

Package ‘faoutlier’

January 10, 2021

Version 0.7.6

Type Package

Title Influential Case Detection Methods for Factor Analysis and Structural Equation Models

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Description Tools for detecting and summarize influential cases that can affect exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis models as well as structural equation models more generally (Chalmers, 2015, <doi:10.1177/0146621615597894>; Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P., 2012, <doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055>).

Depends R (>= 3.0.2), sem, mvtnorm, parallel

Imports methods, lattice, lavaan, mirt (>= 1.32.1), MASS, pbapply (>= 1.3-0)

ByteCompile yes

LazyLoad yes

LazyData yes

Repository CRAN

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/philchalmers/faoutlier>

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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Date/Publication 2021-01-10 15:50:05 UTC

R topics documented:

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| | |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| faoutlier | <i>Influential case detection methods for FA and SEM</i> |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------|

Description

Influential case detection methods for factor analysis and SEM

Details

Implements robust Mahalanobis methods, generalized Cook's distances, likelihood ratio tests, model implied residuals, and various graphical methods to help detect and summarize influential cases that can affect exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses.

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

- Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)
- Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| forward.search | <i>Forward search algorithm for outlier detection</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|

Description

The forward search algorithm begins by selecting a homogeneous subset of cases based on a maximum likelihood criteria and continues to add individual cases at each iteration given an acceptance criteria. By default the function will add cases that contribute most to the likelihood function and that have the closest robust Mahalanobis distance, however model implied residuals may be included as well.

Usage

```

forward.search(
  data,
  model,
  criteria = c("GOF", "mah"),
  n.subsets = 1000,
  p.base = 0.4,
  print.messages = TRUE,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'forward.search'
print(x, ncases = 10, stat = "GOF", ...)

## S3 method for class 'forward.search'
plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  stat = "GOF",
  main = "Forward Search",
  type = c("p", "h"),
  ylab = "obs.resid",
  ...
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>data</code> | matrix or data.frame |
| <code>model</code> | if a single numeric number declares number of factors to extract in exploratory factor analysis. If <code>class(model)</code> is a sem (semmod), or lavaan (character), then a confirmatory approach is performed instead |
| <code>criteria</code> | character strings indicating the forward search method Can contain 'GOF' for goodness of fit distance, 'mah' for Mahalanobis distance, or 'res' for model implied residuals |
| <code>n.subsets</code> | a scalar indicating how many samples to draw to find a homogeneous starting base group |
| <code>p.base</code> | proportion of sample size to use as the base group |
| <code>print.messages</code> | logical; print how many iterations are remaining? |
| <code>...</code> | additional parameters to be passed |
| <code>x</code> | an object of class <code>forward.search</code> |
| <code>ncases</code> | number of final cases to print in the sequence |
| <code>stat</code> | type of statistic to use. Could be 'GOF', 'RMR', or 'gCD' for the model chi squared value, root mean square residual, or generalized Cook's distance, respectively |
| <code>y</code> | a null value ignored by plot |

| | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| main | the main title of the plot |
| type | type of plot to use, default displays points and lines |
| ylab | the y label of the plot |

Details

Note that `forward.search` is not limited to confirmatory factor analysis and can apply to nearly any model being studied where detection of influential observations is important.

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

- Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)
- Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)
- Mavridis, D., & Moustaki, I. (2008). Detecting Outliers in Factor Analysis Using the Forward Search Algorithm. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 43, 453-475, doi: [10.1080/00273170802285909](https://doi.org/10.1080/00273170802285909)

See Also

[gCD](#), [GOF](#), [LD](#), [robustMD](#), [setCluster](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

#run all internal gCD and GOF functions using multiple cores
setCluster()

#Exploratory
nfact <- 3
(FS <- forward.search(holzinger, nfact))
(FS.outlier <- forward.search(holzinger.outlier, nfact))
plot(FS)
plot(FS.outlier)

#Confirmatory with sem
model <- sem::specifyModel()
  F1 -> Remndrs,   lam11
  F1 -> SntComp,   lam21
  F1 -> WrMean,    lam31
  F2 -> MissNum,   lam41
  F2 -> MxdArit,   lam52
```

```

F2 -> OddWrds,    lam62
F3 -> Boots,     lam73
F3 -> Gloves,    lam83
F3 -> Hatchts,   lam93
F1 <-> F1,    NA,    1
F2 <-> F2,    NA,    1
F3 <-> F3,    NA,    1

(FS <- forward.search(holzinger, model))
(FS.outlier <- forward.search(holzinger.outlier, model))
plot(FS)
plot(FS.outlier)

#Confirmatory with lavaan
model <- 'F1 =~ Remndrs + SntComp + WrdsMean
F2 =~ MissNum + MxdArit + OddWrds
F3 =~ Boots + Gloves + Hatchts'

(FS <- forward.search(holzinger, model))
(FS.outlier <- forward.search(holzinger.outlier, model))
plot(FS)
plot(FS.outlier)

## End(Not run)

