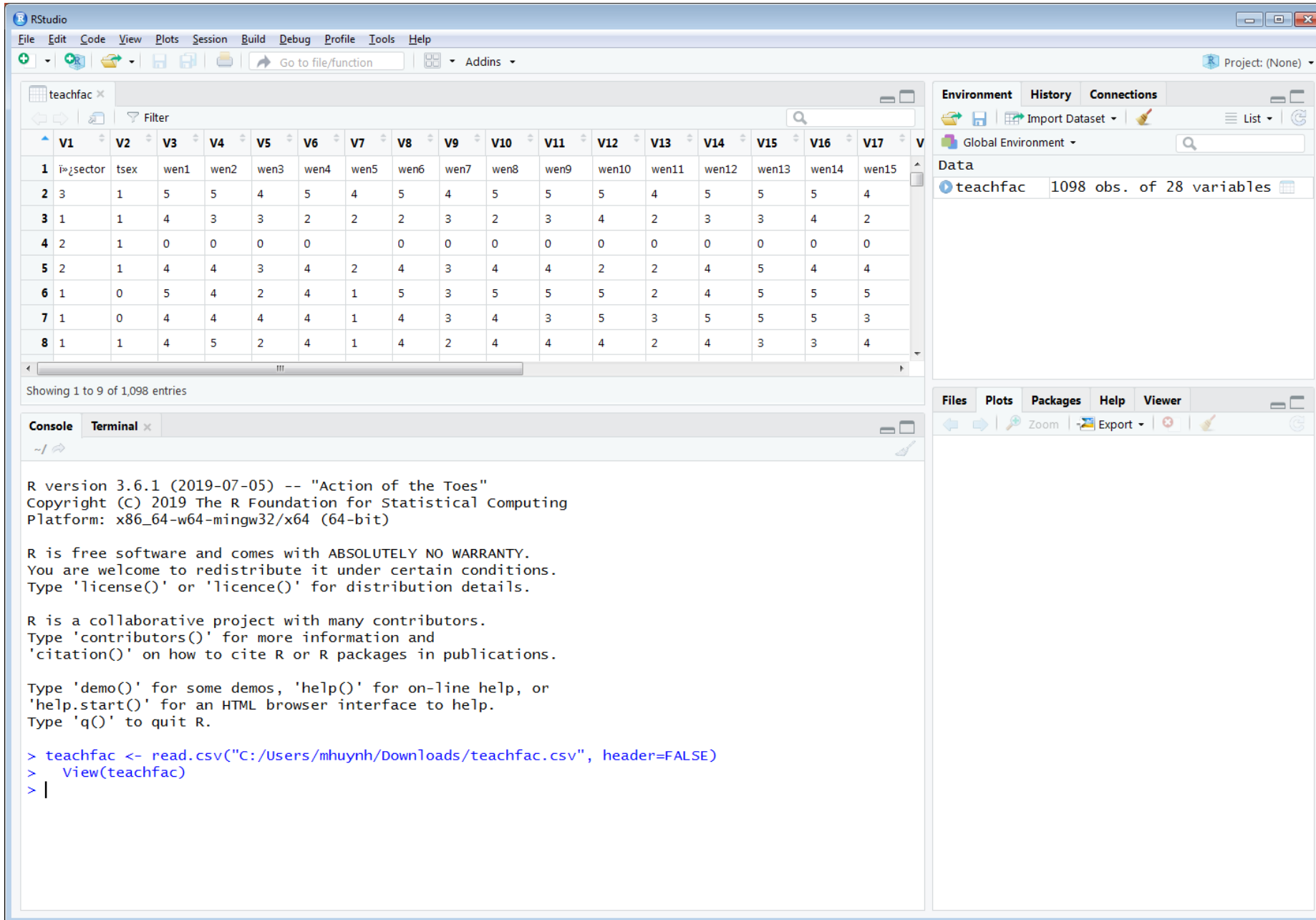




1

# Import the Data File (**teachfac.csv**) from CANVAS



RStudio interface showing the 'teachfac' dataset imported from a CSV file. The Environment pane displays 'teachfac' with 1098 observations and 28 variables. The Data Viewer shows the first 9 rows of the dataset.

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17
1	sector	tsex	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15
2	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4
3	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2
4	2	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4
6	1	0	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	5	5	2	4	5	5	5
7	1	0	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	5	5	3
8	1	1	4	5	2	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	4

Showing 1 to 9 of 1,098 entries

```

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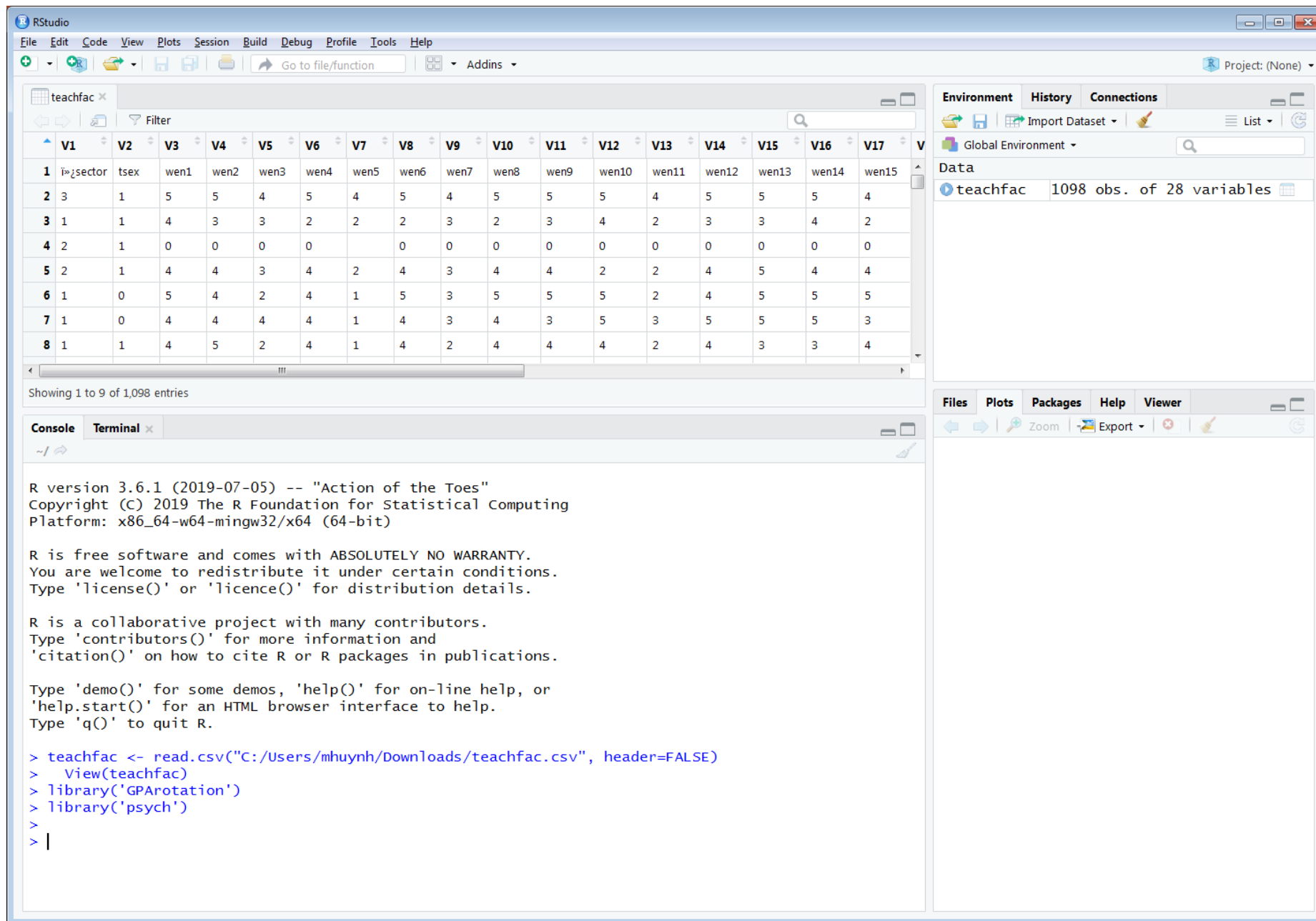
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> teachfac <- read.csv("C:/Users/mhuynh/Downloads/teachfac.csv", header=FALSE)
> view(teachfac)
> |
  
```

2

## Load the necessary packages

> library('GPArotation')  
> library('psych')



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'teachfac' dataset loaded in the Environment pane. The dataset has 1098 observations and 28 variables. The R console shows the following commands and output:

```
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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> teachfac <- read.csv("C:/Users/mhuynh/Downloads/teachfac.csv", header=FALSE)
> View(teachfac)
> library('GPArotation')
> library('psych')
>
> |
```

3

## Define data with suitable name

> `df<-teachfac`

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'teachfac' dataset loaded. The Environment pane on the right shows 'df' and 'teachfac' as data frames with 1098 observations and 28 variables. The console shows the R version and the commands used to load the data.

**Environment** History Connections

Global Environment

Data

- df 1098 obs. of 28 variables
- teachfac 1098 obs. of 28 variables

**Files** **Plots** **Packages** **Help** **Viewer**

Zoom Export

**Console** Terminal

```
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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> teachfac <- read.csv("C:/Users/mhuynh/Downloads/teachfac.csv", header=FALSE)
> View(teachfac)
> library('GPArotation')
> library('psych')
>
> df<-teachfac
> |
```

4

Inspect the current data frame

> `head(df)`

This reveals the data frame to consists of 28 variables:

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top pane displays the 'teachfac' data frame with 28 variables (V1 to V28) and 12 rows of data. The bottom pane shows the console output of the `head(df)` command, which displays the first 6 rows of the data frame.

