Package ‘seminr’

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Author Soumya Ray [aut, ths], Nicholas Patrick Danks [aut, cre], Juan Manuel Velasquez Estrada [aut]

Maintainer Nicholas Patrick Danks <nicholasdanks@hotmail.com>

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The `seminr` package provides a natural syntax for researchers to describe PLS structural equation models. `bootstrap_model` provides the verb for bootstrapping a pls model from the model parameters and data.

**Usage**

```
bootstrap_model(seminr_model, nboot = 500, cores = NULL, seed = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `seminr_model`: A fully estimated model with associated data, measurement model and structural model
- `nboot`: A parameter specifying the number of bootstrap iterations to perform, default value is 500. If 0 then no bootstrapping is performed.
A parameter specifying the maximum number of cores to use in the parallelization.

A parameter to specify the seed for reproducibility of results. Default is NULL.

A list of parameters passed on to the estimation method.

References


See Also

relationships constructs paths interaction_term

Examples

data(mobi)
# semirn syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  composite("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  interaction_term(iv = "Image", moderator = "Expectation", method = orthogonal),
  interaction_term(iv = "Image", moderator = "Value", method = orthogonal)
)

# structural model: note that name of the interactions construct should be
# the names of its two main constructs joined by a "." in between.

mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(to = "Satisfaction",
        from = c("Image", "Expectation", "Value",
                   "Image*Expectation", "Image*Value"))
)

seminr_model <- estimate_pls(data = mobi,
                             measurement_model = mobi_mm,
                             structural_model = mobi_sm)

# Load data, assemble model, and bootstrap

boot_seminr_model <- bootstrap_model(seminr_model = seminr_model,
                                      nboot = 50, cores = 2, seed = NULL)

summary(boot_seminr_model)
composite

Description

composite creates the composite measurement model matrix for a specific construct, specifying the relevant items of the construct and assigning the relationship of either correlation weights (Mode A) or regression weights (Mode B).

Usage

composite(construct_name, item_names, weights = correlation_weights)

Arguments

- `construct_name` of construct
- `item_names` returned by the `multi_items` or `single_item` functions
- `weights` is the relationship between the construct and its items. This can be specified as `correlation_weights` or `mode_A` for correlation weights (Mode A) or as `regression_weights` or `mode_B` for regression weights (Mode B). Default is correlation weights.

Details

This function conveniently maps composite defined measurement items to a construct and is estimated using PLS.

See Also

See `constructs, reflective`

Examples

```r
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5), weights = correlation_weights),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3), weights = mode_A),
  composite("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7), weights = regression_weights),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2), weights = mode_B)
)
```
The seminr package provides a natural syntax for researchers to describe PLS structural equation models. confidence_interval provides the verb for calculating the confidence intervals of a direct or mediated path in a bootstrapped SEMinR model.

Usage

confidence_interval(boot_seminr_model, from, to, through, alpha)

Arguments

- boot_seminr_model: A bootstrapped model returned by the bootstrap_model function.
- from: A parameter specifying the antecedent composite for the path.
- to: A parameter specifying the outcome composite for the path.
- through: A parameter to specify the mediator for the path. Default is NULL.
- alpha: A parameter for specifying the alpha for the confidence interval. Default is 0.05.

References


See Also

bootstrap_model

Examples

```r
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  composite("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  composite("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  composite("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
  composite("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)

# Creating structural model
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(from = "Image", to = c("Expectation", "Satisfaction", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Expectation", to = c("Quality", "Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Quality", to = c("Value", "Satisfaction")),
)"
paths(from = "Value", to = c("Satisfaction")),
paths(from = "Satisfaction", to = c("Complaints", "Loyalty")),
paths(from = "Complaints", to = "Loyalty")
)

# Estimating the model
mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(data = mobi,
                          measurement_model = mobi_mm,
                          structural_model = mobi_sm)

# Load data, assemble model, and bootstrap
boot_seminr_model <- bootstrap_model(seminr_model = mobi_pls,
                                      nboot = 50, cores = 2, seed = NULL)

certainty_interval(boot_seminr_model = boot_seminr_model,
                   from = "Image",
                   through = "Expectation",
                   to = "Satisfaction",
                   alpha = 0.05)

