

sem reporting options — Options affecting reporting of results

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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>fwrap(#)</code>	allow # lines when wrapping long value labels
<code>fwrapon(style)</code>	apply <i>style</i> for wrapping long value labels; <i>style</i> may be <code>word</code> or <code>width</code>
<code>byparm</code>	display results in a single table with rows arranged by parameter
<code>showinvariant</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](#).

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

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

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

This option overrides the `fvwraon` 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.

`showinvariant` 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

[stata.com](http://www.stata.com)

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.

Also see

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

[SEM] [Example 8](#) — Testing that coefficients are equal, and constraining them

[SEM] [Example 16](#) — Correlation