

Italian Stata User Group – XVIII Conference
Florence, Italy
May 9-10, 2024

Structural Equation Modelling with Partial Least Squares using Stata

Sergio Venturini
sergio.venturini@unicatt.it

Mehmet Mehmetoglu
mehmet.mehmetoglu@ntnu.no

*Università Cattolica del
Sacro Cuore
Via Bissolati 74
26100 Cremona
Italy*

*NTNU – Norwegian
University of Science
and Technology
517, Dragvoll
NO-7491 Trondheim
Norway*

Overview

1. What is Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)?
2. The PLS-SEM algorithm
3. The `plssem` *Stata* package
4. Future directions

What is PLS-SEM?

- PLS-SEM can be seen as:
 - The partial least squares (PLS) approach to structural equation modeling (SEM)
 - A statistical method for studying complex multivariate relationships among observed and latent variables
 - A data analysis approach for studying blocks of observed variables in which each block can be summarized by a latent variable and linear relations between the latent variables are assumed

What is PLS-SEM?

- PLS-SEM originates from the work of Herman Wold
- In the 1960s and 1970s Wold developed a set of iterative algorithms based on least squares that nowadays are referred to as **partial least squares (PLS)**
- PLS methods encompass a broad spectrum of both explanatory and exploratory multivariate techniques, ranging from regression to path modeling, and from principal component to multi-block data analysis

What is PLS-SEM?

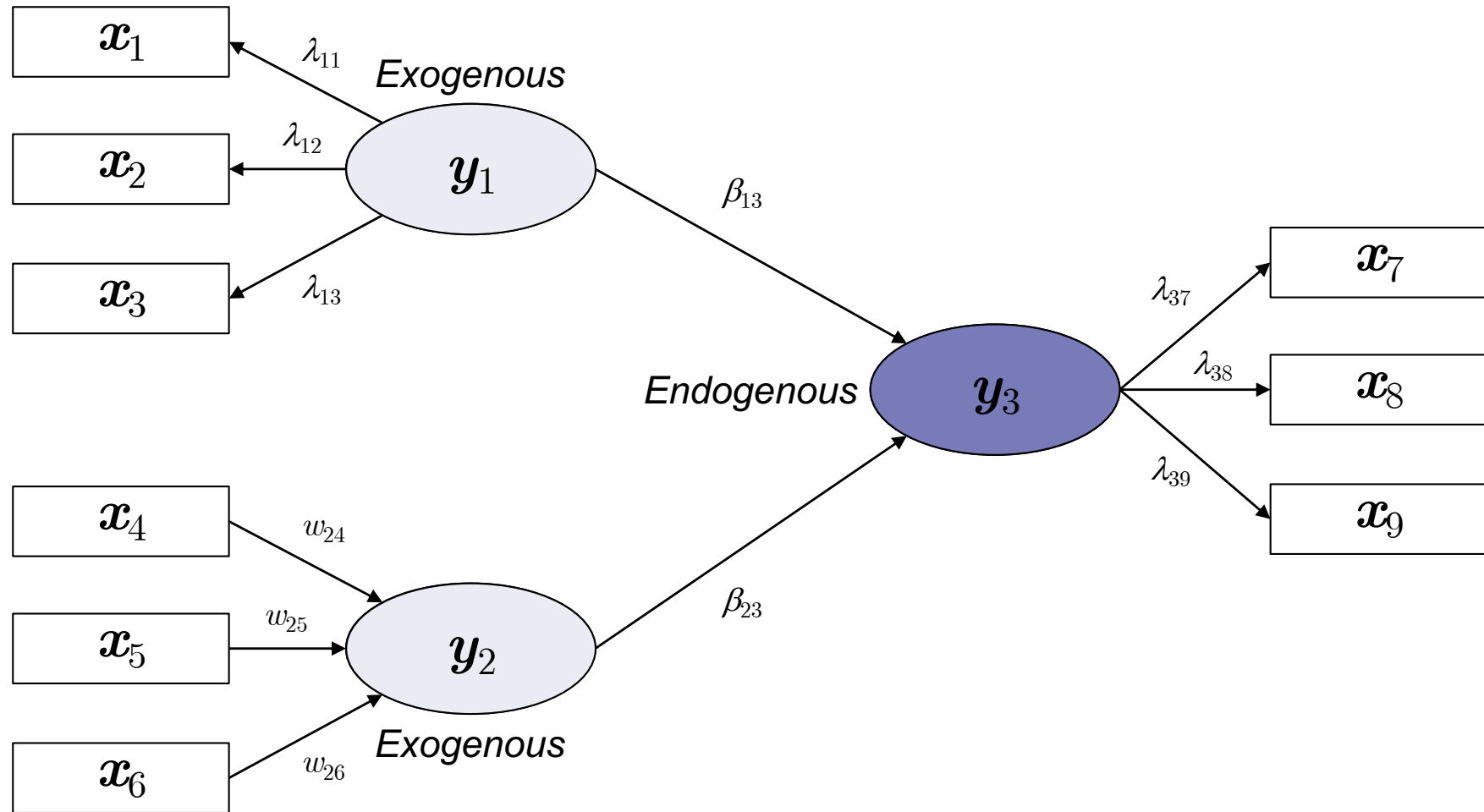
- PLS-SEM is frequently seen as an alternative approach to classical *covariance-based SEM* (COV-SEM):
 - they aim at studying the interdependencies among a set of *unobserved* latent variables (LVs), each of which is measured through a different set of *observed* (or *manifest*) variables (MVs)
 - they involve a *measurement* (or *outer*) model relating the latent variables to the corresponding manifest variables, and a *structural* (or *inner*) model providing the relations among the latent variables
 - both are typically specified using a *path diagram*

What is PLS-SEM?

- The main differences between the two approaches are:

<u>COV-SEM</u>	<u>PLS-SEM</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ it aims at reproducing the observed covariance matrix of the manifest variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ it aims at maximizing the explained variance of the endogenous latent variables
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ the model is estimated using maximum likelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ the model is estimated using an iterative algorithm that involves ordinary least squares
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ it is typically used for theory testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ it is typically used for predictive purposes

What is PLS-SEM?



