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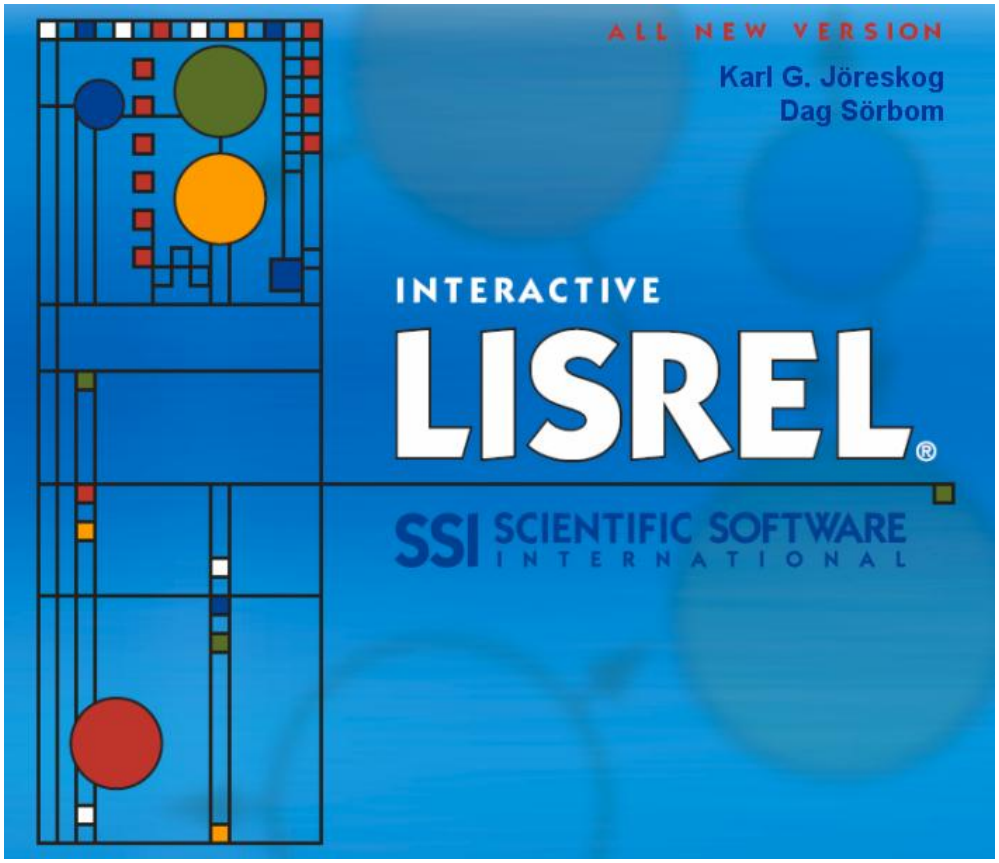

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More than a few methods are accessible for Equation Modeling with structural equation modeling (SEM) to structure and test a path model. In the initial phases of a SEM analysis, the researcher may use a numerical statistic to determine how well the specifications for a path model fit the data. This usually involves a chi-square test, which tests the fit between a specified model and the observed sample data. Equation Modeling with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) The open-source software program AMOS 22.0, which is used to analyze SEM data, offers a number of statistical methods to evaluate model fit, including the chi-square test, the incremental fit index (IFI) and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). These tools are usually used to perform model fit checks for a path model, which is similar to an equation (or regression) model except that you have more than one independent variable or input. This is the most common type of SEM model. Statistic for SEM model fitting Analyzing a path model usually begins with specifying a good model based on research and theory. Sometimes the research and theory is not definitive enough to decide which path model to choose. Instead, a researcher can employ SEM analysis and modify the models until a good fit to the data is achieved. To start, AMOS can be used to test the fit of the specified model. SEM model fitting When you model a path or equation, the model specifications determine the variables' relationships. For example, let's say you are interested in testing whether a specific action has a causal effect on the purchase of a product. The specific action is called the predictor variable. In the example, we'll say the action is whether or not a user reads the online review for a product. This action is called the "predictor." The product purchased is called the "outcome." The statistic we use to test the fit of the model is the chi-square statistic. The chi-square statistic indicates the degree of misspecification or "mismatch" between the model and the data. The degrees of freedom, df, of the chi-square statistic indicates the freedom of the model. The degrees of freedom for a simple path model (without any nested or recursive models) are the number of observed variables minus 82157476af