

Package ‘nFactors’

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Type Package

Title Parallel Analysis and Other Non Graphical Solutions to the
Cattell Scree Test

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Description Indices, heuristics, simulations and strategies to help determine the number of factors/components to retain in exploratory factor analysis and principal component analysis.

License GPL-3

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LazyData true

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Imports stats, MASS, psych, lattice

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Suggests testthat

NeedsCompilation no

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bentlerParameters	<i>Bentler and Yuan's Computation of the LRT Index and the Linear Trend Coefficients</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This function computes the Bentler and Yuan's (1996, 1998) *LRT* index for the linear trend in eigenvalues of a covariance matrix. The related χ^2 and *p*-value are also computed. This function is generally called from the `nBentler` function. But it could be of use for graphing the linear trend function and to study it's behavior.

Usage

```
bentlerParameters(
  x,
  N,
  nFactors,
  log = TRUE,
  cor = TRUE,
```

```

minPar = c(min(lambda) - abs(min(lambda)) + 0.001, 0.001),
maxPar = c(max(lambda), stats::lm(lambda ~ I(length(lambda):1))$coef[2]),
resParx = c(0.01, 2),
resPary = c(0.01, 2),
graphic = TRUE,
resolution = 30,
typePlot = "wireframe",
...
)

```

Arguments

x	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data
N	numeric: number of subjects.
nFactors	numeric: number of components to test.
log	logical: if TRUE the minimization is applied on the log values.
cor	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
minPar	numeric: minimums for the coefficient of the linear trend.
maxPar	numeric: maximums for the coefficient of the linear trend.
resParx	numeric: restriction on the α coefficient (x) to graph the function to minimize.
resPary	numeric: restriction on the β coefficient (y) to graph the function to minimize.
graphic	logical: if TRUE plots the minimized function "wireframe", "contourplot" or "levelplot".
resolution	numeric: resolution of the 3D graph (number of points from α and from β).
typePlot	character: plots the minimized function according to a 3D plot: "wireframe", "contourplot" or "levelplot".
...	variable: additionnal parameters from the "wireframe", "contourplot" or "levelplot" lattice functions. Also additionnal parameters for the eigenFrom function.

Details

The implemented Bentler and Yuan's procedure must be used with care because the minimized function is not always stable. In many cases, constraints must applied to obtain a solution. The actual implementation did, but the user can modify these constraints.

The hypothesis tested (Bentler and Yuan, 1996, equation 10) is:

$$(1) \quad H_k : \lambda_{k+i} = \alpha + \beta x_i, (i = 1, \dots, q)$$

The solution of the following simultaneous equations is needed to find $(\alpha, \beta) \in$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{[\lambda_{k+j} - N\alpha + \beta x_j] x_j}{(\alpha + \beta x_j)^2} = 0$$

and

$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\lambda_{k+j} - N\alpha + \beta x_j x_j}{(\alpha + \beta x_j)^2} = 0$$

The solution to this system of equations was implemented by minimizing the following equation:

$$(3) \quad (\alpha, \beta) \in \inf [h(x)] = \inf \log [f(x)^2 + g(x)^2]$$

The likelihood ratio test LRT proposed by Bentler and Yuan (1996, equation 7) follows a χ^2 probability distribution with $q - 2$ degrees of freedom and is equal to:

$$(4) \quad LRT = N(k - p) \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{n}{N} \right) + 1 \right\} - N \sum_{j=k+1}^p \ln \left\{ \frac{\lambda_j}{\alpha + \beta x_j} \right\} + n \sum_{j=k+1}^p \left\{ \frac{\lambda_j}{\alpha + \beta x_j} \right\}$$

With p beeing the number of eigenvalues, k the number of eigenvalues to test, q the $p - k$ remaining eigenvalues, N the sample size, and $n = N - 1$. Note that there is an error in the Bentler and Yuan equation, the variables N and n beeing inverted in the preceeding equation 4.

A better strategy proposed by Bentler an Yuan (1998) is to use a minimized χ^2 solution. This strategy will be implemented in a future version of the **nFactors** package.

Value

nFactors	numeric: vector of the number of factors retained by the Bentler and Yuan's procedure.
details	numeric: matrix of the details of the computation.

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References

- Bentler, P. M. and Yuan, K.-H. (1996). Test of linear trend in eigenvalues of a covariance matrix with application to data analysis. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, 49, 299-312.
- Bentler, P. M. and Yuan, K.-H. (1998). Test of linear trend in the smallest eigenvalues of the correlation matrix. *Psychometrika*, 63(2), 131-144.

See Also

[nBartlett](#), [nBentler](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## .....
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF THE BENTLER AND YUAN PROCEDURE
## #' @importFrom graphics abline

# Bentler (1996, p. 309) Table 2 - Example 2 .....
n=649
bentler2<-c(5.785, 3.088, 1.505, 0.582, 0.424, 0.386, 0.360, 0.337, 0.303,
           0.281, 0.246, 0.238, 0.200, 0.160, 0.130)

results <- nBentler(x=bentler2, N=n, details=TRUE)
results

# Two different figures to verify the convergence problem identified with
# the 2th component
bentlerParameters(x=bentler2, N=n, nFactors= 2, graphic=TRUE,
                  typePlot="contourplot",
                  resParx=c(0,9), resPary=c(0,9), cor=FALSE)

bentlerParameters(x=bentler2, N=n, nFactors= 4, graphic=TRUE, drape=TRUE,
                  resParx=c(0,9), resPary=c(0,9),
                  scales = list(arrows = FALSE) )

plotuScree(x=bentler2, model="components",
           main=paste(results$nFactors,
                      " factors retained by the Bentler and Yuan's procedure (1996, p. 309)",
                      sep=""))
# .....

# Bentler (1998, p. 140) Table 3 - Example 1 .....
n <- 145
example1 <- c(8.135, 2.096, 1.693, 1.502, 1.025, 0.943, 0.901, 0.816,
             0.790,0.707, 0.639, 0.543,0.533, 0.509, 0.478, 0.390,
             0.382, 0.340, 0.334, 0.316, 0.297,0.268, 0.190, 0.173)

results <- nBentler(x=example1, N=n, details=TRUE)
results

# Two different figures to verify the convergence problem identified with
# the 10th component
bentlerParameters(x=example1, N=n, nFactors= 10, graphic=TRUE,
                  typePlot="contourplot",
                  resParx=c(0,0.4), resPary=c(0,0.4))

bentlerParameters(x=example1, N=n, nFactors= 10, graphic=TRUE, drape=TRUE,
                  resParx=c(0,0.4), resPary=c(0,0.4),
```

```

scales = list(arrows = FALSE) )

plotuScree(x=example1, model="components",
  main=paste(results$nFactors,
    " factors retained by the Bentler and Yuan's procedure (1998, p. 140)",
    sep=""))
# .....
}

## End(Not run)

```

componentAxis	<i>Principal Component Analysis With Only n First Components Retained</i>
---------------	--

Description

The componentAxis function returns a principal component analysis with the first n components retained.

Usage

```
componentAxis(R, nFactors = 2)
```

Arguments

R	numeric: correlation or covariance matrix
nFactors	numeric: number of components/factors to retain

Value

values	numeric: variance of each component/factor retained
varExplained	numeric: variance explained by each component/factor retained
varExplained	numeric: cumulative variance explained by each component/factor retained
loadings	numeric: loadings of each variable on each component/factor retained

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References

- Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1978). *Introduction to factor analysis. What it is and how to do it.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1987). *Factor analysis. Statistical methods and practical issues.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

See Also

[principalComponents](#), [iterativePrincipalAxis](#), [rRecovery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Example from Kim and Mueller (1978, p. 10)
# Simulated sample: lower diagonal
R <- matrix(c( 1.000, 0.560, 0.480, 0.224, 0.192, 0.16,
               0.560, 1.000, 0.420, 0.196, 0.168, 0.14,
               0.480, 0.420, 1.000, 0.168, 0.144, 0.12,
               0.224, 0.196, 0.168, 1.000, 0.420, 0.35,
               0.192, 0.168, 0.144, 0.420, 1.000, 0.30,
               0.160, 0.140, 0.120, 0.350, 0.300, 1.00),
            nrow=6, byrow=TRUE)

# Factor analysis: Selected principal components - Kim and Mueller
# (1978, p. 20)
componentAxis(R, nFactors=2)

# .....
}

## End(Not run)
```

corFA	<i>Insert Communalities in the Diagonal of a Correlation or a Covariance Matrix</i>
-------	---

Description

This function inserts communalities in the diagonal of a correlation/covariance matrix.

Usage

```
corFA(R, method = "ginv")
```

Arguments

R	An integer matrix or a data.frame of correlations
method	A character vector: inversion method

Value

A correlation matrix with coerced variables with communalities in the diagonal.

