

# Package ‘cTMed’

December 26, 2024

**Title** Continuous Time Mediation

**Version** 1.0.3.9000

**Description** Calculates standard errors and confidence intervals for effects in continuous-time mediation models. This package extends the work of Deboeck and Preacher (2015) <[doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)> and Ryan and Hamaker (2021) <[doi:10.1007/s11336-021-09767-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336-021-09767-0)> by providing methods to generate standard errors and confidence intervals for the total, direct, and indirect effects in these models.

**URL** <https://github.com/jeksterslab/cTMed>,  
<https://jeksterslab.github.io/cTMed/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/jeksterslab/cTMed/issues>

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

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**Author** Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan [aut, cre, cph]  
(<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4818-8420>>)

**Maintainer** Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan <[r.jeksterslab@gmail.com](mailto:r.jeksterslab@gmail.com)>

## Contents

BootMed . . . . .	3
confint.ctmeddelta . . . . .	4
confint.ctmedmc . . . . .	6
DeltaBeta . . . . .	8

DeltaBetaStd . . . . .	11
DeltaIndirectCentral . . . . .	15
DeltaMed . . . . .	18
DeltaMedStd . . . . .	22
DeltaTotalCentral . . . . .	26
Direct . . . . .	29
DirectStd . . . . .	32
ExpCov . . . . .	34
ExpMean . . . . .	36
Indirect . . . . .	38
IndirectCentral . . . . .	40
IndirectStd . . . . .	42
MCBeta . . . . .	44
MCBetaStd . . . . .	47
MCIndirectCentral . . . . .	51
MCMed . . . . .	55
MCMedStd . . . . .	58
MCPHi . . . . .	63
MCTotalCentral . . . . .	65
Med . . . . .	68
MedStd . . . . .	71
plot.ctmeddelta . . . . .	73
plot.ctmedmc . . . . .	75
plot.ctmedmed . . . . .	76
plot.ctmedtraj . . . . .	78
PosteriorBeta . . . . .	79
PosteriorIndirectCentral . . . . .	81
PosteriorMed . . . . .	84
PosteriorTotalCentral . . . . .	87
print.ctmeddelta . . . . .	90
print.ctmedeffect . . . . .	92
print.ctmedmc . . . . .	93
print.ctmedmcphi . . . . .	95
print.ctmedmed . . . . .	96
print.ctmedtraj . . . . .	97
summary.ctmeddelta . . . . .	98
summary.ctmedmc . . . . .	100
summary.ctmedmed . . . . .	102
summary.ctmedposteriorphi . . . . .	103
summary.ctmedtraj . . . . .	104
Total . . . . .	105
TotalCentral . . . . .	107
TotalStd . . . . .	109
Trajectory . . . . .	111

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BootMed	<i>Bootstrap Sampling Distribution of Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects of <math>X</math> on <math>Y</math> Through <math>M</math> Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
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## Description

This function generates a bootstrap method sampling distribution of the total, direct and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
BootMed(phi, phi_hat, delta_t, from, to, med, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a bootstrap estimate of the drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). Each matrix should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
phi_hat	Numeric matrix. The estimated drift matrix ( $\hat{\Phi}$ ) from the original data set. phi_hat should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications $R$ is a large value.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See [Total\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), and [Indirect\(\)](#) for more details.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

- call** Function call.
- args** Function arguments.
- fun** Function used ("BootMed").
- output** A list with length of `length(delta_t)`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

- est** A vector of total, direct, and indirect effects.
- thetahatstar** A matrix of bootstrap total, direct, and indirect effects.

Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

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confint.ctmeddelta	<i>Delta Method Confidence Intervals</i>
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Description

Delta Method Confidence Intervals

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmeddelta'
confint(object, parm = NULL, level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class ctmeddelta.
parm	a specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals, either a vector of numbers or a vector of names. If missing, all parameters are considered.
level	the confidence level required.
...	additional arguments.

