The number of PSA items with missing data was large. This was inherent to the nature of the measure as, for example, anybody who was not employed would not have responded to the items relating to their job or work colleagues. The principal components analysis of the PSA was thus conducted using mean interpolation for missing items. This analysis revealed eight potential components with Eigenvalues greater than one. A parallel analysis (Vivek et al., 2017; https://analytics.gonzaga.edu/parallelengine/) indicated that a six-factor solution was coherent. Solutions involving between three and six components were evaluated, and a four-factor model was selected due to its superior interpretability. The four-factor solution accounted for 41.7% of the variance. The communalities for four items (Your pet/s, Religion or spirituality, Watching sport, and Cooking/preparing food) were below .25, and these were removed from the analysis. Bartlett's test of sphericity was significant (X^2 (351) = 13088.15, p < .001), and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was .865. Simple structure was enhanced using an oblimin rotation with Kaiser normalization.