



PLS Table製作教學

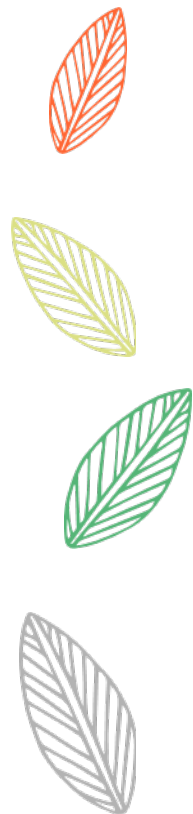
指導老師：吳智鴻 教授 / 教學助理：陳碩晴





目錄

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- 01 Scale properties of the measurement model
 - 02 Discriminant Validity: Fornell-Larcker criterion
 - 03 Discriminant Validity: Heterotrait–monotrait
 - 04 Moderating Effect
 - 05 結構模型評鑑鑑定表
 - 06 中介效果鑑定表

前置作業：匯入資料、畫模型



1.建置新的專案

- Create New Project
- Create New Path Model
- Save Ctrl+S
- Save As...
- Duplicate Ctrl+D
- Switch Workspace
- Archive Project
- Restore Project from Archive
- Select Active Data File
- Import Project from Backup File
- Import Projects from a Folder
- Import Data File
- Import Sample Projects
- Export Project
- Export Model for SemPLS Package in R
- Export as Image to File
- Export as Image to Clipboard
- Print
- Exit



Save



New Project



New Path Model

Project Explorer

- > ECSI
- ▼ NFT
 - Double-click to import data!
 - NFT
- > PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation
 - Archive

← 新的專案建置完成

Indicators

No indicators to show.

Project Explorer

- > ECSI
- > NFT
 - Double-click to import data!
 - NFT
- > PLS-SEM BOOK - Co... Reputation Exte
- Archive

Please choose a file

110-2... > PLS教學

搜尋 PLS教學

組合管理 新增資料夾

名稱	修改日期
NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.csv	2022/5/22 上午 11:26

類型: Microsoft Excel 逗點分隔值檔案
大小: 16.2 KB
修改日期: 2022/5/22 上午 11:26

名稱(N): Data File (*.csv or *.txt)

開啟(O) 取消

2.點兩下
「Double-click
to import dedal」
匯入csv檔案



Project Explorer

- > ECSI
- ▼ NFT
 - 📄 *Double-click to import data!*
 - 📄 NFT
- > PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - 📄 Archive

Indicators

No indicators to show.

Import Datafile

Name:
NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV

OK Cancel

↑ CSV檔案匯入成功



Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - Archive

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt NFT.splsm

↑ 可以開始畫模型了！

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align



Project Explorer

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt

NFT.splsm

3.新增構面

Project Explorer

- > ECSI
- > NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- > PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - Archive

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

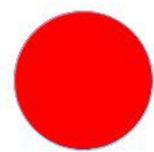
Align



Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - Archive

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm



Latent Variable 1

↑ 點一下空白處新增構面

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

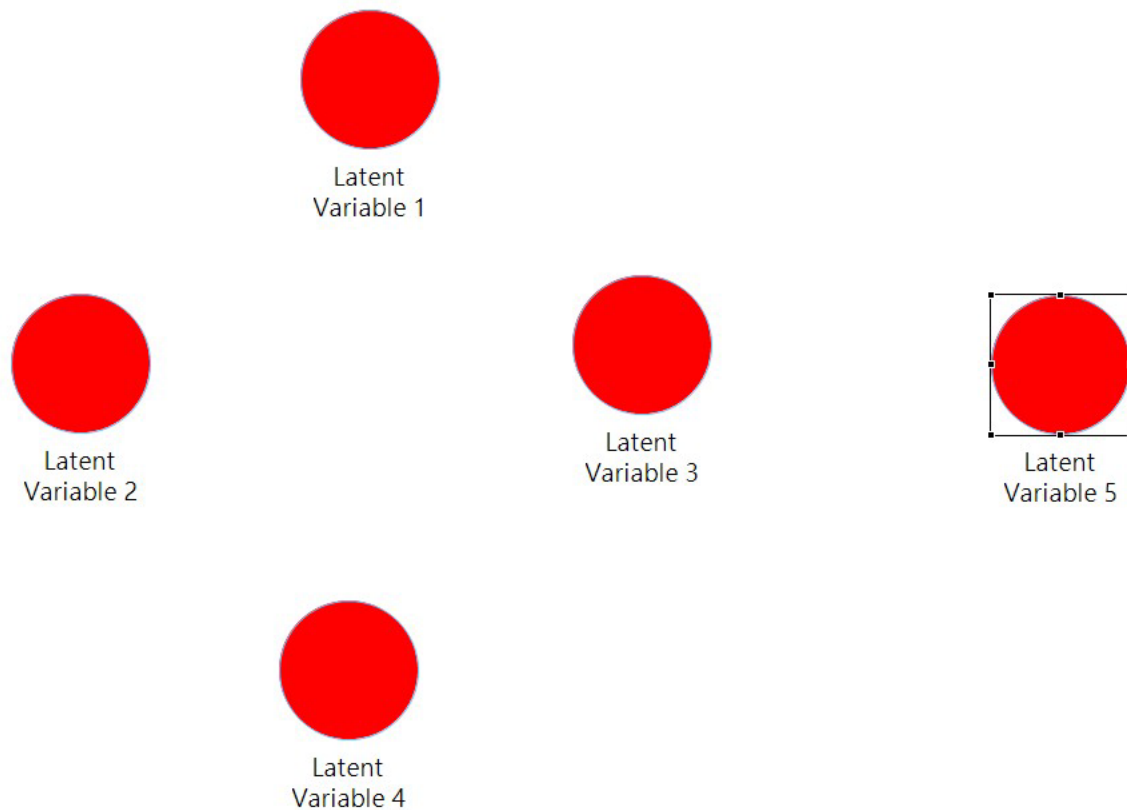


Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - Archive

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm

新增想要的構面數量



Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

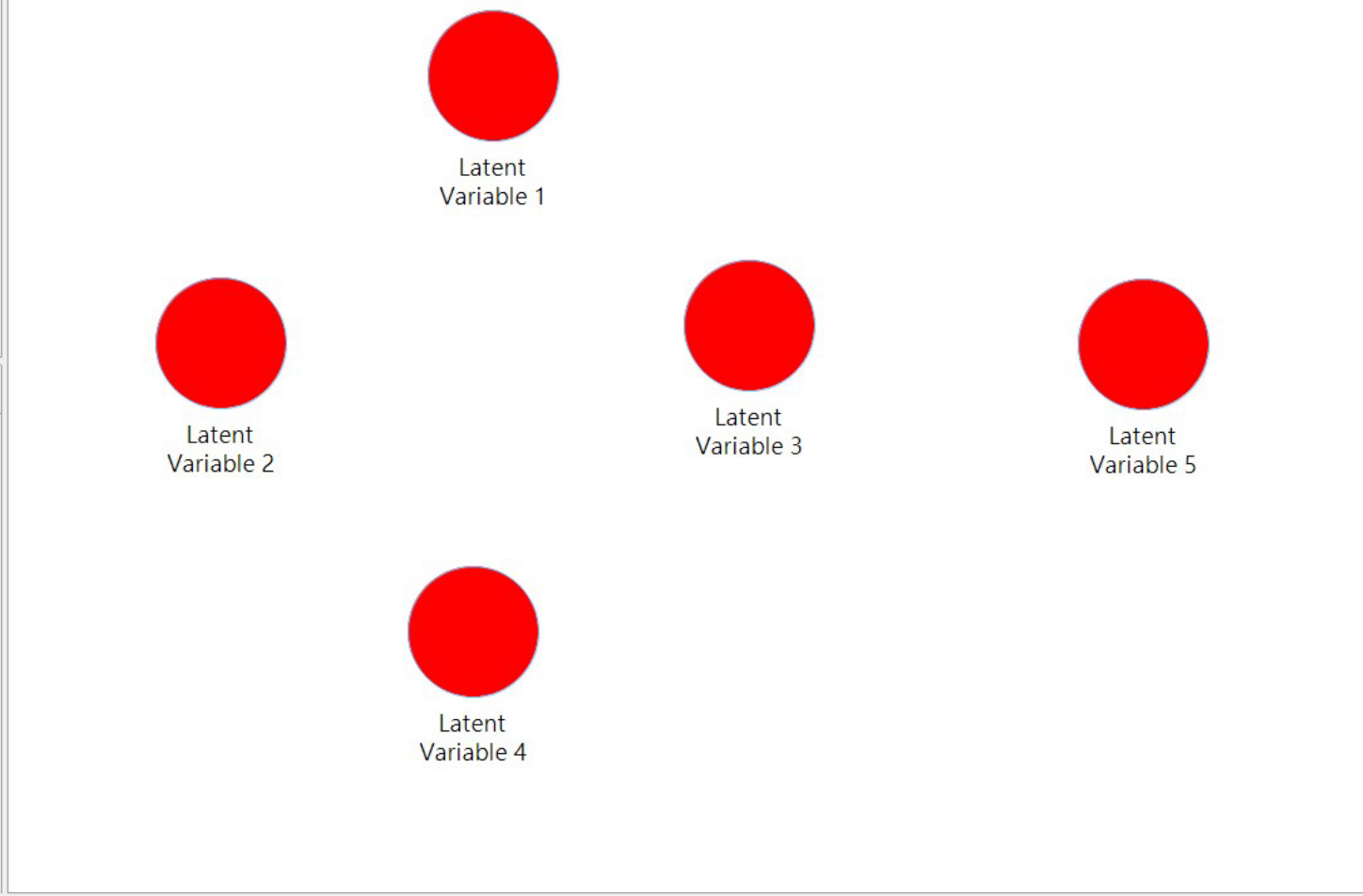
Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
- Archive

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

4. 建立構面與構面的關係



Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

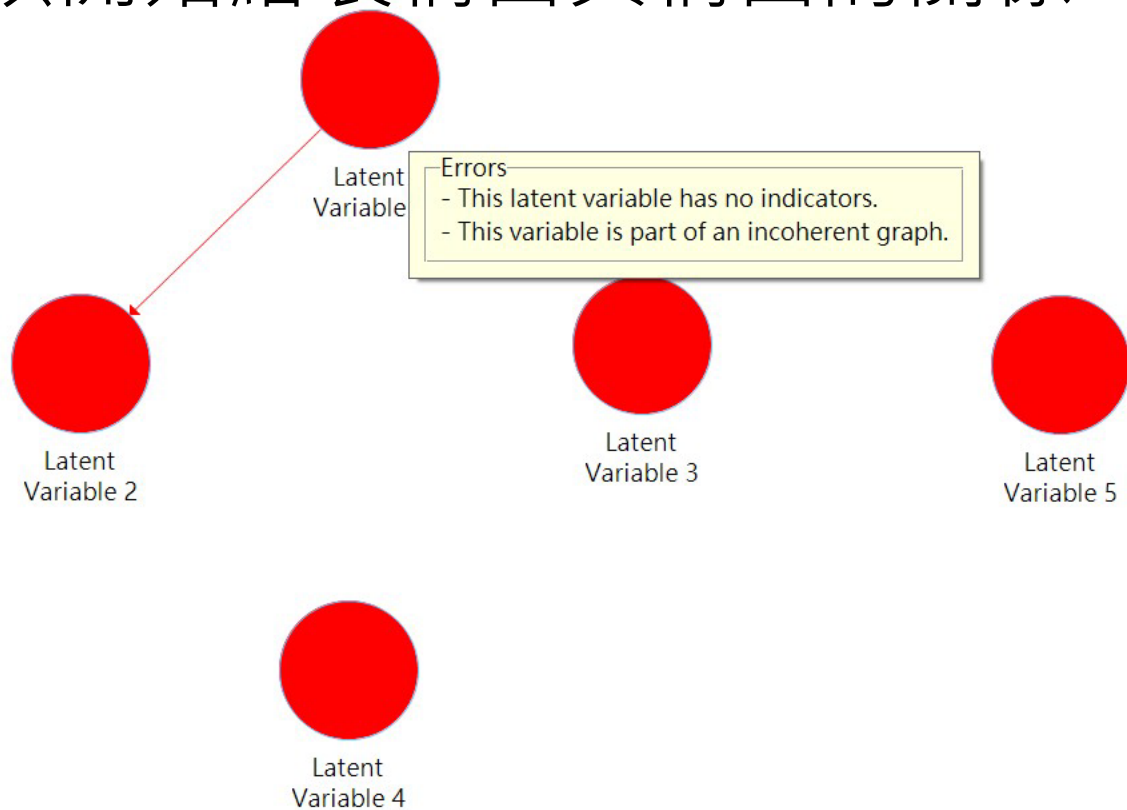


Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
 - PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - Archive

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm

可以開始繪製構面與構面的關係



Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align



Project Explorer

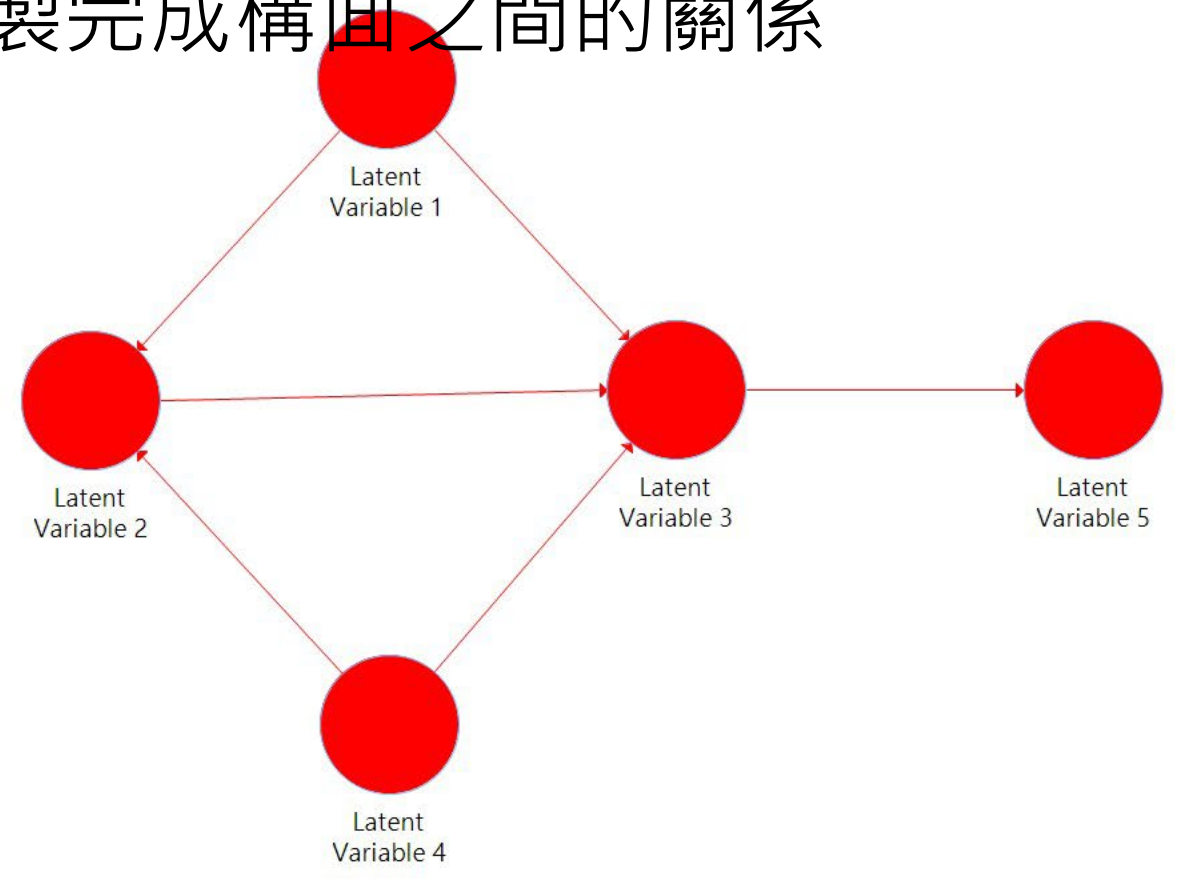
- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
- Archive

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm

繪製完成構面之間的關係



Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align



Select

Latent Variable

Connect

Quadratic Effect

Mo

Delete

Delete

Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
- Archive

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CS

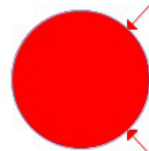
Context menu for a latent variable:

- Delete
- Rename F2
- Add Moderating Effect ...
- Add Quadratic Effect ...
- Switch Between Forma

5. 對著構面按右鍵，重新命名構面名稱

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1



Latent Variable 2

Context menu for a latent variable:

- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Mode A'
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Mode B'
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Sumscores'
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Predefined'
- Align Indicators Top Alt+W
- Align Indicators Left Alt+A
- Align Indicators Bottom Alt+S
- Align Indicators Right Alt+D
- Align Selected Element Top
- Align Selected Element Left
- Align Selected Element Bottom
- Align Selected Element Right
- Match Width
- Match Height
- Export as Image to File
- Export as Image to Clipboard



Latent Variable 5

Right sidebar settings:

- Grid
- Snap
- More Themes
- Color palette
- Font Size: -1, -, +1
- Bold, - , Italic
- Border Size: -1, -, +1
- Align: Top, Bottom, Left, Right



Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - Archive

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

Rename variable

Rename variable 'Latent Variable 1':

Name displayed in model (multiple lines allowed):

Security

Name displayed in reports:

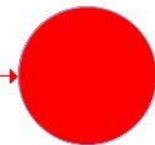
Security

OK Cancel

重新命名構面名稱



Latent Variable 4



Latent Variable 5

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

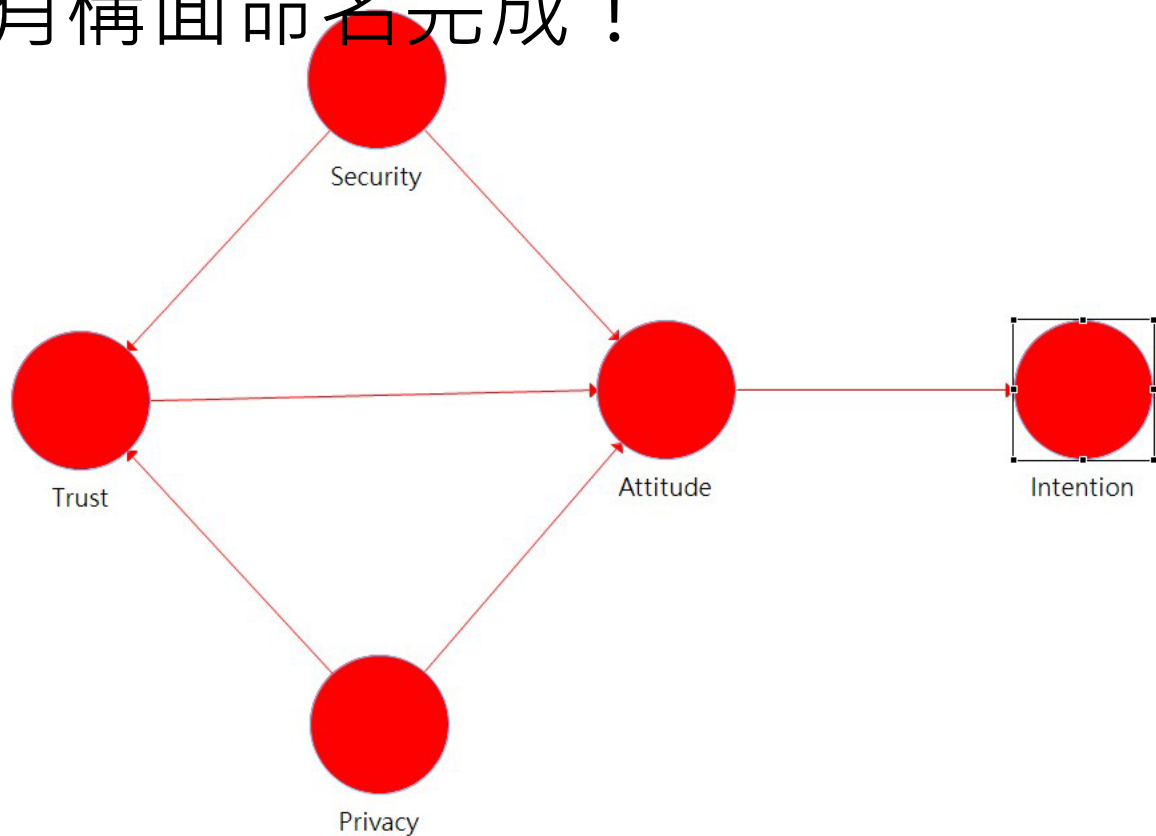


Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
- Archive

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm

所有構面命名完成！



Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

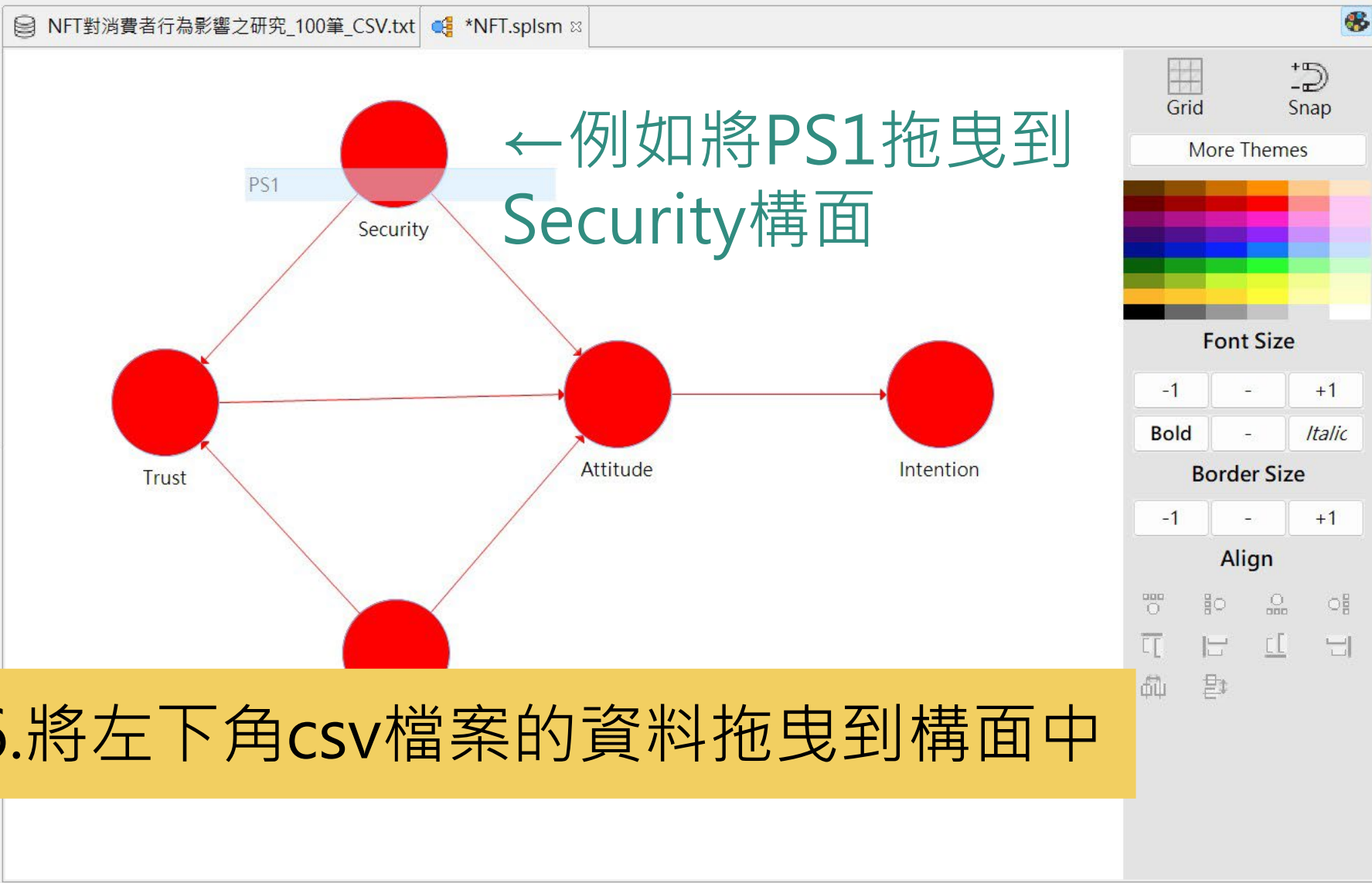


Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
- Archive

Indicators

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1



Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align



Project Explorer

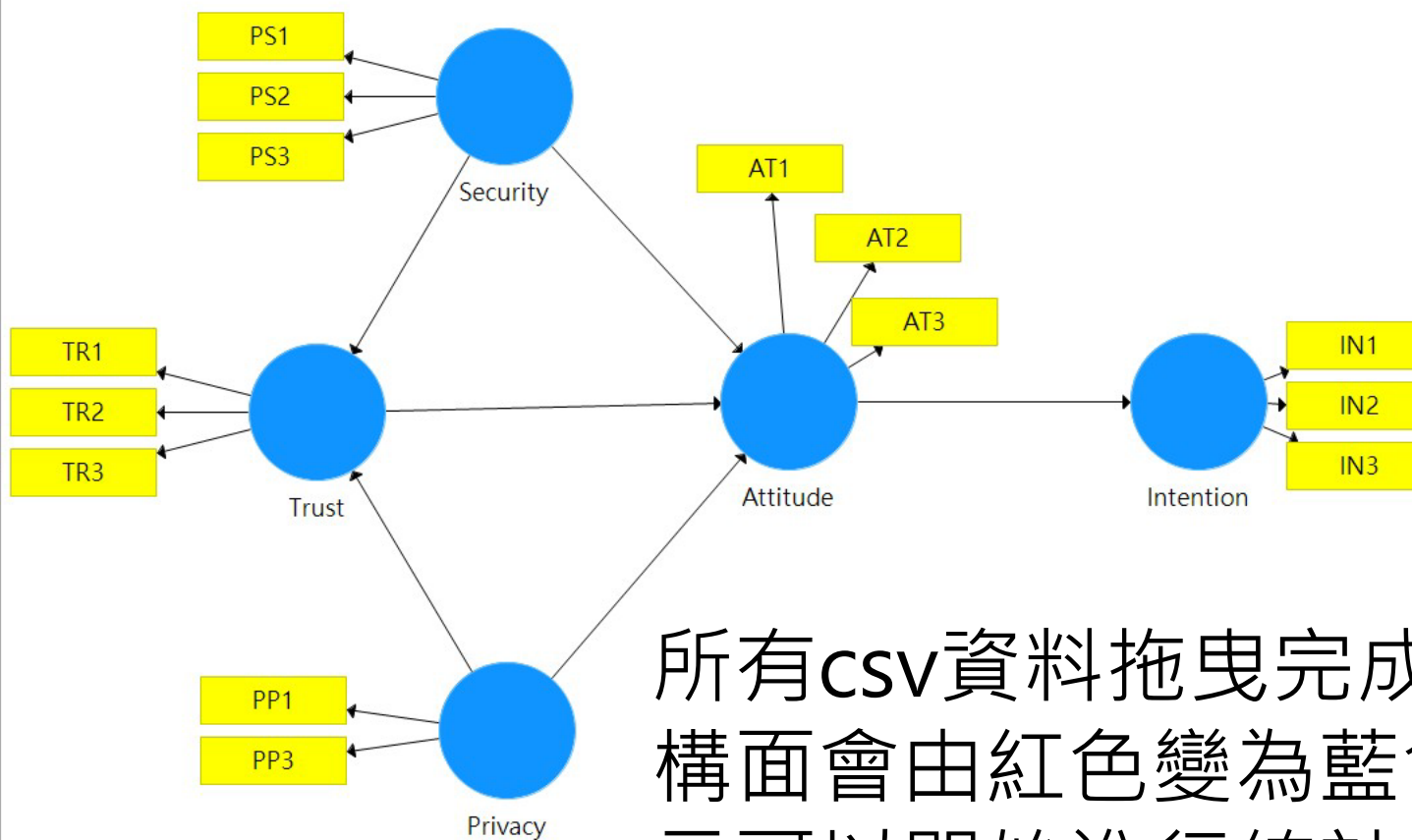
- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
- Archive

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm

Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-



所有csv資料拖曳完成！
構面會由紅色變為藍色，表示可以開始進行統計

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

Scale properties of the measurement model



Scale properties of the measurement model 範例

Construct	Item	Item mean	Standard deviation	Standardized item loading	T-statistic	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability	AVE
Financial self-efficacy	FS1	5.83	1.028	0.660	20.428	0.776	0.848	0.528
	FS2	5.46	1.014	0.805	49.851			
	FS3	5.44	1.062	0.775	38.665			
	FS4	5.56	1.041	0.664	24.359			
	FS5	5.52	1.088	0.719	27.655			
Confirmation	CON1	5.21	0.990	0.785	44.625	0.795	0.867	0.619
	CON2	5.22	1.036	0.774	42.143			
	CON3	5.25	1.033	0.821	57.104			
	CON4	5.42	1.038	0.766	43.842			
Fintech continuance intention	FCI1	5.73	0.913	0.729	27.180	0.802	0.864	0.561
	FCI2	5.46	0.901	0.645	20.529			
	FCI3	5.92	0.889	0.829	60.149			
	FCI4	5.98	0.901	0.792	42.431			
	FCI5	5.99	0.907	0.737	27.285			
Satisfaction	SAT1	5.31	1.041	0.823	62.504	0.772	0.856	0.599
	SAT2	5.22	1.039	0.801	49.875			
	SAT3	5.14	1.080	0.813	53.086			
	SAT4	5.88	1.004	0.646	20.082			
Technological self-efficacy	TSE1	6.35	0.915	0.822	33.720	0.787	0.859	0.604
	TSE2	6.49	0.832	0.816	29.376			
	TSE3	6.36	0.783	0.729	19.599			
	TSE4	6.05	0.909	0.735	18.607			
Perceived usefulness	PU1	5.59	1.016	0.739	32.810	0.719	0.826	0.543
	PU2	5.77	0.967	0.763	37.286			
	PU3	5.71	0.948	0.745	34.348			
	PU4	6.00	0.885	0.698	27.174			

Table 4.
Scale properties of the measurement model

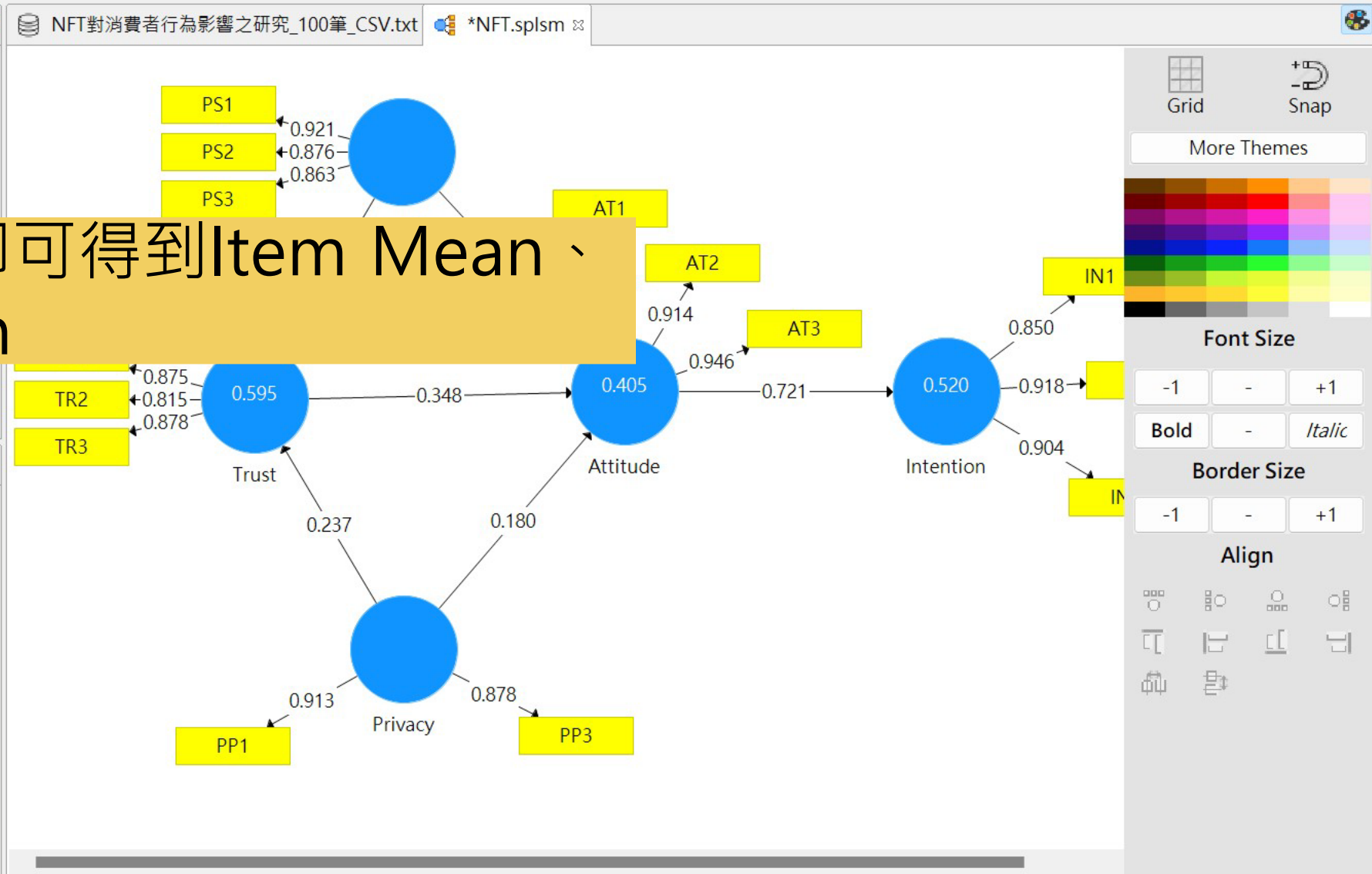
1.取得Item Mean、Standard Deviation値

Construct	Item	Item Mean	Standard Deviation	Standardized item loading	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	rho_A	AVE	VIF
Trust		5.53	1.08		0.82	0.89	0.85	0.73	
	TR1	5.33	1.29	0.88					1.73
	TR2	5.66	1.27	0.82					1.84
	TR3	5.61	1.22	0.88					2.10
Security		5.26	1.13		0.86	0.92	0.86	0.79	
	PS1	5.20	1.23	0.92					3.09
	PS2	5.64	1.09	0.88					2.40
	PS3	4.93	1.51	0.86					1.97
Attitude		5.72	1.15		0.92	0.95	0.93	0.87	
	AT1	5.70	1.21	0.93					3.52
	AT2	5.66	1.33	0.91					3.13
	AT3	5.81	1.16	0.95					3.89
Privacy		5.09	1.11		0.76	0.89	0.77	0.80	
	PP1	5.24	1.27	0.91					1.58
	PP3	4.79	1.58	0.88					1.58
Intention		5.08	1.24		0.87	0.92	0.87	0.79	
	IN1	5.40	1.39	0.85					1.83
	IN2	4.94	1.38	0.92					3.08
	IN3	4.91	1.40	0.90					2.86



Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Communication Extended
- Archive



Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

↑ 點選綠色小圖標即可得到Item Mean、Standard Deviation

Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 1) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

Inner model Path Coefficients

Outer model Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs R Square

Highlight Paths off

Show defaults

Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]**
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
- Archive

Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm

Delimiter: Comma Encoding: BIG5
 Value Quote Character: None Sample size: 100
 Number Format: US (example: 1,000.23) Indicators: 52
 Missing Value Marker: None Missing Values: 0

Re-Analyze Open External

Indicators: Indicator Correlations Raw File Copy to Clipboard

	No.	Missing	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Standar...	Excess K...	Skewness
sex	1	0	1.430	1.000	1.000	2.000	0.495	-1.957	0.287
age	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000
edu	3	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000
job	4	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000
area	5	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000
create...	6	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000
NFT_f...	7	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000
will_cr...	8	0	0.750	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.433	-0.639	-1.172
PP1	9	0	5.240	5.000	2.000	7.000	1.266	-0.357	-0.404
PP2	10	0	5.240	5.000	2.000	7.000	1.289	-0.500	-0.488
PP3	11	0	4.790	5.000	1.000	7.000	1.577	-0.734	-0.299
PP	12	0	5.090	5.000	2.330	7.000	1.112	-0.332	-0.304
PS1	13	0	5.200	5.000	1.000	7.000	1.233	0.466	-0.585
PS2	14	0	5.640	6.000	2.000	7.000	1.091	1.009	-0.788
PS3	15	0	4.930	5.000	1.000	7.000	1.505	-0.127	-0.612
PS	16	0	5.256	5.330	1.330	7.000	1.131	0.786	-0.688
TR1	17	0	5.330	6.000	2.000	7.000	1.289	-0.327	-0.640

Item Mean ~ Standard Deviation

2.取得Standardized item loading值

Construct	Item	Item Mean	Standard Deviation	Standardized item loading	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	rho_A	AVE	VIF
Trust		5.53	1.08		0.82	0.89	0.85	0.73	
	TR1	5.33	1.29	0.88					1.73
	TR2	5.66	1.27	0.82					1.84
	TR3	5.61	1.22	0.88					2.10
Security		5.26	1.13		0.86	0.92	0.86	0.79	
	PS1	5.20	1.23	0.92					3.09
	PS2	5.64	1.09	0.88					2.40
	PS3	4.93	1.51	0.86					1.97
Attitude		5.72	1.15		0.92	0.95	0.93	0.87	
	AT1	5.70	1.21	0.93					3.52
	AT2	5.66	1.33	0.91					3.13
	AT3	5.81	1.16	0.95					3.89
Privacy		5.09	1.11		0.76	0.89	0.77	0.80	
	PP1	5.24	1.27	0.91					1.58
	PP3	4.79	1.58	0.88					1.58
Intention		5.08	1.24		0.87	0.92	0.87	0.79	
	IN1	5.40	1.39	0.85					1.83
	IN2	4.94	1.38	0.92					3.08
	IN3	4.91	1.40	0.90					2.86



Project Explorer

- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
- PLS-SEM BOOK - Corporate Reputation Extended
 - Archive

Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 1) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

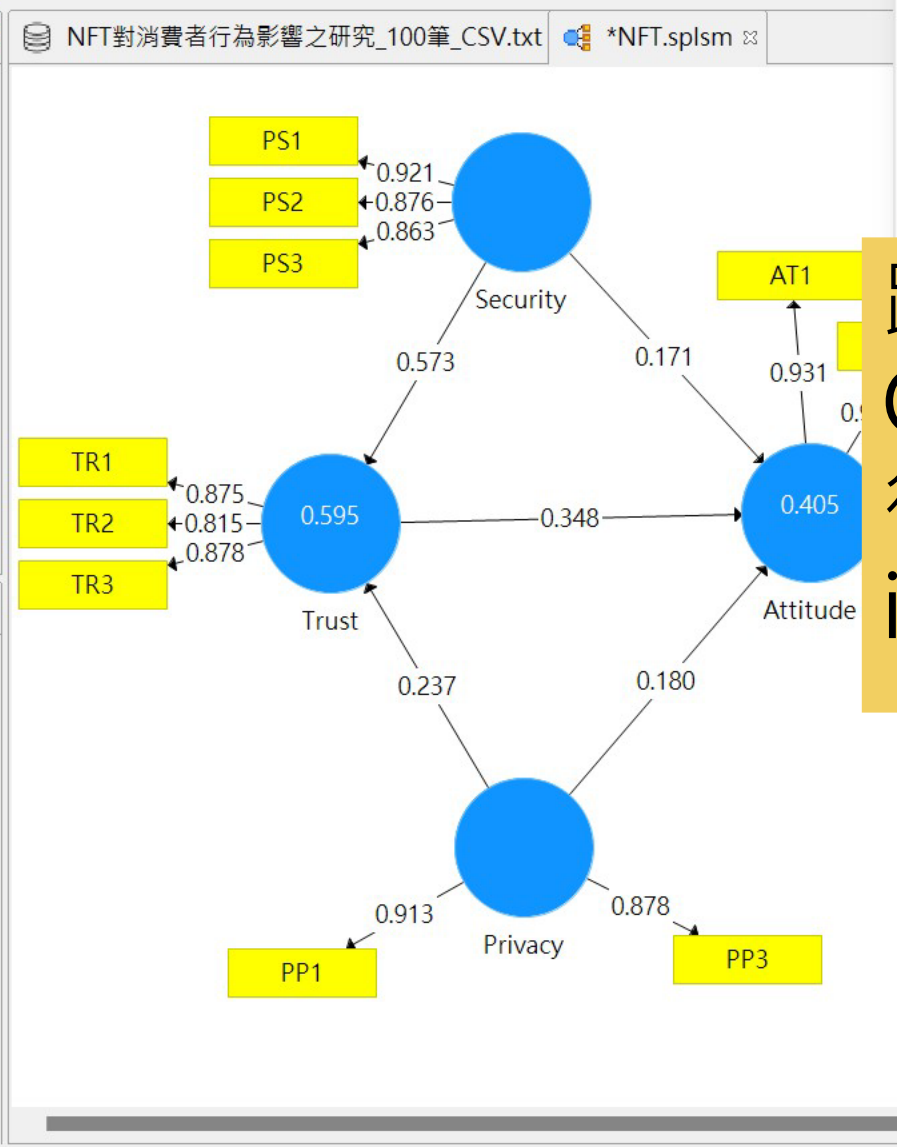
Inner model Path Coefficients

Outer model Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs R Square

Highlight Paths off

Show defaults



- PLS Algorithm
- Bootstrapping
- Blindfold
- Confirmatory Tetrad Analyses (CTA)
- Importance Performance Map Analysis (IPMA)
- PLS
- Finite Mixture (MIX) Segmentation

跑PLS後再進入
Out Loading即可
得到Standardized
item loading

Partial Least Squares Algorithm

The PLS path modeling method was developed by Wold (1982). In essence, the PLS algorithm is a sequence of regressions in terms of weight vectors. The weight vectors obtained at convergence satisfy fixed point equations (see Dijkstra, 2010, for a general analysis of these equations).

[Read more!](#)

Setup Weighting

Basic Settings

Weighting Scheme: Centroid Factor Path

Maximum Iterations:

Stop Criterion (10^{-X}):

Advanced Settings

Configure [individual initial weights](#)

Basic Settings

Weighting Scheme

PLS-SEM allows the user to apply three structural model weighting schemes:

- (1) centroid weighting scheme,
- (2) factor weighting scheme, and
- (3) path weighting scheme (default).

While the results differ little for the alternative weighting schemes, path weighting is the recommended approach. This weighting scheme provides the highest R^2 value for endogenous latent variables and is generally applicable for all kinds of PLS path model specifications and estimations. Moreover, when the path model includes higher-order constructs (often called second-order models), researchers should usually not use the centroid weighting scheme.

Maximum Iterations

This parameter represents the maximum number of iterations that will be used for calculating the PLS results. This number should be sufficiently large (e.g., 300).

