EFAshiny: An User-Friendly Shiny Application for Exploratory Factor Analysis

Summary

EFAshiny is a user-friendly web application for exploratory factor analysis (EFA) (David J. Bartholomew 2011). The motivation to create EFAshiny is to streamline the routine work flow of EFA so that users unfamiliar with R can perform the analysis interactively in a web brower.

Employing the graphical user interface (GUI) of shiny (Winston Chang 2017) framework (Figure 1), EFAshiny provides an intergrated platform to perform EFA with a drop-down menu, offering a number of choices to manage, explore, analyze and visualize data. EFAshiny automates these processes by wrappings together several R (Team 2000) packages, such as ggplot2 (Wickham 2016), psych (Revelle 2017), corrplot (Wei 2017), and EGA (Hudson Golino 2017), etc. For example, users can point-and-click to obtain graphical display of confidence intervals for factor loadings, which is not available in many commercial software. Moreover, results of analysis are presented on-line as tables and graphs and they can be saved and exported by the user.

Key features of EFAshiny include:

- An easy-to-use GUI to free users from scripting in R
- A step by step analysis flow to perform EFA
- Quick ways to summarize data by tables or graphs
- Several ways to explore factor retention numerically or graphically
- Several ways to explore factor extraction and rotation numerically or graphically
- A display of confidence intervals for factor loadings
- Several ways to link visualization of correlation matrix with factor structure
- Default options are chosen according to recommendations in the literature (Robin K Henson 2006)
- A demonstration using a real psychological scale dataset

Although the EFAshiny application is primarily aimed at behavioral researchers who want to perform EFA on a set of associated variables (e.g., item-level scale dataset), it can also be used to explore FA-based connectivity analyses (McLaughlin et al. 1992) in instrument data, such as event related potentials (ERPs) and functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS).

In conclusion, EFAshiny allows researchers to harness the combined power of many R packages together for performing interactive EFA and obtaining numerical and graphical results in a user-friendly menu-driven GUI. Documentation, tutorials and usages can be found on **our page**.

References

David J. Bartholomew, Irini Moustaki, Martin Knott. 2011. Latent Variable Models and Factor Analysis: A Unified Approach. John Wiley & Sons. New Jersey.

Hudson Golino, Sacha Epskamp. 2017. "Exploratory Graph Analysis: A New Approach for Estimating the Number of Dimensions in Psychological Research." *Plos One* 12 (6). Public Library of Science:26. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0174035.

McLaughlin, Thomas, Bruce Steinberg, Birger Christensen, Ian Law, Agnete Parving, and Lars Friberg. 1992. "Potential Language and Attentional Networks Revealed Through Factor Analysis of rCBF Data Measured with Spect." *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow & Metabolism* 12 (4). SAGE Publications Sage UK: London, England:535–45.

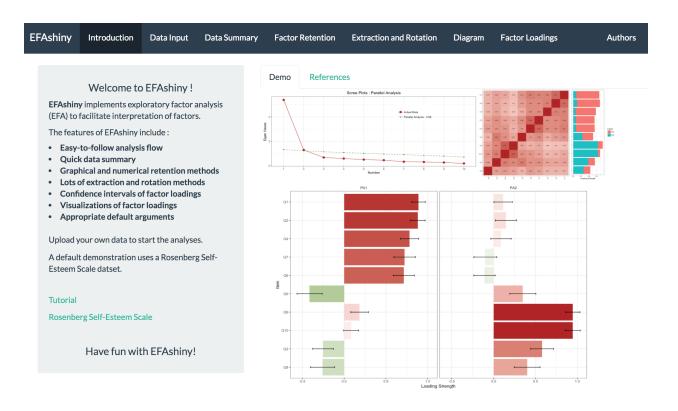


Figure 1: The GUI of EFAshiny

Revelle, William. 2017. Psych: Procedures for Psychological, Psychometric, and Personality Research. https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/psych/.

Robin K Henson, J Kyle Roberts. 2006. "Use of Exploratory Factor Analysis in Published Research: Common Errors and Some Comment on Improved Practice." Educational and Psychological Measurement 66 (3). Sage Publications: 393-416. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164405282485.

Team, R Core. 2000. "R Language Definition." Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing.

Wei, Taiyun. 2017. Corrplot: Visualization of a Correlation Matrix. https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/corrplot/.

Wickham, Hadley. 2016. Ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer. New York.

Winston Chang, JJ Allaire, Joe Cheng. 2017. Shiny: Web Application Framework for R. https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/shiny/.