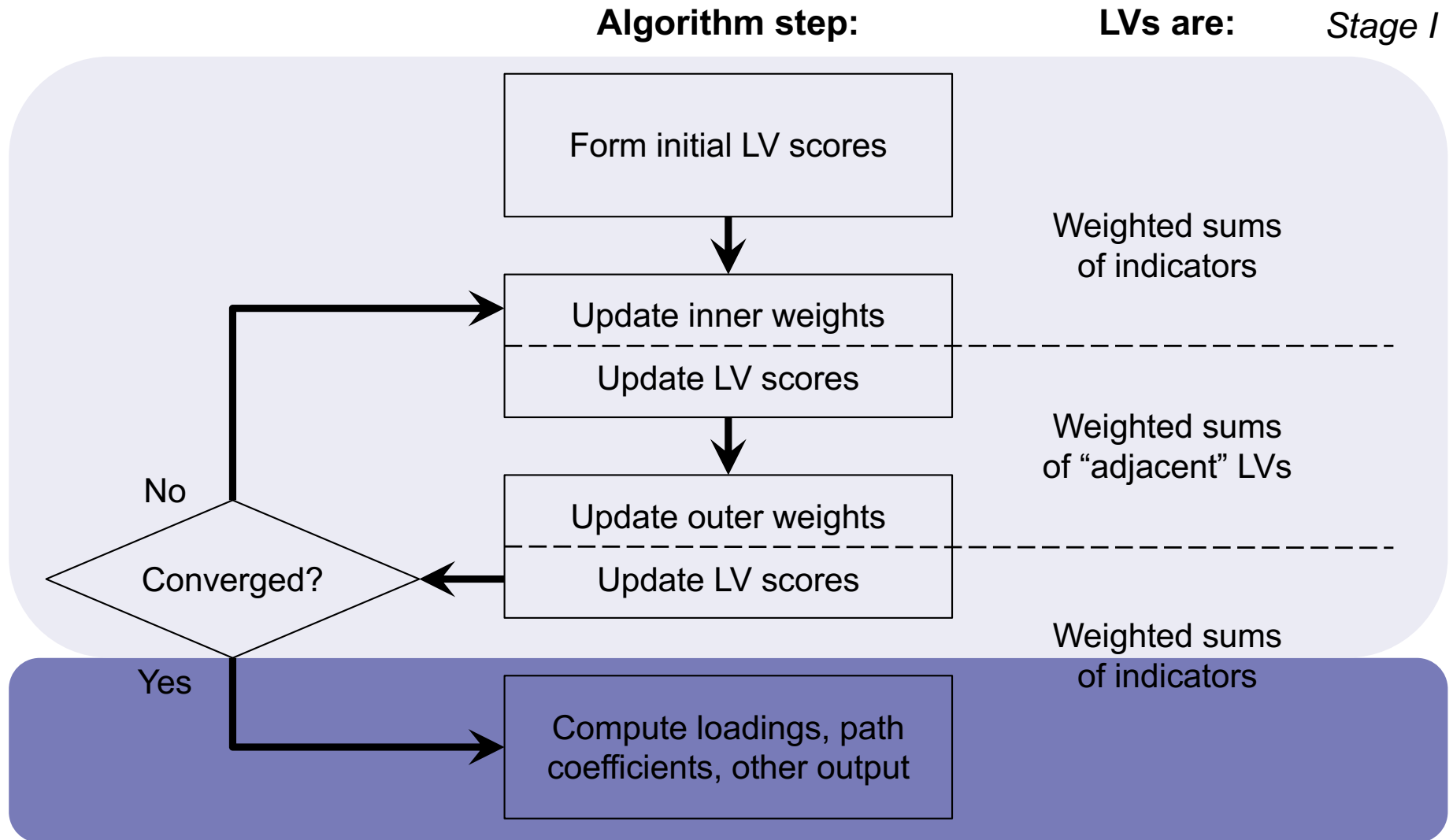
What is PLS-SEM?

- Both the structural and measurement models involve linear specifications:
 - In the structural model a generic endogenous LV y_j is linked to the corresponding latent predictors through the multiple linear regression model

$$y_j = \beta_{0j} + \sum_{m=1}^{M_j} \beta_{jm} y_{m \rightarrow j} + \delta_j$$

- In the measurement model, the relation between each MV x_k and the corresponding LV is generally modeled as
 - *reflective* blocks $\rightarrow x_k = \lambda_{0k} + \lambda_{jk} y_j + \epsilon_k$
 - *formative* blocks $\rightarrow y_j = w_{0k} + \sum_h w_{jh} x_h + \zeta_j$