**Value**

Returns a data frame of confidence intervals.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
```

```

delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
confint(delta, level = 0.95)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
confint(delta, level = 0.95)

```

---

confint.ctmedmc

*Monte Carlo Method Confidence Intervals*


---

## Description

Monte Carlo Method Confidence Intervals

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ctmedmc'
confint(object, parm = NULL, level = 0.95, ...)

```

## Arguments

object	Object of class ctmedmc.
parm	a specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals, either a vector of numbers or a vector of names. If missing, all parameters are considered.
level	the confidence level required.
...	additional arguments.

## Value

Returns a data frame of confidence intervals.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```

set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
mc <- MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,

```

```

    delta_t = 1,
    from = "x",
    to = "y",
    med = "m",
    R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
  )
  confint(mc, level = 0.95)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
confint(mc, level = 0.95)

```

---

DeltaBeta

---

*Delta Method Sampling Variance-Covariance Matrix for the Elements of the Matrix of Lagged Coefficients Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*


---

## Description

This function computes the delta method sampling variance-covariance matrix for the elements of the matrix of lagged coefficients  $\beta$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
DeltaBeta(phi, vcov_phi_vec, delta_t, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
vcov_phi_vec	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ .
delta_t	Vector of positive numbers. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when the length of delta_t is long.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.



## Details

See `Total()`.

### Delta Method:

Let  $\theta$  be  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$ . By the multivariate central limit theory, the function  $\mathbf{g}$  using  $\hat{\theta}$  as input can be expressed as:

$$\sqrt{n} \left( \mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta}) - \mathbf{g}(\theta) \right) \xrightarrow{D} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{J}\mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{J}')$$

where  $\mathbf{J}$  is the matrix of first-order derivatives of the function  $\mathbf{g}$  with respect to the elements of  $\theta$  and  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

From the former, we can derive the distribution of  $\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta})$  as follows:

$$\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{g}(\theta), n^{-1}\mathbf{J}\mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{J}')$$

The uncertainty associated with the estimator  $\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta})$  is, therefore, given by  $n^{-1}\mathbf{J}\mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{J}'$ . When  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is unknown, by substitution, we can use the estimated sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ , that is,  $\hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta})$  for  $n^{-1}\mathbf{\Gamma}$ . Therefore, the sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta})$  is given by

$$\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{g}(\theta), \mathbf{J}\hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta})\mathbf{J}').$$

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmeddelta` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("DeltaBeta").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**delta\_t** Time interval.

**jacobian** Jacobian matrix.

**est** Estimated elements of the matrix of lagged coefficients.

**vcov** Sampling variance-covariance matrix of estimated elements of the matrix of lagged coefficients.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. [doi:10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. [doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. [doi:10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBETA\(\)](#), [MCBETAStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
  ),
  nrow = 3, ncol = 3
)
```

```

    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
DeltaBeta(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1
)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaBeta(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5
)
plot(delta)

# Methods -----
# DeltaBeta has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(delta)
summary(delta)
confint(delta, level = 0.95)
plot(delta)

```

DeltaBetaStd

*Delta Method Sampling Variance-Covariance Matrix for the Elements of the Standardized Matrix of Lagged Coefficients Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*

## Description

This function computes the delta method sampling variance-covariance matrix for the elements of the standardized matrix of lagged coefficients  $\beta$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

