

My first assignment

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Load all libraries

Read in data

```
HF = read_csv("C:/Users/Ahmad Saquib
Sina/Desktop/HolzingerSwineford1939.csv")

## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   .default = col_double(),
##   gender = col_character(),
##   school = col_character()
## )

## See spec(...) for full column specifications.

head(HF)

## # A tibble: 6 x 32
##   id gender grade agey  agem school visual cubes paper flags general
##   <dbl> <chr>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1     1 Male      7    13     1 Paste~    20    31    12     3    40
## 2     2 Female    7    13     7 Paste~    32    21    12    17    34
## 3     3 Female    7    13     1 Paste~    27    21    12    15    20
## 4     4 Male      7    13     2 Paste~    32    31    16    24    42
## 5     5 Female    7    12     2 Paste~    29    19    12     7    37
## 6     6 Female    7    14     1 Paste~    32    20    11    18    31
## # ... with 21 more variables: paragraf <dbl>, sentence <dbl>, wordc <dbl>,
## #   wordm <dbl>, addition <dbl>, code <dbl>, counting <dbl>,
## #   straight <dbl>, wordr <dbl>, numberr <dbl>, figurer <dbl>,
## #   object <dbl>, numberf <dbl>, figurew <dbl>, deduct <dbl>,
## #   numeric <dbl>, problemr <dbl>, series <dbl>, arithmet <dbl>,
## #   paperrev <dbl>, flagssub <dbl>
```

Question one

```
typeof(HF$gender)

## [1] "character"

typeof(HF$sentence)

## [1] "double"
```

OK

From the R, the variable type for gender is vector of characters as the storage type is character. On the other hand, the variable type for sentence is vector of decimals as the storage type is double. These variables are not the same type. The scale of measurement for the vector of characters is nominal which is not ordered. The scale of measurement for the vector of decimals is **ratio**.

Not really. Ratio data means that ratios are meaningful, which isn't usually true for psychological variables. 0 doesn't mean the person actually is illiterate, for instance -- it's more of a floor than a true zero point. A person who has the score 8 doesn't really have "twice as much" as someone who has the score 4. However, someone 6 feet tall is *really* twice as tall as 3, because zero has a concrete interpretation, unlike here

Question two

```
summary(HF$sentence)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      4.00   14.00   18.00   17.36   21.00   28.00
```

The minimum scores on the sentence test is 4 and maximum scores is 28.

Question three

```
aggregate(sentence ~ school, data = HF, FUN = mean)
```

```
##      school sentence
## 1 Grant-White 18.84828
## 2   Pasteur 15.98077
```

The mean on the sentence test at Grand white is 18.84828 and the mean on the sentence test at Pasteur is 15.98077.

Question four

```
cor(HF$wordc, HF$sentence)
```

```
## [1] 0.6744079
```

The correlation between wordc and sentence test is 0.6744079

Question five

```
subset(HF, id == 90)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 32
##       id gender grade  agey  agem school visual cubes paper flags general
##   <dbl> <chr>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1   90 Male      7    14     5 Paste~    29    33     6    18    18
## # ... with 21 more variables: paragra~ <dbl>, sentence <dbl>, wordc <dbl>,
## #   wordm <dbl>, addition <dbl>, code <dbl>, counting <dbl>,
## #   straight <dbl>, wordr <dbl>, numberr <dbl>, figurer <dbl>,
## #   object <dbl>, numberf <dbl>, figurew <dbl>, deduct <dbl>,
## #   numeric <dbl>, problemr <dbl>, series <dbl>, arithmet <dbl>,
## #   paperrev <dbl>, flagssub <dbl>
```

The school for id=90 is Pasteur and their gender is Male.

Question six

```
table(HF$gender)
```

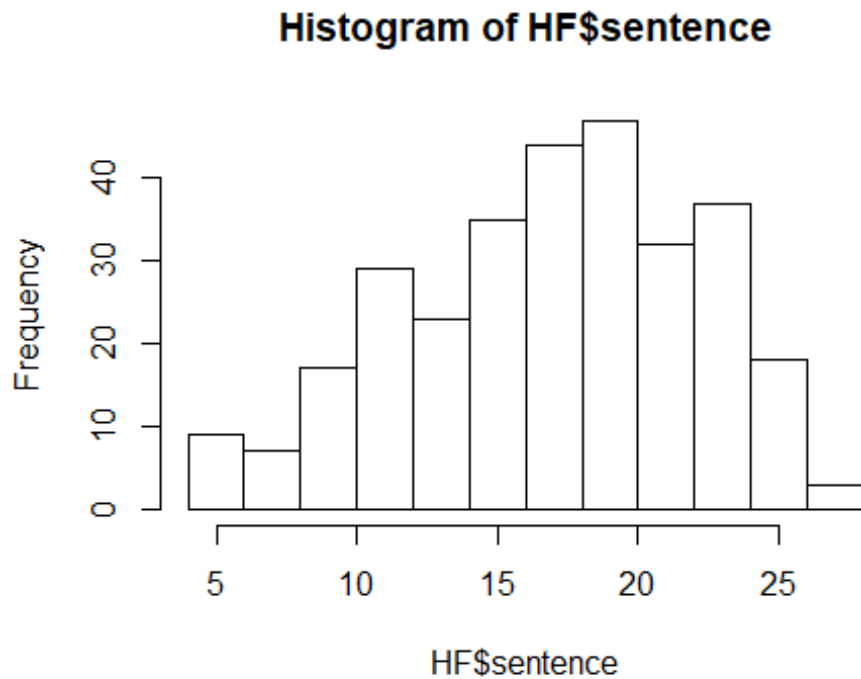
```
##  
## Female   Male  
##    155    146
```

Part 1: 6.5/6.5

Female are 155 and Male are 146.

