

semmcci: Monte Carlo Confidence Intervals

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Installation

You can install the CRAN release of `semmcci` with:

```
install.packages("semmcci")
```

You can install the development version of `semmcci` from [GitHub](#) with:

```
if (!require("remotes")) install.packages("remotes")
remotes::install_github("jeksterslab/semmcci")
```

Documentation

See [GitHub Pages](#) for package documentation.

Description

In the Monte Carlo method, a sampling distribution of parameter estimates is generated from the multivariate normal distribution using the parameter estimates and the sampling variance-covariance matrix. Confidence intervals for defined parameters are generated by obtaining percentiles corresponding to $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ from the generated sampling distribution, where α is the significance level.

Monte Carlo confidence intervals for free and defined parameters in models fitted in the structural equation modeling package `lavaan` can be generated using the `semmcci` package. The package has two main functions, namely, `MC()` and `MCStd()`. The output of `lavaan` is passed as the first argument to the `MC()` function to generate Monte Carlo confidence intervals. Monte Carlo confidence intervals for the standardized estimates can also be generated by passing the output of the `MC()` function to the `MCStd()` function. A description of the package and code examples are presented in Pesigan and Cheung (2023).

Example

A common application of the Monte Carlo method is to generate confidence intervals for the indirect effect. In the simple mediation model, variable **X** has an effect on variable **Y**, through a mediating variable **M**. This mediating or indirect effect is a product of path coefficients from the fitted model.

```
library(semmcci)
library(lavaan)
```

Data

```
n <- 1000
X <- rnorm(n = n)
M <- 0.50 * X + rnorm(n = n)
Y <- 0.25 * X + 0.50 * M + rnorm(n = n)
data <- data.frame(X, M, Y)
```

Model Specification

The indirect effect is defined by the product of the slopes of paths **X** to **M** labeled as **a** and **M** to **Y** labeled as **b**. In this example, we are interested in the confidence intervals of `indirect` defined as

the product of **a** and **b** using the `:=` operator in the **lavaan** model syntax.

```
model <- "  
  Y ~ cp * X + b * M  
  M ~ a * X  
  indirect := a * b  
  direct := cp  
  total := cp + (a * b)  
"
```

Model Fitting

We can now fit the model using the `sem()` function from **lavaan**.

```
fit <- sem(data = data, model = model)
```

Monte Carlo Confidence Intervals

The `fit` **lavaan** object can then be passed to the `MC()` function to generate Monte Carlo confidence intervals.

```
MC(fit, R = 20000L, alpha = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.05))  
  
#> Monte Carlo Confidence Intervals  
#>      est      se      R 0.05%  0.5%  2.5% 97.5% 99.5% 99.95%  
#> cp      0.2069 0.0371 20000 0.0859 0.1130 0.1349 0.2801 0.3036 0.3355  
#> b      0.5095 0.0318 20000 0.4050 0.4294 0.4470 0.5721 0.5909 0.6141  
#> a      0.5317 0.0324 20000 0.4236 0.4482 0.4683 0.5952 0.6145 0.6385  
#> Y~~Y    0.9847 0.0442 20000 0.8469 0.8713 0.8981 1.0696 1.0955 1.1339  
#> M~~M    0.9850 0.0442 20000 0.8396 0.8709 0.8980 1.0715 1.0979 1.1296
```

```
#> indirect 0.2709 0.0236 20000 0.1993 0.2130 0.2260 0.3187 0.3345 0.3549
#> direct    0.2069 0.0371 20000 0.0859 0.1130 0.1349 0.2801 0.3036 0.3355
#> total     0.4778 0.0369 20000 0.3543 0.3839 0.4058 0.5504 0.5754 0.6020
```

Standardized Monte Carlo Confidence Intervals

Standardized Monte Carlo Confidence intervals can be generated by passing the result of the `MC()` function to `MCStd()`.

Note: We recommend setting `fixed.x = FALSE` when generating standardized estimates and confidence intervals to model the variances and covariances of the predictors if they are assumed to be random.

```
fit <- sem(data = data, model = model, fixed.x = FALSE)
unstd <- MC(fit, R = 20000L, alpha = c(0.001, 0.01, 0.05))
vcov(unstd)
```

#>	cp	b	a	Y~~Y	M~~M
#> cp	1.320807e-03	-5.101985e-04	-7.139319e-06	-1.907627e-05	1.148097e-05
#> b	-5.101985e-04	9.805853e-04	8.833207e-06	2.209975e-05	7.481908e-06
#> a	-7.139319e-06	8.833207e-06	1.058401e-03	-1.651300e-05	4.555547e-06
#> Y~~Y	-1.907627e-05	2.209975e-05	-1.651300e-05	1.931059e-03	-2.939528e-06
#> M~~M	1.148097e-05	7.481908e-06	4.555547e-06	-2.939528e-06	1.943139e-03
#> X~~X	-3.810892e-06	-3.220538e-06	7.961345e-06	6.171802e-06	1.168444e-05
#> indirect	-2.749068e-04	5.258204e-04	5.440635e-04	3.686878e-06	6.686393e-06
#> direct	1.320807e-03	-5.101985e-04	-7.139319e-06	-1.907627e-05	1.148097e-05
#> total	1.045900e-03	1.562191e-05	5.369242e-04	-1.538939e-05	1.816736e-05
#>	X~~X	indirect	direct	total	
#> cp	-3.810892e-06	-2.749068e-04	1.320807e-03	1.045900e-03	
#> b	-3.220538e-06	5.258204e-04	-5.101985e-04	1.562191e-05	

```
#> a      7.961345e-06  5.440635e-04 -7.139319e-06  5.369242e-04
#> Y~~Y    6.171802e-06  3.686878e-06 -1.907627e-05 -1.538939e-05
#> M~~M    1.168444e-05  6.686393e-06  1.148097e-05  1.816736e-05
#> X~~X    1.729626e-03  1.691655e-06 -3.810892e-06 -2.119237e-06
#> indirect 1.691655e-06  5.578428e-04 -2.749068e-04  2.829360e-04
#> direct  -3.810892e-06 -2.749068e-04  1.320807e-03  1.045900e-03
#> total   -2.119237e-06  2.829360e-04  1.045900e-03  1.328836e-03
```

MCStd(unstd)

```
#> Standardized Monte Carlo Confidence Intervals
#>      est      se      R  0.05%   0.5%   2.5%  97.5%  99.5% 99.95%
#> cp      0.1652 0.0288 20000 0.0662 0.0913 0.1075 0.2206 0.2390 0.2633
#> b        0.4721 0.0264 20000 0.3851 0.4027 0.4195 0.5227 0.5390 0.5580
#> a        0.4582 0.0250 20000 0.3730 0.3912 0.4086 0.5058 0.5213 0.5371
#> Y~~Y     0.6783 0.0243 20000 0.5984 0.6151 0.6296 0.7246 0.7398 0.7563
#> M~~M     0.7901 0.0228 20000 0.7115 0.7283 0.7441 0.8331 0.8470 0.8609
#> X~~X     1.0000 0.0000 20000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
#> indirect 0.2163 0.0174 20000 0.1633 0.1727 0.1826 0.2508 0.2626 0.2751
#> direct   0.1652 0.0288 20000 0.0662 0.0913 0.1075 0.2206 0.2390 0.2633
#> total    0.3815 0.0269 20000 0.2862 0.3092 0.3279 0.4332 0.4486 0.4658
```

References

MacKinnon, D. P., Lockwood, C. M., & Williams, J. (2004). Confidence limits for the indirect effect: Distribution of the product and resampling methods. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 39(1), 99–128. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327906mbr3901_4

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