## Usage

```
DeltaBetaStd(phi, sigma, vcov_theta, delta_t, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

**Arguments**

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
vcov_theta	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ and $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

**Details**

See [TotalStd\(\)](#).

**Delta Method:**

Let  $\theta$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise and  $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$ , that is, the unique elements of the  $\Sigma$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$  and  $\text{vech}(\hat{\Sigma})$ . By the multivariate central limit theory, the function  $\mathbf{g}$  using  $\hat{\theta}$  as input can be expressed as:

$$\sqrt{n} \left( \mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta}) - \mathbf{g}(\theta) \right) \xrightarrow{D} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

where  $\mathbf{J}$  is the matrix of first-order derivatives of the function  $\mathbf{g}$  with respect to the elements of  $\theta$  and  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

From the former, we can derive the distribution of  $\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta})$  as follows:

$$\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{g}(\theta), n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

The uncertainty associated with the estimator  $\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta})$  is, therefore, given by  $n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}'$ . When  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is unknown, by substitution, we can use the estimated sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ , that is,  $\hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta})$  for  $n^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}$ . Therefore, the sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta})$  is given by

$$\mathbf{g}(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{g}(\theta), \mathbf{J} \hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta}) \mathbf{J}').$$

**Value**

Returns an object of class `ctmeddelta` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("DeltaBetaStd").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**delta\_t** Time interval.

**jacobian** Jacobian matrix.

**est** Estimated elements of the matrix of lagged coefficients.

**vcov** Sampling variance-covariance matrix of estimated elements of the matrix of lagged coefficients.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. [doi:10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. [doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. [doi:10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
vcov_theta <- matrix(
```

```

data = c(
  0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151, -0.00600, -0.00033,
  0.00110, 0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061, -0.00115,
  0.00011, 0.00015, 0.00001, -0.00002, -0.00001,
  0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016, -0.00022, -0.00273,
  -0.00016, 0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012, -0.00010,
  -0.00026, 0.00002, 0.00012, 0.00004, -0.00001,
  -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389, 0.00103, -0.00007,
  -0.00283, -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156, 0.00021,
  -0.00005, -0.00031, 0.00001, 0.00007, 0.00006,
  -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103, 0.00644, 0.00031,
  -0.00119, -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070, 0.00064,
  -0.00015, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00003, -0.00001,
  -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007, 0.00031, 0.00287,
  0.00013, -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012, 0.00006,
  0.00014, -0.00001, -0.00015, 0.00000, 0.00001,
  0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283, -0.00119, 0.00013,
  0.00297, 0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177, -0.00013,
  0.00005, 0.00017, -0.00002, -0.00008, 0.00001,
  0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050, -0.00374, -0.00014,
  0.00063, 0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093, -0.00020,
  0.00006, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00001, 0.00004,
  0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000, -0.00021, -0.00170,
  -0.00004, 0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012, -0.00002,
  -0.00004, 0.00000, 0.00006, -0.00005, -0.00001,
  -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156, 0.00070, -0.00012,
  -0.00177, -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223, 0.00004,
  -0.00002, -0.00003, 0.00001, 0.00003, -0.00013,
  -0.00115, -0.00010, 0.00021, 0.00064, 0.00006,
  -0.00013, -0.00020, -0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00057,
  0.00001, -0.00009, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00001,
  0.00011, -0.00026, -0.00005, -0.00015, 0.00014,
  0.00005, 0.00006, -0.00004, -0.00002, 0.00001,
  0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00002, 0.00000,
  0.00015, 0.00002, -0.00031, -0.00005, -0.00001,
  0.00017, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00003, -0.00009,
  0.00001, 0.00014, 0.00000, 0.00000, -0.00005,
  0.00001, 0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00015,
  -0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00006, 0.00001, 0.00000,
  0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00010, 0.00001, 0.00000,
  -0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00007, 0.00003, 0.00000,
  -0.00008, -0.00001, -0.00005, 0.00003, 0.00000,
  -0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00005, 0.00001,
  -0.00001, -0.00001, 0.00006, -0.00001, 0.00001,
  0.00001, 0.00004, -0.00001, -0.00013, 0.00001,
  0.00000, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00012
),
nrow = 15
)

# Specific time interval -----
DeltaBetaStd(
  phi = phi,

```

```

    sigma = sigma,
    vcov_theta = vcov_theta,
    delta_t = 1
  )

  # Range of time intervals -----
  delta <- DeltaBetaStd(
    phi = phi,
    sigma = sigma,
    vcov_theta = vcov_theta,
    delta_t = 1:5
  )
  plot(delta)

  # Methods -----
  # DeltaBetaStd has a number of methods including
  # print, summary, confint, and plot
  print(delta)
  summary(delta)
  confint(delta, level = 0.95)
  plot(delta)