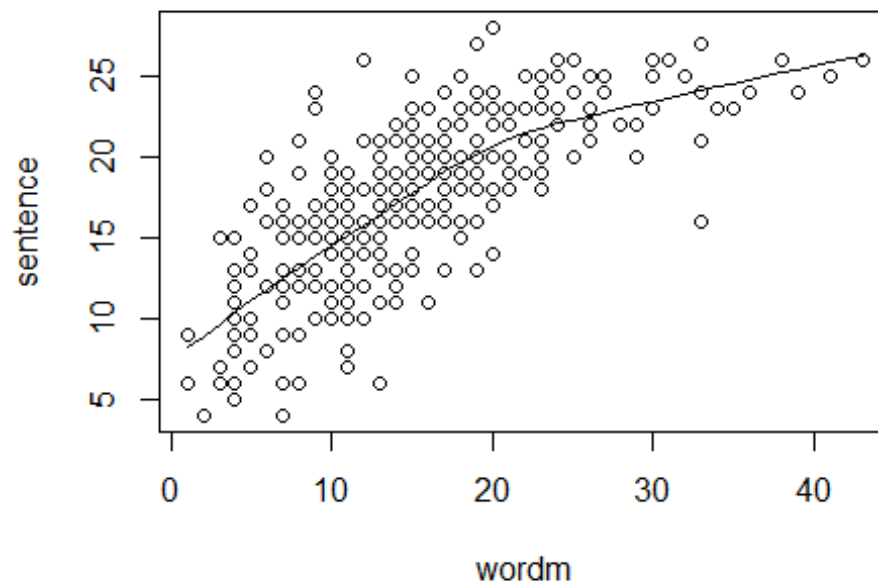
Question 7

```
hist(HF$sentence)
```



```
stem(HF$sentence)
```

```
##  
## The decimal point is at the |  
##  
## 4 | 00  
## 5 | 0  
## 6 | 000000  
## 7 | 000  
## 8 | 0000  
## 9 | 00000000  
## 10 | 000000000  
## 11 | 00000000000  
## 12 | 000000000000000000  
## 13 | 00000000000000  
## 14 | 00000000000  
## 15 | 00000000000000  
## 16 | 00000000000000000000
```

The scatterplot shows that (a) the direction is positive, (b) the relationship is strong, all points are very close (c) the scatterplot is non-linear, the scatterplot is not linear as there is a curve in the middle and (d) there are outliers below and above the line and some outliers in the edge that are shown in the scatterplot. -0.25 a bit vague -- which points are you considering outliers?

Multiple regression

Part 2: 7.25/7.5

```
fit.lm=lm(sentence~1+wordc+wordm,data=HF)
```

```
fit.sem=sem(sentence~1+wordc+wordm,data=HF)
```