```

gCD

Generalized Cook's Distance

Description

Compute generalize Cook's distances (gCD's) for exploratory and confirmatory FA. Can return DFBETA matrix if requested. If mirt is used, then the values will be associated with the unique response patterns instead.

Usage

```

gCD(data, model, progress = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gCD'
print(x, ncases = 10, DFBETAS = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'gCD'
plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  main = "Generalized Cook Distance",

```

```

    type = c("p", "h"),
    ylab = "gCD",
    ...
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| data | matrix or data.frame |
| model | if a single numeric number declares number of factors to extract in exploratory factor analysis (requires complete dataset, i.e., no missing). If <code>class(model)</code> is a sem (semmod), or lavaan (character), then a confirmatory approach is performed instead |
| progress | logical; display the progress of the computations in the console? |
| ... | additional parameters to be passed |
| x | an object of class gCD |
| ncases | number of extreme cases to display |
| DFBETAS | logical; return DFBETA matrix in addition to gCD? If TRUE, a list is returned |
| y | a NULL value ignored by the plotting function |
| main | the main title of the plot |
| type | type of plot to use, default displays points and lines |
| ylab | the y label of the plot |

Details

Note that gCD is not limited to confirmatory factor analysis and can apply to nearly any model being studied where detection of influential observations is important.

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)

Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

See Also

[LD](#), [obs.resid](#), [robustMD](#), [setCluster](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:

#run all gCD functions using multiple cores
setCluster()

#Exploratory
nfact <- 3
(gCDresult <- gCD(holzinger, nfact))
(gCDresult.outlier <- gCD(holzinger.outlier, nfact))
plot(gCDresult)
plot(gCDresult.outlier)

#-----
#Confirmatory with sem
model <- sem::specifyModel()
  F1 -> Remndrs,   lam11
  F1 -> SntComp,   lam21
  F1 -> WrdsMean,  lam31
  F2 -> MissNum,   lam41
  F2 -> MxdArit,   lam52
  F2 -> OddWrds,   lam62
  F3 -> Boots,     lam73
  F3 -> Gloves,    lam83
  F3 -> Hatchts,   lam93
  F1 <-> F1,   NA,   1
  F2 <-> F2,   NA,   1
  F3 <-> F3,   NA,   1

(gCDresult2 <- gCD(holzinger, model))
(gCDresult2.outlier <- gCD(holzinger.outlier, model))
plot(gCDresult2)
plot(gCDresult2.outlier)

#-----
#Confirmatory with lavaan
model <- 'F1 =~ Remndrs + SntComp + WrdsMean
F2 =~ MissNum + MxdArit + OddWrds
F3 =~ Boots + Gloves + Hatchts'

(gCDresult2 <- gCD(holzinger, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
(gCDresult2.outlier <- gCD(holzinger.outlier, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
plot(gCDresult2)
plot(gCDresult2.outlier)

# categorical data with mirt
library(mirt)
data(LSAT7)
dat <- expand.table(LSAT7)
model <- mirt.model('F = 1-5')
result <- gCD(dat, model)

```

```

plot(result)

mod <- mirt(dat, model)
res <- residuals(mod, type = 'exp')
cbind(res, gCD=round(result$gCD, 3))

## End(Not run)

```

GOF

Goodness of Fit Distance

Description

Compute Goodness of Fit distances between models when removing the i_{th} case. If mirt is used, then the values will be associated with the unique response patterns instead.

