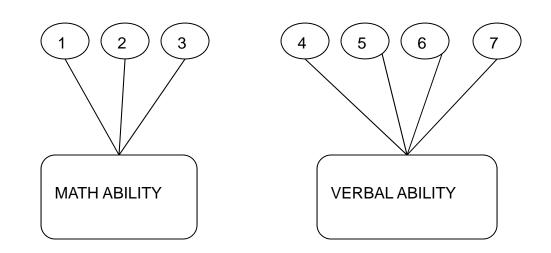




Today's Objective

- To understand the general application
- To learn some of the language
- To review various decision points
- To interpret the basic output

What is a Factor?



Why do it?

- Measure underlying constructs
- Validation
- Use fewer, simpler predictors
- Explore data to see what lies beneath!



Types of Factor Analysis

- Confirmatory
 - testing viability of specific constructs to see if they exist in the data
- Exploratory
 - data reduction technique to identify underlying "latent" constructs that may exist in the data

Extraction methods

- Principle components analysis (PCA)
- Principle axis factoring (PAF)
- Maximum likelihood
- Least squares
- Image factoring
- Alpha factoring



Purpose of PCA



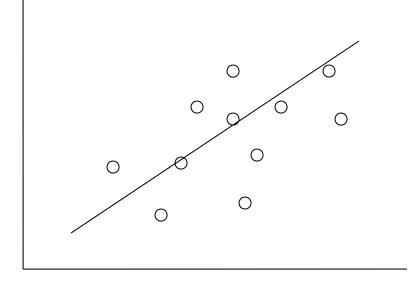
- Reduce a large number of correlated variables to a smaller set of underlying "factors" that are uncorrelated
- Statistically identify "latent" constructs that explain data

Principle Components Analysis



- Mathematical computations are based on correlation matrices
- Uses linear combinations of variables to explain variance and identify constructs

Linear Combinations



The Process

- Select the type of Factor Analysis
- Is the dataset adequate?
- Select a rotational method
- Extract factors
- Interpret!



Dataset



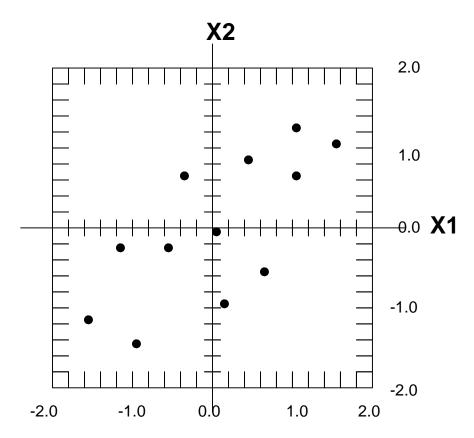
- Are there latent constructs hidden in the data that you want to know about?
- Do you have a lot of variables?
- Are the variables highly correlated?
- Is the sample size enough?
- Is the dataset adequate?
 - Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)

Rotation Methods

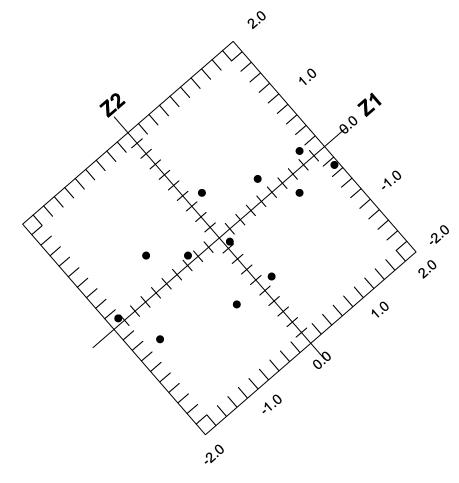


- Varimax Rotation variables identify with different factors
- Quartimax Rotation mainly one factor
- Equimax compromise of the two
- Direct Oblimin non-orthogonal
- Promax non-orthogonal
- SPSS Default none

Unrotated axes



Rotated axes (orthogonal)





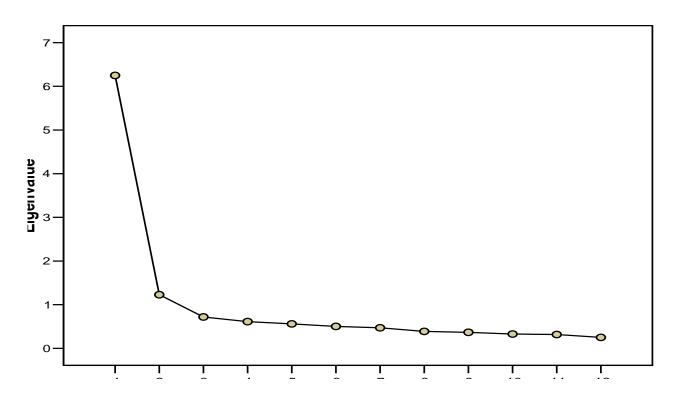
Factor Selection

- Consecutive factors
 - Kaiser Eigenvalues over 1
 - Catell Scree plot
 - Explained Variance Select enough factors to explain 80% or 90%
 - Common Sense



Scree Plot







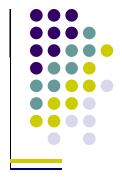
Eigenvalues

- Amount of variance from all variables accounted for in a single factor
- The larger the value, the more variance the factor captures (good)
- As the value decreases the factor is capturing a smaller amount of variance (not so good)

STATISTICA FACTOR ANALYSIS

Eigenvalues (factor.sta) Extraction: Principal components

Value	Eigenval	% total Variance	******	Cumul. %
1	6.118369	61.18369	6.11837	61.1837
2	1.800682	18.00682	7.91905	79.1905
3	.472888	4.72888	8.39194	83.9194
4	.407996	4.07996	8.79993	87.9993
5	.317222	3.17222	9.11716	91.1716
6	.293300	2.93300	9.41046	94.1046
7	.195808	1.95808	9.60626	96.0626
8	.170431	1.70431	9.77670	97.7670
9	.137970	1.37970	9.91467	99.1467
10	.085334	.85334	10.00000	100.0000



Communality

- The proportion of variance of a particular variable that is due to all common factors
- Can be interpreted as the reliability of the variable

Factor Loadings

- Component matrix or factor matrix
- The correlation between the variable and the factor
- Plot the loading to see the impact of rotation
- Sum of squared loadings is the amount of explained variance attributed to a single factor

Review SPSS Output ...

- Example 1
- Example 2



Tools and References

- SPSS
- SAS
- Statistica
- SYSTAT
- http://www.statsoft.com
- http://www.stata.com/capabilities/factor.htmlstata.com

Books

- Gorsuch, R. L. Factor Analysis.
- Kim, J., and C. W. Mueller. Factor Analysis : What It Is and How To Do It. (Sage Publications.)
- Kim, J., and C. W. Mueller. *Factor Analysis :* Statistical Methods and Practical Issues. (Sage Publications.)
- Kline, P. An Easy Guide to Factor Analysis.



Homework ...

Thank you

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