

# Tarea4\_Jara\_Retamal\_ (1)

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## Section 6: Structural Equation Modelling

### Tarea 4 Integrantes:

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**Fecha:** 6 de diciembre de 2022

### Bibliotecas requeridas

```
[ ]: %pip install linearmodels
      %pip install semopy
      %pip install factor_analyzer
      import numpy as np
      import pandas as pd
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      import statsmodels.api as sm
      import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
      import sklearn
      import scipy
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      from scipy.linalg import eig, cholesky
      from scipy.stats import norm
      import linearmodels.panel as lmp
      from pylab import plot, show, axis, subplot, xlabel, ylabel, grid
      import semopy
      import seaborn as sns
      from factor_analyzer import FactorAnalyzer
      from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
      import seaborn as sns
      %matplotlib inline
      %pip install graphviz
```

Looking in indexes: <https://pypi.org/simple>, <https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/>  
Collecting linearmodels  
 Downloading  
linearmodels-4.27-cp38-cp38-manylinux\_2\_17\_x86\_64.manylinux2014\_x86\_64.whl (1.5 MB)

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Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from linearmodels) (1.7.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.24 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
packages (from linearmodels) (1.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: statsmodels>=0.11 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from linearmodels) (0.12.2)
Collecting pyhdfe>=0.1
  Downloading pyhdfe-0.1.1-py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)
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Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.16 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
packages (from linearmodels) (1.21.6)
Collecting formulaic~0.3.2
  Downloading formulaic-0.3.4-py3-none-any.whl (68 kB)
| 68 kB 2.1 MB/s
Collecting mypy-extensions>=0.4
  Downloading mypy_extensions-0.4.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (4.5 kB)
Collecting property-cached>=1.6.3
  Downloading property_cached-1.6.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (7.8 kB)
Collecting interface-meta<2.0.0,>=1.2.0
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Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
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Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7.3 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from pandas>=0.24->linearmodels) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
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Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
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Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=3.0.5,>=2.0.2 in
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from packaging>=20.0->setuptools-
scm<7.0.0,>=6.4.2->linearmodels) (3.0.9)
Requirement already satisfied: patsy>=0.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
packages (from statsmodels>=0.11->linearmodels) (0.5.3)
Installing collected packages: interface-meta, setuptools-scm, pyhdfe, property-
cached, mypy-extensions, formulaic, linearmodels
Successfully installed formulaic-0.3.4 interface-meta-1.3.0 linearmodels-4.27

```

```

mypy-extensions-0.4.3 property-cached-1.6.4 pyhdfe-0.1.1 setuptools-scm-6.4.2
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-
wheels/public/simple/
Collecting semopy
  Downloading semopy-2.3.9.tar.gz (1.6 MB)
    |                               | 1.6 MB 5.8 MB/s
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
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Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages
(from semopy) (1.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: sympy in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages
(from semopy) (1.7.1)
Collecting sklearn
  Downloading sklearn-0.0.post1.tar.gz (3.6 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: statsmodels in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
packages (from semopy) (0.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
packages (from pandas->semopy) (2022.6)
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/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from pandas->semopy) (2.8.2)
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packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7.3->pandas->semopy) (1.15.0)
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packages (from statsmodels->semopy) (0.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: mpmath>=0.19 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
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Building wheels for collected packages: semopy, sklearn
  Building wheel for semopy (setup.py) ... done
    Created wheel for semopy: filename=semopy-2.3.9-py3-none-any.whl size=1657804
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    Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/aa/d5/83/afbfa4fe06d08c0ec7849e93
    aa71843aa514684b3f22e3a694
  Building wheel for sklearn (setup.py) ... done
    Created wheel for sklearn: filename=sklearn-0.0.post1-py3-none-any.whl
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    sha256=0b3295239d69b30fe3154d62c9e06ae40780c17db960bfdabf82a269360d85a2
    Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/14/25/f7/1cc0956978ae479e75140219
    088deb7a36f60459df242b1a72
Successfully built semopy sklearn
Installing collected packages: sklearn, semopy
Successfully installed semopy-2.3.9 sklearn-0.0.post1
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-
wheels/public/simple/
Collecting factor_analyzer
  Downloading factor_analyzer-0.4.1.tar.gz (41 kB)
    |                               | 41 kB 614 kB/s

```

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Installing build dependencies ... done
Getting requirements to build wheel ... done
Preparing wheel metadata ... done
Collecting pre-commit
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Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from factor_analyzer) (1.21.6)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from factor_analyzer) (1.7.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from factor_analyzer) (1.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from factor_analyzer) (1.0.2)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from pandas->factor_analyzer) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from pandas->factor_analyzer) (2022.6)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7.3->pandas->factor_analyzer) (1.15.0)
Collecting cfgv>=2.0.0
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Collecting identify>=1.0.0
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    |                               | 98 kB 7.1 MB/s
Collecting virtualenv>=20.0.8
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Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from nodeenv>=0.11.1->pre-commit->factor_analyzer) (57.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: filelock<4,>=3.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from virtualenv>=20.0.8->pre-commit->factor_analyzer) (3.8.0)
Requirement already satisfied: platformdirs<3,>=2.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from virtualenv>=20.0.8->pre-commit->factor_analyzer) (2.5.4)
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Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=0.11 in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages (from scikit-learn->factor_analyzer) (1.2.0)

```

```
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in
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(3.1.0)
Building wheels for collected packages: factor-analyzer
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  Created wheel for factor-analyzer:
filename=factor_analyzer-0.4.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl size=42034
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  Stored in directory: /root/.cache/pip/wheels/f5/8f/2e/a689c21bc4bf04f84ceebf4b
1f5846cacc04bfe179e7ad5ab0
Successfully built factor-analyzer
Installing collected packages: distlib, virtualenv, nodeenv, identify, cfgv,
pre-commit, factor-analyzer
Successfully installed cfgv-3.3.1 distlib-0.3.6 factor-analyzer-0.4.1
identify-2.5.9 nodeenv-1.7.0 pre-commit-2.20.0 virtualenv-20.17.1
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-python.pkg.dev/colab-
wheels/public/simple/
Requirement already satisfied: graphviz in /usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-
packages (0.10.1)
```

**Pregunta 1** Cargue la base de datos y realice los ajustes necesarios para su uso (missing values, recodificar variables, etcetera). Identifique los tipos de datos que se encuentran en la base, realice estadísticas descriptivas sobre las variables importantes (Hint: Revisar la distribuciones, datos faltantes, outliers, etc.) y limpie las variables cuando sea necesario.

```
[ ]: junaeb2 = pd.read_csv('junaeb2.csv')
junaeb2.dropna(inplace=True) ##remueve faltantes
junaeb2.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True) ##resetea indices
junaeb2.describe() ##muestra principales estadísticas
```

```
[ ]:
```

|       | sexo         | edad         | imce         | vive_padre   | vive_madre   | \ |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| count | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 |   |
| mean  | 0.535349     | 81.880032    | 1.018703     | 0.721464     | 0.976481     |   |
| std   | 0.498753     | 3.767887     | 1.367474     | 0.449137     | 0.161354     |   |
| min   | 0.000000     | 62.000000    | -5.020000    | 0.000000     | 0.000000     |   |
| 25%   | 0.000000     | 80.000000    | 0.110000     | 0.000000     | 1.000000     |   |
| 50%   | 1.000000     | 81.000000    | 0.980000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |   |
| 75%   | 1.000000     | 83.000000    | 1.930000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |   |
| max   | 1.000000     | 107.000000   | 5.040000     | 2.000000     | 2.000000     |   |

|       | sk1          | sk2          | sk3          | sk4          | sk5          | \ |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| count | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 |   |
| mean  | 1.106439     | 1.385550     | 1.253500     | 1.246823     | 1.263699     |   |
| std   | 0.375685     | 0.646275     | 0.572033     | 0.562731     | 0.558155     |   |
| min   | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |   |
| 25%   | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |   |
| 50%   | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |   |
| 75%   | 1.000000     | 2.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |   |

|     |          |          |          |          |          |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| max | 5.000000 | 5.000000 | 5.000000 | 5.000000 | 5.000000 |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

|       |     |              |              |              |              |
|-------|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|       | ... | sk9          | sk10         | sk11         | sk12 \       |
| count | ... | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 |
| mean  | ... | 1.322576     | 1.845651     | 1.376972     | 1.489304     |
| std   | ... | 0.651805     | 0.933007     | 0.658345     | 0.786647     |
| min   | ... | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |
| 25%   | ... | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |
| 50%   | ... | 1.000000     | 2.000000     | 1.000000     | 1.000000     |
| 75%   | ... | 1.000000     | 2.000000     | 2.000000     | 2.000000     |
| max   | ... | 5.000000     | 5.000000     | 5.000000     | 5.000000     |

|       |              |              |              |              |              |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|       | sk13         | act_fisica   | area         | educm        | educp \      |
| count | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 | 57357.000000 |
| mean  | 1.683474     | 2.559461     | 0.907213     | 13.084175    | 12.988807    |
| std   | 0.977397     | 1.070257     | 0.290137     | 3.321205     | 3.420867     |
| min   | 1.000000     | 1.000000     | 0.000000     | 0.000000     | 0.000000     |
| 25%   | 1.000000     | 2.000000     | 1.000000     | 12.000000    | 11.000000    |
| 50%   | 1.000000     | 2.000000     | 1.000000     | 13.000000    | 13.000000    |
| 75%   | 2.000000     | 3.000000     | 1.000000     | 15.000000    | 14.000000    |
| max   | 5.000000     | 5.000000     | 1.000000     | 22.000000    | 22.000000    |

|       |              |
|-------|--------------|
|       | madre_work   |
| count | 57357.000000 |
| mean  | 0.102498     |
| std   | 0.941063     |
| min   | -1.000000    |
| 25%   | -1.000000    |
| 50%   | 0.000000     |
| 75%   | 1.000000     |
| max   | 1.000000     |

[8 rows x 23 columns]

Se analizan las variables con datos que no corresponden por ejemplo la variable binaria vive\_padre. Según la información dada hay datos donde vive\_padre=2 por lo tanto se eliminan dichos datos.

```
[ ]: junaeb2 = junaeb2.drop(junaeb2[junaeb2['vive_padre']==2].index)
junaeb2 = junaeb2.drop(junaeb2[junaeb2['vive_madre']==2].index)
```

**Datatypes** Se identifican los principales tipos de datos presentes en la base de datos.

```
[ ]: junaeb2.dtypes
```

```
[ ]: sexo          int64
edad             int64
imce             float64
vive_padre       int64
```

```

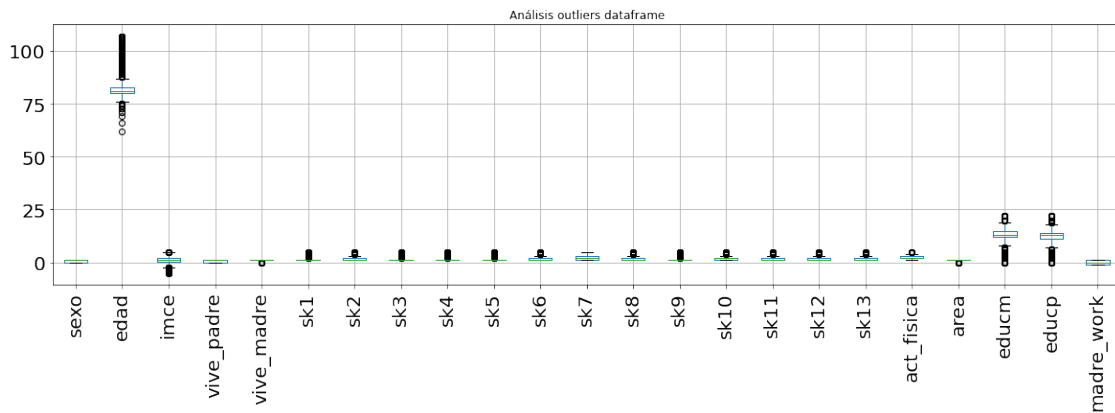
vive_madre      int64
sk1              int64
sk2              int64
sk3              int64
sk4              int64
sk5              int64
sk6              int64
sk7              int64
sk8              int64
sk9              int64
sk10             int64
sk11             int64
sk12             int64
sk13             int64
act_fisica      float64
area            int64
educm           float64
educp           int64
madre_work      int64
dtype: object

```

## Outliers

```
[ ]: boxplot = junaeb2.boxplot(grid=True,rot=90, fontsize=20,figsize =(20, 5))
plt.title('Análisis outliers dataframe')
```

```
[ ]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Análisis outliers dataframe')
```



Se analizan los puntos atípicos en el anexo 2, para cada una de las variables. Y se eliminan del dataframe.

```
[ ]: junaeb2 = junaeb2.drop(junaeb2[junaeb2['edad']<77].index)
junaeb2 = junaeb2.drop(junaeb2[junaeb2['imce']<-3.4].index)
```

```
junaeb2 = junaeb2.drop(junaeb2[junaeb2['educp']<2].index)
junaeb2 = junaeb2.drop(junaeb2[junaeb2['educm']<2].index)
```

**Pregunta 2** Usando las variables sk1-sk13 realice un PCA. En particular, identifique los valores propios y determine el numero optimo de componentes. Luego estime y grafique la distribucion de los componentes. Ademas discuta la importancia relativa de las variables sobre cada uno de los componentes estimados. Que se puede concluir de este analisis?

En primer lugar se crea una copia del dataframe original para poder realizar las modificaciones necesarias. Posteriormente se mantienen solo las variables que seran utilizadas para el análisis de componentes principales.

```
[ ]: junaeb=junaeb2
junaeb=junaeb.
      ↪drop(['sexo','edad','imce','vive_padre','vive_madre','act_fisica','area','educm','educp','m
      ↪axis=1)
```

```
[ ]: junaeb3=junaeb
```

```
[ ]: junaeb4=junaeb2
```

**Matriz de covarianzas**

```
[ ]: cov_mat = junaeb.cov()
```

```
[ ]: evals, evecs = eigh(cov_mat)
print(evals)
```

```
[0.09431962 0.15725569 0.18658041 0.22026655 0.24292338 0.32829119
 0.38883165 0.4792948  0.49798753 0.59555034 0.75011716 1.40884446
 2.1387159 ]
```

**Número de componentes**

```
[ ]: pca = PCA(n_components='mle')
pca_features = pca.fit_transform(junaeb)
print(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
```

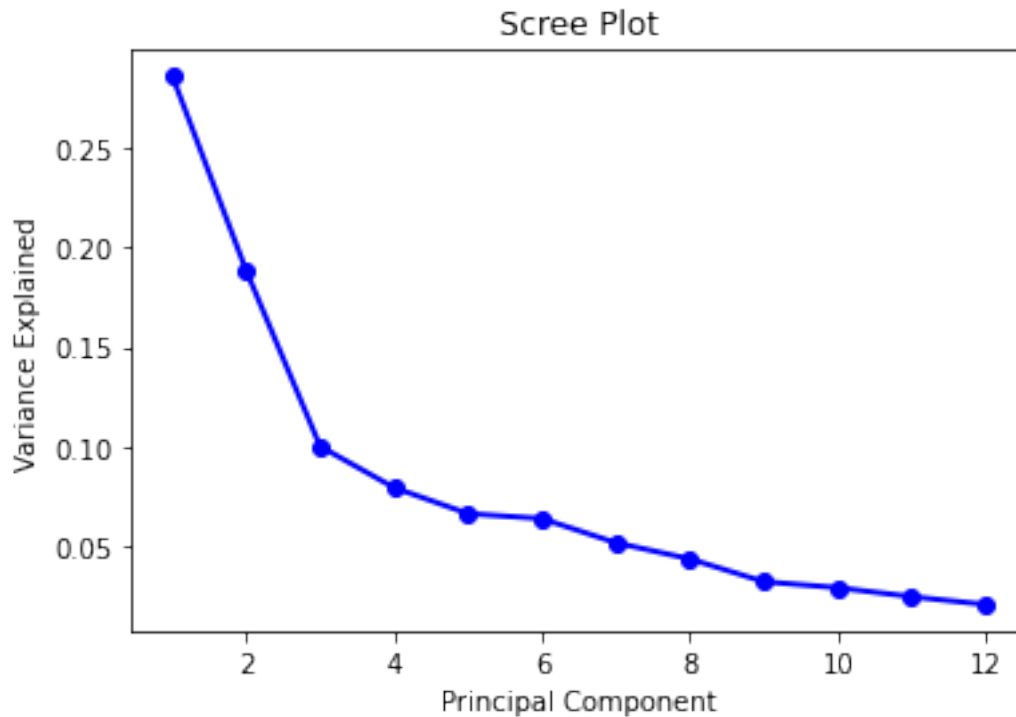
```
[0.28558178 0.18812238 0.10016281 0.07952357 0.06649605 0.06400002
 0.05192052 0.04383658 0.03243745 0.02941209 0.024914  0.02099828]
```

```
[ ]: #scree plot using explained variance proportion

PC_values = np.arange(pca.n_components_) + 1
plt.plot(PC_values, pca.explained_variance_ratio_, 'o-', linewidth=2,
      ↪color='blue')
plt.title('Scree Plot')
plt.xlabel('Principal Component')
plt.ylabel('Variance Explained')
```



```
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: pca_vectors = pd.DataFrame(data = pca.components_)
pca_vectors.head()
```

```
[ ]:
```