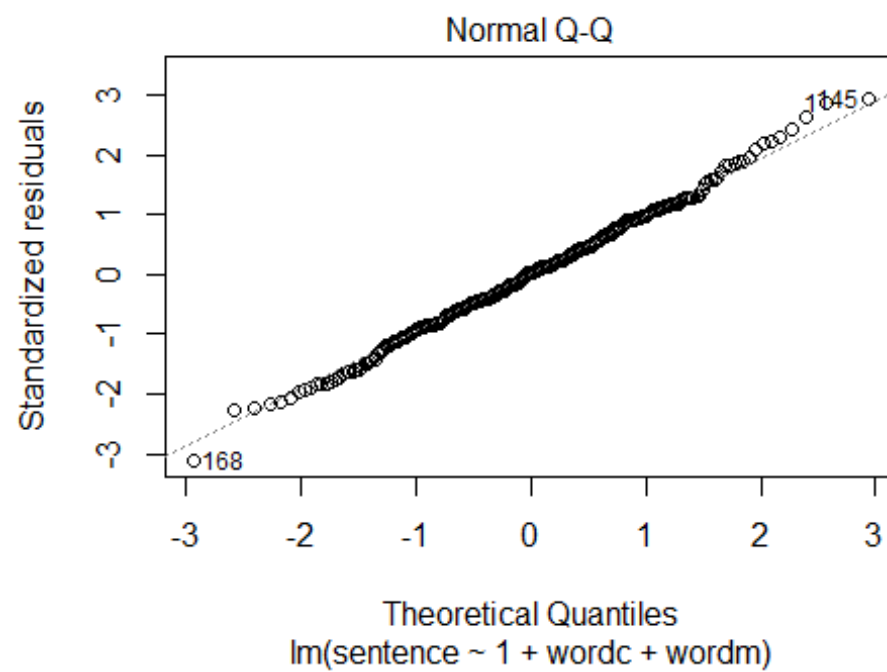
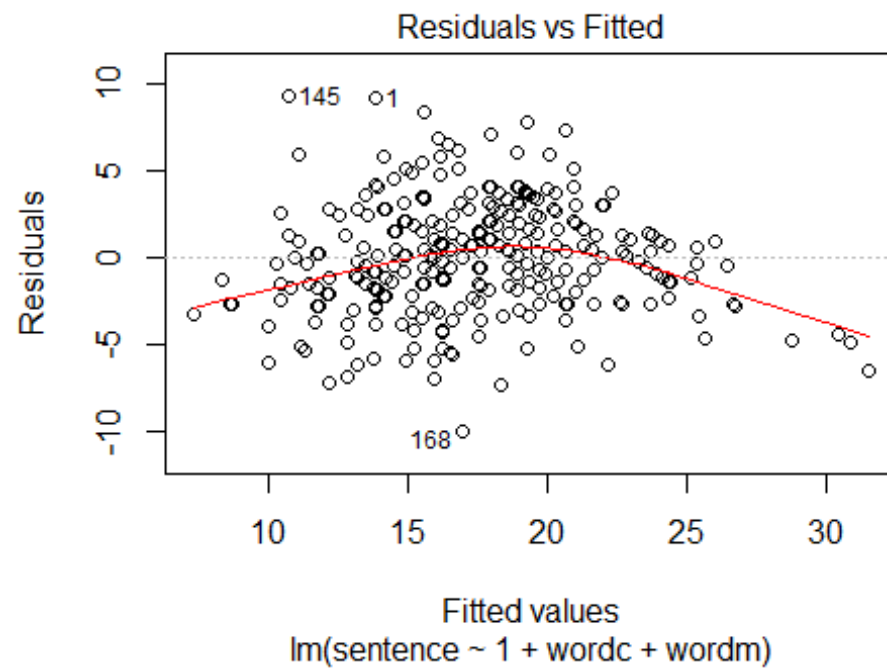
```
## Warning in lavaan::lavaan(model = sentence ~ 1 + wordc + wordm, data =  
## HF, : lavaan WARNING: model seems to be a formula; please enclose the  
model
```

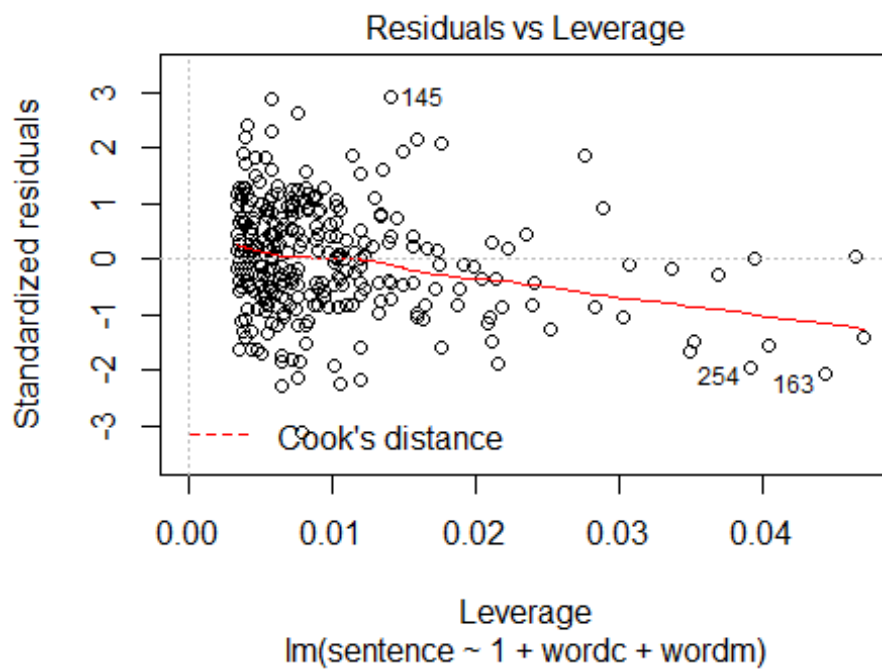
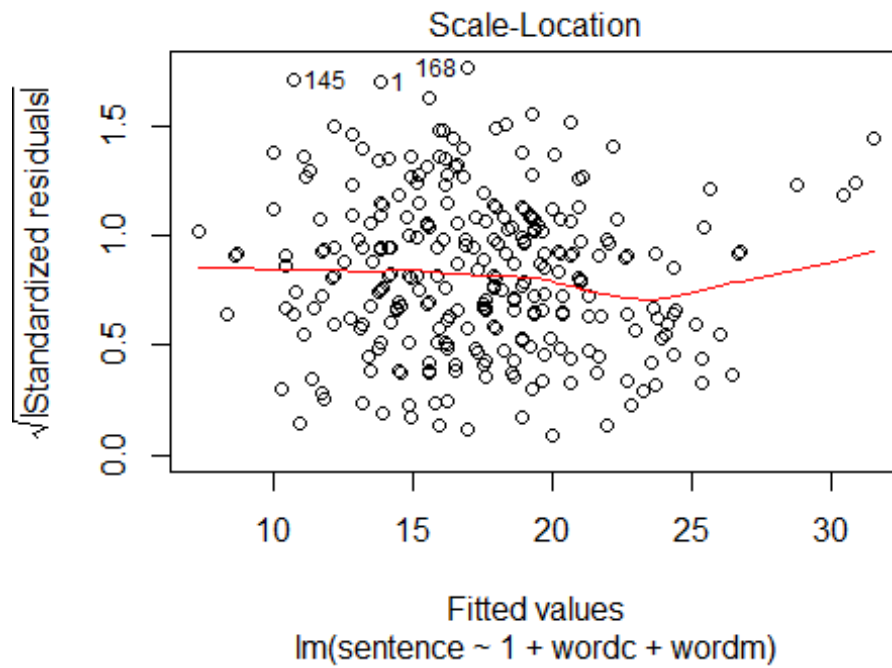
```
## syntax between quotes
```