**teachfac**

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20	V21	V22	V23	V24	V25	V26	V27	V28
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	1	1	1	1
2	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	1.271	-1	6.371	6	6.384
3	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	4	4	1.664	2.763	5	3.296	5.472
4	2	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
5	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	2.459	3.437	5.459	4.76	4.991
6	1	0	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	2.94	3.674	5.584	6	6.225

Showing 1 to 12 of 1,098 entries

**Console**

```

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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> teachfac <- read.csv("C:/Users/mhuynh/downloads/teachfac.csv", header=FALSE)
> view(teachfac)
> library('GParotation')
> library('psych')
>
> df<-teachfac
> head(df)
  V1 V2 V3 V4 V5 V6 V7 V8 V9 V10 V11 V12 V13 V14 V15 V16 V17 V18 V19 V20 V21 V22 V23 V24 V25 V26 V27 V28
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 1 1 1
2 3 1 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 1.271 -1 6.371 6 6.384
3 1 1 4 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 4 2 3 3 4 4 1.664 2.763 5 3.296 5.472
4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
5 2 1 4 4 3 4 2 4 3 4 4 2 2 4 5 4 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 2.459 3.437 5.459 4.76 4.991
6 1 0 5 4 2 4 1 5 3 5 5 5 2 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 2.94 3.674 5.584 6 6.225

```

**Note:** For this exercise, we are only interested in the *wen* items (variable 3 to 23)

i»¿sector	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17	v18	v19	v20	v21	v22	v23	v24	v25	v26	v27	v28
	tsex		wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17	wen18	wen19	wen20	wen21	strain	watts	energy	order	warmth
	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	1.271	-1	6.371	6	6.384
	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	4	4	1.664	2.763	5	3.296	5.472
	2	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	2.459	3.437	5.459	4.76	4.991
	1	0	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	2.94	3.674	5.584	6	6.225

5

Redefine data frame  
for variables of  
interest only (3:23)

> `df<-df[,3:23]`

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top pane displays the 'teachfac' data frame with columns V1 through V18. The bottom pane shows the console output of the following R code:

```
> teachfac <- read.csv("C:/Users/mhuynh/Downloads/teachfac.csv", header=FALSE)
> View(teachfac)
> library('GPArotation')
> library('psych')
>
> df<-teachfac
> head(df)
```

The output of `head(df)` shows the first six rows of the data frame, with columns V1 through V18. The data is as follows:

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18
1	i>zsector	tsex	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16
2	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5
3	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4
4	2	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	3
6	1	0	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	5

The console also shows the output of `df<-df[,3:23]` and a prompt for the next command.

6

# Determine number of missing cases

```
> sum(is.na(df))
```

Here we can see that  
it's seven

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a data frame 'df' loaded. The Environment pane on the right shows 'df' with 1097 observations and 21 variables. The console shows the command 'sum(is.na(df))' being executed, resulting in the output [1] 7, which indicates that there are 7 missing cases in the data frame.

Below is a snippet of the data frame 'df' showing the first 6 rows and columns 'wen1' through 'wen6'.

	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6
1	5	5	4	5	4	5
2	4	3	3	2	2	2
3	0	0	0	0	NA	0
4	4	4	3	4	2	4
5	5	4	2	4	1	5
6	4	4	4	4	1	4

The console output shows the command 'sum(is.na(df))' being executed, resulting in the output [1] 7, which indicates that there are 7 missing cases in the data frame.

```
> df<-df[,3:23]
> head(df)
  wen1 wen2 wen3 wen4 wen5 wen6 wen7 wen8 wen9 wen10 wen11 wen12 wen13 wen14 wen15 wen16 wen17
1    5    5    4    5    4    5    4    5    5    5    4    5    5    5    4    5    5
2    4    3    3    2    2    2    3    2    3    4    2    3    3    4    2    4    2
3    0    0    0    0    NA    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
4    4    4    3    4    2    4    3    4    4    2    2    4    5    4    4    3    2
5    5    4    2    4    1    5    3    5    5    5    2    4    5    5    5    5    4
6    4    4    4    4    1    4    3    4    3    5    3    5    5    5    3    5    3

  wen18 wen19 wen20 wen21
1     5     5     5     5
2     3     3     4     4
3     0     0     0     0
4     4     4     4     4
5     5     5     4     5
6     3     3     4     5

> sum(is.na(df))
[1] 7
>
```



7

Check how many missing cases there are in **Column 1**

```
> sum(is.na(df[,1]))
```

Here we can see that it's zero

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a data frame 'df' loaded. The Environment pane on the right shows 'df' with 1097 observations and 21 variables. The console shows the following commands and output:

```
> df<-df[,3:23]
> head(df)
  wen1 wen2 wen3 wen4 wen5 wen6 wen7 wen8 wen9 wen10 wen11 wen12 wen13 wen14 wen15 wen16 wen17
1    5    5    4    5    4    5    4    5    5    5    4    5    5    5    4    5    5
2    4    3    3    2    2    2    3    2    3    4    2    3    3    4    2    4    2
3    0    0    0    0    NA    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
4    4    4    3    4    2    4    3    4    4    2    2    4    5    4    4    3    2
5    5    4    2    4    1    5    3    5    5    5    2    4    5    5    5    5    4
6    4    4    4    4    1    4    3    4    3    5    3    5    5    5    3    5    3

  wen18 wen19 wen20 wen21
1     5     5     5     5
2     3     3     4     4
3     0     0     0     0
4     4     4     4     4
5     5     5     4     5
6     3     3     4     5

> sum(is.na(df))
[1] 7
> sum(is.na(df[,1]))
[1] 0
>
> |
```

8

Repeat for all **21** columns to find columns with missing

```
> sum(is.na(df[,1]))
> sum(is.na(df[,2]))
> sum(is.na(df[,3]))
> sum(is.na(df[,4]))
> sum(is.na(df[,5]))
> ...
> sum(is.na(df[,21]))
```

Here we can stop at column 5 because all seven were found in the same column

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a data frame 'df' containing 1097 observations and 21 variables. The variables are: i.sector, tsex, wen1, wen2, wen3, wen4, wen5, wen6, wen7, wen8, wen9, wen10, wen11, wen12, and others. The console output shows the results of the following commands:

```
> sum(is.na(df))
[1] 7
> sum(is.na(df[,1]))
[1] 0
> sum(is.na(df[,2]))
[1] 0
> sum(is.na(df[,3]))
[1] 0
> sum(is.na(df[,4]))
[1] 0
> sum(is.na(df[,5]))
[1] 7
> sum(is.na(df[,6]))
[1] 0
```

The data frame 'df' has 1097 observations and 21 variables. The variables are: i.sector, tsex, wen1, wen2, wen3, wen4, wen5, wen6, wen7, wen8, wen9, wen10, wen11, wen12, and others. The console output shows the results of the following commands:

**Bonus task (for later): write a code that loops through all columns**

Replace the missing values from column 5 with the **median**

```
> temp<-median(df[,5], na.rm=T)
> temp
> temp1<-df[,5]
> temp1[is.na(temp1)]
> temp1[is.na(temp1)]<-temp
> df[,5]<-temp1
```

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The R console at the bottom contains the following code and output:

```
> df<-df[,3:23]
> sum(is.na(df))
[1] 7
> temp<-median(df[,5], na.rm=T)
> temp
[1] 3
> temp1<-df[,5]
> temp1[is.na(temp1)]
[1] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
> temp1[is.na(temp1)]<-temp
> df[,5]<-temp1
> |
```

The Environment pane on the right shows the following objects:

- df**: 1097 obs. of 21 variables
- temp**: 3
- temp1**: num [1:1097] 4 2 3 2 1 ...

The Files pane shows the project structure:

- Files
- Plots
- Packages
- Help
- Viewer

10

Recheck the **number of missing cases**  
(should be zero now)

```
> sum(is.na(df))
```

Here we can see  
that it's zero after  
replacing with the  
median

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'teachfac' dataset loaded. The Environment pane on the right shows 'df' and 'teachfac' as data frames with 1097 observations. The Console pane at the bottom shows the execution of the command `sum(is.na(df))`, which returns `[1] 0`, indicating that there are no missing values in the dataset.

The 'teachfac' dataset structure is as follows:

i.sector	tsex	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17	wen18	wen19	wen20	wen21
1	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	4	4
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
5	1	0	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	5	5	2	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	5
6	1	0	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5
7	1	1	4	5	2	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
8	2	1	4	4	2	5	4	5	2	5	5	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4

The console output shows the following commands and results:

```
> head(df)
  wen1 wen2 wen3 wen4 wen5 wen6 wen7 wen8 wen9 wen10 wen11 wen12 wen13 wen14 wen15 wen16 wen17
1    5    5    4    5    3    5    4    5    5    5    4    5    5    5    4    5    5
2    4    3    3    2    3    2    3    2    3    4    2    3    3    4    2    4    2
3    0    0    0    0    3    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
4    4    4    3    4    3    4    3    4    4    2    2    4    5    4    4    3    2
5    5    4    2    4    3    5    3    5    5    5    2    4    5    5    5    5    4
6    4    4    4    4    3    4    3    4    3    5    3    5    5    5    3    5    3

  wen18 wen19 wen20 wen21
1     5     5     5     5
2     3     3     4     4
3     0     0     0     0
4     4     4     4     4
5     5     5     4     5
6     3     3     4     5

> sum(is.na(df))
[1] 0
> |
```

11

## Check the correlation matrix

```
> correlation<-round(cor(df),2)
> correlation
```

Do all variables have at least one correlation with another variable that is larger than .30?



RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Project: (None)

Filter

	tsex	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17	w
3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	4	2
2	1	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	2	2
1	0	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	4	4
1	0	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	3	3
1	1	4	5	2	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	2
2	1	4	4	2	5	4	5	2	5	5	4	2	4	5	4	4	4	4	2

0 of 1,097 entries

Console

```
wen21 0.40 0.37 -0.12 0.41 -0.33 0.48 -0.05 0.46 0.63 0.53 -0.15 0.63 0.50 0.56 0.62 0.55 0.00 0.67 0.65 0.52 1.00
> correlation<-round(cor(df),2)
> correlation
```

	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17	wen18	wen19	wen20	wen21
wen1	1.00	0.44	-0.14	0.46	-0.39	0.51	-0.06	0.55	0.46	0.64	-0.09	0.42	0.32	0.65	0.43	0.59	-0.03	0.38	0.45	0.37	0.40
wen2	0.44	1.00	0.03	0.50	-0.16	0.43	0.01	0.41	0.48	0.40	-0.06	0.40	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.02	0.35	0.52	0.53	0.37
wen3	-0.14	0.03	1.00	-0.01	0.34	-0.14	0.56	-0.14	-0.16	-0.20	0.42	-0.12	-0.06	-0.20	-0.25	-0.21	0.47	-0.19	-0.13	-0.03	-0.12
wen4	0.46	0.50	-0.01	1.00	-0.20	0.42	0.01	0.48	0.48	0.42	-0.07	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.03	0.40	0.47	0.46	0.41
wen5	-0.39	-0.16	0.34	-0.20	1.00	-0.35	0.31	-0.31	-0.33	-0.48	0.26	-0.29	-0.18	-0.49	-0.35	-0.44	0.21	-0.32	-0.28	-0.19	-0.33
wen6	0.51	0.43	-0.14	0.42	-0.35	1.00	-0.12	0.48	0.53	0.59	-0.18	0.46	0.41	0.58	0.51	0.52	-0.08	0.43	0.53	0.47	0.48
wen7	-0.06	0.01	0.56	0.01	0.31	-0.12	1.00	-0.05	-0.08	-0.11	0.49	-0.06	-0.04	-0.13	-0.24	-0.14	0.52	-0.15	-0.09	0.02	-0.05
wen8	0.55	0.41	-0.14	0.48	-0.31	0.48	-0.05	1.00	0.52	0.55	-0.14	0.45	0.38	0.60	0.41	0.52	-0.02	0.43	0.51	0.46	0.46
wen9	0.46	0.48	-0.16	0.48	-0.33	0.53	-0.08	0.52	1.00	0.56	-0.20	0.61	0.49	0.61	0.66	0.54	-0.08	0.62	0.73	0.57	0.63
wen10	0.64	0.40	-0.20	0.42	-0.48	0.59	-0.11	0.55	0.56	1.00	-0.12	0.50	0.36	0.72	0.53	0.72	-0.04	0.48	0.52	0.47	0.53
wen11	-0.09	-0.06	0.42	-0.07	0.26	-0.18	0.49	-0.14	-0.20	-0.12	1.00	-0.12	-0.12	-0.19	-0.25	-0.15	0.47	-0.18	-0.22	-0.09	-0.15
wen12	0.42	0.40	-0.12	0.42	-0.29	0.46	-0.06	0.45	0.61	0.50	-0.12	1.00	0.48	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.00	0.67	0.59	0.48	0.63
wen13	0.32	0.36	-0.06	0.44	-0.18	0.41	-0.04	0.38	0.49	0.36	-0.12	0.48	1.00	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.01	0.49	0.57	0.53	0.50
wen14	0.65	0.39	-0.20	0.40	-0.49	0.58	-0.13	0.60	0.61	0.72	-0.19	0.54	0.43	1.00	0.58	0.68	-0.08	0.53	0.60	0.46	0.56
wen15	0.43	0.36	-0.25	0.38	-0.35	0.51	-0.24	0.41	0.66	0.53	-0.25	0.61	0.43	0.58	1.00	0.58	-0.16	0.66	0.62	0.43	0.62
wen16	0.59	0.37	-0.21	0.37	-0.44	0.52	-0.14	0.52	0.54	0.72	-0.15	0.50	0.38	0.68	0.58	1.00	-0.05	0.48	0.53	0.47	0.55
wen17	-0.03	0.02	0.47	0.03	0.21	-0.08	0.52	-0.02	-0.08	-0.04	0.47	0.00	0.01	-0.08	-0.16	-0.05	1.00	-0.06	-0.06	0.03	0.00
wen18	0.38	0.35	-0.19	0.40	-0.32	0.43	-0.15	0.43	0.62	0.48	-0.18	0.67	0.49	0.53	0.66	0.48	-0.06	1.00	0.67	0.52	0.67
wen19	0.45	0.52	-0.13	0.47	-0.28	0.53	-0.09	0.51	0.73	0.52	-0.22	0.59	0.57	0.60	0.62	0.53	-0.06	0.67	1.00	0.68	0.65
wen20	0.37	0.53	-0.03	0.46	-0.19	0.47	0.02	0.46	0.57	0.47	-0.09	0.48	0.53	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.03	0.52	0.68	1.00	0.52
wen21	0.40	0.37	-0.12	0.41	-0.33	0.48	-0.05	0.46	0.63	0.53	-0.15	0.63	0.50	0.56	0.62	0.55	0.00	0.67	0.65	0.52	1.00

# Check sampling accuracy with KMO

> kmo(df)

The overall MSA is larger than 0.60

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins

Project: (None)

teachfac x

Filter

i..sector	tsex	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17
1	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5
2	1	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	3
5	1	0	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	4
6	1	0	4	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	5	3	5	3
7	1	1	4	5	2	4	1	4	2	4	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	2
8	2	1	4	4	2	5	4	5	2	5	4	2	4	5	4	4	4	2

Showing 1 to 10 of 1,097 entries

Console Terminal x

```

~/
wen4 0.46 0.50 -0.01 1.00 -0.20 0.42 0.01 0.48 0.48 0.42 -0.07 0.42 0.44 0.40 0.38 0.37 0.03 0.40 0.47 0.46 0.41
wen5 -0.39 -0.16 0.34 -0.20 1.00 -0.35 0.31 -0.31 -0.33 -0.48 0.26 -0.29 -0.18 -0.49 -0.35 -0.44 0.21 -0.32 -0.28 -0.19 -0.33
wen6 0.51 0.43 -0.14 0.42 -0.35 1.00 -0.12 0.48 0.53 0.59 -0.18 0.46 0.41 0.58 0.51 0.52 -0.08 0.43 0.53 0.47 0.48
wen7 -0.06 0.01 0.56 0.01 0.31 -0.12 1.00 -0.05 -0.08 -0.11 0.49 -0.06 -0.04 -0.13 -0.24 -0.14 0.52 -0.15 -0.09 0.02 -0.05
wen8 0.55 0.41 -0.14 0.48 -0.31 0.48 -0.05 1.00 0.52 0.55 -0.14 0.45 0.38 0.60 0.41 0.52 -0.02 0.43 0.51 0.46 0.46
wen9 0.46 0.48 -0.16 0.48 -0.33 0.53 -0.08 0.52 1.00 0.56 -0.20 0.61 0.49 0.61 0.66 0.54 -0.08 0.62 0.73 0.57 0.63
wen10 0.64 0.40 -0.20 0.42 -0.48 0.59 -0.11 0.55 0.56 1.00 -0.12 0.50 0.36 0.72 0.53 0.72 -0.04 0.48 0.52 0.47 0.53
wen11 -0.09 -0.06 0.42 -0.07 0.26 -0.18 0.49 -0.14 -0.20 -0.12 1.00 -0.12 -0.12 -0.19 -0.25 -0.15 0.47 -0.18 -0.22 -0.09 -0.15
wen12 0.42 0.40 -0.12 0.42 -0.29 0.46 -0.06 0.45 0.61 0.50 -0.12 1.00 0.48 0.54 0.61 0.50 0.00 0.67 0.59 0.48 0.63
wen13 0.32 0.36 -0.06 0.44 -0.18 0.41 -0.04 0.38 0.49 0.36 -0.12 0.48 1.00 0.43 0.43 0.38 0.01 0.49 0.57 0.53 0.50
wen14 0.65 0.39 -0.20 0.40 -0.49 0.58 -0.13 0.60 0.61 0.72 -0.19 0.54 0.43 1.00 0.58 0.68 -0.08 0.53 0.60 0.46 0.56
wen15 0.43 0.36 -0.25 0.38 -0.35 0.51 -0.24 0.41 0.66 0.53 -0.25 0.61 0.43 0.58 1.00 0.58 -0.16 0.66 0.62 0.43 0.62
wen16 0.59 0.37 -0.21 0.37 -0.44 0.52 -0.14 0.52 0.54 0.72 -0.15 0.50 0.38 0.68 0.58 1.00 -0.05 0.48 0.53 0.47 0.55
wen17 -0.03 0.02 0.47 0.03 0.21 -0.08 0.52 -0.02 -0.08 -0.04 0.47 0.00 0.01 -0.08 -0.16 -0.05 1.00 -0.06 -0.06 0.03 0.00
wen18 0.38 0.35 -0.19 0.40 -0.32 0.43 -0.15 0.43 0.62 0.48 -0.18 0.67 0.49 0.53 0.66 0.48 -0.06 1.00 0.67 0.52 0.67
wen19 0.45 0.52 -0.13 0.47 -0.28 0.53 -0.09 0.51 0.73 0.52 -0.22 0.59 0.57 0.60 0.62 0.53 -0.06 0.67 1.00 0.68 0.65
wen20 0.37 0.53 -0.03 0.46 -0.19 0.47 0.02 0.46 0.57 0.47 -0.09 0.48 0.53 0.46 0.43 0.47 0.03 0.52 0.68 1.00 0.52
wen21 0.40 0.37 -0.12 0.41 -0.33 0.48 -0.05 0.46 0.63 0.53 -0.15 0.63 0.50 0.56 0.62 0.55 0.00 0.67 0.65 0.52 1.00

> kmo(df)
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin factor adequacy
Call: kmo(r = df)
Overall MSA = 0.95
MSA for each item =
  wen1 wen2 wen3 wen4 wen5 wen6 wen7 wen8 wen9 wen10 wen11 wen12 wen13 wen14 wen15 wen16 wen17 wen18 wen19 wen20 wen21
  0.95 0.94 0.86 0.95 0.95 0.98 0.79 0.97 0.97 0.95 0.88 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.96 0.96 0.82 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.97
  
```

13

## Compare correlation matrix to identity matrix

> bartlett.test(df)