|   | 0         | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | \ |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.103114  | 0.228291  | 0.168511  | 0.184532  | 0.185546  | 0.252601  | 0.345430  |   |
| 1 | 0.007136  | 0.031170  | 0.062702  | 0.053515  | 0.039694  | -0.030137 | -0.925045 |   |
| 2 | 0.083152  | 0.266199  | 0.183683  | 0.190855  | 0.297749  | 0.334707  | -0.115595 |   |
| 3 | 0.001087  | -0.024209 | -0.033307 | -0.027283 | -0.042926 | 0.004597  | -0.035205 |   |
| 4 | 0.150304  | 0.293709  | 0.313977  | 0.306309  | -0.013573 | 0.184262  | -0.039079 |   |
|   | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10        | 11        | 12        |           |   |
| 0 | 0.293430  | 0.239209  | 0.405149  | 0.286881  | 0.292054  | 0.426828  |           |   |
| 1 | 0.100524  | 0.085439  | 0.166887  | 0.101584  | 0.153978  | 0.233893  |           |   |
| 2 | 0.478245  | 0.077155  | -0.390723 | 0.000451  | -0.087625 | -0.492950 |           |   |
| 3 | -0.095019 | 0.102984  | 0.697987  | 0.144889  | 0.018434  | -0.682864 |           |   |
| 4 | -0.757964 | 0.084334  | -0.175872 | 0.085949  | 0.194917  | -0.071698 |           |   |

```
[ ]: pca_df = pd.DataFrame(data=pca_features,columns=['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3','PC4', 'PC5', 'PC6', 'PC7', 'PC8', 'PC9', 'PC10', 'PC11', 'PC12'])
pca_df.describe().apply(lambda s: s.apply('{0:.3f}'.format))
```

```
[ ]:
```

|       | PC1       | PC2       | PC3       | PC4       | PC5       | PC6       | \ |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| count | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 |   |
| mean  | -0.000    | 0.000     | 0.000     | 0.000     | -0.000    | -0.000    |   |
| std   | 1.462     | 1.187     | 0.866     | 0.772     | 0.706     | 0.692     |   |
| min   | -1.903    | -3.217    | -4.112    | -3.460    | -3.813    | -3.917    |   |
| 25%   | -1.095    | -0.720    | -0.469    | -0.243    | -0.286    | -0.396    |   |
| 50%   | -0.267    | 0.191     | 0.005     | -0.091    | 0.098     | 0.033     |   |
| 75%   | 0.787     | 0.814     | 0.455     | 0.516     | 0.332     | 0.272     |   |
| max   | 10.909    | 4.629     | 5.755     | 3.692     | 5.174     | 4.565     |   |

|       | PC7       | PC8       | PC9       | PC10      | PC11      | PC12      |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| count | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 | 56857.000 |
| mean  | -0.000    | 0.000     | -0.000    | 0.000     | -0.000    | 0.000     |
| std   | 0.624     | 0.573     | 0.493     | 0.469     | 0.432     | 0.397     |
| min   | -4.586    | -4.370    | -4.210    | -3.560    | -2.440    | -3.102    |
| 25%   | -0.313    | -0.289    | -0.213    | -0.191    | -0.217    | -0.054    |
| 50%   | 0.062     | 0.027     | -0.018    | 0.039     | 0.049     | 0.019     |
| 75%   | 0.309     | 0.193     | 0.207     | 0.117     | 0.113     | 0.040     |
| max   | 4.708     | 5.221     | 4.459     | 3.789     | 3.832     | 3.272     |

```
[ ]: pca_df.corr().apply(lambda s: s.apply('{0:.3f}'.format))
```

```
[ ]:
```

|      | PC1    | PC2    | PC3    | PC4    | PC5    | PC6    | PC7    | PC8    | PC9    | \ |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| PC1  | 1.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 |   |
| PC2  | 0.000  | 1.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  |   |
| PC3  | 0.000  | -0.000 | 1.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  |   |
| PC4  | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 | 1.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  |   |
| PC5  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 1.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 |   |
| PC6  | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 1.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  |   |
| PC7  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 1.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 |   |
| PC8  | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | 1.000  | 0.000  |   |
| PC9  | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | 1.000  |   |
| PC10 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  |   |
| PC11 | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  |   |
| PC12 | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  |   |

|      | PC10   | PC11   | PC12   |
|------|--------|--------|--------|
| PC1  | 0.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 |
| PC2  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  |
| PC3  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  |
| PC4  | 0.000  | -0.000 | 0.000  |
| PC5  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  |
| PC6  | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 |
| PC7  | -0.000 | -0.000 | 0.000  |
| PC8  | -0.000 | 0.000  | 0.000  |
| PC9  | 0.000  | 0.000  | 0.000  |
| PC10 | 1.000  | 0.000  | -0.000 |

```
PC11    0.000    1.000    0.000
PC12   -0.000    0.000    1.000
```

**Pregunta 3** Con los resultados de la Pregunta 2, mantenga los primeros 3 componentes principales. Graficamente indique si existen diferencias significativas entre grupos usando las siguientes variables: sexo, area, madre\_work y act\_fisica. Que puede concluir de los resultados?

```
[ ]: pca = PCA(n_components=3)
pca_features = pca.fit_transform(junaeb)
print(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)
```

```
[0.28558178 0.18812238 0.10016281]
```

```
[ ]: pca_vectors = pd.DataFrame(data = pca.components_)
pca_vectors.head()
```

```
[ ]:
      0      1      2      3      4      5      6  \
0  0.103114  0.228291  0.168511  0.184532  0.185546  0.252601  0.345430
1  0.007136  0.031170  0.062702  0.053515  0.039694 -0.030137 -0.925045
2  0.083152  0.266199  0.183683  0.190855  0.297749  0.334707 -0.115595

      7      8      9     10     11     12
0  0.293430  0.239209  0.405149  0.286881  0.292054  0.426828
1  0.100524  0.085439  0.166887  0.101584  0.153978  0.233893
2  0.478245  0.077155 -0.390723  0.000451 -0.087625 -0.492950
```

```
[ ]: pca_df = pd.DataFrame(data=pca_features,columns=['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3'])
pca_df.describe().apply(lambda s: s.apply('{0:.3f}'.format))
```

```
[ ]:
      PC1      PC2      PC3
count  56857.000  56857.000  56857.000
mean    -0.000     0.000   -0.000
std      1.462     1.187    0.866
min     -1.903    -3.217   -4.112
25%     -1.095    -0.720   -0.469
50%     -0.267     0.191    0.005
75%      0.787     0.814    0.455
max      10.909     4.629    5.755
```

```
[ ]: pca_df.corr().apply(lambda s: s.apply('{0:.3f}'.format))
```

```
[ ]:
      PC1      PC2      PC3
PC1    1.000   -0.000   0.000
PC2   -0.000    1.000   0.000
PC3    0.000    0.000   1.000
```

```
[ ]: #scatterplot for PC1, PC2, PC3

figure, axes = plt.subplots(3, sharex=False, figsize=(10,30))

axes[0].set_title('PC3 Removed')
axes[1].set_title('PC1 Removed')
axes[2].set_title('PC2 Removed')

sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC2', ax=axes[0], data=pca_df)
sns.scatterplot('PC2', 'PC3', ax=axes[1], data=pca_df)
sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC3', ax=axes[2], data=pca_df)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

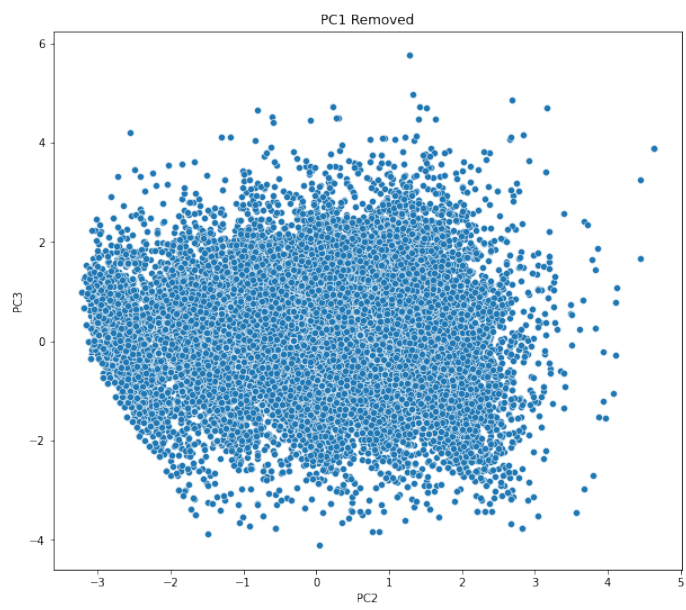
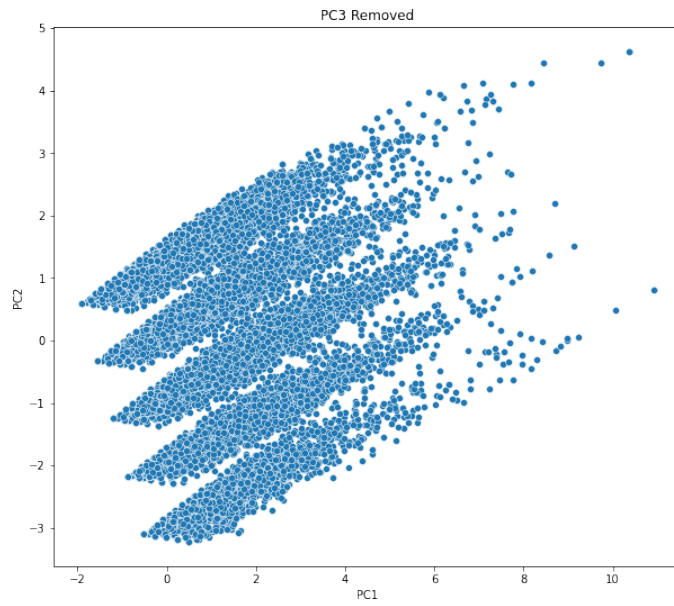
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb2745c0820>
```



PC1 tiende a ser positivo. PC2 y PC3 parecieran distribuirse similarmente con respecto al origen.

```
[ ]: #scatterplot for PC1, PC2, PC3 against binary partition of sexo

figure, axes = plt.subplots(3, sharex=False, figsize=(10, 30))
figure.suptitle('SEX0')

pca_df['sexo'] = 0
pca_df['sexo'] = np.where(junaeb2['sexo'] > 0, 1, pca_df['sexo'])

axes[0].set_title('PC3 Removed')
axes[1].set_title('PC1 Removed')
axes[2].set_title('PC2 Removed')

sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC2', ax=axes[0], data=pca_df, hue='sexo')
sns.scatterplot('PC2', 'PC3', ax=axes[1], data=pca_df, hue='sexo')
sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC3', ax=axes[2], data=pca_df, hue='sexo')
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

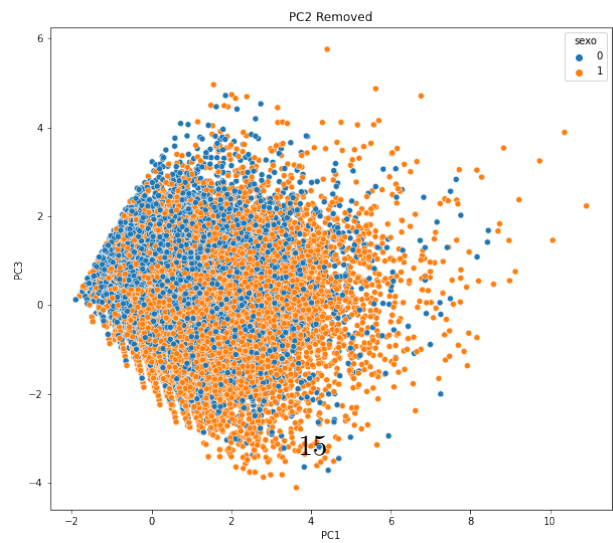
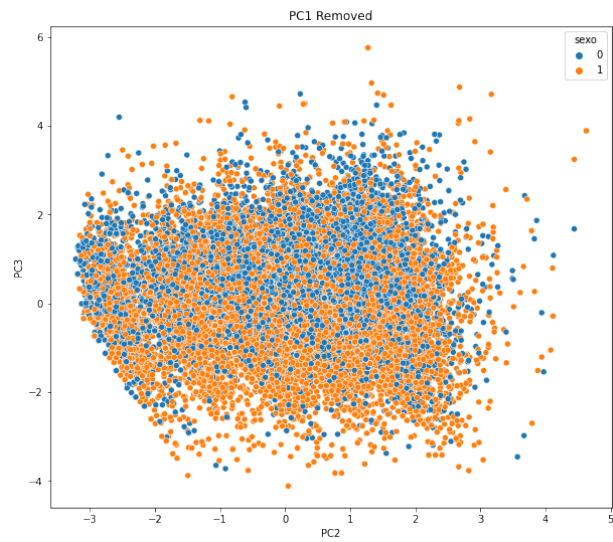
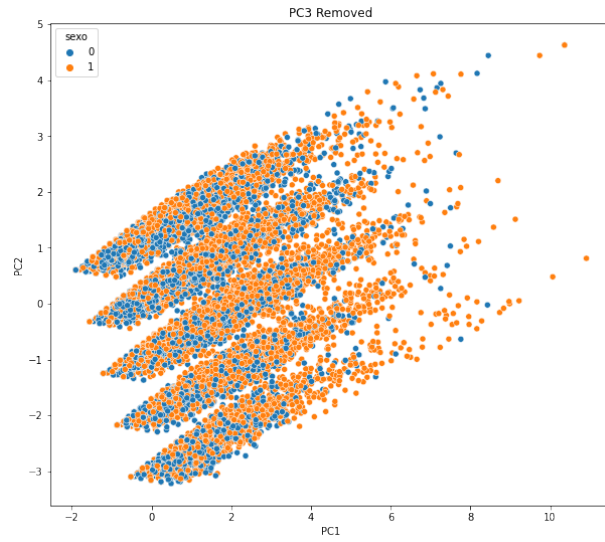
```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb2740f91f0>
```

SEXO



Se observa que no hay claridad en la formación de clusters.

Entre los componentes PC1 y PC3, se puede interpretar que si sexo = 1, PC3 suele ser negativo y PC1 positivo. En cambio, si sexo = 0, PC3 es positivo, al igual que PC1. Una situación similar se observa cuando se evalúan los componentes PC2 y PC3. Si sexo = 0, PC3 toma un valor positivo. En caso contrario, PC3 toma un valor negativo. Se concluye que, a pesar de no ser clusters perfectamente definidos, el PC3 pareciera explicar la variación de la variable sexo.

```
[ ]: #scatterplot for PC1, PC2, PC3 against binary partition of area

figure, axes = plt.subplots(3, sharex=False, figsize=(10, 30))
figure.suptitle('AREA')

pca_df['area'] = 0
pca_df['area'] = np.where(junaeb2['area'] > 0, 1, pca_df['area'])

axes[0].set_title('PC3 Removed')
axes[1].set_title('PC1 Removed')
axes[2].set_title('PC2 Removed')

sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC2', ax=axes[0], data=pca_df, hue='area')
sns.scatterplot('PC2', 'PC3', ax=axes[1], data=pca_df, hue='area')
sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC3', ax=axes[2], data=pca_df, hue='area')
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

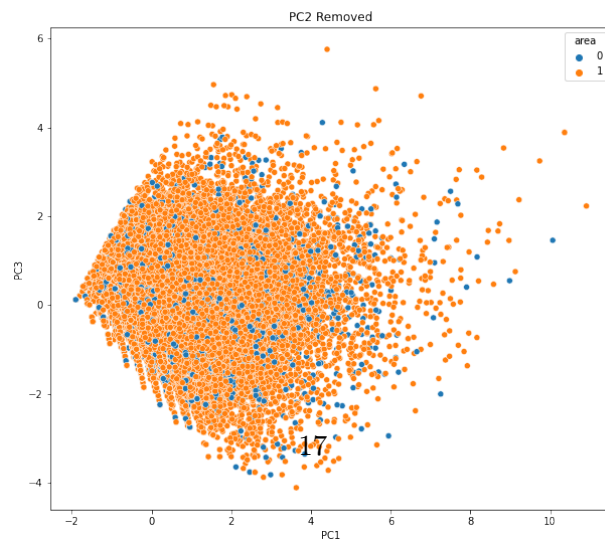
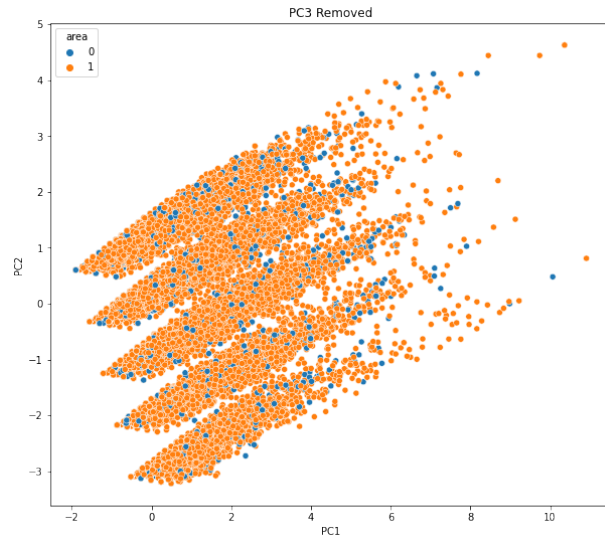
```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb274798b20>
```