Question 9

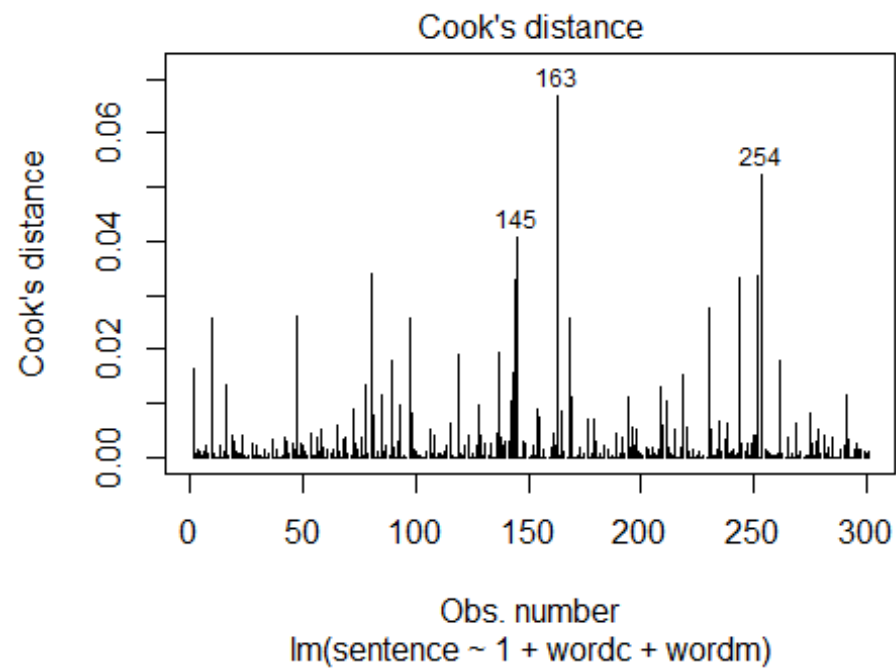
```
# View modeling assumptions
```

```
plot(fit.lm)
```

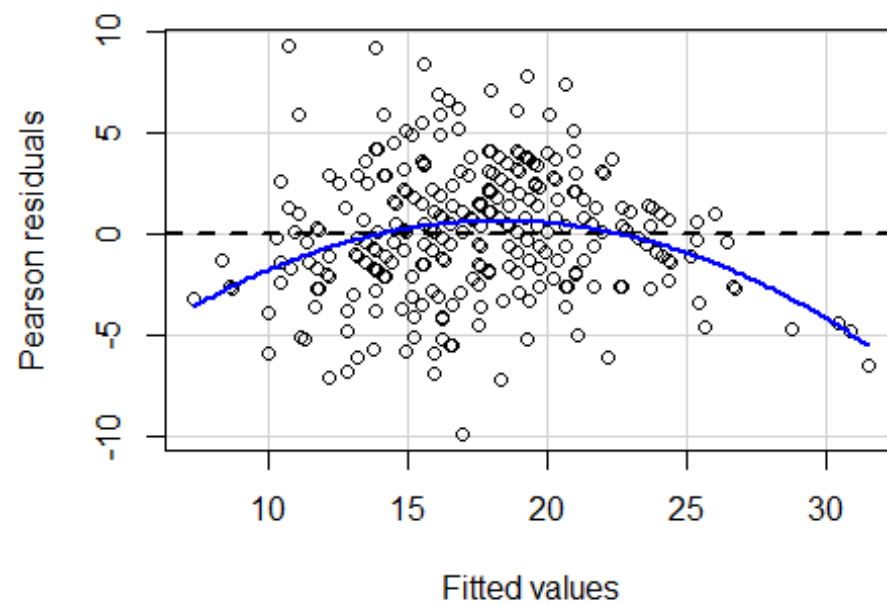




```
plot(fit.lm, which = 4) # Cook's distance
```



```
residualPlot(fit.lm)
```



- a) From the residual plot, The homogeneity of variance for residuals is likely OK; the fanning is not severe; there is some fanning in the edge of the residual plot b) Yes, there are outliers that are present in residuals versus fitted plot and those points are 1, 145, and 168 c) From the cook's distance, we have found the influential points and they are 145, 164, and 254. d) The normality assumption is not likely violated; the upper end of the distribution is not deviated from what would be expected from a normal distribution in the QQ-plot. The normality seems roughly normal.

