character string (defaulting to an empty string) to be appended to each parameter name; this can be convenient for specifying multiple-group models.

- **reference.indicators**
  if FALSE, the default, variances of factors are set to 1 by cfa; if TRUE, variances of factors are free parameters to estimate from the data, and instead the first factor loading for each factor is set to 1 to identify the model.

- **raw**
  if TRUE (the default is FALSE), a path from Intercept to each observed variable is added to the model, and the raw second moment for Intercept is fixed to 1. The sem function should then be called with raw=TRUE, and either supplied with a data set (via the data argument) or a raw-moment matrix (via the S argument).

- **subscript**
  The “subscripts” to be appended to lam to name factor-loading parameters, either "name" (the default) to use the names of observed variables, or "number" to number the parameters serially within each factor. Using "number" produces shorter parameter names.

- **quiet**
  if FALSE, the default, then the number of input lines is reported and a message is printed suggesting that specifyEquations or cfa be used.

- **x, model, object, name**
  An object of class semmod or semmodList, as produced by specifyModel or multigroupModel.

- **warn**
  print a warning if redundant paths are detected.

- **...**
  For multigroupModel, one or more optionally named arguments each of which is a semmod object produced, e.g., by specifyModel, specifyEquations, or cfa; if only one such model is given, then it will be used for all groups defined
by the groups argument. If parameters have the same name in different groups, then they will be constrained to be equal. For specifyEquations and cfa, arguments (such as covs, in the case of specifyEquations) to be passed to specifyModel; for combineModels, sem objects; ignored in the update and print methods.

groups

a character vector of names for the groups in a multigroup model; taken by default from the names of the ... arguments.

allEqual

if FALSE (the default), then if only one model object is given for a multigroup model, all corresponding parameters in the groups will be distinct; if TRUE, all corresponding parameters will be constrained to be equal.

Details

The principal functions for model specification are specifyModel, to specify a model in RAM (path) format via single- and double-headed arrows; specifyEquations, to specify a model in equation format, which is then translated by the function into RAM format; and cfa, for compact specification of simple confirmatory factor analysis models.

specifyModel:

Each line of the RAM specification for specifyModel consists of three (unquoted) entries, separated by commas:

1. **Arrow specification:** This is a simple formula, of the form A -> B or, equivalently, B <- A for a regression coefficient (i.e., a single-headed or directional arrow); A <-> A for a variance or A <-> B for a covariance (i.e., a double-headed or bidirectional arrow). Here, A and B are variable names in the model. If a name does not correspond to an observed variable, then it is assumed to be a latent variable. Spaces can appear freely in an arrow specification, and there can be any number of hyphens in the arrows, including zero: Thus, e.g., A->B, A --> B, and A>B are all legitimate and equivalent.

2. **Parameter name:** The name of the regression coefficient, variance, or covariance specified by the arrow. Assigning the same name to two or more arrows results in an equality constraint. Specifying the parameter name as NA produces a fixed parameter.

3. **Value:** start value for a free parameter or value of a fixed parameter. If given as NA (or simply omitted), sem will compute the start value.

Lines may end in a comment following #.

specifyEquations:

For specifyEquations, each input line is either a regression equation or the specification of a variance or covariance. Regression equations are of the form

\[ y = \text{par}_1 \times x_1 + \text{par}_2 \times x_2 + \ldots + \text{par}_k \times x_k \]

where y and the xs are variables in the model (either observed or latent), and the pars are parameters. If a parameter is given as a numeric value (e.g., 1) then it is treated as fixed. Note that no “error” variable is included in the equation; “error variances” are specified via either the covs argument, via \( V(y) = \text{par} \) (see immediately below), or are added automatically to the model when, as by default, endog.variances=TRUE. A regression equation may be split over more than one input by breaking at a +, so that + is either the last non-blank character on a line or the first non-blank character on the subsequent line.
Variance are specified in the form $V(var) = \text{par}$ and covariances in the form $C(var_1, var_2) = \text{par}$, where the $vars$ are variables (observed or unobserved) in the model. The symbols $V$ and $C$ may be in either lower- or upper-case. If $\text{par}$ is a numeric value (e.g., 1) then it is treated as fixed. In conformity with the RAM model, a variance or covariance for an endogenous variable in the model is an "error" variance or covariance.