After Calculation:

Project Explorer

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- PLS-SEM BC
- Archive

Indicators

PLS Algorithm (F)

Report

Data Group

Inner model

Outer model: Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs: R Square

Highlight Paths: off

[Show defaults](#)





Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

Project Explorer

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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*NFT.splsm

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2)

Outer Loadings

Matrix

Copy to Clipboard: [Excel Format](#) [R Format](#)

	Attitude	Intention	Privacy	Security	Trust
AT1	0.931				
AT2	0.914				
AT3	0.946				
IN1		0.850			
IN2		0.918			
IN3		0.904			
PP1			0.913		
PP3			0.878		
PS1				0.927	
PS2				0.876	
PS3				0.863	
TR1					0.875
TR2					0.815

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)[Indirect Effects](#)[Total Effects](#)[Outer Loadings](#)[Outer Weights](#)

Quality Criteria

[R Square](#)[f Square](#)[Construct Reliability and Validity](#)[Discriminant Validity](#)

Interim Results

[Stop Criterion Changes](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)[Inner Model](#)[Outer Model](#)[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)

↑ 點Outer Loading就可以跑出Standardized item loading

3.取得Cronbach's Alpha、Composite Reliability、rho_A、AVE值

Construct	Item	Item Mean	Standard Deviation	Standardized item loading	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	rho_A	AVE	VIF
Trust		5.53	1.08		0.82	0.89	0.85	0.73	
	TR1								1.73
	TR2								1.84
Security	TR3				0.86	0.92	0.86	0.79	2.10
	PS1								3.09
	PS2								2.40
Attitude	PS3				0.92	0.95	0.93	0.87	1.97
	AT1								3.52
	AT2								3.13
Privacy	AT3				0.76	0.89	0.77	0.80	3.89
	PP1	5.09	1.11						1.58
	PP3	5.24	1.27	0.91					1.58
Intention		4.79	1.58	0.88	0.87	0.92	0.87	0.79	
	IN1	5.08	1.24						1.83
	IN2	5.40	1.39	0.85					3.08
	IN3	4.94	1.38	0.92					2.86
		4.91	1.40	0.90					

Cronbach's alpha Internal consistency

$\alpha \geq 0.9$ Excellent

$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$ Good

$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$ Acceptable

$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$ Questionable

$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$ Poor

$0.5 > \alpha$ Unacceptable

Fornell and Larcker (1981) 建議潛在變項的 CR值能達到0.60以上。

過去學者建議AVE數值應高於0.5以上，但考量數據資料的實際面向，亦可以AVE高於0.36以上為勉強接受之標準(Fornell & Larcker, 1981)。



Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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*NFT.splsm

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2)

Construct Reliability and Validity

Matrix	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance E...	Copy to Clipboard:	Excel Format	R Format
	Cronbac...	rho A	Composi...	Average ...			
Attitude	0.923	0.934	0.951	0.866			
Intention	0.869	0.870	0.920	0.794			
Privacy	0.755	0.769	0.890	0.802			
Security	0.864	0.864	0.917	0.787			
Trust	0.822	0.850	0.892	0.734			

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)[Indirect Effects](#)[Total Effects](#)[Outer Loadings](#)[Outer Weights](#)[Latent Variable](#)[Residuals](#)

Quality Criteria

[R Square](#)[f Square](#)[Construct Reliability and Validity](#)[Discriminant Validity](#)[Collinearity Statistics](#)

Interim Results

[Stop Criterion Changes](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)[Inner Model](#)[Outer Model](#)[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)

↑ 點Construct Reliability and Validity就可以跑出Cronbach's Alpha、Composite Reliability、rho_A、AVE

4.取得VIF值

Construct	Item	Item Mean	Standard Deviation	Standardized item loading	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	rho_A	AVE	VIF
Trust		5.53	1.08		0.82	0.89	0.85	0.77	
	TR1	5.33	1.29	0.88					1.73
	TR2	5.66	1.27	0.82					1.84
	TR3	5.61	1.22	0.88					2.10
Security		5.26	1.13		0.86				
	PS1	5.20	1.23	0.92					3.09
	PS2	5.64	1.09	0.88					2.40
	PS3	4.93	1.51	0.86					1.97
Attitude		5.72	1.15		0.92	0.95	0.93	0.87	
	AT1	5.70	1.21	0.93					3.52
	AT2	5.66	1.33	0.91					3.13
	AT3	5.81	1.16	0.95					3.89
Privacy		5.09	1.11		0.76	0.89	0.77	0.80	
	PP1	5.24	1.27	0.91					1.58
	PP3	4.79	1.58	0.88					1.58
Intention		5.08	1.24		0.87	0.92	0.87	0.79	
	IN1	5.40	1.39	0.85					1.83
	IN2	4.94	1.38	0.92					3.08
	IN3	4.91	1.40	0.90					2.86

VIF越小越好，原則上
不要大於10。



Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
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MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2)

Collinearity Statistics (VIF)

Outer VIF Values Inner VIF Values Copy to Clipboard: Excel Format R Format

	VIF
AT1	3.520
AT2	3.132
AT3	3.885
IN1	1.830
IN2	3.081
IN3	2.855
PP1	1.582
PP3	1.582
PS1	3.086
PS2	2.395
PS3	1.971
TR1	1.726
TR2	1.837

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)
[Indirect Effects](#)
[Total Effects](#)
[Outer Loadings](#)
[Outer Weights](#)
[Latent Variable Residuals](#)

Quality Criteria

[R Square](#)
[f Square](#)
[Construct Reliability and Validity](#)
[Discriminant Validity](#)
[Collinearity Statistics \(VIF\)](#)
[Model Fit](#)

Interim Results

[Stop Criterion Changes](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)
[Inner Model](#)
[Outer Model](#)
[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)
[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)
[Indicator Data \(Correlations\)](#)

↑ 點Collinearity Statistics(VIF)就可以得到VIF

Discriminant Validity: Fornell-Larcker criterion



Discriminant Validity: Fornell-Larcker criterion 範例

Table 5.
Discriminant validity:
Fornell-Larcker
criterion

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Perceived usefulness	0.737					
2. Confirmation	0.516	0.787				
3. Fintech continuance intention	0.520	0.449	0.749			
4. Financial self-efficacy	0.416	0.392	0.358	0.727		
5. Satisfaction	0.490	0.659	0.493	0.409	0.774	
6. Technological self-efficacy	0.269	0.142	0.246	0.157	0.118	0.777

碩晴 陳 (yolanda19981116@gmail.com) 已登入

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Discriminant Validity

Fornell-Larcker Cri... Cross Loadings Heterotrait-Monotr... Heterotrait-Monotr... Copy to Clipboard: Excel Format R Format

	Attitude	Intention	Privacy	Security	Trust
Attitude	0.930				
Intention	0.721	0.891			
Privacy	0.549	0.610	0.896		
Security	0.573	0.614	0.775	0.887	
Trust	0.600	0.635	0.681	0.757	0.857

Indicators

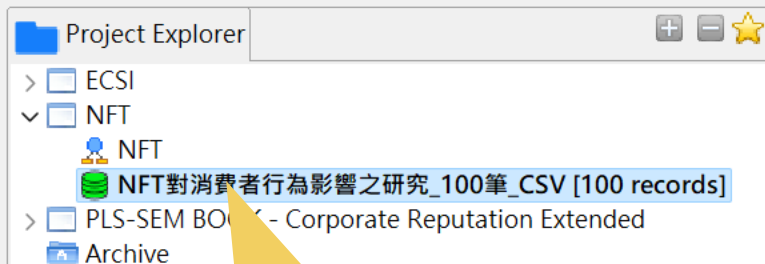
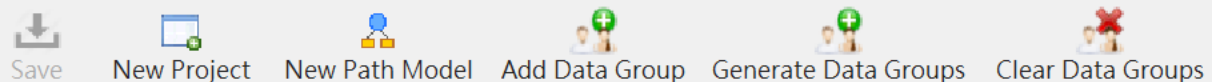
No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

Final Results Quality Criteria Interim Results Base Data

- Path Coefficients R Square Stop Criterion Changes Setting
- Indirect Effects f Square Inner Model
- Total Effects Construct Reliability and Validity Outer Model
- Outer Loadings Discriminant Validity Indicator Data (Original)
- Outer Weights Collinearity Statistics (VIF) Indicator Data (Standardized)
- Latent Variable Model Fit Indicator Data (Correlations)
- Residuals Model Selection Criteria

↑跑PLS後點Discriminant Validity就做好了



點選綠色圖塊，取得平均數、標準差、峰度、偏態

No.	Indicator
1	sex
8	will_create
9	PP1
10	PP2
11	PP3
12	PP
13	PS1
14	PS2
15	PS3
16	PS
17	TR1

前提：excel原始檔中必須新增各構面數值的平均。例如新增的PP欄位為PP1、PP2、PP3三項平均。

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Delimiter: [Comma](#) Encoding: BIG5
 Value Quote Character: [None](#) Sample size: 100
 Number Format: [US \(example: 1,000.23\)](#) Indicators: 52
 Missing Value Marker: [None](#) Missing Values: 0

Re-Analyze Open External

Indicators:	Indicator	Correlations	Raw File								Copy to Clipboard
	No.	Missing	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Standard Deviation	Excess Kurtosis	Skewness		
sex	1	0	1.430	1.000	1.000	2.000	0.495	-1.957	0.287		
age	2	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000		
edu	3	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000		
job	4	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000		
area	5	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000		
create...	6	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000		
NFT_f...	7	0	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000	-1.000		
will_cr...	8	0	0.750	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.433	-0.639	-1.172		
PP1	9	0	5.240	5.000	2.000	7.000	1.266	-0.357	-0.404		
PP2	10	0	5.240	5.000	2.000	7.000	1.289	-0.500	-0.488		
PP3	11	0	4.790	5.000	1.000	7.000	1.577	-0.734	-0.299		
PP	12	0	5.090	5.000	2.330	7.000	1.112	-0.332	-0.304		
PS1	13	0	5.200	5.000	1.000	7.000	1.233	0.466	-0.585		
PS2	14	0	5.640	6.000	2.000	7.000	1.091	1.009	-0.788		
PS3	15	0	4.930	5.000	1.000	7.000	1.505	-0.127	-0.612		
PS	16	0	5.256	5.330	1.330	7.000	1.131	0.786	-0.688		
TR1	17	0	5.330	6.000	2.000	7.000	1.289	-0.327	-0.640		

Discriminant Validity: Fornell-Larcker criterion 參考解答

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Attitude	0.93				
2	Intention	0.72	0.89			
3	Privacy	0.55	0.61	0.90		
4	Security	0.57	0.61	0.78	0.89	
5	Trust	0.60	0.64	0.68	0.76	0.86
	Mean	5.72	5.08	5.09	5.26	5.53
	S.D.	1.15	1.24	1.11	1.13	1.08
	Kurtosis	2.17	0.54	-0.33	0.79	0.14
	Skewness	-1.26	-0.592	-0.30	-0.688	-0.73

根據Hair et al. (1998) 的建議，兩個不同概念間的相關係數應小於每一概念的平均解釋變異量 (AVE) 之平方根。將不同的兩個概念進行量測，將其結果進行相關分析，若其相關程度皆很低，表示兩個概念間具有區別效度 (吳萬益、林清河，2002)。

Discriminant Validity: Heterotrait–monotrait



Discriminant Validity: Heterotrait-monotrait 範例

Table 6.
Discriminant validity:
Heterotrait-
monotrait (HTMT)

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Perceived usefulness					
2. Confirmation	0.678				
3. Fintech continuance intention	0.680	0.560			
4. Financial self-efficacy	0.554	0.487	0.459		
5. Satisfaction	0.657	0.837	0.629	0.518	
6. Technological self-efficacy	0.341	0.168	0.292	0.203	0.152



Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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Discriminant Validity

Fornell-Larcker Cri... Cross Loadings Heterotrait-Monotr... Heterotrait-Monotr... Copy to Clipboard: Excel Format R Format

	Attitude	Intention	Privacy	Security	Trust
Attitude					
Intention	0.802				
Privacy	0.649	0.753			
Security	0.639	0.707	0.957		
Trust	0.673	0.748	0.823	0.868	

2.點HTMT

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)
[Indirect Effects](#)
[Total Effects](#)
[Outer Loadings](#)
[Outer Weights](#)
[Latent Variable Residuals](#)

Quality Criteria

[R Square](#)
[f Square](#)
[Construct Reliability and Validity](#)
[Discriminant Validity](#)
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[Model Fit](#)
[Model Selection Criteria](#)

Interim Results

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Base Data

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[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)
[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)
[Indicator Data \(Correlations\)](#)

1.跑PLS後，點Discriminant Validity

Discriminant validity: Heterotrait–monotrait 參考解答

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Attitude					
2	Intention	0.802				
3	Privacy	0.649	0.753			
4	Security	0.639	0.707	0.957		
5	Trust	0.673	0.748	0.823	0.868	

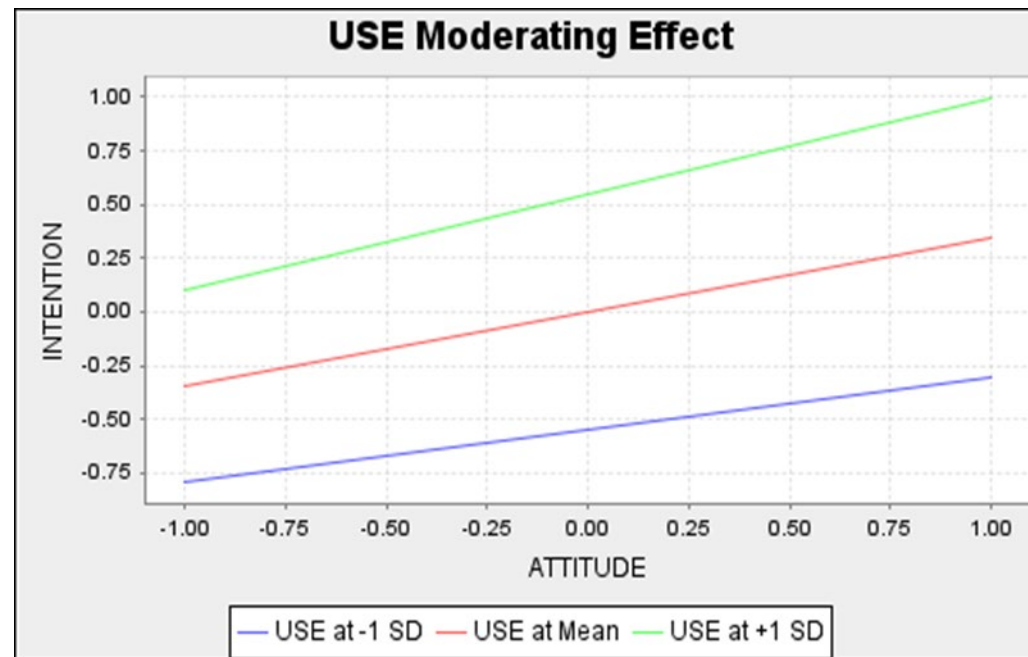
HTMT值不能大於0.85，
若兩構面相近可以放寬
到0.9。

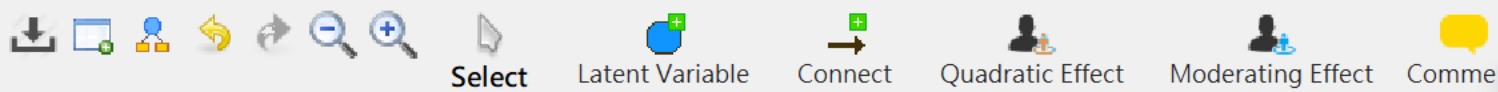
Moderating Effect(PLS)



Moderating Effect 範例

	Original Sample	| t |	p-value	Outcome
H6 : USE _x ATT → INT	0.101	2.87	0.049	Supported
H7 : ARCS _x USE → ATT	0.082	1.97	0.004	Supported



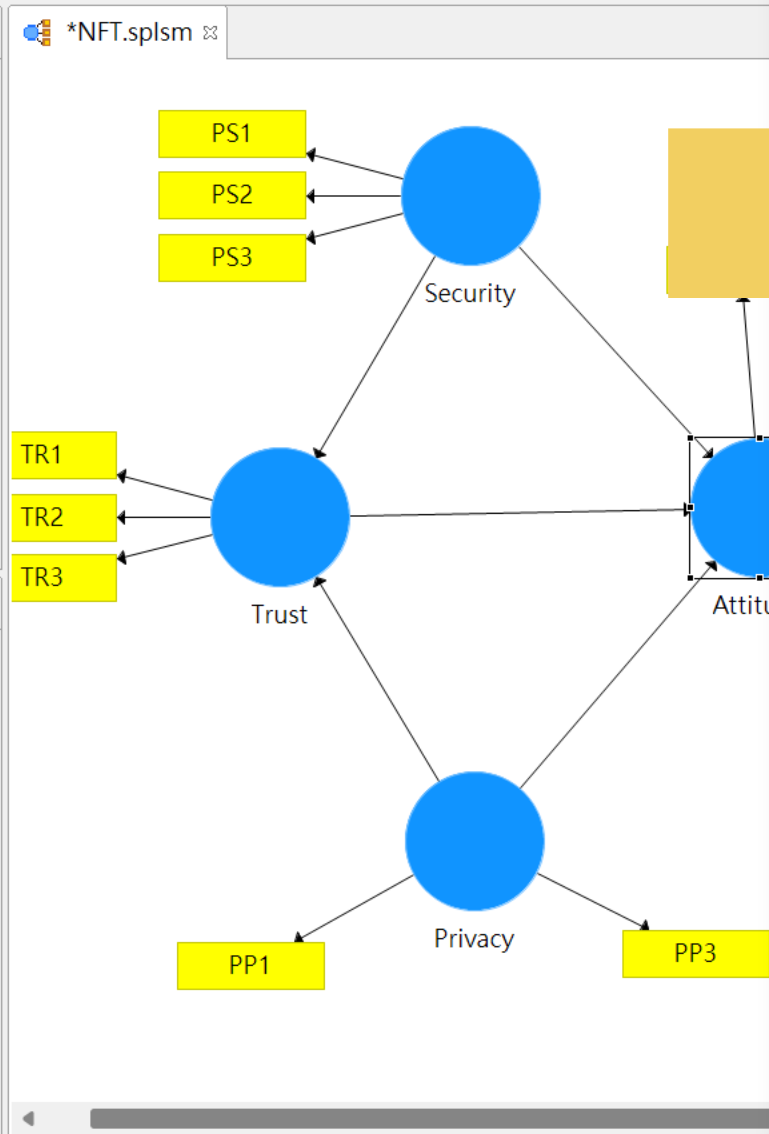


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Indicators

No.	Indicator
43	Consumer
44	Creator1
45	Creator2
46	Creator3
47	Creator4
48	Creator
49	Platform1
50	Platform2
51	Platform3
52	Platform



Context menu for the moderating effect:

- Delete
- Rename F2
- Add Moderating Effect ...
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Automatic'
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Mode A'
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Mode B'
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Sumscores'
- Set Indicator Weighting to 'Predefined'
- Align Indicators Top Alt+W
- Align Indicators Left Alt+A
- Align Indicators Bottom Alt+S
- Align Indicators Right Alt+D
- Align Selected Element Top
- Align Selected Element Left
- Align Selected Element Bottom
- Align Selected Element Right
- Match Width
- Match Height
- Export as Image to File
- Export as Image to Clipboard

1.新增調節效果

Properties panel:

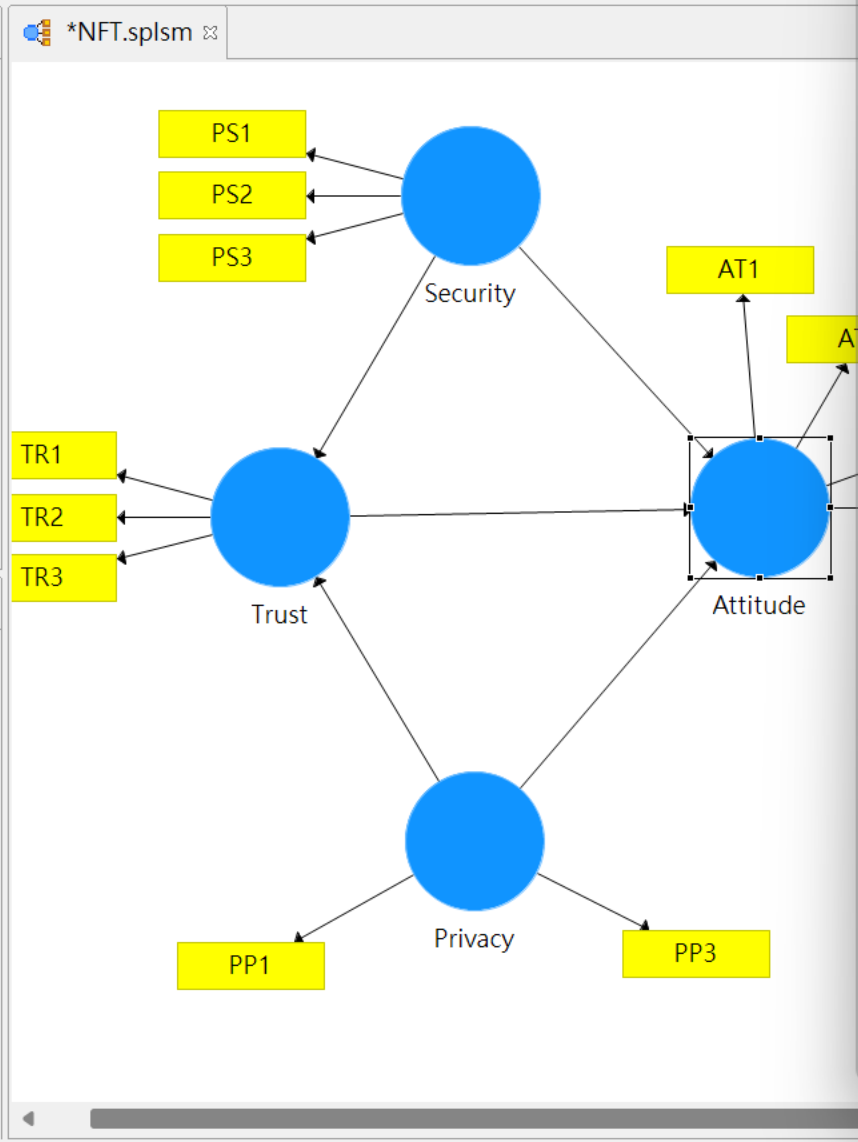
- Font Size: -1, -, +1
- Bold, Italic
- Border Size: -1, -, +1
- Align: Top, Left, Bottom, Right

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
43	Consumer
44	Creator1
45	Creator2
46	Creator3
47	Creator4
48	Creator
49	Platform1
50	Platform2
51	Platform3
52	Platform



2.設定調節變相、自變相

Model Settings

Dependent Variable: Attitude

Moderator Variable: Security

Independent Variable: Trust

Calculation Method:

- Product Indicator
- Two Stage
- Orthogonalization

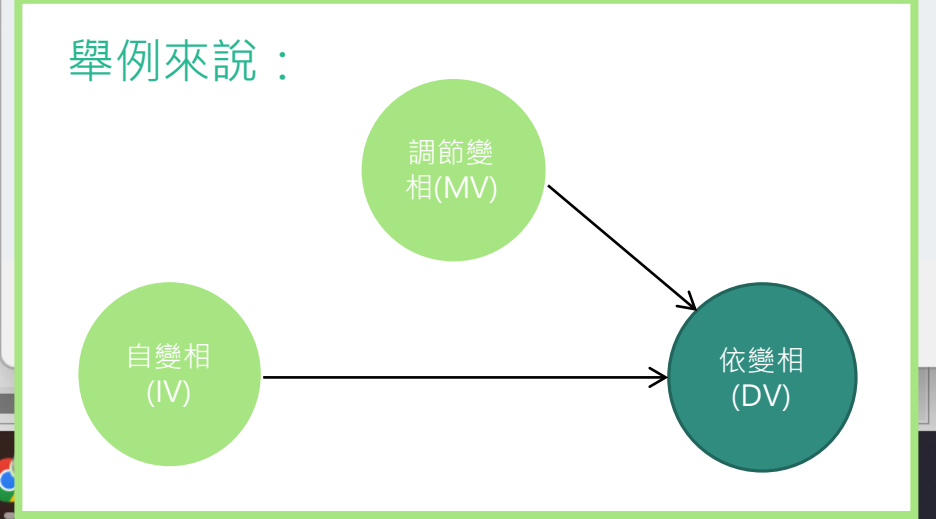
Advanced Settings

Product Term Generation:

- Unstandardized
- Mean Centered
- Standardized

Weighing Mode:

- Automatic
- Mode A
- Mode B
- Sumscores



Project Explorer

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
43	Consumer
44	Creator1
45	Creator2
46	Creator3
47	Creator4
48	Creator
49	Platform1
50	Platform2
51	Platform3
52	Platform

Moderating Effect

Basic Settings

Dependent Variable: Attitude

Moderator Variable: Security

Independent Variable: Trust

Calculation Method:
 Product Indicator
 Two Stage
 Orthogonalization

Advanced Settings

Product Term Generation:
 Unstandardized
 Mean Centered
 Standardized

Weighing Mode:
 Automatic
 Mode A
 Mode B
 Sumscores
 Pre Defined

Basic Settings

Dependent Variable

The selected dependent variable for which a moderating effect will be estimated.

Predictor Variable

Field to define the predictor variable for which a moderating effect will be estimated.

Moderator Variable

Field to define the moderator variable for which a moderating effect will be estimated.

Calculation Method

Selects the method of interaction term construct in PLS path modeling. There are three options:

(1) Product Indicator

This approach uses all possible pair combinations of the indicators of the latent predictor and the latent moderator variable. These product terms serve as indicators ("product indicators") of the interaction term in the structural model.