Question 10

`summary(fit.lm)`

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = sentence ~ 1 + wordc + wordm, data = HF)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -9.9390 -2.0554  0.0971  2.1153  9.2959
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   3.08154    0.88526   3.481 0.000574 ***
## wordc         0.35141    0.04008   8.768 < 2e-16 ***
## wordm         0.33333    0.02966  11.239 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.205 on 298 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6171, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6146
## F-statistic: 240.2 on 2 and 298 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

`summary(fit.sem)`

```
## lavaan 0.6-3 ended normally after 15 iterations
##
##      Optimization method              NLMINB
##      Number of free parameters              4
##
##      Number of observations              301
##
##      Estimator              ML
##      Model Fit Test Statistic              0.000
##      Degrees of freedom              0
##      Minimum Function Value              0.000000000000000
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##      Information              Expected
##      Information saturated (h1) model      Structured
##      Standard Errors              Standard
```

```
##
## Regressions:
##           Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|)
## sentence ~
## wordc      0.351   0.040   8.812   0.000
## wordm      0.333   0.030  11.295   0.000
##
## Intercepts:
##           Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|)
## .sentence      3.082   0.881   3.498   0.000
##
## Variances:
##           Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|)
## .sentence      10.168   0.829  12.268   0.000
```

- (a) The unstandardized estimates from the regression model for wordc and wordm are 0.35 and 0.33. (b) Yes, they are statistically significant because for both of them p value is less than 0.001 as we are assuming alpha value is 0.05 (c) interpretation: The interpretations are: each one unit increase or difference in word classification test is associated with a 0.35 unit predicted increase or difference in sentence test after controlling for the difference of word meaning test. Also, each one unit difference or increase in word meaning test is associated with a 0.33 unit predicted increase or difference in sentence test after controlling for the difference of word classification test.

Question 11

Some results are same using the sem and lm function, however, some are not same. For example, the values of estimates and standard errors are same for both function. From the lm function, t value is obtained. However, sem function gives z value. Also, residual standard error is 3.205 on 298 degrees of freedom for lm function. However, the degrees of freedom from sem function is 0 (zero). From lm function, we get multiple and adjusted R squared value. On the other hand, sem function does not give multiple and adjusted R squared value.

Part 3: 8.5/8.5

Question 12

```
summary(fit.sem, standardized = TRUE)
```

```
## lavaan 0.6-3 ended normally after 15 iterations
##
## Optimization method          NLMINB
## Number of free parameters      4
##
## Number of observations          301
##
## Estimator                      ML
## Model Fit Test Statistic        0.000
## Degrees of freedom              0
## Minimum Function Value          0.000000000000000
```

```
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information                               Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model          Structured
## Standard Errors                           Standard
##
## Regressions:
##           Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## sentence ~
## wordc           0.351   0.040   8.812   0.000   0.351   0.386
## wordm           0.333   0.030  11.295   0.000   0.333   0.495
##
## Intercepts:
##           Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .sentence       3.082   0.881   3.498   0.000   3.082   0.598
##
## Variances:
##           Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .sentence       10.168   0.829  12.268   0.000  10.168   0.383
```

The standardized estimates that is the beta weights for wordc and wordm are 0.386 and 0.495. interpretation: The interpretations are each one standard deviation increase or difference in word classification test is associated with a 0.386 standard deviation predicted increase or difference in sentence test after controlling for the difference of word meaning test. Also, each one standard deviation increase or difference in word meaning test is associated with a 0.495 standard deviation predicted increase or difference in sentence test after controlling for the difference of word classification test.

Question 13

Confidence intervals

`confint(fit.lm)`

```
##           2.5 %    97.5 %
## (Intercept) 1.3393857 4.8236986
## wordc       0.2725404 0.4302791
## wordm       0.2749611 0.3916922
```

`summary(fit.sem, ci = TRUE)`

```
## lavaan 0.6-3 ended normally after 15 iterations
##
## Optimization method          NLMINB
## Number of free parameters      4
##
## Number of observations        301
##
## Estimator                      ML
## Model Fit Test Statistic      0.000
## Degrees of freedom            0
```

```
## Minimum Function Value          0.000000000000
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information                      Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model  Structured
## Standard Errors                  Standard
##
## Regressions:
##      Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) ci.lower ci.upper
## sentence ~
## wordc         0.351   0.040   8.812   0.000   0.273   0.430
## wordm         0.333   0.030  11.295   0.000   0.275   0.391
##
## Intercepts:
##      Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) ci.lower ci.upper
## .sentence     3.082   0.881   3.498   0.000   1.355   4.808
##
## Variances:
##      Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) ci.lower ci.upper
## .sentence     10.168   0.829  12.268   0.000   8.543  11.792
```

(a) From the regression model, The lower confidence interval for wordc and wordm are 0.273 and 0.275 respectively. The upper confidence interval for wordc and wordm are 0.430 and 0.392 respectively. The interpretations are that each one unit difference or increase in word classification test is associated with a difference or increase in sentence test between 0.273 and 0.430 units after controlling for the differences of word meaning test. Also, each one unit difference in word meaning test is associated with a difference or increases in sentence test between 0.275 and 0.392 units after controlling for the differences of word classification test. b) we have found that p value is less than 0.05. If p value is less than 0.05, then confidence interval does not include the null hypothesis. Also, the null hypothesis is equal to zero. Here, we have found that confidence intervals for both word and wordm do not contain 0. Therefore, for both wordc and wordm, confidence intervals do not include null hypothesis so that the results are statistically significant.