---

### constructs

**Measurement functions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>constructs</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>constructs creates the constructs from measurement items by assigning the relevant items to each construct and specifying reflective or formative (composite/causal) measurement models</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usage</strong></td>
<td>constructs(...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arguments</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comma separated list of the construct variable measurement specifications, as generated by the reflective(), or composite() methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Details</strong></td>
<td>This function conveniently maps measurement items to constructs using root name, numbers, and affixes with explicit definition of formative or reflective relationships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See Also</strong></td>
<td>See composite, reflective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Examples**

```r
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  reflective("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  reflective("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
  reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
  reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)
```

---

**Description**

The *seminr* package provides a natural syntax for researchers to describe PLS structural equation models.

**Usage**

```r
estimate_pls(data, measurement_model, structural_model,
              inner_weights = path_weighting)
```

**Arguments**

- **data** A dataframe containing the indicator measurement data.
- **measurement_model** A source-to-target matrix representing the outer/measurement model, generated by *constructs*.
- **structural_model** A source-to-target matrix representing the inner/structural model, generated by *relationships*.
- **inner_weights** A parameter declaring which inner weighting scheme should be used *path_weighting* is default, alternately *path_factorial* can be used.

**See Also**

*relationships* *constructs* *paths* *interaction_term* *bootstrap_model*

**Examples**

```r
mobi <- mobi

#seminr syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  reflective("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  reflective("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
  reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
  reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)```
```r
reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)
# seminr syntax for creating structural model
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(from = "Image", to = c("Expectation", "Satisfaction", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Expectation", to = c("Quality", "Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Quality", to = c("Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Value", to = c("Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Satisfaction", to = c("Complaints", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Complaints", to = "Loyalty")
)

mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(data = mobi,
  measurement_model = mobi_mm,
  structural_model = mobi_sm)

summary(mobi_pls)
plot_scores(mobi_pls)
```

---

### fSquared

**seminr fSquared Function**

**Description**

The fSquared function calculates $f^2$ effect size for a given IV and DV

**Usage**

```r
fSquared(seminr_model, iv, dv)
```

**Arguments**

- **seminr_model**: A `seminr_model` containing the estimated seminr model.
- **iv**: An independent variable in the model.
- **dv**: A dependent variable in the model.

**References**

Examples

```r
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  reflective("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  reflective("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
  reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
  reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)

mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(from = "Image", to = c("Expectation", "Satisfaction", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Expectation", to = c("Quality", "Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Quality", to = c("Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Value", to = c("Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Satisfaction", to = c("Complaints", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Complaints", to = "Loyalty")
)

mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(data = mobi,
  measurement_model = mobi_mm,
  structural_model = mobi_sm)

fSquared(mobi_pls, "Image", "Satisfaction")
```

Description

`higher_composite` creates a higher order construct from first order constructs using the two-stage method (Becker et al., 2012).

Usage

`higher_composite(construct_name, dimensions, method, weights)`

Arguments

- `construct_name` of second order construct
- `dimensions` the first order constructs
- `method` is the estimation method, default is `two_stage`
- `weights` is the relationship between the second order construct and first order constructs. This can be specified as `correlation_weights` or `mode_A` for correlation weights (Mode A) or as `regression_weights` or `mode_B` for regression weights (Mode B). Default is correlation weights.
interaction_term

Details

This function conveniently maps first order constructs onto second order constructs using construct names.

See Also

See constructs, reflective

Examples

```r
mobi_mm <- constructs(
    composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5), weights = correlation_weights),
    composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3), weights = mode_A),
    higher_composite("Quality", c("Image", "Expectation"), method = two_stage),
    composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2), weights = mode_B)
)
```

interaction_term  Interaction Function

Description

interaction_term creates interaction measurement items by applying orthogonal, product indicator, or two stage approach.

Usage

interaction_term(iv, moderator, method, weights)

Arguments

- `iv`: The independent variable that is subject to moderation.
- `moderator`: The moderator variable.
- `method`: The method to generate the estimated interaction term with a default of ‘two_stage’.
- `weights`: The weighting mode of the interaction items with default of ‘modeA’.

Details

This function automatically generates interaction measurement items for a PLS SEM.
**Examples**

```r
data(mobi)