Bartlett's test is significant  
so FA is suitable

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a data frame named 'teachfac' loaded. The data frame has columns: i.sector, tsex, and 21 variables named wen1 through wen21. The console shows the following output:

```
> kmo(df)
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin factor adequacy
Call: kmo(r = df)
Overall MSA = 0.95
MSA for each item =
  wen1 wen2 wen3 wen4 wen5 wen6 wen7 wen8 wen9 wen10 wen11 wen12 wen13 wen14 wen15 wen16 wen17 wen18 wen19 wen20 wen21
  0.95 0.94 0.86 0.95 0.95 0.98 0.79 0.97 0.97 0.95 0.88 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.96 0.96 0.82 0.95 0.95 0.95 0.97

> bartlett.test(df)

Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances

data: df
Bartlett's K-squared = 346.3, df = 20, p-value < 2.2e-16

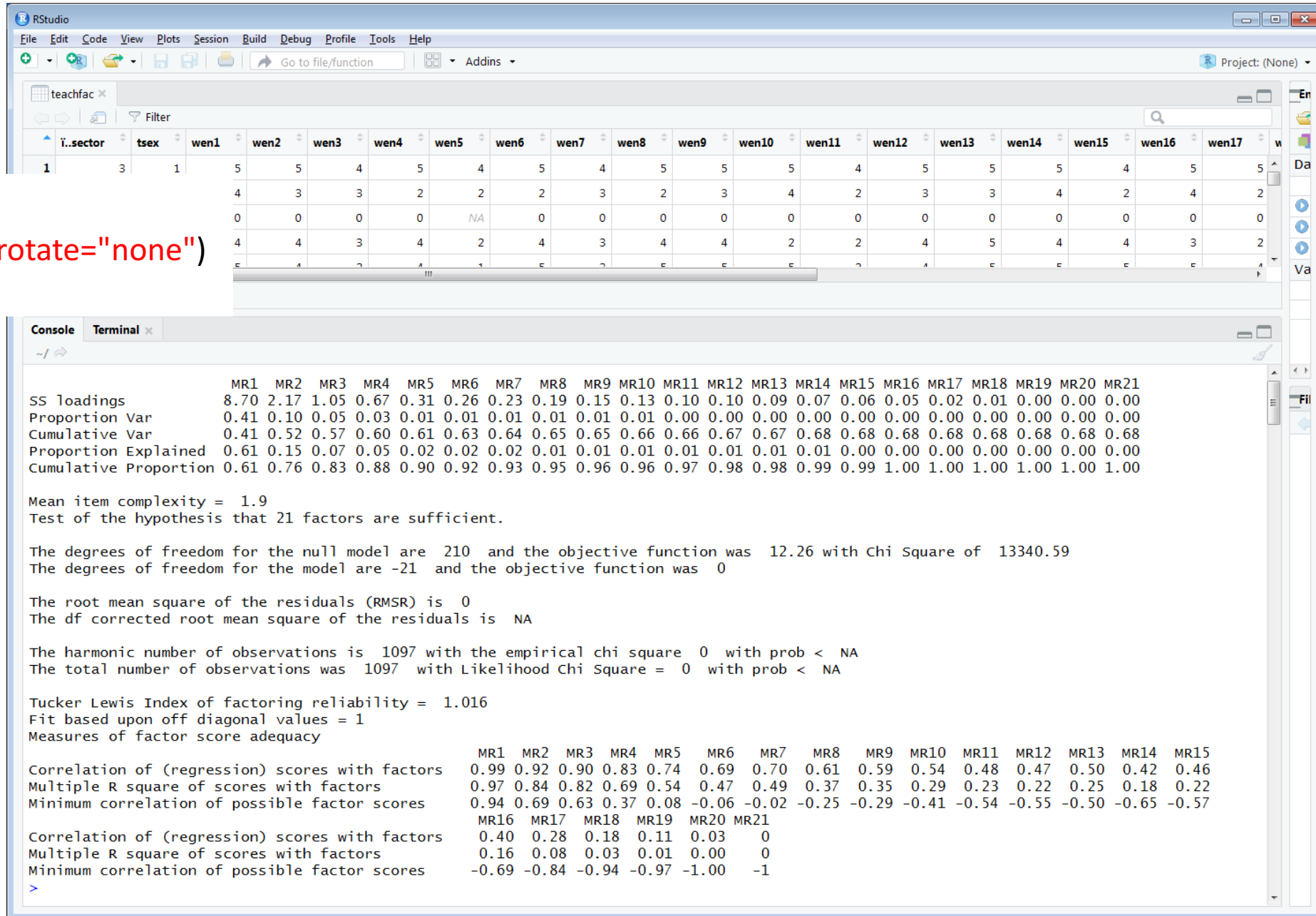
> |
```



14

## Obtain the initial (un-rotated) factor loadings

> `m1<-fa(df, nfactors = 21, rotate="none")`



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top pane displays a data frame named 'teachfac' with columns: i.sector, tsex, wen1, wen2, wen3, wen4, wen5, wen6, wen7, wen8, wen9, wen10, wen11, wen12, wen13, wen14, wen15, wen16, and wen17. The bottom pane shows the console output of the factor analysis model 'm1'.

**teachfac**

i.sector	tsex	wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17
1	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5
			4	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4
			0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			4	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	3

**Console Output:**

```

SS loadings          MR1 MR2 MR3 MR4 MR5 MR6 MR7 MR8 MR9 MR10 MR11 MR12 MR13 MR14 MR15 MR16 MR17 MR18 MR19 MR20 MR21
Proportion Var       0.41 0.10 0.05 0.03 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Cumulative Var       0.41 0.52 0.57 0.60 0.61 0.63 0.64 0.65 0.65 0.66 0.66 0.67 0.67 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.68
Proportion Explained 0.61 0.15 0.07 0.05 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Cumulative Proportion 0.61 0.76 0.83 0.88 0.90 0.92 0.93 0.95 0.96 0.96 0.97 0.98 0.98 0.99 0.99 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Mean item complexity = 1.9
Test of the hypothesis that 21 factors are sufficient.

The degrees of freedom for the null model are 210 and the objective function was 12.26 with Chi Square of 13340.59
The degrees of freedom for the model are -21 and the objective function was 0

The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0
The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is NA

The harmonic number of observations is 1097 with the empirical chi square 0 with prob < NA
The total number of observations was 1097 with Likelihood Chi Square = 0 with prob < NA

Tucker Lewis Index of factoring reliability = 1.016
Fit based upon off diagonal values = 1
Measures of factor score adequacy

Correlation of (regression) scores with factors
Multiple R square of scores with factors
Minimum correlation of possible factor scores
MR1 MR2 MR3 MR4 MR5 MR6 MR7 MR8 MR9 MR10 MR11 MR12 MR13 MR14 MR15
0.99 0.92 0.90 0.83 0.74 0.69 0.70 0.61 0.59 0.54 0.48 0.47 0.50 0.42 0.46
0.97 0.84 0.82 0.69 0.54 0.47 0.49 0.37 0.35 0.29 0.23 0.22 0.25 0.18 0.22
0.94 0.69 0.63 0.37 0.08 -0.06 -0.02 -0.25 -0.29 -0.41 -0.54 -0.55 -0.50 -0.65 -0.57

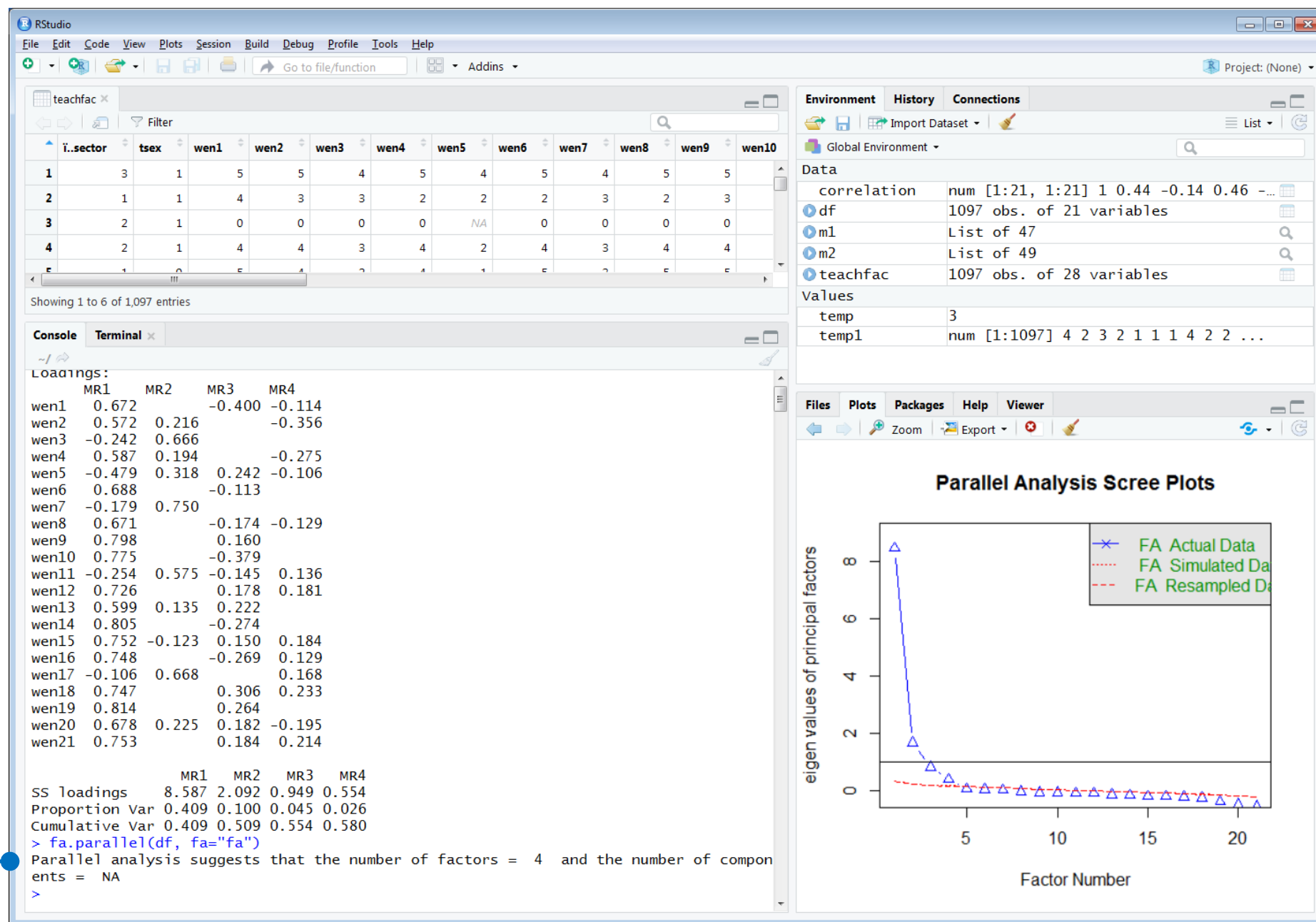
Correlation of (regression) scores with factors
Multiple R square of scores with factors
Minimum correlation of possible factor scores
MR16 MR17 MR18 MR19 MR20 MR21
0.40 0.28 0.18 0.11 0.03 0
0.16 0.08 0.03 0.01 0.00 0
-0.69 -0.84 -0.94 -0.97 -1.00 -1