**Warning:** If the covs argument to specifyEquations is used to specify variances and covariances, please be aware that covs="x1,x2" and covs=c("x1","x2") are not equivalent: covs="x1,x2" specifies the variance of $x1$, the variance of $x2$, and their covariance, while covs=c("x1","x2") specifies the variance of $x1$ and the variance of $x2$ but not their covariance.

To set a start value for a free parameter, enclose the numeric start value in parentheses after the parameter name, as parameter(value).

cfa:

For cfa, each input line includes the names of the variables, separated by commas, that load on the corresponding factor; the name of the factor is given optionally at the beginning of the line, followed by a colon. If necessary, the variables that load on a factor may be continued across two or more input lines; in this case, each such line but the last must end in a comma. A variable may load on more than one factor (as long as the resulting model is identified, of course), but each factor may appear in only one input line (or set of input lines, if the variable list is continued onto the next line).

Equality constraints for factor loadings can be set by using equal-signs (=) rather than commas to separate observed variable names. For example, fac1: $x_1=x_2=x_3, x_4=x_5$ sets the loadings for $x_1$, $x_2$, and $x_3$ equal to each other, and the loadings for $x_4$ and $x_5$ equal to each other.

Equality constraints among error variances can similarly be specified by using var: or variance: at the beginning of a line (actually, any character string beginning with var will do, and thus no factor name may begin with the characters var). For example, var: $x_1=x_2=x_3, x_4=x_5$ sets the error variances for $x_1$, $x_2$, and $x_3$ equal to each other, and the error variances for $x_4$ and $x_5$ equal to each other. There may be several lines beginning with var:.

If the argument reference.indicators=FALSE, the default, cfa will fix the variance of each factor to 1, and by default include covariances (i.e., correlations) among all pairs of factors. Alternatively, if reference.indicators=TRUE, then the factor variances are free parameters to be estimated from the data, and the first loading for each factor is set to 1 to identify the model. These two approaches produce equivalent models, with the same fit to the data, but alternative parametrizations. Specifying the argument covs=NULL implicitly fixes the factor intercorrelations to 0.

See sem and the examples for further details on model specification.

Other Functions:

classifyVariables classifies the variables in a model as endogenous or exogenous.

combineModels and removeRedundantPaths take semmod objects as arguments and do what their names imply.

The file input argument to the update method for semmod objects, which by default comes from standard input, is a set of update directives, one per line. There are five kinds of directives. In each case the directive begins with the directive name, followed by one or more fields separated by commas.

1. **delete:** Remove a path from the model. Example: delete, RSES -> FGenAsp
2. **add**: Add a path to the model. Example (the NA for the start value is optional): `add,RSES -> FGenAsp,gam14,NA`

3. **replace**: Replace every occurrence of the first string with the second in the variables and parameters of the model. This directive may be used, for example, to change one variable to another or to rename a parameter. Example: `replace,gam,gamma`, substitutes the string "gamma" for "gam" wherever the latter appears, presumably in parameter names.

4. **fix**: Fix a parameter that was formerly free. Example: `fix,RGenAsp -> REdAsp,1`

5. **free**: Free a parameter that was formerly fixed. Example (the NA for the start value is optional): `free,RGenAsp -> ROccAsp,lam11,NA`

The edit method for semmod objects opens the model in the R editor.

**Value**

`specifyModel`, `specifyEquations`, `cfa`, `removeRedundantPaths`, `combineModels`, `update`, and `edit` return an object of class `semmod`, suitable as input for `sem`. `multigroupModel` returns an object of class `semmodList`, also suitable as input for `sem`. `classifyVariables` returns a list with two character vectors: `endogenous`, containing the names of endogenous variables in the model; and `exogenous`, containing the names of exogenous variables.