# seminr syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  composite("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  interaction_term(iv = "Image", moderator = "Expectation", method = orthogonal),
  interaction_term(iv = "Image", moderator = "Value", method = product_indicator)
)

# structural model: note that name of the interactions construct should be
# the names of its two main constructs joined by a '*' in between.
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(to = "Satisfaction",
       from = c("Image", "Expectation", "Value",
                 "Image*Expectation", "Image*Value"))
)

mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(mobi, mobi_mm, mobi_sm)
summary(mobi_pls)
```

---

**mobi**  
*Measurement Instrument for the Mobile Phone Industry*

---

**Description**

The data set is used as measurement instrument for the European Customer Satisfaction Index (ECSI) adapted to the mobile phone market, see Tenenhaus et al. (2005).

**Usage**

```r
mobi
```

**Format**

A data frame with 250 rows and 24 variables:

- **CUEX1**  Expectations for the overall quality of "your mobile phone provider" at the moment you became customer of this provider
- **CUEX2**  Expectations for "your mobile phone provider" to provide products and services to meet your personal need
- **CUEX3**  How often did you expect that things could go wrong at "your mobile phone provider"
- **CUSA1**  Overall satisfaction
- **CUSA2**  Fulfillment of expectations
CUSA3 How well do you think "your mobile phone provider" compares with your ideal mobile phone provider?

CUSCO You complained about "your mobile phone provider" last year. How well, or poorly, was your most recent complaint handled or You did not complain about "your mobile phone provider" last year. Imagine you have to complain to "your mobile phone provider" because of a bad quality of service or product. To what extent do you think that "your mobile phone provider" will care about your complaint?

CUSL1 If you would need to choose a new mobile phone provider how likely is it that you would choose "your provider" again?

CUSL2 Let us now suppose that other mobile phone providers decide to lower their fees and prices, but "your mobile phone provider" stays at the same level as today. At which level of difference (in percentage) would you choose another mobile phone provider?

CUSL3 If a friend or colleague asks you for advice, how likely is it that you would recommend "your mobile phone provider"?

IMAG1 It can be trusted what it says and does

IMAG2 It is stable and firmly established

IMAG3 It has a social contribution to society

IMAG4 It is concerned with customers

IMAG5 It is innovative and forward looking

PERQ1 Overall perceived quality

PERQ2 Technical quality of the network

PERQ3 Customer service and personal advice offered

PERQ4 Quality of the services you use

PERQ5 Range of services and products offered

PERQ6 Reliability and accuracy of the products and services provided

PERQ7 Clarity and transparency of information provided

PERV1 Given the quality of the products and services offered by "your mobile phone provider" how would you rate the fees and prices that you pay for them?

PERV2 Given the fees and prices that you pay for "your mobile phone provider" how would you rate the quality of the products and services offered by "your mobile phone provider"?

Details

The data frame mobi contains the observed data for the model specified by ECSImobi.

References


Examples

data("mobi")
mode_A

Outer weighting scheme functions to estimate construct weighting.

Description

mode_A, correlation_weights and mode_B, regression_weights specify the outer weighting scheme to be used in the estimation of the construct weights and score.

Usage

code

mode_A(mmMatrix, i, normData, construct_scores)

Arguments

mmMatrix is the measurement_model - a source-to-target matrix representing the measurement model, generated by constructs.
i is the name of the construct to be estimated.
normData is the dataframe of the normalized item data.
construct_scores is the matrix of construct scores generated by estimate_model.

mode_B

Outer weighting scheme functions to estimate construct weighting.

Description

mode_A, correlation_weights and mode_B, regression_weights specify the outer weighting scheme to be used in the estimation of the construct weights and score.

Usage

code

mode_B(mmMatrix, i, normData, construct_scores)

Arguments

mmMatrix is the measurement_model - a source-to-target matrix representing the measurement model, generated by constructs.
i is the name of the construct to be estimated.
normData is the dataframe of the normalized item data.
construct_scores is the matrix of construct scores generated by estimate_model.
multi_items  

Multi-items measurement model specification

Description

multi_items creates a vector of measurement names given the item prefix and number range.

Usage

multi_items(item_name, item_numbers, ...)

Arguments

item_name  Prefix name of items
item_numbers  The range of number suffixes for the items
...  Additional item names and numbers

See Also

See single_item

Examples

mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5), weights = correlation_weights),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3), weights = mode_A),
  composite("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7), weights = regression_weights),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2), weights = mode_B)
)

orthogonal  

orthogonal creates interaction measurement items by using the orthogonalized approach.

Description

This function automatically generates interaction measurement items for a PLS SEM using the orthogonalized approach.

Usage

# orthogonalization approach as per Henseler & Chin (2010):
orthogonal(iv, moderator, weights)
**Arguments**

- **iv**  
  The independent variable that is subject to moderation.

- **moderator**  
  The moderator variable.

- **weights**  
  is the relationship between the items and the interaction terms. This can be specified as `correlation_weights` or `mode_A` for correlation weights (Mode A) or as `regression_weights` or `mode_B` for regression weights (Mode B). Default is correlation weights.

**References**


**Examples**