The PLS-SEM algorithm



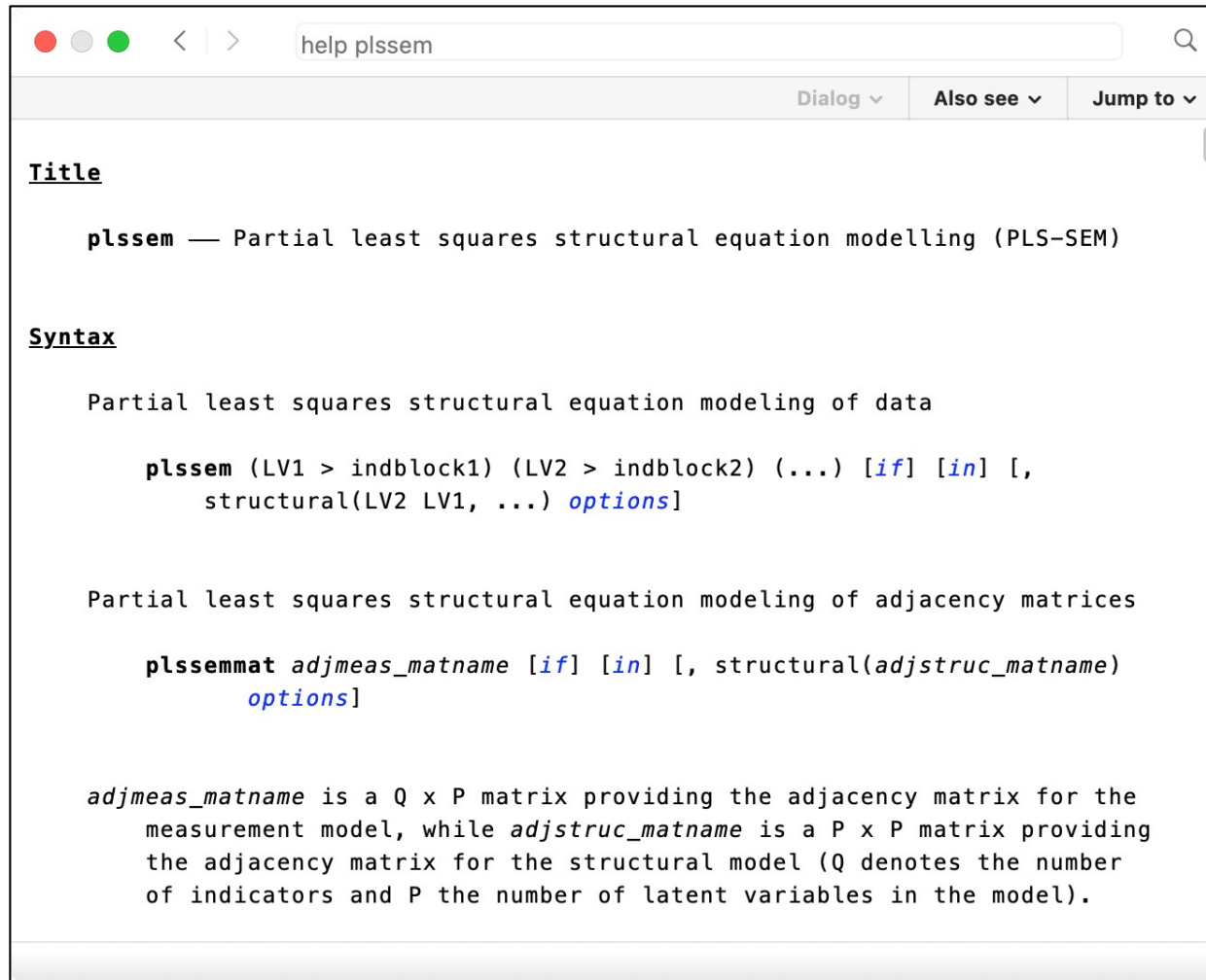
The `plssem` Stata package

- Different software packages are available for fitting PLS-SEM models, both commercial (e.g. SmartPLS, ADANCO) and open-source (e.g. `cSEM`, `SEMInR`)
- While Stata has a very nice suite of commands for COV-SEM, nothing is available for PLS-SEM
- To fill the gap, some years ago we started the development of a Stata package for PLS-SEM called `plssem`
- The project is open-source and it can be installed from one of the author's GitHub account (<https://github.com/sergioventurini/plssem>)

The `plssem` Stata package

- The package provides:
 - estimation commands
 - `plssem` → implements the standard PLS-SEM algorithm
 - `plssemc` → implements the consistent PLS-SEM (PLSc) algorithm
 - `plssemmat` → matrix-based version of `plssem`
 - `plssemcmat` → matrix-based version of `plssemc`
 - post-estimation commands
 - `estat` → computes many goodness of fit and diagnostic measures
 - `plssemplot` → creates some graphs for visualizing the results
 - `predict` → computes the predicted values and residuals

The `plssem` *Stata* package



The screenshot shows a Stata help window titled "help plssem". The window has a search bar at the top with the text "help plssem" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar are three tabs: "Dialog", "Also see", and "Jump to". The main content area is titled "Title" and contains the text "plssem — Partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM)". Below this is the "Syntax" section, which describes the command "plssem" and its options. The syntax is shown as "plssem (LV1 > indblock1) (LV2 > indblock2) (...) [if] [in] [, structural(LV2 LV1, ...) options]". Below this is the "plssemmat" command, which is used for adjacency matrices. The syntax is shown as "plssemmat adjmeas_matname [if] [in] [, structural(adjstruc_matname) options]". Finally, there is a paragraph explaining that "adjmeas_matname" is a Q x P matrix for the measurement model, and "adjstruc_matname" is a P x P matrix for the structural model, where Q is the number of indicators and P is the number of latent variables.

```
help plssem
```

Dialog ▾ Also see ▾ Jump to ▾

Title

`plssem` — Partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM)

Syntax

Partial least squares structural equation modeling of data

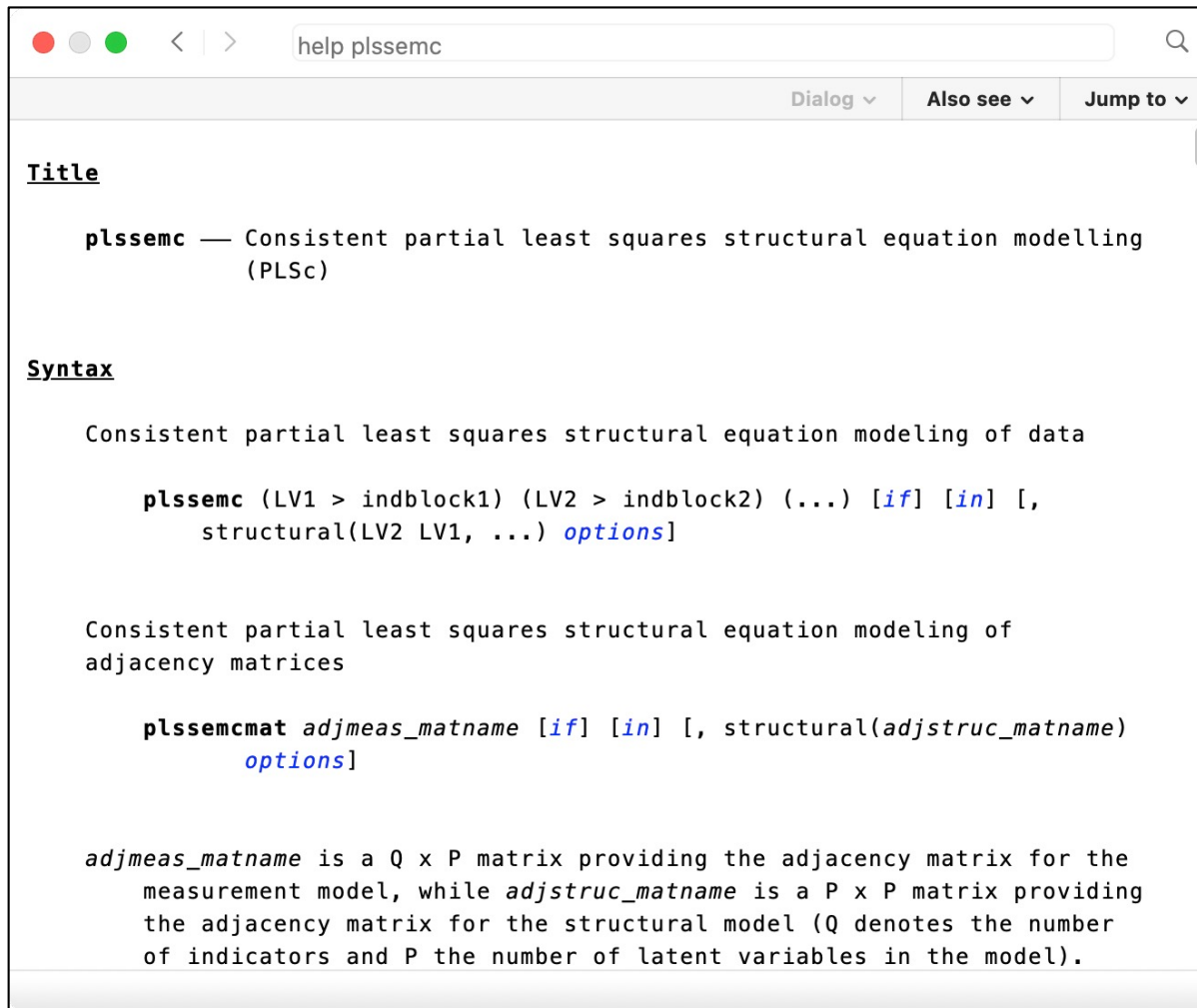
```
plssem (LV1 > indblock1) (LV2 > indblock2) (...) [if] [in] [,
      structural(LV2 LV1, ...) options]
```

Partial least squares structural equation modeling of adjacency matrices

```
plssemmat adjmeas_matname [if] [in] [, structural(adjstruc_matname)
      options]
```

adjmeas_matname is a Q x P matrix providing the adjacency matrix for the measurement model, while *adjstruc_matname* is a P x P matrix providing the adjacency matrix for the structural model (Q denotes the number of indicators and P the number of latent variables in the model).