AREA



La diferencia entre los valores de las observaciones, es decir, entre los  $area = 1$  y  $area = 0$ , dificulta la interpretación de la relación entre los componentes. Esto debido a que hay una mayor cantidad de datos con el valor 1, por lo que pareciera ser un cluster. Los pocos datos con el valor 0 parecen estar sueltos en comparación.

```
[ ]: #scatterplot for PC1, PC2, PC3 against binary partition of madre_work

figure, axes = plt.subplots(3, sharex=False, figsize=(10,30))
figure.suptitle('MADRE_WORK')

pca_df['madre_work'] = 0
pca_df['madre_work'] = np.where(junaeb2['madre_work'] == -1, -1, 1,
    ↪pca_df['madre_work'])
pca_df['madre_work'] = np.where(junaeb2['madre_work'] == 1, 1, 0,
    ↪pca_df['madre_work'])

axes[0].set_title('PC3 Removed')
axes[1].set_title('PC1 Removed')
axes[2].set_title('PC2 Removed')

sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC2', ax=axes[0], data=pca_df, hue='madre_work')
sns.scatterplot('PC2', 'PC3', ax=axes[1], data=pca_df, hue='madre_work')
sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC3', ax=axes[2], data=pca_df, hue='madre_work')
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

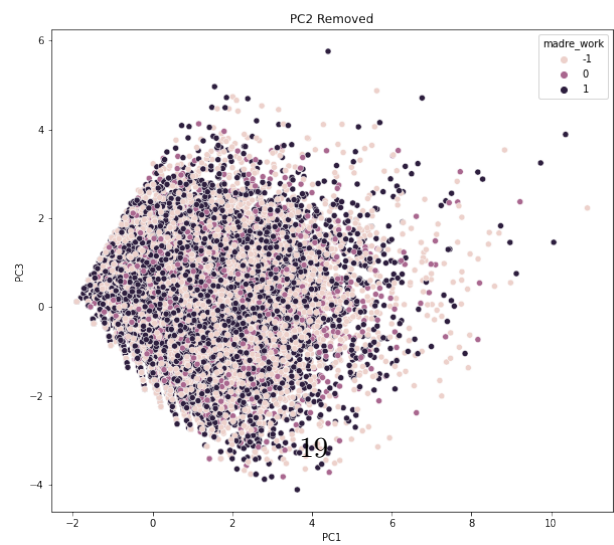
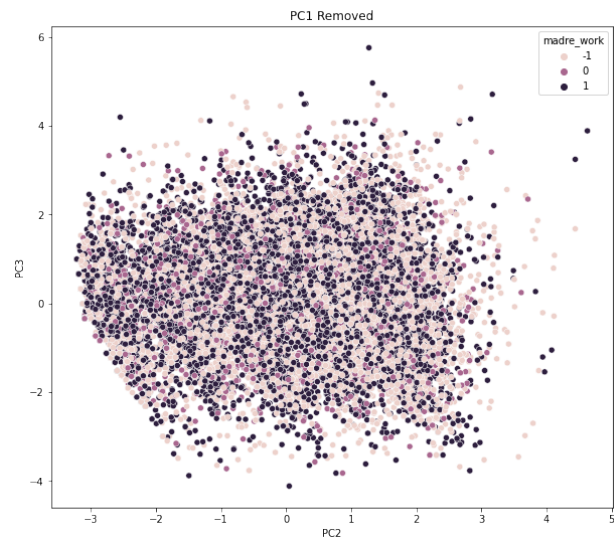
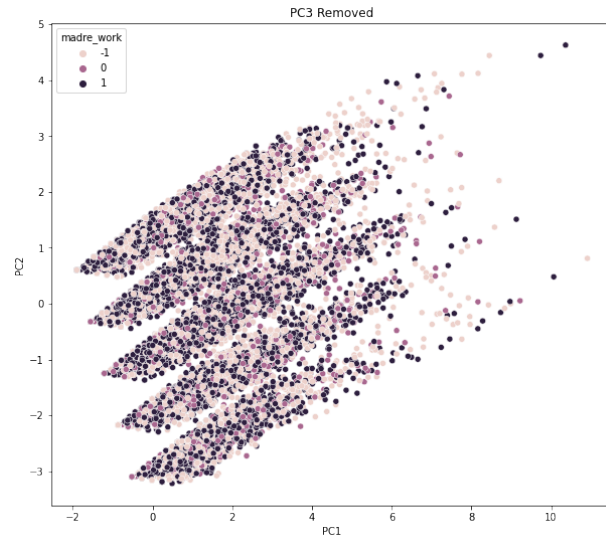
```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb26c0f2a90>
```

MADRE\_WORK



No existe una clasificación. No se observa separación de grupos. Se concluye que ninguno de estos componentes explica la variable madre\_work.

```
[ ]: #scatterplot for PC1, PC2, PC3 against discrete partition of act_fisica
```

```
figure, axes = plt.subplots(3, sharex=False, figsize=(10, 30))
figure.suptitle('ACT_FISICA')

pca_df['act_fisica'] = 0
pca_df['act_fisica'] = np.where(junaeb2['act_fisica'] == 1, 1, 1,
    ↪pca_df['act_fisica'])
pca_df['act_fisica'] = np.where(junaeb2['act_fisica'] == 2, 2, 2,
    ↪pca_df['act_fisica'])
pca_df['act_fisica'] = np.where(junaeb2['act_fisica'] == 3, 3, 3,
    ↪pca_df['act_fisica'])
pca_df['act_fisica'] = np.where(junaeb2['act_fisica'] == 4, 4, 4,
    ↪pca_df['act_fisica'])
pca_df['act_fisica'] = np.where(junaeb2['act_fisica'] == 5, 5, 5,
    ↪pca_df['act_fisica'])

axes[0].set_title('PC3 Removed')
axes[1].set_title('PC1 Removed')
axes[2].set_title('PC2 Removed')

sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC2', ax=axes[0], data=pca_df, hue='act_fisica')
sns.scatterplot('PC2', 'PC3', ax=axes[1], data=pca_df, hue='act_fisica')
sns.scatterplot('PC1', 'PC3', ax=axes[2], data=pca_df, hue='act_fisica')
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

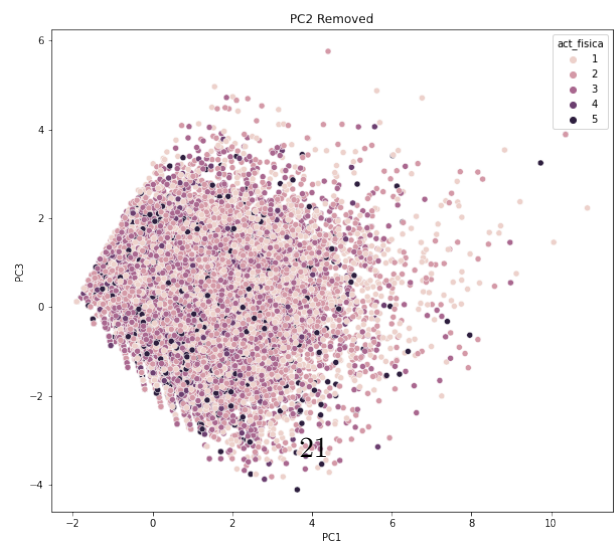
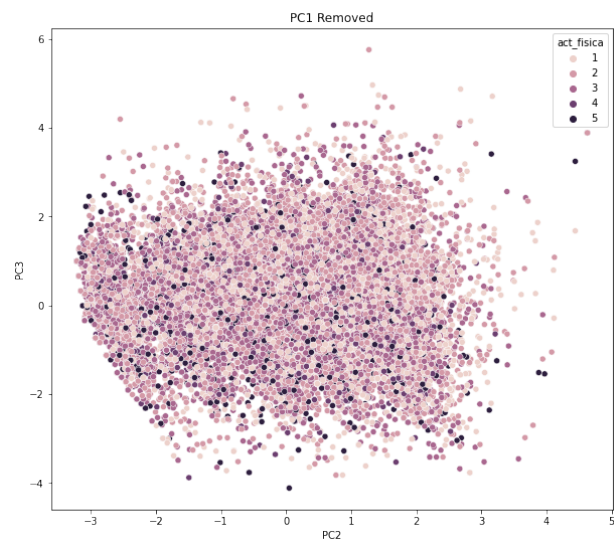
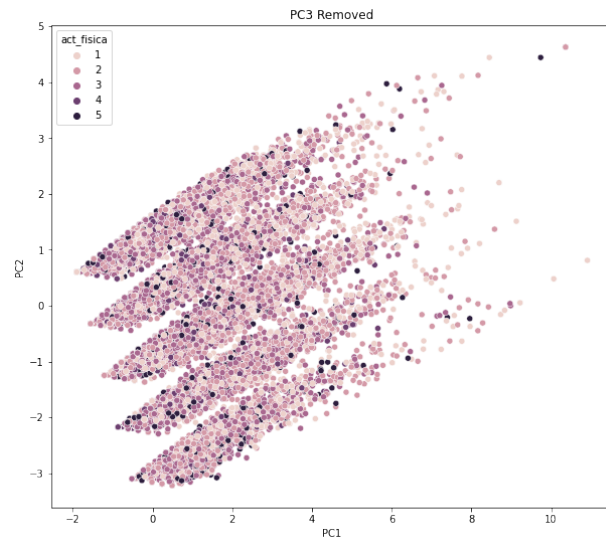
```
warnings.warn(
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/seaborn/_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning:
Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only
valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments without an
explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
```

```
warnings.warn(
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb2742347c0>
```

ACT\_FISICA



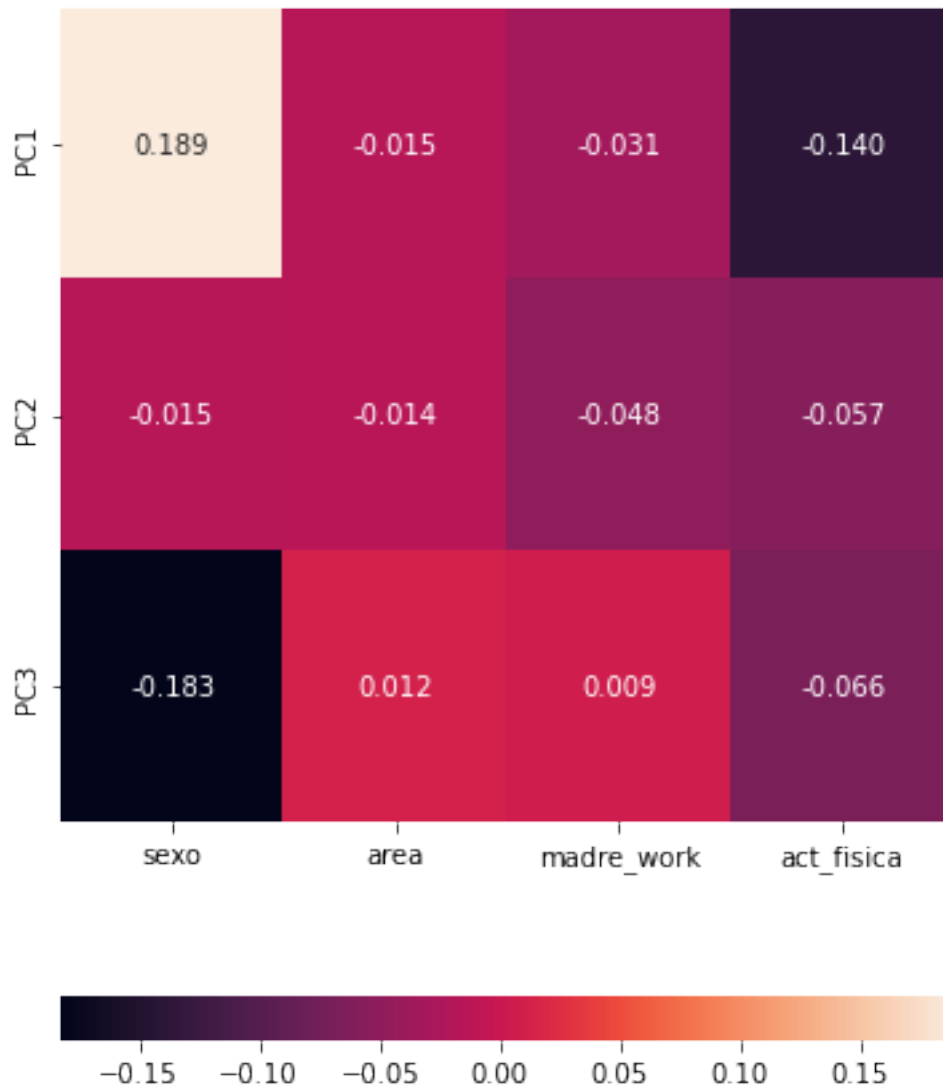
Situación similar a la variable madre\_work. No hay una clara separación de grupos, por lo que no se puede hacer una interpretación. Ninguno de los componentes explica la variable act\_fisica.

Como los componentes principales PC1, PC2 y PC3 fueron calculados sin la presencia de las variables sexo, area, madre\_work y act\_fisica, la relación de los componentes no explica con claridad visual la variación de estas. Si se utilizara alguna de las variables sk1-13, con las que se determinaron los componentes, los gráficos mostrarían con mayor claridad los clusters para cada valor.

```
[ ]: pca_df1=pca_df.corr()
pca_df1=pca_df1.drop(['PC1', 'PC2', 'PC3'], axis=1)
pca_df1=pca_df1.drop(['sexo', 'area', 'madre_work', 'act_fisica'], axis=0)

plt.figure(figsize=(6,8))
sns.heatmap(pca_df1, annot = True, fmt='.3f', cbar_kws={"orientation":
↪ "horizontal"})
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb27467f280>
```



El heatmap muestra la correlación entre las variables sexo, area, madre\_work y act\_fisica, con los componentes PC1, PC2 y PC3. Como se puede observar, la correlación entre las variables y los componentes es bastante baja. La correlación más alta es entre la variable sexo con los componentes PC1 (positiva) y PC3 (negativa). Con este heatmap se confirma la interpretación de los gráficos de puntos.

**Pregunta 4** A partir del mismo set de variables sk1-sk13 realice un EFA. En particular determine el numero optimo de factores y las variables que se asocian a cada factor. Tambien discuta si existen variables que no son informativas (Hint: para realizar un EFA, todas las variables deben estar representadas en el mismo sentido logico. Si una carateristica es negativa debe ser invertida en la escala, de tal forma que todas las variables representen aspectos positivos).

Dado que todas las variables deben estar representadas en el mismo sentido lógico, se analizan las 13 variables involucradas. En este caso la variable sk7 tiene una connotación negativa respecto al resto de variables por lo que se invierte su valor y es re definida como:

sk7: No es agresivo (1: siempre - 5: nunca).

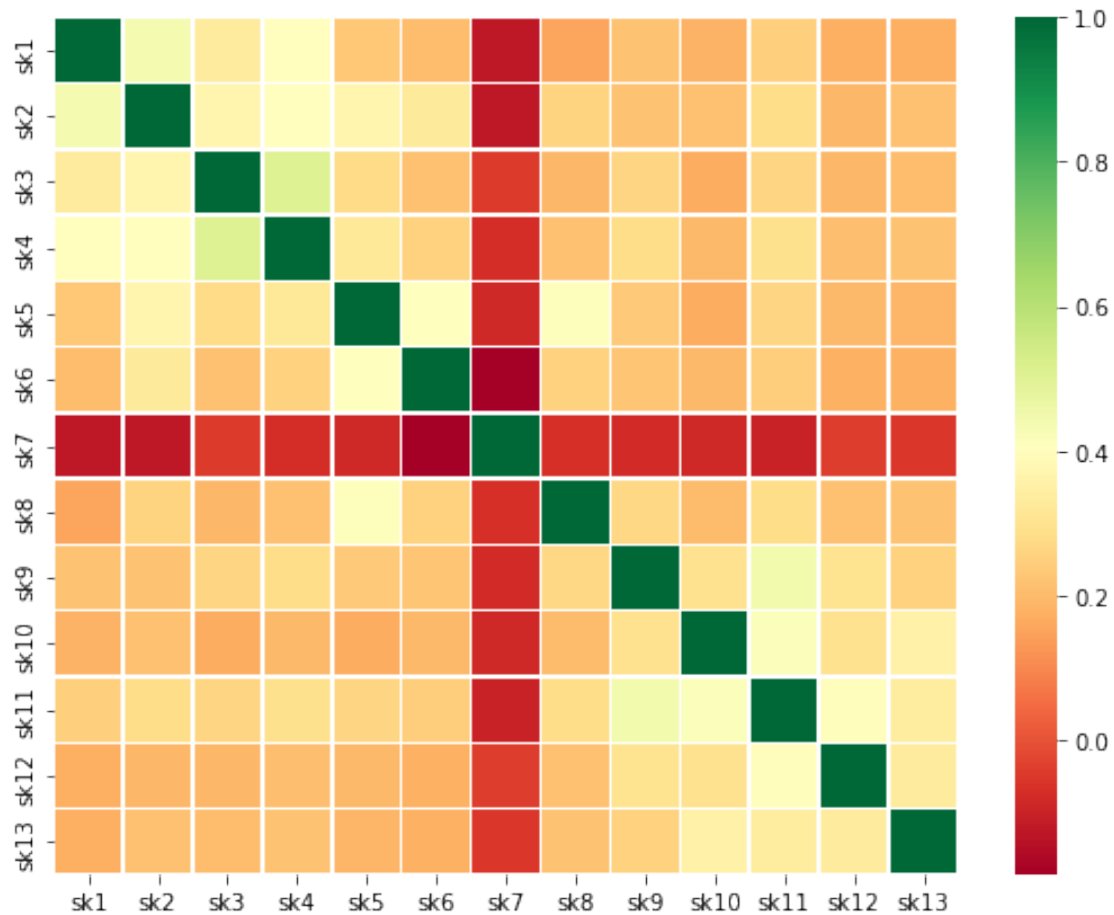
```
[ ]: junaeb3.reset_index(drop=True, inplace=True)
```

```
[ ]: largo=junaeb3.sk1.count()
list1=[]
for i in range(largo):
    if (junaeb3.sk7[i]==5):
        list1.append(1)
    elif (junaeb3.sk7[i]==4):
        list1.append(2)
    elif (junaeb3.sk7[i]==3):
        list1.append(3)
    elif (junaeb3.sk7[i]==2):
        list1.append(4)
    elif (junaeb3.sk7[i]==1):
        list1.append(5)
junaeb3=junaeb3.drop(columns=['sk7'])
junaeb3.insert(6,"sk7",list1,False)
```

```
[ ]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(9,7))
sns.heatmap(junaeb3.corr(), cmap='RdYlGn',linewidth=.5,annot_kws={'size': 30})
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb26be86af0>
```





Dado que no se produjo el cambio necesario en la variable sk7 respecto al resto de variables, y sigue teniendo una correlacion en un sentido contrario, entonces es excluida de la data.