```

15

Determine a suitable number of factors

> fa.parallel(df, fa="fa")

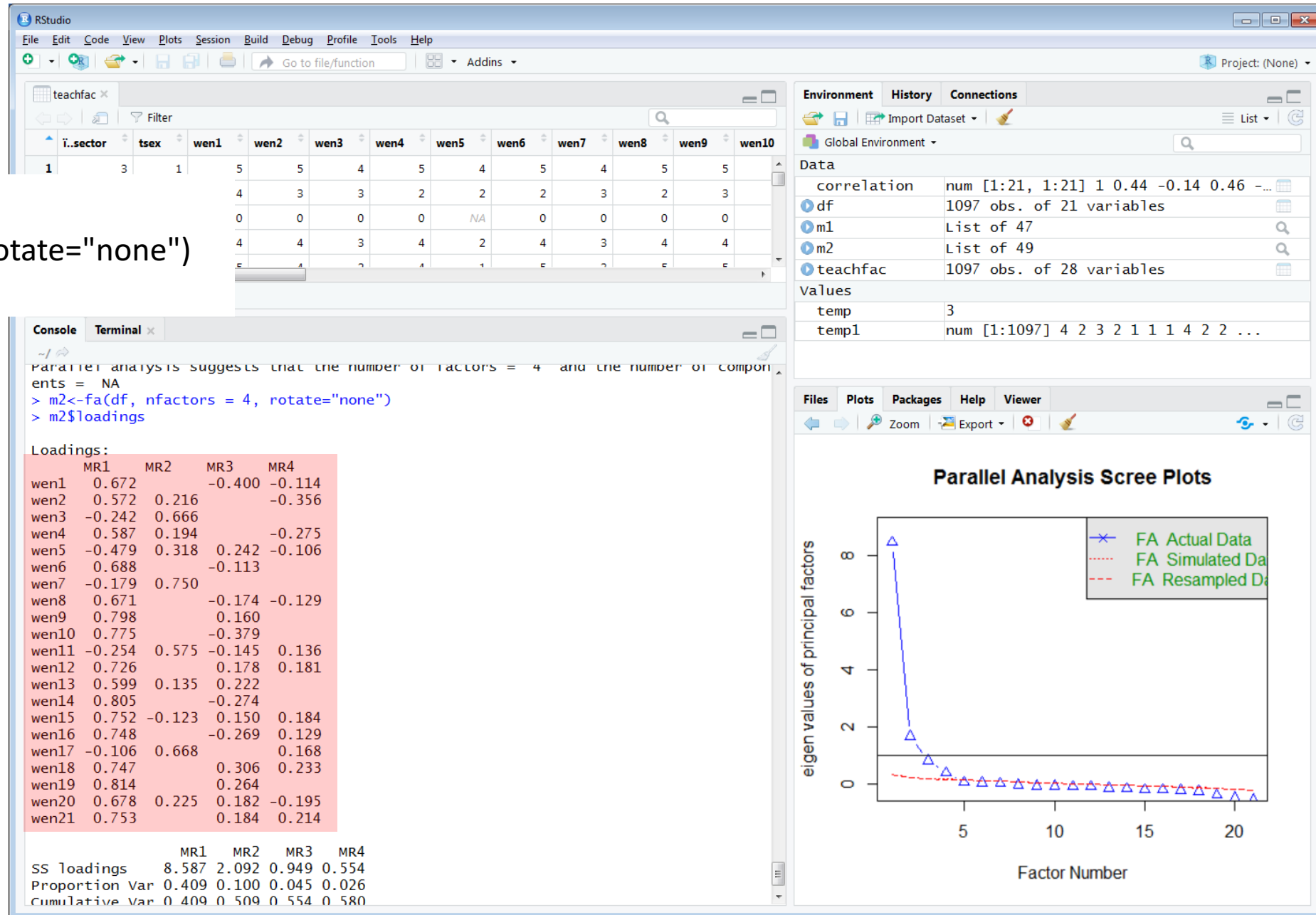


16

Run a second model  
with **4 factors**  
(still un-rotated)

> `m2<-fa(df, nfactors = 4, rotate="none")`  
> `m2$loadings`

This is not a simple structure (where each variable loads highly onto one and only one factor) so rotation is required

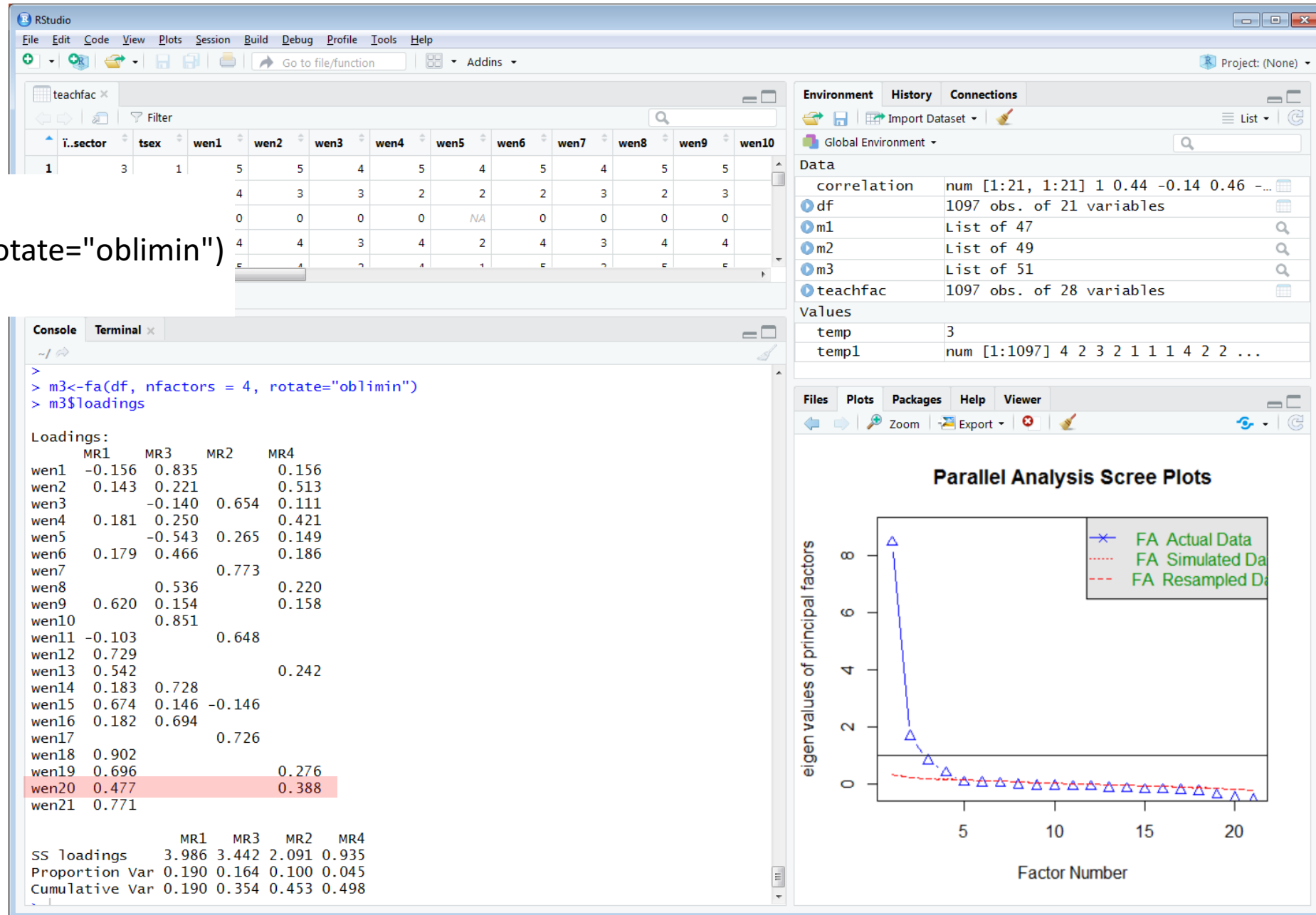


17

Run a third model using a rotation method (e.g. oblimin)

```
> m3<-fa(df, nfactors = 4, rotate="oblimin")
> m3$loadings
```

Item 20 is still loading highly across multiple factors (we should remove this item)

