Longitudinal Structural Equation Modeling by Todd D. Little
Chapter 1 Reading Questions

1. Which of these is NOT one of the sufficient statistics or statistical big three?
   A. Mean
   B. Variance
   C. Covariance
   D. Standard errors

2. Which of these statements is true when creating parcels?
   A. All parcels must combine the same number of items.
   B. Parcels and measured items should not be used to indicate the same construct.
   C. Parcels can be based on residual correlations and cross loadings
   D. Strict invariance should be evaluated before creating parcels.

3. Which of the below are an empirical benefit of parcel indicators over items?
   A. Fewer parameter estimates
   B. Lower indicator-to-subject ratio
   C. Reduces sources of parsimony error
   D. Reduces sources of sampling error
   E. All of the above

4. According to classical test theory, which of these is a source of an indicator's variance?
   A. True score
   B. Random error
   C. Item-specific variance
   D. All of the above

5. When planning longitudinal studies, which dimension represents the change in where participants are in regards to the distribution of observations?
   A. Individual differences in standing
   B. Mean-level of group
   C. Degree of dispersion
   D. Intra-individual differences

6. When planning longitudinal studies, which dimension represents the changing average score of the group over time?
   A. Individual differences in standing
   B. Mean-level of group
   C. Degree of dispersion
   D. Intra-individual differences

7. When planning longitudinal studies, which dimension represents the change in the variance of the observations over time?
   A. Individual differences in standing
   B. Mean-level of group
   C. Degree of dispersion

D. Intra-individual differences

8. When planning longitudinal studies, which dimension represents the the change in an individual over time?
   A. Individual differences in standing
   B. Mean-level of group
   C. Degree of dispersion
   D. Intra-individual differences

9. Specific variance is…
   A. reliable variance associated with the construct we are attempting to measure.
   B. reliable, systematic variability that is specific to a particular variable, and is unrelated to the construct.
   C. an amalgamation of the sources of variance that influenced a person's response.
   D. nonsystematic and occur arbitrarily when unknown or uncontrolled factors affect the variable being measured or the process of measurement.

10. Explicit higher-order models can be represented implicitly with _____ parceling.
    A. Domain Representative
    B. Facet Representative
    C. Uni-dimensional
    D. None of the above