**Description**

`estat sd` is for use after `gsem` but not `sem`.

`estat sd` displays the fitted variance components as standard deviations and correlations.

**Menu**

Statistics > SEM (structural equation modeling) > Other > Display standard deviations and correlations

**Syntax**

```
estat sd [, verbose post coeflegend]
```

`collect` is allowed; see [U] 11.1.10 Prefix commands.

**Options**

- `verbose` specifies that the full estimation table be displayed. By default, only the variance components are displayed. This option is implied when `post` is specified.

- `post` causes `estat sd` to behave like a Stata estimation (e-class) command. `estat sd` posts the vector of calculated standard deviation and correlation parameters along with the corresponding variance–covariance matrix to `e()`, so that you can treat the estimated parameters just as you would results from any other estimation command. For example, you could use `test` to perform simultaneous tests of hypotheses on the parameters, or you could use `lincom` to create linear combinations.

The following option is not shown in the dialog box:

- `coeflegend` specifies that the legend of the coefficients and how to specify them in an expression be displayed rather than displaying the statistics for the coefficients. This option is allowed only if `post` is also specified.

**Remarks and examples**

See [SEM] Example 31g.
Stored results

`estat sd` stores the following in `r()`:

Scalars
- `r(level)`: confidence level

Matrices
- `r(b)`: coefficient vector
- `r(V)`: variance–covariance matrix of the estimators
- `r(table)`: table of results

If `post` is specified, `estat sd` stores the following in `e()`:

Matrices
- `e(b)`: coefficient vector
- `e(V)`: variance–covariance matrix of the estimators

Also see

[SEM] `gsem` — Generalized structural equation model estimation command
[SEM] `gsem postestimation` — Postestimation tools for gsem
[SEM] `Example 31g` — Two-factor measurement model (generalized response)