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

`sem`

**Examples**

```r
# example using the text argument:

model.dhp <- specifyModel(text="
  RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11, NA
  RIQ -> RGenAsp, gam12, NA
  RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13, NA
  FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14, NA
  RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23, NA
  FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24, NA
  FIQ -> FGenAsp, gam25, NA
  FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26, NA
  FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12, NA
  RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta21, NA
  RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
  RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21, NA
  FGenAsp -> F0ccAsp, NA, 1
  FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42, NA
  RGenAsp <-> RGenAsp, ps11, NA
  FGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps22, NA
  
  
```
RGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps12, NA
ROccAsp <-> ROccAsp, theta1, NA
REdAsp <-> REdAsp, theta2, NA
FOccAsp <-> FOccAsp, theta3, NA
FEdAsp <-> FEdAsp, theta4, NA
"

model.dhp

# same model in equation form:
model.dhp.1 <- specifyEquations(covs="RGenAsp, FGenAsp", text="
RGenAsp = gam11*RParAsp + gam12*RIQ + gam13*RSES + gam14*FSES + beta12*FGenAsp
FGenAsp = gam23*RSES + gam24*FSES + gam25*FIQ + gam26*FParAsp + beta21*RGenAsp
ROccAsp = 1*RGenAsp
REdAsp = lam21(1)*RGenAsp # to illustrate setting start values
FOccAsp = 1*FGenAsp
FEdAsp = lam42(1)*FGenAsp
"

model.dhp

# Note: The following examples can't be run via example() because the
# default file argument requires that the model specification be entered
# at the command prompt. The examples can be copied and run in an interactive
# session in the R console, however.

## Not run:
model.dhp <- specifyModel()

RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11, NA
RIQ -> RGenAsp, gam12, NA
RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13, NA
FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14, NA
RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23, NA
FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24, NA
FIQ -> FGenAsp, gam25, NA
FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26, NA
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12, NA
RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta12, NA
RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21, NA
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42, NA
RGenAsp <-> RGenAsp, ps11, NA
FGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps22, NA
RGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps12, NA
ROccAsp <-> ROccAsp, theta1, NA
REdAsp <-> REdAsp, theta2, NA
FOccAsp <-> FOccAsp, theta3, NA
FEdAsp <-> FEdAsp, theta4, NA

model.dhp

# an equivalent specification, allowing specifyModel() to generate
# variance parameters for endogenous variables (and suppressing
# the unnecessary trailing NAs):
model.dhp <- specifyModel()
RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11
RIQ  -> RGenAsp, gam12
RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13
FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14
RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23
FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24
FIQ  -> FGenAsp, gam25
FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12
RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta21
RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42
RGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps12

model.dhp

# Another equivalent specification, telling specifyModel to add paths for
# variances and covariance of RGenAsp and FGenAsp:
model.dhp <- specifyModel(covs="RGenAsp, FGenAsp")
RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11
RIQ  -> RGenAsp, gam12
RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13
FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14
RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23
FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24
FIQ  -> FGenAsp, gam25
FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12
RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta21
RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42
RGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, ps12

model.dhp

# The same model in equation format:
model.dhp.1 <- specifyEquations(covs="RGenAsp, FGenAsp")
RGenAsp = gam11*RParAsp + gam12*RIQ + gam13*RSES + gam14*FSES + beta12*FGenAsp
FGenAsp = gam23*RSES + gam24*FSES + gam25*FIQ + gam26*FParAsp + beta21*RGenAsp
ROccAsp = 1*RGenAsp
REdAsp = lam21(1)*RGenAsp # to illustrate setting start values
FOccAsp = 1*FGenAsp
FEdAsp = lam42(1)*FGenAsp

model.dhp
classifyVariables(model.dhp)

