

*Longitudinal Structural Equation Modeling* by Todd D. Little  
Chapter 8 Reading Questions

1. Under which conditions are multi-group models typically useful?
  - A. When the number of groups is relatively small.
  - B. When the parameters that characterize a group are treated as fixed effects.
  - C. When parameters can be compared across the groups.
  - D. All of the above.**
  - E. None of the above.
  
2. Which of these variables would not be suitable as a grouping variable?
  - A. Cohort
  - B. Age**
  - C. School
  - D. Condition
  
3. In longitudinal multiple group models, invariance is ...
  - A. Established across group only.
  - B. Established across time only.
  - C. Established across both group and across time.**
  - D. Not able to be established.
  
4. When evaluating potential Level 2 confounds, what method is recommended when the number of Level 2 units is 10?
  - A. Multiple-group modeling.**
  - B. Multi-level modeling.
  - C. Either multiple-group or multi-level modeling.
  - D. Neither multiple-group or multi-level modeling.
  
5. When evaluating potential Level 2 confounds, what method is recommended when the number of Level 2 units is 50?
  - A. Multiple-group modeling.
  - B. Multi-level modeling.**
  - C. Either multiple-group or multi-level modeling.
  - D. Neither multiple-group or multi-level modeling.
  
6. Which of these is **NOT** an aspect of the longitudinal null model?
  - A. Measured variables do not co-vary with any other within-time variable.
  - B. Measured variables co-vary with themselves over time.**
  - C. The mean and variance of measured variables do not differ across group.
  - D. The mean and variance of measured variables do not differ across time.
  
7. What is the suggested **first step** in longitudinal multiple-group modeling?
  - A. Fit longitudinal CFA across full sample.
  - B. Fit Configural CFA across all groups and time points.
  - C. Fit Configural CFA across groups first, then time points.
  - D. Estimate missing data and evaluate descriptive statistics.**

8. Which model should serve as the baseline model for comparisons when evaluating restrictions placed on a longitudinal panel model?
- A. The strong-invariant model.**
  - B. The last fitted version of the panel model.
  - C. The initial CFA.
  - D. None of the above.
9. Which of these describes the data used for P-technique analysis?
- A. Many people measured over many time points.
  - B. Many people measured once.
  - C. Very few people measured over many time points.**
  - D. Very few people measured once.
10. What is considered a grouping variable in P-technique analysis?
- A. Occasions
  - B. Item Scores
  - C. Participants**
  - D. None of the above.