

Description Reference	Syntax Also see	Options	Remarks and examples
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## Description

These options control how `sem` displays estimation results.

## Syntax

`sem paths ... , ... reporting-options`

`sem, reporting-options`

<i>reporting-options</i>	Description
<code>level(#)</code>	set confidence level; default is <code>level(95)</code>
<code>standardized</code>	display standardized coefficients and values
<code>coeflegend</code>	display coefficient legend
<code>nocnsreport</code>	do not display constraints
<code>nodescribe</code>	do not display variable classification table
<code>noheader</code>	do not display header above parameter table
<code>nofootnote</code>	do not display footnotes below parameter table
<code>notable</code>	do not display parameter table
<code>nofvlabel</code>	display group values rather than value labels
<code>fvwrap(#)</code>	allow # lines when wrapping long value labels
<code>fvrapon(style)</code>	apply <i>style</i> for wrapping long value labels; <i>style</i> may be <i>word</i> or <i>width</i>
<code>byparm</code>	display results in a single table with rows arranged by parameter
<code>showginvariant</code>	report all estimated parameters

## Options

`level(#)`; see [R] **Estimation options**.

`standardized` displays standardized values, that is, “beta” values for coefficients, correlations for covariances, and 1s for variances. Standardized values are obtained using model-fitted variances (Bollen 1989, 124–125). We recommend caution in the interpretation of standardized values, especially with multiple groups.

`coeflegend` displays the legend that reveals how to specify estimated coefficients in `_b[]` notation, which you are sometimes required to use when specifying postestimation commands.

`nocnsreport` suppresses the display of the constraints. Fixed-to-zero constraints that are automatically set by `sem` are not shown in the report to keep the output manageable.

`nodescribe` suppresses display of the variable classification table.

`noheader` suppresses the header above the parameter table, the display that reports the final log-likelihood value, number of observations, etc.

`nofootnote` suppresses the footnotes displayed below the parameter table.

`notable` suppresses the parameter table.

`nofvlabel` displays group values rather than value labels.

`fvwrap(#)` specifies how many lines to allow when long value labels must be wrapped. Labels requiring more than # lines are truncated. This option overrides the `fvwrap` setting; see [R] **set showbaselevels**.

`fvrapon(style)` specifies whether value labels that wrap will break at word boundaries or break based on available space.

`fvrapon(word)`, the default, specifies that value labels break at word boundaries.

`fvrapon(width)` specifies that value labels break based on available space.

This option overrides the `fvrapon` setting; see [R] **set showbaselevels**.

`byparm` specifies that estimation results with multiple groups be reported in a single table with rows arranged by parameter. The default is to report results in separate tables for each group.

`showginvariant` specifies that each estimated parameter be reported in the parameter table. The default is to report each invariant parameter only once. This option is only effective with the `byparm` option.

## Remarks and examples

Any of the above options may be specified when you fit the model or when you redisplay results, which you do by specifying nothing but options after the `sem` command:

```
. sem (...) (...), ...
(original output displayed)

. sem
(output redisplayed)

. sem, standardized
(standardized output displayed)

. sem, coeflegend
(coefficient-name table displayed)

. sem
(output redisplayed)
```

## Reference

Bollen, K. A. 1989. *Structural Equations with Latent Variables*. New York: Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118619179>.

## Also see

[SEM] **sem** — Structural equation model estimation command

[SEM] **Example 8** — Testing that coefficients are equal, and constraining them

[SEM] **Example 16** — Correlation

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