

Package ‘RGenData’

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Type Package

Title Generates Multivariate Nonnormal Data and Determines How Many Factors to Retain

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Description The GenDataSample() and GenDataPopulation() functions create, respectively, a sample or population of multivariate nonnormal data using methods described in Ruscio and Kacetow (2008). Both of these functions call a FactorAnalysis() function to reproduce a correlation matrix. The EFACompData() function allows users to determine how many factors to retain in an exploratory factor analysis of an empirical data set using a method described in Ruscio and Roche (2012). The latter function uses populations of comparison data created by calling the GenDataPopulation() function.

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 EFACompData

EFACompData

Description

Comparison data

Usage

```
EFACompData(data, f.max, n.pop = 10000, n.samples = 500, alpha = .30, graph = FALSE,
  corr.type = "pearson")
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Matrix to store the simulated data (matrix).
<code>f.max</code>	Largest number of factors to consider (scalar).
<code>n.pop</code>	Size of finite populations of comparison data (scalar, default is 10,000 cases).
<code>n.samples</code>	Number of samples drawn from each population (scalar, default is 500).
<code>alpha</code>	Alpha level when testing statistical significance of improvement with additional factor (scalar, default is .30)
<code>graph</code>	Whether to plot the fit of eigenvalues to those for comparison data (default is FALSE).
<code>corr.type</code>	Type of correlation (character, default is "pearson", user can also call "spearman").

Value

Nothing, displays number of factors on screen.

Author(s)

John Ruscio

References

Ruscio & Roche (2011)

Examples

```
# create data matrix x with n = 200 cases, k = 9 variables
# 3 variables load onto each of 3 orthogonal factors
# all marginal distributions are highly skewed
x <- matrix(nrow = 200, ncol = 9)
for (i in 1:3) {
  shared <- rchisq(200, 1)
  for (j in 1:3) {
    x[, (i - 1) * 3 + j] <- shared + rchisq(200, 1)
  }
}
```

```
    }  
  }  
  # empirically determine number of factors in data matrix x  
  EFACompData(x, f.max = 5)
```

FactorAnalysis

FactorAnalysis

Description

Analyzes comparison data with known factorial structures

Usage

```
FactorAnalysis(data, corr.matrix = FALSE, max.iteration = 50, n.factors = 0,  
corr.type = "pearson")
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Matrix to store the simulated data (matrix).
<code>corr.matrix</code>	Correlation matrix (default is FALSE)
<code>max.iteration</code>	Maximum number of iterations (scalar, default is 50).
<code>n.factors</code>	Number of factors (scalar, default is 0).
<code>corr.type</code>	Type of correlation (character, default is "pearson", user can also call "spearman").

Value

<code>\$loadings</code>	Factor loadings (vector, if one factor. matrix, if multiple factors)
<code>\$factors</code>	Number of factors (scalar).

Author(s)

John Ruscio

References

Ruscio & Roche (2011)

Examples

```
# create data matrix x with n = 200 cases, k = 9 variables
# 3 variables load onto each of 3 orthogonal factors
# all marginal distributions are highly skewed
x <- matrix(nrow = 200, ncol = 9)
for (i in 1:3) {
  shared <- rchisq(200, 1)
  for (j in 1:3) {
    x[, (i - 1) * 3 + j] <- shared + rchisq(200, 1)
  }
}
# perform factor analysis of data matrix x
FactorAnalysis(x)
```

GenDataPopulation

GenDataPopulation

Description

Simulates multivariate nonnormal data using an iterative algorithm

Usage

```
GenDataPopulation(supplied.data, n.factors, n.cases, max.trials = 5,
  initial.multiplier = 1, corr.type = "pearson", seed = 0)
```

Arguments

supplied.data	Data supplied by user.
n.factors	Number of factors (scalar).
n.cases	Number of cases (scalar).
max.trials	Maximum number of trials (scalar, default is 5).
initial.multiplier	Value of initial multiplier (scalar, default is 1).
corr.type	Type of correlation (character, default is "pearson", user can also call "spearman").
seed	seed value (scalar, default is 0).

Value

dataPopulation of data

Author(s)

John Ruscio

References

Ruscio & Roche (2011)

Examples

```
# create data matrix x with n = 200 cases, k = 9 variables
# 3 variables load onto each of 3 orthogonal factors
# all marginal distributions are highly skewed
x <- matrix(nrow = 200, ncol = 9)
for (i in 1:3) {
  shared <- rchisq(200, 1)
  for (j in 1:3) {
    x[, (i - 1) * 3 + j] <- shared + rchisq(200, 1)
  }
}
# generate (finite) population of data reproducing distributions and correlations in x
GenDataPopulation(x, n.factors = 3, n.cases = 10000)
```

GenDataSample

GenDataSample

Description

Bootstraps each variable's score distribution from a supplied data set.

Usage

```
GenDataSample(supplied.data, n.factors = 0, max.trials = 5, initial.multiplier = 1,
  corr.type = "pearson", seed = 0)
```

Arguments

supplied.data	Data supplied by user.
n.factors	Number of factors (scalar, default is 0).
max.trials	Maximum number of trials (scalar, default is 5).
initial.multiplier	Value of initial multiplier (scalar, default is 1).
corr.type	Type of correlation (character, default is "pearson", user can also call "spearman").
seed	seed value (scalar, default is 0).

Value

dataSample of data

Author(s)

John Ruscio

References

Ruscio & Kaczetow (2008)

Examples

```
# create data matrix x with n = 200 cases, k = 9 variables
# 3 variables load onto each of 3 orthogonal factors
# all marginal distributions are highly skewed
x <- matrix(nrow = 200, ncol = 9)
for (i in 1:3) {
  shared <- rchisq(200, 1)
  for (j in 1:3) {
    x[, (i - 1) * 3 + j] <- shared + rchisq(200, 1)
  }
}
# generate sample of data reproducing distributions and correlations in x
GenDataSample(x)
```

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