```

---

DeltaIndirectCentral	<i>Delta Method Sampling Variance-Covariance Matrix for the Indirect Effect Centrality Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
----------------------	---

---

## Description

This function computes the delta method sampling variance-covariance matrix for the indirect effect centrality over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
DeltaIndirectCentral(phi, vcov_phi_vec, delta_t, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
vcov_phi_vec	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of vec( $\Phi$ ).
delta_t	Vector of positive numbers. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when the length of delta_t is long.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See [IndirectCentral\(\)](#) more details.

### Delta Method:

Let  $\theta$  be  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$ . By the multivariate central limit theory, the function  $g$  using  $\hat{\theta}$  as input can be expressed as:

$$\sqrt{n} \left( g(\hat{\theta}) - g(\theta) \right) \xrightarrow{D} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

where  $\mathbf{J}$  is the matrix of first-order derivatives of the function  $g$  with respect to the elements of  $\theta$  and  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

From the former, we can derive the distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  as follows:

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

The uncertainty associated with the estimator  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is, therefore, given by  $n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}'$ . When  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is unknown, by substitution, we can use the estimated sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ , that is,  $\hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta})$  for  $n^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}$ . Therefore, the sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is given by

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), \mathbf{J} \hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta}) \mathbf{J}').$$

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmeddelta` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("DeltaIndirectCentral").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**delta\_t** Time interval.

**jacobian** Jacobian matrix.

**est** Estimated indirect effect centrality.

**vcov** Sampling variance-covariance matrix of estimated indirect effect centrality.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan



## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.002704274, -0.001475275, 0.000949122,
    -0.001619422, 0.000885122, -0.000569404,
    0.00085493, -0.000465824, 0.000297815,
    -0.001475275, 0.004428442, -0.002642303,
    0.000980573, -0.00271817, 0.001618805,
    -0.000586921, 0.001478421, -0.000871547,
    0.000949122, -0.002642303, 0.006402668,
    -0.000697798, 0.001813471, -0.004043138,
    0.000463086, -0.001120949, 0.002271711,
    -0.001619422, 0.000980573, -0.000697798,
    0.002079286, -0.001152501, 0.000753,
    -0.001528701, 0.000820587, -0.000517524,
    0.000885122, -0.00271817, 0.001813471,
    -0.001152501, 0.00342605, -0.002075005,
    0.000899165, -0.002532849, 0.001475579,
    -0.000569404, 0.001618805, -0.004043138,
    0.000753, -0.002075005, 0.004984032,
    -0.000622255, 0.001634917, -0.003705661,
    0.00085493, -0.000586921, 0.000463086,
    -0.001528701, 0.000899165, -0.000622255,
  )
)
```

```

0.002060076, -0.001096684, 0.000686386,
-0.000465824, 0.001478421, -0.001120949,
0.000820587, -0.002532849, 0.001634917,
-0.001096684, 0.003328692, -0.001926088,
0.000297815, -0.000871547, 0.002271711,
-0.000517524, 0.001475579, -0.003705661,
0.000686386, -0.001926088, 0.004726235
),
nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
DeltaIndirectCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1
)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaIndirectCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5
)
plot(delta)

