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Figure 2 illustrates the model fit of SEM in terms of multivariate normality and model misspecification. The data distribution is multivariate normal; the covariance matrix of the factors is uni-correlated; the covariance matrix of the error terms is uni-correlated and scaled; the factor loadings are set at 1.0, and factor variances are set at 1.0. The residuals are assumed to be multivariate normal, and the variance is set at 0.1. The model-misspecification effects on model fit include two parts. First, the misfit of multivariate normality and the departure from 2 distance constraints (e.g., i.i.d. constraints) are common factors that lead to the model fit of SEM. Second, the misspecification effects of the correlation between the error terms (i.e., multiple factors) and the covariance matrix (i.e., multiple errors) are considered as multivariate normal errors by setting both at a diagonal matrix (i.e., a 0.2 covariance matrix). The mean of the data is set at 0.0 without scaling, and the covariance matrix is set at 0.8 to represent the data dependence between the variables (Moschos 1992). The function of R was used to generate the variables and model fit (see Additional file 2). Figure 2. Data and model distribution. The data distribution is multivariate normal; the covariance

matrix of the factors is uni-correlated; the covariance matrix of the error terms is uni-correlated and scaled; the factor loadings are set at 1.0, and factor variances are set at 1.0. The residuals are assumed to be multivariate normal, and the variance is set at 0.1. The model-misspecification effects on model fit include two parts. First, the misfit of multivariate normality and the departure from 2 distance constraints (e.g., i.i.d. constraints) are common factors that lead to the model fit of SEM. Second, the misspecification effects of the correlation between the error terms (i.e., multiple factors) and the covariance matrix (i.e., multiple errors) are considered as multivariate normal errors by setting both at a diagonal matrix (i.e., a 0.2 covariance matrix). The mean of the data is set at 0.0 without scaling, and the covariance matrix is set at 0.8 to represent the data dependence between the variables (Moschos 1992). The function of R was used to generate the variables and model fit (see Additional file 2).

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Multidimensional scaling (MDS) is a technique to reduce the number of dimensions used to

describe a set of objects. In the process of decreasing the number of dimensions, MDS tries to minimize the variance of distances among the objects in the data set. MDS is widely used in the field of data reduction to reduce dimensions (Al-Katib, Al-Inany, & Al-Mubashshir, 2019 ; Evans, 1987). MDS is an iterative technique that is executed repeatedly by scaling distances between objects as described in the process (Hair et al., 2016, Hair, Wolfinbarger, & Ortinall, 2008). The roots of MDS are in psychometric philosophy and (Simon, 1955), where it was developed as a technique for psychometric evaluation of multidimensional tests. MDS was applied to analyze evidence in important cases such as the cases of trading and racial discrimination in the 1960s by sociologists (Rokeach, 1966 ; Wallerstein, 1960 ; Wilson, 1962), through the analyses of race and religion (Sowell, 2013) to investigate the presence of a single underlying dimension for public opinion in many areas of the study (Berry & Wenner, 1980). A hierarchical clustering technique which we use in the model is the Ward method (1961). The method is a convenient way to partition a set of points into a series of clusters. Ward's method is widely used in exploratory data analysis for partitioning a set of

data into clusters. Ward's method works by computing an objective function, the intracluster distance. The distance metric is used in the construction of a dendrogram (Jensen, 2001). However, Ward's method, like most agglomerative hierarchical clustering, provides a single dendrogram (Jensen, 2001). 5ec8ef588b

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