

Longitudinal Structural Equation Modeling by Todd D. Little
Chapter 9 Reading Questions

1. Which of the following is a criticism of traditional cross-lagged panel models?
 - A. They require too many waves of data.
 - B. They require too many observations per wave.
 - C. They confound between-person effects with within-person effects.**
 - D. They are unable to model mediation.

2. Which of these is a feature of between-person effects?
 - A. Stable differences between people.
 - B. Trait-like.
 - C. High degree of stability over time.
 - D. All of the above.**
 - E. None of the above.

3. How many waves of data are required to estimate an RI-CLPM?
 - A. 2
 - B. 3**
 - C. 10
 - D. 30

4. Which method is used to enforce stationarity in an RI-CLPM?
 - A. Constrain all cross-lagged paths to be equal.
 - B. Constrain all item means to be equal.
 - C. Constrain all residual variances to be equal.
 - D. Constrain all auto-regressive paths to be equal.
 - E. Both A and D.**

5. What describes the condition in which one cross-lagged effect is larger than another?
 - A. Granger causality**
 - B. Temporal causality
 - C. Special causality
 - D. Wayne causality

6. What is the relationship between the traditional CLPM and the RI-CLPM?
 - A. The CLPM and the RI-CLPM are not nested models.
 - B. The CLPM is nested in the RI-CLPM.**
 - C. The RI-CLPM is nested in the CLPM.
 - D. Both models are nested in the Latent Growth Curve model.

7. How should auto-regressive paths be interpreted in an RI-CLPM?
 - A. The stability of a construct.
 - B. The inertia of a construct.**
 - C. The change of a construct predicted by another construct.
 - D. The within-time relationship with another construct.

8. What consideration should be given to effect size when using an RI-CLPM?
 - A. Effect sizes are generally expected to be the same for both CLPM and RI-CLPM.

- B. Effect sizes are generally expected to be larger for the RI-CLPM compared to the CLPM.
 - C. Effect sizes are generally expected to be smaller for the RI-CLPM compared to the CLPM.**
 - D. There is no expectation of effect size differences *a priori*.
9. How do RI-CLPMs test whether between-person effects predict changes in between-person processes?
- A. By constraining the random intercept.
 - B. By equating the cross-lagged effects.
 - C. By fixing the auto-regressive paths to zero (0).
 - D. It cannot test this relationship.**
10. What model best answers the question “Does variable X increase, decrease, or remain constant over time?”
- A. A traditional cross-lagged panel model.
 - B. A random-intercept cross-lagged panel model.
 - C. A growth curve model.**
 - D. A latent curve model with structured residuals.