

Project Report

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11/20/2019

Introduction

Client is investigating how foreign language teachers feel about and utilize methods from the Teacher Effectiveness for Language Learning (TELL), and seeking advice about how to improve the survey.

Our purpose for our client in this project: 1. A lot of people don't answer the survey because it's long. Can we reduce the number of questions? 2. Is the survey currently answering the research questions?

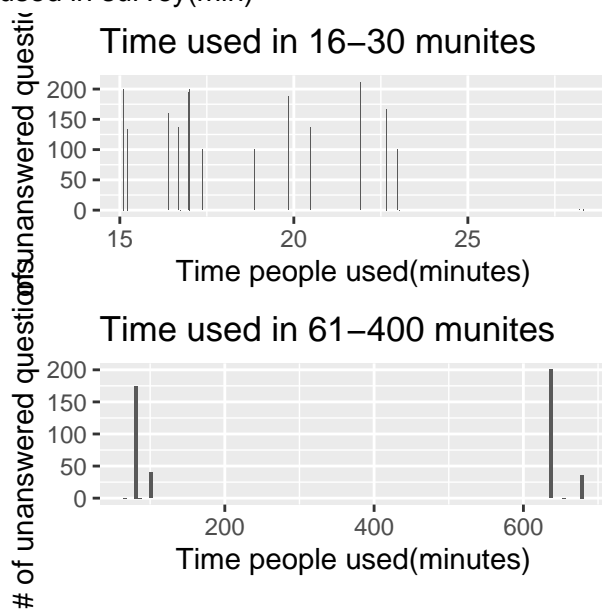
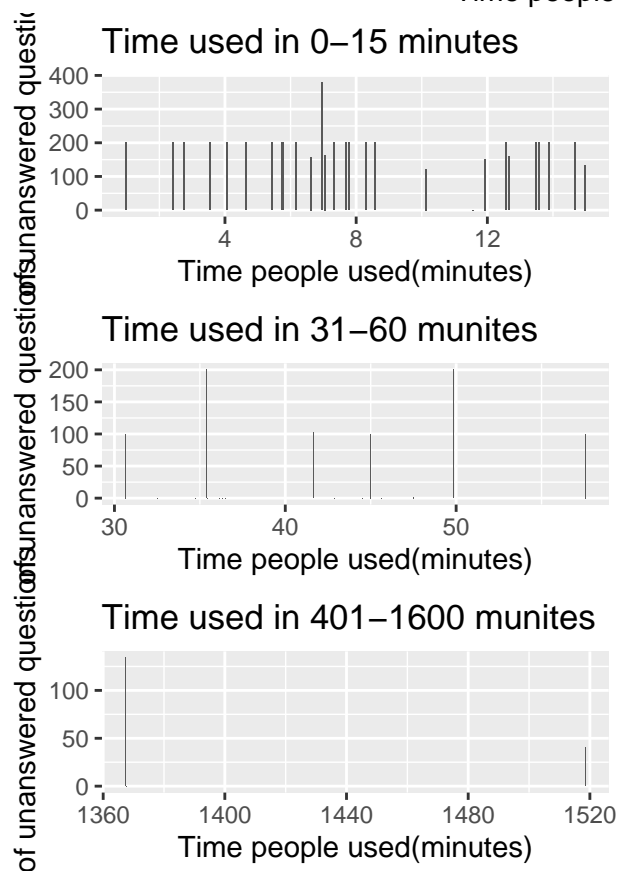
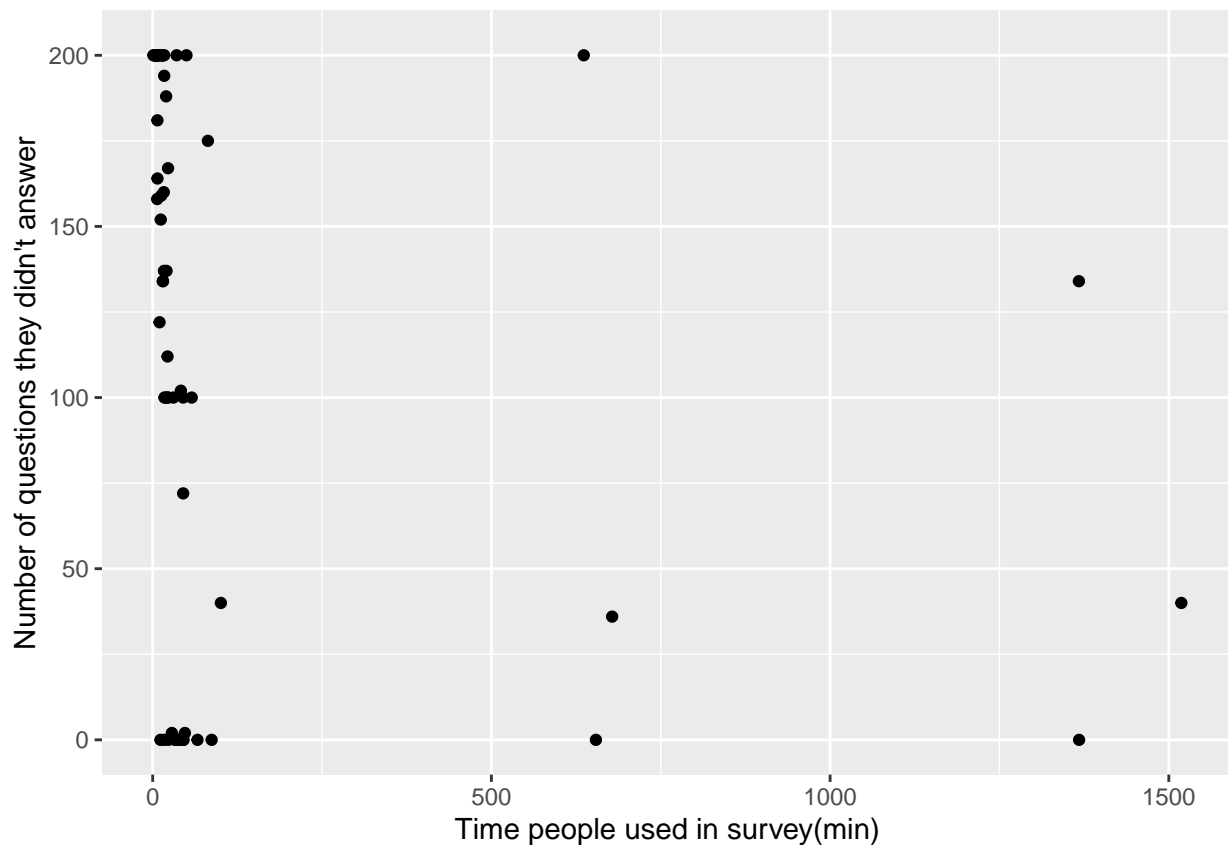
EDA & Concerns

Data Structure

We are provided the data in an excel file with 6 spreadsheets including one sheet of notes, one sheet of personal information and 4 sheets of Teacher Effectiveness for Language Learning (TELL) framework survey questions. The dataset of personal information contains questions regarding respondents' teaching language and education background. The dataset of Teacher Effectiveness for Language Learning (TELL) framework survey contains around 200 questions asking about respondents' attitudes of contribution and confidence towards each practice in the framework. There are 4 domains of Teacher Effectiveness for Language Learning (TELL) survey questions: planning, learning experience, learning tools, and performance & feedback. Each domain contains several subdomains and each subdomain contains a different number of questions. For this project, we focus on reducing the number of questions in the dataset of Teacher Effectiveness for Language Learning (TELL) framework survey.

EDA

We conduct a basic Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) for this project. Firstly, We focus on the time for respondents to complete this survey.



Data Cleaning

Concerns

We come up with several concerns after the initial EDA. Firstly, the observations we can use in the analysis are very limited since there are many N/A in the dataset. Secondly, some respondents seem like choosing the same answer through the whole survey and if we identify these answers as non-valid, then our sample size would become even smaller. With this limited sample size, the accuracy and reference of results from our subsequent analysis could be affected.

Method we used

We will use Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to reduce the survey questions number. CFA is a special form of factor analysis and mostly used in social science research. It is used to check whether measures of a construct are consistent with a researcher's understanding of the nature of that construct.

Here we will use CFA to see if there are survey questions equivalent to each other so we can reduce those repeated questions. We will analysis each subdomain separately and will only consider the problems regarding confidence or not. Within each subdomain, there will be several questions and our null hypothesis is that all survey questions are identical to each other. Then our alternative hypothesis is that the questions are not all equal.

We will focus on the p value result we have from CFA and we will take a p value larger than 0.05 to reject our null hypothesis. When we are not able to reject our null hypothesis, we will look at our factor loading to check the correlations between questions. Then we will fit new model by dropping question with lowest factor loading and see if we will reject our null hypothesis now. We will keep doing this until we have a subdomain with an acceptable p value, which gives us a set of survey questions are not identical to each other.

Analysis

Learning Tool Domain Analysis

```
## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 12 iterations
##
##      Estimator                      ML
##      Optimization method          NLMINB
##      Number of free parameters      6
##      Number of equality constraints   1
##      Row rank of the constraints matrix 1
##
##                                     Used      Total
##      Number of observations          27         84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##      Test statistic          0.109
##      Degrees of freedom      1
##      P-value (Chi-square)    0.741
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##      Information          Expected
##      Information saturated (h1) model Structured
##      Standard errors      Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
```

```

##              Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
##   lt1 =~
##   LT1a_Cnfdn (aa)    0.384   0.165   2.331   0.020   0.384   0.488
##   LT1b_Cnfd  (aa)    0.384   0.165   2.331   0.020   0.384   0.472
##   LT1c_Cnfd         0.612   0.282   2.167   0.030   0.612   0.722
##
## Variances:
##              Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
##   .LT1a_Confidenc    0.472   0.168   2.816   0.005   0.472   0.762
##   .LT1b_Confidenc    0.515   0.177   2.914   0.004   0.515   0.777
##   .LT1c_Confidenc    0.344   0.314   1.095   0.273   0.344   0.479
##   lt1                1.000                1.000   1.000
##
##      npar      fmin      chisq
##      5.000      0.002      0.109
##      df      pvalue baseline.chisq
##      1.000      0.741      7.404
##      baseline.df baseline.pvalue cfi
##      3.000      0.060      1.000
##      tli      nnfi      rfi
##      1.607      1.607      0.956
##      nfi      pnfi      ifi
##      0.985      0.328      1.139
##      rni      logl unrestricted.logl
##      1.202     -94.804     -94.750
##      aic      bic      ntotal
##      199.609     206.088      27.000
##      bic2      rmsea rmsea.ci.lower
##      190.555      0.000      0.000
##      rmsea.ci.upper rmsea.pvalue rmr
##      0.355      0.749      0.018
##      rmr_nomean srmr srmr_bentler
##      0.018      0.028      0.028
##      srmr_bentler_nomean crmr crmr_nomean
##      0.028      0.028      0.028
##      srmr_mplus srmr_mplus_nomean cn_05
##      0.026      0.026      951.942
##      cn_01      gfi      agfi
##      1643.449      0.997      0.984
##      pgfi      mfi      ecvi
##      0.166      1.017      0.374
##
##      lhs op      rhs mi epc sepc.lv sepc.all
## 10 LT1a_Confidence ~~ LT1c_Confidence 0.109 0.053 0.053 0.133
## 11 LT1b_Confidence ~~ LT1c_Confidence 0.109 -0.053 -0.053 -0.127
## sepc.nox
## 10 0.133
## 11 -0.127

```

Table 1: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
lt1	LT1a_Confidence	0.384	0.165	2.331	0.02	0.488
lt1	LT1b_Confidence	0.384	0.165	2.331	0.02	0.472

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
lt1	LT1c_Confidence	0.612	0.282	2.167	0.03	0.722

```
## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 12 iterations
##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 6
## Number of equality constraints 1
## Row rank of the constraints matrix 1
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 28 84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
## Test statistic 0.003
## Degrees of freedom 1
## P-value (Chi-square) 0.953
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard errors Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## lt2 =~
## LT2_Cnfdn (aa) 0.443 0.126 3.531 0.000 0.443 0.587
## LT2b_Cnfd (aa) 0.443 0.126 3.531 0.000 0.443 0.603
## LT2c_Cnfd 0.776 0.222 3.499 0.000 0.776 0.817
##
## Variances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .LT2a_Confidence 0.373 0.127 2.930 0.003 0.373 0.655
## .LT2b_Confidence 0.345 0.122 2.838 0.005 0.345 0.637
## .LT2c_Confidence 0.300 0.270 1.110 0.267 0.300 0.333
## lt2 1.000 1.000 1.000
##
## npar fmin chisq
## 5.000 0.000 0.003
## df pvalue baseline.chisq
## 1.000 0.953 15.764
## baseline.df baseline.pvalue cfi
## 3.000 0.001 1.000
## tli nnfi rfi
## 1.234 1.234 0.999
## nfi pnfi ifi
## 1.000 0.333 1.067
## rni logl unrestricted.logl
## 1.078 -93.396 -93.394
## aic bic ntotal
## 196.792 203.453 28.000
```

```

##          bic2          rmsea      rmsea.ci.lower
##          187.908          0.000          0.000
##      rmsea.ci.upper      rmsea.pvalue          rmr
##          0.000          0.955          0.003
##          rmr_nomean          srmr          srmr_bentler
##          0.003          0.005          0.005
## srmr_bentler_nomean          crmr          crmr_nomean
##          0.005          0.004          0.004
##          srmr_mplus      srmr_mplus_nomean          cn_05
##          0.005          0.005          31204.347
##          cn_01          gfi          agfi
##          53894.843          1.000          1.000
##          pgfi          mfi          ecvi
##          0.167          1.018          0.357

##          lhs op          rhs      mi      epc sepc.lv sepc.all
## 10 LT2a_Confidence ~~ LT2c_Confidence 0.003 -0.009 -0.009 -0.027
## 11 LT2b_Confidence ~~ LT2c_Confidence 0.003  0.009  0.009  0.028
##      sepc.nox
## 10      -0.027
## 11      0.028

```

Table 2: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
lt2	LT2a_Confidence	0.443	0.126	3.531	0	0.587
lt2	LT2b_Confidence	0.443	0.126	3.531	0	0.603
lt2	LT2c_Confidence	0.776	0.222	3.499	0	0.817

```

## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 14 iterations
##
##      Estimator          ML
##      Optimization method      NLMINB
##      Number of free parameters          6
##      Number of equality constraints      1
##      Row rank of the constraints matrix  1
##
##                                Used      Total
##      Number of observations          27          84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##      Test statistic          0.017
##      Degrees of freedom          1
##      P-value (Chi-square)      0.897
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##      Information          Expected
##      Information saturated (h1) model      Structured
##      Standard errors          Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
##      Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all

```

```

##      lt3 =~
##      LT3_Cnfdn      0.931    0.164    5.660    0.000    0.931    0.959
##      LT3b_Cnfd (aa)  0.706    0.144    4.892    0.000    0.706    0.802
##      LT3d_Cnfd (aa)  0.706    0.144    4.892    0.000    0.706    0.629
##
## Variances:
##      Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
##      .LT3a_Confidenc 0.075    0.170    0.442    0.659    0.075    0.080
##      .LT3b_Confidenc 0.276    0.122    2.259    0.024    0.276    0.357
##      .LT3d_Confidenc 0.761    0.228    3.330    0.001    0.761    0.604
##      lt3            1.000
##
##      npar      fmin      chisq
##      5.000      0.000      0.017
##      df      pvalue      baseline.chisq
##      1.000      0.897      36.819
##      baseline.df      baseline.pvalue      cfi
##      3.000      0.000      1.000
##      tli      nnfi      rfi
##      1.087      1.087      0.999
##      nfi      pnfi      ifi
##      1.000      0.333      1.027
##      rni      logl      unrestricted.logl
##      1.029      -95.478      -95.469
##      aic      bic      ntotal
##      200.955      207.434      27.000
##      bic2      rmsea      rmsea.ci.lower
##      191.902      0.000      0.000
##      rmsea.ci.upper      rmsea.pvalue      rmr
##      0.233      0.900      0.014
##      rmr_nomean      srmr      srmr_bentler
##      0.014      0.012      0.012
##      srmr_bentler_nomean      crmr      crmr_nomean
##      0.012      0.007      0.007
##      srmr_mplus      srmr_mplus_nomean      cn_05
##      0.011      0.011      6147.974
##      cn_01      gfi      agfi
##      10617.940      1.000      0.998
##      pgfi      mfi      ecvi
##      0.167      1.018      0.371
##
##      lhs op      rhs      mi      epc sepc.lv sepc.all
## 9  LT3a_Confidence ~~ LT3b_Confidence 0.017 -0.025 -0.025 -0.171
## 10 LT3a_Confidence ~~ LT3d_Confidence 0.017 0.025 0.025 0.103
##      sepc.nox
## 9      -0.171
## 10      0.103

```

Table 3: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
lt3	LT3a_Confidence	0.931	0.164	5.660	0	0.959
lt3	LT3b_Confidence	0.706	0.144	4.892	0	0.802
lt3	LT3d_Confidence	0.706	0.144	4.892	0	0.629

```

## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 19 iterations
##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 6
## Number of equality constraints 1
## Row rank of the constraints matrix 1
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 28 84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
## Test statistic 0.016
## Degrees of freedom 1
## P-value (Chi-square) 0.899
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard errors Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## lt4 =~
## LT4_Cnfdn 0.370 0.140 2.640 0.008 0.370 0.469
## LT4b_Cnfd (aa) 1.077 0.150 7.191 0.000 1.077 1.012
## LT4c_Cnfd (aa) 1.077 0.150 7.191 0.000 1.077 0.886
##
## Variances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .LT4a_Confidenc 0.485 0.129 3.749 0.000 0.485 0.780
## .LT4b_Confidenc -0.027 0.095 -0.282 0.778 -0.027 -0.024
## .LT4c_Confidenc 0.316 0.127 2.486 0.013 0.316 0.214
## lt4 1.000 1.000
##
## npar fmin chisq
## 5.000 0.000 0.016
## df pvalue baseline.chisq
## 1.000 0.899 52.579
## baseline.df baseline.pvalue cfi
## 3.000 0.000 1.000
## tli nnfi rfi
## 1.060 1.060 0.999
## nfi pnfi ifi
## 1.000 0.333 1.019
## rni logl unrestricted.logl
## 1.020 -93.343 -93.335
## aic bic ntotal
## 196.686 203.347 28.000
## bic2 rmsea rmsea.ci.lower
## 187.802 0.000 0.000
## rmsea.ci.upper rmsea.pvalue rmr

```



```

##          0.225          0.902          0.008
##      rmr_nomean      srmr      srmr_bentler
##          0.008          0.007          0.007
## srmr_bentler_nomean      crmr      crmr_nomean
##          0.007          0.006          0.006
##      srmr_mplus      srmr_mplus_nomean      cn_05
##          0.006          0.006          6648.164
##          cn_01          gfi          agfi
##          11481.859          1.000          0.998
##          pgfi          mfi          ecvi
##          0.167          1.018          0.358

##          lhs op          rhs      mi      epc sepc.lv sepc.all
## 9  LT4a_Confidence ~~ LT4b_Confidence 0.016 0.01 0.01 0.089
## 10 LT4a_Confidence ~~ LT4c_Confidence 0.016 -0.01 -0.01 -0.026
##      sepc.nox
## 9      0.089
## 10     -0.026

```

Table 4: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
lt4	LT4a_Confidence	0.370	0.14	2.640	0.008	0.469
lt4	LT4b_Confidence	1.077	0.15	7.191	0.000	1.012
lt4	LT4c_Confidence	1.077	0.15	7.191	0.000	0.886

```

## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 13 iterations
##
##      Estimator          ML
##      Optimization method      NLMINB
##      Number of free parameters      6
##      Number of equality constraints      1
##      Row rank of the constraints matrix      1
##
##              Used      Total
##      Number of observations      26      84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##      Test statistic      0.774
##      Degrees of freedom      1
##      P-value (Chi-square)      0.379
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##      Information      Expected
##      Information saturated (h1) model      Structured
##      Standard errors      Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
##              Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
##      lt5 =~
##      LT5_Cnfdn (aa)      0.398      0.124      3.205      0.001      0.398      0.618
##      LT5b_Cnfd      0.620      0.186      3.331      0.001      0.620      0.844

```

```

##      LT5c_Cnfd (aa)      0.398      0.124      3.205      0.001      0.398      0.532
##
## Variances:
##              Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .LT5a_Confidenc      0.257      0.101      2.544      0.011      0.257      0.618
## .LT5b_Confidenc      0.155      0.186      0.832      0.405      0.155      0.287
## .LT5c_Confidenc      0.402      0.132      3.034      0.002      0.402      0.717
##      lt5              1.000
##
##              npar              fmin              chisq
##              5.000              0.015              0.774
##              df              pvalue      baseline.chisq
##              1.000              0.379              15.415
##      baseline.df      baseline.pvalue              cfi
##              3.000              0.001              1.000
##              tli              nnfi              rfi
##              1.055              1.055              0.849
##              nfi              pnfi              ifi
##              0.950              0.317              1.016
##              rni              logl      unrestricted.logl
##              1.018              -76.441              -76.054
##              aic              bic              ntotal
##              162.882              169.172              26.000
##              bic2              rmsea      rmsea.ci.lower
##              153.653              0.000              0.000
##      rmsea.ci.upper      rmsea.pvalue              rmr
##              0.494              0.394              0.041
##              rmr_nomean      srmr      srmr_bentler
##              0.041              0.079              0.079
##      srmr_bentler_nomean      crmr      crmr_nomean
##              0.079              0.063              0.063
##              srmr_mplus      srmr_mplus_nomean      cn_05
##              0.070              0.070              130.124
##              cn_01              gfi              agfi
##              224.020              0.981              0.885
##              pgfi              mfi              ecvi
##              0.163              1.004              0.414
##
##              lhs op              rhs      mi      epc sepc.lv sepc.all
## 9  LT5a_Confidence ~~ LT5b_Confidence 0.762 -0.102 -0.102 -0.512
## 11 LT5b_Confidence ~~ LT5c_Confidence 0.762 0.102 0.102 0.409
##      sepc.nox
## 9      -0.512
## 11      0.409

```

Table 5: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
lt5	LT5a_Confidence	0.398	0.124	3.205	0.001	0.618
lt5	LT5b_Confidence	0.620	0.186	3.331	0.001	0.844
lt5	LT5c_Confidence	0.398	0.124	3.205	0.001	0.532

PER & FEEDBACK Domain Analysis

For PER&FEEDBACK table in TELL Statements, I numeric character answers of PF 1a~5c Confidence, and NA values stay as same as NA that will not count in. First, I made CFA models for each subdomain whose variables should greater than 2 (ex: PF1 has 5 variables: PF1a_Confidence, PF1b_Confidence, PF1c_Confidence, PF1d_Confidence and PF1e_Confidence), or the P-value of that model will become NA. And we get an exception in PF table: PF4 only has 2 variables, so I combine PF4 with PF5 to one CFA model so that we have an available P-value. Second, we find factor loadings of each variables in each subdomain and record them. Third, we compare P-value of each subdomain to 0.05, if P-value > 0.05, our null hypothesis retained, and we do not need to make any further change on that subdomain; if P-value < 0.05, it means our null hypothesis is rejected, and we need to remodel by dropping the variable with lowest factor loadings in that subdomain and check its P-value again. Following are detailed results

First subdomain:

```
## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 21 iterations
##
##      Estimator                      ML
##      Optimization method          NLMINB
##      Number of free parameters      10
##
##                               Used      Total
##      Number of observations          27         84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##      Test statistic                  15.646
##      Degrees of freedom                5
##      P-value (Chi-square)              0.008
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##      Information                      Expected
##      Information saturated (h1) model  Structured
##      Standard errors                   Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
##
##              Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)  Std.lv  Std.all
##      PF1 =~
##      PF1a_Confide    0.690    0.202    3.421    0.001    0.690    0.609
##      PF1b_Confide    0.879    0.168    5.229    0.000    0.879    0.830
##      PF1c_Confide    0.828    0.128    6.471    0.000    0.828    0.946
##      PF1d_Confide    0.823    0.135    6.110    0.000    0.823    0.915
##      PF1e_Confide    0.584    0.178    3.275    0.001    0.584    0.587
##
## Variances:
##
##              Estimate  Std.Err  z-value  P(>|z|)  Std.lv  Std.all
##      .PF1a_Confide    0.808    0.228    3.545    0.000    0.808    0.630
##      .PF1b_Confide    0.349    0.110    3.160    0.002    0.349    0.311
##      .PF1c_Confide    0.080    0.049    1.628    0.104    0.080    0.105
##      .PF1d_Confide    0.132    0.057    2.306    0.021    0.132    0.163
##      .PF1e_Confide    0.647    0.182    3.559    0.000    0.647    0.655
##      PF1              1.000
##              1.000
```

Table 6: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
PF1	PF1a_Confidence	0.690	0.202	3.421	0.001	0.609
PF1	PF1b_Confidence	0.879	0.168	5.229	0.000	0.830
PF1	PF1c_Confidence	0.828	0.128	6.471	0.000	0.946
PF1	PF1d_Confidence	0.823	0.135	6.110	0.000	0.915
PF1	PF1e_Confidence	0.584	0.178	3.275	0.001	0.587

Since p-value of first subdomain is $0.008 < 0.05$, and the factor loadings of “PF1e_Confidence” is lowest, thus, we try to drop it from the first subdomain:

```
## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 31 iterations
##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 8
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 28 84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
## Test statistic 0.068
## Degrees of freedom 2
## P-value (Chi-square) 0.967
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard errors Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## PF1 =~
## PF1a_Confide nc 0.660 0.196 3.360 0.001 0.660 0.593
## PF1b_Confide nc 0.835 0.173 4.830 0.000 0.835 0.780
## PF1c_Confide nc 0.796 0.130 6.135 0.000 0.796 0.914
## PF1d_Confide nc 0.831 0.129 6.432 0.000 0.831 0.940
##
## Variances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .PF1a_Confide nc 0.804 0.223 3.601 0.000 0.804 0.649
## .PF1b_Confide nc 0.449 0.135 3.321 0.001 0.449 0.392
## .PF1c_Confide nc 0.125 0.061 2.048 0.041 0.125 0.165
## .PF1d_Confide nc 0.091 0.061 1.498 0.134 0.091 0.116
## PF1 1.000 1.000 1.000
```

P-value = $0.967 > 0.05$, thus we do not need to change any more on the first subdomain.

Second subdomain:

```
## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 18 iterations
##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 10
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 27 84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
## Test statistic 14.489
## Degrees of freedom 5
## P-value (Chi-square) 0.013
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard errors Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## PF2 =~
## PF2a_Confidence 0.561 0.172 3.255 0.001 0.561 0.587
## PF2b_Confidence 0.948 0.159 5.981 0.000 0.948 0.905
## PF2c_Confidence 0.575 0.188 3.060 0.002 0.575 0.558
## PF2d_Confidence 0.896 0.151 5.941 0.000 0.896 0.901
## PF2e_Confidence 1.016 0.173 5.880 0.000 1.016 0.896
##
## Variances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .PF2a_Confidence 0.599 0.169 3.534 0.000 0.599 0.655
## .PF2b_Confidence 0.199 0.083 2.384 0.017 0.199 0.181
## .PF2c_Confidence 0.731 0.206 3.554 0.000 0.731 0.689
## .PF2d_Confidence 0.185 0.076 2.439 0.015 0.185 0.188
## .PF2e_Confidence 0.255 0.101 2.520 0.012 0.255 0.198
## PF2 1.000 1.000 1.000
```

Table 7: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
PF2	PF2a_Confidence	0.561	0.172	3.255	0.001	0.587
PF2	PF2b_Confidence	0.948	0.159	5.981	0.000	0.905
PF2	PF2c_Confidence	0.575	0.188	3.060	0.002	0.558
PF2	PF2d_Confidence	0.896	0.151	5.941	0.000	0.901
PF2	PF2e_Confidence	1.016	0.173	5.880	0.000	0.896

Since p-value of first subdomain is $0.013 < 0.05$, and the factor loadings of “PF2c_Confidence” is lowest, thus, we try to drop it from the second subdomain:

```
## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 18 iterations
```

```

##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 8
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 28 84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
## Test statistic 1.559
## Degrees of freedom 2
## P-value (Chi-square) 0.459
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard errors Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## PF2 =~
## PF2a_Confidenc 0.553 0.169 3.275 0.001 0.553 0.583
## PF2b_Confidenc 0.910 0.158 5.765 0.000 0.910 0.877
## PF2d_Confidenc 0.884 0.147 6.012 0.000 0.884 0.901
## PF2e_Confidenc 1.011 0.167 6.057 0.000 1.011 0.905
##
## Variances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .PF2a_Confidenc 0.596 0.166 3.588 0.000 0.596 0.660
## .PF2b_Confidenc 0.248 0.093 2.675 0.007 0.248 0.231
## .PF2d_Confidenc 0.182 0.077 2.349 0.019 0.182 0.189
## .PF2e_Confidenc 0.227 0.099 2.280 0.023 0.227 0.181
## PF2 1.000 1.000 1.000

```

P-value = 0.459 > 0.05, thus we can stay here for the second subdomain.

Third subdomain:

```

## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 15 iterations
##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 10
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 28 84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
## Test statistic 2.920
## Degrees of freedom 5
## P-value (Chi-square) 0.712

```

```

##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard errors Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## PF3 =~
## PF3a_Confidenc 0.466 0.184 2.533 0.011 0.466 0.485
## PF3b_Confidenc 0.869 0.173 5.032 0.000 0.869 0.838
## PF3c_Confidenc 0.628 0.146 4.300 0.000 0.628 0.746
## PF3d_Confidenc 0.753 0.169 4.468 0.000 0.753 0.767
## PF3e_Confidenc 0.543 0.171 3.179 0.001 0.543 0.588
##
## Variances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .PF3a_Confidenc 0.706 0.199 3.543 0.000 0.706 0.765
## .PF3b_Confidenc 0.320 0.149 2.153 0.031 0.320 0.298
## .PF3c_Confidenc 0.315 0.109 2.893 0.004 0.315 0.444
## .PF3d_Confidenc 0.396 0.143 2.759 0.006 0.396 0.411
## .PF3e_Confidenc 0.557 0.164 3.396 0.001 0.557 0.654
## PF3 1.000 1.000

```

Table 8: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
PF3	PF3a_Confidence	0.466	0.184	2.533	0.011	0.485
PF3	PF3b_Confidence	0.869	0.173	5.032	0.000	0.838
PF3	PF3c_Confidence	0.628	0.146	4.300	0.000	0.746
PF3	PF3d_Confidence	0.753	0.169	4.468	0.000	0.767
PF3	PF3e_Confidence	0.543	0.171	3.179	0.001	0.588
Since p-value > 0.05, the third subdomain is ok, no longer to remodel it.						

