

sem option select() — Using sem with summary statistics data
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Syntax

```
sem ... [ , ... select(# [# ... ]) ... ]
```

Description

`sem` may be used with summary statistics data (SSD), data containing only summary statistics such as the means, standard deviations or variances, and correlations and covariances of the underlying, raw data.

You enter SSD with the `ssd` command; see [\[SEM\] ssd](#).

To fit a model with `sem`, there is nothing special you have to do except specify the `select()` option where you would usually specify `if exp`.

Option

`select(# [# ...])` is allowed only when you have SSD in memory. It specifies which groups should be used.

Remarks and examples

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See [\[SEM\] intro 11](#).

`sem` option `select()` is the SSD alternative for `if exp` if you only had the underlying, raw data in memory. With the underlying raw data, where you would usually type

```
. sem ... if agegrp==1 | agegrp==3, ...
```

with SSD in memory, you type

```
. sem ..., ... select(1 3)
```

You may select only groups for which you have separate summary statistics recorded in your summary statistics dataset; the `ssd describe` command will list the group variable, if any. See [\[SEM\] ssd](#).

By the way, `select()` may be combined with `sem` option `group()`. Where you might usually type

```
. sem ... if agegrp==1 | agegrp==3, ... group(agegrp)
```

you could type

```
. sem ..., ... select(1 3) group(agegrp)
```

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The above restricts `sem` to age groups 1 and 3, so the result will be an estimation of a combined model of age groups 1 and 3 with some coefficients allowed to vary between the groups and other coefficients constrained to be equal across the groups. See [\[SEM\] `sem group options`](#).

Also see

[\[SEM\] `sem`](#) — Structural equation model estimation command

[\[SEM\] `intro 11`](#) — Fitting models with summary statistics data (`sem` only)