# Methods -----
# DeltaIndirectCentral has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(delta)
summary(delta)
confint(delta, level = 0.95)
plot(delta)

```

DeltaMed

*Delta Method Sampling Variance-Covariance Matrix for the Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects of X on Y Through M Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*

## Description

This function computes the delta method sampling variance-covariance matrix for the total, direct, and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
DeltaMed(phi, vcov_phi_vec, delta_t, from, to, med, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

### Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
vcov_phi_vec	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ .
delta_t	Vector of positive numbers. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when the length of delta_t is long.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

### Details

See [Total\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), and [Indirect\(\)](#) for more details.

#### Delta Method:

Let  $\theta$  be  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$ . By the multivariate central limit theory, the function  $g$  using  $\hat{\theta}$  as input can be expressed as:

$$\sqrt{n} \left( g(\hat{\theta}) - g(\theta) \right) \xrightarrow{D} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

where  $\mathbf{J}$  is the matrix of first-order derivatives of the function  $g$  with respect to the elements of  $\theta$  and  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

From the former, we can derive the distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  as follows:

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

The uncertainty associated with the estimator  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is, therefore, given by  $n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}'$ . When  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is unknown, by substitution, we can use the estimated sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ , that is,  $\hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta})$  for  $n^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}$ . Therefore, the sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is given by

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), \mathbf{J} \hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta}) \mathbf{J}').$$

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmeddelta` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("DeltaMed").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**delta\_t** Time interval.

**jacobian** Jacobian matrix.

**est** Estimated total, direct, and indirect effects.

**vcov** Sampling variance-covariance matrix of the estimated total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
```

```

-0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
-0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
-0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
-0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
-0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
-0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
-0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
-0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
-0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
-0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
-0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
),
nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
plot(delta)

# Methods -----
# DeltaMed has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(delta)
summary(delta)
confint(delta, level = 0.95)
plot(delta)

```

---

DeltaMedStd	<i>Delta Method Sampling Variance-Covariance Matrix for the Standardized Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects of X on Y Through M Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
-------------	---

---

## Description

This function computes the delta method sampling variance-covariance matrix for the standardized total, direct, and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

## Usage

```
DeltaMedStd(
  phi,
  sigma,
  vcov_theta,
  delta_t,
  from,
  to,
  med,
  ncores = NULL,
  tol = 0.01
)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
vcov_theta	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ and $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See `TotalStd()`, `DirectStd()`, and `IndirectStd()` for more details.

### Delta Method:

Let  $\theta$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise and  $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$ , that is, the unique elements of the  $\Sigma$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$  and  $\text{vech}(\hat{\Sigma})$ . By the multivariate central limit theory, the function  $g$  using  $\hat{\theta}$  as input can be expressed as:

$$\sqrt{n} \left( g(\hat{\theta}) - g(\theta) \right) \xrightarrow{D} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

where  $\mathbf{J}$  is the matrix of first-order derivatives of the function  $g$  with respect to the elements of  $\theta$  and  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

From the former, we can derive the distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  as follows:

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

The uncertainty associated with the estimator  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is, therefore, given by  $n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}'$ . When  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is unknown, by substitution, we can use the estimated sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ , that is,  $\hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta})$  for  $n^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}$ . Therefore, the sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is given by

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), \mathbf{J} \hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta}) \mathbf{J}').$$

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmeddelta` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("DeltaMedStd").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**delta\_t** Time interval.

**jacobian** Jacobian matrix.

**est** Estimated total, direct, and indirect effects.

**vcov** Sampling variance-covariance matrix of the estimated total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. [doi:10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. [doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. [doi:10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
vcov_theta <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151, -0.00600, -0.00033,
    0.00110, 0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061, -0.00115,
    0.00011, 0.00015, 0.00001, -0.00002, -0.00001,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016, -0.00022, -0.00273,
    -0.00016, 0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012, -0.00010,
    -0.00026, 0.00002, 0.00012, 0.00004, -0.00001,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389, 0.00103, -0.00007,
    -0.00283, -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156, 0.00021,
    -0.00005, -0.00031, 0.00001, 0.00007, 0.00006,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103, 0.00644, 0.00031,
    -0.00119, -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070, 0.00064,
    -0.00015, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00003, -0.00001,
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
```



```

-0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007, 0.00031, 0.00287,
0.00013, -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012, 0.00006,
0.00014, -0.00001, -0.00015, 0.00000, 0.00001,
0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283, -0.00119, 0.00013,
0.00297, 0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177, -0.00013,
0.00005, 0.00017, -0.00002, -0.00008, 0.00001,
0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050, -0.00374, -0.00014,
0.00063, 0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093, -0.00020,
0.00006, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00001, 0.00004,
0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000, -0.00021, -0.00170,
-0.00004, 0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012, -0.00002,
-0.00004, 0.00000, 0.00006, -0.00005, -0.00001,
-0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156, 0.00070, -0.00012,
-0.00177, -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223, 0.00004,
-0.00002, -0.00003, 0.00001, 0.00003, -0.00013,
-0.00115, -0.00010, 0.00021, 0.00064, 0.00006,
-0.00013, -0.00020, -0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00057,
0.00001, -0.00009, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00001,
0.00011, -0.00026, -0.00005, -0.00015, 0.00014,
0.00005, 0.00006, -0.00004, -0.00002, 0.00001,
0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00002, 0.00000,
0.00015, 0.00002, -0.00031, -0.00005, -0.00001,
0.00017, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00003, -0.00009,
0.00001, 0.00014, 0.00000, 0.00000, -0.00005,
0.00001, 0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00015,
-0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00006, 0.00001, 0.00000,
0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00010, 0.00001, 0.00000,
-0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00007, 0.00003, 0.00000,
-0.00008, -0.00001, -0.00005, 0.00003, 0.00000,
-0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00005, 0.00001,
-0.00001, -0.00001, 0.00006, -0.00001, 0.00001,
0.00001, 0.00004, -0.00001, -0.00013, 0.00001,
0.00000, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00012
),
nrow = 15
)

# Specific time interval -----
DeltaMedStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  vcov_theta = vcov_theta,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaMedStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  vcov_theta = vcov_theta,