(2) Two-stage (default)

This approach uses the latent variable scores of the latent predictor and latent moderator to calculate the interaction term (the product of the latent variable scores). This approach involves the interaction term in the structural model.

3.設定好後按OK

OK

Cancel



Select

Latent Variable

Connect

Quadratic Effect

Moderating Effect

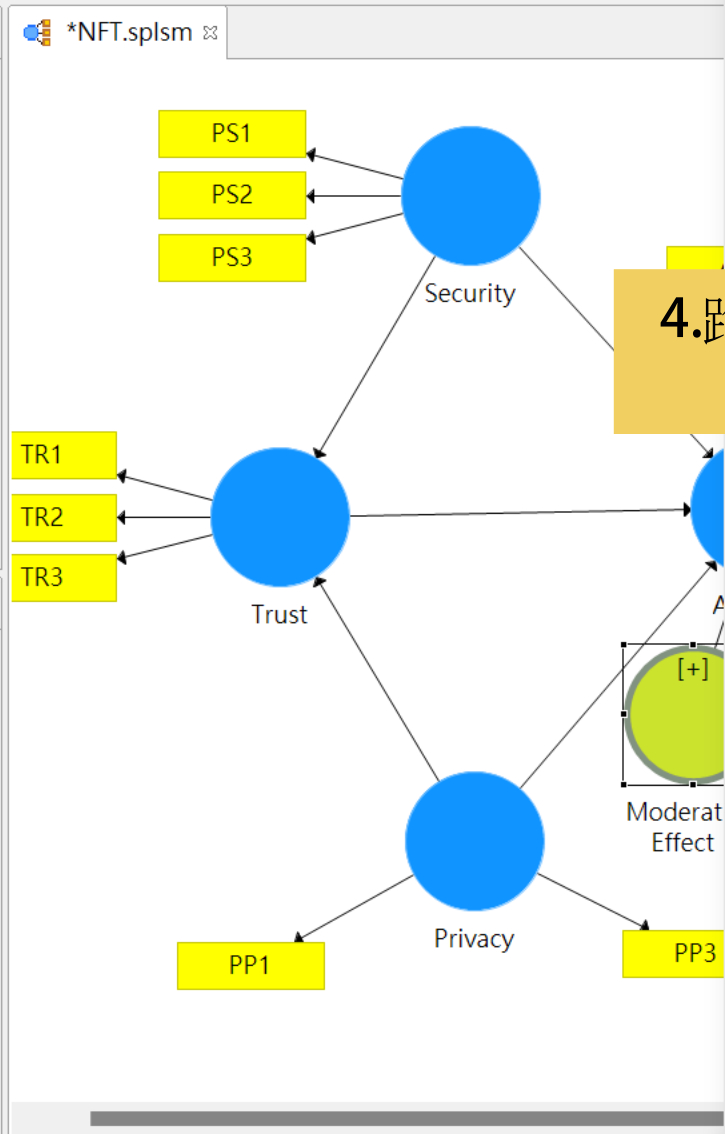
Correlation

Project Explorer

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 - NFT
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Indicators

No.	Indicator
43	Consumer
44	Creator1
45	Creator2
46	Creator3
47	Creator4
48	Creator
49	Platform1
50	Platform2
51	Platform3
52	Platform



Delete Delete

Rename F2

Add Moderating Effect ...

Add Quadratic Effect ...

Switch Between Formative ... Alt+Q

Show Indicators of Selected ... Alt+C

4. 跑出黃色調節變相後，幫新的調節變相重新命名

Set Indicator Weighting to 'Sumscores'

Set Indicator Weighting to 'Predefined'

Align Indicators Top Alt+W

Align Indicators Left Alt+A

Align Indicators Bottom Alt+S

Align Indicators Right Alt+D

Align Selected Element Top

Align Selected Element Left

Align Selected Element Bottom

Align Selected Element Right

Match Width

Match Height

Export as Image to File

Export as Image to Clipboard

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

IN2

IN3

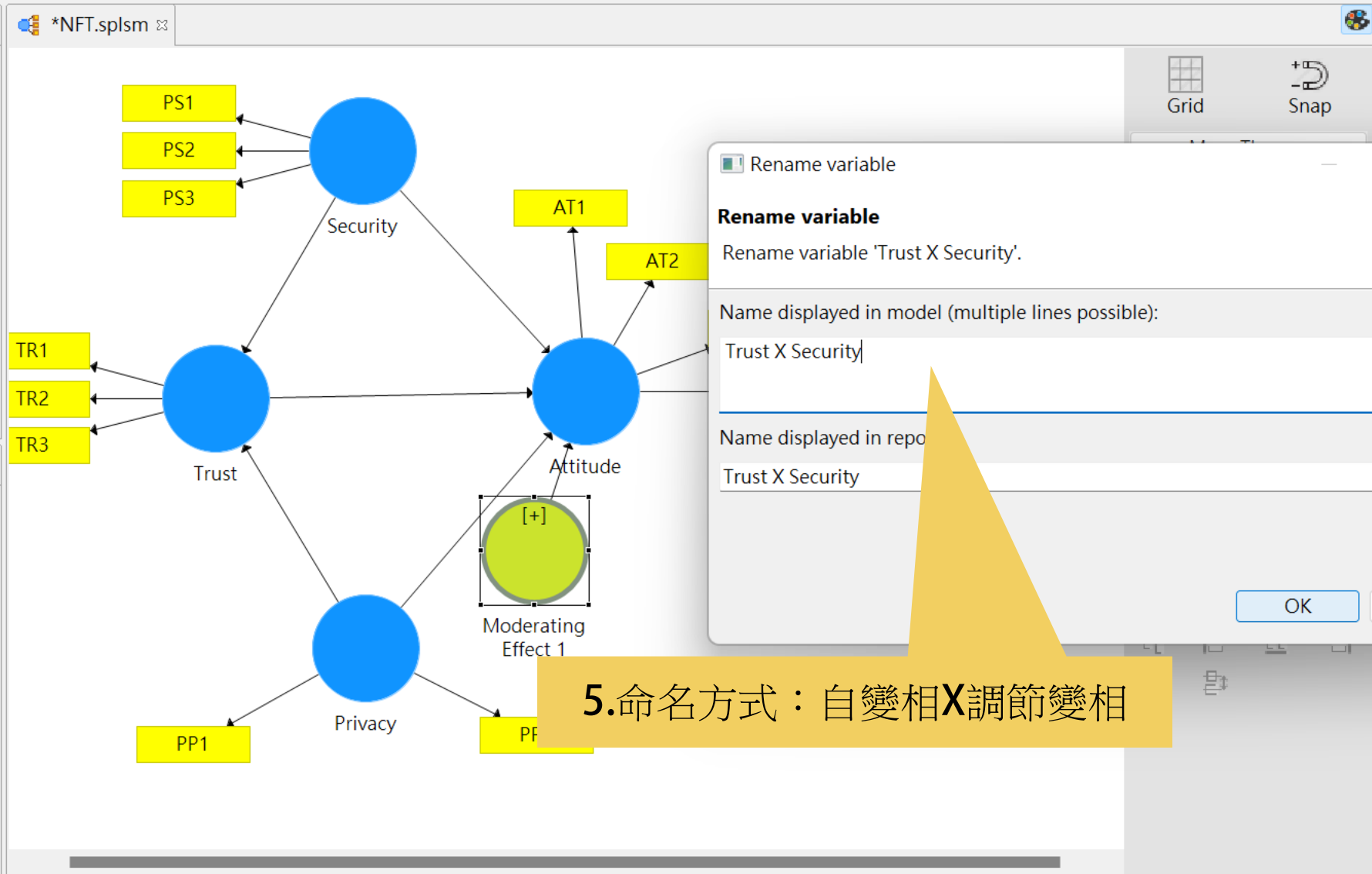


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Indicators

No.	Indicator
43	Consumer
44	Creator1
45	Creator2
46	Creator3
47	Creator4
48	Creator
49	Platform1
50	Platform2
51	Platform3
52	Platform



Rename variable

Rename variable

Rename variable 'Trust X Security'.

Name displayed in model (multiple lines possible):

Trust X Security

Name displayed in report:

Trust X Security

OK

5.命名方式：自變相X調節變相

Bootstrapping

Bootstrapping is a nonparametric procedure that allows testing the statistical significance of various PLS-SEM results such path coefficients, Cronbach's alpha, HTMT, and R^2 values.

[Read more!](#)

Setup

Partial Least Squares

Weighting

Basic Settings

Subsamples

5000

Do Parallel Processing

Amount of Results

6.設5000次

Advanced Settings

Confidence Interval Method

Percentile Bootstrap

Studentized Bootstrap

Bias-Corrected and Accelerated (BCa) Bootstrap

Test Type

One Tailed Two Tailed

Significance Level

0.05

Basic Settings

Subsamples

In bootstrapping, subsamples are created with observations randomly drawn (with replacement) from the original set of data. To ensure stability of results, the number of subsamples should be large. For an initial assessment, one may use a smaller number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 500). For the final results preparation, however, one should use a large number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 5,000).

Note: Larger numbers of bootstrap subsamples increase the computation time.

Do Parallel Processing

This option runs the bootstrapping routine on multiple processors (if your computer device offers more than one core). Using parallel computing will reduce computation time.

Amount of Results

(1) Basic Bootstrapping (default)

Only a basic set of results for bootstrapping is assembled. This includes:

After Calculation:

PP1

Privacy

PP3

7.跑Bootstrapping

33°C

晴時多雲

上午 10:25

2022/5/30



Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
43	Consumer
44	Creator1
45	Creator2
46	Creator3
47	Creator4
48	Creator
49	Platform1
50	Platform2
51	Platform3
52	Platform

*NFT.splsm Bootstrapping (Run No. 1)

Path Coefficients

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (ST...)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
Attitude -> Intention	0.721	0.721	0.053	13.628	0.000
Privacy -> Attitude	0.194	0.184	0.157	1.240	0.215
Privacy -> Trust	0.237	0.238	0.098	2.405	0.016
Security -> Attitude	0.149	0.147	0.198	0.753	0.451
Security -> Trust	0.573	0.575	0.092	6.209	0.000
Trust -> Attitude	0.340	0.355	0.157	2.161	0.031
Trust X Security -> Attitude	-0.034	-0.031	0.093	0.364	0.716

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)[Total Indirect Effects](#)[Specific Indirect Effects](#)[Total Effects](#)[Outer Loadings](#)[Outer Weights](#)

Histograms

[Path Coefficients Histogram](#)[Indirect Effects Histogram](#)[Total Effects Histogram](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)[Inner Model](#)[Outer Model](#)[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)

33°C

晴時多雲

上午 10:28
2022/5/30

Moderating Effect 表格參考解答

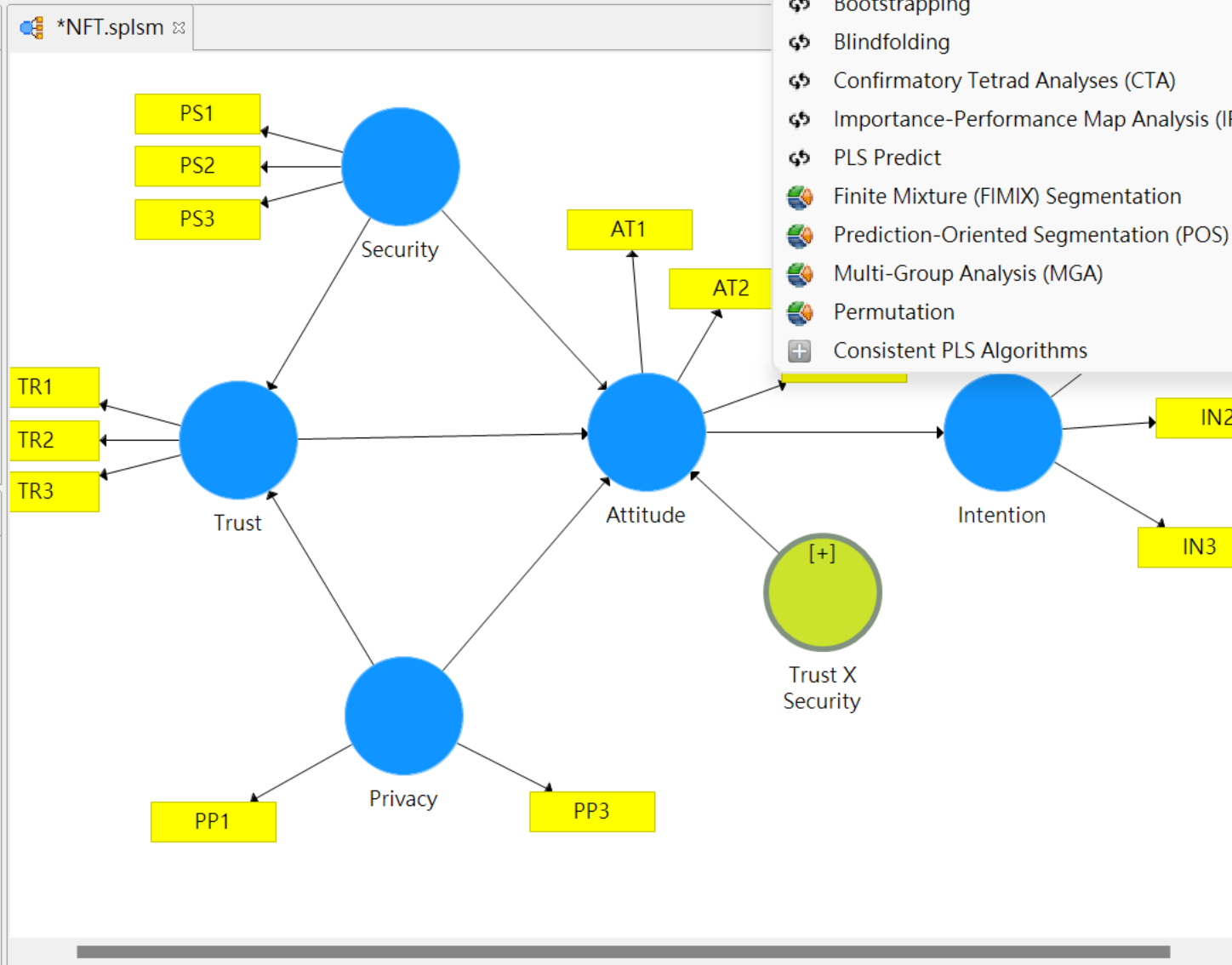
	Original Sample	t	p-value	Outcome
H7 : Trust*Security→Attitude	(0.03)	0.36	0.72	No

Project Explorer

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
43	Consumer
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51	Platform3
52	Platform



- PLS Algorithm
- Bootstrapping
- Blindfolding
- Confirmatory Tetrad Analyses (CTA)
- Importance-Performance Map Analysis (IPMA)
- PLS Predict
- Finite Mixture (FIMIX) Segmentation
- Prediction-Oriented Segmentation (POS)
- Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)
- Permutation
- Consistent PLS Algorithms

re Themes

Font Size: -1, -, +1

Bold, Italic

Border Size: -1, -, +1

Align

Project Explorer

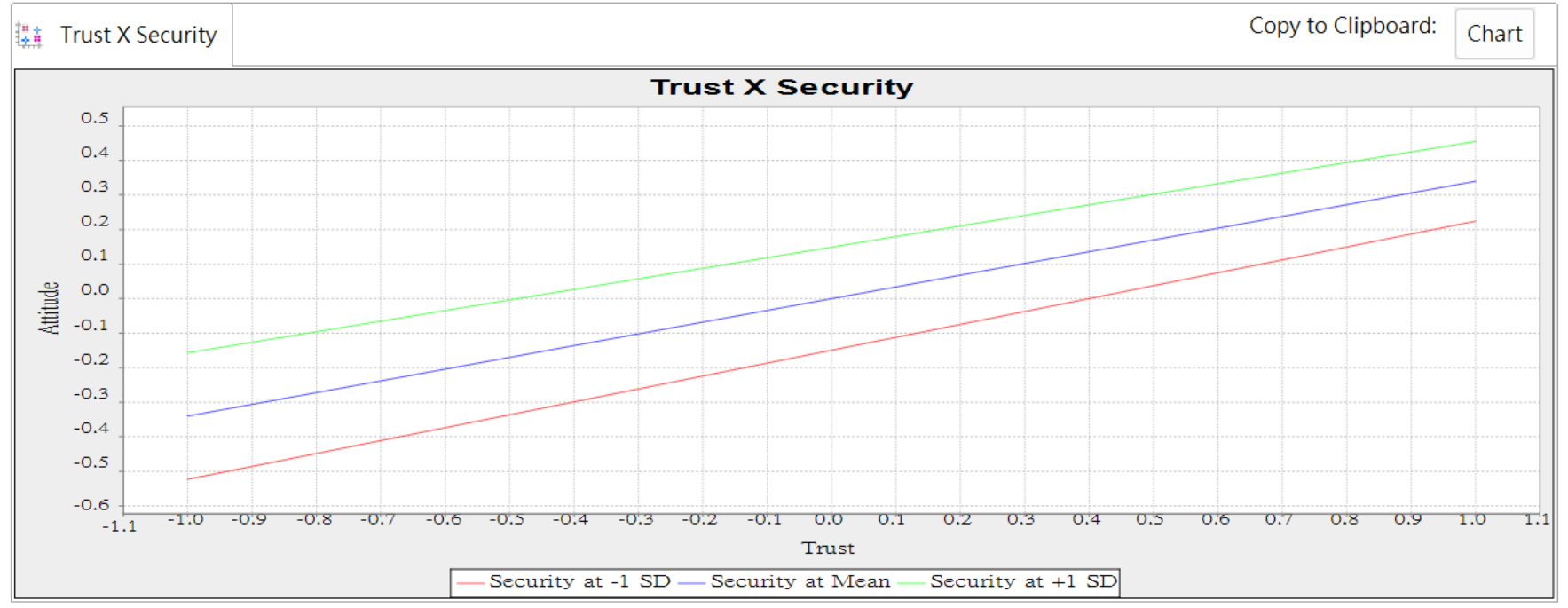
- ECSI
- NFT
 - NFT
 - NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV [100 records]
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Indicators

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52	Platform

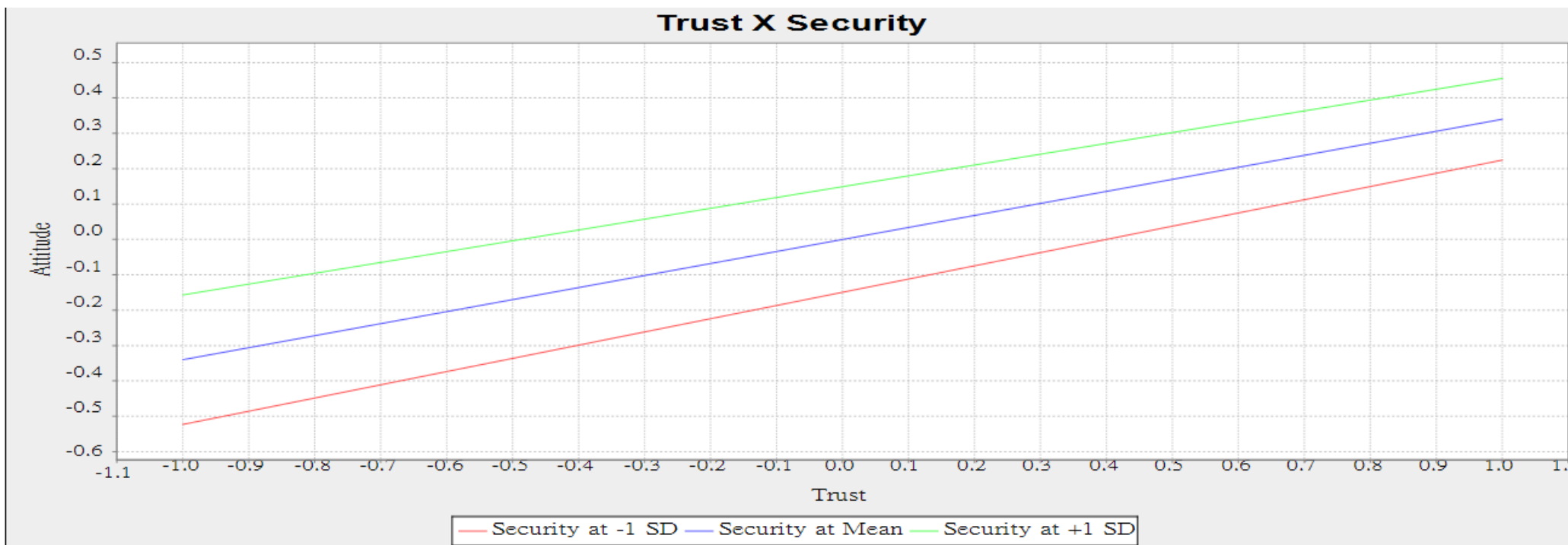
*NFT.splsm PLS Algorithm (Run No. 1)

Simple Slope Analysis



- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Path Coefficients | R Square | Stop Criterion Changes | Setting |
| Indirect Effects | f Square | | Inner Model |
| Total Effects | Construct Reliability and Validity | | Outer Model |
| Outer Loadings | Discriminant Validity | | Indicator Data (Original) |
| Outer Weights | Collinearity Statistics (VIF) | | Indicator Data (Standardized) |
| Latent Variable | Model Fit | | Indicator Data (Correlations) |
| Residuals | Model Selection Criteria | | |
| Simple Slope Analysis | | | |

Moderating Effect 圖表參考解答



Moderating Effect(EXCEL)





1 : PS

	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	PS	V18	V19	V20	TR	V22	V23	V24
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	5.00	5.00	.	.	.	5.00	5.0	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.0
3	7.00	7.00	.	.	.	7.00	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.0
4	4.00	4.00	.	.	.	4.00	4.0	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.0
5	3.00	5.00	.	.	.	3.00	3.0	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.0	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.0
6	6.00	5.00	.	.	.	6.00	6.0	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.0
7	7.00	7.00	.	.	.	7.00	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.0	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.0
8	5.00	5.00	.	.	.	5.00	5.0	5.00	7.00	6.00	5.0	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.0
9	6.00	6.00	.	.	.	6.00	6.0	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.0	5.67	5.00	6.00	6.0
10	7.00	6.00	.	.	.	7.00	6.0	7.00	6.00	6.00	7.0	6.33	7.00	7.00	7.0
11	6.00	6.00	.	.	.	6.00	6.0	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.0
12	7.00	7.00	.	.	.	7.00	7.0	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.0
13	5.00	6.00	.	.	.	5.00	5.0	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.0	5.33	6.00	6.00	5.0
14	6.00	5.00	.	.	5.0	5.33	5.0	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.0	6.0	5.67	6.00	6.0
15	7.00	6.00	.	.	6.0	6.33	6.0	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.0
16	5.00	6.00	.	.	5.0	5.33	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	7.00	6.00	7.0
17	7.00	7.00	.	.	5.0	6.33	5.00	7.00	7.0	6.33	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.0
18	7.00	6.00	.	.	4.0	5.67	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.0	5.00	6.00	7.00	6.0
19	5.00	6.00	.	.	3.0	4.67	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.0	5.33	5.00	6.0
20	5.00	5.00	.	.	6.0	5.33	5.00	6.00	6.0	5.67	6.00	6.33	6.00	7.00	7.0
21	5.00	4.00	.	.	6.0	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	6.0	6.33	6.00	5.00	6.0
22	5.00	6.00	.	.	3.0	4.67	6.00	7.00	5.0	6.00	6.0	5.00	7.00	7.00	6.0
23	5.00	5.00	.	.	4.0	4.67	4.00	5.00	3.0	7.00	4.0	4.67	7.00	6.00	7.0
24	4.00	6.00	.	.	4.0	4.67	4.00	5.00	5.0	4.67	4.00	5.0	5.00	5.00	5.0
25	6.00	5.00	.	.	4.0	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.0	4.33	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.0
26	3.00	3.00	.	.	1.0	2.33	3.00	4.00	3.0	3.33	3.00	5.00	4.33	5.00	5.0
27	6.00	4.00	.	.	6.0	5.33	6.00	6.00	5.0	5.67	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.0

1. 打開SPSS匯入CSV檔案後，點選「分析→迴歸方法→線性」

資料檢視 / 變數檢視

線性迴歸

SPSS 處理器 已就緒



	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	PS	TR	V22	V23	V24
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	5.00	5.00	4.0	4.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	7.00	7.00	7.0	7.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	4.00	4.00	4.0	4.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	3.00	3.00	3.0	3.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	7.00	7.00	7.0	7.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	5.00	5.00	4.0	4.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	6.00	6.00	5.0	5.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	7.00	6.00	6.0	6.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	7.00	7.00	7.0	7.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	5.00	6.00	6.0	5.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	6.00	5.00	5.0	5.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	7.00	6.00	6.0	6.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	5.00	6.00	5.0	5.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	7.00	7.00	5.0	6.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	7.00	6.00	4.0	5.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	5.00	6.00	3.0	4.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	5.00	5.00	6.0	5.33	5.00	6.00	6.0	5.67	6.00	7.00	6.0	6.0
21	5.00	4.00	6.0	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.0	6.00	6.00	7.00	6.0	6.0
22	5.00	6.00	3.0	4.67	6.00	7.00	5.0	6.00	3.00	6.00	6.0	6.0
23	5.00	5.00	4.0	4.67	4.00	5.00	3.0	4.00	3.00	7.00	4.0	7.0
24	4.00	6.00	4.0	4.67	4.00	5.00	5.0	4.67	4.00	5.00	5.0	5.0
25	6.00	5.00	4.0	5.00	4.00	5.00	4.0	4.33	4.00	4.00	4.0	5.0
26	3.00	3.00	1.0	2.33	3.00	4.00	3.0	3.33	3.00	5.00	5.0	5.0
27	6.00	4.00	6.0	5.33	6.00	6.00	5.0	5.67	5.00	5.00	5.0	5.0

2.將依變相匯入依變數，自變相、調節變相匯入自變數

線性迴歸

依變數(D):
 V1
 AT
 V2

自變數(I):
 TR
 PS

方法(M): 強迫進入變數

選擇變數(E):
 法則(U)...