```r
# semir syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  composite("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  interaction_term(iv = "Image", moderator = "Expectation", method = orthogonal),
  interaction_term(iv = "Image", moderator = "Value", method = orthogonal)
)

# structural model: note that name of the interactions construct should be the names of its two main constructs joined by a 'x' in between.
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(to = "Satisfaction",
        from = c("Image", "Expectation", "Value",
                  "Image*Expectation", "Image*Value"))
)

mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(mobi, mobi_mm, mobi_sm)
summary(mobi_pls)
```

---

**path_factorial**  
*Inner weighting scheme functions to estimate inner paths matrix*

**Description**

`path_factorial` and `path_weighting` specify the inner weighting scheme to be used in the estimation of the inner paths matrix.
**path_weighting**

**Usage**

\[
\text{path\_factorial(smMatrix, construct\_scores, dependant, paths\_matrix)}
\]

**Arguments**

- **smMatrix** is the structural_model - a source-to-target matrix representing the inner/structural model, generated by relationships.
- **construct_scores** is the matrix of construct scores generated by estimate_model.
- **dependant** is the vector of dependant constructs in the model.
- **paths_matrix** is the matrix of estimated path coefficients estimated by estimate_model.

**References**


---

**path_weighting**

*Inner weighting scheme functions to estimate inner paths matrix*

**Description**

\[\text{path\_factorial and path\_weighting specify the inner weighting scheme to be used in the estimation of the inner paths matrix}\]

**Usage**

\[
\text{path\_weighting(smMatrix, construct\_scores, dependant, paths\_matrix)}
\]

**Arguments**

- **smMatrix** is the structural_model - a source-to-target matrix representing the inner/structural model, generated by relationships.
- **construct_scores** is the matrix of construct scores generated by estimate_model.
- **dependant** is the vector of dependant constructs in the model.
- **paths_matrix** is the matrix of estimated path coefficients estimated by estimate_model.

**References**

PLSc

semir PLSc Function

Description

The PLSc function calculates the consistent PLS path coefficients and loadings for a common-factor model. It returns a semir_model containing the adjusted and consistent path coefficients and loadings for common-factor models and composite models.

Usage

PLSc(semir_model)

Arguments

semir_model A semir_model containing the estimated semir model.

References


See Also

relationships constructs paths interaction_term bootstrap_model

Examples

mobi <- mobi

#semir syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
    reflective("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
    reflective("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
    reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
    reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
    reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
    reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
    reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)

#semir syntax for creating structural model
mobi_sm <- relationships(
    paths(from = "Image", to = c("Expectation", "Satisfaction", "Loyalty")),
    paths(from = "Expectation", to = c("Quality", "Value", "Satisfaction")),
    paths(from = "Quality", to = c("Value", "Satisfaction")),
    paths(from = "Value", to = c("Satisfaction")),
    paths(from = "Satisfaction", to = c("Complaints", "Loyalty")),
    paths(from = "Complaints", to = "Loyalty")
)

semir_model <- estimate_pls(data = mobi,
product_indicator

measurement_model = mobi_mm,
structural_model = mobi_sm)

PLSc(seminr_model)

product_indicator product_indicator creates interaction measurement items by scaled product indicator approach.

Description

This function automatically generates interaction measurement items for a PLS SEM using scaled product indicator approach.

Usage

# standardized product indicator approach as per Henseler & Chin (2010):
product_indicator(iv, moderator, weights)

Arguments

iv
The independent variable that is subject to moderation.

moderator
The moderator variable.

weights
is the relationship between the items and the interaction terms. This can be specified as correlation_weights or mode_A for correlation weights (Mode A) or as regression_weights or mode_B for regression weights (Mode B). Default is correlation weights.

References


Examples

data(mobi)

# semirr syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5), weights = mode_A),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3), weights = mode_A),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2), weights = mode_A),
  composite("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3), weights = mode_A),
interaction_term(iv = "Image",
    moderator = "Expectation",
    method = product_indicator,
    weights = mode_A),
interaction_term(iv = "Image",
            moderator = "Value",
            method = product_indicator,
            weights = mode_A)
)

# structural model: note that name of the interactions construct should be
# the names of its two main constructs joined by a '*' in between.
mobi_sm <- relationships(
    paths(to = "Satisfaction",
          from = c("Image", "Expectation", "Value",
                     "Image*Expectation", "Image*Value")))

# Load data, assemble model, and estimate using semPLS
mobi <- mobi
seminr_model <- estimate_pls(mobi, mobi_mm, mobi_sm, inner_weights = path_factorial)

### reflective

**Reflective construct measurement model specification**

**Description**

*reflective* creates the reflective measurement model matrix for a specific common-factor, specifying the relevant items of the construct and assigning the relationship of reflective. By definition this construct will be estimated by PLS consistent.

**Usage**

