

BACS - HW (Week 15)

This week, we are going to make SEM models using SEMinR, an R package created by students from previous years' BACS talent, and now increasingly used in institutions around the world!

```
install.packages("seminr")  
library(seminr)
```

Overview of the package: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/seminr/vignettes/SEMinR.html>

Details of functions available at: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/seminr/seminr.pdf>

Please download the data file security_data_sem.csv from Canvas -- there might be differences in file from previous weeks. This file shows you results of a survey about website security.

We will create a model similar to the one we saw in class, with several important differences. We will have several new constructs, and also include a single-item construct.

Question 1) Composite Path Models using PLS-PM

- a. Create a PLS path model using SEMinR, with all the following characteristics:
 - i. Measurement model – all constructs are measured as *composites*:
 1. **Trust in website (TRUST)**: items TRST1 - TRST4
 2. **Perceived security of website (SEC)**: items PSEC1 - PSEC4
 3. **Reputation of website (REP)**: items PREP1 - PREP4
 4. **Investment in website (INV)**: items PINV1 - PINV3
 5. **Perception of privacy policies (POL)**: items PPSS1 - PPSS3
 6. **Familiarity with website (FAML)**: item FAML1
(see the documentation of SEMinR for making single item constructs)
 7. Interaction between **REP** and **POL** (use orthogonalized product terms)
 - ii. Structural Model – paths between constructs as shown in this causal model:
REP + INV + POL + FAML + (REP×POL) → SEC → TRUST
- b. Show us the following results in table or figure formats:
 - i. Plot a figure of the estimated model
 - ii. Weights and loadings of composites
 - iii. Regression coefficients of paths between factors
 - iv. Bootstrapped path coefficients: t-values, 95% CI

See question 2 on next page...

Question 2) Common-Factor Models using CB-SEM

- a. Create a common factor model using SEMinR, with the following characteristics:
 - i. Either respecify all the constructs as being `reflective()`, or use the `as.reflective()` function to convert your earlier measurement model to being entirely reflective.
 - ii. Use the same structural model as before (you can just reuse it again!)
- b. Show us the following results in table or figure formats
 - i. Plot a figure of the estimated model (it will look different from your PLS model!)
 - ii. Loadings of composites
 - iii. Regression coefficients of paths between factors, and their p-values