The `plssem Stata` package



The screenshot shows a Stata help window titled "help plssemc". The window has a search bar at the top right and navigation buttons: "Dialog", "Also see", and "Jump to". The content is organized into sections: "Title", "Syntax", and a descriptive paragraph. The "Title" section defines `plssemc` as a command for consistent partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLSc). The "Syntax" section provides the command syntax for `plssemc` and `plssemcmat`. The `plssemc` command syntax is: `plssemc (LV1 > indblock1) (LV2 > indblock2) (...) [if] [in] [, structural(LV2 LV1, ...) options]`. The `plssemcmat` command syntax is: `plssemcmat adjmeas_matname [if] [in] [, structural(adjstruc_matname) options]`. A final paragraph explains that `adjmeas_matname` is a Q x P matrix for the measurement model and `adjstruc_matname` is a P x P matrix for the structural model, where Q is the number of indicators and P is the number of latent variables.

```
help plssemc
```

Title

`plssemc` — Consistent partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLSc)

Syntax

Consistent partial least squares structural equation modeling of data

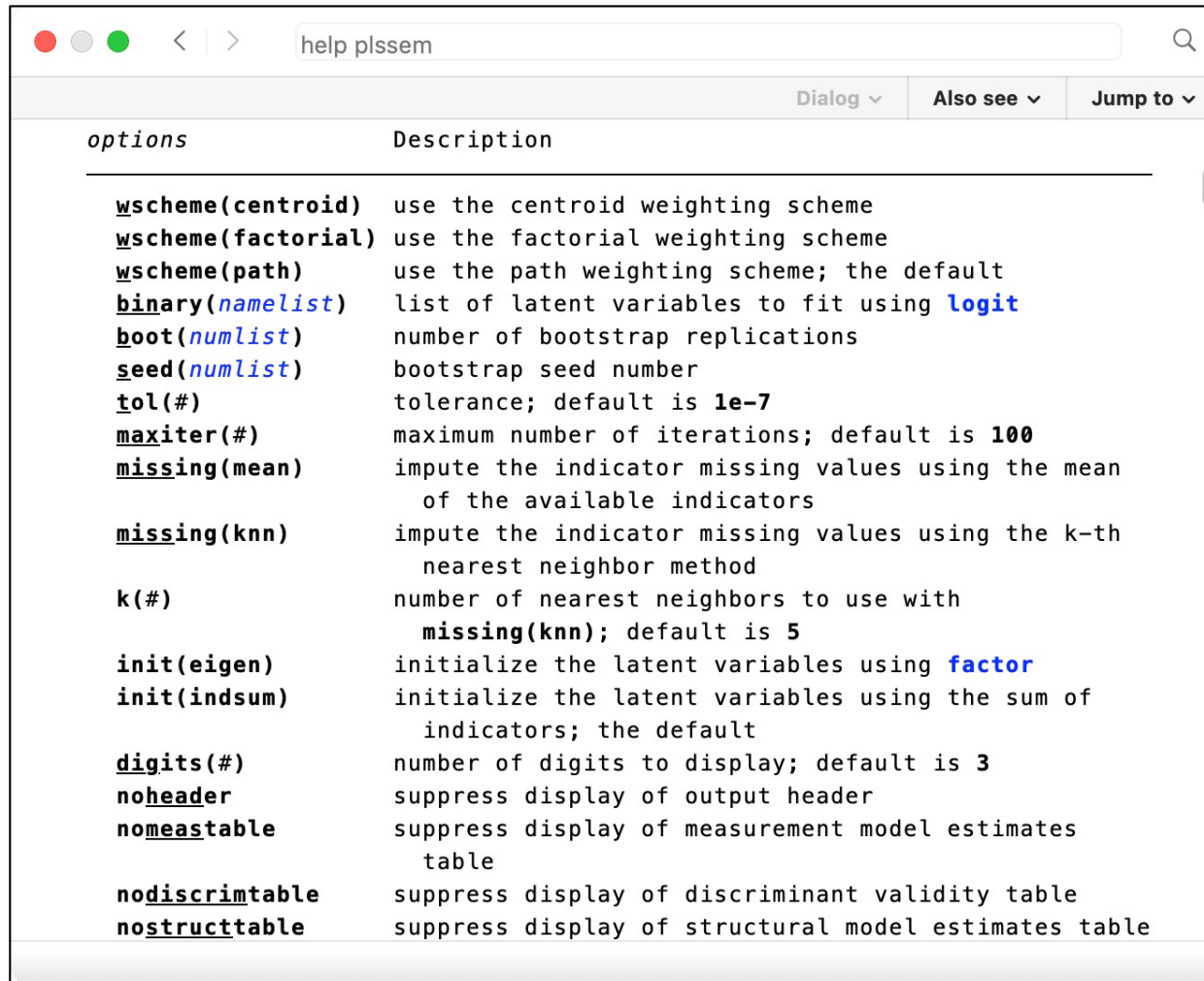
```
plssemc (LV1 > indblock1) (LV2 > indblock2) (...) [if] [in] [,
structural(LV2 LV1, ...) options]
```

Consistent partial least squares structural equation modeling of adjacency matrices

```
plssemcmat adjmeas_matname [if] [in] [, structural(adjstruc_matname)
options]
```

adjmeas_matname is a Q x P matrix providing the adjacency matrix for the measurement model, while *adjstruc_matname* is a P x P matrix providing the adjacency matrix for the structural model (Q denotes the number of indicators and P the number of latent variables in the model).