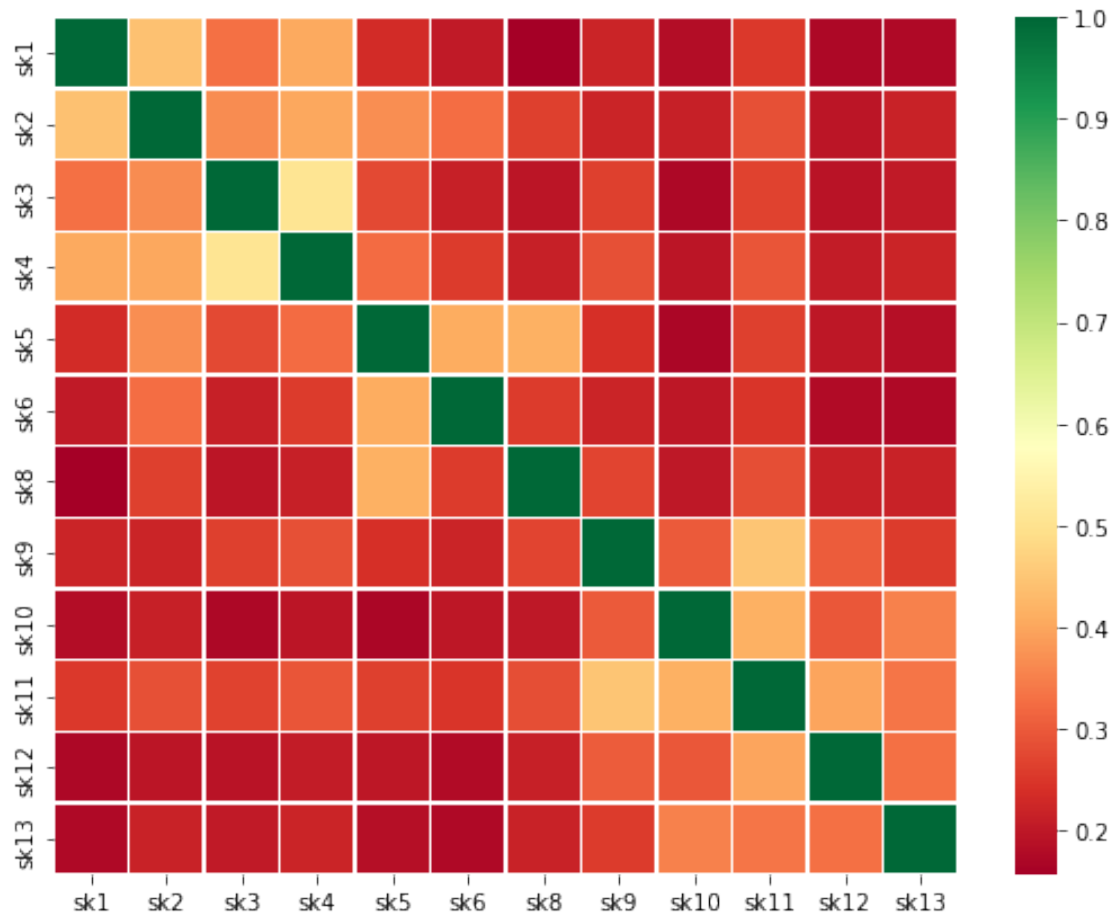
```
[ ]: junaeb3=junaeb3.drop(['sk7'], axis=1)
```

```
[ ]: junaeb3.head(3)
```

```
[ ]:
   sk1  sk2  sk3  sk4  sk5  sk6  sk8  sk9  sk10  sk11  sk12  sk13
0     1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1
1     1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1    1
2     1    1    1    2    2    2    2    3    3    3    2    2
```

```
[ ]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(9,7))
     sns.heatmap(junaeb3.corr(), cmap='RdYlGn',linewidth=.5,annot_kws={'size': 30})
```

```
[ ]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb27342a220>
```



Se utiliza el análisis factorial incluyendo una rotación promax, para determinar la variable que pertenece a cada uno de los factores.

```
[ ]: fa = FactorAnalyzer(rotation='promax')
      fa.fit(junaeb3)
```

```
[ ]: FactorAnalyzer(rotation_kwargs={})
```

Se procede a determinar la carga factorial para cada una de las variables.

```
[ ]: fa.loadings_
```

```
[ ]: array([[ 1.71190755e-02,  6.09036608e-01, -4.92604238e-02],
            [-2.39684004e-02,  5.15607493e-01,  2.00349173e-01],
            [ 1.90795172e-02,  6.41512599e-01, -3.34829721e-02],
            [ 4.61240517e-04,  7.33821478e-01, -2.63591229e-02],
            [-1.60568272e-01, -1.14854342e-02,  9.00443009e-01],
            [ 3.42486634e-02,  8.30212678e-02,  4.48174244e-01],
            [ 1.61091204e-01, -7.73518293e-02,  4.83330557e-01],
```

```
[ 4.87977896e-01,  8.27723571e-02,  4.35928634e-02],
[ 6.22881817e-01, -3.41077996e-02, -4.16988964e-02],
[ 6.98808354e-01,  2.97967371e-02,  4.56304122e-04],
[ 5.67475441e-01, -2.55404549e-02, -3.49514811e-04],
[ 5.25622343e-01,  1.88995601e-02, -1.11508448e-02]])
```

De este análisis se determina que variable informa a cada factor. En este caso el número de factores necesarios es determinado de forma óptima, debido a la utilización de la rotación promax que permite que los factores estén correlacionados y un mayor grado de significancia.

Por lo tanto según este análisis se determina que el caso óptimo incluye la utilización de 3 factores.

Además se determina que para el primer factor está asociada la variable: sk9, sk10, sk11, sk12, sk13. Para el segundo factor se determina que estará asociada la variable: sk1, sk2, sk3, sk4. Para el tercer factor estará asociada la variable: sk5, sk6, sk8. Esto se determina debido a que cada una de las variables tiene una mayor carga factorial para cada uno de los factores mencionados. Por ejemplo para la variable sk1 evidentemente la carga asociada al segundo factor es la mayor de las 3.

Se determinan los valores propios.

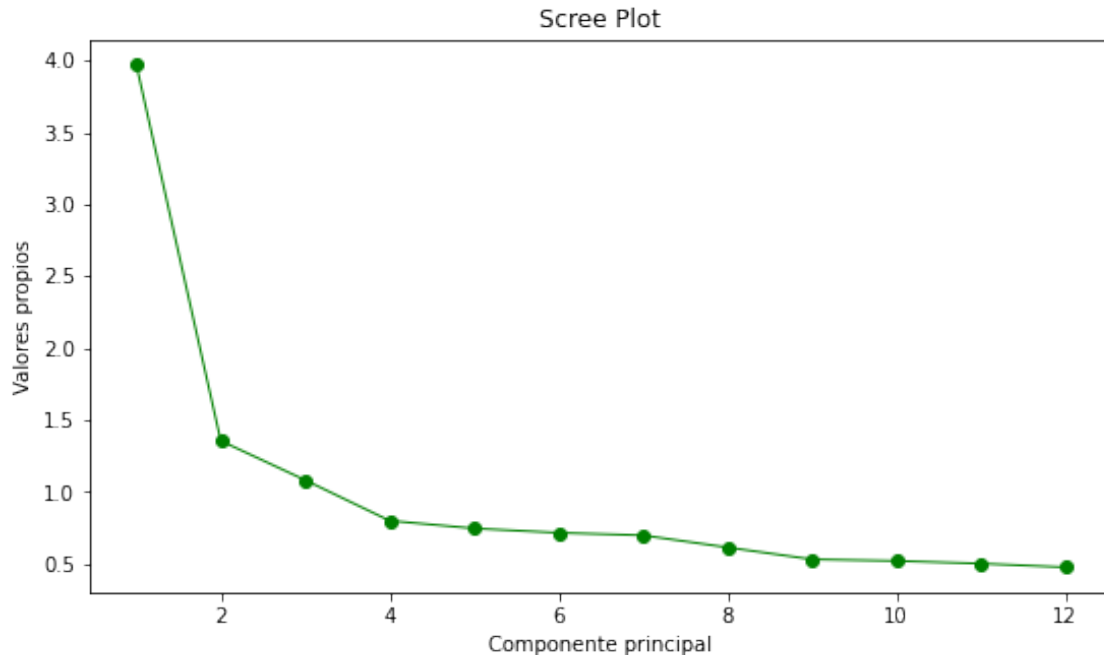
```
[ ]: fa.get_eigenvalues()

[ ]: (array([3.96880782, 1.3543897 , 1.08115685, 0.79877207, 0.74511776,
          0.71492343, 0.69722711, 0.61332529, 0.5303692 , 0.51946822,
          0.50096316, 0.47547939]),
      array([ 3.3802477 ,  0.77993834,  0.61417727,  0.1512012 ,  0.0850587 ,
          0.04933503,  0.0221119 , -0.02824064, -0.03317337, -0.07859931,
          -0.09862045, -0.17341348]))
```

A pesar de determinar solo 3 factores se calculan todos los valores propios de la matriz.

```
[ ]: values = np.arange(1,13)
      eigenvalues = pd.DataFrame(data=fa.get_eigenvalues())
      plt.figure(figsize=(9,5))
      plt.plot(values, eigenvalues.loc[0], 'o-', linewidth=1, color='green')
      plt.title('Scree Plot')
      plt.xlabel('Componente principal')
      plt.ylabel('Valores propios')

      plt.show()
```



En este caso después del cuarto factor la contribución relativa disminuye drásticamente. Pero de forma óptima se determinaron solo 3 factores.

Se agrega matriz de varianza y covarianza. Donde el primer array corresponde a la varianza de forma cruda, luego se agrega un array de proporción explicada de cada factor y un tercer array que corresponde a la proporción acumulada de cada factor.

```
[ ]: fa.get_factor_variance()

[ ]: (array([1.76688183, 1.60972876, 1.29341229]),
      array([0.14724015, 0.13414406, 0.10778436]),
      array([0.14724015, 0.28138422, 0.38916857]))
```

Se agrega además el análisis factorial exploratorio usando semopy. Este análisis da una idea del posible modelo. Es necesario notar que se repiten variables entre los factores, pero solo porque tienen alguna implicancia, y son significativas, con  $p=0,05$ .

```
[ ]: print(semopy.efa.explore_cfa_model(junaeb3, pval=0.05))

eta1 =~ sk11 + sk9 + sk10 + sk12
eta2 =~ sk4 + sk2 + sk11 + sk3 + sk5 + sk1 + sk9 + sk6 + sk12
eta3 =~ sk11 + sk12 + sk13 + sk6
eta4 =~ sk5 + sk8 + sk9 + sk6
```

**Pregunta 5** Con los resultados obtenidos en la Pregunta 4, proponga un CFA donde cada variable solo se asocia con un factor. Entregue un nombre a cada factor que representa el concepto común

entre todas las variables. Reporte la importancia de cada medida (variable) a cada factor e indique la correlacion entre factores.

Se utiliza el mismo dataframe juneb3. Utilizando el modelo obtenido anteriormente.

```
eta1 =~ sk9 + sk10 + sk11 + sk12 + sk13
```

```
eta2 =~ sk1 + sk2 + sk3 +sk4
```

```
eta3 =~ sk5 + sk6 + sk8
```

Si recurrimos a la definición de cada una de las variables o preguntas podemos notar que las variables sk9 a sk13 corresponden a preguntas a adultos, intereses, y expresiones artisticas en general. Por ende se define el primer factor como Interereses Personales. El segundo factor se define en base a las variables sk1 a sk4, las cuales representan la expresion de afectividad de una persona, por ende el segundo factor se le denomina afectividad. El tercer factor está relacionado con el grado de socialización de una persona, por ende el tercer factor le llamaremos socialización.

```
[ ]: Xf=junaeb3

mod = """
# measurement model
Intereses_Personales =~ sk9 + sk10 + sk11 + sk12 + sk13
Afectividad =~ sk1 + sk2 + sk3 +sk4
Socialización =~ sk5 + sk6 + sk8
"""

model = semopy.Model(mod)
out=model.fit(Xf)
print(out)
```

Name of objective: MLW

Optimization method: SLSQP

Optimization successful.

Optimization terminated successfully

Objective value: 0.140

Number of iterations: 43

Params: 1.370 1.252 1.124 1.322 1.913 1.643 1.800 1.019 1.145 0.203 0.433 0.197  
0.241 0.277 0.151 0.477 0.092 0.367 0.161 0.700 0.596 0.160 0.047 0.049 0.057  
0.145 0.088

Se obtiene un modelo mediante la función maxima verosimilitud ponderada. El valor óptimo de la función es de 0,140. Se realizaron 43 iteraciones. Luego se entregan los parámetros que para cada factor hay un parámetro estimado.

Se analiza la importancia de cada medida a los factores correspondientes. Para ello se normaliza uno de los pesos relativos en este caso sk9 (su peso es 1) para el primer factor. Luego cada una de las demás variables tendrá un grado de importancia para el factor relativa a sk9. En este caso la variable que presenta una mayor importancia es sk10. Para el segundo factor la variable que se normalizó es sk1, donde la variable de mayor importancia es sk2. Y para el tercer factor la variable que se normalizó es sk5, y la variable con mayor importancia es sk8.

Luego se entrega la correlación entre los factores, en esta caso entre el factor socialización e intereses personales es de 0.580060. Luego entre socialización y afectividad es de 0.652928. Finalmente entre intereses personales y afectividad es de 0.591167. Notar que en los tres casos es bajísima esta correlación.

```
[ ]: model.inspect(mode='list', what="names", std_est=True)
```

```
[ ]:
      lval op      rval Estimate Est. Std \
0      sk9 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.000000 0.585656
1      sk10 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.370172 0.559402
2      sk11 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.251958 0.726183
3      sk12 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.124168 0.544700
4      sk13 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.321629 0.515012
5      sk1 ~ ~      Afectividad 1.000000 0.583347
6      sk2 ~      Afectividad 1.913176 0.646890
7      sk3 ~      Afectividad 1.643261 0.627762
8      sk4 ~      Afectividad 1.800482 0.698943
9      sk5 ~      Socialización 1.000000 0.717447
10     sk6 ~      Socialización 1.019402 0.558280
11     sk8 ~      Socialización 1.145240 0.552680
12     Socialización ~~      Socialización 0.160010 1.000000
13     Afectividad ~~      Afectividad 0.047447 1.000000
14     Afectividad ~~ Intereses_Personales 0.048967 0.591167
15     Afectividad ~~      Socialización 0.056891 0.652928
16     Intereses_Personales ~~ Intereses_Personales 0.144605 1.000000
17     Intereses_Personales ~~      Socialización 0.088235 0.580060
18     sk11 ~~      sk11 0.203152 0.472659
19     sk12 ~~      sk12 0.433185 0.703302
20     sk3 ~~      sk3 0.196990 0.605915
21     sk2 ~~      sk2 0.241343 0.581534
22     sk9 ~~      sk9 0.276993 0.657007
23     sk5 ~~      sk5 0.150852 0.485270
24     sk8 ~~      sk8 0.477194 0.694545
25     sk1 ~~      sk1 0.091983 0.659707
26     sk6 ~~      sk6 0.367221 0.688324
27     sk4 ~~      sk4 0.161039 0.511479
28     sk13 ~~      sk13 0.699705 0.734762
29     sk10 ~~      sk10 0.596057 0.687070
```

|   | Std. Err | z-value    | p-value |
|---|----------|------------|---------|
| 0 | -        | -          | -       |
| 1 | 0.013871 | 98.782266  | 0.0     |
| 2 | 0.010954 | 114.293269 | 0.0     |
| 3 | 0.011593 | 96.968045  | 0.0     |
| 4 | 0.014189 | 93.141585  | 0.0     |
| 5 | -        | -          | -       |
| 6 | 0.017591 | 108.755881 | 0.0     |
| 7 | 0.01538  | 106.841209 | 0.0     |

|    |          |            |     |
|----|----------|------------|-----|
| 8  | 0.015901 | 113.230677 | 0.0 |
| 9  | -        | -          | -   |
| 10 | 0.010365 | 98.348758  | 0.0 |
| 11 | 0.011721 | 97.707603  | 0.0 |
| 12 | 0.002069 | 77.32881   | 0.0 |
| 13 | 0.000709 | 66.924665  | 0.0 |
| 14 | 0.000674 | 72.643395  | 0.0 |
| 15 | 0.000713 | 79.782194  | 0.0 |
| 16 | 0.002161 | 66.909082  | 0.0 |
| 17 | 0.001182 | 74.627526  | 0.0 |
| 18 | 0.001826 | 111.248228 | 0.0 |
| 19 | 0.002946 | 147.052214 | 0.0 |
| 20 | 0.001448 | 136.080468 | 0.0 |
| 21 | 0.001821 | 132.531636 | 0.0 |
| 22 | 0.001954 | 141.790919 | 0.0 |
| 23 | 0.001576 | 95.725984  | 0.0 |
| 24 | 0.003441 | 138.659001 | 0.0 |
| 25 | 0.000643 | 142.954132 | 0.0 |
| 26 | 0.002666 | 137.719367 | 0.0 |
| 27 | 0.001335 | 120.603773 | 0.0 |
| 28 | 0.004658 | 150.22248  | 0.0 |
| 29 | 0.004102 | 145.294168 | 0.0 |

Luego se entregan las principales estadísticas del modelo, donde encontramos RMSEA que es un índice de ajuste que funciona correctamente independientemente del número de factores. Notamos que el valor es cercano a 0,05 por lo que se considera que el modelo se ajusta de forma adecuada a la muestra.

```
[ ]: a=semopy.calc_stats(model)
```

