

## PSY 9556B (March 5) Autoregressive Latent Trajectory (ALT) models

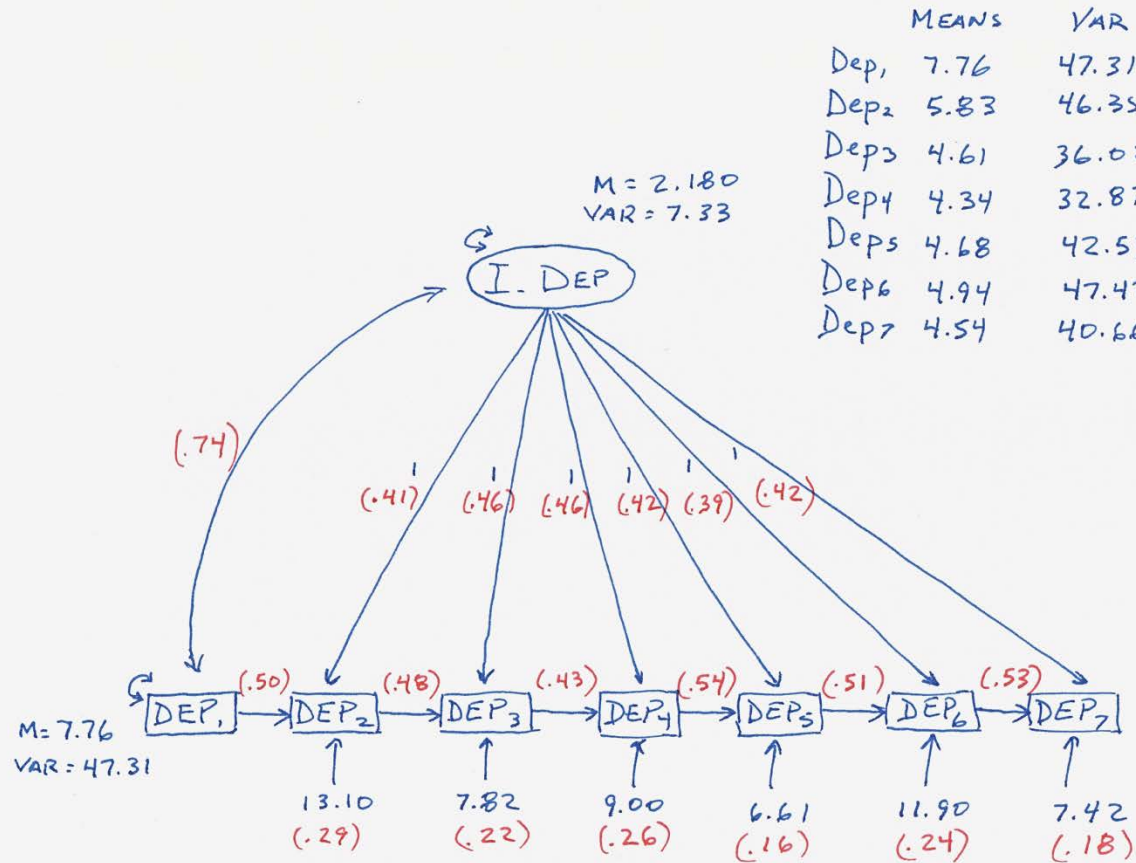
Overall thoughts:

- Combines parts from latent growth models and cross-lagged panel models
- Best to construct these models in stages (i.e., model building rather than trimming)
- You may find that not all parts of LGM and cross-lagged panel models needed
  - Example: If there is no meaningful change (growth) you could just model a latent intercept representing stability across time
  - What is the meaning of a model that includes the latent intercept plus autoregressive paths?
    - Note that because these two are estimated simultaneously, they represent unique effects from one another
    - Little may have a point: “To me, the ALT model is conflating two very different kinds of questions that can’t be answered in the same model” (p. 271)
    - I think we need to continue exploring these models with simulation studies in which we ask ourselves what the data would look like in a good fitting ALT

## Example

- In this example I will investigate the relations between amount of exercise (hrs per week) and depressive symptoms (BDI-II)
- Although the original data consists of 26 consecutive weeks from October to April, I have aggregated the data into 7 time-points for this example
- I will develop my model in the following order:
  - LGM of the Exercise trajectory
  - Addition of autoregressive paths AR1
  - See if any other autoregressive paths or correlated-residuals needed
  - Repeat the previous three steps for the Depression trajectory
  - Combine the two trajectories allowing correlations between all latent variables
  - Allow residuals same-time residuals to correlate (i.e., exercise1 with depression1)
  - Add cross-lagged paths beginning with exercise<sub>(t)</sub> predicting depression<sub>(t+1)</sub>
  - Add cross-lagged paths of depression<sub>(t)</sub> predicting exercise<sub>(t+1)</sub>
- Note. As in the Bollen and Curran approach I will leave the first time point as an exogenous variable (see diagrams in subsequent slides)