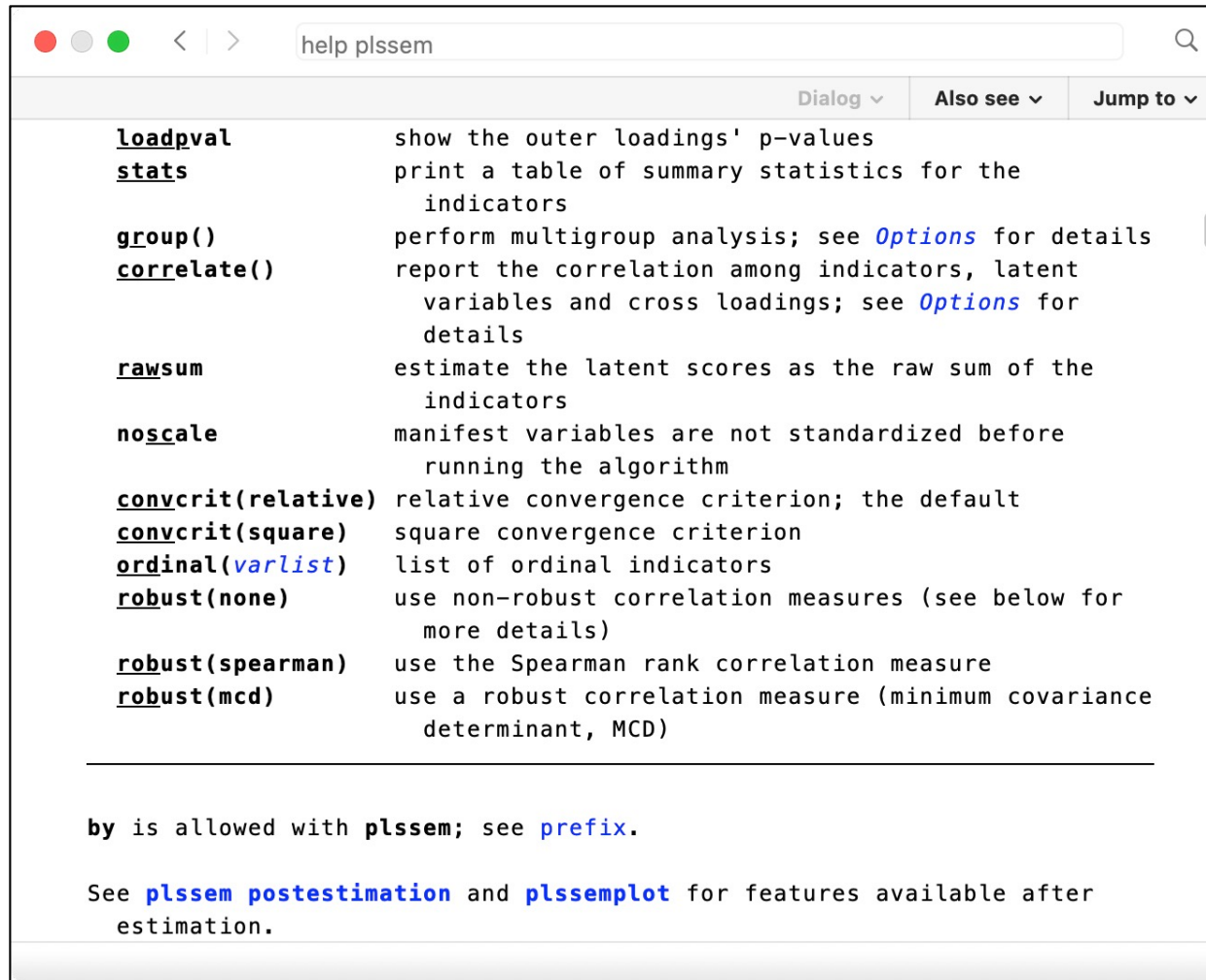
The `plssem` Stata package



The screenshot shows a Stata help window titled "help plssem". The window contains a table with two columns: "options" and "Description". The table lists various options for the `plssem` command, including weighting schemes, bootstrapping options, missing value handling, and display options.

options	Description
<code>wscheme(centroid)</code>	use the centroid weighting scheme
<code>wscheme(factorial)</code>	use the factorial weighting scheme
<code>wscheme(path)</code>	use the path weighting scheme; the default
<code>binary(namelist)</code>	list of latent variables to fit using <code>logit</code>
<code>boot(numlist)</code>	number of bootstrap replications
<code>seed(numlist)</code>	bootstrap seed number
<code>tol(#)</code>	tolerance; default is <code>1e-7</code>
<code>maxiter(#)</code>	maximum number of iterations; default is <code>100</code>
<code>missing(mean)</code>	impute the indicator missing values using the mean of the available indicators
<code>missing(knn)</code>	impute the indicator missing values using the k-th nearest neighbor method
<code>k(#)</code>	number of nearest neighbors to use with <code>missing(knn)</code> ; default is <code>5</code>
<code>init(eigen)</code>	initialize the latent variables using <code>factor</code>
<code>init(indsum)</code>	initialize the latent variables using the sum of indicators; the default
<code>digits(#)</code>	number of digits to display; default is <code>3</code>
<code>noheader</code>	suppress display of output header
<code>nomeastable</code>	suppress display of measurement model estimates table
<code>nodiscrimtable</code>	suppress display of discriminant validity table
<code>nostructtable</code>	suppress display of structural model estimates table

The `plssem` Stata package



The screenshot shows a Stata help window titled "help plssem". The window contains a list of commands and options for the `plssem` package, each followed by a brief description. The commands listed are `loadpval`, `stats`, `group()`, `correlate()`, `rawsum`, `noscale`, `convcrit(relative)`, `convcrit(square)`, `ordinal(varlist)`, `robust(none)`, `robust(spearman)`, and `robust(mcd)`. The descriptions explain the purpose of each command, such as showing p-values, printing summary statistics, performing multigroup analysis, reporting correlations, estimating latent scores, and using various convergence and robustness criteria. At the bottom of the window, there are additional notes about the `by` option and references to `plssem postestimation` and `plssemplot`.