Usage

```

GOF(data, model, M2 = TRUE, progress = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GOF'
print(x, ncases = 10, digits = 5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GOF'
plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  main = "Goodness of Fit Distance",
  type = c("p", "h"),
  ylab = "GOF",
  absolute = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| data | matrix or data.frame |
| model | if a single numeric number declares number of factors to extract in exploratory factor analysis (requires complete dataset, i.e., no missing). If class(model) is a sem (semmod), or lavaan (character), then a confirmatory approach is performed instead. Finally, if the model is defined with <code>mirt::mirt.model()</code> then distances will be computed for categorical data with the mirt package |
| M2 | logical; use the M2 statistic for when using mirt objects instead of G2? |
| progress | logical; display the progress of the computations in the console? |
| ... | additional parameters to be passed |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| x | an object of class GOF |
| ncases | number of extreme cases to display |
| digits | number of digits to round in the printed result |
| y | a NULL value ignored by the plotting function |
| main | the main title of the plot |
| type | type of plot to use, default displays points and lines |
| ylab | the y label of the plot |
| absolute | logical; use absolute values instead of deviations? |

Details

Note that GOF is not limited to confirmatory factor analysis and can apply to nearly any model being studied where detection of influential observations is important.

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)

Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

See Also

[gCD](#), [LD](#), [obs.resid](#), [robustMD](#), [setCluster](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

#run all GOF functions using multiple cores
setCluster()

#Exploratory
nfact <- 3
(GOFresult <- GOF(holzinger, nfact))
(GOFresult.outlier <- GOF(holzinger.outlier, nfact))
plot(GOFresult)
plot(GOFresult.outlier)

## include a progress bar
GOFresult <- GOF(holzinger, nfact, progress = TRUE)
```

```

#-----
#Confirmatory with sem
model <- sem::specifyModel()
  F1 -> Remndrs,   lam11
  F1 -> SntComp,   lam21
  F1 -> WrdsMean,  lam31
  F2 -> MissNum,   lam42
  F2 -> MxdArit,   lam52
  F2 -> OddWrds,   lam62
  F3 -> Boots,     lam73
  F3 -> Gloves,    lam83
  F3 -> Hatchts,   lam93
  F1 <-> F1,   NA,   1
  F2 <-> F2,   NA,   1
  F3 <-> F3,   NA,   1

(GOFresult <- GOF(holzinger, model))
(GOFresult.outlier <- GOF(holzinger.outlier, model))
plot(GOFresult)
plot(GOFresult.outlier)

#-----
#Confirmatory with lavaan
model <- 'F1 =~ Remndrs + SntComp + WrdsMean
F2 =~ MissNum + MxdArit + OddWrds
F3 =~ Boots + Gloves + Hatchts'

(GOFresult <- GOF(holzinger, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
(GOFresult.outlier <- GOF(holzinger.outlier, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
plot(GOFresult)
plot(GOFresult.outlier)

# categorical data with mirt
library(mirt)
data(LSAT7)
dat <- expand.table(LSAT7)
model <- mirt.model('F = 1-5')
result <- GOF(dat, model)
plot(result)

## End(Not run)

```

holzinger

Description of holzinger data

Description

A sample of 100 simulated cases from the infamous Holzinger dataset using 9 variables.

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)

Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

holzinger.outlier *Description of holzinger data with 1 outlier*

Description

A sample of 100 simulated cases from the infamous Holzinger dataset using 9 variables, but with 1 outlier added to the dataset. The first row was replaced by adding 2 to five of the observed variables (odd-numbered items) and subtracting 2 from the other four observed variables (even-numbered items).

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)

Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

Description

Compute likelihood distances between models when removing the i_{th} case. If there are no missing data then the **GOF** will often provide equivalent results. If **mirt** is used, then the values will be associated with the unique response patterns instead.