Author(s)

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See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [plotParallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## LOWER CORRELATION MATRIX WITH ZEROS ON UPPER PART
## From Gorsuch (table 1.3.1)
gorsuch <- c(
  1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
  .6283, 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
  .5631, .7353, 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
  .8689, .7055, .8444, 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,
  .9030, .8626, .6890, .8874, 1,0,0,0,0,0,
  .6908, .9028, .9155, .8841, .8816, 1,0,0,0,0,
  .8633, .7495, .7378, .9164, .9109, .8572, 1,0,0,0,
  .7694, .7902, .7872, .8857, .8835, .8884, .7872, 1,0,0,
  .8945, .7929, .7656, .9494, .9546, .8942, .9434, .9000, 1,0,
  .5615, .6850, .8153, .7004, .6583, .7720, .6201, .6141, .6378, 1)

## UPPER CORRELATION MATRIX FILLED WITH UPPER CORRELATION MATRIX
gorsuch <- makeCor(gorsuch)

## REPLACE DIAGONAL WITH COMMUNALITIES
gorsuchCfa <- corFA(gorsuch)
gorsuchCfa
}

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Classical examples of eigenvalues vectors used to study the number of factors to retain in the literature. These examples generally give the number of subjects use to obtain these eigenvalues. The number of subjects is used with the parallel analysis.

Usage

dFactors

Format

A list of examples. For each example, a list is also used to give the eigenvalues vector and the number of subjects.

Bentler \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Buja \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Cliff1 \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Cliff2 \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Cliff3 \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Hand \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Harman \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Lawley \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Raiche \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Tucker1 \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Tucker2 \$eigenvalues and \$nsubjects

Details

Other datasets will be added in future versions of the package.

Source

Lawley and Hand dataset: Bartholomew *et al.* (2002, p. 123, 126)

Bentler dataset: Bentler and Yuan (1998, p. 139-140)

Buja datasets: Buja and Eyuboglu (1992, p. 516, 519) < Number of subjects not specified by Buja and Eyuboglu >

Cliff datasets: Cliff (1970, p. 165)

Raiche dataset: Raiche, Langevin, Riopel and Mauffette (2006)

Raiche dataset: Raiche, Riopel and Blais (2006, p. 9)

Tucker datasets: Tucker *et al.* (1969, p. 442)

References

Bartholomew, D. J., Steele, F., Moustaki, I. and Galbraith, J. I. (2002). *The analysis and interpretation of multivariate data for social scientists*. Boca Raton, FL: Chapman and Hall.

Bentler, P. M. and Yuan, K.-H. (1998). Tests for linear trend in the smallest eigenvalues of the correlation matrix. *Psychometrika*, 63(2), 131-144.

Buja, A. and Eyuboglu, N. (1992). Remarks on parallel analysis. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 27(4), 509-540.

- Cliff, N. (1970). The relation between sample and population characteristic vectors. *Psychometrika*, 35(2), 163-178.
- Hand, D. J., Daly, F., Lunn, A. D., McConway, K. J. and Ostrowski, E. (1994). *A handbook of small data sets*. Boca Raton, FL: Chapman and Hall.
- Lawley, D. N. and Maxwell, A. E. (1971). *Factor analysis as a statistical method* (2nd edition). London: Butterworth.
- Raiche, G., Langevin, L., Riopel, M. and Mauffette, Y. (2006). Etude exploratoire de la dimensionnalité et des facteurs expliqués par une traduction française de l'Inventaire des approches d'enseignement de Trigwell et Prosser dans trois universités québécoises. *Mesure et Evaluation en Education*, 29(2), 41-61.
- Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.
- Tucker, L. D., Koopman, R. F. and Linn, R. L. (1969). Evaluation of factor analytic research procedures by mean of simulated correlation matrices. *Psychometrika*, 34(4), 421-459.
- Zoski, K. and Jurs, S. (1993). Using multiple regression to determine the number of factors to retain in factor analysis. *Multiple Linear Regression Viewpoint*, 20(1), 5-9.

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# EXAMPLES FROM DATASET
  data(dFactors)

# COMMAND TO VISUALIZE THE CONTENT AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE DATASETS
  names(dFactors)
  attributes(dFactors)
  dFactors$Cliff1$eigenvalues
  dFactors$Cliff1$nsubjects

# SCREE PLOT OF THE Cliff1 DATASET
  plotuScree(dFactors$Cliff1$eigenvalues)
}

## End(Not run)
```

diagReplace

Replacing Upper or Lower Diagonal of a Correlation or Covariance Matrix

Description

The diagReplace function returns a modified correlation or covariance matrix by replacing upper diagonal with lower diagonal, or lower diagonal with upper diagonal.

Usage

```
diagReplace(R, upper = TRUE)
```

Arguments

R numeric: correlation or covariance matrix

upper logical: if TRUE upper diagonal is replaced with lower diagonal. If FALSE, lower diagonal is replaced with upper diagonal.

Value

R numeric: correlation or covariance matrix

Author(s)

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Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Example from Kim and Mueller (1978, p. 10)
# Population: upper diagonal
# Simulated sample: lower diagonal
R <- matrix(c( 1.000, .6008, .4984, .1920, .1959, .3466,
               .5600, 1.000, .4749, .2196, .1912, .2979,
               .4800, .4200, 1.000, .2079, .2010, .2445,
               .2240, .1960, .1680, 1.000, .4334, .3197,
               .1920, .1680, .1440, .4200, 1.000, .4207,
               .1600, .1400, .1200, .3500, .3000, 1.000),
            nrow=6, byrow=TRUE)

# Replace upper diagonal with lower diagonal
RU <- diagReplace(R, upper=TRUE)

# Replace lower diagonal with upper diagonal
RL <- diagReplace(R, upper=FALSE)
# .....
}

## End(Not run)
```

Description

The `eigenBootParallel` function samples observations from a `data.frame` to produce correlation or covariance matrices from which eigenvalues are computed. The function returns statistics about these bootstrapped eigenvalues. Their means or their quantile could be used later to replace the eigenvalues inputted to a parallel analysis. The `eigenBootParallel` can also compute random eigenvalues from empirical data by column permutation (Buja and Eyuboglu, 1992).

Usage

```
eigenBootParallel(
  x,
  quantile = 0.95,
  nboot = 30,
  option = "permutation",
  cor = TRUE,
  model = "components",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	<code>data.frame</code> : data from which a correlation matrix will be obtained
<code>quantile</code>	numeric: eigenvalues quantile to be reported
<code>nboot</code>	numeric: number of bootstrap samples
<code>option</code>	character: "permutation" or "bootstrap"
<code>cor</code>	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix (<code>eigenComputes</code>)
<code>model</code>	character: bootstraps from a principal component analysis ("components") or from a factor analysis ("factors")
<code>...</code>	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the <code>cor</code> or <code>cov</code> functions

Value

<code>values</code>	<code>data.frame</code> : mean, median, quantile, standard deviation, minimum and maximum of bootstrapped eigenvalues
---------------------	---

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References

Buja, A. and Eyuboglu, N. (1992). Remarks on parallel analysis. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 27(4), 509-540.

Zwick, W. R. and Velicer, W. F. (1986). Comparison of five rules for determining the number of components to retain. *Psychological bulletin*, 99, 432-442.

See Also

[principalComponents](#), [iterativePrincipalAxis](#), [rRecovery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Example from the iris data
eigenvalues <- eigenComputes(x=iris[,-5])

# Permutation parallel analysis distribution
apara11 <- eigenBootParallel(x=iris[,-5], quantile=0.95)$quantile

# Number of components to retain
results <- nScree(x = eigenvalues, apara11 = apara11)
results$Components
plotnScree(results)
# .....

# .....
# Bootstrap distributions study of the eigenvalues from iris data
# with different correlation methods
eigenBootParallel(x=iris[,-5],quantile=0.05,
                  option="bootstrap",method="pearson")
eigenBootParallel(x=iris[,-5],quantile=0.05,
                  option="bootstrap",method="spearman")
eigenBootParallel(x=iris[,-5],quantile=0.05,
                  option="bootstrap",method="kendall")
}

## End(Not run)
```

eigenComputes

Computes Eigenvalues According to the Data Type

Description

The `eigenComputes` function computes eigenvalues from the identified data type. It is used internally in many functions of the **nFactors** package in order to apply these to a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or covariance or a data frame.

Usage

```
eigenComputes(x, cor = TRUE, model = "components", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data
<code>cor</code>	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
<code>model</code>	character: "components" or "factors"
<code>...</code>	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the cor or cov functions

Value

numeric: return a vector of eigenvalues

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Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Different data types
# Vector of eigenvalues
data(dFactors)
x1 <- dFactors$Cliff1$eigenvalues
eigenComputes(x1)

# Data from a data.frame
x2 <- data.frame(matrix(20*rnorm(100), ncol=5))
eigenComputes(x2, cor=TRUE, use="everything")
eigenComputes(x2, cor=FALSE, use="everything")
eigenComputes(x2, cor=TRUE, use="everything", method="spearman")
eigenComputes(x2, cor=TRUE, use="everything", method="kendall")

x3 <- cov(x2)
eigenComputes(x3, cor=TRUE, use="everything")
eigenComputes(x3, cor=FALSE, use="everything")
```

```

x4 <- cor(x2)
eigenComputes(x4, use="everything")
# .....
}

## End(Not run)

```

eigenFrom

Identify the Data Type to Obtain the Eigenvalues

Description

The `eigenFrom` function identifies the data type from which to obtain the eigenvalues. The function is used internally in many functions of the **nFactors** package to be able to apply these to a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or covariance or a `data.frame`.