Question 14

```
# Obtain fit measures from lavaan
summary(fit.sem, fit.measures = TRUE)
```

```
## lavaan 0.6-3 ended normally after 15 iterations
##
## Optimization method              NLMINB
## Number of free parameters        4
##
## Number of observations            301
##
## Estimator                        ML
## Model Fit Test Statistic          0.000
## Degrees of freedom                0
```

```

## Minimum Function Value 0.000000000000
##
## Model test baseline model:
##
## Minimum Function Test Statistic 288.970
## Degrees of freedom 2
## P-value 0.000
##
## User model versus baseline model:
##
## Comparative Fit Index (CFI) 1.000
## Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) 1.000
##
## Loglikelihood and Information Criteria:
##
## Loglikelihood user model (H0) -776.147
## Loglikelihood unrestricted model (H1) -776.147
##
## Number of free parameters 4
## Akaike (AIC) 1560.293
## Bayesian (BIC) 1575.121
## Sample-size adjusted Bayesian (BIC) 1562.436
##
## Root Mean Square Error of Approximation:
##
## RMSEA 0.000
## 90 Percent Confidence Interval 0.000 0.000
## P-value RMSEA <= 0.05 NA
##
## Standardized Root Mean Square Residual:
##
## SRMR 0.000
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard Errors Standard
##
## Regressions:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|)
## sentence ~
## wordc 0.351 0.040 8.812 0.000
## wordm 0.333 0.030 11.295 0.000
##
## Intercepts:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|)
## .sentence 3.082 0.881 3.498 0.000
##
## Variances:

```

##		Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)
##	.sentence	10.168	0.829	12.268	0.000

- (a) The unusual about the fit measures for the fit.sem model is degrees of freedom is zero. For, model test baseline model the degree of freedom is 2 which is very small. (b) The fit statistics for RMSEA, TLI, and CFI are 0,1, and 1 respectively. and (b) the degrees of freedom of this model is 0 however, for the model test baseline model the degree of freedom is 2. In Structural equation modeling, we specify that variables exist in the matrix (i.e., they have variances) and we make no other claims about them at all. No means, no regression paths, no intercepts, no correlations or covariances, no correlated residuals. Also, Number of observations available for model estimation and Number of observations used to estimate parameters might be equal therefore, the degrees of freedom is zero. However, for the model test baseline model there might be some differences between them so that the degrees of freedom is 2.

? This isn't true, nor relevant

Question 15

Obtain the residuals and predicted values
resid(fit.lm)

##	1	2	3	4	5	6
##	9.18750259	-1.81249741	-1.29843961	1.87229924	-1.86666658	-1.86674687
##	7	8	9	10	11	12
##	3.00681158	2.13327320	6.90846555	2.13333342	-0.47915070	-0.90281281
##	13	14	15	16	17	18
##	-3.30847206	0.46661992	2.43053391	5.92644833	1.48468300	-3.05542837
##	19	20	21	22	23	24
##	-2.69596787	-2.51525678	-1.44304461	-1.40681809	3.80002685	-1.14584413
##	25	26	27	28	29	30
##	-0.56954639	-1.55146323	-2.77637125	-1.47917077	-3.12772083	-0.74016480
##	31	32	33	34	35	36
##	-1.49721378	0.25979505	2.00677143	0.79996663	1.29594128	4.50276615
##	37	38	39	40	41	42
##	-0.53336001	-3.51529693	-0.64175856	0.74579747	-1.62373562	3.57507869
##	43	44	45	46	47	48
##	2.85413580	-2.14582406	2.30395184	2.83609279	-5.98315598	-1.16390721
##	49	50	51	52	53	54
##	-2.74020495	3.02485458	-1.44306469	0.69148779	-2.68601571	0.64741130
##	55	56	57	58	59	60
##	-1.32655521	4.20558574	-1.75824796	5.16947965	-2.05544844	0.25979505
##	61	62	63	64	65	66
##	3.43051383	2.07908397	-2.12778105	-0.58756932	5.85417594	-2.62369548
##	67	68	69	70	71	72
##	0.09710690	-5.20003337	-5.18197029	-1.49717363	0.96261464	-5.88480995
##	73	74	75	76	77	78
##	-4.18197029	2.69154801	-0.18201043	-3.79443433	1.44857691	-3.96507283
##	79	80	81	82	83	84
##	-2.14580398	-5.28029624	-5.77633111	0.41243068	-1.74022502	0.11516998
##	85	86	87	88	89	90
##	-6.79443433	-1.39878746	2.83607272	1.37626438	-7.14586420	3.18752266