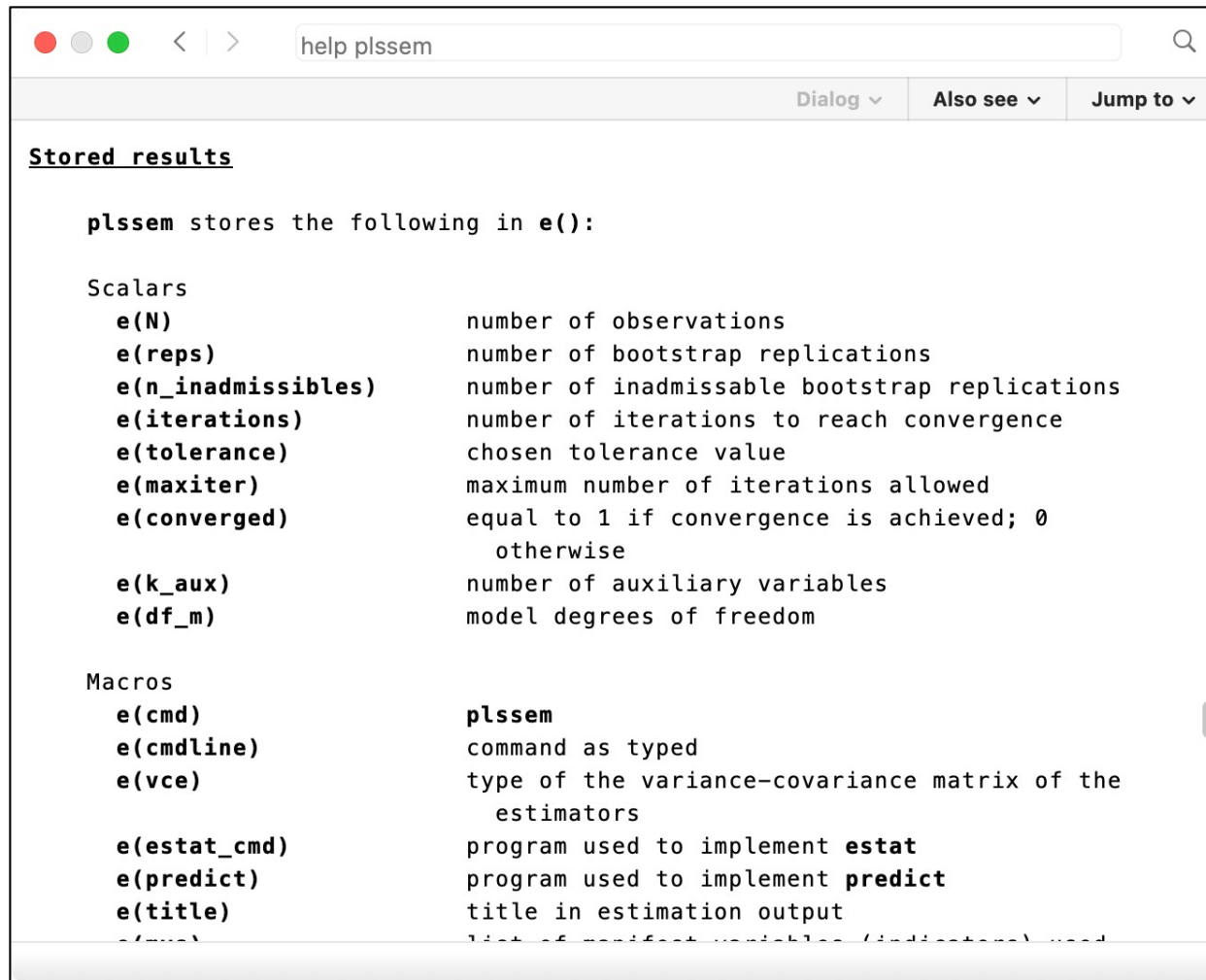
```
help plssem
```

	Dialog ▾	Also see ▾	Jump to ▾
<u>loadpval</u>	show the outer loadings' p-values		
<u>stats</u>	print a table of summary statistics for the indicators		
<u>group()</u>	perform multigroup analysis; see Options for details		
<u>correlate()</u>	report the correlation among indicators, latent variables and cross loadings; see Options for details		
<u>rawsum</u>	estimate the latent scores as the raw sum of the indicators		
<u>noscale</u>	manifest variables are not standardized before running the algorithm		
<u>convcrit(relative)</u>	relative convergence criterion; the default		
<u>convcrit(square)</u>	square convergence criterion		
<u>ordinal(varlist)</u>	list of ordinal indicators		
<u>robust(none)</u>	use non-robust correlation measures (see below for more details)		
<u>robust(spearman)</u>	use the Spearman rank correlation measure		
<u>robust(mcd)</u>	use a robust correlation measure (minimum covariance determinant, MCD)		

by is allowed with `plssem`; see [prefix](#).

See [plssem postestimation](#) and [plssemplot](#) for features available after estimation.

The `plssem` *Stata* package



```
help plssem

Dialog ▾ Also see ▾ Jump to ▾

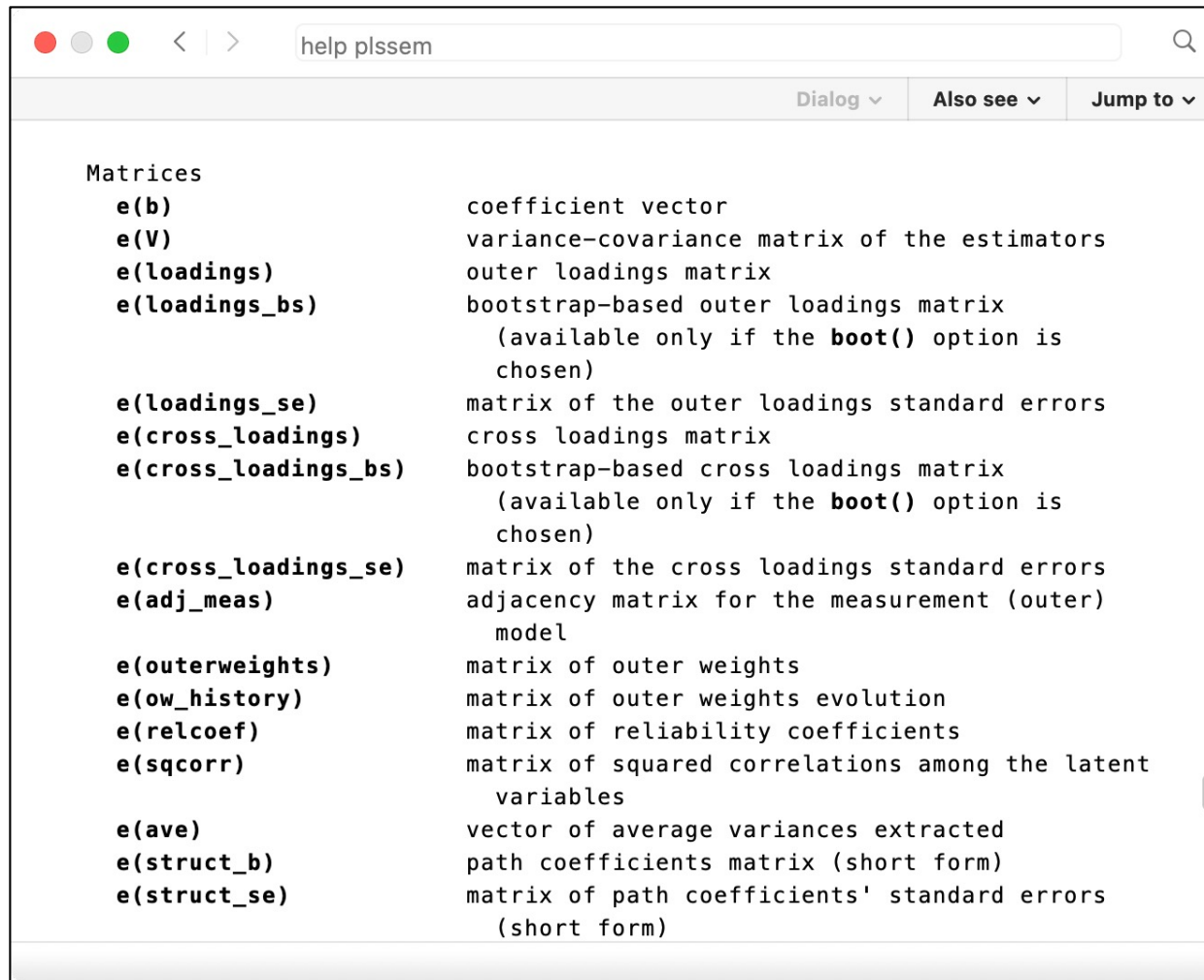
Stored results

plssem stores the following in e():

Scalars
  e(N)                number of observations
  e(reps)             number of bootstrap replications
  e(n_inadmissibles) number of inadmissible bootstrap replications
  e(iterations)      number of iterations to reach convergence
  e(tolerance)       chosen tolerance value
  e(maxiter)         maximum number of iterations allowed
  e(converged)       equal to 1 if convergence is achieved; 0
                    otherwise
  e(k_aux)           number of auxiliary variables
  e(df_m)            model degrees of freedom

Macros
  e(cmd)              plssem
  e(cmdline)         command as typed
  e(vce)             type of the variance-covariance matrix of the
                    estimators
  e(estat_cmd)       program used to implement estat
  e(predict)         program used to implement predict
  e(title)           title in estimation output
  e(ivar)            list of manifest variables (indicators) used
```