Usage

```
eigenFrom(x)
```

Arguments

`x` numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a `data.frame` of data

Value

character: return the data type to obtain the eigenvalues: "eigenvalues", "correlation" or "data"

Author(s)

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Examples

```

## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Different data types
# Examples of adequate data sources

```

```

# Vector of eigenvalues
data(dFactors)
x1 <- dFactors$Cliff1$eigenvalues
eigenFrom(x1)

# Data from a data.frame
x2 <- data.frame(matrix(20*rnorm(100), ncol=5))
eigenFrom(x2)

# From a covariance matrix
x3 <- cov(x2)
eigenFrom(x3)

# From a correlation matrix
x4 <- cor(x2)
eigenFrom(x4)

# Examples of inadequate data sources: not run because of errors generated
# x0 <- c(2,1)           # Error: not enough eigenvalues
# eigenFrom(x0)
# x2 <- matrix(x1, ncol=5) # Error: non a symetric covariance matrix
# eigenFrom(x2)
# eigenFrom(x3[, (1:2)])  # Error: not enough variables
# x6 <- table(x5)         # Error: not a valid data class
# eigenFrom(x6)
# .....
}

## End(Not run)

```

generateStructure

Generate a Factor Structure Matrix

Description

The generateStructure function returns a *mjc* factor structure matrix. The number of variables per major factor *pmjc* is equal for each factor. The argument *pmjc* must be divisible by *nVar*. The arguments are strongly inspired from Zick and Velicer (1986, p. 435-436) methodology.

Usage

```
generateStructure(var, mjc, pmjc, loadings, unique)
```

Arguments

var	numeric: number of variables
mjc	numeric: number of major factors (factors with practical significance)
pmjc	numeric: number of variables that load significantly on each major factor
loadings	numeric: loadings on the significant variables on each major factor
unique	numeric: loadings on the non significant variables on each major factor

Value

values numeric matrix: factor structure

Author(s)

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References

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

Zwick, W. R. and Velicer, W. F. (1986). Comparison of five rules for determining the number of components to retain. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99, 432-442.

See Also

[principalComponents](#), [iterativePrincipalAxis](#), [rRecovery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Example inspired from Zwick and Velicer (1986, table 2, p. 437)
## .....
unique=0.2; loadings=0.5
zwick1 <- generateStructure(var=36, mjc=6, pmjc= 6, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
zwick2 <- generateStructure(var=36, mjc=3, pmjc=12, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
zwick3 <- generateStructure(var=72, mjc=9, pmjc= 8, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
zwick4 <- generateStructure(var=72, mjc=6, pmjc=12, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)

sat=0.8
## .....
zwick5 <- generateStructure(var=36, mjc=6, pmjc= 6, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
zwick6 <- generateStructure(var=36, mjc=3, pmjc=12, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
zwick7 <- generateStructure(var=72, mjc=9, pmjc= 8, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
```

```

zwick8 <- generateStructure(var=72, mjc=6, pmjc=12, loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
## .....

# nsubjects <- c(72, 144, 180, 360)
# require(psych)
# Produce an usual correlation matrix from a congeneric model
nsubjects <- 72
mzwick5 <- psych::sim.structure(fx=as.matrix(zwick5), n=nsubjects)
mzwick5$r

# Factor analysis: recovery of the factor structure
iterativePrincipalAxis(mzwick5$model, nFactors=6,
                       communalities="ginv")$loadings
iterativePrincipalAxis(mzwick5$r, nFactors=6,
                       communalities="ginv")$loadings
factanal(covmat=mzwick5$model, factors=6)
factanal(covmat=mzwick5$r, factors=6)

# Number of components to retain
eigenvalues <- eigen(mzwick5$r)$values
aparallel <- parallel(var = length(eigenvalues),
                     subject = nsubjects,
                     rep = 30,
                     quantile = 0.95,
                     model="components")$eigen$qevpea
results <- nScree(x = eigenvalues,
                 aparallel = aparallel)
results$Components
plotnScree(results)

# Number of factors to retain
eigenvalues.fa <- eigen(corFA(mzwick5$r))$values
aparallel.fa <- parallel(var = length(eigenvalues.fa),
                       subject = nsubjects,
                       rep = 30,
                       quantile = 0.95,
                       model="factors")$eigen$qevpea
results.fa <- nScree(x = eigenvalues.fa,
                    aparallel = aparallel.fa,
                    model = "factors")
results.fa$Components
plotnScree(results.fa)
# .....

}

## End(Not run)

```

Description

Utility functions for nFactors class objects.

Usage

```
is.nFactors(x)

## S3 method for class 'nFactors'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'nFactors'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

x	nFactors: an object of the class nFactors
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the print function with print.nFactors or to the summary function with summary.nFactors
object	nFactors: an object of the class nFactors

Value

Generic functions for the nFactors class:

is.nFactors	logical: is the object of the class nFactors?
print.nFactors	numeric: vector of the number of components/factors to retain: same as the nFactors vector from the nFactors object
summary.nFactors	data.frame: details of the results from a nFactors object: same as the details data.frame from the nFactors object, but with easier control of the number of decimals with the digits parameter

Author(s)

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References

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

See Also

[nBentler](#), [nBartlett](#), [nCng](#), [nMreg](#), [nSeScree](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE
data(dFactors)
eig      <- dFactors$Raiche$eigenvalues
N        <- dFactors$Raiche$nsubjects

res <- nBartlett(eig,N); res; is.nFactors(res); summary(res, digits=2)
res <- nBentler(eig,N); res; is.nFactors(res); summary(res, digits=2)
res <- nCng(eig);      res; is.nFactors(res); summary(res, digits=2)
res <- nMreg(eig);      res; is.nFactors(res); summary(res, digits=2)
res <- nSeScree(eig);   res; is.nFactors(res); summary(res, digits=2)

## SIMILAR RESULTS, BUT NOT A nFactors OBJECT
res <- nScree(eig);     res; is.nFactors(res); summary(res, digits=2)

}

## End(Not run)
```

iterativePrincipalAxis

Iterative Principal Axis Analysis

Description

The `iterativePrincipalAxis` function returns a principal axis analysis with iterated communality estimates. Four different choices of initial communality estimates are given: maximum correlation, multiple correlation (usual and generalized inverse) or estimates based on the sum of the squared principal component analysis loadings. Generally, statistical packages initialize the communalities at the multiple correlation value. Unfortunately, this strategy cannot always deal with singular correlation or covariance matrices. If a generalized inverse, the maximum correlation or the estimated communalities based on the sum of loadings are used instead, then a solution can be computed.

Usage

```
iterativePrincipalAxis(
  R,
  nFactors = 2,
  communalities = "component",
  iterations = 20,
  tolerance = 0.001
)
```

Arguments

R	numeric: correlation or covariance matrix
nFactors	numeric: number of factors to retain
communalities	character: initial values for communalities ("component", "maxr", "ginv" or "multiple")
iterations	numeric: maximum number of iterations to obtain a solution
tolerance	numeric: minimal difference in the estimated communalities after a given iteration

Value

values numeric: variance of each component
varExplained numeric: variance explained by each component
varExplained numeric: cumulative variance explained by each component
loadings numeric: loadings of each variable on each component
iterations numeric: maximum number of iterations to obtain a solution
tolerance numeric: minimal difference in the estimated communalities after a given iteration

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References

- Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1978). *Introduction to factor analysis. What it is and how to do it.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1987). *Factor analysis. Statistical methods and practical issues.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

See Also

[componentAxis](#), [principalAxis](#), [rRecovery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## .....
# Example from Kim and Mueller (1978, p. 10)
# Population: upper diagonal
# Simulated sample: lower diagonal
R <- matrix(c( 1.000, .6008, .4984, .1920, .1959, .3466,
               .5600, 1.000, .4749, .2196, .1912, .2979,
               .4800, .4200, 1.000, .2079, .2010, .2445,
               .2240, .1960, .1680, 1.000, .4334, .3197,
               .1920, .1680, .1440, .4200, 1.000, .4207,
               .1600, .1400, .1200, .3500, .3000, 1.000),
            nrow=6, byrow=TRUE)

# Factor analysis: Principal axis factoring with iterated communalities
# Kim and Mueller (1978, p. 23)
# Replace upper diagonal with lower diagonal
RU      <- diagReplace(R, upper=TRUE)
nFactors <- 2
fComponent <- iterativePrincipalAxis(RU, nFactors=nFactors,
                                     communalities="component")

fComponent
rRecovery(RU,fComponent$loadings, diagCommunalities=FALSE)

fMaxr    <- iterativePrincipalAxis(RU, nFactors=nFactors,
                                   communalities="maxr")

fMaxr
rRecovery(RU,fMaxr$loadings, diagCommunalities=FALSE)

fMultiple <- iterativePrincipalAxis(RU, nFactors=nFactors,
                                    communalities="multiple")

fMultiple
rRecovery(RU,fMultiple$loadings, diagCommunalities=FALSE)
# .....
}

## End(Not run)
```

makeCor

*Create a Full Correlation/Covariance Matrix from a Matrix With
Lower Part Filled and Upper Part With Zeros*

Description

This function creates a full correlation/covariance matrix from a matrix with lower part filled and upper part with zeros.