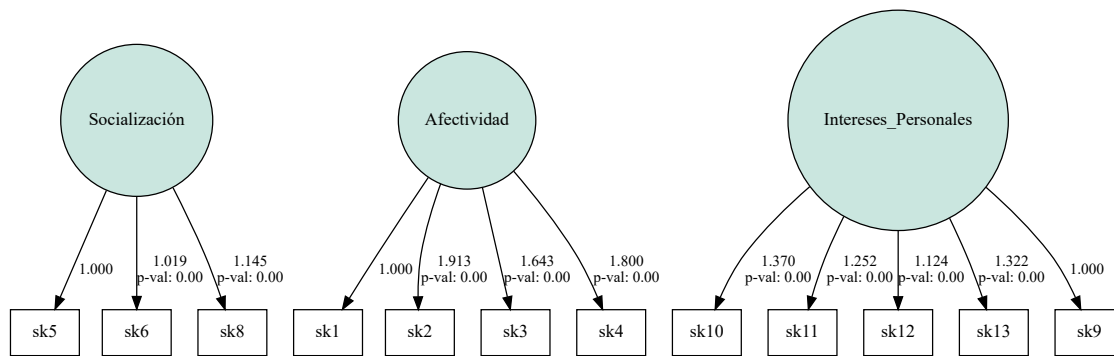
```
[ ]: print(a)
```

|       |            |          |             |          |          |           |               |          |     |   |
|-------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|-----|---|
|       | DoF        | DoF      | Baseline    | chi2     | chi2     | p-value   | chi2          | Baseline | CFI | \ |
| Value | 51         | 66       | 7969.115166 |          |          | 0.0       | 151689.610826 | 0.947778 |     |   |
|       | GFI        | AGFI     | NFI         | TLI      | RMSEA    | AIC       | \             |          |     |   |
| Value | 0.947464   | 0.932013 | 0.947464    | 0.932418 | 0.052256 | 53.719679 |               |          |     |   |
|       | BIC        | LogLik   |             |          |          |           |               |          |     |   |
| Value | 295.323633 | 0.140161 |             |          |          |           |               |          |     |   |

Finalmente se presenta de forma gráfica cada uno de los factores y las variables que representan a cada factor.

```
[ ]: semopy.semplot(model, "model.png")
```

```
[ ]:
```



**Pregunta 6** Finalmente, implemente un SEM completo usando la estructura propuesta en la Pregunta 5. En particular, estime un modelo donde los factores explican el nivel de actividad física, junto con otras variables que existen en la base de datos. Además utilice otras variables relevantes de la base de datos para explicar los factores latentes. Las variables a incluir en el modelo final deben tener sustento teórico y el modelo final debe optimizar el ajuste a los datos, en base a los criterios vistos en clase. ¿Qué puede concluir en base a sus resultados?

```
[ ]: junaeb4.head(3)
```

```
[ ]:   sexo  edad  imce  vive_padre  vive_madre  sk1  sk2  sk3  sk4  sk5  ...  \
1      1    84  2.05           1           1    1    1    1    1    1  ...
2      0    86  1.05           1           1    1    1    1    1    1  ...
4      1    91  2.75           1           1    1    1    1    2    2  ...

      sk9  sk10  sk11  sk12  sk13  act_fisica  area  educm  educp  madre_work
1      1     1     1     1     1           2.0    1   16.0    12         -1
2      1     1     1     1     1           1.0    1   17.0    15          0
4      3     3     3     2     2           2.0    1   20.0    19          1
```

[3 rows x 23 columns]

Para la implementación del SEM completo se utilizará la data junaeb4. En primer lugar es necesario recordar la estructura obtenida anteriormente.

Intereses\_Personales =~ sk9 + sk10 + sk11 + sk12 + sk13


Afectividad =~ sk1 + sk2 + sk3 + sk4

Socialización =~ sk5 + sk6 + sk8

Para la parte estructural del modelo de ecuaciones estructurales, se analizaron los factores y se estableció una dependencia entre la afectividad respecto a la socialización y los intereses personales. Además se estableció una dependencia entre la socialización respecto a los intereses personales.

```
[ ]: import semopy
import pandas as pd
Xf=junaeb4
```





```

mod1 = """
# measurement model
Intereses_Personales =~ sk9 + sk10 + sk11 + sk12 + sk13
Afectividad =~ sk1 + sk2 + sk3 +sk4
Socialización =~ sk5 + sk6 + sk8

# regressions
Afectividad ~ Socialización + Intereses_Personales
Socialización ~ Intereses_Personales
act_fisica ~ Intereses_Personales + Afectividad + Socialización
"""

modell1= semopy.Model(mod1)
out=model1.fit(Xf)
print(out)

```

```

Name of objective: MLW
Optimization method: SLSQP
Optimization successful.
Optimization terminated successfully
Objective value: 0.150
Number of iterations: 46
Params: 1.370 1.251 1.126 1.323 1.914 1.644 1.801 1.018 1.171 0.256 0.183 0.609
-0.218 0.449 -0.543 0.104 0.433 0.277 0.153 0.092 0.370 0.596 0.203 1.098 0.699
0.241 0.197 0.024 0.471 0.161 0.145

```

Dada la optimización del modelo se obtuvo que un valor objetivo de 0.152 en 46 iteraciones.

Posteriormente se determinó que para el factor afectividad habían otras variables que lo explicaban. Estas variables son vive\_padre, vive\_madre y madre\_work. Para el caso de la variable actividad física, existían variables que la explicaban tales como el imce y el sexo.

Con estas suposiciones se estableció el modelo. Se realizó la optimización mediante semopy y se registran a continuación los resultados.

```

[ ]: import semopy
import pandas as pd
Xf=junaeb4

mod = """
# measurement model
Intereses_Personales =~ sk9 + sk10 + sk11 + sk12 + sk13
Afectividad =~ sk1 + sk2 + sk3 +sk4 + vive_padre + vive_madre + madre_work
Socialización =~ sk5 + sk6 + sk8

# regressions
Afectividad ~ Socialización + Intereses_Personales
Socialización ~ Intereses_Personales

```

```
act_fisica ~ Intereses_Personales + Afectividad + Socialización + imce + sexo
"""
```

```
model= semopy.Model(mod)
out=model.fit(Xf)
print(out)
```

```
Name of objective: MLW
Optimization method: SLSQP
Optimization successful.
Optimization terminated successfully
Objective value: 0.306
Number of iterations: 50
Params: 1.371 1.251 1.125 1.325 1.914 1.643 1.798 -0.077 -0.026 -0.165 1.018
1.170 0.256 0.183 0.609 -0.251 0.439 -0.528 -0.016 0.138 0.024 0.884 0.104 0.433
0.277 0.153 0.092 0.370 0.596 0.204 1.093 0.698 0.241 0.197 0.024 0.471 0.161
0.201 0.145
```

```
[ ]: res = model.fit(Xf)
```

Se obtiene un resumen del modelo producido. En este caso los coeficientes representan un cambio de una unidad de una variable estandarizada a otra unidad de una variable estandarizada. Notar que en la matriz de varianza y covarianza se obtuvieron estimadores para cada una de las variables que tienen valor distinto de cero. Además dados los valores p que son menores a 0,05 para cada uno de los casos del modelo por ende las variables son significativas. Además se obtuvo una mejor significativa en el valor objetivo pasando de 0.152 a 0.306.

```
[ ]: model.inspect(mode='list', what="names", std_est=True)
```

```
[ ]:
      lval  op      rval Estimate Est. Std \
0      Afectividad ~      Socialización 0.255940 0.466923
1      Afectividad ~ Intereses_Personales 0.183384 0.320015
2      Socialización ~ Intereses_Personales 0.609153 0.582678
3      sk9 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.000000 0.585397
4      sk10 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.370578 0.559402
5      sk11 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.250849 0.725362
6      sk12 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.125490 0.545147
7      sk13 ~ Intereses_Personales 1.324703 0.516196
8      sk1 ~ ~      Afectividad 1.000000 0.583514
9      sk2 ~ ~      Afectividad 1.913588 0.647066
10     sk3 ~ ~      Afectividad 1.643105 0.627781
11     sk4 ~ ~      Afectividad 1.798201 0.698204
12     vive_padre ~ ~      Afectividad -0.076663 -0.037260
13     vive_madre ~ ~      Afectividad -0.025783 -0.036296
14     madre_work ~ ~      Afectividad -0.164518 -0.038096
15     sk5 ~ ~      Socialización 1.000000 0.712890
16     sk6 ~ ~      Socialización 1.018344 0.554140
```

|    |                      |    |                      |           |           |
|----|----------------------|----|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 17 | sk8                  | ~  | Socialización        | 1.169838  | 0.560950  |
| 18 | act_fisica           | ~  | Intereses_Personales | -0.251212 | -0.089188 |
| 19 | act_fisica           | ~  | Afectividad          | 0.439450  | 0.089406  |
| 20 | act_fisica           | ~  | Socialización        | -0.528077 | -0.196002 |
| 21 | act_fisica           | ~  | imce                 | -0.016009 | -0.020140 |
| 22 | act_fisica           | ~  | sexo                 | 0.138102  | 0.064325  |
| 23 | Socialización        | ~~ | Socialización        | 0.104335  | 0.660486  |
| 24 | Afectividad          | ~~ | Afectividad          | 0.023990  | 0.505443  |
| 25 | Intereses_Personales | ~~ | Intereses_Personales | 0.144534  | 1.000000  |
| 26 | vive_madre           | ~~ | vive_madre           | 0.023919  | 0.998683  |
| 27 | madre_work           | ~~ | madre_work           | 0.883853  | 0.998549  |
| 28 | sk12                 | ~~ | sk12                 | 0.432978  | 0.702814  |
| 29 | sk9                  | ~~ | sk9                  | 0.277230  | 0.657311  |
| 30 | sk5                  | ~~ | sk5                  | 0.152861  | 0.491788  |
| 31 | sk1                  | ~~ | sk1                  | 0.091933  | 0.659511  |
| 32 | sk6                  | ~~ | sk6                  | 0.369660  | 0.692928  |
| 33 | sk10                 | ~~ | sk10                 | 0.596117  | 0.687070  |
| 34 | sk11                 | ~~ | sk11                 | 0.203663  | 0.473850  |
| 35 | act_fisica           | ~~ | act_fisica           | 1.093002  | 0.953201  |
| 36 | sk13                 | ~~ | sk13                 | 0.698238  | 0.733542  |
| 37 | sk2                  | ~~ | sk2                  | 0.241299  | 0.581306  |
| 38 | sk3                  | ~~ | sk3                  | 0.196998  | 0.605892  |
| 39 | sk8                  | ~~ | sk8                  | 0.470837  | 0.685335  |
| 40 | sk4                  | ~~ | sk4                  | 0.161349  | 0.512511  |
| 41 | vive_padre           | ~~ | vive_padre           | 0.200651  | 0.998612  |

|    | Std. Err | z-value    | p-value |
|----|----------|------------|---------|
| 0  | 0.004676 | 54.735728  | 0.0     |
| 1  | 0.004356 | 42.095012  | 0.0     |
| 2  | 0.007423 | 82.06653   | 0.0     |
| 3  | -        | -          | -       |
| 4  | 0.013867 | 98.837299  | 0.0     |
| 5  | 0.010937 | 114.368228 | 0.0     |
| 6  | 0.011594 | 97.077049  | 0.0     |
| 7  | 0.014191 | 93.347428  | 0.0     |
| 8  | -        | -          | -       |
| 9  | 0.017587 | 108.807947 | 0.0     |
| 10 | 0.015374 | 106.876166 | 0.0     |
| 11 | 0.015883 | 113.217047 | 0.0     |
| 12 | 0.009802 | -7.820816  | 0.0     |
| 13 | 0.003384 | -7.61881   | 0.0     |
| 14 | 0.020575 | -7.996071  | 0.0     |
| 15 | -        | -          | -       |
| 16 | 0.010343 | 98.457029  | 0.0     |
| 17 | 0.011786 | 99.253825  | 0.0     |
| 18 | 0.020533 | -12.234428 | 0.0     |
| 19 | 0.040803 | 10.769969  | 0.0     |

|    |          |            |          |
|----|----------|------------|----------|
| 20 | 0.023724 | -22.259135 | 0.0      |
| 21 | 0.003282 | -4.878232  | 0.000001 |
| 22 | 0.008864 | 15.580383  | 0.0      |
| 23 | 0.00162  | 64.387812  | 0.0      |
| 24 | 0.000417 | 57.553151  | 0.0      |
| 25 | 0.00216  | 66.92163   | 0.0      |
| 26 | 0.000142 | 168.543409 | 0.0      |
| 27 | 0.005244 | 168.536881 | 0.0      |
| 28 | 0.002943 | 147.096555 | 0.0      |
| 29 | 0.001953 | 141.949993 | 0.0      |
| 30 | 0.001557 | 98.183029  | 0.0      |
| 31 | 0.000643 | 142.945846 | 0.0      |
| 32 | 0.002663 | 138.82793  | 0.0      |
| 33 | 0.0041   | 145.398505 | 0.0      |
| 34 | 0.001822 | 111.755435 | 0.0      |
| 35 | 0.006657 | 164.196537 | 0.0      |
| 36 | 0.004649 | 150.185823 | 0.0      |
| 37 | 0.001821 | 132.519947 | 0.0      |
| 38 | 0.001447 | 136.097086 | 0.0      |
| 39 | 0.003419 | 137.693654 | 0.0      |
| 40 | 0.001335 | 120.832452 | 0.0      |
| 41 | 0.001191 | 168.539953 | 0.0      |

```
[ ]: b=semopy.calc_stats(model)
      print(b)
```

|       | DoF | DoF | Baseline | chi2        | chi2 | p-value | chi2          | Baseline | CFI     | \ |
|-------|-----|-----|----------|-------------|------|---------|---------------|----------|---------|---|
| Value | 132 |     | 155      | 17420.41143 |      | 0.0     | 163330.515895 |          | 0.89405 |   |

|       | GFI      | AGFI     | NFI      | TLI      | RMSEA    | AIC      | BIC       | \ |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|
| Value | 0.893343 | 0.874758 | 0.893343 | 0.875589 | 0.047996 | 77.38722 | 426.37071 |   |

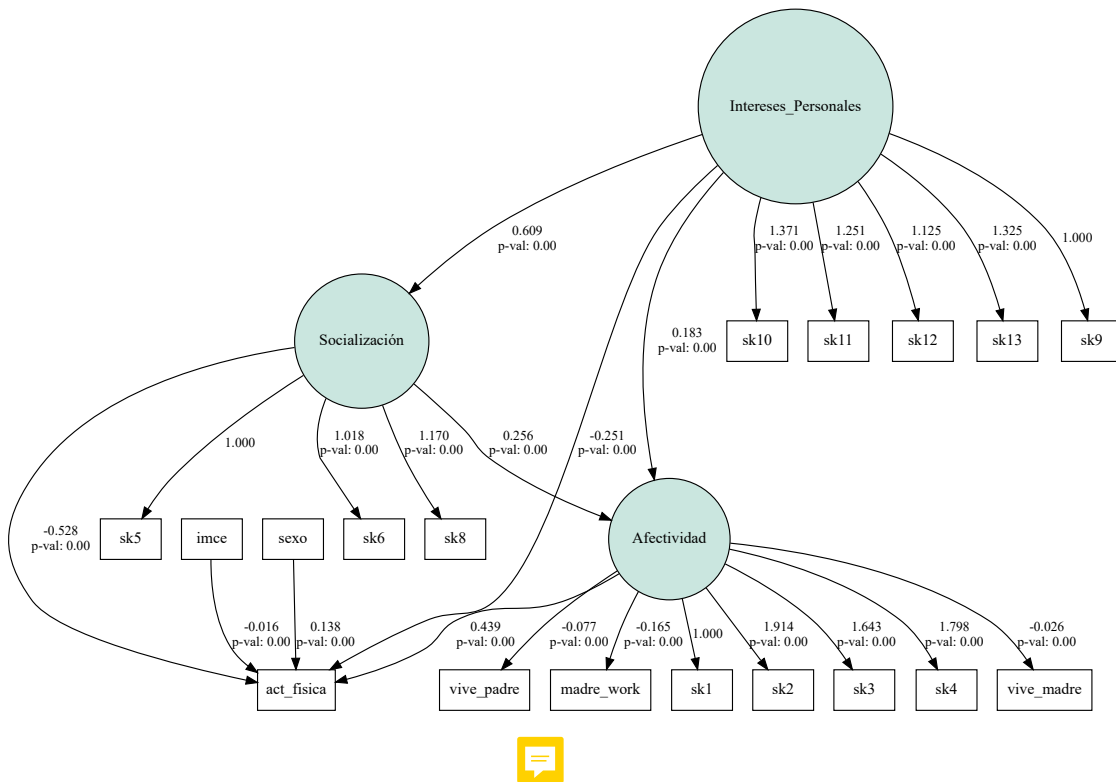
  

|       | LogLik  |
|-------|---------|
| Value | 0.30639 |

Se analizan estadísticas del modelo. El RMSEA dado es inferior a 0.05 por lo que se considera que el modelo se ajusta de forma adecuada a la muestra. El CFI debe estar en torno a 0.95 para considerar que el modelo se ajusta adecuadamente a los datos, en este caso es 0.89 lo que es bastante cercano. Para el caso de GFI (Goodness of Fit Index), debe ser igual a superior a 0.9 y en este caso da como resultado 0.89. En general se puede concluir que el modelo se ajusta de forma adecuada a los datos, ya que a pesar de no tener estadísticas de forma óptima son bastante cercanas. Además las suposiciones realizadas en un comienzo respecto a la explicación de los factores y variables se cumplieron según los resultados del resumen del modelo.

```
[ ]: semopy.semplot(model, "semmodel.png")
```

```
[ ]:
```