```r
reflective(construct_name, item_names)
```

**Arguments**

- `construct_name`: of construct
- `item_names`: returned by the `multi_items` or `single_item` functions

**Details**

This function conveniently maps reflectively defined measurement items to a construct and is estimated using PLS consistent.

**See Also**

See `composite`, `constructs`
**Examples**

```r
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  reflective("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  reflective("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
  reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
  reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)
```

**Description**

`paths` creates the structural paths of a PLS SEM model and `relationships` generates the matrix of paths.

**Usage**

```r
relationships(...) paths(from, to)
```

**Arguments**

- `...` A comma separated list of all the structural relationships in the the model. These paths take the form (from = c(construct_name), to = c(construct_name)).
- `from` The source construct of a structural path
- `to` The destination construct of a structural path
- `paths` The function paths that specifies the source and destination constructs for each of the model's structural paths.

**Examples**

```r
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(from = "Image", to = c("Expectation", "Satisfaction", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Expectation", to = c("Quality", "Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Quality", to = c("Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Value", to = c("Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Satisfaction", to = c("Complaints", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Complaints", to = "Loyalty")
)
```
report_paths

Functions for reporting the Path Coefficients and R2 of endogenous constructs and for generating a scatterplot matrix of construct scores.

Description

report_paths generates an easy to read table reporting path coefficients and R2 values for endogenous constructs. plot_scores generates a scatterplot matrix of each construct’s scores against every other construct’s scores.

Usage

report_paths(seminr_model, digits=3)

plot_scores(seminr_model, constructs=NULL)

Arguments

seminr_model The PLS model estimated by seminr. The estimated model returned by the estimate_pls or bootstrap_model methods.

digits A numeric minimum number of significant digits. If not specified, default is "2".

constructs a list indicating which constructs to report. If not specified, all constructs are graphed and returned.

Details

These functions generate an easy to read table reporting path coefficients and R2 values for endogenous constructs or a scatterplot matrix of construct scores.

Examples

data(mobi)

# seminr syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  composite("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3))
)

# structural model: note that name of the interactions construct should be
# the names of its two main constructs joined by a '.' in between.

mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(to = "Satisfaction",
        from = c("Image", "Expectation", "Value"))
)
mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(mobi, measurement_model = mobi_mm, structural_model = mobi_sm)
report_paths(mobi_pls)
plot_scores(mobi_pls)

---

### rho_A

**seminr rho_A Function**

**Description**

The `rho_A` function calculates the rho_A reliability indices for each construct. For formative constructs, the index is set to 1.

**Usage**

```r
rho_A(seminr_model)
```

**Arguments**

- `seminr_model` A `seminr_model` containing the estimated seminr model.

**References**


**See Also**

- `relationships`
- `constructs`
- `paths`
- `interaction_term`
- `bootstrap_model`

**Examples**

