## Answers to additional health questions

## Chapter 15 Factor Analysis

Use the procedures shown in Chapter 15 to explore the structure underlying the set of questions designed to assess the impact of sleep problems on various aspects of people's lives. These items are labelled impact 1 to impact7. They were originally designed to tap one overall dimension - is this supported by the results of factor analysis?

KMO and Bartlett's Test

| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | .856 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity | Approx. Chi-Square | 600.393 |
|  | df | 21 |
|  | Sig. | .000 |

Communalities

|  | Initial | Extraction |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| mood | 1.000 | .687 |
| energy level | 1.000 | .567 |
| concent | 1.000 | .642 |
| memory | 1.000 | .512 |
| life sat | 1.000 | .725 |
| oveall well-being | 1.000 | .806 |
| relationships | 1.000 | .670 |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

|  | Initial Eigenvalues |  |  |  | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | \% of Variance | Cumulative $\%$ | Total | \% of Variance | Cumulative \% |
| 1 | 4.610 | 65.854 | 65.854 | 4.610 | 65.854 | 65.854 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | .869 | 12.409 | 78.262 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | .539 | 7.701 | 85.963 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | .361 | 5.152 | 91.115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | .260 | 3.715 | 94.830 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | .242 | 3.462 | 98.292 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | .120 | 1.708 | 100.000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix ${ }^{\text {a }}$

|  | Component |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |
| Oveall well-being | .898 |  |
| life sat | .852 |  |
| mood | .829 |  |
| relationships | .819 |  |
| concent | .801 |  |
| energy level | .753 |  |
| memory | .716 |  |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. 1 components extracted.

Rotated Component Matrix ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Dummy category |  |
| :--- | :--- |

a. Only one component was extracted The solution cannot be rotated.

Scree Plot


# Results of parallel analysis for impact of sleep problem (Sleep.sav) 



Output from sleep.sav

Total Variance Explained

|  | Initial Eigenvalues |  |  | Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Component | Total | \% of Variance | Cumulative \% | Total | \% of Variance | Cumulative \% |
| 1 | 4.610 | 65.854 | 65.854 | 4.610 | 65.854 | 65.854 |
| 2 | .869 | 12.409 | 78.262 |  |  |  |
| 3 | .539 | 7.701 | 85.963 |  |  |  |
| 4 | .361 | 5.152 | 91.115 |  |  |  |
| 5 | .260 | 3.715 | 94.830 |  |  |  |
| 6 | .242 | 3.462 | 98.292 |  |  |  |
| 7 | .120 | 1.708 | 100.000 |  |  |  |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

There are a number of indications that support a one factor solution:

- In the Total Variance Explained table only one factor recorded an eigenvalue above 1
- The screeplot showed a change in the slope of the line between the first and second factors
- Parallel analysis showed that only the first eigenvalue (4.61) was larger than the corresponding value generated from a random data set
- Inspection of the Component Matrix table shows that all items load strongly on the one underlying component (all above .716)