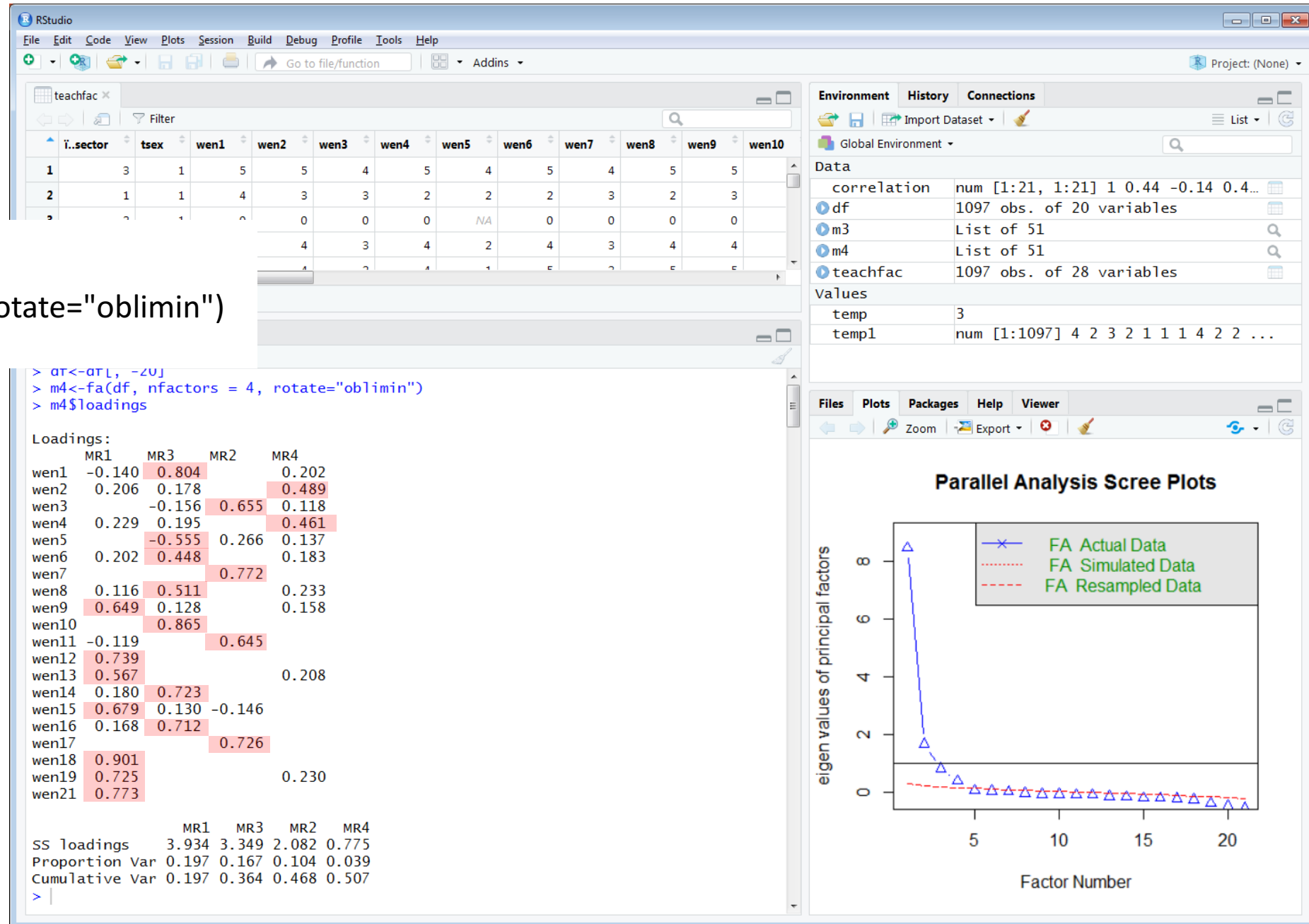


18

Remove item 20 and  
run a forth model

- > df<-df[, -20]
- > m4<-fa(df, nfactors = 4, rotate="oblimin")
- > m4\$loadings

Here factor 4 only has two items loading highly onto it. We need to decide whether or not to remove it (for this example we will remove)

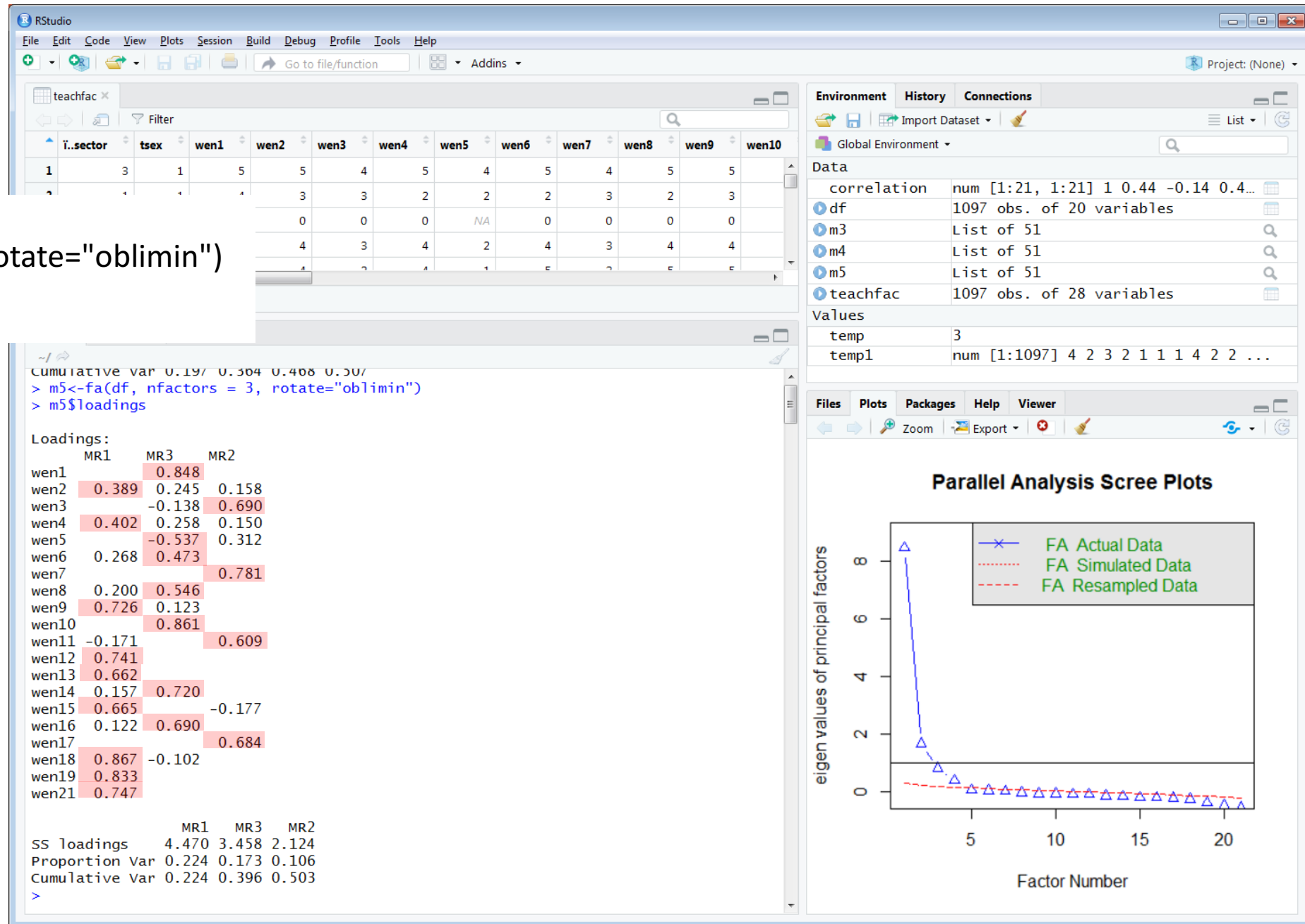


19

Remove item 20 and  
run a forth model

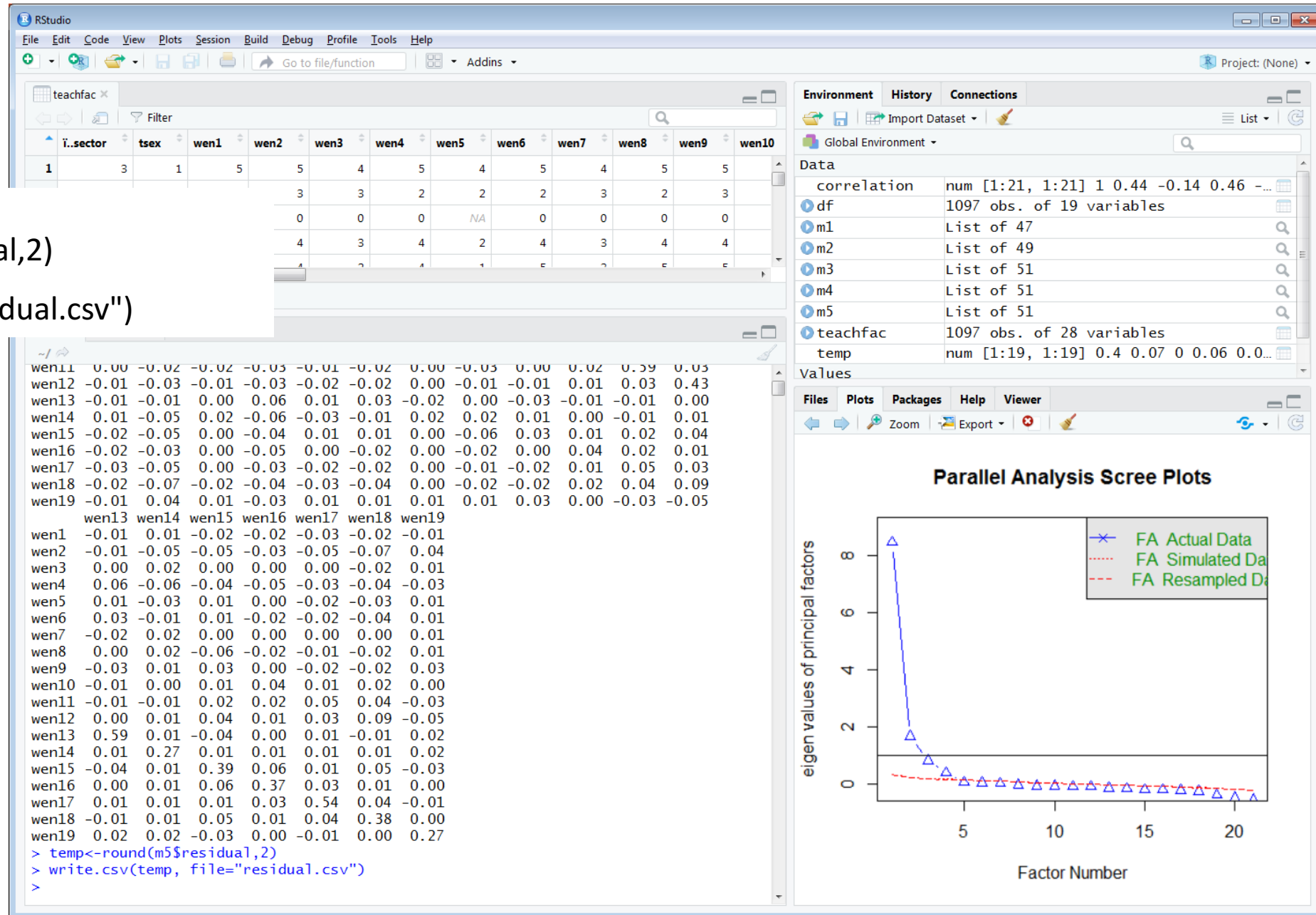
- > m5<-fa(df, nfactors = 3, rotate="oblimin")
- > m5\$loadings