```r
#seminr syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  reflective("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  reflective("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
  reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
  reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)
#seminr syntax for creating structural model
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(from = "Image", to = c("Expectation", "Satisfaction", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Expectation", to = c("Quality", "Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Quality", to = c("Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Value", to = c("Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Satisfaction", to = c("Complaints", "Loyalty")),
)
simplePLS

paths(from = "Complaints", to = "Loyalty")

mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(data = mobi,
                         measurement_model = mobi_mm,
                         structural_model = mobi_sm)

rho_A(mobi_pls)

---

**simplePLS**

**seminr simplePLS Function**

**Description**

The *seminr* package provides a natural syntax for researchers to describe PLS structural equation models. *seminr* is compatible with simplePLS. simplePLS provides the verb for estimating a pls model.

**Usage**

```
simplePLS(obsData, smMatrix, mmMatrix, inner_weights = path_weighting,
          maxIt=300, stopCriterion=7, measurement_mode_scheme)
```

**Arguments**

- **obsData**
  A dataframe containing the indicator measurement data.

- **smMatrix**
  A source-to-target matrix representing the inner/structural model, generated by relationships.

- **mmMatrix**
  A source-to-target matrix representing the outer/measurement model, generated by constructs.

- **inner_weights**
  A parameter declaring which inner weighting scheme should be used path_weighting is default, alternately path_factorial can be used.

- **maxIt**
  The maximum number of iterations to run (default is 300).

- **stopCriterion**
  The criterion to stop iterating (default is 7).

- **measurement_mode_scheme**
  A named list of constructs and measurement scheme functions

**See Also**

`relationships`, `constructs`, `paths`, `interaction_term`, `estimate_pls`, `bootstrap_model`
Examples

# seminr syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  reflective("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  reflective("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  reflective("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7)),
  reflective("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  reflective("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  reflective("Complaints", single_item("CUSCO")),
  reflective("Loyalty", multi_items("CUSL", 1:3))
)

# seminr syntax for creating structural model
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(from = "Image", to = c("Expectation", "Satisfaction", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Expectation", to = c("Quality", "Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Quality", to = c("Value", "Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Value", to = c("Satisfaction")),
  paths(from = "Satisfaction", to = c("Complaints", "Loyalty")),
  paths(from = "Complaints", to = "Loyalty")
)

mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(data = mobi,
  measurement_model = mobi_mm,
  structural_model = mobi_sm)

---

single_item  Single-item measurement model specification

Description

single_item specifies a single item name to be assigned to a construct.

Usage

single_item(item)

Arguments

item    Name of item

See Also

See multi_items
Examples

```r
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5), weights = correlation_weights),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3), weights = mode_A),
  composite("Quality", multi_items("PERQ", 1:7), weights = regression_weights),
  composite("Value", single_item("PERV1"))
)
```

two_stage creates an interaction measurement item by the two-stage approach.

Description

This function automatically generates an interaction measurement item for a PLS SEM using the two-stage approach.

Usage

```r
# two stage approach as per Henseler & Chin (2010):
two_stage(iv, moderator, weights)
```

Arguments

- **iv**: The independent variable that is subject to moderation.
- **moderator**: The moderator variable.
- **weights**: is the relationship between the items and the interaction terms. This can be specified as correlation_weights or mode_A for correlation weights (Mode A) or as regression_weights or mode_B for regression weights (Mode B). Default is correlation weights.

References


Examples

```r
data(mobi)

# semirr syntax for creating measurement model
mobi_mm <- constructs(
  composite("Image", multi_items("IMAG", 1:5)),
  composite("Expectation", multi_items("CUEX", 1:3)),
  composite("Value", multi_items("PERV", 1:2)),
  composite("Satisfaction", multi_items("CUSA", 1:3)),
  interaction_term(iv = "Image", moderator = "Expectation", method = two_stage)
)```
# structural model: note that name of the interactions construct should be
# the names of its two main constructs joined by a '*' in between.
mobi_sm <- relationships(
  paths(to = "Satisfaction",
        from = c("Image", "Expectation", "Value",
                 "Image*Expectation")))
)mobi_pls <- estimate_pls(mobi, mobi_mm, mobi_sm)
summary(mobi_pls)
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