# Example



	MEANS	VAR
Dep <sub>1</sub>	7.76	47.31
Dep <sub>2</sub>	5.83	46.35
Dep <sub>3</sub>	4.61	36.02
Dep <sub>4</sub>	4.34	32.87
Dep <sub>5</sub>	4.68	42.53
Dep <sub>6</sub>	4.94	47.42
Dep <sub>7</sub>	4.54	40.66

$$\chi^2_{18} = 44.29 \text{ } p < .001$$

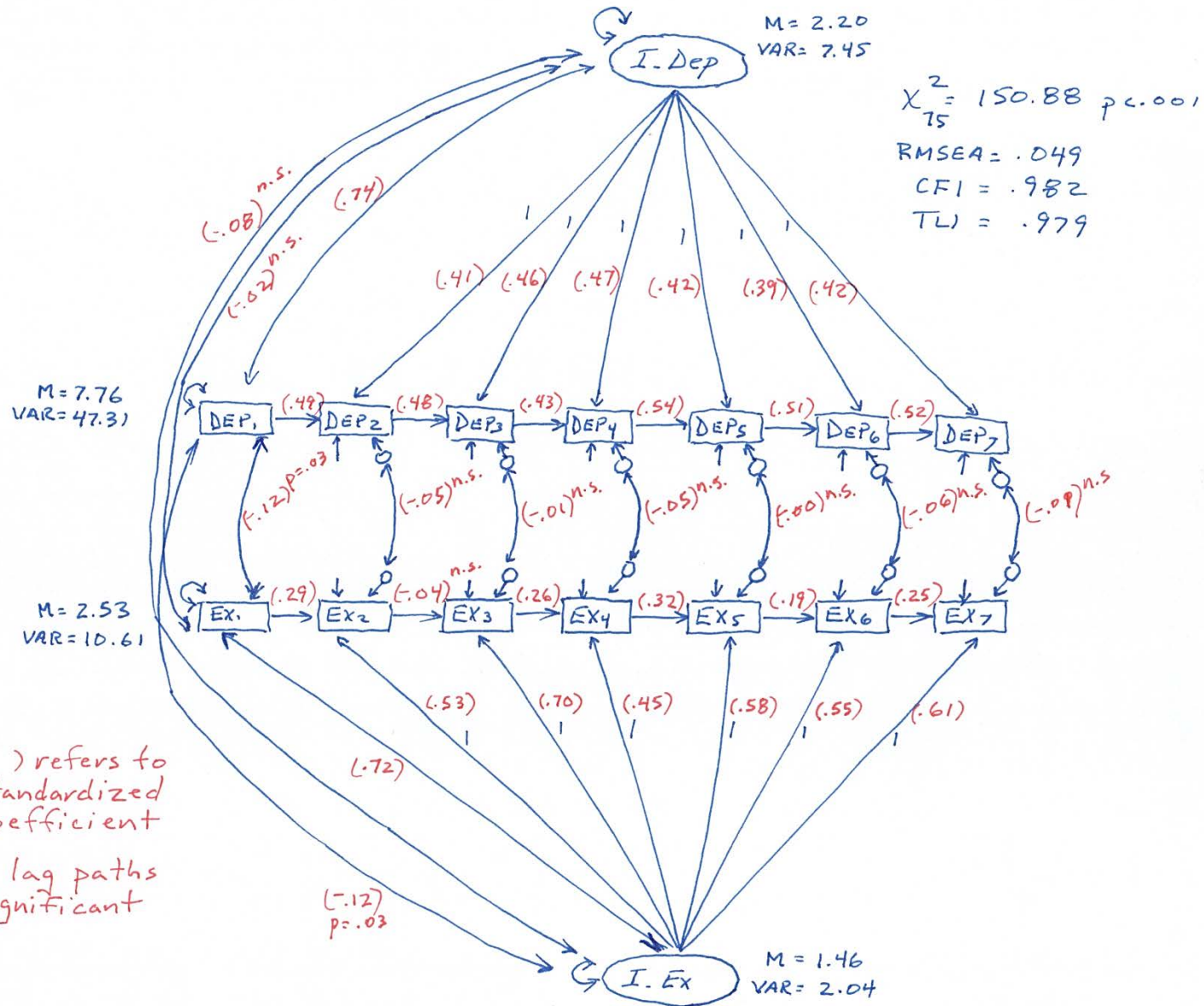
$$RMSEA = .059$$

$$CFI = .991$$

$$TLI = .989$$

Note. ( ) refers to standardized coefficients

# Example



## Example

```
model:
Iex | ex2@0 ex3@1 ex4@2 ex5@3 ex6@4 ex7@5;
Iex with ex1;
ex2 on ex1;
ex3 on ex2;
ex4 on ex3;
ex5 on ex4;
ex6 on ex5;
ex7 on ex6;
Id | dp2@0 dp3@1 dp4@2 dp5@3 dp6@4 dp7@5;
Id with dp1;
dp2 on dp1;
dp3 on dp2;
dp4 on dp3;
dp5 on dp4;
dp6 on dp5;
dp7 on dp6;
ex1 with dp1;
ex2 with dp2;
ex3 with dp3;
ex4 with dp4;
ex5 with dp5;
ex6 with dp6;
ex7 with dp7;
output: sampstat stdyx tech4 modindices;
```