Much better:



## Export the residual matrix as a csv file

- > temp<-round(m5\$residual,2)
- > write.csv(temp, file="residual.csv")





# Check which variables have high residuals

=COUNTIF(B2:U2,">.05")

Consider removing item 4

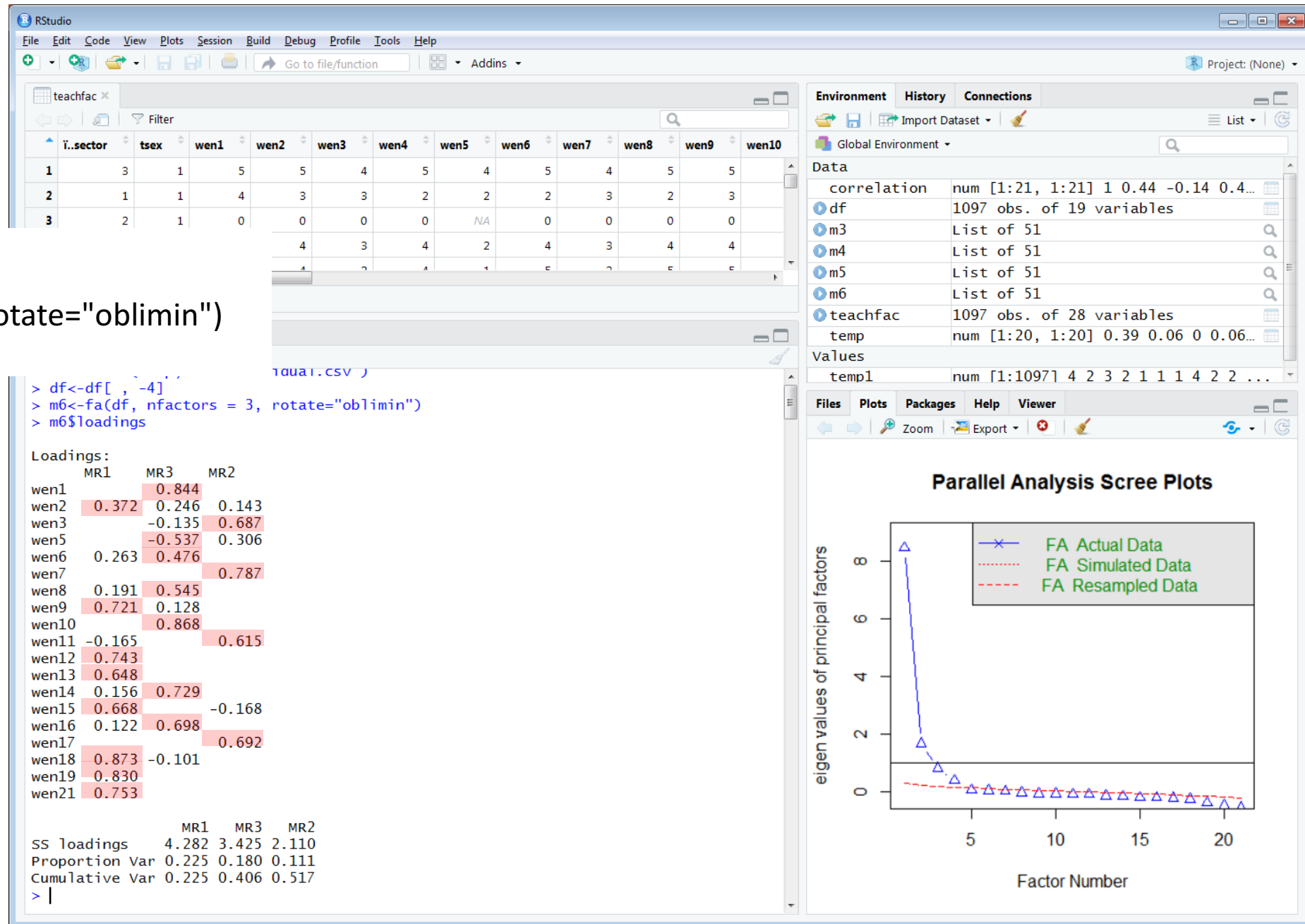
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
1		wen1	wen2	wen3	wen4	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17	wen18	wen19	wen21			
2	wen1	0.39	0.06	0	0.06	0.02	0	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0	0	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0	0	-0.03		3	16%
3	wen2	0.06	0.66	0.03	0.14	0.05	0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	0.06	-0.06		4	21%
4	wen3	0	0.03	0.49	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0	0.02	0	0	0	-0.02	0.01	0		1	5%
5	wen4	0.06	0.14	0.01	0.63	0.03	0.02	-0.02	0.08	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	0.07	-0.06	-0.04	-0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04		5	26%
6	wen5	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.62	0.01	0	0.03	0	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.02	-0.04		1	5%
7	wen6	0	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.51	-0.01	0	0	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	0.01	-0.01		1	5%
8	wen7	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	-0.02	0	-0.01	0.39	0.01	0.03	0	0	0	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0	0	-0.01	0	0.02		1	5%
9	wen8	0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.08	0.03	0	0.01	0.52	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.02	-0.05	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.02		2	11%
10	wen9	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.01	0	0	0.03	0.01	0.33	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0	0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.04	-0.01		1	5%
11	wen10	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0	-0.03	0	0.26	0.03	0.01	-0.02	0	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.02		1	5%
12	wen11	0	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	0	-0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.59	0.03	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04	-0.03	0		1	5%
13	wen12	0	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	0	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.41	-0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	-0.06	0.03		2	11%
14	wen13	-0.01	0.01	0	0.07	0.01	0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.59	0.01	-0.05	-0.01	0	-0.02	0.03	0		2	11%
15	wen14	0.01	-0.05	0.02	-0.06	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0	0	-0.01	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0		1	5%
16	wen15	-0.01	-0.04	0	-0.04	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	-0.05	0.01	0.38	0.05	0.01	0.03	-0.03	0.02		1	5%
17	wen16	-0.02	-0.04	0	-0.06	-0.01	-0.02	0	-0.02	-0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.05	0.38	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.04		1	5%
18	wen17	-0.03	-0.05	0	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02	0	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.54	0.03	-0.01	0.03		1	5%
19	wen18	0	-0.06	-0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.04	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.34	-0.01	0.04		2	11%
20	wen19	0	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.28	-0.02		2	11%
21	wen21	-0.03	-0.06	0	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	0	0.03	0	0	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04	-0.02	0.38		1	5%



## Remove item 4 and run a sixth model

- > `df<-df[, -4]`
- > `m6<-fa(df, nfactors = 3, rotate="oblimin")`
- > `m6$loadings`

Factor loadings are still good:



Export the residual matrix as a csv file for the new model

=COUNTIF(B2:U2,">.05")

Much better:

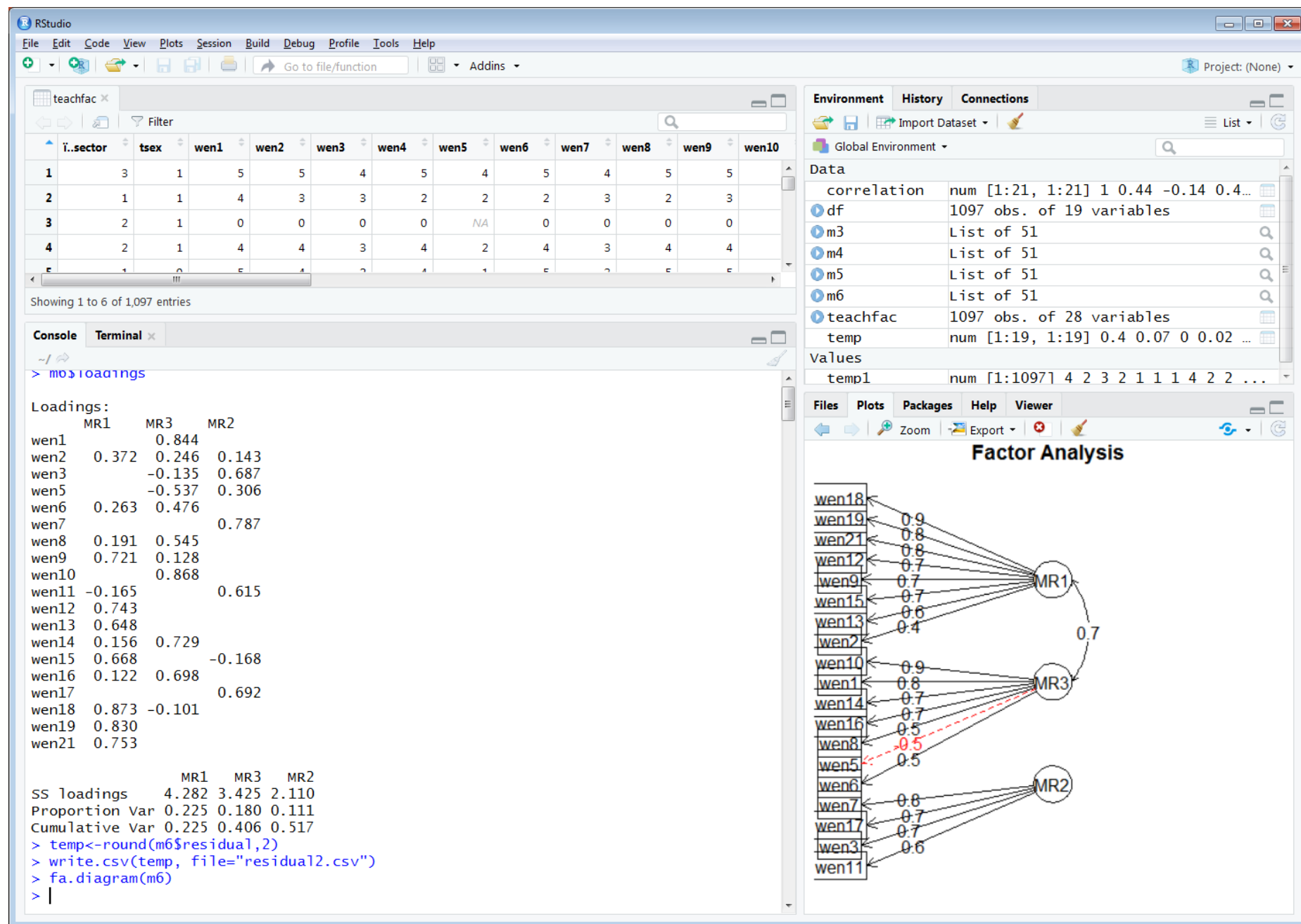
```
> temp<-round(m6$residual,2)
> write.csv(temp, file="residual2.csv")
```