## Anexos

### Anexo 1: Distribuciones de variables

```
[ ]: plt.hist(junaeb2.sexo)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Sexo de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.edad)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.imce)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Imce de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.vive_padre)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Padre vive')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.vive_madre)
```

```

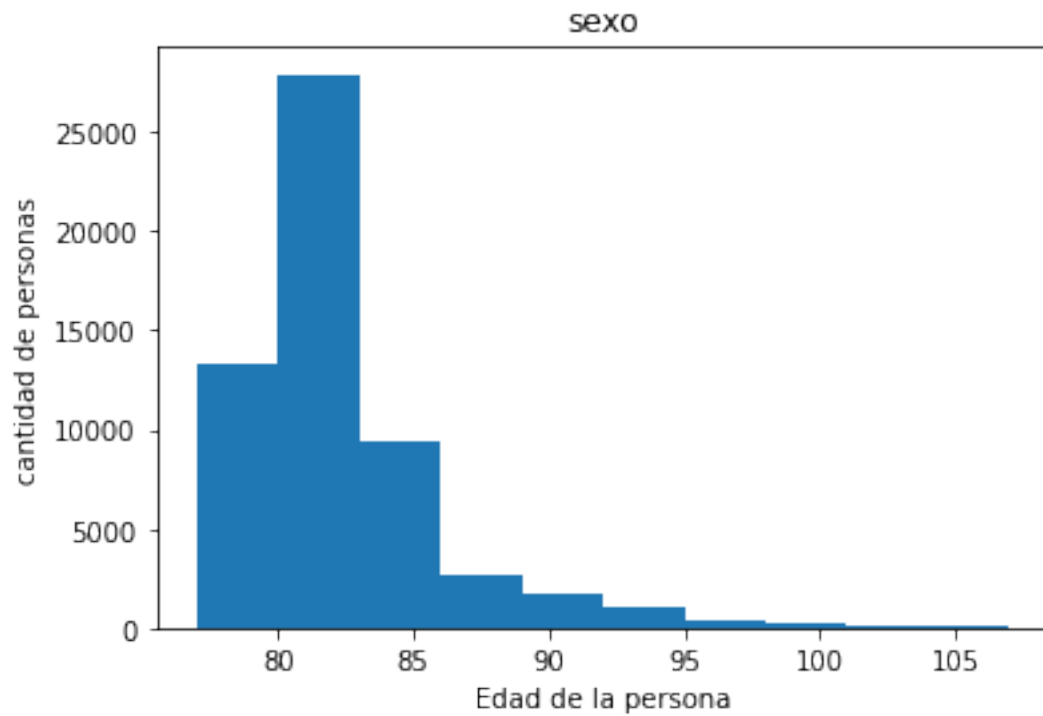
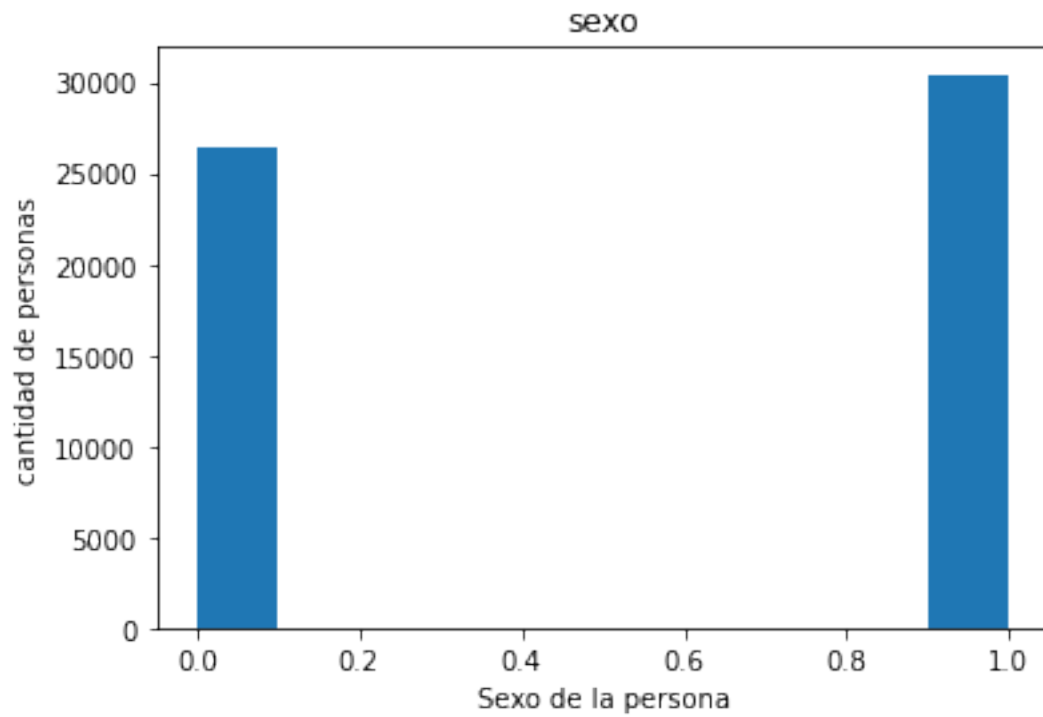
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Madre vive')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.area)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Area donde vive')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk1)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Muestra afecto a padres')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk2)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk3)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk4)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk5)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk6)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk7)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk9)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')

```

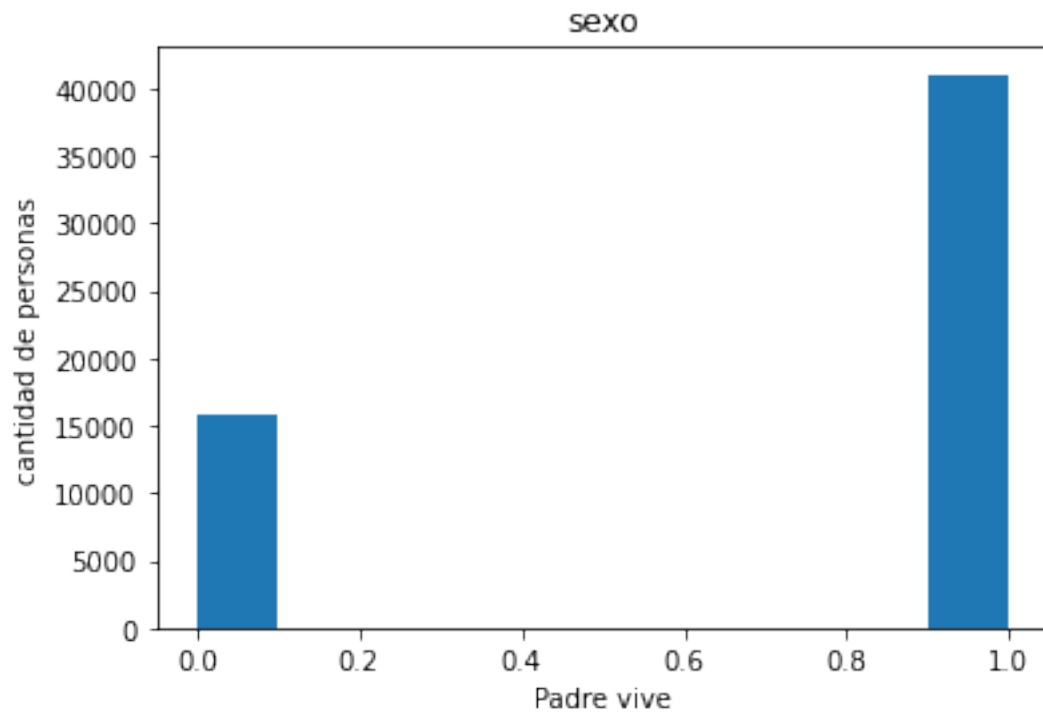
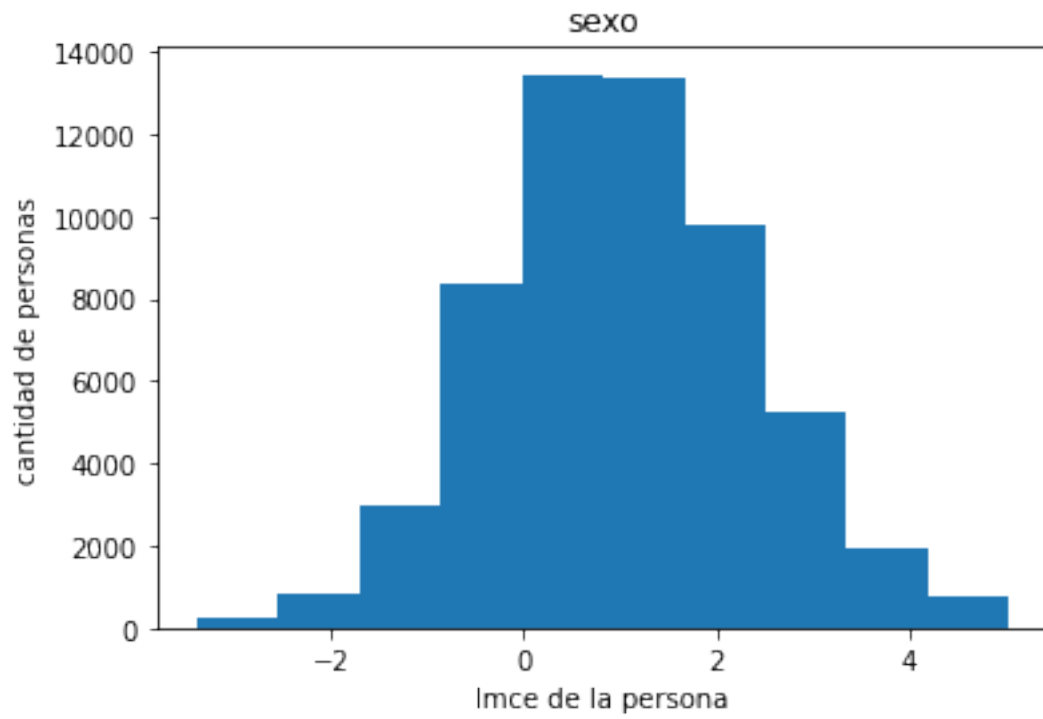
```

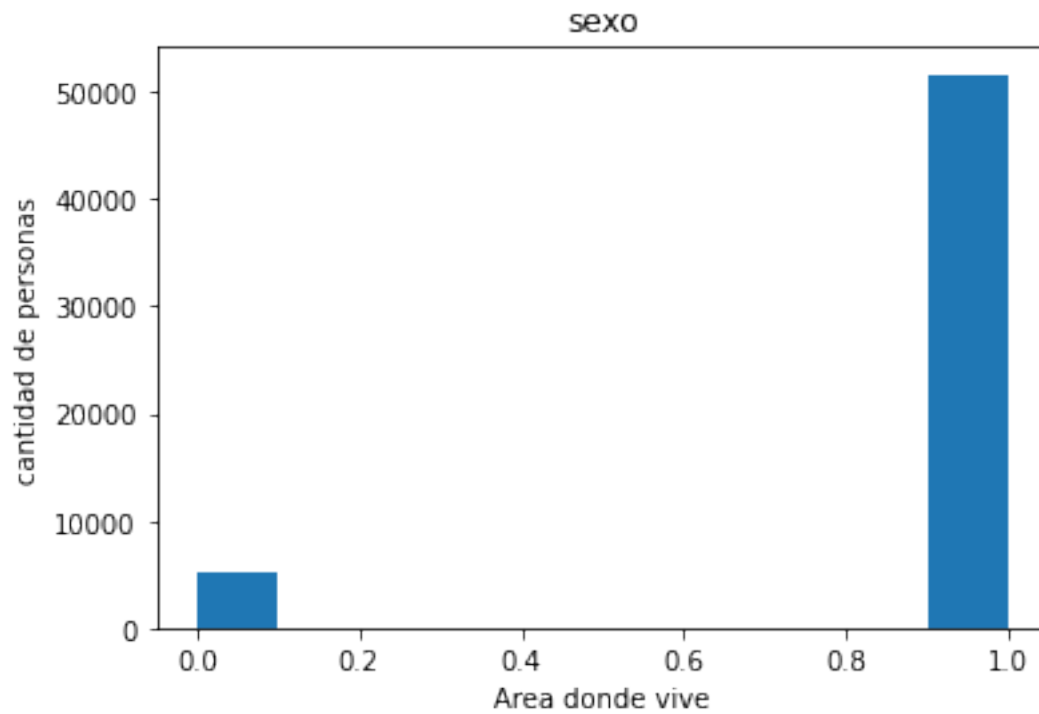
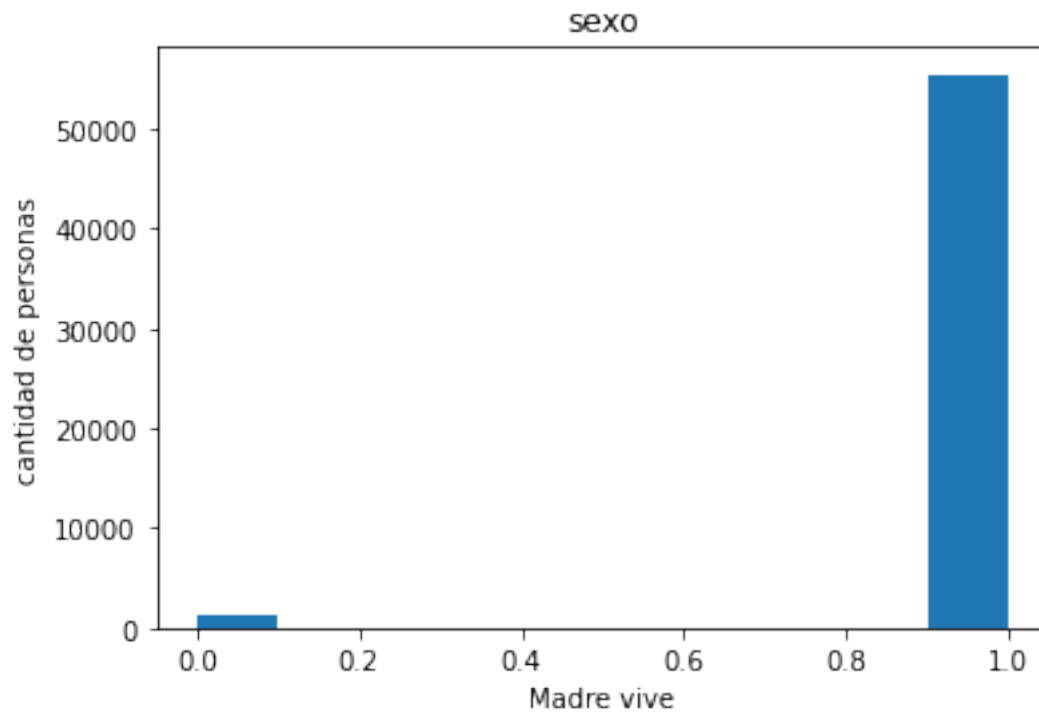
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk10)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk11)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk12)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.sk13)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.act_fisica)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.educm)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.educp)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()
plt.hist(junaeb2.educm)
plt.title(junaeb2.columns.values[0])
plt.xlabel('Edad de la persona')
plt.ylabel('cantidad de personas')
plt.show()

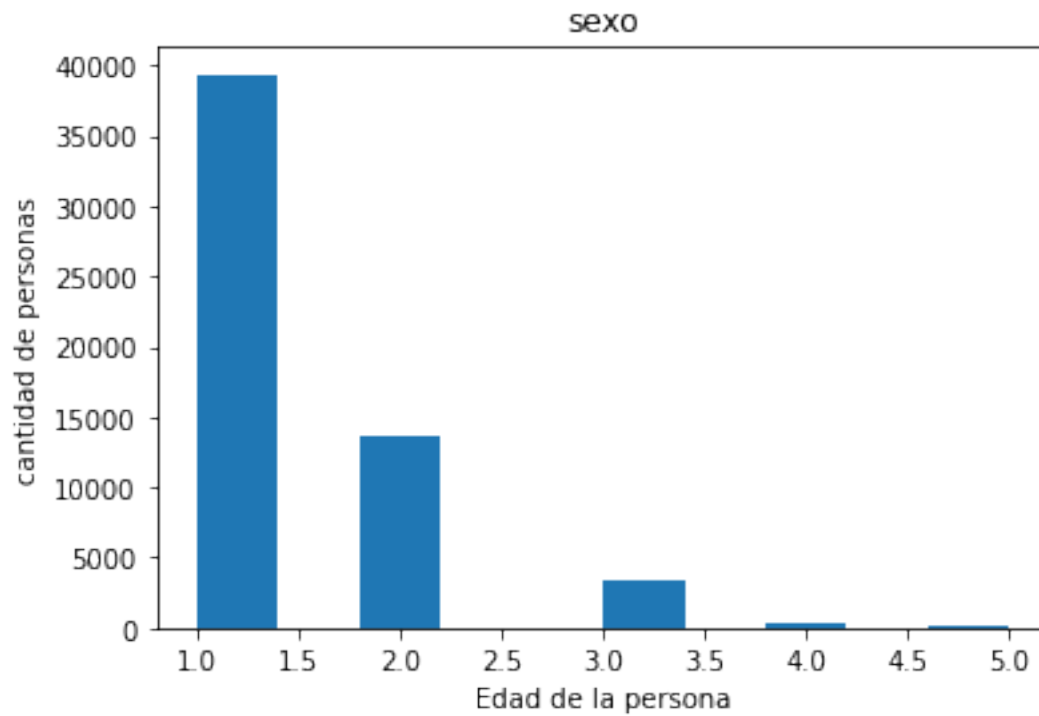
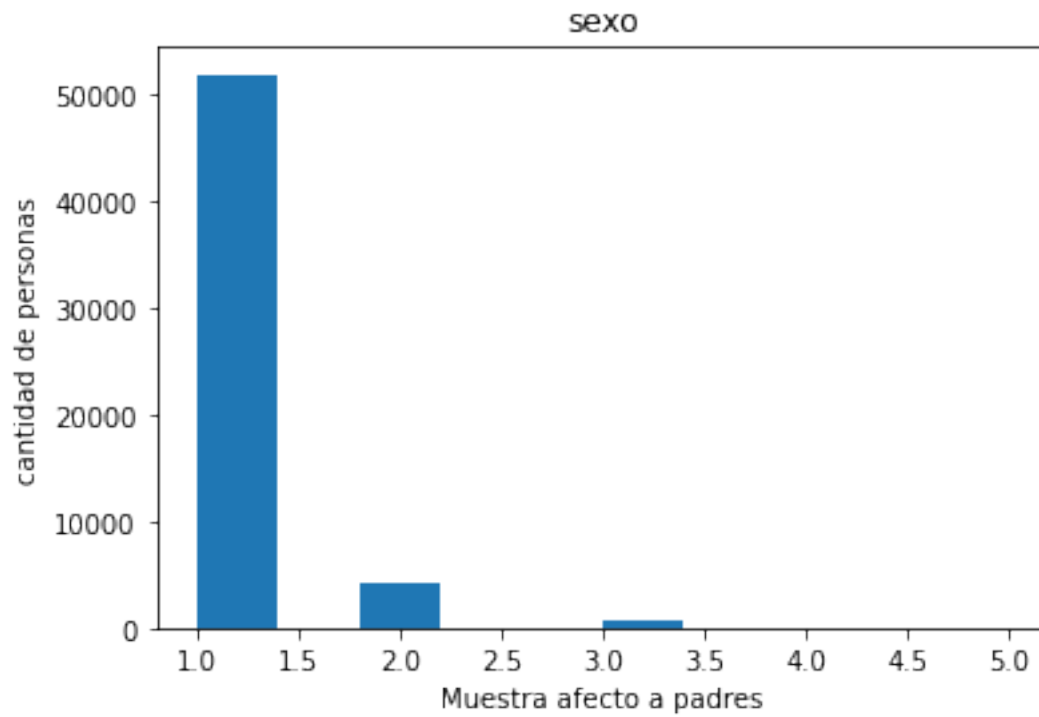
```