Usage

```
LD(data, model, progress = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LD'
print(x, ncases = 10, digits = 5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'LD'
plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,
  main = "Likelihood Distance",
  type = c("p", "h"),
  ylab = "LD",
  absolute = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>data</code> | matrix or data.frame |
| <code>model</code> | if a single numeric number declares number of factors to extract in exploratory factor analysis (requires complete dataset, i.e., no missing). If <code>class(model)</code> is a sem (semmod), or lavaan (character), then a confirmatory approach is performed instead. Finally, if the model is defined with <code>mirt::mirt.model()</code> then distances will be computed for categorical data with the mirt package |
| <code>progress</code> | logical; display the progress of the computations in the console? |
| <code>...</code> | additional parameters to be passed |
| <code>x</code> | an object of class LD |
| <code>ncases</code> | number of extreme cases to display |
| <code>digits</code> | number of digits to round in the printed result |
| <code>y</code> | a NULL value ignored by the plotting function |
| <code>main</code> | the main title of the plot |
| <code>type</code> | type of plot to use, default displays points and lines |
| <code>ylab</code> | the y label of the plot |
| <code>absolute</code> | logical; use absolute values instead of deviations? |

Details

Note that LD is not limited to confirmatory factor analysis and can apply to nearly any model being studied where detection of influential observations is important.

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)

Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

See Also

[gCD](#), [GOF](#), [obs.resid](#), [robustMD](#), [setCluster](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:

#run all LD functions using multiple cores
setCluster()

#Exploratory
nfact <- 3
(LDresult <- LD(holzinger, nfact))
(LDresult.outlier <- LD(holzinger.outlier, nfact))
plot(LDresult)
plot(LDresult.outlier)

## add a progress meter
LDresult <- LD(holzinger, nfact, progress = TRUE)

#-----
#Confirmatory with sem
model <- sem::specifyModel()
  F1 -> Remndrs,   lam11
  F1 -> SntComp,   lam21
  F1 -> WrdsMean,  lam31
  F2 -> MissNum,   lam42
  F2 -> MxdArit,   lam52
  F2 -> OddWrds,   lam62
  F3 -> Boots,     lam73
  F3 -> Gloves,    lam83
  F3 -> Hatchts,   lam93
```

```

F1 <-> F1,  NA,  1
F2 <-> F2,  NA,  1
F3 <-> F3,  NA,  1

(LDresult <- LD(holzinger, model))
(LDresult.outlier <- LD(holzinger.outlier, model))
plot(LDresult)
plot(LDresult.outlier)

#-----
#Confirmatory with lavaan
model <- 'F1 =~ Remndrs + SntComp + WrdsMean
F2 =~ MissNum + MxdArit + OddWrds
F3 =~ Boots + Gloves + Hatchts'

(LDresult <- LD(holzinger, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
(LDresult.outlier <- LD(holzinger.outlier, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
plot(LDresult)
plot(LDresult.outlier)

# categorical data with mirt
library(mirt)
data(LSAT7)
dat <- expand.table(LSAT7)
model <- mirt.model('F = 1-5')
LDresult <- LD(dat, model)
plot(LDresult)

## End(Not run)

```

obs.resid

Model predicted residual outliers

Description

Compute model predicted residuals for each variable using regression estimated factor scores.

Usage

```

obs.resid(data, model, ...)

## S3 method for class 'obs.resid'
print(x, restype = "obs", ...)

## S3 method for class 'obs.resid'
plot(
  x,
  y = NULL,

```

```

    main = "Observed Residuals",
    type = c("p", "h"),
    restype = "obs",
    ...
  )

```

Arguments

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| data | matrix or data.frame |
| model | if a single numeric number declares number of factors to extract in exploratory factor analysis. If class(model) is a sem (semmod), or lavaan (character), then a confirmatory approach is performed instead |
| ... | additional parameters to be passed |
| x | an object of class obs.resid |
| restype | type of residual used, either 'obs' for observation value (inner product), 'res' or 'std_res' for unstandardized and standardized for each variable, respectively |
| y | a NULL value ignored by the plotting function |
| main | the main title of the plot |
| type | type of plot to use, default displays points and lines |

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)

Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

See Also

[gCD](#), [LD](#), [robustMD](#)

Examples

```

## Not run:
data(holzinger)
data(holzinger.outlier)

#Exploratory
nfact <- 3
(ORresult <- obs.resid(holzinger, nfact))

```

```

(ORresult.outlier <- obs.resid(holzinger.outlier, nfact))
plot(ORresult)
plot(ORresult.outlier)

#-----
#Confirmatory with sem
model <- sem::specifyModel()
  F1 -> Remndrs,   lam11
  F1 -> SntComp,   lam21
  F1 -> WrdsMean,  lam31
  F2 -> MissNum,  lam41
  F2 -> MxdArit,  lam52
  F2 -> OddWrds,  lam62
  F3 -> Boots,    lam73
  F3 -> Gloves,   lam83
  F3 -> Hatchts,  lam93
  F1 <-> F1,   NA,   1
  F2 <-> F2,   NA,   1
  F3 <-> F3,   NA,   1

(ORresult <- obs.resid(holzinger, model))
(ORresult.outlier <- obs.resid(holzinger.outlier, model))
plot(ORresult)
plot(ORresult.outlier)

#-----
#Confirmatory with lavaan
model <- 'F1 =~ Remndrs + SntComp + WrdsMean
F2 =~ MissNum + MxdArit + OddWrds
F3 =~ Boots + Gloves + Hatchts'

(obs.resid2 <- obs.resid(holzinger, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
(obs.resid2.outlier <- obs.resid(holzinger.outlier, model, orthogonal=TRUE))
plot(obs.resid2)
plot(obs.resid2.outlier)

## End(Not run)

```

robustMD

Robust Mahalanobis

Description

Obtain Mahalanobis distances using the robust computing methods found in the MASS package. This function is generally only applicable to models with continuous variables.

Usage

```
robustMD(data, method = "mve", ...)
```



```
## S3 method for class 'robmah'
print(x, ncases = 10, digits = 5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'robmah'
plot(x, y = NULL, type = "xyplot", main, ...)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| data | matrix or data.frame |
| method | type of estimation for robust means and covariance (see cov.rob) |
| ... | additional arguments to pass to MASS::cov.rob() |
| x | an object of class robmah |
| ncases | number of extreme cases to print |
| digits | number of digits to round in the final result |
| y | empty parameter passed to plot |
| type | type of plot to display, can be either 'qqplot' or 'xyplot' |
| main | title for plot. If missing titles will be generated automatically |

Author(s)

Phil Chalmers <rphilip.chalmers@gmail.com>

References

Chalmers, R. P. & Flora, D. B. (2015). faoutlier: An R Package for Detecting Influential Cases in Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 39, 573-574. doi: [10.1177/0146621615597894](https://doi.org/10.1177/0146621615597894)

Flora, D. B., LaBrish, C. & Chalmers, R. P. (2012). Old and new ideas for data screening and assumption testing for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3, 1-21. doi: [10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055](https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2012.00055)

See Also

[gCD](#), [obs.resid](#), [LD](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(holzinger)
output <- robustMD(holzinger)
output
plot(output)
plot(output, type = 'qqplot')

## End(Not run)
```

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| setCluster | <i>Define a parallel cluster object to be used in internal functions</i> |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Description

This function defines a object that is placed in a relevant internal environment defined in faoutlier. Internal functions will utilize this object automatically to capitalize on parallel processing architecture. The object defined is a call from `parallel::makeCluster()`. Note that if you are defining other parallel objects (for simulation designs, for example) it is not recommended to define a cluster.

Usage

```
setCluster(spec, ..., remove = FALSE)
```

Arguments

| | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| spec | input that is passed to <code>parallel::makeCluster()</code> . If no input is given the maximum number of available local cores will be used |
| ... | additional arguments to pass to <code>parallel::makeCluster</code> |
| remove | logical; remove previously defined cluster object? |

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References

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Examples

```
## Not run:  
  
#make 4 cores available for parallel computing  
setCluster(4)  
  
#' #stop and remove cores  
setCluster(remove = TRUE)  
  
#use all available cores  
setCluster()
```

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

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