觀察值標記(C):

加權最小平方法之權數(H)

統計量(S)... 統計圖(L)... 儲存(A)... 選項(O)...

確定 貼上語法(P) 重設(R) 取消 輔助說明



輸出

- 迴歸
 - 標題
 - 註解
 - 進入/刪除的變數
 - 模式摘要
 - 變異數分析
 - 係數

模式摘要

模式	R	R 平方	調過後的 R 平方	估計的標準誤
1	.613 ^a	.376	.363	.91928

a. 預測變數：(常數), PS, TR

變異數分析^b

模式		平方和	自由度	平均平方和	F 檢定	顯著性
1	迴歸	49.377	2	24.689	29.215	.000 ^a
	殘差	81.973	97	.845		
	總和	131.350	99			

a. 預測變數：(常數), PS, TR

b. 依變數：AT

係數^a

模式		未標準化係數		標準化係數	t 檢定	顯著性
		估計值	標準誤			
1	(常數)	2.031	.493	.419	4.119	.000
	TR	.387	.127	.366	3.055	.003
	PS	.295	.121	.291	2.430	.017

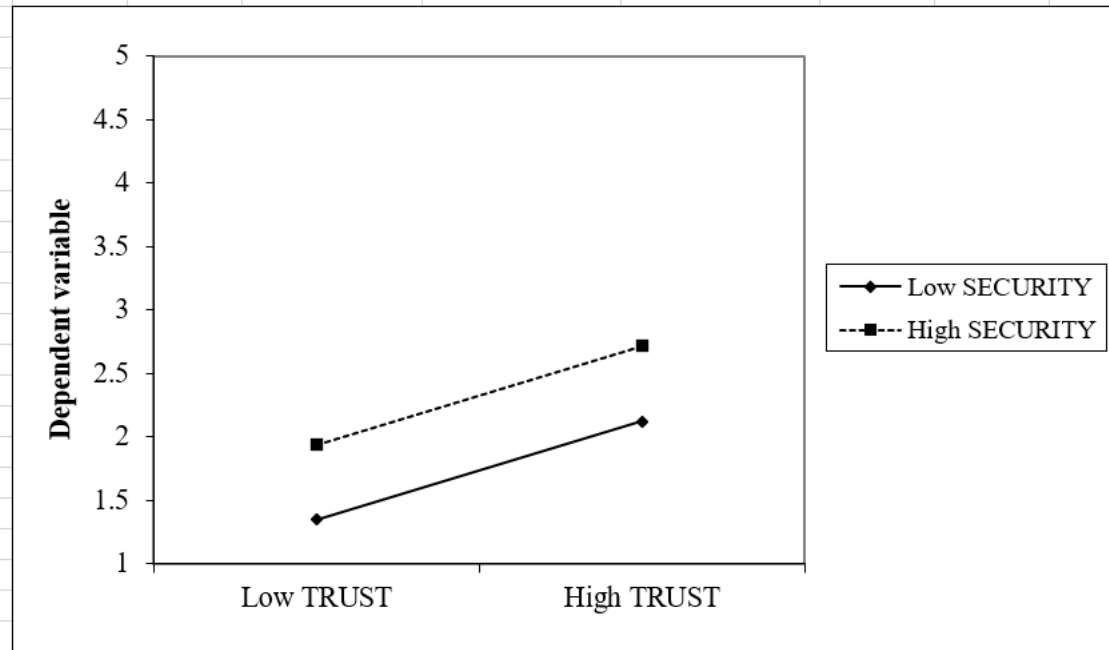
a. 依變數：AT

截距

非標準化迴歸係數

Moderating Effect 圖表參考解答

Variable names:	
Name of independent variable:	TRUST
Name of moderator:	SECURITY
Unstandardised Regression Coefficients:	
Independent variable:	0.387
Moderator:	0.295
Interaction:	0.001
Intercept / Constant:	2.031
Means / SDs of variables:	
Mean of independent variable:	0
SD of independent variable:	1
Mean of moderator:	0
SD of moderator:	1



結構模型評鑑鑑定表



結構模型評鑑鑑定表範例

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1:USE→ATTITUDE	0.41	2.45	0.014	Supported	0.75	0.15	2.37	0.04	0.69	SRMR=0.3
H2:ARCS→ATTITUDE	0.48	3.09	0.002	Supported	0.75	0.20	2.15	0.21	0.84	NFI=na
H3:ATTITUDE→INTENTION	0.34	3.54	0	Supported	0.74	0.14	2.30	0.15	0.53	RMS theta=0.16
H4:USE→INTENTION	0.55	5.92	0	Supported	0.74	0.35	1.47	0.36	0.72	
H5:Mental Theory→USE	-0.32	3.27	0.001	Supported	0.10	0.11	-0.01	-0.50	-0.12	

1.取得Path Coefficients(路徑係數)

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	NFI=0.768
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	RMS theta=0.245
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	



Select

Latent Variable

Connect

Quadratic Effect

Moderating Effect

Comment

Calculate

Project Explorer

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 - Archive

Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

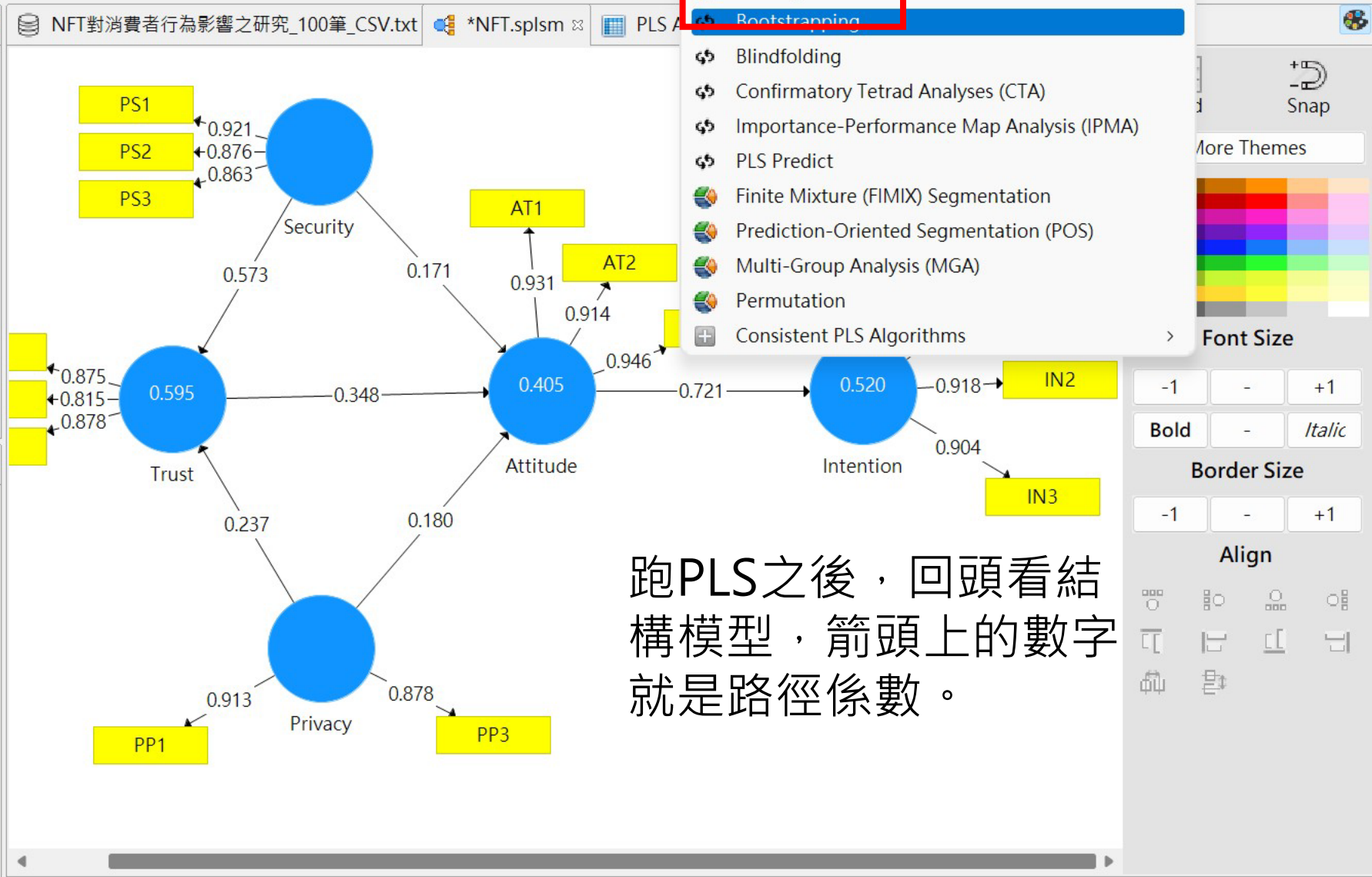
Inner model Path Coefficients

Outer model Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs R Square

Highlight Paths off

[Show defaults](#)



PLS Algorithm

Bootstrapping

- Blindfolding
- Confirmatory Tetrad Analyses (CTA)
- Importance-Performance Map Analysis (IPMA)
- PLS Predict
- Finite Mixture (FIMIX) Segmentation
- Prediction-Oriented Segmentation (POS)
- Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)
- Permutation
- Consistent PLS Algorithms

跑PLS之後，回頭看結構模型，箭頭上的數字就是路徑係數。

Bootstrapping

Bootstrapping is a nonparametric procedure that allows testing the statistical significance of various PLS-SEM results such path coefficients, Cronbach's alpha, HTMT, and R^2 values.

[Read more!](#)

Setup

Partial Least Squares

Weighting

Basic Settings

Subsamples

500

Do Parallel Processing

Amount of Results

Basic Bootstrapping

Complete Bootstrapping

Advanced Settings

Confidence Interval Method

Percentile Bootstrap

Studentized Bootstrap

Bias-Corrected and Accelerated (BCa) Bootstrap

Test Type

One Tailed Two Tailed

Significance Level

0.05

Basic Settings

Subsamples

In bootstrapping, subsamples are created with observations randomly drawn (with replacement) from the original set of data. To ensure stability of results, the number of subsamples should be large. For an initial assessment, one may use a smaller number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 500). For the final results preparation, however, one should use a large number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 5,000).

Note: Larger numbers of bootstrap subsamples increase the computation time.

Do Parallel Processing

This option runs the bootstrapping routine on multiple processors (if your computer device offers more than one core). Using parallel computing will reduce computation time.

Amount of Results

(1) Basic Bootstrapping (default)

Only a basic set of results for bootstrapping is assembled. This includes:

After Calculation:

PP1

PP3

1.跑PLS

24°C

多雲

下午 01:19

2022/5/22



Select

Latent Variable

Connect

Quadratic Effect

Moderating Effect

Comment

Calculate

Project Explorer

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 - NFT
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Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

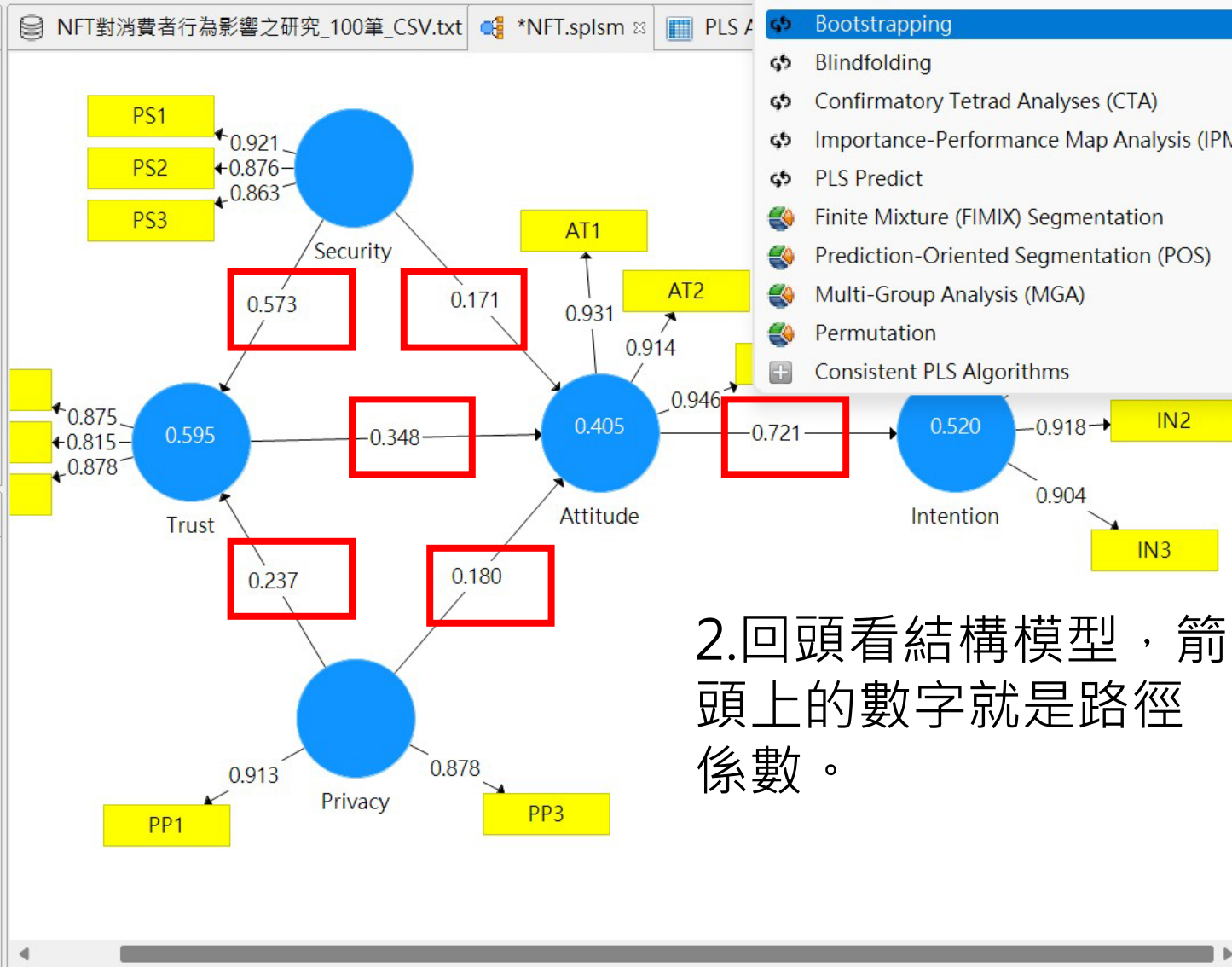
Inner model Path Coefficients

Outer model Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs R Square

Highlight Paths off

[Show defaults](#)



PLS Algorithm

Bootstrapping

Blindfolding

Confirmatory Tetrad Analyses (CTA)

Importance-Performance Map Analysis (IPMA)

PLS Predict

Finite Mixture (FIMIX) Segmentation

Prediction-Oriented Segmentation (POS)

Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)

Permutation

Consistent PLS Algorithms

2.回頭看結構模型，箭頭上的數字就是路徑係數。

1.取得t值

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No Support	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	NFI=0.768
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	RMS theta=0.245
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No Support	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	

t值越接近0，兩組之間越沒有差異，t值越遠離0則兩組差異越大。



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Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group: Complete

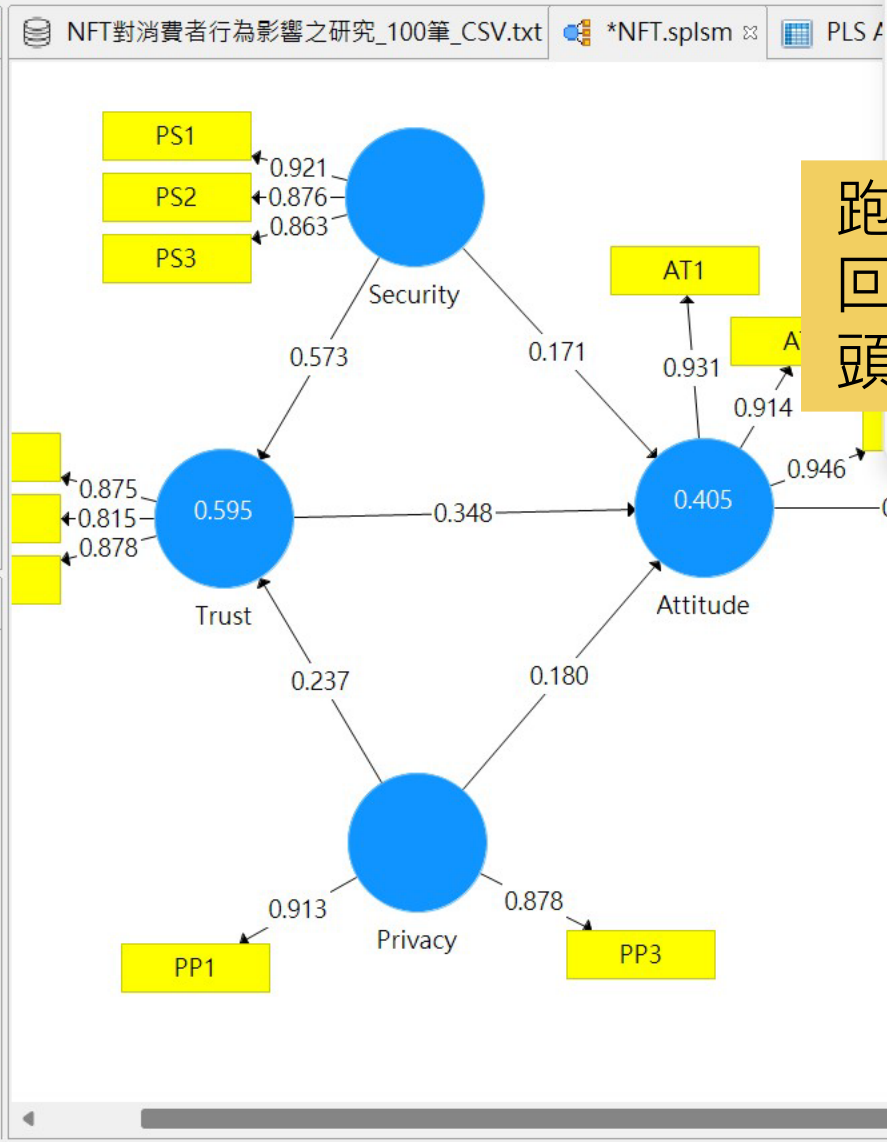
Inner model: Path Coefficients

Outer model: Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs: R Square

Highlight Paths: off

[Show defaults](#)



PLS Algorithm

- Bootstrapping
- Blindfolding
- Consistent PLS Algorithms
- Category Tetrad Analyses (CTA)
- Performance Mean Analysis (PMA)

Consistent PLS Algorithms

跑Bootstrapping，回頭看結構模型，箭頭上的數字就是t值。

Font Size

Bold Italic

Border Size

Align

Bootstrapping

Bootstrapping is a nonparametric procedure that allows testing the statistical significance of various PLS-SEM results such path coefficients, Cronbach's alpha, HTMT, and R² values.

[Read more!](#)

Setup Partial Least Squares Weighting

Basic Settings

Subsamples: 5000

Do Parallel Processing

Amount of Results

Advanced Settings

Confidence Interval Method: Percentile Bootstrap, Studentized Bootstrap, Bias-Corrected and Accelerated (BCa) Bootstrap

Test Type: One Tailed, Two Tailed

Significance Level: 0.05

Basic Settings

Subsamples

In bootstrapping, subsamples are created with observations randomly drawn (with replacement) from the original set of data. To ensure stability of results, the number of subsamples should be large. For an initial assessment, one may use a smaller number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 500). For the final results preparation, however, one should use a large number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 5,000).

Note: Larger numbers of bootstrap subsamples increase the computation time.

Do Parallel Processing

This option runs the bootstrapping routine on multiple processors (if your computer device offers more than one core). Using parallel computing will reduce computation time.