Usage

```
makeCor(x)
```

Arguments

x numeric: matrix

Value

numeric: full correlation matrix

Author(s)

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See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [plotParallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
  ## .....
  ## LOWER CORRELATION MATRIX WITH ZEROS ON UPPER PART
  ## From Gorsuch (table 1.3.1)
  gorsuch <- c(
    1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    .6283, 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    .5631, .7353, 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    .8689, .7055, .8444, 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,
    .9030, .8626, .6890, .8874, 1,0,0,0,0,0,
    .6908, .9028, .9155, .8841, .8816, 1,0,0,0,0,
    .8633, .7495, .7378, .9164, .9109, .8572, 1,0,0,0,
    .7694, .7902, .7872, .8857, .8835, .8884, .7872, 1,0,0,
    .8945, .7929, .7656, .9494, .9546, .8942, .9434, .9000, 1,0,
    .5615, .6850, .8153, .7004, .6583, .7720, .6201, .6141, .6378, 1)

  ## UPPER CORRELATION MATRIX FILLED WITH UPPER CORRELATION MATRIX
  gorsuch <- makeCor(gorsuch)
  gorsuch
}

## End(Not run)
```

moreStats

*Statistical Summary of a Data Frame***Description**

This function produces another summary of a `data.frame`. This function was proposed in order to apply some functions globally on a `data.frame`: `quantile`, `median`, `min` and `max`. The usual *R* version cannot do so.

Usage

```
moreStats(x, quantile = 0.95, show = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	numeric: matrix or <code>data.frame</code>
<code>quantile</code>	numeric: quantile of the distribution
<code>show</code>	logical: if TRUE prints the quantile choosen

Value

numeric: `data.frame` of statistics: mean, median, quantile, standard deviation, minimum and maximum

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See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [plotParallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
  ## .....
  ## GENERATION OF A MATRIX OF 100 OBSERVATIONS AND 10 VARIABLES
  x  <- matrix(rnorm(1000),ncol=10)

  ## STATISTICS
  res <- moreStats(x, quantile=0.05, show=TRUE)
  res
}

## End(Not run)
```

nBartlett	<i>Bartlett, Anderson and Lawley Procedures to Determine the Number of Components/Factors</i>
-----------	---

Description

This function computes the Bartlett, Anderson and Lawley indices for determining the number of components/factors to retain.

Usage

```
nBartlett(
  x,
  N,
  alpha = 0.05,
  cor = TRUE,
  details = TRUE,
  correction = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data (eigenFrom)
N	numeric: number of subjects
alpha	numeric: statistical significance level
cor	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
details	logical: if TRUE also returns details about the computation for each eigenvalue
correction	logical: if TRUE uses a correction for the degree of freedom after the first eigenvalue
...	variable: additional parameters to give to the cor or cov functions

Details

Note: the latex formulas are available only in the pdf version of this help file.

The hypothesis tested is:

$$(1) \quad H_k : \lambda_{k+1} = \dots = \lambda_p$$

This hypothesis is verified by the application of different version of a χ^2 test with different values for the degrees of freedom. Each of these tests shares the computation of a V_k value:

$$(2) \quad V_k = \prod_{i=k+1}^p \left[\frac{\lambda_i}{\frac{1}{q} \sum_{i=k+1}^p \lambda_i} \right]$$

p is the number of eigenvalues, k the number of eigenvalues to test, and q the $p - k$ remaining eigenvalues. n is equal to the sample size minus 1 ($n = N - 1$).

The Anderson statistic is distributed as a χ^2 with $(q+2)(q-1)/2$ degrees of freedom and is equal to:

$$(3) \quad -n \log(V_k) \sim \chi_{(q+2)(q-1)/2}^2$$

An improvement of this statistic from Bartlett (Bentler, and Yuan, 1996, p. 300; Horn and Engstrom, 1979, equation 8) is distributed as a χ^2 with $(q)(q-1)/2$ degrees of freedom and is equal to:

$$(4) \quad - \left[n - k - \frac{2q^2q+2}{6q} \right] \log(V_k) \sim \chi_{(q+2)(q-1)/2}^2$$

Finally, Anderson (1956) and James (1969) proposed another statistic.

$$(5) \quad - \left[n - k - \frac{2q^2q+2}{6q} + \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\bar{\lambda}_q^2}{(\lambda_i - \bar{\lambda}_q)^2} \right] \log(V_k) \sim \chi_{(q+2)(q-1)/2}^2$$

Bartlett (1950, 1951) proposed a correction to the degrees of freedom of these χ^2 after the first significant test: $(q+2)(q-1)/2$.

Value

nFactors	numeric: vector of the number of factors retained by the Bartlett, Anderson and Lawley procedures.
details	numeric: matrix of the details for each index.

Author(s)

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References

- Anderson, T. W. (1963). Asymptotic theory for principal component analysis. *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, 34, 122-148.
- Bartlett, M. S. (1950). Tests of significance in factor analysis. *British Journal of Psychology*, 3, 77-85.
- Bartlett, M. S. (1951). A further note on tests of significance. *British Journal of Psychology*, 4, 1-2.

Bentler, P. M. and Yuan, K.-H. (1996). Test of linear trend in eigenvalues of a covariance matrix with application to data analysis. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, 49, 299-312.

Bentler, P. M. and Yuan, K.-H. (1998). Test of linear trend in the smallest eigenvalues of the correlation matrix. *Psychometrika*, 63(2), 131-144.

Horn, J. L. and Engstrom, R. (1979). Cattell's scree test in relation to Bartlett's chi-square test and other observations on the number of factors problem. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 14(3), 283-300.

James, A. T. (1969). Test of equality of the latent roots of the covariance matrix. In P. K. Krishna (Eds): *Multivariate analysis, volume 2*. New-York, NJ: Academic Press.

Lawley, D. N. (1956). Tests of significance for the latent roots of covariance and correlation matrix. *Biometrika*, 43(1/2), 128-136.

See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [plotParallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## .....
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF A BARTLETT PROCEDURE

data(dFactors)
eig      <- dFactors$Raiche$eigenvalues

results  <- nBartlett(x=eig, N= 100, alpha=0.05, details=TRUE)
results

plotuScree(eig, main=paste(results$nFactors[1], " ", " ",
                           results$nFactors[2], " or ", " ",
                           results$nFactors[3],
                           " factors retained by the LRT procedures",
                           sep=""))

}

## End(Not run)
```

nBentler

Bentler and Yuan's Procedure to Determine the Number of Components/Factors

Description

This function computes the Bentler and Yuan's indices for determining the number of components/factors to retain.

Usage

```
nBentler(
  x,
  N,
  log = TRUE,
  alpha = 0.05,
  cor = TRUE,
  details = TRUE,
  minPar = c(min(lambda) - abs(min(lambda)) + 0.001, 0.001),
  maxPar = c(max(lambda), stats::lm(lambda ~ I(length(lambda):1))$coef[2]),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data
N	numeric: number of subjects.
log	logical: if TRUE does the maximization on the log values.
alpha	numeric: statistical significance level.
cor	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
details	logical: if TRUE also returns details about the computation for each eigenvalue.
minPar	numeric: minimums for the coefficient of the linear trend to maximize.
maxPar	numeric: maximums for the coefficient of the linear trend to maximize.
...	variable: additional parameters to give to the cor or cov functions

Details

The implemented Bentler and Yuan's procedure must be used with care because the minimized function is not always stable, as Bentler and Yan (1996, 1998) already noted. In many cases, constraints must be applied to obtain a solution, as the actual implementation did, but the user can modify these constraints.

The hypothesis tested (Bentler and Yuan, 1996, equation 10) is:

$$(1) \quad H_k : \lambda_{k+i} = \alpha + \beta x_i, (i = 1, \dots, q)$$

The solution of the following simultaneous equations is needed to find $(\alpha, \beta) \in$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{[\lambda_{k+j} - N\alpha + \beta x_j] x_j}{(\alpha + \beta x_j)^2} = 0$$

and
$$g(x) = \sum_{i=1}^q \frac{\lambda_{k+j} - N\alpha + \beta x_j x_j}{(\alpha + \beta x_j)^2} = 0$$

The solution to this system of equations was implemented by minimizing the following equation:

$$(3) \quad (\alpha, \beta) \in \inf [h(x)] = \inf \log [f(x)^2 + g(x)^2]$$

The likelihood ratio test LRT proposed by Bentler and Yuan (1996, equation 7) follows a χ^2 probability distribution with $q - 2$ degrees of freedom and is equal to:

$$(4) \quad LRT = N(k - p) \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{n}{N} \right) + 1 \right\} - N \sum_{j=k+1}^p \ln \left\{ \frac{\lambda_j}{\alpha + \beta x_j} \right\} + n \sum_{j=k+1}^p \left\{ \frac{\lambda_j}{\alpha + \beta x_j} \right\}$$

With p being the number of eigenvalues, k the number of eigenvalues to test, q the $p - k$ remaining eigenvalues, N the sample size, and $n = N - 1$. Note that there is an error in the Bentler and Yuan equation, the variables N and n being inverted in the preceeding equation 4.