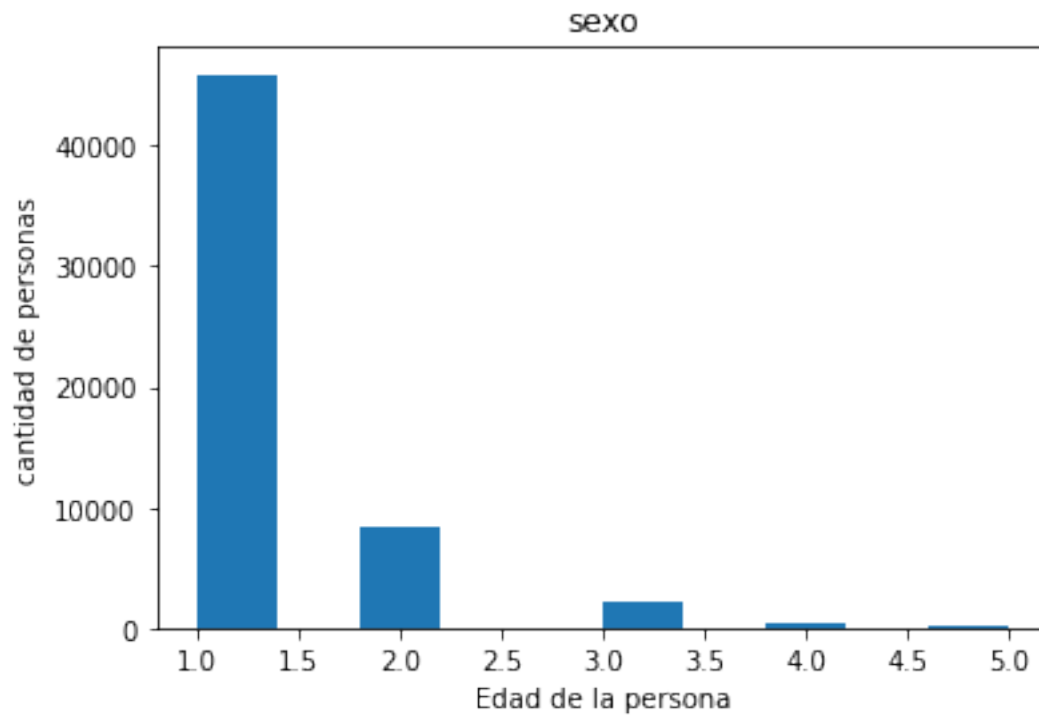
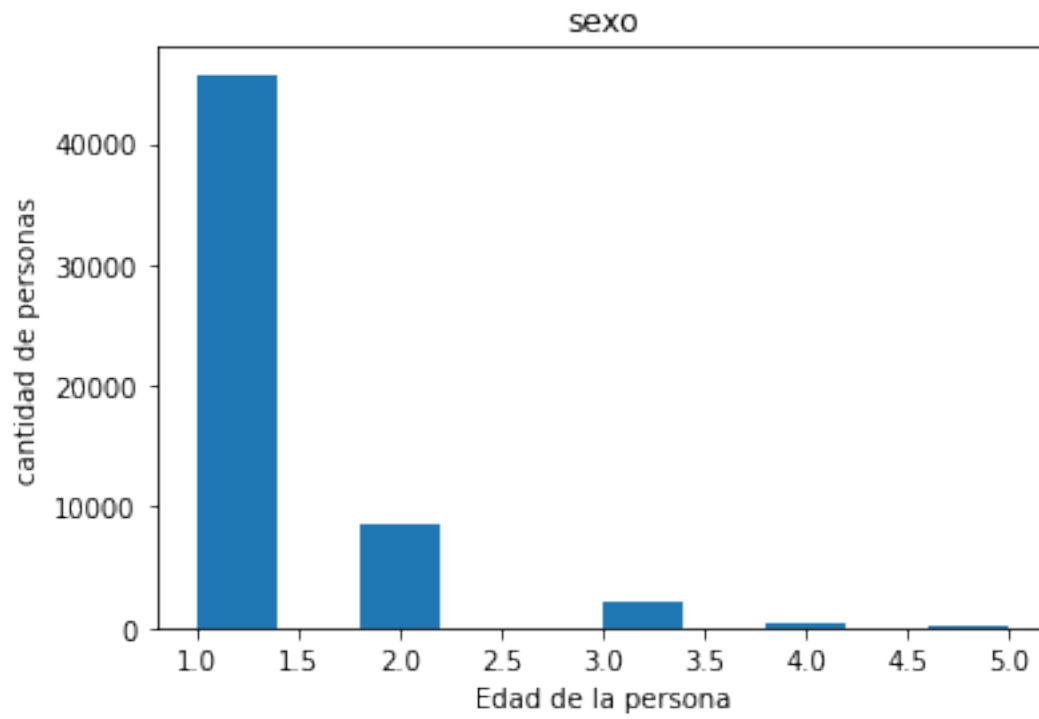


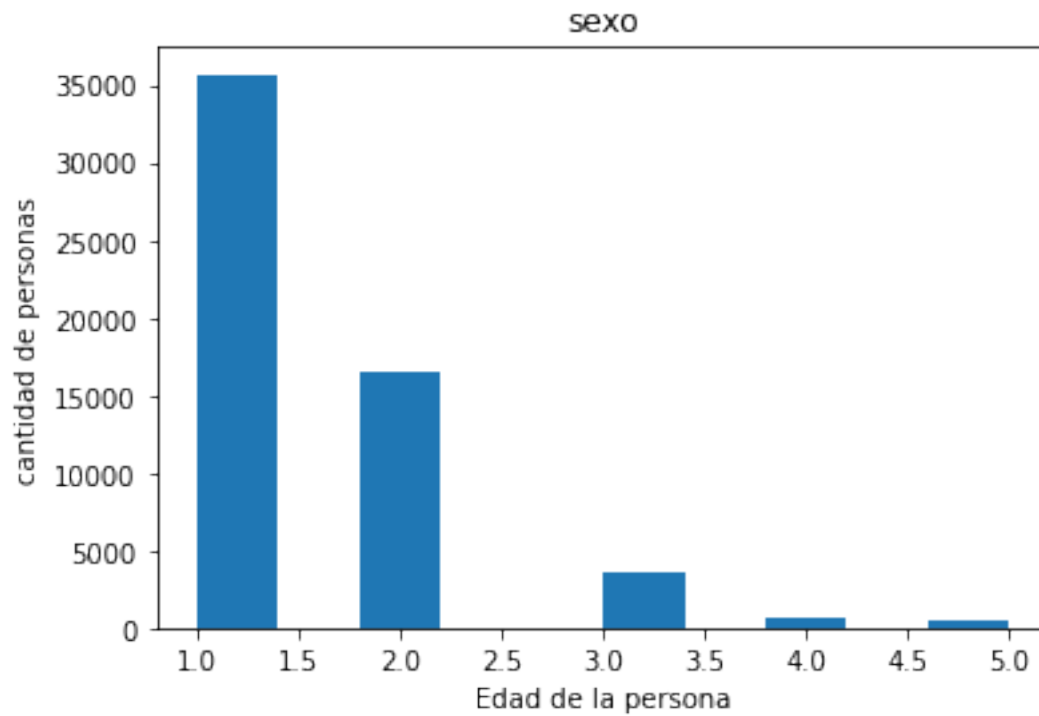
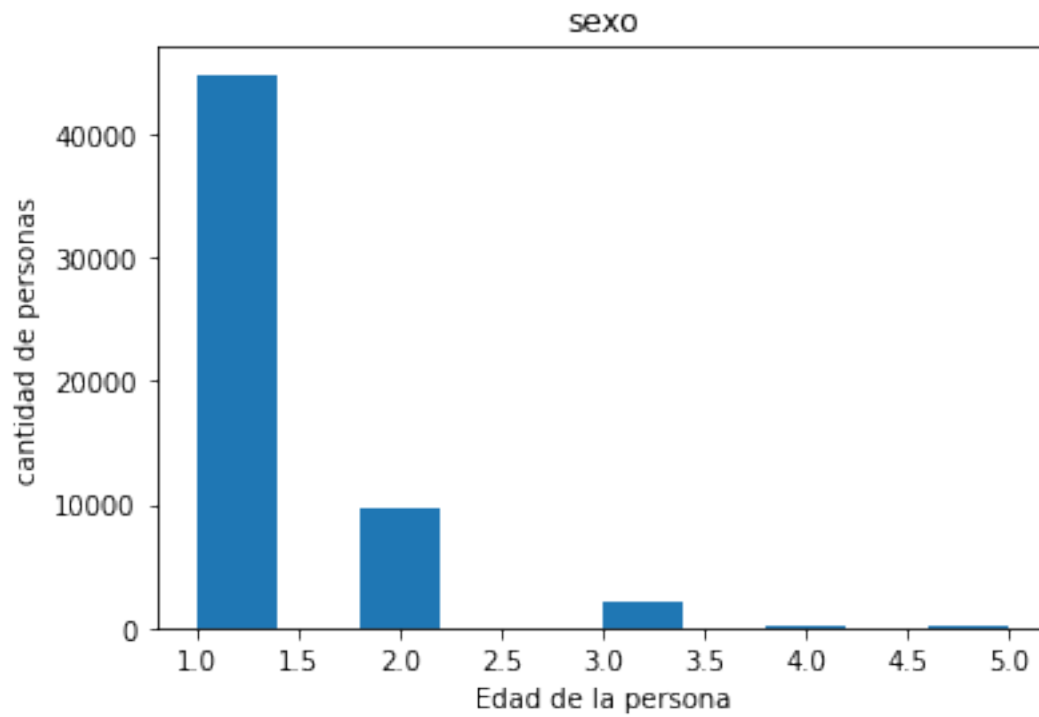


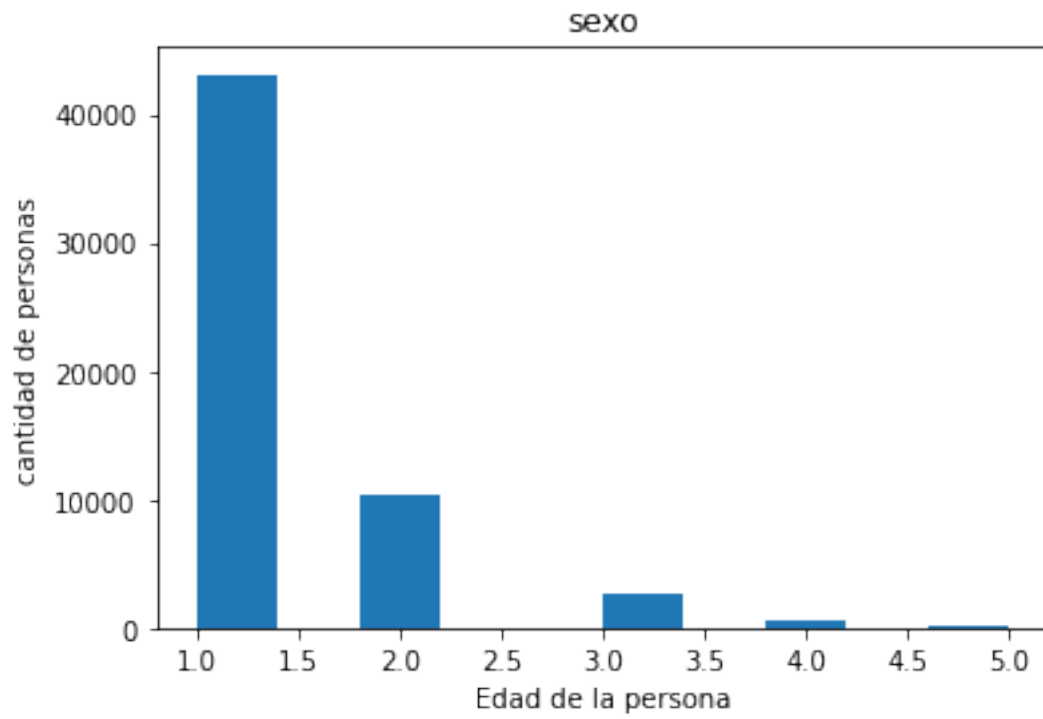
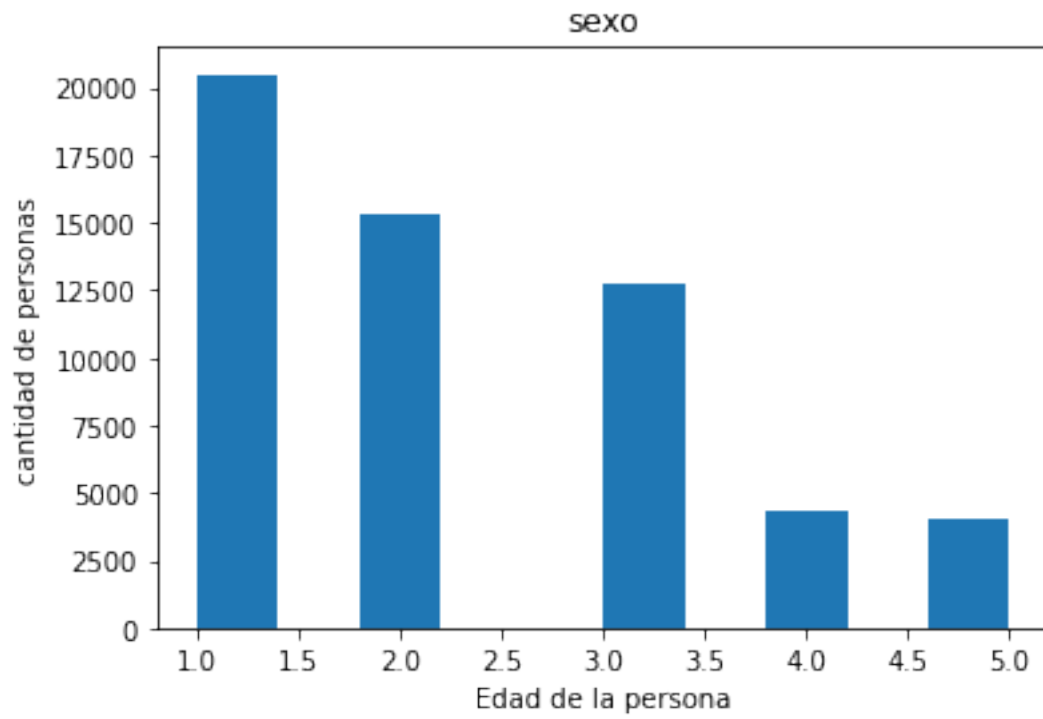


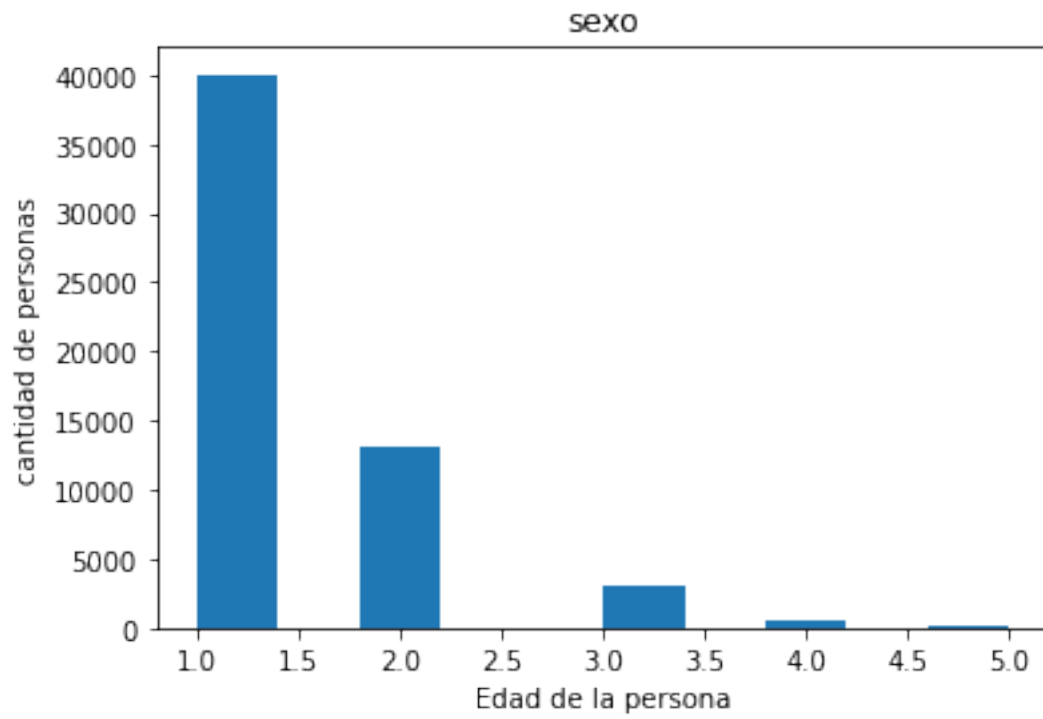
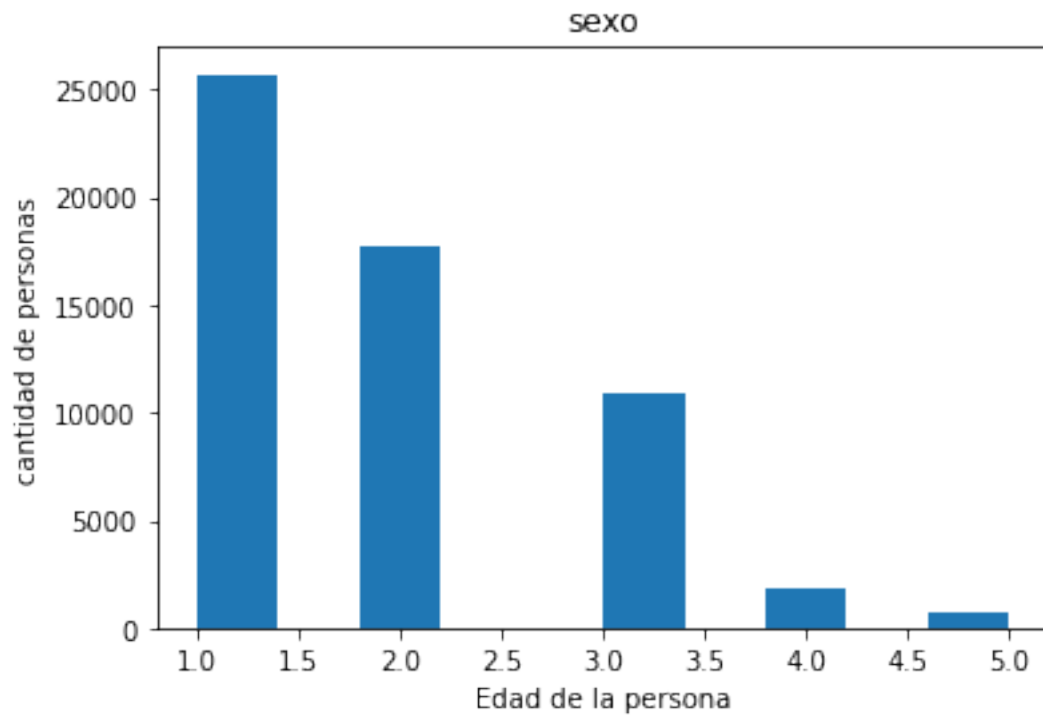