Amount of Results

(1) Basic Bootstrapping (default)
Only a basic set of results for bootstrapping is assembled. This includes:

After Calculation: Open Full Report [Close] **Start Calculation**

1. 設5000次

2. 跑Bootstrapping

PP1 Privacy PP3



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Indicators Calculation Results

Bootstrapping (Run No. 1) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

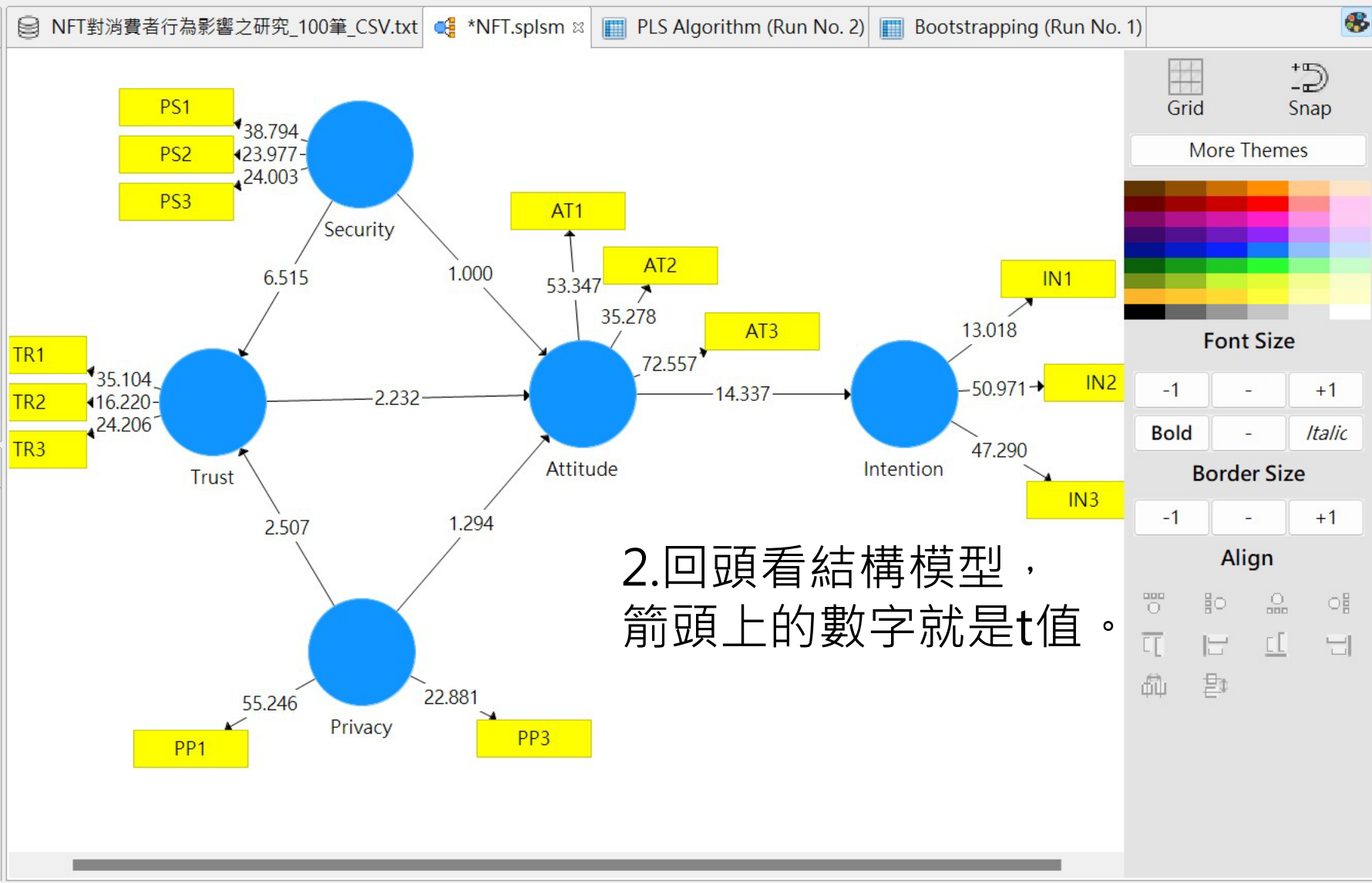
Inner model T-Values

Outer model T-Values

Constructs R Square

Highlight Paths off

[Show defaults](#)



Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

3.取得p value

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	NFI=0.768
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	RMS theta=0.245
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	

P值小於0.05就可以



Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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*NFT.splsm

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2)

Bootstrapping (Run No. 1)

Path Coefficients

	Original ...	Sample ...	Standar...	T Statisti...	P Values
Attitude ...	0.721	0.722	0.050	14.337	0.000
Privacy -...	0.180	0.172	0.139	1.294	0.196
Privacy -...	0.237	0.241	0.094	2.507	0.013
Security ...	0.171	0.172	0.171	1.000	0.318
Security ...	0.573	0.573	0.088	6.515	0.000
Trust -> ...	0.348	0.351	0.156	2.232	0.026

跑Bootstrapping就可以看到了

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)[Total Indirect Effects](#)[Specific Indirect Effects](#)[Total Effects](#)[Outer Loadings](#)[Outer Weights](#)

Histograms

[Path Coefficients Histogram](#)[Indirect Effects Histogram](#)[Total Effects Histogram](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)[Inner Model](#)[Outer Model](#)[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)

4.Outcome : 若 $|t|$ 大於1.96即成立！ Supported！

	Path Coefficients	$|t|$	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	NFI=0.768
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	RMS theta=0.245
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	

5. 取得 R square

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	NFI=0.768
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	RMS theta=0.245
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	

R square高表示解釋程度高，
大於0.5或是越接近1.0最好



Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 3) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

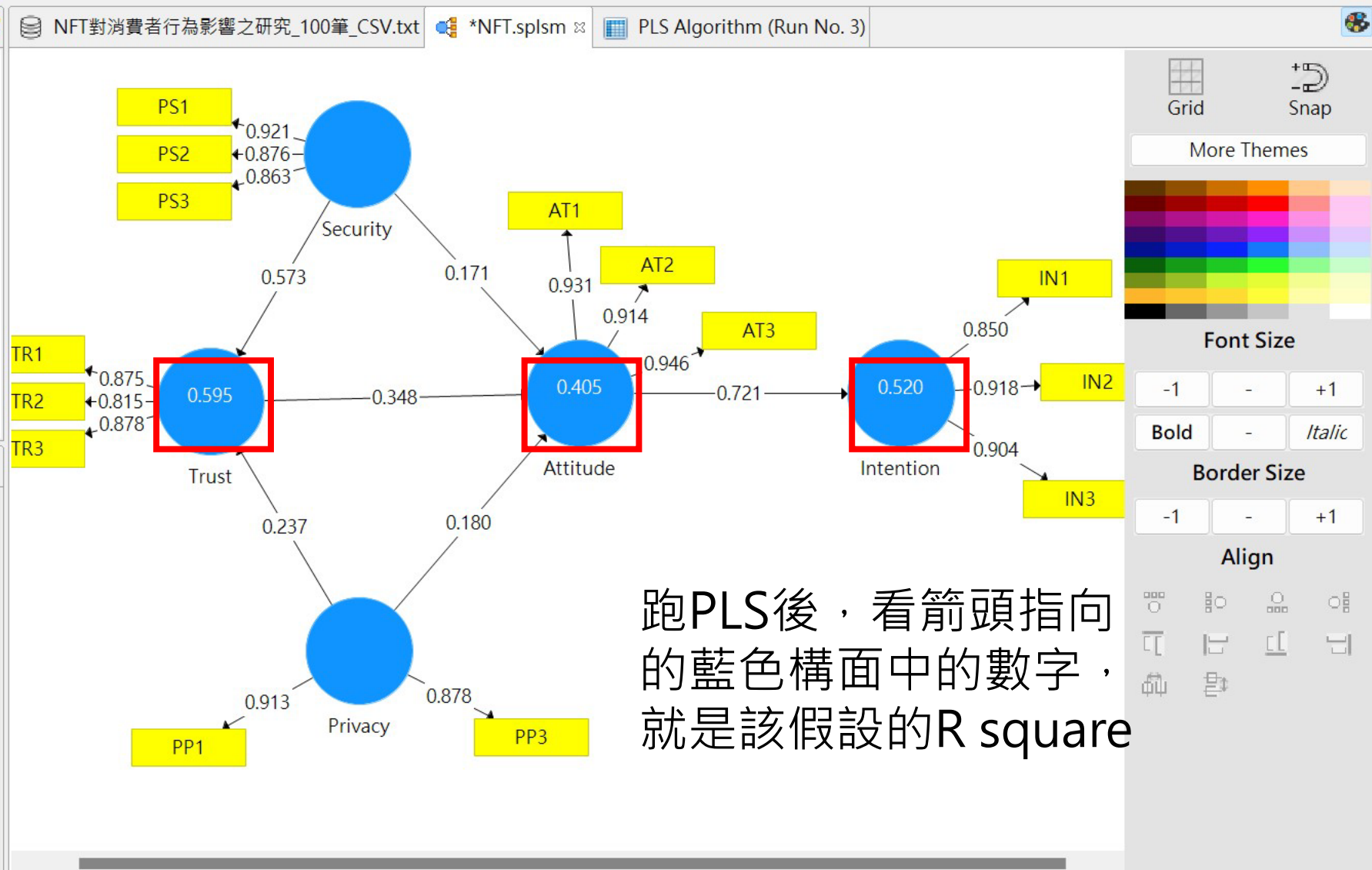
Inner model Path Coefficients

Outer model Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs R Square

Highlight Paths off

[Show defaults](#)



6.取得 f square

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	NFI=0.768
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	RMS theta=0.245
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

f Square

Copy to Clipboard: Excel Format R Format

	Attitude	Intention	Privacy	Security	Trust
Attitude	1.084				
Intention					
Privacy	0.021				0.055
Security	0.015				0.324
Trust	0.082				

Final Results Quality Criteria Interim Results Base Data

- Path Coefficients
- Indirect Effects
- Total Effects
- Outer Loadings
- Outer Weights
- Latent Variable
- Residuals
- R Square
- f Square
- Construct Reliability and Validity
- Dominant Variables
- Collinearity Statistics (VIF)
- Model Fit
- Model Selection Criteria
- Stop Criterion Changes
- Setting
- Inner Model
- Outer Model
- Indicator Data (Original)
- Indicator Data (Standardized)
- Indicator Data (Correlations)

跑PLS後，點f square

6.取得 q square

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	NFI=0.768
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	RMS theta=0.245
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	

要先求出included和exclude後才能計算出q square
所以我們先來算included吧!

	included	excluded	q square
H1 : Security→Trust	0.404	0.308	0.161073
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.332	0.325	0.010479
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.332	0.296	0.053892
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.404	0.395	0.015101
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.332	0.327	0.007485
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.406	0.352	0.090909



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Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 3) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

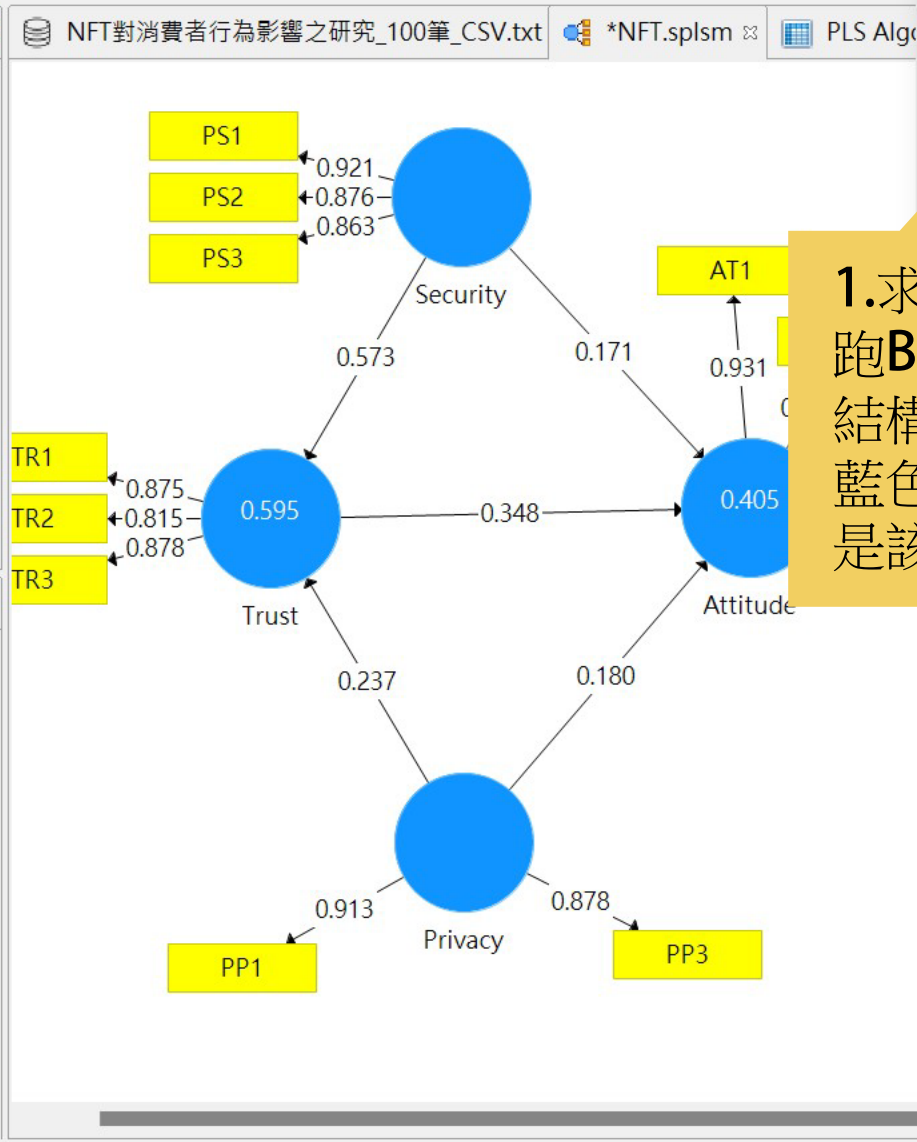
Inner model Path Coefficients

Outer model Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs R Square

Highlight Paths off

Show defaults



- PLS Algorithm
- Bootstrapping
- Blindfolding
- Confirmatory Tetrad Analyses (CTA)
- Distance-Performance Map Analysis (IPMA)
- Predict

1. 求included :
 跑Blindfolding後回頭看
 結構模型，箭頭指向的
 藍色構面中的數字，就
 是該假設的included

Font Size: -1, -, +1

Bold, Italic

Border Size: -1, -, +1

Align: [Icons]

Blindfolding

Blindfolding is a sample re-use technique. It allows calculating Stone-Geisser's Q^2 value (Stone, 1974; Geisser, 1974), which represents an evaluation criterion for the cross-validated predictive relevance of the PLS path model.

[Read more!](#)

Setup Partial Least Squares Weighting

Basic Settings

Omission Distance

Basic Settings

Omission Distance

Default: 7

The systematic pattern of data point elimination and prediction in the blindfolding procedure depends on the omission distance (D). The user must select a value for D when running the blindfolding procedure. Suggested values of D are between 5 and 12.

An omission distance of seven (D=7), for example, implies that every seventh data point of the target construct's indicators are eliminated in a single blindfolding round. Since the blindfolding procedure has to omit and predict every data point of the indicators used in the measurement model of a certain latent variable, it comprises seven blindfolding rounds. Hence, the number of blindfolding rounds always equals the omission distance D.

It is important to note that the omission distance has to be chosen so that the number of observations in the data set divided by the omission distance D is not an integer. If the number of observations divided by D results in an integer, the procedure would delete full observations (i.e., entire rows of the data set). Hence, the number of observations used per blindfolding round would be smaller than the number of observations in the original data set. However, the goal of the blindfolding procedure is to use all observations for prediction and, thus, not to delete entire observations per blindfolding

After Calculation:

PP1

Privacy

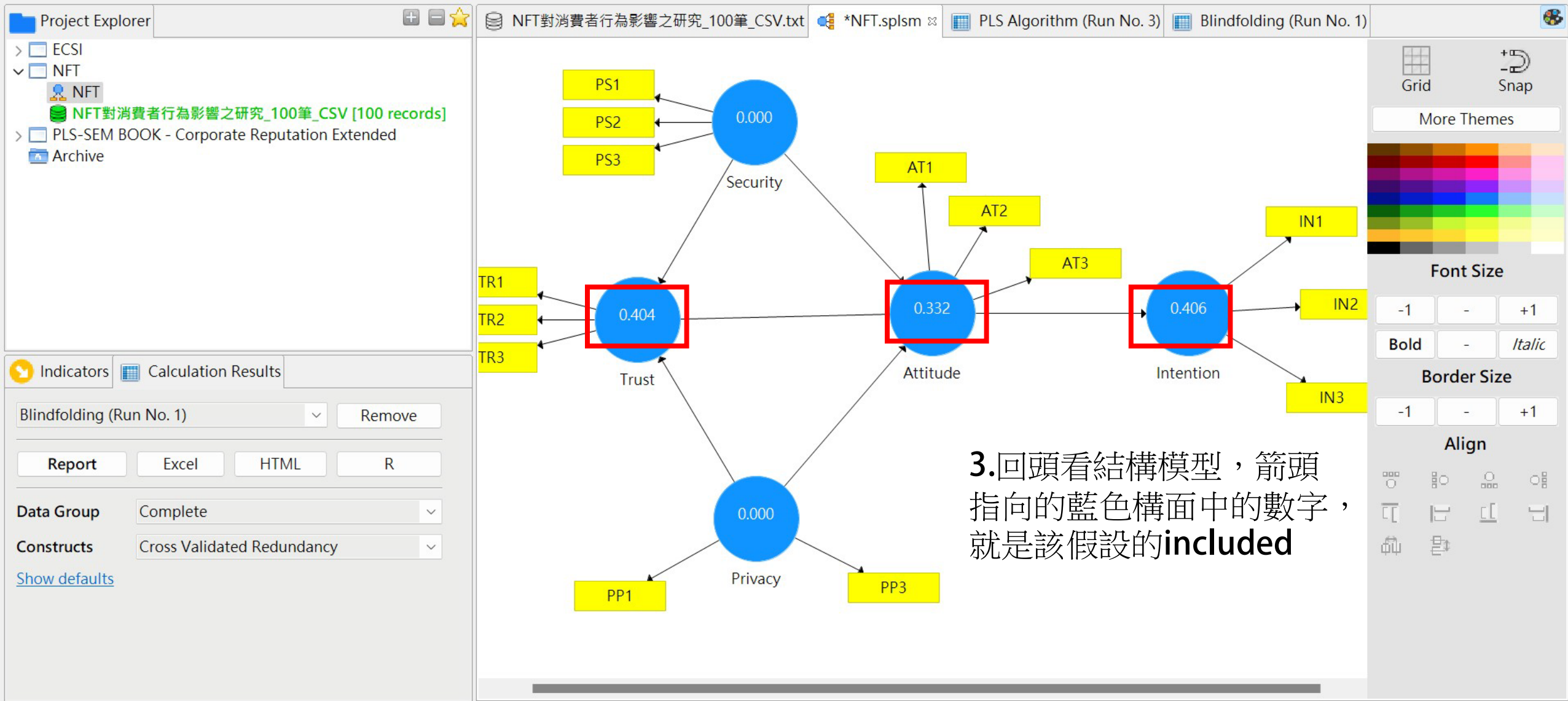
PP3

2.跑Blindfolding

24°C
多雲



下午 01:28
2022/5/22



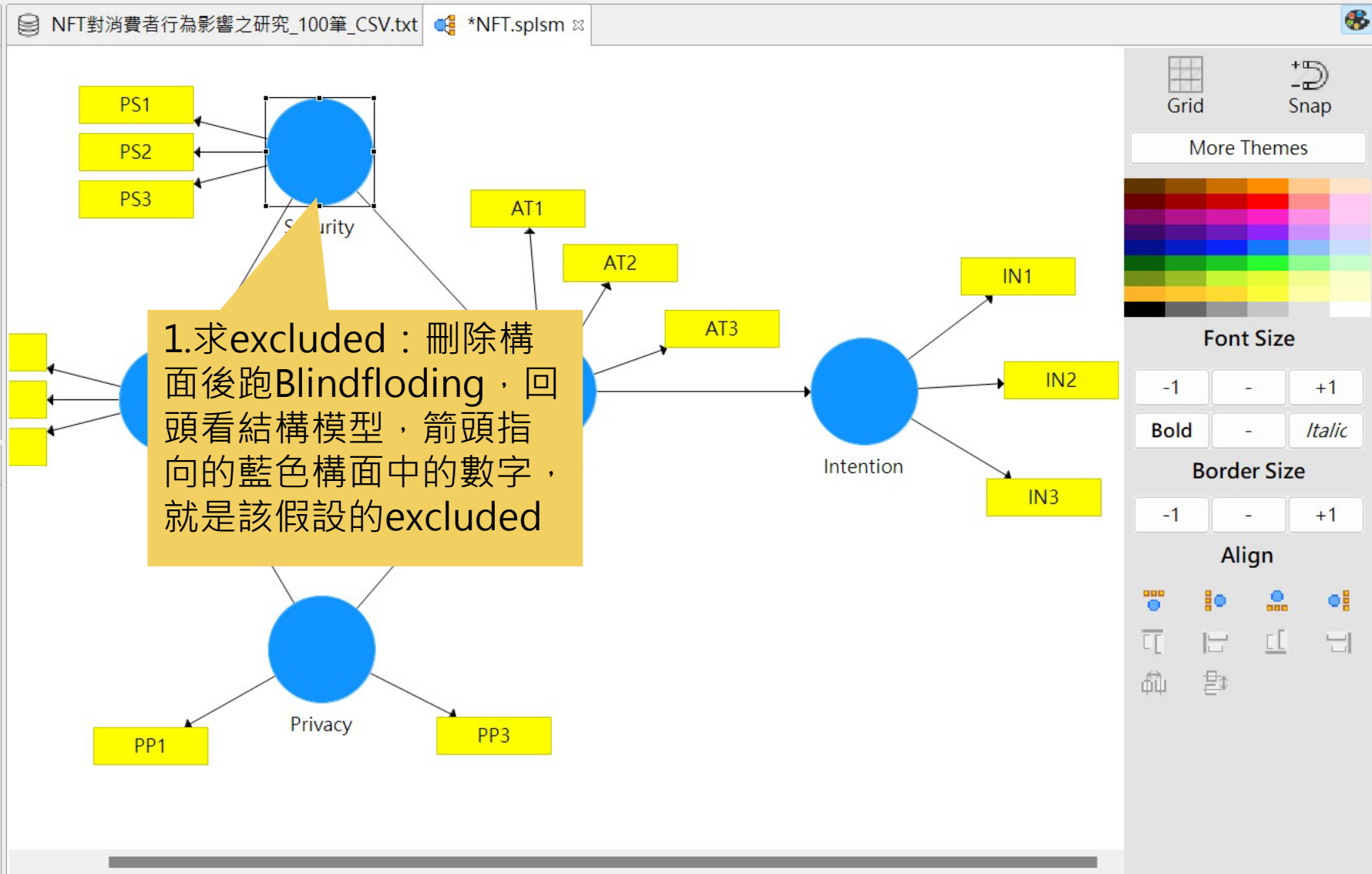
要先求出included和exclude後才能計算出q square
最後我們算出excluded吧!