A better strategy proposed by Bentler and Yuan (1998) is to use a minimized χ^2 solution. This strategy will be implemented in a future version of the **nFactors** package.

Value

nFactors	numeric: vector of the number of factors retained by the Bentler and Yuan's procedure.
details	numeric: matrix of the details of the computation.

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References

- Bentler, P. M. and Yuan, K.-H. (1996). Test of linear trend in eigenvalues of a covariance matrix with application to data analysis. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, 49, 299-312.
- Bentler, P. M. and Yuan, K.-H. (1998). Test of linear trend in the smallest eigenvalues of the correlation matrix. *Psychometrika*, 63(2), 131-144.

See Also

[nBartlett](#), [bentlerParameters](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## .....
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF THE BENTLER AND YUAN PROCEDURE

# Bentler (1996, p. 309) Table 2 - Example 2 .....
n=649
bentler2<-c(5.785, 3.088, 1.505, 0.582, 0.424, 0.386, 0.360, 0.337, 0.303,
            0.281, 0.246, 0.238, 0.200, 0.160, 0.130)

results <- nBentler(x=bentler2, N=n)
results

plotuScree(x=bentler2, model="components",
           main=paste(results$nFactors,
                      " factors retained by the Bentler and Yuan's procedure (1996, p. 309)",
                      sep=""))
# .....

# Bentler (1998, p. 140) Table 3 - Example 1 .....
n      <- 145
example1 <- c(8.135, 2.096, 1.693, 1.502, 1.025, 0.943, 0.901, 0.816, 0.790,
              0.707, 0.639, 0.543,
              0.533, 0.509, 0.478, 0.390, 0.382, 0.340, 0.334, 0.316, 0.297,
              0.268, 0.190, 0.173)

results <- nBentler(x=example1, N=n)
results

plotuScree(x=example1, model="components",
           main=paste(results$nFactors,
                      " factors retained by the Bentler and Yuan's procedure (1998, p. 140)",
                      sep=""))
# .....
}

## End(Not run)
```

nCng

Cattell-Nelson-Gorsuch CNG Indices

Description

This function computes the *CNG* indices for the eigenvalues of a correlation/covariance matrix (Gorsuch and Nelson, 1981; Nasser, 2002, p. 400; Zoski and Jurs, 1993, p. 6).

Usage

```
nCng(x, cor = TRUE, model = "components", details = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data
cor	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
model	character: "components" or "factors"
details	logical: if TRUE also returns details about the computation for each eigenvalue.
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the eigenComputes function

Details

Note that the nCng function is only valid when more than six eigenvalues are used and that these are obtained in the context of a principal component analysis. For a factor analysis, some eigenvalues could be negative and the function will stop and give an error message.

The slope of all possible sets of three adjacent eigenvalues are compared, so *CNG* indices can be applied only when more than six eigenvalues are used. The eigenvalue at which the greatest difference between two successive slopes occurs is the indicator of the number of components/factors to retain.

Value

nFactors	numeric: number of factors retained by the CNG procedure.
details	numeric: matrix of the details for each index.

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References

- Gorsuch, R. L. and Nelson, J. (1981). *CNG scree test: an objective procedure for determining the number of factors*. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for multivariate experimental psychology.
- Nasser, F. (2002). The performance of regression-based variations of the visual scree for determining the number of common factors. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 62(3), 397-419.
- Zoski, K. and Jurs, S. (1993). Using multiple regression to determine the number of factors to retain in factor analysis. *Multiple Linear Regression Viewpoints*, 20(1), 5-9.

See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [plotParallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF A CNG ANALYSIS

data(dFactors)
eig      <- dFactors$Raiche$eigenvalues

results  <- nCng(eig, details=TRUE)
results

plotuScree(eig, main=paste(results$nFactors,
                           " factors retained by the CNG procedure",
                           sep=""))
}

## End(Not run)
```

nFactors

nFactors: Number of factor or components to retain in a factor analysis

Description

A package for determining the number of factor or components to retain in a factor analysis. The methods are all based on eigenvalues.

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References

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

nMreg

Multiple Regression Procedure to Determine the Number of Components/Factors

Description

This function computes the β indices, like their associated Student t and probability (Zoski and Jurs, 1993, 1996, p. 445). These three values can be used as three different indices for determining the number of components/factors to retain.

Usage

```
nMreg(x, cor = TRUE, model = "components", details = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data (eigenFrom)
cor	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
model	character: "components" or "factors"
details	logical: if TRUE also returns details about the computation for each eigenvalue.
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the eigenComputes and cor or cov functions

Details

When the associated Student t test is applied, the following hypothesis is considered:

$$(1) \quad H_k : \beta(\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_k) - \beta(\lambda_{k+1} \dots \lambda_p), (k = 3, \dots, p - 3) = 0$$

Value

nFactors	numeric: number of components/factors retained by the <i>MREG</i> procedures.
details	numeric: matrix of the details for each indices.

Author(s)

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References

Zoski, K. and Jurs, S. (1993). Using multiple regression to determine the number of factors to retain in factor analysis. *Multiple Linear Regression Viewpoints*, 20(1), 5-9.

Zoski, K. and Jurs, S. (1996). An objective counterpart to the visual scree test for factor analysis: the standard error scree test. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 56(3), 443-451.

See Also

[plotuSree](#), [nSree](#), [plotnSree](#), [plotParallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF A MREG ANALYSIS

data(dFactors)
eig      <- dFactors$Raiche$eigenvalues

results  <- nMreg(eig)
results

plotuSree(eig, main=paste(results$nFactors[1], " ", " ",
                          results$nFactors[2], " or ",
                          results$nFactors[3],
                          " factors retained by the MREG procedures",
                          sep=""))
}

## End(Not run)
```

nSree

Non Graphical Cattell's Scree Test

Description

The nSree function returns an analysis of the number of component or factors to retain in an exploratory principal component or factor analysis. The function also returns information about the number of components/factors to retain with the Kaiser rule and the parallel analysis.

Usage

```
nSree(
  eig = NULL,
  x = eig,
  aparallel = NULL,
  cor = TRUE,
  model = "components",
```

```

    criteria = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>eig</code>	deprecated parameter (use <code>x</code> instead): eigenvalues to analyse
<code>x</code>	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a <code>data.frame</code> of data
<code>aparallel</code>	numeric: results of a parallel analysis. Defaults eigenvalues fixed at $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$ (Kaiser and related rule) or $\lambda \geq 0$ (CFA analysis)
<code>cor</code>	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
<code>model</code>	character: "components" or "factors"
<code>criteria</code>	numeric: by default fixed at $\bar{\lambda}$. When the λ s are computed from a principal component analysis on a correlation matrix, it corresponds to the usual Kaiser $\lambda \geq 1$ rule. On a covariance matrix or from a factor analysis, it is simply the mean. To apply $\lambda \geq 0$, sometimes used with factor analysis, fix the criteria to 0.
<code>...</code>	variabe: additionnal parameters to give to the <code>cor</code> or <code>cov</code> functions

Details

The `nScree` function returns an analysis of the number of components/factors to retain in an exploratory principal component or factor analysis. Different solutions are given. The classical ones are the Kaiser rule, the parallel analysis, and the usual scree test ([plotuScree](#)). Non graphical solutions to the Cattell subjective scree test are also proposed: an acceleration factor (*af*) and the optimal coordinates index *oc*. The acceleration factor indicates where the elbow of the scree plot appears. It corresponds to the acceleration of the curve, i.e. the second derivative. The optimal coordinates are the extrapolated coordinates of the previous eigenvalue that allow the observed eigenvalue to go beyond this extrapolation. The extrapolation is made by a linear regression using the last eigenvalue coordinates and the $k + 1$ eigenvalue coordinates. There are $k - 2$ regression lines like this. The Kaiser rule or a parallel analysis criterion ([parallel](#)) must also be simultaneously satisfied to retain the components/factors, whether for the acceleration factor, or for the optimal coordinates.

If λ_i is the i^{th} eigenvalue, and LS_i is a location statistics like the mean or a centile (generally the followings: 1^{st} , 5^{th} , 95^{th} , or 99^{th}).

The Kaiser rule is computed as:

$$n_{Kaiser} = \sum_i (\lambda_i \geq \bar{\lambda}).$$

Note that $\bar{\lambda}$ is equal to 1 when a correlation matrix is used.

