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Dynamic clustering

Ernst, Anja Franziska

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Propositions associated with the dissertation
Dynamic clustering: Classifying people through ecological momentary assessment
by
Anja Franziska Ernst

1. By collecting intensive longitudinal data on emotions, symptoms, or behaviours, psychologists can describe the dynamic properties of psychological processes.
— Chapter 2, Chapter 3, Chapter 4, and Chapter 5
2. When describing within-individual processes, it can be useful to average over individuals while accounting for between-individual differences.
— Chapter 2, Chapter 3, and Chapter 4
3. When estimating clusters based on summary measures, simultaneous estimation of the summary measures and the clusters offers advantages because it avoids the premature compression of the data into summary measures.
— Chapter 3
4. During cluster analysis it can be useful – but cumbersome – to account for within-cluster differences.
— Chapter 4
5. When constructing a longitudinal model, different building blocks can be combined like LEGO bricks to create a model that fits the research question.
— Chapter 5
6. Researchers should favour parsimonious models that are tailored to their research question.
— Chapter 5
7. “Most people use statistics like a drunk man uses a lamppost; more for support than illumination.”
— Andrew Lang