	included	excluded	q square
H1 : Security→Trust	0.404	0.308	0.161073
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.332	0.325	0.010479
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.332	0.296	0.053892
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.404	0.395	0.015101
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.332	0.327	0.007485
H6 : Attitude→Intentior	0.406	0.352	0.090909



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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

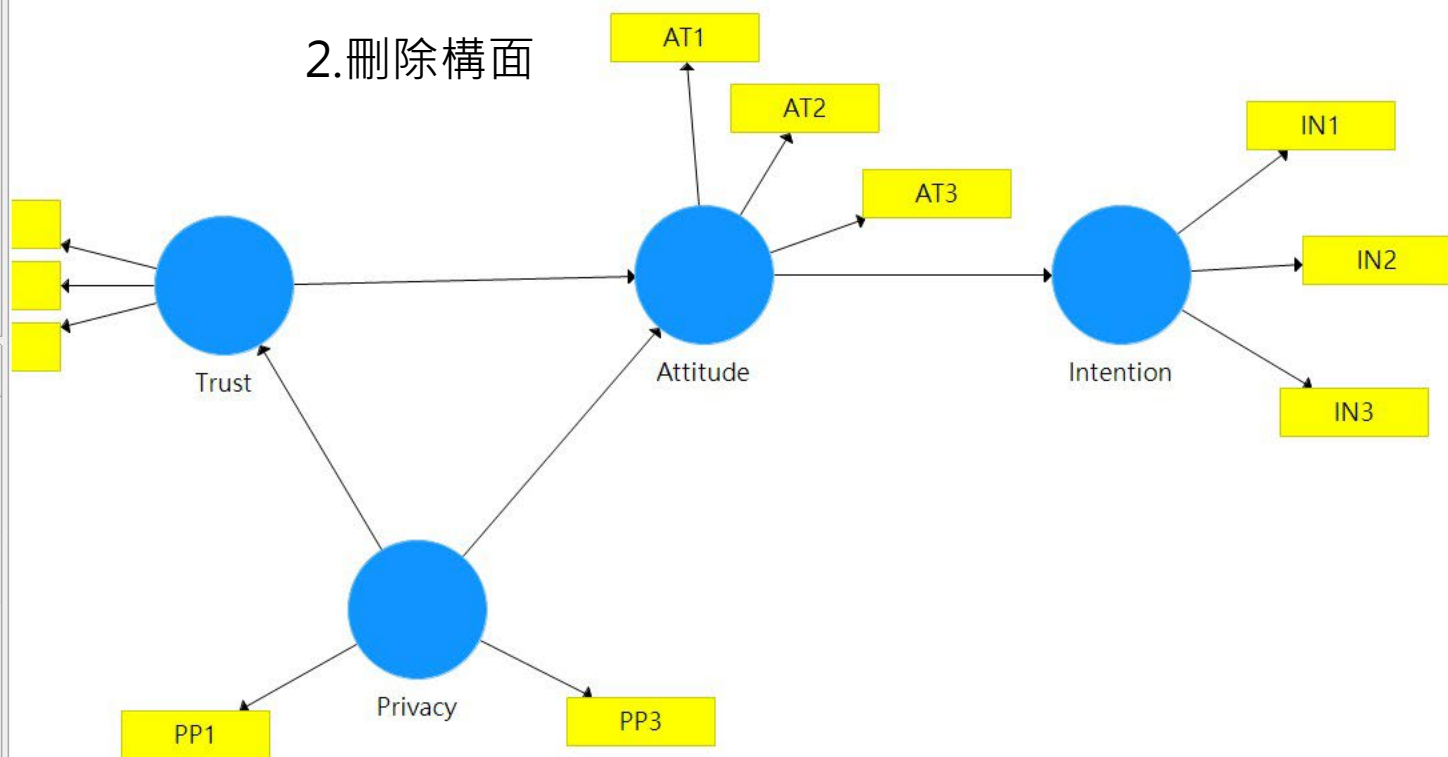


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2. 刪除構面



Indicators

No.	Indicator	MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
20	TR	4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-
21	AT1						
22	AT2						
23	AT3						
24	AT						
25	IN1						
26	IN2						
27	IN3						
28	IN						

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align



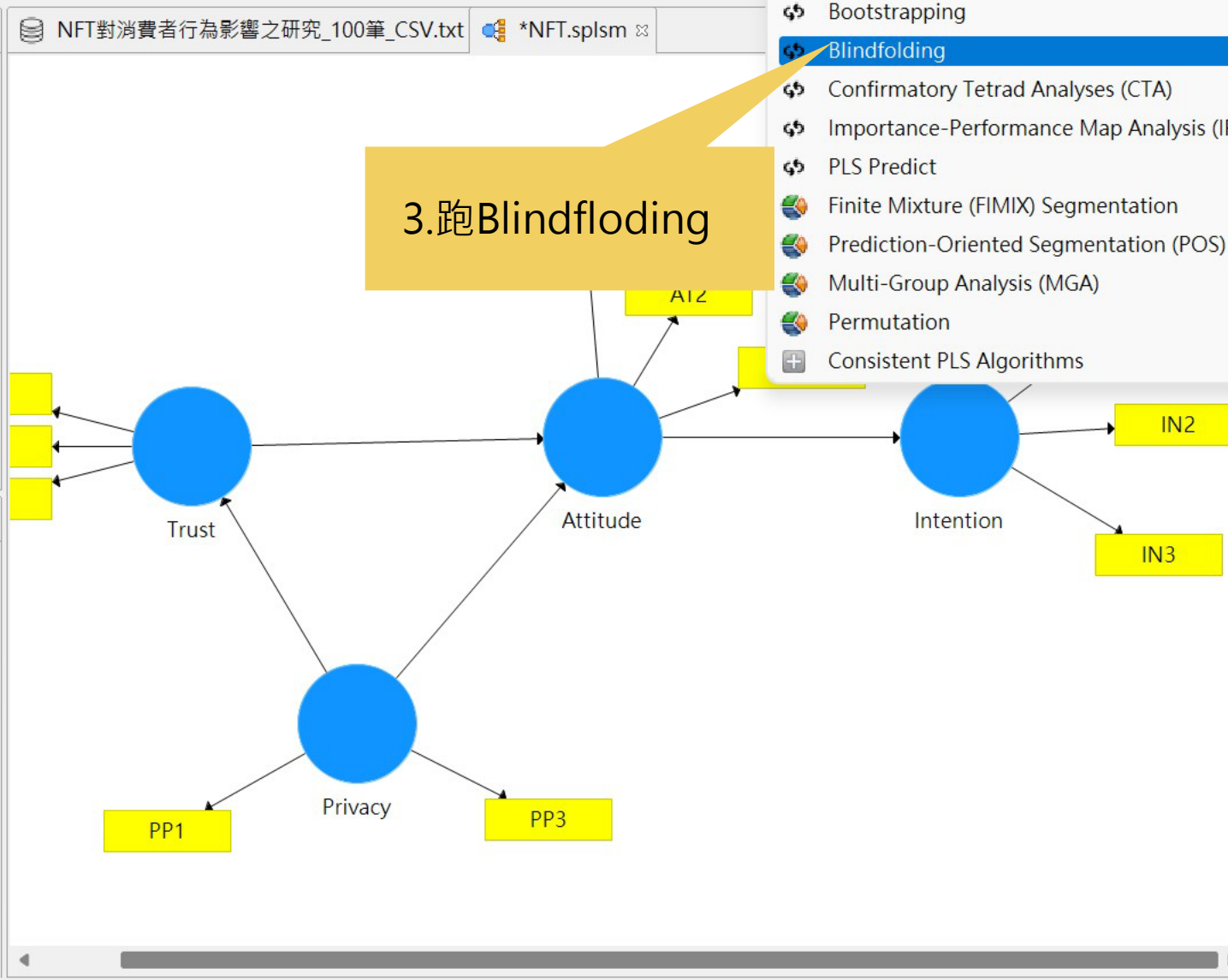
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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-



3.跑Blindfolding

- PLS Algorithm
- Bootstrapping
- Blindfolding**
- Confirmatory Tetrad Analyses (CTA)
- Importance-Performance Map Analysis (IPMA)
- PLS Predict
- Finite Mixture (FIMIX) Segmentation
- Prediction-Oriented Segmentation (POS)
- Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)
- Permutation
- Consistent PLS Algorithms

Font Size: -1, -, +1

Bold, Italic

Border Size: -1, -, +1

Align: [Icons]

Blindfolding

Blindfolding is a sample re-use technique. It allows calculating Stone-Geisser's Q^2 value (Stone, 1974; Geisser, 1974), which represents an evaluation criterion for the cross-validated predictive relevance of the PLS path model.

[Read more!](#)

Setup

Partial Least Squares

Weighting

Basic Settings

Omission Distance

Basic Settings

Omission Distance

Default: 7

The systematic pattern of data point elimination and prediction in the blindfolding procedure depends on the omission distance (D). The user must select a value for D when running the blindfolding procedure. Suggested values of D are between 5 and 12.

An omission distance of seven (D=7), for example, implies that every seventh data point of the target construct's indicators are eliminated in a single blindfolding round. Since the blindfolding procedure has to omit and predict every data point of the indicators used in the measurement model of a certain latent variable, it comprises seven blindfolding rounds. Hence, the number of blindfolding rounds always equals the omission distance D.

It is important to note that the omission distance has to be chosen so that the number of observations in the data set divided by the omission distance D is not an integer. If the number of observations divided by D results in an integer, the procedure would delete full observations (i.e., entire rows of the data set). Hence, the number of observations used per blindfolding round would be smaller than the number of observations in the original data set. However, the goal of the blindfolding procedure is to use all observations for prediction and, thus, not to delete entire observations per blindfolding

After Calculation:

PP1

Privacy

PP3

3.跑Blindfolding

Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-



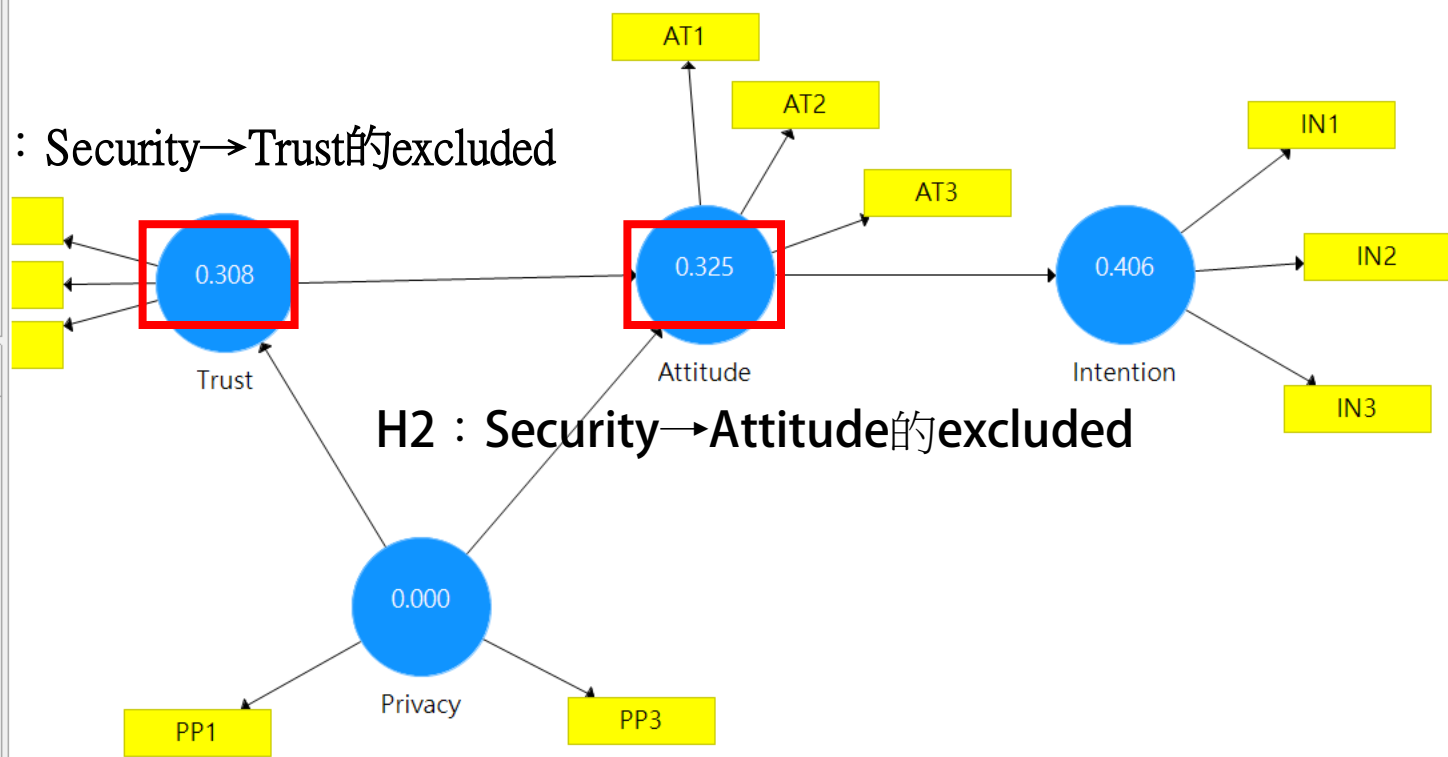
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回頭看結構模型，箭頭指向的藍色構面中的數字，就是該假設的excluded

H1 : Security → Trust 的 excluded

H2 : Security → Attitude 的 excluded



Indicators Calculation Results

Blindfolding (Run No. 1) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

Constructs Cross Validated Redundancy

Show defaults

Grid Snap

More Themes

Font Size -1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size -1 - +1

Align

要先求出included和exclude後才能計算出q square

	included	excluded	q square
H1 : Security→Trust	0.404	0.308	0.161073
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.332	0.325	0.010479
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.332	0.296	0.053892
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.404	0.395	0.015101
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.332	0.327	0.007485
H6 : Attitude→Intentior	0.406	0.352	0.090909

$$q \text{ square} = (\text{included} - \text{excluded}) / (1 - \text{included})$$

6.取得95%CILL、95%CIUL

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	SRMR=0.077 NFI=0.768 RMS theta=0.245
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported	0.60	0.06	1.33	0.05	0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No	0.41	0.02	0.65	(0.14)	0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intention	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported	0.52	1.08	(1.18)	0.61	0.81	

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Indicators Calculation Results

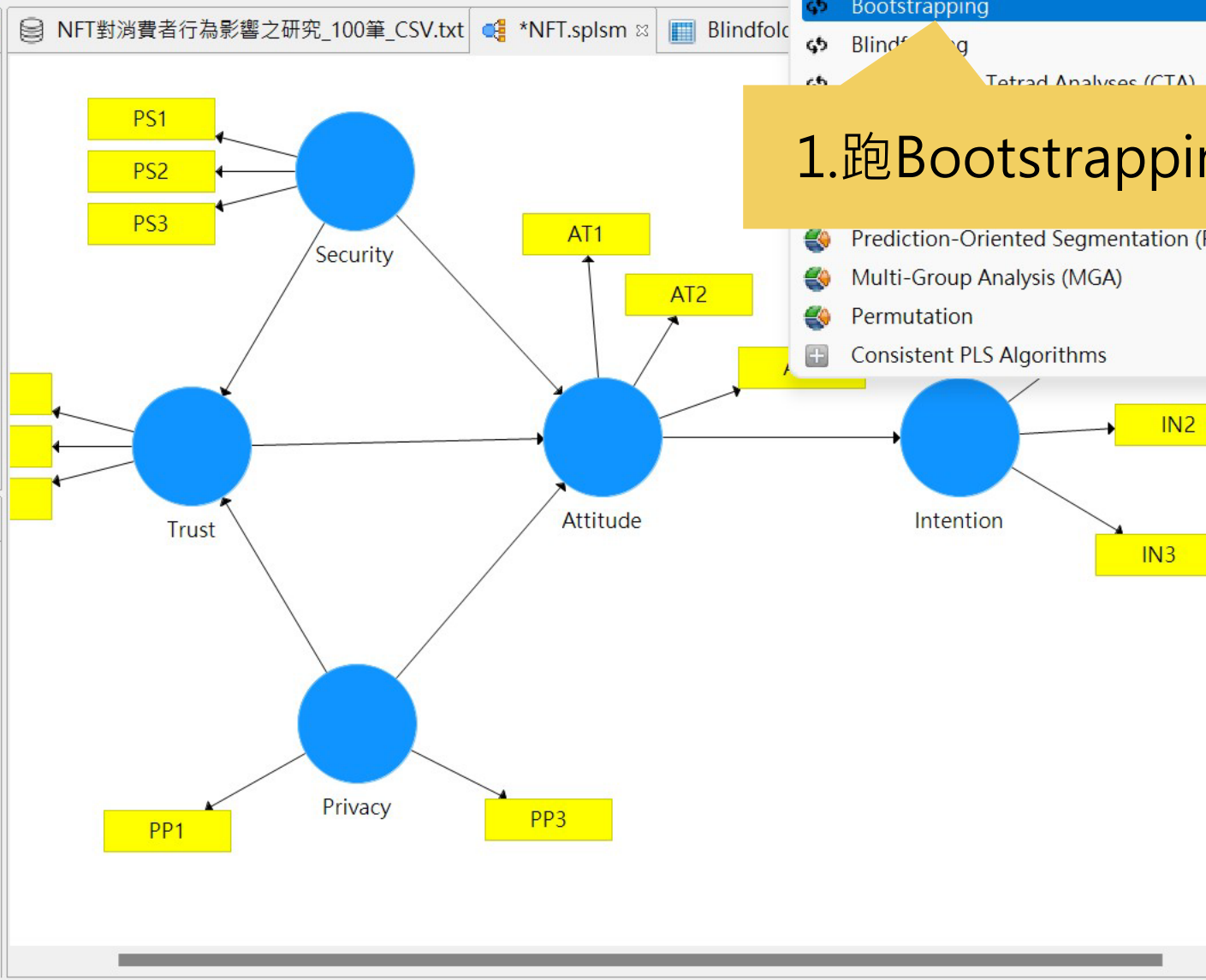
Blindfolding (Run No. 6) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group Complete

Constructs Cross Validated Redundancy

[Show defaults](#)



PLS Algorithm

- Bootstrapping** (Selected)
- Blindfolding
- Tetrad Analyses (CTA)
- Prediction-Oriented Segmentation (POS)
- Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)
- Permutation
- Consistent PLS Algorithms

1. 跑 Bootstrapping

Themes

Font Size

-1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size

-1 - +1

Align

Bootstrapping

Bootstrapping is a nonparametric procedure that allows testing the statistical significance of various PLS-SEM results such path coefficients, Cronbach's alpha, HTMT, and R^2 values.

[Read more!](#)

Setup

Partial Least Squares

Weighting

Basic Settings

Subsamples

5000

Do Parallel Processing

Amount of Results

1.設5000次

Advanced Settings

Confidence Interval Method

- Percentile Bootstrap
 Studentized Bootstrap
 Bias-Corrected and Accelerated (BCa) Bootstrap

Test Type

- One Tailed Two Tailed

Significance Level

0.05

Basic Settings

Subsamples

In bootstrapping, subsamples are created with observations randomly drawn (with replacement) from the original set of data. To ensure stability of results, the number of subsamples should be large. For an initial assessment, one may use a smaller number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 500). For the final results preparation, however, one should use a large number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 5,000).

Note: Larger numbers of bootstrap subsamples increase the computation time.

Do Parallel Processing

This option runs the bootstrapping routine on multiple processors (if your computer device offers more than one core). Using parallel computing will reduce computation time.

Amount of Results

(1) Basic Bootstrapping (default)

Only a basic set of results for bootstrapping is assembled. This includes:

After Calculation:

PP1

Privacy

PP3

2.跑Bootstrapping

24°C
多雲



下午 01:42
2022/5/22



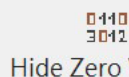
Save



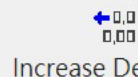
New Project



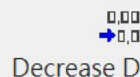
New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



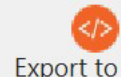
Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40

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*NFT.splsm

Blindfolding (Run No. 6)

Bootstrapping (Run No. 2)

Path Coefficients

	Original ...	Sample ...	Bias	2.5%	97.5%
Attitude ...	0.721	0.719	-0.002	0.608	0.806
Privacy -> ...	0.180	0.191	0.011	-0.143	0.416
Privacy -> ...	0.237	0.238	0.001	0.046	0.416
Security ...	0.171	0.160	-0.011	-0.181	0.531
Security ...	0.573	0.573	-0.000	0.397	0.740
Trust -> ...	0.348	0.351	0.003	0.007	0.647

4.點上方的Confidence Intervals Bias Corrected

5.表格中的2.50%即是95%CILL，
表格中的97.50%即是95%CIUL

3.點下方的Path Coefficients

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)[Total Indirect Effects](#)[Specific Indirect Effects](#)

Histograms

[Path Coefficients Histogram](#)[Indirect Effects Histogram](#)[Total Effects Histogram](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)[Inner Model](#)[Outer Model](#)[Path Data \(Original\)](#)[Path Data \(Standardized\)](#)

6.取得Model Fit

	Path Coefficients	| t |	p-value	Outcome Supported	R square	f square	q square	95%CILL	95%CIUL	Model Fit
H1 : Security→Trust	0.57	6.52	0.000	Supported	0.60	0.03	1.39	0.40	0.74	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;"> SRMR=0.077 NFI=0.768 RMS theta=0.245 </div>
H2 : Security→Attitude	0.17	1.00	0.318	No Support	0.41	0.02	0.66	(0.18)	0.53	
H3 : Trust→Attitude	0.33	2.23	0.026	Supported	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.01	0.65	
H4 : Privacy→Trust	0.24	2.51	0.013	Supported					0.42	
H5 : Privacy→Attitude	0.18	1.29	0.196	No Support					0.42	
H6 : Attitude→Intentior	0.72	14.34	0.000	Supported					0.81	

SRMR < 0.1 or < 0.08 (Hu and Bentler, 1999)

NFI > 0.9 (Lohmöller, 1989)

RMS_theta < 0.12 (Henseler et al., 2014)