The parallel analysis is computed as:

$$n_{parallel} = \sum_i (\lambda_i \geq LS_i).$$

The acceleration factor (*AF*) corresponds to a numerical solution to the elbow of the scree plot:

$$n_{AF} \equiv \text{If } [(\lambda_i \geq LS_i) \text{ and } \max(AF_i)].$$

The optimal coordinates (OC) corresponds to an extrapolation of the preceeding eigenvalue by a regression line between the eigenvalue coordinates and the last eigenvalue coordinates:

$$n_{OC} = \sum_i [(\lambda_i \geq LS_i) \cap (\lambda_i \geq (\lambda_i \text{ predicted}))].$$

Value

Components Data frame for the number of components/factors according to different rules
 Components\$noc Number of components/factors to retain according to optimal coordinates oc
 Components\$naf Number of components/factors to retain according to the acceleration factor af
 Components\$npar.analysis Number of components/factors to retain according to parallel analysis
 Components\$nkaiser Number of components/factors to retain according to the Kaiser rule
 Analysis Data frame of vectors linked to the different rules
 Analysis\$Eigenvalues Eigenvalues
 Analysis\$Prop Proportion of variance accounted by eigenvalues
 Analysis\$Cumu Cumulative proportion of variance accounted by eigenvalues
 Analysis\$Par.Analysis Centiles of the random eigenvalues generated by the parallel analysis.
 Analysis\$Pred.eig Predicted eigenvalues by each optimal coordinate regression line
 Analysis\$OC Critical optimal coordinates oc
 Analysis\$Acc.factor Acceleration factor af
 Analysis\$AF Critical acceleration factor af
 Otherwise, returns a summary of the analysis.

Author(s)

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References

- Cattell, R. B. (1966). The scree test for the number of factors. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1, 245-276.
- Dinno, A. (2009). *Gently clarifying the application of Horn's parallel analysis to principal component analysis versus factor analysis*. Portland, Oregon: Portland Sate University.
- Guttman, L. (1954). Some necessary conditions for common factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 19, 149-162.

Horn, J. L. (1965). A rationale for the number of factors in factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 30, 179-185.

Kaiser, H. F. (1960). The application of electronic computer to factor analysis. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 20, 141-151.

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

See Also

[plotuScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [parallel](#), [plotParallel](#),

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## INITIALISATION
data(dFactors)                # Load the nFactors dataset
attach(dFactors)
vect      <- Raiche            # Uses the example from Raiche
eigenvalues <- vect$eigenvalues # Extracts the observed eigenvalues
nsubjects  <- vect$nsubjects   # Extracts the number of subjects
variables  <- length(eigenvalues) # Computes the number of variables
rep        <- 100              # Number of replications for PA analysis
cent       <- 0.95             # Centile value of PA analysis

## PARALLEL ANALYSIS (qevpea for the centile criterion, mevpea for the
## mean criterion)
aparellel  <- parallel(var      = variables,
                      subject = nsubjects,
                      rep      = rep,
                      cent     = cent
                      )$eigen$qevpea # The 95 centile

## NUMBER OF FACTORS RETAINED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT RULES
results    <- nScree(x=eigenvalues, aparellel=aparellel)
results
summary(results)

## PLOT ACCORDING TO THE nScree CLASS
plotnScree(results)
}

## End(Not run)
```

Description

This function computes the *seScree* ($S_{Y \bullet X}$) indices (Zoski and Jurs, 1996) and the coefficient of determination indices of Nelson (2005) R^2 for determining the number of components/factors to retain.

Usage

```
nSeScree(
  x,
  cor = TRUE,
  model = "components",
  details = TRUE,
  r2limen = 0.75,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	numeric: eigenvalues.
cor	logical: if TRUE computes eigenvalues from a correlation matrix, else from a covariance matrix
model	character: "components" or "factors"
details	logical: if TRUE also returns details about the computation for each eigenvalue.
r2limen	numeric: criterion value retained for the coefficient of determination indices.
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the eigenComputes and cor or cov functions

Details

The Zoski and Jurs $S_{Y \bullet X}$ index is the standard error of the estimate (predicted) eigenvalues by the regression from the $(k + 1, \dots, p)$ subsequent ranks of the eigenvalues. The standard error is computed as:

$$(1) \quad S_{Y \bullet X} = \sqrt{\frac{(\lambda_k - \hat{\lambda}_k)^2}{p-2}}$$

A value of $1/p$ is choosen as the criteria to determine the number of components or factors to retain, p corresponding to the number of variables.

The Nelson R^2 index is simply the multiple regresion coefficient of determination for the $k + 1, \dots, p$ eigenvalues. Note that Nelson didn't give formal prescriptions for the criteria for this index. He only suggested that a value of 0.75 or more must be considered. More is to be done to explore adequate values.

Value

nFactors	numeric: number of components/factors retained by the seScree procedure.
details	numeric: matrix of the details for each index.

parallel

*Parallel Analysis of a Correlation or Covariance Matrix***Description**

This function gives the distribution of the eigenvalues of correlation or a covariance matrices of random uncorrelated standardized normal variables. The mean and a selected quantile of this distribution are returned.

Usage

```
parallel(
  subject = 100,
  var = 10,
  rep = 100,
  cent = 0.05,
  quantile = cent,
  model = "components",
  sd = diag(1, var),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

subject	numeric: number of subjects (default is 100)
var	numeric: number of variables (default is 10)
rep	numeric: number of replications of the correlation matrix (default is 100)
cent	depreciated numeric (use quantile instead): quantile of the distribution on which the decision is made (default is 0.05)
quantile	numeric: quantile of the distribution on which the decision is made (default is 0.05)
model	character: "components" or "factors"
sd	numeric: vector of standard deviations of the simulated variables (for a parallel analysis on a covariance matrix)
...	variable: other parameters for the "mvrnorm", corr or cov functions

Details

Note that if the decision is based on a quantile value rather than on the mean, care must be taken with the number of replications (rep). In fact, the smaller the quantile (cent), the bigger the number of necessary replications.

Value

eigen	Data frame consisting of the mean and the quantile of the eigenvalues distribution
eigen\$mevpea	Mean of the eigenvalues distribution
eigen\$sevpea	Standard deviation of the eigenvalues distribution
eigen\$qevpea	quantile of the eigenvalues distribution
eigen\$sqevpea	Standard error of the quantile of the eigenvalues distribution
subject	Number of subjects
variables	Number of variables
centile	Selected quantile
Otherwise, returns a summary of the parallel analysis.	

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References

- Drasgow, F. and Lissak, R. (1983) Modified parallel analysis: a procedure for examining the latent dimensionality of dichotomously scored item responses. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 68(3), 363-373.
- Hoyle, R. H. and Duvall, J. L. (2004). Determining the number of factors in exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. In D. Kaplan (Ed.): *The Sage handbook of quantitative methodology for the social sciences*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Horn, J. L. (1965). A rationale and test of the number of factors in factor analysis. *Psychometrika*, 30, 179-185.

See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [plotParallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF A PARALLEL ANALYSIS
## OF A CORRELATION MATRIX WITH ITS PLOT
data(dFactors)
eig      <- dFactors$Raiche$eigenvalues
subject  <- dFactors$Raiche$nsubjects
var      <- length(eig)
rep      <- 100
quantile <- 0.95
results  <- parallel(subject, var, rep, quantile)
```

```

results

## IF THE DECISION IS BASED ON THE CENTILE USE qevpea INSTEAD
## OF mevpea ON THE FIRST LINE OF THE FOLLOWING CALL
plotuScree(x      = eig,
           main = "Parallel Analysis"
          )

lines(1:var,
      results$eigen$qevpea,
      type="b",
      col="green"
     )

## ANOTHER SOLUTION IS SIMPLY TO
plotParallel(results)
}

## End(Not run)

```

plotnScree

Scree Plot According to a nScree Object Class

Description

Plot a scree plot adding information about a non graphical nScree analysis.

Usage

```

plotnScree(
  nScree,
  legend = TRUE,
  ylab = "Eigenvalues",
  xlab = "Components",
  main = "Non Graphical Solutions to Scree Test"
)

```

Arguments

nScree	Results of a previous nScree analysis
legend	Logical indicator of the presence or not of a legend
ylab	Label of the y axis (default to "Eigenvalue")
xlab	Label of the x axis (default to "Component")
main	Main title (default to "Non Graphical Solutions to the Scree Test")

Value

Nothing returned.

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References

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotParallel](#), [parallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## INITIALISATION
data(dFactors)                # Load the nFactors dataset
attach(dFactors)
vect      <- Raiche            # Use the second example from Buja and Eyuboglu
                                # (1992, p. 519, nsubjects not specified by them)
eigenvalues <- vect$eigenvalues # Extract the observed eigenvalues
nsubjects  <- vect$nsubjects   # Extract the number of subjects
variables  <- length(eigenvalues) # Compute the number of variables
rep        <- 100              # Number of replications for the parallel analysis
cent       <- 0.95             # Centile value of the parallel analysis

## PARALLEL ANALYSIS (qevpea for the centile criterion, mevpea for the mean criterion)
apara11    <- parallel(var      = variables,
                      subject = nsubjects,
                      rep      = rep,
                      cent     = cent)$eigen$qevpea # The 95 centile

## NUMBER OF FACTORS RETAINED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT RULES
results <- nScree(eig      = eigenvalues,
                 apara11 = apara11
                 )

results

## PLOT ACCORDING TO THE nScree CLASS
plotnScree(results)
}
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

plotParallel

Plot a Parallel Analysis Class Object

Description

Plot a scree plot adding information about a parallel analysis.