The `plssem` *Stata* package



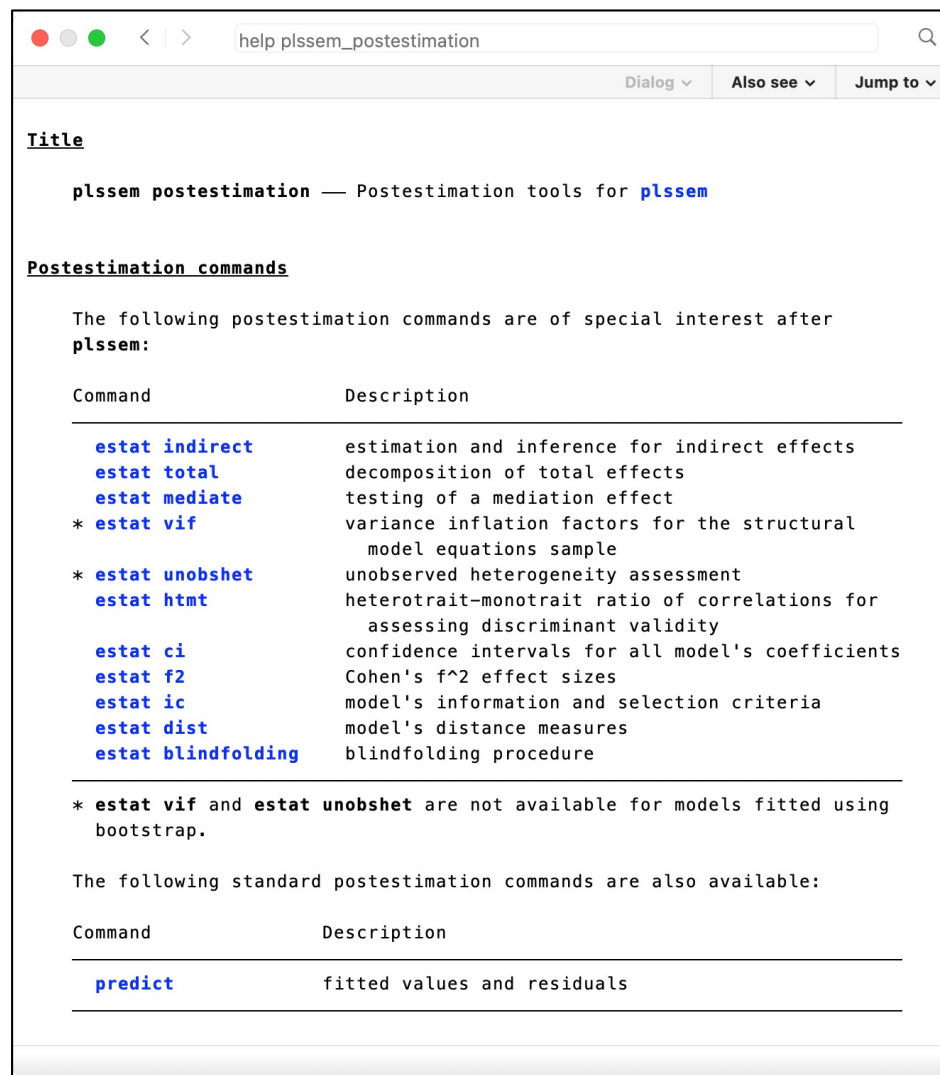
help plssem

Dialog ▾ Also see ▾ Jump to ▾

Matrices

e(b)	coefficient vector
e(V)	variance-covariance matrix of the estimators
e(loadings)	outer loadings matrix
e(loadings_bs)	bootstrap-based outer loadings matrix (available only if the boot() option is chosen)
e(loadings_se)	matrix of the outer loadings standard errors
e(cross_loadings)	cross loadings matrix
e(cross_loadings_bs)	bootstrap-based cross loadings matrix (available only if the boot() option is chosen)
e(cross_loadings_se)	matrix of the cross loadings standard errors
e(adj_meas)	adjacency matrix for the measurement (outer) model
e(outerweights)	matrix of outer weights
e(ow_history)	matrix of outer weights evolution
e(relcoef)	matrix of reliability coefficients
e(sqcorr)	matrix of squared correlations among the latent variables
e(ave)	vector of average variances extracted
e(struct_b)	path coefficients matrix (short form)
e(struct_se)	matrix of path coefficients' standard errors (short form)

The `plssem Stata` package



The screenshot shows a Stata help window titled "help plssem_postestimation". The window content is as follows:

Title

`plssem postestimation` — Postestimation tools for `plssem`

Postestimation commands

The following postestimation commands are of special interest after `plssem`:

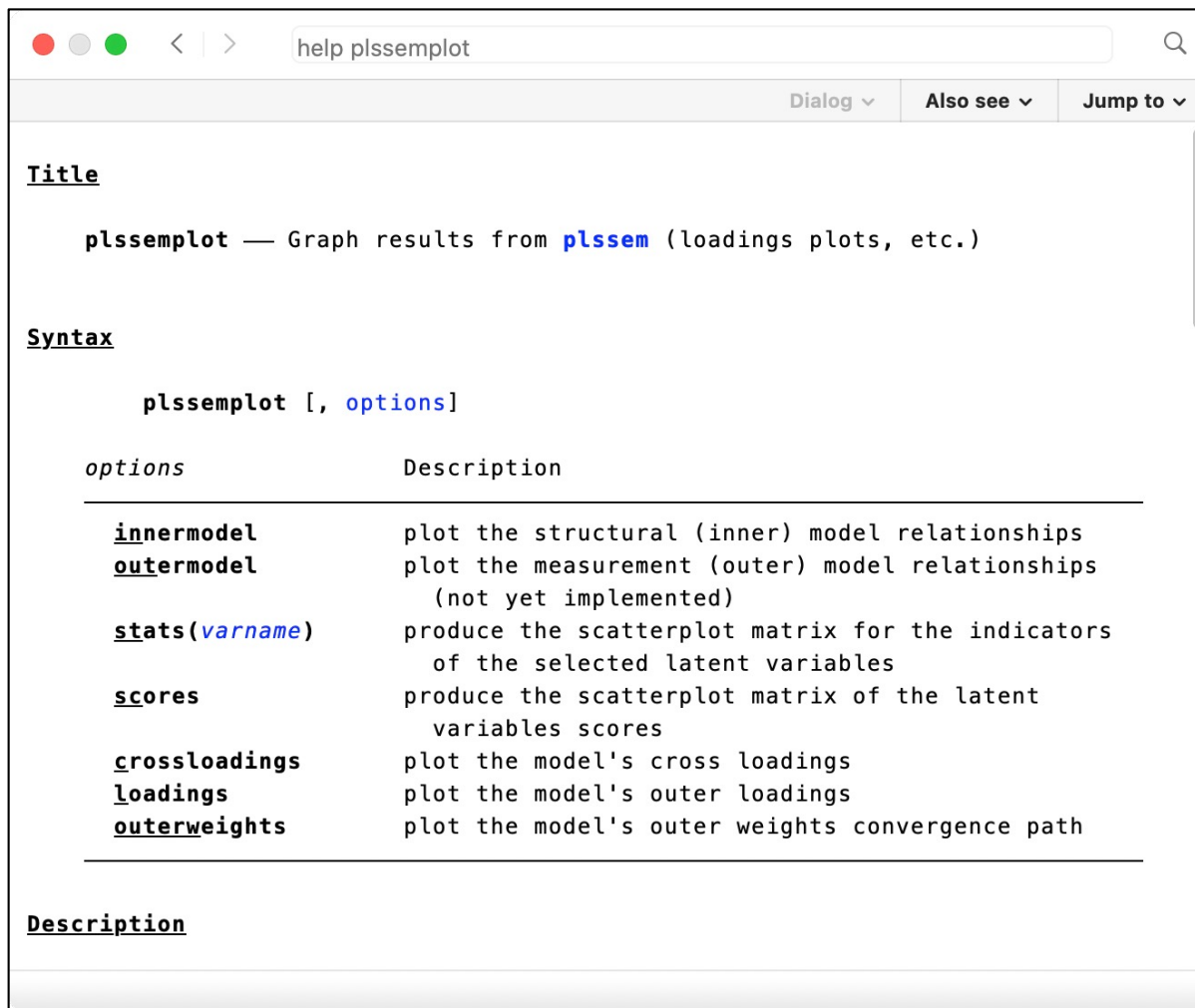
Command	Description
<code>estat indirect</code>	estimation and inference for indirect effects
<code>estat total</code>	decomposition of total effects
<code>estat mediate</code>	testing of a mediation effect
* <code>estat vif</code>	variance inflation factors for the structural model equations sample
* <code>estat unobshet</code>	unobserved heterogeneity assessment
<code>estat htmt</code>	heterotrait-monotrait ratio of correlations for assessing discriminant validity
<code>estat ci</code>	confidence intervals for all model's coefficients
<code>estat f2</code>	Cohen's f^2 effect sizes
<code>estat ic</code>	model's information and selection criteria
<code>estat dist</code>	model's distance measures
<code>estat blindfolding</code>	blindfolding procedure

* `estat vif` and `estat unobshet` are not available for models fitted using bootstrap.

The following standard postestimation commands are also available:

Command	Description
<code>predict</code>	fitted values and residuals

The `plssem Stata` package



The screenshot shows a Stata help window titled "help plssemplot". The window contains the following information:

Title

`plssemplot` — Graph results from `plssem` (loadings plots, etc.)

Syntax

`plssemplot` [, *options*]

<i>options</i>	Description
<code><u>innermodel</u></code>	plot the structural (inner) model relationships
<code><u>outermodel</u></code>	plot the measurement (outer) model relationships (not yet implemented)
<code><u>stats</u>(<i>varname</i>)</code>	produce the scatterplot matrix for the indicators of the selected latent variables
<code><u>scores</u></code>	produce the scatterplot matrix of the latent variables scores
<code><u>crossloadings</u></code>	plot the model's cross loadings
<code><u>loadings</u></code>	plot the model's outer loadings
<code><u>outerweights</u></code>	plot the model's outer weights convergence path

Description

Future directions

- We continue actively developing the package and we are planning to expand it in different directions:
 - moderated mediation
 - nonlinear effects in the structural model
 - multiple imputation
 - graphical interface to interactively specify the entire model, similar to Stata's **sembuilder** for COV-SEM → *call for collaborations!!!*

References

1. Esposito Vinzi, V., Russolillo, G. 2013. Partial least squares algorithms and methods. *WIREs Computational Statistics*, 5, 1-19.
2. Esposito Vinzi, V., Trinchera, L., Squillacciotti, S., Tenenhaus, M. 2008. REBUS-PLS: a response-based procedure for detecting unit segments in PLS path modeling. *Applied Stochastic Models in Business and Industry*, 24, 439-458.
3. Hair, J. F., Hult, G. T. M., Ringle, C. M., Sarstedt, M. 2017. *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)*. 2nd edition. Sage.
4. Hair, J. F., Sarstedt, M., Ringle, C. M., Gudergan, S. P. 2017. *Advanced Issues in Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling*. Sage.
5. Mehmetoglu, M., Venturini, S. 2021. *Structural Equation Modelling with Partial Least Squares Using Stata and R*. CRC Press
6. Monecke, A., Leisch, F. 2012. **semPLS**: Structural Equation Modeling Using Partial Least Squares. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 48, 3, 1-32.
7. Sanchez, G. 2013. *PLS Path Modeling with R*. Trowchez Editions.
8. Sanchez, G., Trinchera, L., Russolillo, G. 2015. **p1spm**: Tools for Partial Least Squares Path Modeling (PLS-PM). R package version 0.4.7.
9. Venturini, S., Mehmetoglu, M. 2019 **p1ssem**: A Stata Package for Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 88, 8, 1-35.