# updating the model to impose equality constraints
# and to rename the latent variables and gamma parameters

model.dhp.eq <- update(model.dhp)
delete, RSES -> FGenAsp
delete, FSES -> FGenAsp
delete, FIQ -> FGenAsp
delete, FParAsp -> FGenAsp
delete, RGenAsp -> FGenAsp
add, RSES -> FGenAsp, gam14, NA
add, FSES -> FGenAsp, gam13, NA
add, FIQ -> FGenAsp, gam12, NA
add, RParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26, NA
add, RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta12, NA
replace, gam, gamma
replace, Gen, General

model.dhp.eq

# A three-factor CFA model for the Thurstone mental-tests data,
# specified three equivalent ways:

R.thur <- readMoments(diag=FALSE,
                        names=c("Sentences", "Vocabulary",

.828
.776 .779
.439 .493 .46
.432 .464 .425 .674
.447 .489 .443 .59 .541
.447 .432 .401 .381 .402 .288
.541 .537 .534 .35 .367 .32 .555
.38 .358 .359 .424 .446 .325 .598 .452

# (1a) in CFA format:

mod.cfa.thur.c <- cfa(reference.indicators=FALSE)
FA: Sentences, Vocabulary, Sent.Completion
FC: Letter.Series, Pedigrees, Letter.Group

cfa.thur.c <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.c, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.c)

# (1b) in CFA format, using reference indicators:

mod.cfa.thur.r <- cfa()
FA: Sentences, Vocabulary, Sent.Completion
FC: Letter.Series, Pedigrees, Letter.Group
cfa.thur.r <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.r, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.r)

# (2) in equation format:

mod.cfa.thur.e <- specifyEquations(covs="F1, F2, F3")
Sentences = lam11*F1
Vocabulary = lam21*F1
Sent.Completion = lam31*F1
First.Letters = lam42*F2
4.Letter.Words = lam52*F2
Suffixes = lam62*F2
Letter.Series = lam73*F3
Pedigrees = lam83*F3
Letter.Group = lam93*F3
V(F1) = 1
V(F2) = 1
V(F3) = 1

cfa.thur.e <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.e, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.e)

# (3) in path format:

mod.cfa.thur.p <- specifyModel(covs="F1, F2, F3")
F1 -> Sentences, lam11
F1 -> Vocabulary, lam21
F1 -> Sent.Completion, lam31
F2 -> First.Letters, lam41
F2 -> 4.Letter.Words, lam52
F2 -> Suffixes, lam62
F3 -> Letter.Series, lam73
F3 -> Pedigrees, lam83
F3 -> Letter.Group, lam93
F1 <-> F1, NA, 1
F2 <-> F2, NA, 1
F3 <-> F3, NA, 1

cfa.thur.p <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.p, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.p)

# The Thursstone CFA model with equality constraints on the
# factor loadings and error variances

mod.cfa.thur.ceq <- cfa(reference.indicators=FALSE)
FA: Sentences = Vocabulary = Sent.Completion
FC: Letter.Series = Pedigrees = Letter.Group
var: Sentences = Vocabulary = Sent.Completion
var: Letter.Series = Pedigrees = Letter.Group
cfa.thur.ceq <- sem(mod.cfa.thur.ceq, R.thur, 213)
summary(cfa.thur.ceq)
anova(cfa.thur.ceq, cfa.thur.ceq)
pathDiagram(cfa.thur.ceq, ignore.double=FALSE, ignore.self=TRUE, min.rank="FA, FB, FC", edge.labels="values")

# a multigroup CFA model fit to the Holzinger-Swineford mental-tests data
mod.hs <- cfa()
spatial: visual, cubes, paper, flags
verbal: general, paragrap, sentence, wordc, wordm
memory: wordr, numberr, figurer, object, numberf, figurew
math: deduct, numeric, problemr, series, arithmet
mod.mg <- multigroupModel(mod.hs, groups=c("Female", "Male"))

sem.mg <- sem(mod.mg, data=HS.data, group="Gender",
formula = ~ visual + cubes + paper + flags +
general + paragrap + sentence + wordc + wordm +
wordr + numberr + figurer + object + numberf + figurew +
deduct + numeric + problemr + series + arithmet
)
summary(sem.mg)

