

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      0.2300 0.0370 20000 0.1132 0.1344 0.1577 0.3040 0.3271 0.3530  
#> b       0.5018 0.0331 20000 0.3947 0.4171 0.4373 0.5662 0.5885 0.6126  
#> a       0.5766 0.0299 20000 0.4820 0.4984 0.5171 0.6350 0.6530 0.6740  
#> Y~~Y    1.0230 0.0456 20000 0.8818 0.9086 0.9354 1.1143 1.1424 1.1796  
#> M~~M    0.9195 0.0413 20000 0.7830 0.8143 0.8382 0.9992 1.0237 1.0562
```

```
#> X~~X      1.0283 0.0000 20000 1.0283 1.0283 1.0283 1.0283 1.0283 1.0283
#> indirect 0.2894 0.0243 20000 0.2138 0.2294 0.2431 0.3380 0.3553 0.3731
#> direct    0.2300 0.0370 20000 0.1132 0.1344 0.1577 0.3040 0.3271 0.3530
#> total     0.5194 0.0352 20000 0.3997 0.4284 0.4511 0.5888 0.6100 0.6337
```

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	1.368541e-03	-6.354869e-04	1.269295e-05	-7.712641e-06	5.577951e-06
#> b	-6.354869e-04	1.128475e-03	-5.444887e-07	1.084738e-05	-1.940790e-05
#> a	1.269295e-05	-5.444887e-07	8.979088e-04	-6.874994e-06	1.230908e-05
#> Y~~Y	-7.712641e-06	1.084738e-05	-6.874994e-06	2.112969e-03	-2.769883e-06
#> M~~M	5.577951e-06	-1.940790e-05	1.230908e-05	-2.769883e-06	1.719666e-03
#> X~~X	-8.034885e-06	1.320202e-06	1.239392e-05	-5.452529e-05	5.238062e-06
#> indirect	-3.594856e-04	6.499550e-04	4.503427e-04	3.050987e-06	-4.866092e-06
#> direct	1.368541e-03	-6.354869e-04	1.269295e-05	-7.712641e-06	5.577951e-06
#> total	1.009056e-03	1.446808e-05	4.630356e-04	-4.661654e-06	7.118588e-07
#>	X~~X	indirect	direct	total	
#> cp	-8.034885e-06	-3.594856e-04	1.368541e-03	1.009056e-03	

```
#> b      1.320202e-06  6.499550e-04 -6.354869e-04  1.446808e-05
#> a      1.239392e-05  4.503427e-04  1.269295e-05  4.630356e-04
#> Y~~Y   -5.452529e-05  3.050987e-06 -7.712641e-06 -4.661654e-06
#> M~~M    5.238062e-06 -4.866092e-06  5.577951e-06  7.118588e-07
#> X~~X    2.101493e-03  6.568853e-06 -8.034885e-06 -1.466032e-06
#> indirect 6.568853e-06  6.015529e-04 -3.594856e-04  2.420674e-04
#> direct  -8.034885e-06 -3.594856e-04  1.368541e-03  1.009056e-03
#> total   -1.466032e-06  2.420674e-04  1.009056e-03  1.251123e-03
```

MCStd(unstd)

```
#> Standardized Monte Carlo Confidence Intervals
#>      est      se      R  0.05%   0.5%   2.5%  97.5%  99.5%  99.95%
#> cp      0.1885 0.0300 20000 0.0907 0.1107 0.1294 0.2465 0.2651 0.2853
#> b      0.4554 0.0280 20000 0.3604 0.3813 0.3997 0.5098 0.5253 0.5466
#> a      0.5206 0.0231 20000 0.4403 0.4596 0.4749 0.5644 0.5780 0.5909
#> Y~~Y    0.6678 0.0246 20000 0.5898 0.6025 0.6189 0.7161 0.7298 0.7440
#> M~~M    0.7290 0.0240 20000 0.6508 0.6659 0.6814 0.7745 0.7887 0.8061
#> X~~X    1.0000 0.0000 20000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
#> indirect 0.2371 0.0185 20000 0.1776 0.1897 0.2013 0.2738 0.2846 0.2977
#> direct  0.1885 0.0300 20000 0.0907 0.1107 0.1294 0.2465 0.2651 0.2853
#> total   0.4255 0.0262 20000 0.3379 0.3560 0.3723 0.4748 0.4907 0.5073
```

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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- Tofighi, D., & MacKinnon, D. P. (2015). Monte Carlo confidence intervals for complex functions of indirect effects. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23(2), 194–205. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2015.1057284>