Homework

A researcher seeks to examine the data from a questionnaire to uncover its underlying structure. The questionnaire consists of 20 questions, completed by 200 participants. The assignment requires you to carry out the following tasks and provide explanations for each:

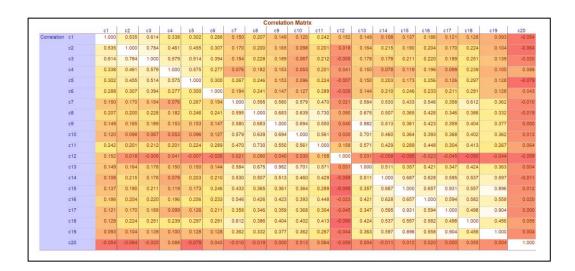
1. Perform an exploratory factor analysis (EFA) in SPSS/JASP to determine how many factors can be derived from the 20 items and identify which items correspond to each factor.

Principle Axis Factoring was used to perform an EFA, the number of factors extracted is based on <u>Parallel analysis</u>, rotation method is Promax. <u>3 factors</u> were derived from the 20 items. C13/9/8/10/11/7 corresponded to Factor 1, C15/17/19/16/14/18 corresponded to Factor 2, C23/2/4/1/5/6 corresponded to Factor 3. However, C12 and C20 had no positive correlation with any of the three factors.

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Uniqueness
c13	0.9609			0.1828
с9	0.9450			0.1994
с8	0.8177			0.3272
c10	0.8102			0.3812
c11	0.7005			0.4754
с7	0.6370			0.4693
c15		0.9908		0.0181
c17		0.9273		0.1380
c19		0.8861		0.2019
c16		0.5241		0.4541
c14		0.5142		0.4096
c18		0.4106		0.5418
с3			0.9341	0.1579
c2			0.7939	0.3799
c4			0.6585	0.5726
c1			0.6062	0.6204
c5			0.6060	0.6027
с6			0.4017	0.7819
c12				0.9761
c20				0.9990

2. Assess which items are not suitable for the inclusion in the questionnaire and suggest ways to improve it.

Check correlation matrix below, and easily C12 and C20 were identified to have low correlation with other items.



Having excluded C12 and C20, the correlation matrix seemed acceptable(see below).



Factor analysis(Principle Axis Factoring) was performed on the remaining 18 items, and it was noted that the difference in cross loadings of C18 and C14 (see right) was less than 0.2, so they were deleted. The remaining 16 items passed the KMO test, Bartlett's test, and the MSA values also met the requirements, with the difference of cross loadings greater than 0.2 and the maximum factor loading of each item greater than 0.4.

	Factor		
	1	2	3
c13	0.958	-0.079	-0.050
с9	0.940	-0.065	-0.045
c8	0.809	-0.032	0.076
c10	0.801	0.031	-0.120
c11	0.687	-0.031	0.125
c7	0.620	0.168	0.016
c15	-0.106	1.045	0.001
c17	-0.088	0.982	-0.027
c19	-0.054	0.941	-0.080
c16	0.240	0.543	0.097
c14	0.334	0.536	-0.002
c18	0.284	0.413	0.145
c3	-0.078	-0.008	0.947
c2	-0.038	-0.006	0.798
c4	-0.009	-0.043	0.667
c1	0.035	-0.049	0.613
c5	0.043	0.012	0.611
c6	0.060	0.099	0.402

Check the Factor correlations matrix, and the result showed that using promax to rotate the axis is appropriate.

Fac	tor Corre	lation Mat	rix		
Factor	1	2	3		
1	1.000	.476	.290		
2	.476	1.000	.244		
3	.290	.244	1.000		
Extraction Method: Principal Axis Factoring. Rotation Method: Promax with Kaiser Normalization.					

3. Conduct the factor analysis again, excluding the items that were deemed inadequate.

Exclude C12/C20/C14/C18 and conduct the factor analysis again. The correlation matrix has been shown above, overall MSA is 0.833, each item's MSA was larger than 0.5, and the result of Bartlett's Test and Chi-squared Tess were significant.

Factor loadings are represented below, which clearly shows that 16 items were divided into three groups, each of them corresponding to a latent factor.

	Factor			
	1	2	3	
c13	0.948	-0.060	-0.042	
c9	0.932	-0.044	-0.037	
c8	0.804	-0.019	0.086	
c10	0.797	0.043	-0.112	
c11	0.681	-0.023	0.131	
c7	0.618	0.141	0.026	
c15	-0.035	0.996	0.023	
c17	-0.034	0.976	-0.011	
c19	-0.001	0.930	-0.063	
c16	0.272	0.492	0.112	
c3	-0.069	0.000	0.945	
c2	-0.031	-0.006	0.798	
c4	-0.003	-0.035	0.659	
c1	0.039	-0.031	0.611	
c5	0.050	0.002	0.607	
c6	0.069	0.088	0.402	
Rotation Me Normalizatio	ethod: Princip ethod: Promax n. converged in 5	with Kaiser	ring.	

4. Use the regression method to compute factor scores and check their correlations.

The factor correlation matrix which was calculated by SPSS is shown below. So the promax method is appropriate in this case.