Fourth subdomain:

PF4 only has 2 variables, so I combine PF4 with PF5 to one CFA model so that we can get an available P-value.

```

## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 22 iterations
##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 11
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 24 84
##
## Model Test User Model:
##
## Test statistic 12.824
## Degrees of freedom 4

```

```

## P-value (Chi-square) 0.012
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
## Information Expected
## Information saturated (h1) model Structured
## Standard errors Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## PF4 =~
## PF4a_Confidenc 0.754 0.148 5.099 0.000 0.754 0.888
## PF4b_Confidenc 0.681 0.145 4.699 0.000 0.681 0.835
## PF5 =~
## PF5a_Confidenc 0.690 0.173 3.988 0.000 0.690 0.757
## PF5b_Confidenc 0.632 0.158 4.003 0.000 0.632 0.759
## PF5c_Confidenc 0.535 0.192 2.782 0.005 0.535 0.567
##
## Covariances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## PF4 ~~
## PF5 0.877 0.113 7.732 0.000 0.877 0.877
##
## Variances:
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all
## .PF4a_Confidenc 0.153 0.101 1.511 0.131 0.153 0.212
## .PF4b_Confidenc 0.201 0.094 2.131 0.033 0.201 0.302
## .PF5a_Confidenc 0.355 0.143 2.484 0.013 0.355 0.427
## .PF5b_Confidenc 0.294 0.119 2.470 0.014 0.294 0.424
## .PF5c_Confidenc 0.603 0.192 3.135 0.002 0.603 0.678
## PF4 1.000 1.000 1.000
## PF5 1.000 1.000 1.000

```

Table 9: Factor Loadings

Latent Factor	Indicator	B	SE	Z	p-value	loading
PF4	PF4a_Confidence	0.754	0.148	5.099	0.000	0.888
PF4	PF4b_Confidence	0.681	0.145	4.699	0.000	0.835
PF5	PF5a_Confidence	0.690	0.173	3.988	0.000	0.757
PF5	PF5b_Confidence	0.632	0.158	4.003	0.000	0.759
PF5	PF5c_Confidence	0.535	0.192	2.782	0.005	0.567

Since P-value is $0.012 < 0.05$, and the lowest factor loading is “PF5c_Confidence”, thus we try to drop it from the subdomain:

```

## lavaan 0.6-5 ended normally after 21 iterations
##
## Estimator ML
## Optimization method NLMINB
## Number of free parameters 9
##
## Used Total
## Number of observations 24 84

```



```

##
## Model Test User Model:
##
##   Test statistic           0.832
##   Degrees of freedom       1
##   P-value (Chi-square)     0.362
##
## Parameter Estimates:
##
##   Information           Expected
##   Information saturated (h1) model   Structured
##   Standard errors       Standard
##
## Latent Variables:
##           Estimate   Std.Err   z-value   P(>|z|)   Std.lv   Std.all
##   PF4 =~
##     PF4a_Confidenc    0.724    0.155    4.671    0.000    0.724    0.851
##     PF4b_Confidenc    0.710    0.148    4.808    0.000    0.710    0.871
##   PF5 =~
##     PF5a_Confidenc    0.812    0.171    4.742    0.000    0.812    0.890
##     PF5b_Confidenc    0.635    0.160    3.970    0.000    0.635    0.763
##
## Covariances:
##           Estimate   Std.Err   z-value   P(>|z|)   Std.lv   Std.all
##   PF4 ~~
##     PF5                0.755    0.137    5.507    0.000    0.755    0.755
##
## Variances:
##           Estimate   Std.Err   z-value   P(>|z|)   Std.lv   Std.all
##     .PF4a_Confidenc    0.199    0.116    1.720    0.085    0.199    0.275
##     .PF4b_Confidenc    0.160    0.107    1.497    0.134    0.160    0.241
##     .PF5a_Confidenc    0.173    0.157    1.100    0.271    0.173    0.207
##     .PF5b_Confidenc    0.289    0.124    2.342    0.019    0.289    0.418
##     PF4                1.000                1.000    1.000
##     PF5                1.000                1.000    1.000

```

P-value is 0.362 > 0.05, thus no longer remodel this subdomain.

Conclusion / Discussion

For PER&FEEDBACK table, I dropped “PF1e_Confidence”, “PF2c_Confidence” and “PF5c_Confidence” so that P-value of all subdomains are greater than 0.05 finally.

Appendix