Usage

```
plotParallel(
  parallel,
  eig = NA,
  x = eig,
  model = "components",
  legend = TRUE,
  ylab = "Eigenvalues",
  xlab = "Components",
  main = "Parallel Analysis",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

parallel	numeric: vector of the results of a previous parallel analysis
eig	depreciated parameter: eigenvalues to analyse (not used if x is used, recommended)
x	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data
model	character: "components" or "factors"
legend	logical: indicator of the presence or not of a legend
ylab	character: label of the y axis
xlab	character: label of the x axis
main	character: title of the plot
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the cor or cov functions

Details

If eig is FALSE the plot shows only the parallel analysis without eigenvalues.

Value

Nothing returned.

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References

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

See Also

[plotuScree](#), [nScree](#), [plotnScree](#), [parallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## SIMPLE EXAMPLE OF A PARALLEL ANALYSIS
## OF A CORRELATION MATRIX WITH ITS PLOT
data(dFactors)
eig      <- dFactors$Raiche$eigenvalues
subject  <- dFactors$Raiche$nsubjects
var      <- length(eig)
rep      <- 100
cent     <- 0.95
results  <- parallel(subject,var,rep,cent)

results

## PARALLEL ANALYSIS SCREE PLOT
plotParallel(results, x=eig)
plotParallel(results)
}

## End(Not run)
```

plotuScree

Plot of the Usual Cattell's Scree Test

Description

uScree plot a usual scree test of the eigenvalues of a correlation matrix.

Usage

```
plotuScree(
  Eigenvalue,
  x = Eigenvalue,
  model = "components",
  ylab = "Eigenvalues",
  xlab = "Components",
  main = "Scree Plot",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

Eigenvalue	depreciated parameter: eigenvalues to analyse (not used if x is used, recommended)
x	numeric: a vector of eigenvalues, a matrix of correlations or of covariances or a data.frame of data
model	character: "components" or "factors"
ylab	character: label of the y axis (default is Eigenvalue)
xlab	character: label of the x axis (default is Component)
main	character: title of the plot (default is Scree Plot)
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the eigenComputes function

Value

Nothing returned with this function.

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References

Cattell, R. B. (1966). The scree test for the number of factors. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 1, 245-276.

See Also

[nScree](#), [parallel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## SCREE PLOT
data(dFactors)
attach(dFactors)
eig = Cliff1$eigenvalues
plotuScree(x=eig)
}

## End(Not run)
```

principalAxis	<i>Principal Axis Analysis</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

The `PrincipalAxis` function returns a principal axis analysis without iterated communalities estimates. Three different choices of communalities estimates are given: maximum correlation, multiple correlation or estimates based on the sum of the squared principal component analysis loadings. Generally statistical packages initialize the communalities at the multiple correlation value (usual inverse or generalized inverse). Unfortunately, this strategy cannot deal with singular correlation or covariance matrices. If a generalized inverse, the maximum correlation or the estimated communalities based on the sum of loading are used instead, then a solution can be computed.

Usage

```
principalAxis(R, nFactors = 2, communalities = "component")
```

Arguments

<code>R</code>	numeric: correlation or covariance matrix
<code>nFactors</code>	numeric: number of factors to retain
<code>communalities</code>	character: initial values for communalities ("component", "maxr", "ginv" or "multiple")

Value

<code>values</code>	numeric: variance of each component/factor
<code>varExplained</code>	numeric: variance explained by each component/factor
<code>varExplained</code>	numeric: cumulative variance explained by each component/factor
<code>loadings</code>	numeric: loadings of each variable on each component/factor

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References

Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1978). *Introduction to factor analysis. What it is and how to do it.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1987). *Factor analysis. Statistical methods and practical issues.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

See Also

[componentAxis](#), [iterativePrincipalAxis](#), [rRecovery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Example from Kim and Mueller (1978, p. 10)
# Population: upper diagonal
# Simulated sample: lower diagonal
R <- matrix(c( 1.000, .6008, .4984, .1920, .1959, .3466,
               .5600, 1.000, .4749, .2196, .1912, .2979,
               .4800, .4200, 1.000, .2079, .2010, .2445,
               .2240, .1960, .1680, 1.000, .4334, .3197,
               .1920, .1680, .1440, .4200, 1.000, .4207,
               .1600, .1400, .1200, .3500, .3000, 1.000),
            nrow=6, byrow=TRUE)

# Factor analysis: Principal axis factoring
# without iterated communalities -
# Kim and Mueller (1978, p. 21)
# Replace upper diagonal with lower diagonal
RU <- diagReplace(R, upper=TRUE)
principalAxis(RU, nFactors=2, communalities="component")
principalAxis(RU, nFactors=2, communalities="maxr")
principalAxis(RU, nFactors=2, communalities="multiple")
# Replace lower diagonal with upper diagonal
RL <- diagReplace(R, upper=FALSE)
principalAxis(RL, nFactors=2, communalities="component")
principalAxis(RL, nFactors=2, communalities="maxr")
principalAxis(RL, nFactors=2, communalities="multiple")
# .....
}

## End(Not run)
```

principalComponents *Principal Component Analysis*

Description

The principalComponents function returns a principal component analysis. Other R functions give the same results, but principalComponents is customized mainly for the other factor analysis functions available in the **nfactors** package. In order to retain only a small number of components the componentAxis function has to be used.

Usage

```
principalComponents(R)
```

Arguments

R numeric: correlation or covariance matrix

Value

values	numeric: variance of each component
varExplained	numeric: variance explained by each component
varExplained	numeric: cumulative variance explained by each component
loadings	numeric: loadings of each variable on each component

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References

Joliffe, I. T. (2002). *Principal components analysis* (2th Edition). New York, NJ: Springer-Verlag.
Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1978). *Introduction to factor analysis. What it is and how to do it*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
Kim, J.-O. and Mueller, C. W. (1987). *Factor analysis. Statistical methods and practical issues*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

See Also

[componentAxis](#), [iterativePrincipalAxis](#), [rRecovery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Example from Kim and Mueller (1978, p. 10)
# Population: upper diagonal
# Simulated sample: lower diagonal
R <- matrix(c( 1.000, .6008, .4984, .1920, .1959, .3466,
               .5600, 1.000, .4749, .2196, .1912, .2979,
               .4800, .4200, 1.000, .2079, .2010, .2445,
               .2240, .1960, .1680, 1.000, .4334, .3197,
               .1920, .1680, .1440, .4200, 1.000, .4207,
               .1600, .1400, .1200, .3500, .3000, 1.000),
            nrow=6, byrow=TRUE)

# Factor analysis: Principal component -
# Kim et Mueller (1978, p. 21)
# Replace upper diagonal with lower diagonal
RU <- diagReplace(R, upper=TRUE)
principalComponents(RU)

# Replace lower diagonal with upper diagonal
RL <- diagReplace(R, upper=FALSE)
principalComponents(RL)
# .....
}

## End(Not run)
```

rRecovery

Test of Recovery of a Correlation or a Covariance matrix from a Factor Analysis Solution

Description

The rRecovery function returns a verification of the quality of the recovery of the initial correlation or covariance matrix by the factor solution.

Usage

```
rRecovery(R, loadings, diagCommunalities = FALSE)
```

Arguments

R	numeric: initial correlation or covariance matrix
loadings	numeric: loadings from a factor analysis solution
diagCommunalities	logical: if TRUE, the correlation between the initial solution and the estimated one will use a correlation of one in the diagonal. If FALSE (default) the diagonal is not used in the computation of this correlation.


```

rMultiple <- rRecovery(RU,loadings, diagCommunalities=FALSE)$cor

round(c(rComponent = rComponent,
        rmaxr       = rMaxr,
        rMultiple   = rMultiple), 3)
# .....

}

## End(Not run)

```

structureSim	<i>Population or Simulated Sample Correlation Matrix from a Given Factor Structure Matrix</i>
--------------	---

Description

The structureSim function returns a population and a sample correlation matrices from a predefined congeneric factor structure.