# with cross-group equality constraints:
mod.mg.eq <- multigroupModel(mod.hs, groups=c("Female", "Male"), allEqual=TRUE)

sem.mg.eq <- sem(mod.mg.eq, data=HS.data, group="Gender",
formula = ~ visual + cubes + paper + flags +
general + paragrap + sentence + wordc + wordm +
wordr + numberr + figurer + object + numberf + figurew +
deduct + numeric + problemr + series + arithmet
)
summary(sem.mg.eq)

## End(Not run)

---

**standardizedCoefficients**

*Standardized Coefficients for Structural Equation Models*

**Description**

These functions calculate standardized regression coefficients for structural equation models. The function `stdCoef` is simply an abbreviation for `standardizedCoefficients`. 
Usage

standardizedCoefficients(object, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'sem'
standardizedCoefficients(object, 
  digits = getOption("digits"), oneheaded = TRUE, twoheaded = TRUE, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'msem'
standardizedCoefficients(object, ...)

stdCoef(...)

Arguments

object an object of class sem or msem returned by the sem function.
digits number of digits for printed output.
oneheaded standardize path coefficients? Default is TRUE.
twoheaded standardize variances and covariances? Default is TRUE.
... arguments to pass down.

Value

Returns a data frame with the coefficients, labelled both by parameter names and by arrows in the path diagram for the model. The msem (multigroup) method computes and prints the standardized coefficients for each group; it does not return a useful result.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca> and Adam Kramer

References


See Also

sem

Examples

# In the first example, readMoments() and specifyModel() read from the
# input stream. This example cannot be executed via example() but can be entered
# at the command prompt. The example is repeated using file input;
# this example can be executed via example().
## Not run:
# Duncan, Haller, and Portes peer-influences model
R.DHP <- readMoments(diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp", 
    "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp")
  .6247
  .3269 .3669
Tests

Six Mental Tests

0.4216 0.3275 0.6404
0.2137 0.2742 0.1124 0.0839
0.4105 0.2903 0.2598 0.1839
0.3240 0.3054 0.2786 0.0489 0.2220
0.2930 0.3607 0.0186 0.1861 0.2707
0.2955 0.5191 0.5007 0.0782 0.3355 0.2302 0.2950
0.0760 0.0702 0.2784 0.1988 0.1147 0.1021 0.0931 -.0438 0.2087

model.dhp <- specifyModel()
RParAsp -> RGenAsp, gam11, NA
RIQ -> RGenAsp, gam12, NA
RSES -> RGenAsp, gam13, NA
FSES -> RGenAsp, gam14, NA
RSES -> FGenAsp, gam23, NA
FSES -> FGenAsp, gam24, NA
FIQ -> FGenAsp, gam25, NA
FParAsp -> FGenAsp, gam26, NA
FGenAsp -> RGenAsp, beta12, NA
RGenAsp -> FGenAsp, beta21, NA
RGenAsp -> ROccAsp, NA, 1
RGenAsp -> REdAsp, lam21, NA
FGenAsp -> FOccAsp, NA, 1
FGenAsp -> FEdAsp, lam42, NA
RGenAsp <-> RGenAsp, psi11, NA
FGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, psi22, NA
RGenAsp <-> FGenAsp, psi12, NA
ROccAsp <-> ROccAsp, theta11
REdAsp <-> REdAsp, theta22
FOccAsp <-> FOccAsp, theta33
FEdAsp <-> FEdAsp, theta44

sem.dhp <- sem(model.dhp, R.DHP, 329,
  fixed.x=c("RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp"))
standardizedCoefficients(sem.dhp)

## End(Not run)
# The following example can be executed via example():

etc <- system.file(package="sem", "etc") # path to data and model files

(R.DHP <- readMoments(file=file.path/etc, "R-DHP.txt"),
 diag=FALSE, names=c("ROccAsp", "REdAsp", "FOccAsp",
 "FEdAsp", "RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp")))
(model.dhp <- specifyModel(file=file.path/etc, "model-DHP.txt"))
(sem.dhp <- sem(model.dhp, R.DHP, 329,
  fixed.x=c("RParAsp", "RIQ", "RSES", "FSES", "FIQ", "FParAsp")))
standardizedCoefficients(sem.dhp)
Description

These data are from the SAS manual and consist of six mental tests for 32 students, with some missing data. The three x variables are intended to load on a verbal factor, and the three y variables on a math factor. The data can be used to illustrate the estimation of a confirmatory factor analysis model by multinormal full-information maximum-likelihood in the presence of missing data.