##	91	92	93	94	95	96
##	0.07111355	2.48464285	-3.66787234	-0.47917077	1.43049376	-0.53333994
##	97	98	99	100	101	102
##	6.57513891	7.74577740	-2.79441426	-2.23611938	-0.84866372	-1.21811652
##	103	104	105	106	107	108
##	0.74573725	-0.88472966	-0.88462929	5.83613294	1.69156809	-3.77631104
##	109	110	111	112	113	114
##	0.44865721	1.25981512	-1.97510527	1.81802971	-2.90285296	2.69150787
##	115	116	117	118	119	120
##	-4.81251749	1.39432746	0.09718719	-0.38879516	-6.93903933	-1.42490124
##	121	122	123	124	125	126
##	1.07904382	-4.18195021	3.69158816	0.16943951	1.81808993	0.06096067
##	127	128	129	130	131	132
##	3.13335350	4.90844547	4.00679150	-1.14586420	2.98874850	0.85421609
##	133	134	135	136	137	138
##	-2.38881523	-0.84862357	0.35820130	6.07910404	6.22372911	4.83613294
##	139	140	141	142	143	144
##	-2.67794493	3.78194370	3.34011815	-5.10971797	-4.67784457	-4.41675017
##	145	146	147	148	149	150
##	9.29594128	0.78194370	0.02487466	-3.79441426	-2.34453800	0.44851669
##	151	152	153	154	155	156
##	-0.55130265	4.07908397	-1.58756932	-5.88480995	-5.90287303	0.72767417
##	157	158	159	160	161	162
##	2.85417594	0.04289759	0.09718719	3.46661992	4.07914419	4.07910404
##	163	164	165	166	167	168
##	-6.50714586	1.06098074	2.95250190	3.09716712	-0.20003337	-9.93901926
##	169	170	171	172	173	174
##	-7.29040898	-0.28031632	0.06108111	-1.07351152	3.72769424	0.16960009
##	175	176	177	178	179	180
##	-1.88472966	-2.67782450	0.76380033	-1.11969020	5.07914419	2.61118477
##	181	182	183	184	185	186
##	-0.60567254	2.11525027	0.44859699	-2.84866372	-2.95706227	1.11525027
##	187	188	189	190	191	192
##	1.50278622	-0.62369548	-5.23613945	0.20554559	-1.29044913	4.02485458
##	193	194	195	196	197	198
##	2.41245075	-3.26229338	-1.71413131	-2.73207395	-2.65982164	3.48478336
##	199	200	201	202	203	204
##	-2.18199036	1.39430738	1.81802971	2.76388062	-1.68595549	-1.32653514
##	205	206	207	208	209	210
##	4.11525027	1.67346486	1.53893245	3.09714704	-6.18201043	-3.36272152
##	211	212	213	214	215	216
##	7.35822137	3.76382040	2.41243068	1.02493487	4.13325313	0.48472314
##	217	218	219	220	221	222
##	-0.41683046	2.85415587	-5.06552103	-2.63176626	-1.86674687	0.18754273
##	223	224	225	226	227	228
##	-2.95706227	0.44859699	-1.58758939	-2.27234590	-0.84864364	-1.88474973
##	229	230	231	232	233	234
##	-0.53333994	-4.73203381	-3.09153445	-0.90279274	0.67354515	-3.55144316
##	235	236	237	238	239	240
##	-5.58760947	2.41239053	3.06108111	7.07908397	2.02489473	2.06106103

```
##      241      242      243      244      245      246
## 3.76384048 0.97070549 1.26782568 5.91637574 -2.67796501 -2.01127158
##      247      248      249      250      251      252
## 2.85423616 -1.29034876 3.69154801 5.48470307 3.67344479 -4.85857573
##      253      254      255      256      257      258
## -0.27222546 -6.16374662 1.41253105 -2.01127158 1.50282637 0.61931577
##      259      260      261      262      263      264
## 1.44857691 1.39436760 1.24978268 8.43045361 -1.34461829 0.35826152
##      265      266      267      268      269      270
## -2.58748903 0.32211529 0.97074564 0.72773439 -3.39876738 -1.20003337
##      271      272      273      274      275      276
## 1.65536164 -0.29038891 -0.67796501 1.39432746 -3.36274159 -4.53333994
##      277      278      279      280      281      282
## 1.06100081 3.53895253 -5.49719370 2.15137643 3.41237046 1.30401206
##      283      284      285      286      287      288
## 3.18752266 0.34013822 -3.62375570 0.44853677 -0.34451793 0.46661992
##      289      290      291      292      293      294
## -2.64175856 3.44853677 5.07902375 -4.23619967 0.46663999 0.41241061
##      295      296      297      298      299      300
## -2.88478988 -3.64177863 2.09710690 2.50274608 -1.32645485 -1.34463836
##      301
## -1.11971027
```

```
resid(fit.sem)
```

```
## $type
## [1] "raw"
##
## $cov
##      sentnc wordc wordm
## sentence 0
## wordc    0      0
## wordm    0      0      0
##
## $mean
## sentence wordc wordm
##      0      0      0
```

- (a) No, the residuals values differ for these two types of models. From the lm, we get residuals for each individual data. However, from SEM, we get the residual covariance matrix (b) From residual (fit.sem), we get the residual covariance matrix. SEM is known as analysis of covariance structures. These residuals are actually residual covariance matrix from fit.sem

Question 16

```
predict(fit.lm)
```

```
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7
## 13.812497 13.812497 8.298440 16.127701 17.866667 13.866747 20.993188
##      8      9     10     11     12     13     14
```