		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W		
		wen3	wen5	wen6	wen7	wen8	wen9	wen10	wen11	wen12	wen13	wen14	wen15	wen16	wen17	wen18	wen19	wen21					
17		0	0.02	0.01	0	0.04	-0.01	-0.02	0	0	0	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0	0	-0.03		2	0.105263		
18		0.04	0.05	0.06	-0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.05	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	0.07	-0.05		4	0.210526		
14		0.49	0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0	0.01	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	0		1	0.052632		
15		0.02	0.62	0.01	0.01	0.03	0	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.03	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.03	-0.04		1	0.052632		
16		0.02	0.01	0.52	-0.01	0.01	0	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.04	0.01	-0.01		2	0.105263		
12		0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.39	0.01	0.03	0	0	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	0.02		1	0.052632		
9	wen9	-0.01	0.03	0	0	0.03	0.02	0.33	0	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.04	0.04	-0.02		1	0.052632	
10	wen10	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	0	-0.03	0	0.26	0.02	0	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.02		1	0.052632
11	wen11	0	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.59	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	-0.03	0		1	0.052632
12	wen12	0	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0	0.03	0.41	0	0	0.02	0	0.02	-0.06	0.02		2	0.105263	
13	wen13	0	0.02	0	0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0	0.6	0.01	-0.04	-0.01	0	-0.02	0.04	0		1	0.052632
14	wen14	0.01	-0.05	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0	-0.01	-0.01	0	0.01	0.27	0	0	0	0.01	0		1	0.052632	
15	wen15	-0.01	-0.03	0	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	-0.04	0	0.38	0.05	0	0.03	-0.03	0.01		1	0.052632
16	wen16	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.04	0.02	0	-0.01	0	0.05	0.37	0.02	0	-0.02	0.03		1	0.052632
17	wen17	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0.02	0.53	0.03	-0.02	0.02		1	0.052632
18	wen18	0	-0.05	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.03	0.06	-0.02	0	0.03	0	0.03	0.33	-0.01	0.04		2	0.105263
19	wen19	0	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.01	0	0.02	0.04	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	0.04	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.28	-0.02		2	0.105263
20	wen21	-0.03	-0.05	0	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.02	0	0.02	0	0	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	-0.02	0.37		1	0.052632

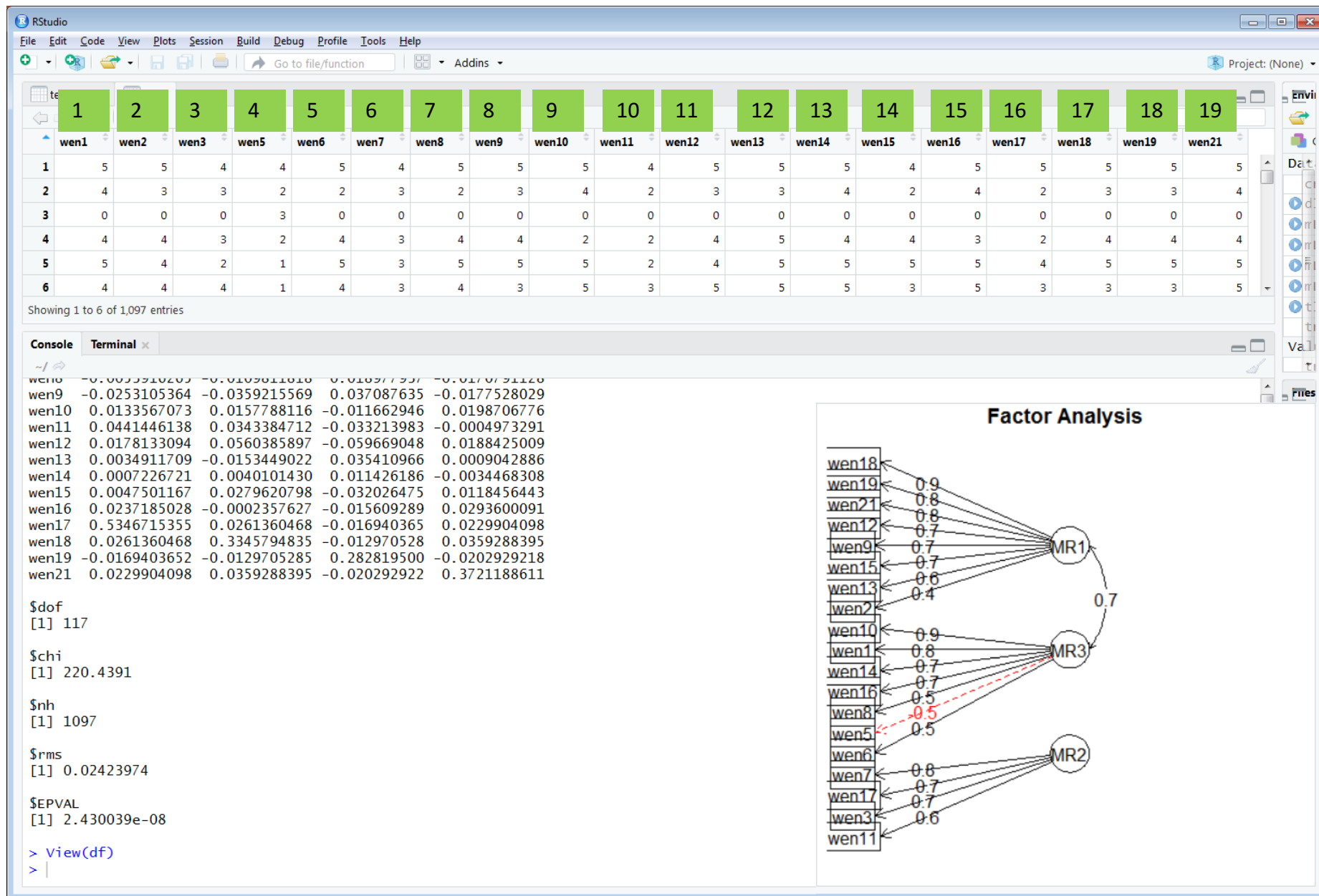
24

Obtain a summary factor diagram to see which items load where

> fa.diagram(m6)



Recount the column numbers for the remaining variables



Define the three factors based upon the variable's column  $N$

```
> factor1<-df[ , c(2,8,11,12,14,17,18,19)]
> factor2<-df[ , c(1,4,5,7,9,13,15)]
> factor3<-df[ , c(3, 6, 10, 16)]
```

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
2	4	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	4
5	5	3	5	5	5	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
6	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	5	3	3	3	5

```
wen10 -0.0033910203 -0.0103011010 0.010977937 -0.0170791120
wen9 -0.0253105364 -0.0359215569 0.037087635 -0.0177528029
wen10 0.0133567073 0.0157788116 -0.011662946 0.0198706776
wen11 0.0441446138 0.0343384712 -0.033213983 -0.0004973291
wen12 0.0178133094 0.0560385897 -0.059669048 0.0188425009
wen13 0.0034911709 -0.0153449022 0.035410966 0.0009042886
wen14 0.0007226721 0.0040101430 0.011426186 -0.0034468308
wen15 0.0047501167 0.0279620798 -0.032026475 0.0118456443
wen16 0.0237185028 -0.0002357627 -0.015609289 0.0293600091
wen17 0.5346715355 0.0261360468 -0.016940365 0.0229904098
wen18 0.0261360468 0.3345794835 -0.012970528 0.0359288395
wen19 -0.0169403652 -0.0129705285 0.282819500 -0.0202929218
wen21 0.0229904098 0.0359288395 -0.020292922 0.3721188611
```

```
$dof
[1] 117

$chi
[1] 220.4391

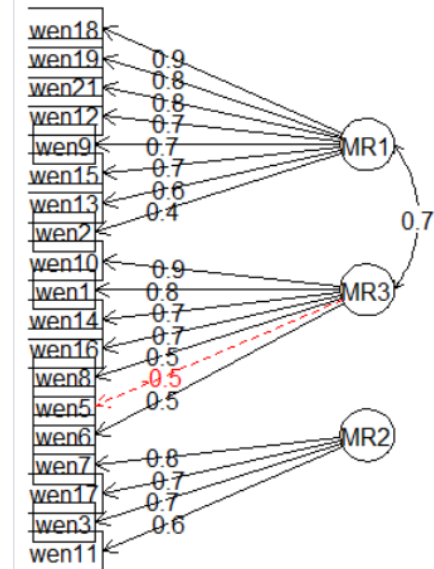
$nh
[1] 1097

$rms
[1] 0.02423974

$EPVAL
[1] 2.430039e-08

> View(df)
> |
```

Factor Analysis



# Assess the reliability for factor 1

> Alpha(factor1)