### Chi-Square Test of Model Fit

Value	150.879
Degrees of Freedom	75
P-Value	0.0000

### RMSEA (Root Mean Square Error Of Approximation)

Estimate	0.049	
90 Percent C.I.	0.038	0.061
Probability RMSEA <= .05	0.516	

### CFI/TLI

CFI	0.982
TLI	0.979

### Chi-Square Test of Model Fit for the Baseline Model

Value	4338.535
Degrees of Freedom	90
P-Value	0.0000

### SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual)

Value	0.042
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## Example

### STDYX Standardization

		Estimate	S.E.	Est./S.E.	Two-Tailed P-Value						
IEX						DP2	ON				
EX2		0.526	0.029	17.878	0.000	DP1		0.494	0.028	17.551	0.000
EX3		0.695	0.037	19.025	0.000						
EX4		0.451	0.028	16.392	0.000	DP3	ON				
EX5		0.581	0.032	18.282	0.000	DP2		0.478	0.035	13.532	0.000
EX6		0.547	0.031	17.607	0.000						
EX7		0.605	0.032	18.867	0.000	DP4	ON				
						DP3		0.431	0.037	11.770	0.000
ID											
DP2		0.408	0.032	12.666	0.000	DP5	ON				
DP3		0.459	0.035	13.305	0.000	DP4		0.537	0.035	15.520	0.000
DP4		0.467	0.037	12.713	0.000						
DP5		0.423	0.033	12.706	0.000	DP6	ON				
DP6		0.389	0.031	12.363	0.000	DP5		0.512	0.034	15.098	0.000
DP7		0.422	0.033	12.753	0.000						
						DP7	ON				
EX2	ON					DP6		0.524	0.036	14.621	0.000
EX1		0.289	0.031	9.235	0.000						
						IEX	WITH				
EX3	ON					EX1		0.715	0.032	22.221	0.000
EX2		-0.037	0.043	-0.869	0.385						
						ID	WITH				
EX4	ON					DP1		0.742	0.028	26.683	0.000
EX3		0.256	0.035	7.394	0.000	IEX		-0.079	0.061	-1.295	0.195
EX5	ON					EX1	WITH				
EX4		0.323	0.038	8.407	0.000	ID		-0.015	0.055	-0.268	0.788
EX6	ON					DP1	WITH				
EX5		0.194	0.038	5.173	0.000	IEX		-0.121	0.055	-2.205	0.027
EX7	ON					EX1	WITH				
EX6		0.247	0.040	6.203	0.000	DP1		-0.107	0.049	-2.208	0.027

## Example

EX2	WITH					Variances				
DP2		-0.045	0.055	-0.815	0.415	EX1	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
EX3	WITH					DP1	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
DP3		-0.014	0.059	-0.241	0.810	IEX	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
						ID	1.000	0.000	999.000	999.000
EX4	WITH					Residual Variances				
DP4		-0.052	0.057	-0.913	0.361	EX2	0.423	0.031	13.619	0.000
EX5	WITH					EX3	0.554	0.033	16.693	0.000
DP5		-0.003	0.062	-0.044	0.965	EX4	0.576	0.035	16.336	0.000
						EX5	0.324	0.030	10.905	0.000
EX6	WITH					EX6	0.496	0.034	14.541	0.000
DP6		-0.062	0.057	-1.088	0.276	EX7	0.364	0.032	11.500	0.000
						DP2	0.291	0.025	11.673	0.000
EX7	WITH					DP3	0.220	0.021	10.669	0.000
DP7		-0.007	0.063	-0.110	0.912	DP4	0.263	0.025	10.519	0.000
						DP5	0.159	0.017	9.389	0.000
Means						DP6	0.242	0.022	10.933	0.000
EX1		0.778	0.056	13.866	0.000	DP7	0.179	0.018	9.900	0.000
DP1		1.128	0.063	17.944	0.000					
IEX		1.026	0.071	14.351	0.000					
ID		0.806	0.064	12.544	0.000					
Intercepts										
EX2		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
EX3		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
EX4		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
EX5		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
EX6		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
EX7		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
DP2		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
DP3		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
DP4		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
DP5		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
DP6		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					
DP7		0.000	0.000	999.000	999.000					