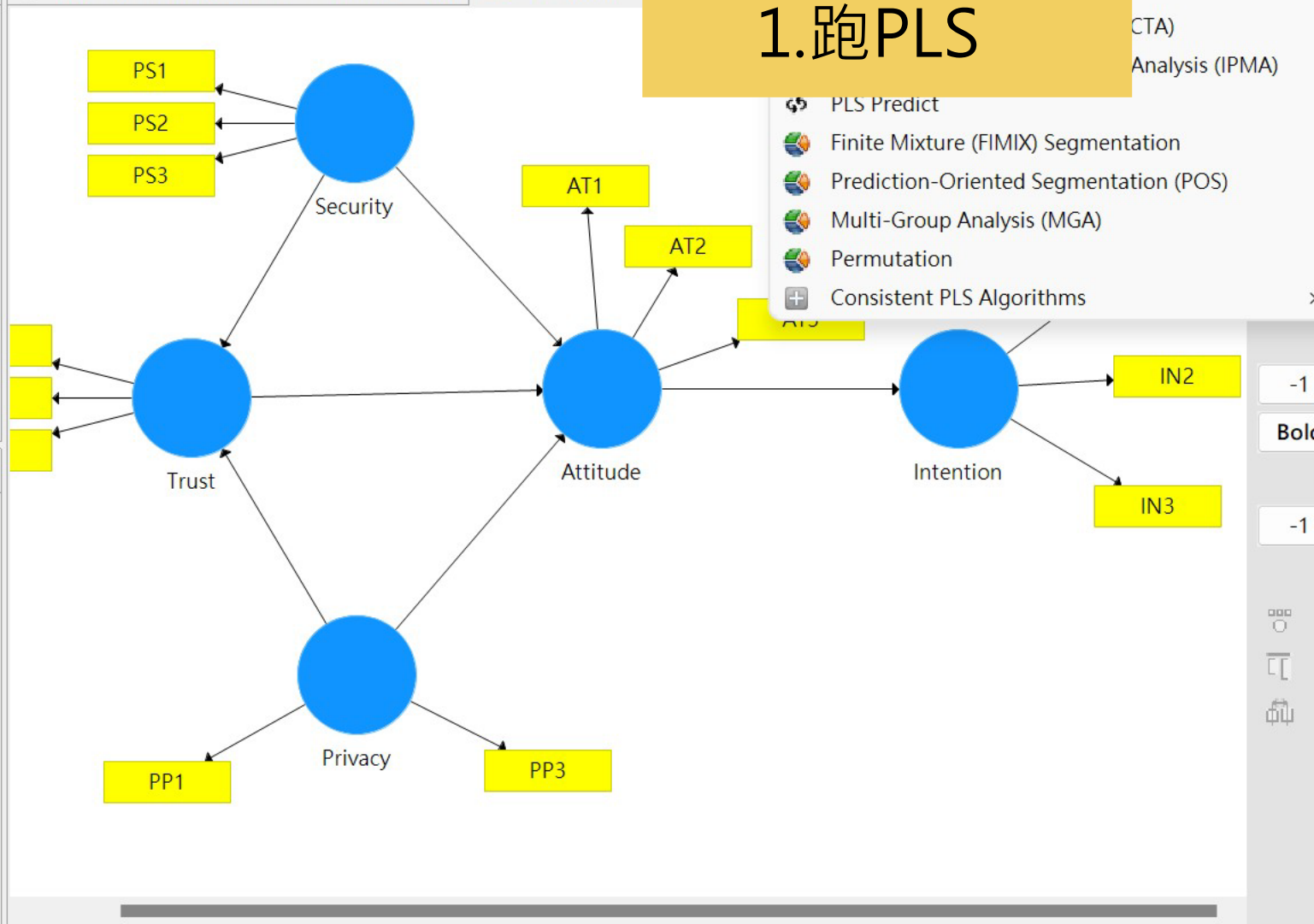
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1.跑PLS

- PLS Predict
- Finite Mixture (FIMIX) Segmentation
- Prediction-Oriented Segmentation (POS)
- Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)
- Permutation
- Consistent PLS Algorithms



Indicators Calculation Results

Bootstrapping (Run No. 2) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group: Complete

Inner model: T-Values

Outer model: T-Values

Constructs: R Square

Highlight Paths: off

Show defaults

Font Size: -1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size: -1 - +1

Align

Partial Least Squares Algorithm

The PLS path modeling method was developed by Wold (1982). In essence, the PLS algorithm is a sequence of regressions in terms of weight vectors. The weight vectors obtained at convergence satisfy fixed point equations (see Dijkstra, 2010, for a general analysis of these equations).

[Read more!](#)

Setup | **Weighting**

Basic Settings

Weighting Scheme: Centroid Factor Path

Maximum Iterations:

Stop Criterion (10^{-X}):

Advanced Settings

Configure [individual initial weights](#)

Basic Settings

Weighting Scheme

PLS-SEM allows the user to apply three structural model weighting schemes:

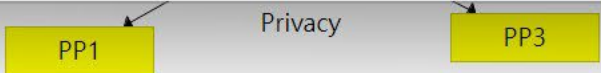
- (1) centroid weighting scheme,
- (2) factor weighting scheme, and
- (3) path weighting scheme (default).

While the results differ little for the alternative weighting schemes, path weighting is the recommended approach. This weighting scheme provides the highest R^2 value for endogenous latent variables and is generally applicable for all kinds of PLS path model specifications and estimations. Moreover, when the path model includes higher-order constructs (often called second-order models), researchers should usually not use the centroid weighting scheme.

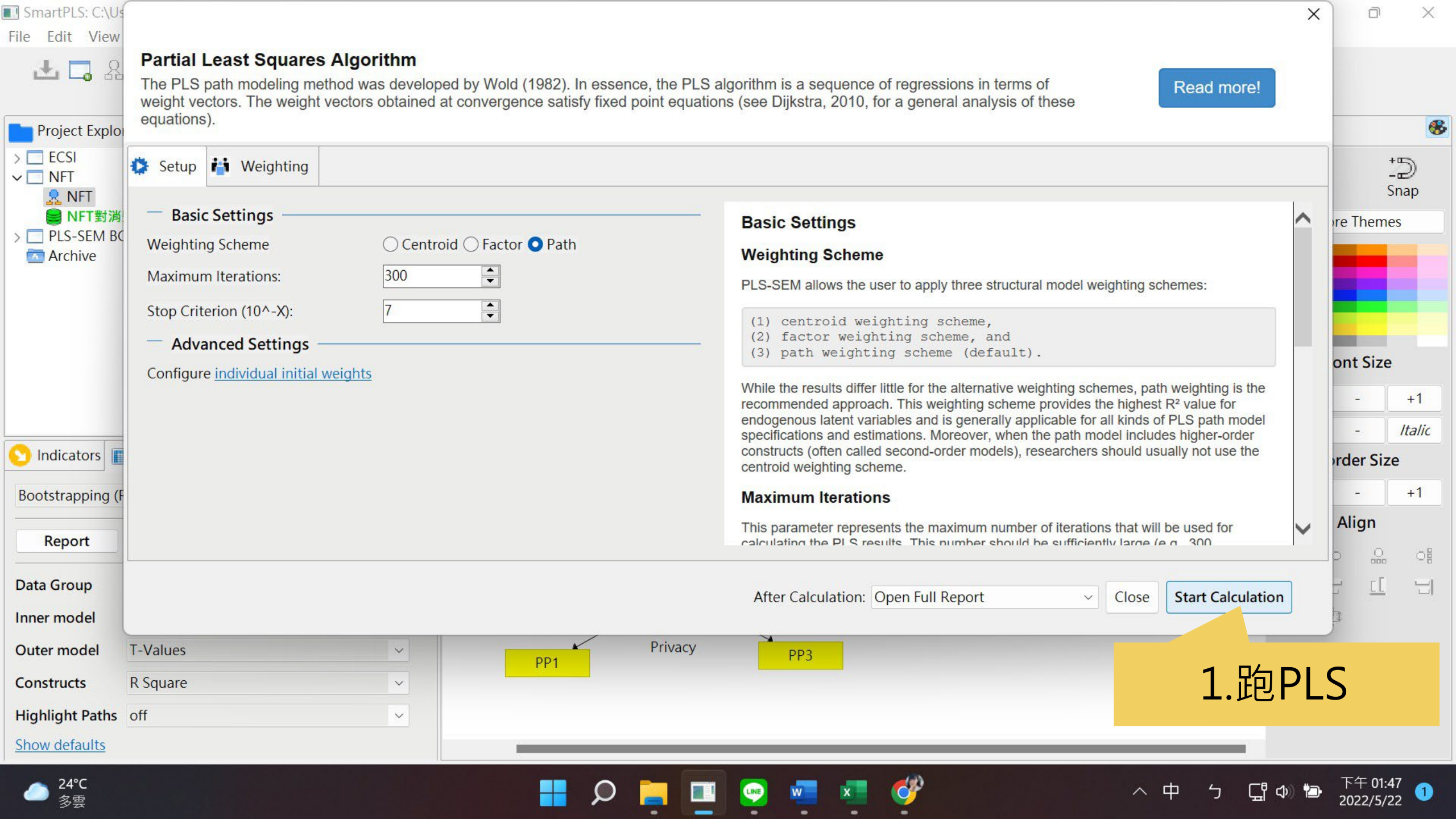
Maximum Iterations

This parameter represents the maximum number of iterations that will be used for calculating the PLS results. This number should be sufficiently large (e.g., 300).

After Calculation:



1. 跑PLS





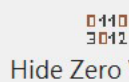
Save



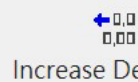
New Project



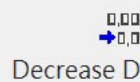
New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



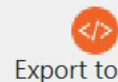
Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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*NFT.splsm

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 4)

Model_Fit

Fit Summary rms Theta Copy to Clipboard: Excel Format R Format

	Saturate...	Estimate...
SRMR	0.077	0.108
d_ULS	0.626	1.230
d_G	0.454	0.496
Chi-Squa...	267.369	281.808
NFI	0.768	0.756

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)
[Indirect Effects](#)
[Total Effects](#)
[Outer Loadings](#)
[Outer Weights](#)
[Latent Variable Residuals](#)

Quality Criteria

[R Square](#)
[f Square](#)
[Construct Reliability and Validity](#)
[Discriminant Validity](#)
[Collinearity Statistics \(VIF\)](#)
[Model Fit](#)
[Model Selection Criteria](#)

Interim Results

[Stop Criterion Changes](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)
[Inner Model](#)
[Outer Model](#)
[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)
[Standardized](#)
[Correlations](#)

2.點Model Fit

Project Explorer

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm PLS Algorithm (Run No. 4)

Model_Fit

Fit Summary rms Theta

Copy to Clipboard: Excel Format R Format

rms Theta	0.245
-----------	-------

3.點rms Theta

Final Results	Quality Criteria	Interim Results	Base Data
Path Coefficients	R Square	Stop Criterion Changes	Setting
Indirect Effects	f Square		Inner Model
Total Effects	Construct Reliability and Validity		Outer Model
Outer Loadings	Discriminant Validity		Indicator Data (Original)
Outer Weights	Collinearity Statistics (VIF)		Indicator Data (Standardized)
Latent Variable	Model Fit		Indicator Data (Correlations)
Residuals	Model Selection Criteria		

中介效果鑑定表



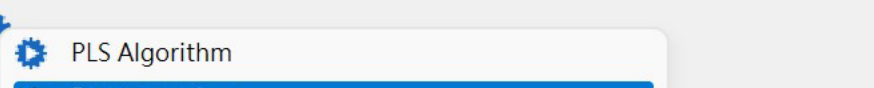
中介效果鑑定表

1. 取得direct effect的值，與其t值

independent variable	Intervening Variable	dependent variable	direct effect	Indirect effect	total effect	VAF	hypothesis
Security	Trust	Attitude	0.073(0.438)	0.053(0.437)	0.32	0.73	Supported
Privacy	Trust	Attitude	0.195(1.448)	0.142(1.398)	0.27	0.73	



Select Latent Variable Connect Quadratic Effect Moderating Effect Comment Calcul



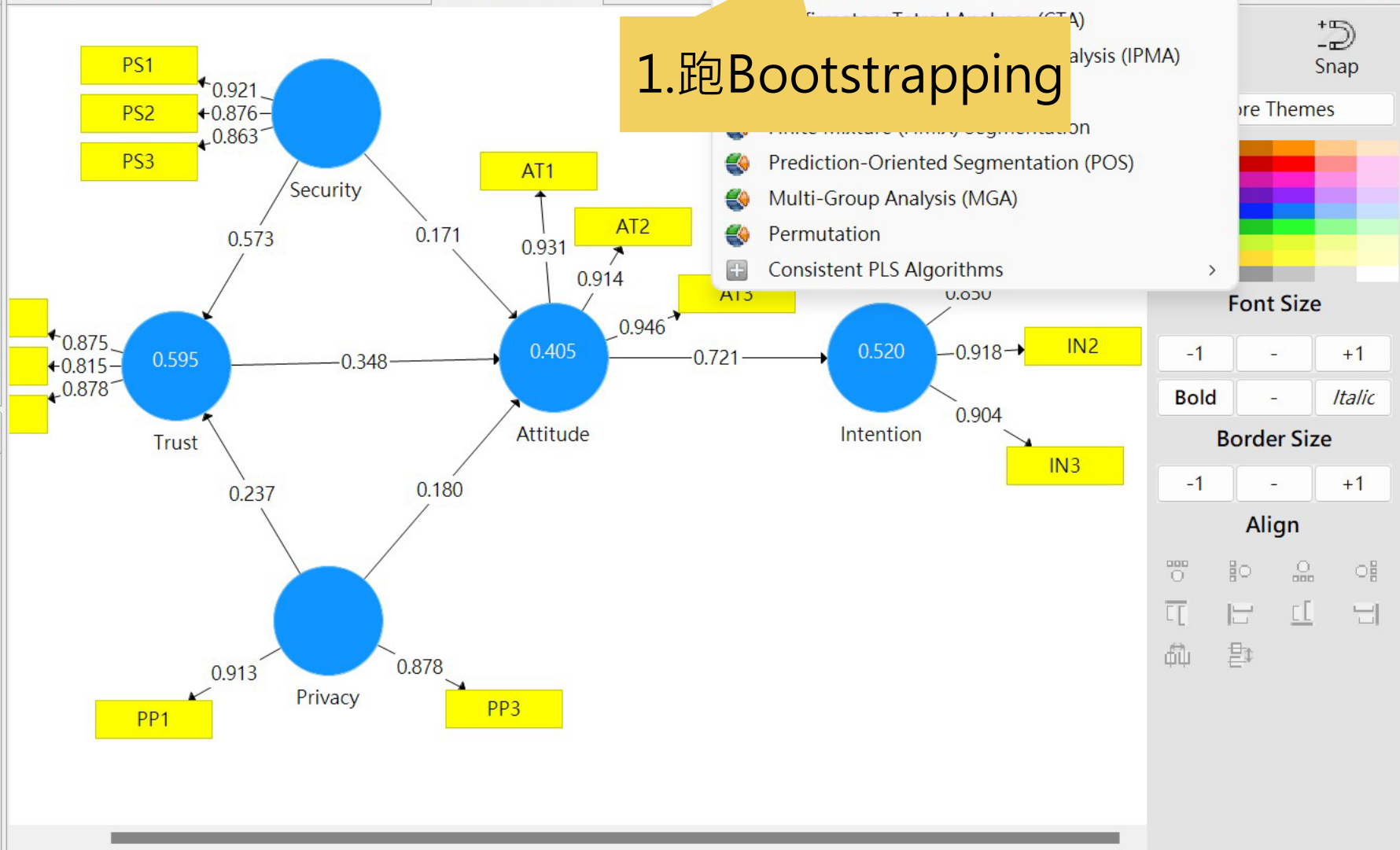
- PLS Algorithm
- Bootstrapping**
- Partial Least Squares Path Modeling (PLSPM)
- Partial Least Squares Regression (PLSR)
- Partial Least Squares Correlation (PLSC)
- Partial Least Squares Analysis (IPMA)
- Partial Least Squares Classification (PLSC-CA)
- Partial Least Squares Segmentation (PLS-SEG)
- Prediction-Oriented Segmentation (POS)
- Multi-Group Analysis (MGA)
- Permutation
- Consistent PLS Algorithms

Project Explorer

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1.跑Bootstrapping



Indicators Calculation Results

PLS Algorithm (Run No. 4) Remove

Report Excel HTML R

Data Group: Complete

Inner model: Path Coefficients

Outer model: Outer Weights / Loadings

Constructs: R Square

Highlight Paths: off

Show defaults

Font Size: -1 - +1

Bold - Italic

Border Size: -1 - +1

Align

Bootstrapping

Bootstrapping is a nonparametric procedure that allows testing the statistical significance of various PLS-SEM results such path coefficients, Cronbach's alpha, HTMT, and R^2 values.

[Read more!](#)

Setup

Partial Least Squares

Weighting

Basic Settings

Subsamples

5000

Do Parallel Processing

Amount of Results

1. 設5000次

Advanced Settings

Confidence Interval Method

- Percentile Bootstrap
 Studentized Bootstrap
 Bias-Corrected and Accelerated (BCa) Bootstrap

Test Type

- One Tailed Two Tailed

Significance Level

0.05

Basic Settings

Subsamples

In bootstrapping, subsamples are created with observations randomly drawn (with replacement) from the original set of data. To ensure stability of results, the number of subsamples should be large. For an initial assessment, one may use a smaller number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 500). For the final results preparation, however, one should use a large number of bootstrap subsamples (e.g., 5,000).

Note: Larger numbers of bootstrap subsamples increase the computation time.

Do Parallel Processing

This option runs the bootstrapping routine on multiple processors (if your computer device offers more than one core). Using parallel computing will reduce computation time.

Amount of Results

(1) Basic Bootstrapping (default)

Only a basic set of results for bootstrapping is assembled. This includes:

After Calculation: Open Full Report

Close

Start Calculation

2. 跑Bootstrapping

PP1

PP3

24°C
多雲

下午 01:50
2022/5/22



Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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NFT對消費者行為影響之研究_100筆_CSV.txt *NFT.splsm Bootstrapping (Run No. 3)

Path Coefficients

	Mean, STDEV, T-Values...	Confidence Intervals	Confidence Intervals B...	Samples	Copy to Clipboard:	Excel Format	R Format
	Original ...	Sample ...	Standar...	T Statisti	P Values		
Attitude ...	0.721	0.725	0.052	13.951	0.000		
Privacy - ...	0.180	0.178	0.136	1.326	0.185		
Privacy - ...	0.237	0.237	0.099	2.391	0.017		
Security ...	0.171	0.150	0.175	0.973	0.331		
Security ...	0.573	0.573	0.090	6.335	0.000		
Trust -> ...	0.348	0.374	0.168	2.072	0.039		

3.點選下方的Path Coefficients

Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)[Total Indirect Effects](#)[Specific Indirect Effects](#)[Total Effects](#)[Outer Loadings](#)[Outer Weights](#)

Histograms

[Path Coefficients Histogram](#)[Indirect Effects Histogram](#)[Total Effects Histogram](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)[Inner Model](#)[Outer Model](#)[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)

中介效果鑑定表

2.取得indirect effect的值，與其t值

independent variable	Intervening Variable	dependent variable	direct effect	Indirect effect	total effect	VAF	hypothesis
Security	Trust	Attitude	0.073(0.438)	0.053(0.437)	0.32	0.73	Supported
Privacy	Trust	Attitude	0.195(1.448)	0.142(1.398)	0.27	0.73	



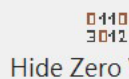
Save



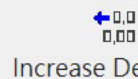
New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



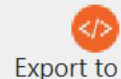
Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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Bootstrapping (Run No. 3)

Specific Indirect Effects

	Mean, STDEV, T-Values...	Confidence Intervals	Confidence Intervals B...	Samples	Copy to Clipboard:	Excel Format	R Format
	Original ...	Sample ...	Standar...	T Statisti...	P Values		
Security ...	0.144	0.161	0.088	1.640	0.102		
Privacy ...	0.059	0.061	0.037	1.587	0.113		
Security ...	0.199	0.219	0.114	1.743	0.082		
Privacy ...	0.082	0.083	0.050	1.654	0.099		
Security ...	0.123	0.106	0.126	0.979	0.328		
Privacy ...	0.130	0.131	0.101	1.283	0.200		
Trust -> ...	0.251	0.274	0.129	1.947	0.052		

跑Bootstrapping後，點選下方的Specific Indirect Effect

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#)[Total Indirect Effects](#)[Specific Indirect Effects](#)[Total Effects](#)[Outer Loadings](#)[Outer Weights](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)[Inner Model](#)[Outer Model](#)[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)

中介效果鑑定表

3.取得total effect的值

independent variable	Intervening Variable	dependent variable	direct effect	Indirect effect	total effect	VAF	hypothesis
Security	Trust	Attitude	0.073(0.438)	0.053(0.437)	0.32	0.73	Supported
Privacy	Trust	Attitude	0.195(1.448)	0.142(1.398)	0.27	0.73	



Save



New Project



New Path Model



Hide Zero Values



Increase Decimals



Decrease Decimals



Export to Excel



Export to Web



Export to R

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Indicators

No.	Indicator
20	TR
21	AT1
22	AT2
23	AT3
24	AT
25	IN1
26	IN2
27	IN3
28	IN

MEAN	MEDIAN	MIN	MAX	STDEV	MISSING
4.91	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.40	-

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*NFT.splsm

Bootstrapping (Run No. 3)

Total Effects

	Mean, STDEV, T-Values...	Confidence Intervals	Confidence Intervals B...	Samples	Copy to Clipboard:	Excel Format	R Format
	Original ...	Sample ...	Standar...	T Statisti...	P Values		
Attitude ...	0.721	0.725	0.052	13.951	0.000		
Privacy -...	0.262	0.261	0.135	1.946	0.052		
Privacy -...	0.189	0.192	0.103	1.830	0.068		
Privacy -...	0.237	0.237	0.099	2.391	0.017		
Security ...	0.370	0.370	0.124	2.983	0.003		
Security ...	0.267	0.268	0.091	2.935	0.003		
Security ...	0.573	0.573	0.090	6.335	0.000		
Trust -> ...	0.348	0.374	0.168	2.072	0.039		
Trust -> ...	0.251	0.274	0.129	1.947	0.052		

跑Bootstrapping後，點選下方的Total Effect

Final Results

[Path Coefficients](#) [Path Coefficients Histogram](#)
[Total Indirect Effects](#) [Indirect Effects Histogram](#)
[Specific Indirect Effects](#) [Total Effects Histogram](#)
[Total Effects](#)
[Outer Loadings](#)
[Outer Weights](#)

Base Data

[Setting](#)
[Inner Model](#)
[Outer Model](#)
[Indicator Data \(Original\)](#)
[Indicator Data \(Standardized\)](#)

中介效果鑑定表

4.取得VAF的值：間接效果(indirect)/整體效果(total)=VAF

independent variable	Intervening Variable	dependent variable	direct effect	Indirect effect	total effect	VAF	hypothesis
Security	Trust	Attitude	0.073(0.438)	0.053(0.437)	0.32	0.73	Supported
Privacy	Trust	Attitude	0.195(1.448)	0.142(1.398)	0.27	0.73	

中介效果鑑定表

沒有中介效果：VAF < 20%

部分中介效果：20 < %VAF < 80%

完全中介效果：VAF > 80%

independent variable	Intervening Variable	dependent variable	direct effect	Indirect effect	total effect	VAF	hypothesis
Security	Trust	Attitude	0.073(0.438)	0.053(0.437)	0.32	0.73	Supported
Privacy	Trust	Attitude	0.195(1.448)	0.142(1.398)	0.27	0.73	

中介效果鑑定表

5. t值大於1.96即顯著

independent variable	Intervening Variable	dependent variable	direct effect	Indirect effect	total effect	VAF	hypothesis
Security	Trust	Attitude	0.073(0.438)	0.053(0.437)	0.32	0.73	Supported
Privacy	Trust	Attitude	0.195(1.448)	0.142(1.398)	0.27	0.73	