Usage

```

structureSim(
  fload,
  reppar = 30,
  repsim = 100,
  N,
  quantile = 0.95,
  model = "components",
  adequacy = FALSE,
  details = TRUE,
  r2limen = 0.75,
  all = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

fload	matrix: loadings of the factor structure
reppar	numeric: number of replications for the parallel analysis
repsim	numeric: number of replications of the matrix correlation simulation
N	numeric: number of subjects
quantile	numeric: quantile for the parallel analysis
model	character: "components" or "factors"
adequacy	logical: if TRUE prints the recovered population matrix from the factor structure
details	logical: if TRUE outputs details of the repsim simulations
r2limen	numeric: R2 limen value for the R2 Nelson index
all	logical: if TRUE computes the Bentler and Yuan index (very long computing time to consider)

Value

values the output depends of the logical value of details. If FALSE, returns only statistics about the eigenvalues: mean, median, quantile, standard deviation, minimum and maximum. If TRUE, returns also details about the repsim simulations. If adequacy = TRUE returns the recovered factor structure

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References

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

Zwick, W. R. and Velicer, W. F. (1986). Comparison of five rules for determining the number of components to retain. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99, 432-442.

See Also

[principalComponents](#), [iterativePrincipalAxis](#), [rRecovery](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
# .....
# Example inspired from Zwick and Velicer (1986, table 2, p. 437)
## .....
nFactors <- 3
unique <- 0.2
loadings <- 0.5
nsubjects <- 180
repsim <- 30
zwick <- generateStructure(var=36, mjc=nFactors, pmjc=12,
                           loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)
## .....

# Produce statistics about a replication of a parallel analysis on
# 30 sampled correlation matrices

mzwick.fa <- structureSim(fload=as.matrix(zwick), reppar=30,
                          repsim=repsim, N=nsubjects, quantile=0.5,
                          model="factors")

mzwick <- structureSim(fload=as.matrix(zwick), reppar=30,
                       repsim=repsim, N=nsubjects, quantile=0.5, all=TRUE)
```

```

# Very long execution time that could be used only with model="components"
# mzwick    <-  structureSim(fload=as.matrix(zwick), reppar=30,
#                           repsim=repsim, N=nsubjects, quantile=0.5, all=TRUE)

par(mfrow=c(2,1))
graphics::plot(x=mzwick,    nFactors=nFactors, index=c(1:14), cex.axis=0.7, col="red")
graphics::plot(x=mzwick.fa, nFactors=nFactors, index=c(1:11), cex.axis=0.7, col="red")
par(mfrow=c(1,1))

par(mfrow=c(2,1))
graphics::boxplot(x=mzwick,    nFactors=3, cex.axis=0.8, vLine="blue", col="red")
graphics::boxplot(x=mzwick.fa, nFactors=3, cex.axis=0.8, vLine="blue", col="red",
                  xlab="Components")
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
# .....
}

## End(Not run)

```

studySim

Simulation Study from Given Factor Structure Matrices and Conditions

Description

The `structureSim` function returns statistical results from simulations from predefined congeneric factor structures. The main ideas come from the methodology applied by Zwick and Velicer (1986).

Usage

```

studySim(
  var,
  nFactors,
  pmjc,
  loadings,
  unique,
  N,
  repsim,
  reppar,
  stats = 1,
  quantile = 0.5,
  model = "components",
  r2limen = 0.75,
  all = FALSE,
  dir = NA,
  trace = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

var	numeric: vector of the number of variables
nFactors	numeric: vector of the number of components/factors
pmjc	numeric: vector of the number of major loadings on each component/factor
loadings	numeric: vector of the major loadings on each component/factor
unique	numeric: vector of the unique loadings on each component/factor
N	numeric: vector of the number of subjects/observations
repsim	numeric: number of replications of the matrix correlation simulation
reppar	numeric: number of replications for the parallel and permutation analysis
stats	numeric: vector of the statistics to return: mean(1), median(2), sd(3), quantile(4), min(5), max(6)
quantile	numeric: quantile for the parallel and permutation analysis
model	character: "components" or "factors"
r2limen	numeric: R2 limen value for the R2 Nelson index
all	logical: if TRUE computes the Bentler and Yuan index (very long computing time to consider)
dir	character: directory where to save output. Default to NA
trace	logical: if TRUE outputs details of the status of the simulations

Value

values	Returns selected statistics about the number of components/factors to retain: mean, median, quantile, standard deviation, minimum and maximum.
--------	--

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References

- Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.
- Zwick, W. R. and Velicer, W. F. (1986). Comparison of five rules for determining the number of components to retain. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99, 432-442.

See Also

[generateStructure](#), [structureSim](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# .....
# Example inspired from Zwick and Velicer (1986)
# Very long computing time
# .....

# 1. Initialisation
# reppar    <- 30
# repsim    <- 5
# quantile  <- 0.50

# 2. Simulations
# X          <- studySim(var=36,nFactors=3, pmjc=c(6,12), loadings=c(0.5,0.8),
#                      unique=c(0,0.2), quantile=quantile,
#                      N=c(72,180), repsim=repsim, reppar=reppar,
#                      stats=c(1:6))

# 3. Results (first 10 results)
# print(X[1:10,1:14],2)
# names(X)

# 4. Study of the error done in the determination of the number
#   of components/factors. A positive value is associated to over
#   determination.
# results    <- X[X$stats=="mean",]
# residuals  <- results[,c(11:25)] - X$nFactors
# BY         <- c("nsubjects","var","loadings")
# round(aggregate(residuals, by=results[BY], mean),0)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.nSree

Utility Functions for nSree Class Objects

Description

Utility functions for nSree class objects. Some of these functions are already implemented in the nFactors package, but are easier to use with generic functions like these.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'nSree'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'nSree'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'nScree'
plot(x, ...)

is.nScree(object)
```

Arguments

object	nScree: an object of the class nScree
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the print function with print.nScree, the plotnScree with plot.nScree or to the summary function with summary.nScree
x	Results of a previous nScree analysis

Value

Generic functions for the nScree class:

is.nScree	logical: is the object of the class nScree?
plot.nScree	graphic: plots a figure according to the plotnScree function
print.nScree	numeric: vector of the number of components/factors to retain: same as the Components vector from the nScree object
summary.nScree	data.frame: details of the results from a nScree analysis: same as the Analysis data.frame from the nScree object, but with easier control of the number of decimals with the digits parameter

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References

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Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
  ## INITIALISATION
  data(dFactors)                # Load the nFactors dataset
  attach(dFactors)
  vect      <- Raiche            # Use the example from Raiche
  eigenvalues <- vect$eigenvalues # Extract the observed eigenvalues
  nsubjects  <- vect$nsubjects   # Extract the number of subjects
  variables  <- length(eigenvalues) # Compute the number of variables
  rep        <- 100              # Number of replications for the parallel analysis
  cent       <- 0.95            # Centile value of the parallel analysis
```

```
## PARALLEL ANALYSIS (qevpea for the centile criterion, mevpea for the mean criterion)
apara11    <- parallel(var      = variables,
                      subject = nsubjects,
                      rep      = rep,
                      cent     = cent
                      )$eigen$qevpea # The 95 centile

## NUMBER OF FACTORS RETAINED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT RULES
results    <- nScree(x=eigenvalues, apara11=apara11)

is.nScree(results)
results
summary(results)

## PLOT ACCORDING TO THE nScree CLASS
plot(results)
}

## End(Not run)
```

summary.structureSim *Utility Functions for nScree Class Objects*

Description

Utility functions for structureSim class objects. Note that with the plot.structureSim a dotted black vertical line shows the median number of factors retained by all the different indices.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'structureSim'
summary(object, index = c(1:15), eigenSelect = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'structureSim'
print(x, index = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'structureSim'
boxplot(
  x,
  nFactors = NULL,
  eigenSelect = NULL,
  vLine = "green",
  xlab = "Factors",
  ylab = "Eigenvalues",
  main = "Eigen Box Plot",
  ...
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'structureSim'
plot(x, nFactors = NULL, index = NULL, main = "Index Acuracy Plot", ...)

is.structureSim(object)
```

Arguments

object	structureSim: an object of the class structureSim
index	numeric: vector of the index of the selected indices
eigenSelect	numeric: vector of the index of the selected eigenvalues
...	variable: additionnal parameters to give to the boxplot, plot, print and summary functions.
x	structureSim: an object of the class structureSim
nFactors	numeric: if known, number of factors
vLine	character: color of the vertical indicator line of the initial number of factors in the eigen boxplot
xlab	character: x axis label
ylab	character: y axis label
main	character: main title

Value

Generic functions for the structureSim class:

- boxplot.structureSim
graphic: plots an eigen boxplot
- is.structureSim
logical: is the object of the class structureSim?
- plot.structureSim
graphic: plots an index acuracy plot
- print.structureSim
numeric: data.frame of statistics about the number of components/factors to retain according to different indices following a structureSim simulation
- summary.structureSim
list: two data.frame, the first with the details of the simulated eigenvalues, the second with the details of the simulated indices

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References

Raiche, G., Walls, T. A., Magis, D., Riopel, M. and Blais, J.-G. (2013). Non-graphical solutions for Cattell's scree test. *Methodology*, 9(1), 23-29.

See Also[nFactors-package](#)**Examples**

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
## INITIALISATION
library(xtable)
library(nFactors)
nFactors <- 3
unique <- 0.2
loadings <- 0.5
nsubjects <- 180
repsim <- 10
var <- 36
pmjc <- 12
reppar <- 10
zwick <- generateStructure(var=var, mjc=nFactors, pmjc=pmjc,
                           loadings=loadings,
                           unique=unique)

## SIMULATIONS
mzwick <- structureSim(fload=as.matrix(zwick), reppar=reppar,
                      repsim=repsim, details=TRUE,
                      N=nsubjects, quantile=0.5)

## TEST OF structureSim METHODS
is(mzwick)
summary(mzwick, index=1:5, eigenSelect=1:10, digits=3)
print(mzwick, index=1:10)
plot(x=mzwick, index=c(1:10), cex.axis=0.7, col="red")
graphics::boxplot(x=mzwick, nFactors=3, vLine="blue", col="red")
}

## End(Not run)
```

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