##	14.866727	16.091534	17.866667	14.479151	18.902813	19.308472	15.533380
##	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
##	19.569466	11.073552	14.515317	13.055428	23.695968	17.515257	11.443045
##	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
##	14.406818	19.199973	13.145844	15.569546	15.551463	11.776371	13.479171
##	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
##	15.127721	13.740165	15.497214	11.740205	18.993229	16.200033	10.704059
##	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
##	14.497234	16.533360	15.515297	21.641759	20.254203	18.623736	13.424921
##	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
##	12.145864	14.145824	19.696048	14.163907	9.983156	14.163907	11.740205
##	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
##	18.975145	10.443065	17.308512	8.686016	13.352589	19.326555	13.794414
##	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
##	13.758248	16.830520	12.055448	11.740205	18.569486	17.920916	12.127781
##	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
##	18.587569	14.145824	20.623695	14.902893	16.200033	15.181970	17.497174
##	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
##	11.037385	14.884810	15.181970	20.308452	13.182010	12.794434	17.551423
##	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
##	9.965073	15.145804	11.280296	13.776331	18.587569	10.740225	13.884830
##	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
##	12.794434	24.398787	13.163927	18.623736	12.145864	14.812477	10.928886
##	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
##	12.515357	11.667872	13.479171	17.569506	17.533340	16.424861	19.254223
##	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
##	13.794414	20.236119	13.848664	16.218117	17.254263	18.884730	23.884629
##	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
##	16.163867	21.308432	14.776311	21.551343	12.740185	20.975105	15.181970
##	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
##	16.902853	18.308492	12.812517	17.605673	18.902813	11.388795	15.939039
##	120	121	122	123	124	125	126
##	14.424901	15.920956	16.181950	22.308412	14.830560	18.181910	15.939039
##	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
##	18.866647	15.091555	19.993208	12.145864	22.011252	16.145784	10.388815
##	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
##	15.848624	19.641799	18.920896	16.776271	16.163867	20.677945	19.218056
##	141	142	143	144	145	146	147
##	19.659882	11.109718	25.677845	30.416750	10.704059	19.218056	19.975125
##	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
##	13.794414	24.344538	14.551483	23.551303	17.920916	18.587569	14.884810
##	155	156	157	158	159	160	161
##	15.902873	18.272326	14.145824	16.957102	18.902813	15.533380	20.920856
##	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
##	18.920896	31.507146	16.939019	18.047498	17.902833	16.200033	16.939019
##	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
##	18.290409	10.280316	21.938919	13.073512	19.272306	22.830400	18.884730
##	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
##	26.677824	16.236200	25.119690	20.920856	10.388815	17.605673	17.884750
##	183	184	185	186	187	188	189

```
## 18.551403 13.848664 18.957062 17.884750 15.497214 20.623695 19.236139
##      190      191      192      193      194      195      196
## 11.794454 16.290449 18.975145 19.587549  7.262293 19.714131 26.732074
##      197      198      199      200      201      202      203
## 22.659822 19.515217 14.181990 16.605693 15.181970 20.236119 11.685955
##      204      205      206      207      208      209      210
## 20.326535 17.884750 20.326535 14.461068 16.902853 13.182010 19.362722
##      211      212      213      214      215      216      217
## 20.641779 17.236180 18.587569 22.975065 13.866747 16.515277 26.416830
##      218      219      220      221      222      223      224
## 13.145844 21.065521  8.631766 13.866747 15.812457 18.957062 18.551403
##      225      226      227      228      229      230      231
## 17.587589 17.272346 14.848644 17.884750 17.533340 28.732034 16.091534
##      232      233      234      235      236      237      238
## 19.902793 24.326455 16.551443 16.587609 16.587609 21.938919 17.920916
##      239      240      241      242      243      244      245
## 20.975105 20.938939 18.236160 24.029295 21.732174 20.083624 19.677965
##      246      247      248      249      250      251      252
## 21.011272 17.145764 21.290349 20.308452 15.515297 19.326555 30.858576
##      253      254      255      256      257      258      259
## 23.272225 22.163747 23.587469 21.011272 17.497174 25.380684 17.551423
##      260      261      262      263      264      265      266
## 19.605632 23.750217 15.569546 20.344618 22.641738 22.587489 23.677885
##      267      268      269      270      271      272      273
## 26.029254 21.272266 25.398767 16.200033 19.344638 19.290389 19.677965
##      274      275      276      277      278      279      280
## 17.605673 18.362742 17.533340 17.938999 15.461047 16.497194 15.848624
##      281      282      283      284      285      286      287
## 15.587630 22.695988 14.812477 20.659862 17.623756 15.551463 25.344518
##      288      289      290      291      292      293      294
## 15.533380 21.641759 15.551463 14.920976 16.236200 16.533360 17.587589
##      295      296      297      298      299      300      301
## 15.884790 20.641779 14.902893 13.497254 24.326455 19.344638 24.119710
```

```
lavPredict(fit.sem)
```

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Yes, like the residuals, the predicted values are also different for these two types of models. There are no predicted values for the fit.sem model. When the `lavPredict(fit.sem)` runs, it does not give any predicted values because the main purpose of the `lavPredict()` function is to predict estimated values for the latent variables in the model ('factor scores'). It does not predict future values of dependent variables as in the regression framework. Therefore, it looks like this type.

... and it is blank because there are no latent variables