Usage

Tests

Format

A data frame with 32 observations on the following 6 variables.

- x1 score on verbal test 1.
- x2 score on verbal test 2.
- x3 score on verbal test 3.
- y1 score on math test 1.
- y2 score on math test 2.
- y3 score on math test 3.

Source


**tsls**

Two-Stage Least Squares

Description

Fits a regression equation, such as an equation in a structural-equation model, by two-stage least squares. This is equivalent to direct instrumental-variables estimation when the number of instruments is equal to the number of predictors.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'formula'
tsls(formula, instruments, data, subset, weights, na.action, contrasts=NULL, ...)
## Default S3 method:
tsls(y, X, Z, w, names=NULL, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tsls'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tsls'
summary(object, digits=getOption("digits"), ...)
```
## S3 method for class 'summary.tsls'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tsls'
anova(object, model.2, s2, dfe, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tsls'
fitted(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tsls'
residuals(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tsls'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tsls'
vcov(object, ...)

### Arguments

- `formula`: model formula for structural equation to be estimated; a regression constant is implied if not explicitly omitted.
- `instruments`: one-sided model formula specifying instrumental variables.
- `data`: an optional data frame containing the variables in the model. By default the variables are taken from the environment from which `tsls` is called.
- `subset`: an optional vector specifying a subset of observations to be used in fitting the model.
- `weights, w`: an optional vector of weights to be used in the fitting process; if specified should be a non-negative numeric vector with one entry for each observation, to be used to compute weighted 2SLS estimates.
- `na.action`: a function that indicates what should happen when the data contain `NA` s. The default is set by the `na.action` option.
- `contrasts`: an optional list. See the `contrasts.arg` argument of `model.matrix.default`.
- `y`: Response-variable vector.
- `X`: Matrix of predictors, including a constant (if one is in the model).
- `Z`: Matrix of instrumental variables, including a constant (if one is in the model).
- `names`: optional character vector of names for the columns of the `X` matrix.
- `x, object, model.2`: objects of class `tsls` returned by `tsls.formula` (or of class `summary.tsls`), for anova containing nested models to be compared by an incremental $F$-test. One model should be nested in the other; the order of models is immaterial.
- `s2`: an optional estimate of error variance for the denominator of the $F$-test. If missing, the error-variance estimate is taken from the larger model.
- `dfe`: optional error degrees of freedom, to be specified when an estimate of error variance is given.
- `digits`: number of digits for summary output.
- `...`: arguments to be passed down.
Value
tsls.formula returns an object of class tsls, with the following components:

- **n**: number of observations.
- **p**: number of parameters.
- **coefficients**: parameter estimates.
- **V**: estimated covariance matrix of coefficients.
- **s**: residual standard error.
- **residuals**: vector of residuals.
- **response**: vector of response values.
- **X**: model matrix.
- **Z**: instrumental-variables matrix.
- **response.name**: name of response variable, or expression evaluating to response.
- **formula**: model formula.
- **instruments**: one-sided formula for instrumental variables.

Author(s)
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References

See Also
sem

Examples
summary(tsls(Q ~ P + D, ~ D + F + A, data=Kmenta)) # demand equation
summary(tsls(Q ~ P + F + A, ~ D + F + A, data=Kmenta)) # supply equation
anova(tsls(Q ~ P + F + A, ~ D + F + A, data=Kmenta),
      tsls(Q ~ 1, ~ D + F + A, data=Kmenta))
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