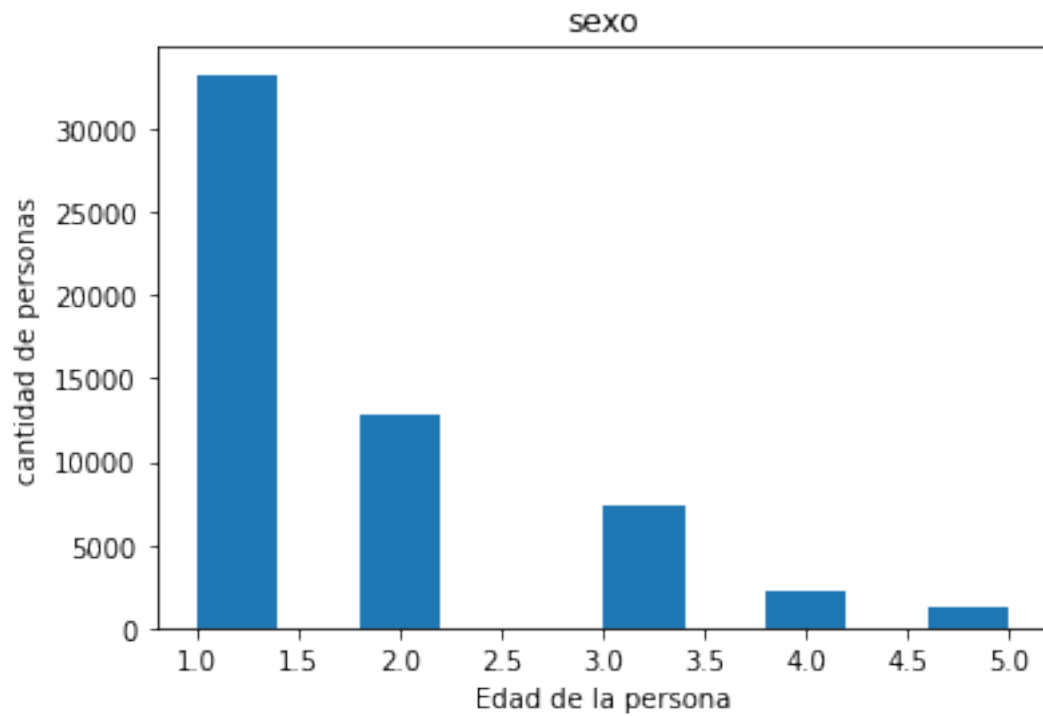
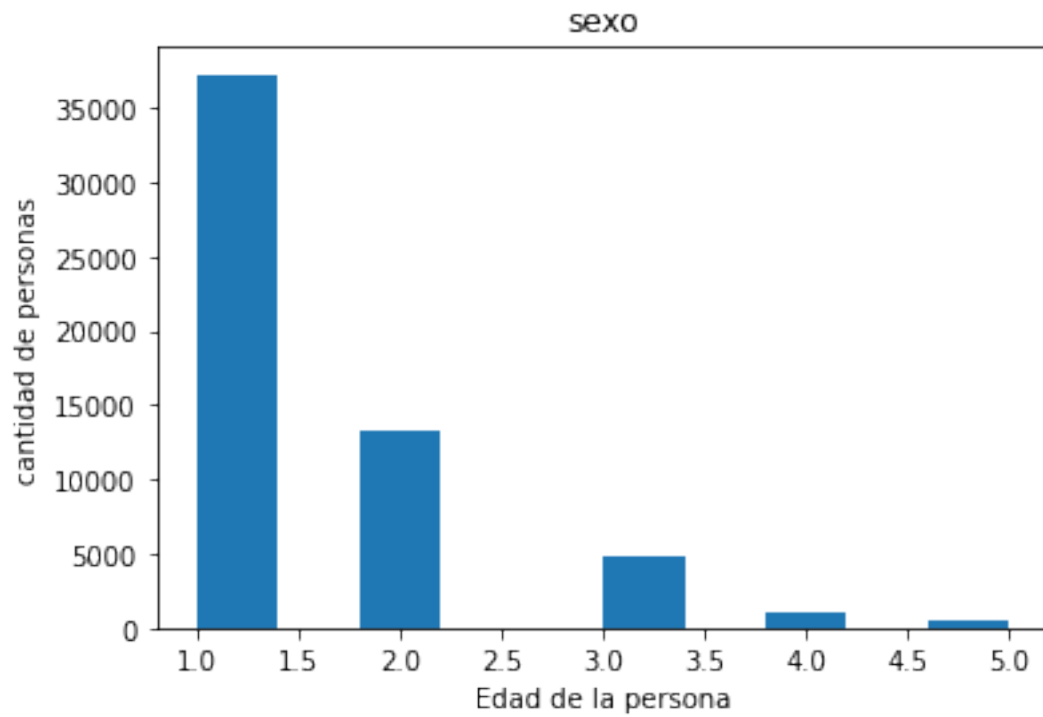




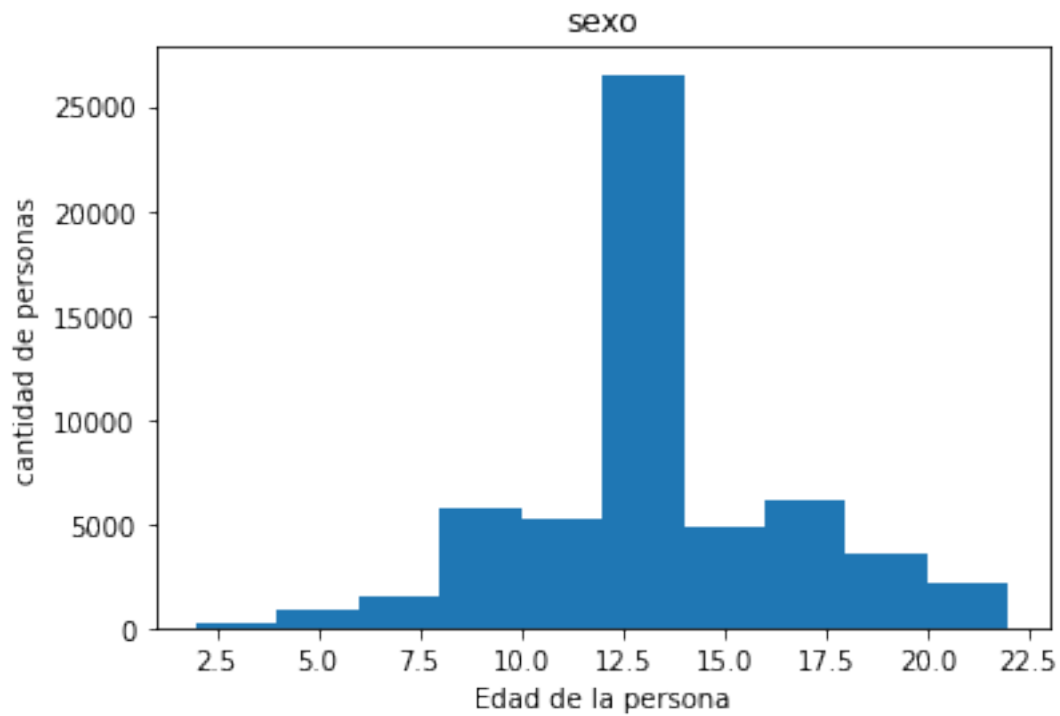
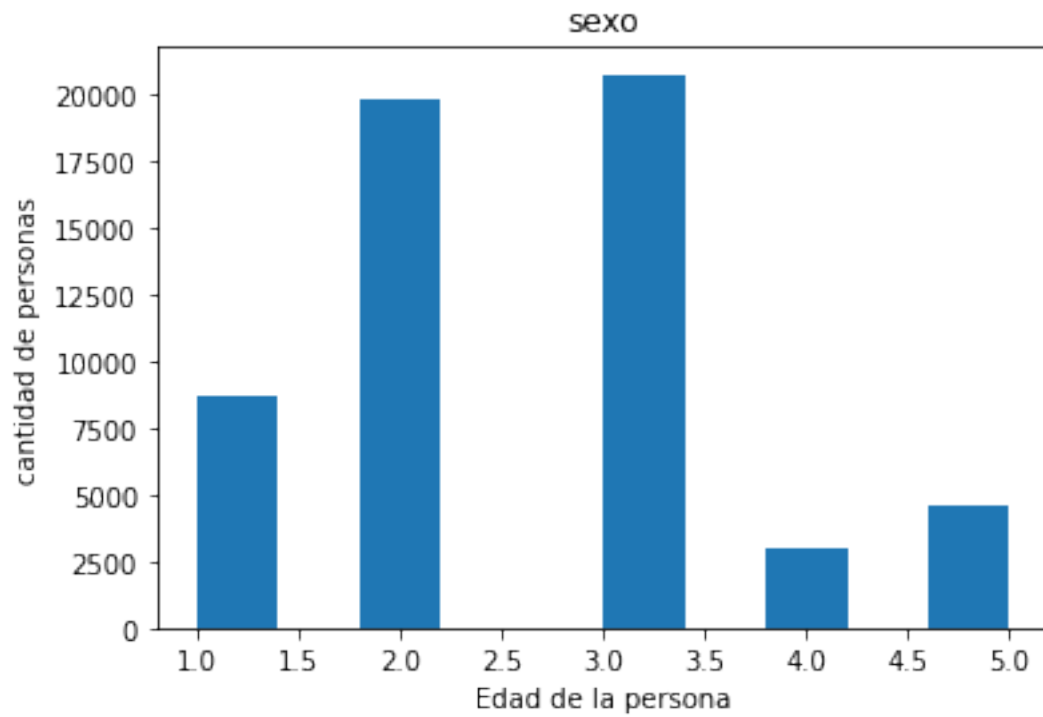


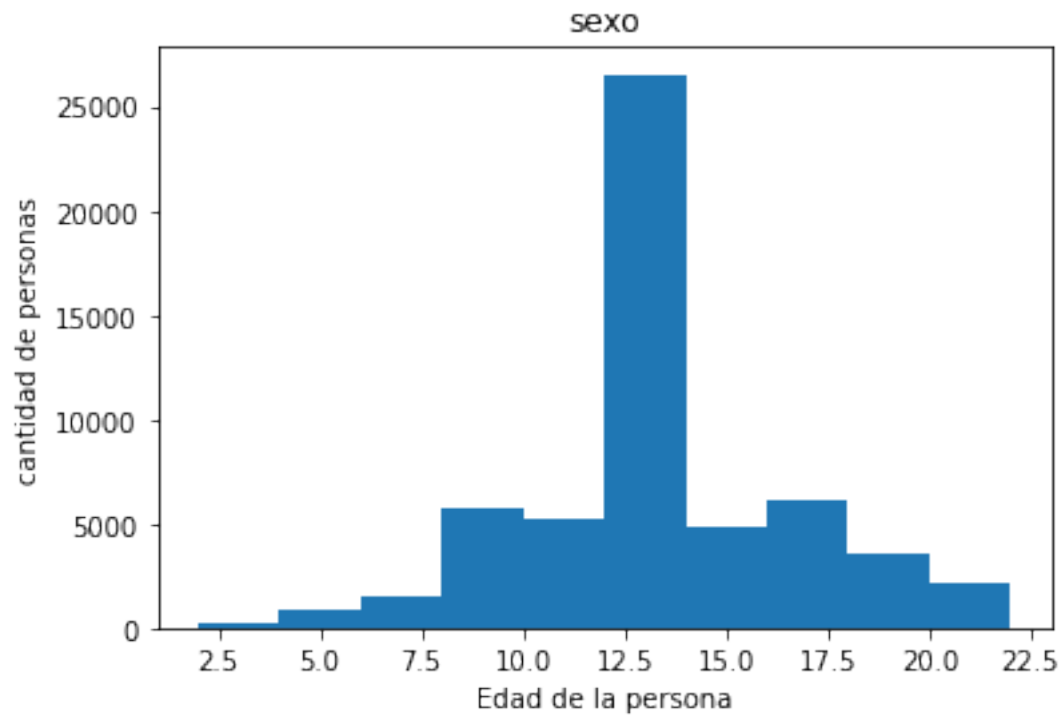
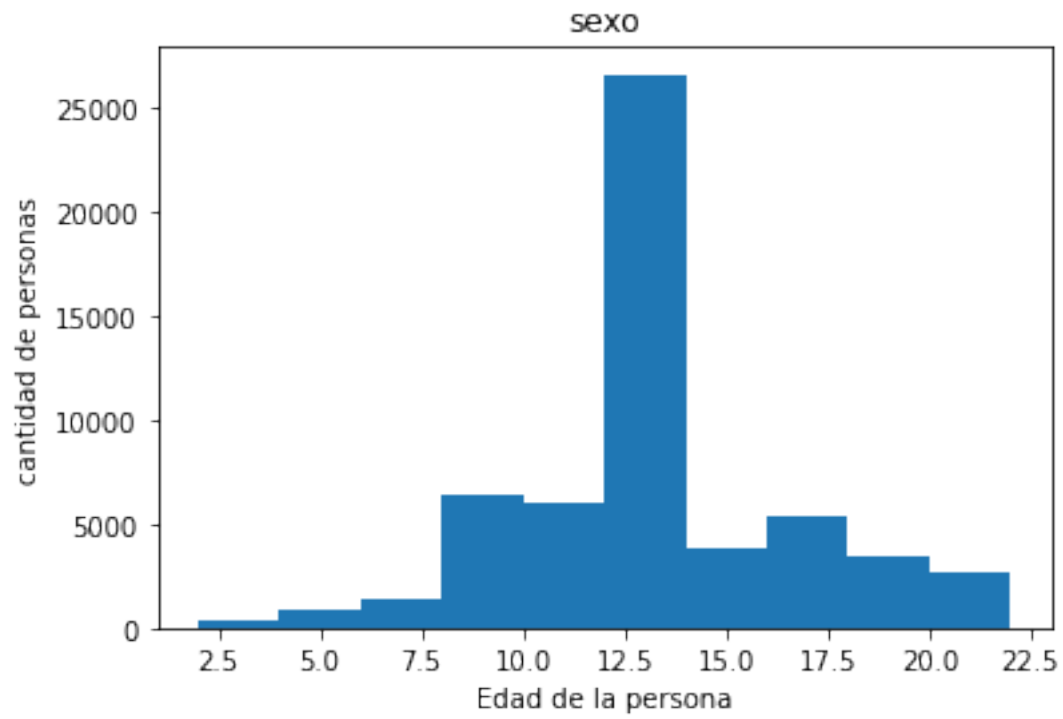












## Anexo 2: Outliers

```
[ ]: import plotly.express as px
fig1 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sexo",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig1.show()
fig2 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="edad",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig2.show()
fig3 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="imce",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig3.show()
fig4 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="vive_padre",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig4.show()
fig5 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="vive_madre",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig5.show()
fig6 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk1",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig6.show()
fig7 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk2",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig7.show()
fig8 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk3",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig8.show()
fig9 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk4",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig9.show()
fig10 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk5",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig10.show()
fig11 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk6",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig11.show()
fig12 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk7",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig12.show()
fig13 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk8",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig13.show()
fig14 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk9",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig14.show()
fig15 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk10",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
```

```

fig15.show()
fig16 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk11",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig16.show()
fig17 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk12",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig17.show()
fig18 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="sk13",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig18.show()
fig19 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="act_fisica",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig19.show()
fig20 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="area",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig20.show()
fig21 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="educm",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig21.show()
fig22 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="educp",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig22.show()
fig23 = px.histogram(junaeb2, x="madre_work",
    ↪marginal="box",color_discrete_sequence=['green'],height=500,width=700)
fig23.show()

```

[ ]: