

Solution for the assignment of the tenth class

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Importing data

```
processed <- read_tsv("data/boldog_processed.tsv")
```

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   .default = col_double(),
##   neme = col_character(),
##   isk = col_character()
## )
## i Use `spec()` for the full column specifications.
```

Data exploration

```
skimr::skim(processed) %>%
  kable()
```

[illegible]

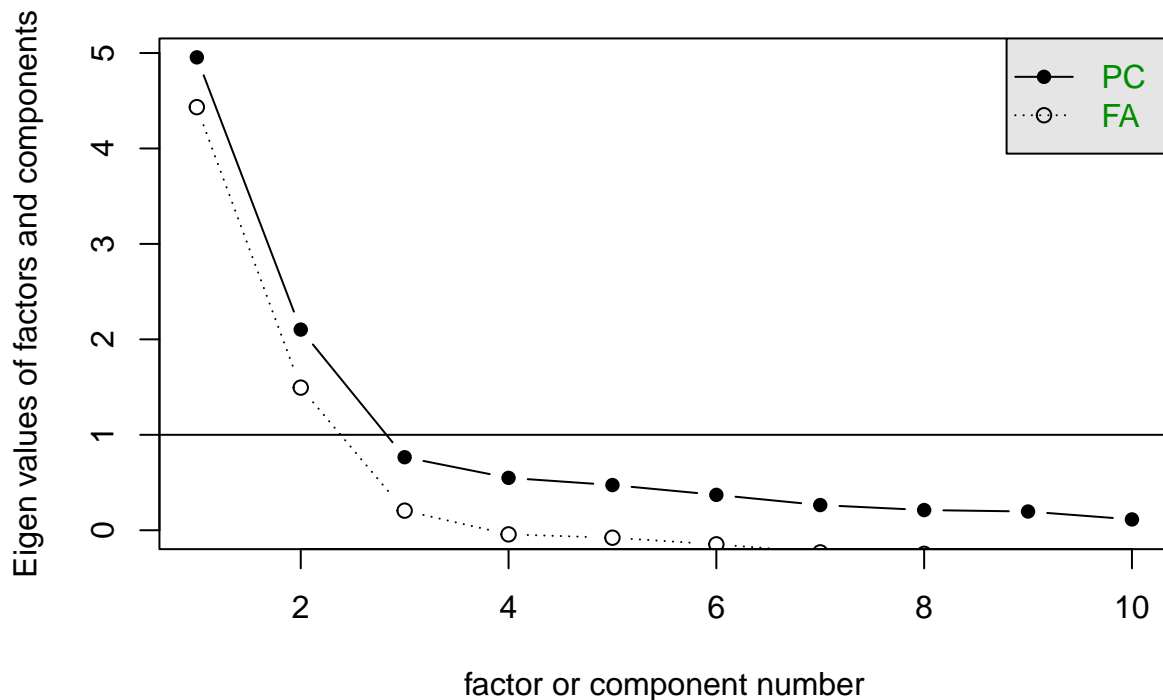
2

```
##          p_elmeny_percent  testi_fi alt_lelki alt_eg_all  fizero
## p_elmeny_percent      1.0000000  0.2412126  0.4139176  0.2649702  0.2604031
## testi_fi              0.2412126  1.0000000  0.4718061  0.7848280  0.7589951
## alt_lelki             0.4139176  0.4718061  1.0000000  0.5174615  0.4637163
## alt_eg_all            0.2649702  0.7848280  0.5174615  1.0000000  0.7344209
## fizero                0.2604031  0.7589951  0.4637163  0.7344209  1.0000000
## arcocska              -0.5278257 -0.3947918 -0.6073819 -0.3944909 -0.3986080
## aggodalo              -0.4301349 -0.1528917 -0.3950597 -0.2013013 -0.1606268
## ideges                -0.4902466 -0.2066668 -0.4111001 -0.2436228 -0.2153273
## feszult               -0.4854919 -0.2088797 -0.4516150 -0.2478686 -0.2163127
## nyugtala              -0.3861882 -0.2093938 -0.3545616 -0.2728469 -0.2426588
##          arcocska  aggodalo  ideges  feszult  nyugtala
## p_elmeny_percent -0.5278257 -0.4301349 -0.4902466 -0.4854919 -0.3861882
## testi_fi         -0.3947918 -0.1528917 -0.2066668 -0.2088797 -0.2093938
## alt_lelki        -0.6073819 -0.3950597 -0.4111001 -0.4516150 -0.3545616
## alt_eg_all       -0.3944909 -0.2013013 -0.2436228 -0.2478686 -0.2728469
## fizero           -0.3986080 -0.1606268 -0.2153273 -0.2163127 -0.2426588
## arcocska         1.0000000  0.4880817  0.5256719  0.5324749  0.4390953
## aggodalo         0.4880817  1.0000000  0.8027936  0.8253730  0.5731352
## ideges           0.5256719  0.8027936  1.0000000  0.8830490  0.6425057
## feszult          0.5324749  0.8253730  0.8830490  1.0000000  0.6318551
## nyugtala         0.4390953  0.5731352  0.6425057  0.6318551  1.0000000
```

Make the scree plot.

```
scree(cor_matrix)
```

Scree plot



We have two PCs with bigger than 1 Eigenvalues.

Run the PCA.

```
pca <- psych::principal(task_data, rotate = "varimax", nfactors = 2, scores = TRUE)
```

```
pca
```

```
## Principal Components Analysis
## Call: psych::principal(r = task_data, nfactors = 2, rotate = "varimax",
##      scores = TRUE)
## Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
##          RC1    RC2    h2    u2 com
## p_elmeny_percent -0.60  0.26 0.43 0.57 1.4
## testi_fi         -0.09  0.90 0.82 0.18 1.0
## alt_lelki        -0.46  0.59 0.57 0.43 1.9
## alt_eg_all       -0.14  0.89 0.81 0.19 1.1
## fizero           -0.11  0.88 0.79 0.21 1.0
## arcoscska        0.62 -0.45 0.58 0.42 1.8
## aggodalo         0.88 -0.04 0.78 0.22 1.0
## ideges           0.91 -0.10 0.85 0.15 1.0
## feszult          0.92 -0.10 0.86 0.14 1.0
## nyugtala        0.74 -0.15 0.57 0.43 1.1
##
##          RC1    RC2
## SS loadings      4.01 3.05
## Proportion Var    0.40 0.30
## Cumulative Var    0.40 0.71
## Proportion Explained 0.57 0.43
## Cumulative Proportion 0.57 1.00
##
## Mean item complexity = 1.2
## Test of the hypothesis that 2 components are sufficient.
##
## The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.06
## with the empirical chi square 169.04 with prob < 6.3e-23
##
## Fit based upon off diagonal values = 0.98
```

Based on the results the two PCs explain 71% of the variance. Not bad!

2. Run EFA on the same variables

```
efa <- fa(task_data, nfactors = 2, rotate = "varimax", fm = "pf")
```

```
## factor method not specified correctly, minimum residual (unweighted least squares used
```

```
efa
```

```
## Factor Analysis using method = minres
```

```

## Call: fa(r = task_data, nfactors = 2, rotate = "varimax", fm = "pf")
## Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
##           MR1    MR2    h2    u2    com
## p_elmeny_percent -0.53  0.25  0.34  0.66  1.4
## testi_fi         -0.10  0.88  0.78  0.22  1.0
## alt_lelki        -0.44  0.53  0.47  0.53  1.9
## alt_eg_all       -0.15  0.85  0.75  0.25  1.1
## fizero           -0.12  0.83  0.70  0.30  1.0
## arcoscska        0.57 -0.42  0.50  0.50  1.8
## aggodalo         0.85 -0.06  0.73  0.27  1.0
## ideges           0.91 -0.11  0.85  0.15  1.0
## feszult          0.93 -0.11  0.87  0.13  1.0
## nyugtala        0.66 -0.18  0.47  0.53  1.1
##
##           MR1    MR2
## SS loadings      3.71 2.76
## Proportion Var    0.37 0.28
## Cumulative Var    0.37 0.65
## Proportion Explained 0.57 0.43
## Cumulative Proportion 0.57 1.00
##
## Mean item complexity = 1.3
## Test of the hypothesis that 2 factors are sufficient.
##
## The degrees of freedom for the null model are 45 and the objective function was 6.96 with Chi Square = 139.67 with prob < 1.6e-11
## The degrees of freedom for the model are 26 and the objective function was 0.28
##
## The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.04
## The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is 0.05
##
## The harmonic number of observations is 496 with the empirical chi square 58.94 with prob < 0.0001
## The total number of observations was 500 with Likelihood Chi Square = 139.67 with prob < 1.6e-11
##
## Tucker Lewis Index of factoring reliability = 0.942
## RMSEA index = 0.093 and the 90 % confidence intervals are 0.079 0.109
## BIC = -21.91
## Fit based upon off diagonal values = 0.99
## Measures of factor score adequacy
##
##           MR1    MR2
## Correlation of (regression) scores with factors 0.97 0.95
## Multiple R square of scores with factors        0.94 0.90
## Minimum correlation of possible factor scores    0.88 0.80

```

With varimax rotation looking for 2 factors, and with PAF estimation (due to the non normal distributions of the variables), I do not find any variables with lower communality than 0.25 (see h2).

3. Check out KMO and Bartlett's test results!

```
KMO(cor_matrix)
```

```
## Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin factor adequacy
```

```
## Call: KMO(r = cor_matrix)
## Overall MSA = 0.88
## MSA for each item =
## p_elmeny_percent      testi_fi      alt_lelki      alt_eg_all
##           0.94           0.81           0.91           0.83
##           fizero      arcocska      aggodalo      ideges
##           0.86           0.91           0.91           0.85
##           feszult      nyugtala
##           0.84           0.96
```

The overall KMO score and the individual items scores are all good.

```
cortest.bartlett(cor_matrix, n = 500, diag = FALSE)
```

```
## $chisq
## [1] 3442.281
##
## $p.value
## [1] 0
##
## $df
## [1] 45
```

The p value is so small that the test rounds it to 0. We can run an EFA the variables are good for factor analysis.

4. Is the model bad based on significance?

```
efa
```

```
## Factor Analysis using method = minres
## Call: fa(r = task_data, nfactors = 2, rotate = "varimax", fm = "pf")
## Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
##           MR1  MR2  h2  u2 com
## p_elmeny_percent -0.53  0.25  0.34  0.66  1.4
## testi_fi         -0.10  0.88  0.78  0.22  1.0
## alt_lelki        -0.44  0.53  0.47  0.53  1.9
## alt_eg_all       -0.15  0.85  0.75  0.25  1.1
## fizero           -0.12  0.83  0.70  0.30  1.0
## arcocska          0.57 -0.42  0.50  0.50  1.8
## aggodalo          0.85 -0.06  0.73  0.27  1.0
## ideges            0.91 -0.11  0.85  0.15  1.0
## feszult           0.93 -0.11  0.87  0.13  1.0
## nyugtala         0.66 -0.18  0.47  0.53  1.1
##
##           MR1  MR2
## SS loadings      3.71  2.76
## Proportion Var    0.37  0.28
## Cumulative Var    0.37  0.65
## Proportion Explained 0.57  0.43
```

```
## Cumulative Proportion 0.57 1.00
##
## Mean item complexity = 1.3
## Test of the hypothesis that 2 factors are sufficient.
##
## The degrees of freedom for the null model are 45 and the objective function was 6.96 with Chi Square = 139.67
## The degrees of freedom for the model are 26 and the objective function was 0.28
##
## The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.04
## The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is 0.05
##
## The harmonic number of observations is 496 with the empirical chi square 58.94 with prob < 0.0001
## The total number of observations was 500 with Likelihood Chi Square = 139.67 with prob < 1.6e-17
##
## Tucker Lewis Index of factoring reliability = 0.942
## RMSEA index = 0.093 and the 90 % confidence intervals are 0.079 0.109
## BIC = -21.91
## Fit based upon off diagonal values = 0.99
## Measures of factor score adequacy
##
## Correlation of (regression) scores with factors MR1 MR2
## Multiple R square of scores with factors 0.97 0.95
## Minimum correlation of possible factor scores 0.94 0.90
## Minimum correlation of possible factor scores 0.88 0.80
```

The RMSEA is 0.093 CI90[0.079, 0.109].

The total number of observations was 500 with Likelihood Chi Square = 139.67 with prob < 1.6e-17

5. Use a promax rotation

```
efa_promax <- fa(task_data, nfactors = 2, rotate = "promax", fm = "pf")
```

```
## factor method not specified correctly, minimum residual (unweighted least squares) used
```

```
## Loading required namespace: GPArotation
```

```
efa_promax
```

```
## Factor Analysis using method = minres
## Call: fa(r = task_data, nfactors = 2, rotate = "promax", fm = "pf")
## Standardized loadings (pattern matrix) based upon correlation matrix
##
## MR1 MR2 h2 u2 com
## p_elmeny_percent -0.51 0.13 0.34 0.66 1.1
## testi_fi 0.13 0.94 0.78 0.22 1.0
## alt_lelki -0.34 0.46 0.47 0.53 1.9
## alt_eg_all 0.07 0.90 0.75 0.25 1.0
## fizero 0.09 0.88 0.70 0.30 1.0
## arcoska 0.51 -0.30 0.50 0.50 1.6
## aggodalo 0.92 0.17 0.73 0.27 1.1
## ideges 0.98 0.14 0.85 0.15 1.0
```

```

## feszult          0.99  0.14 0.87 0.13 1.0
## nyugtala        0.68 -0.01 0.47 0.53 1.0
##
##              MR1  MR2
## SS loadings      3.78 2.69
## Proportion Var    0.38 0.27
## Cumulative Var    0.38 0.65
## Proportion Explained 0.58 0.42
## Cumulative Proportion 0.58 1.00
##
## With factor correlations of
##      MR1  MR2
## MR1  1.00 -0.47
## MR2 -0.47  1.00
##
## Mean item complexity = 1.2
## Test of the hypothesis that 2 factors are sufficient.
##
## The degrees of freedom for the null model are 45 and the objective function was 6.96 with Chi Square = 139.67 with prob < 1.6e-11
## The degrees of freedom for the model are 26 and the objective function was 0.28
##
## The root mean square of the residuals (RMSR) is 0.04
## The df corrected root mean square of the residuals is 0.05
##
## The harmonic number of observations is 496 with the empirical chi square 58.94 with prob < 0.0001
## The total number of observations was 500 with Likelihood Chi Square = 139.67 with prob < 1.6e-11
##
## Tucker Lewis Index of factoring reliability = 0.942
## RMSEA index = 0.093 and the 90 % confidence intervals are 0.079 0.109
## BIC = -21.91
## Fit based upon off diagonal values = 0.99
## Measures of factor score adequacy
##
##              MR1  MR2
## Correlation of (regression) scores with factors 0.97 0.95
## Multiple R square of scores with factors        0.95 0.91
## Minimum correlation of possible factor scores    0.89 0.82

```

p_elmeny_percent, arcocska, aggodalo, ideges, feszult, nyugtala loads for the 1st factor, but with p_elmeny_percent loading negatively. alt_lelki and arcocska has a high complexity.

Here it is possible for the items to correlate with each other.