```

```
delta_t = 1:5,
from = "x",
to = "y",
med = "m"
)
plot(delta)

# Methods -----
# DeltaMedStd has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(delta)
summary(delta)
confint(delta, level = 0.95)
plot(delta)
```

---

DeltaTotalCentral	<i>Delta Method Sampling Variance-Covariance Matrix for the Total Effect Centrality Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

This function computes the delta method sampling variance-covariance matrix for the total effect centrality over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model’s drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

**Usage**

```
DeltaTotalCentral(phi, vcov_phi_vec, delta_t, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

**Arguments**

- phi                Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
- vcov\_phi\_vec      Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ .
- delta\_t           Vector of positive numbers. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
- ncores            Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when the length of delta\_t is long.
- tol                Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

**Details**

See [TotalCentral\(\)](#) more details.

**Delta Method:**

Let  $\theta$  be  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$ . By the multivariate central limit theory, the function  $g$  using  $\hat{\theta}$  as input can be expressed as:

$$\sqrt{n} \left( g(\hat{\theta}) - g(\theta) \right) \xrightarrow{D} \mathcal{N}(0, \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

where  $\mathbf{J}$  is the matrix of first-order derivatives of the function  $g$  with respect to the elements of  $\theta$  and  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ .

From the former, we can derive the distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  as follows:

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}')$$

The uncertainty associated with the estimator  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is, therefore, given by  $n^{-1} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{\Gamma} \mathbf{J}'$ . When  $\mathbf{\Gamma}$  is unknown, by substitution, we can use the estimated sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\theta}$ , that is,  $\hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta})$  for  $n^{-1} \mathbf{\Gamma}$ . Therefore, the sampling variance-covariance matrix of  $g(\hat{\theta})$  is given by

$$g(\hat{\theta}) \approx \mathcal{N}(g(\theta), \mathbf{J} \hat{\mathbf{V}}(\hat{\theta}) \mathbf{J}').$$

**Value**

Returns an object of class `ctmeddelta` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("DeltaTotalCentral").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**delta\_t** Time interval.

**jacobian** Jacobian matrix.

**est** Estimated total effect centrality.

**vcov** Sampling variance-covariance matrix of estimated total effect centrality.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: `BootMed()`, `DeltaBeta()`, `DeltaBetaStd()`, `DeltaIndirectCentral()`, `DeltaMed()`, `DeltaMedStd()`, `Direct()`, `DirectStd()`, `ExpCov()`, `ExpMean()`, `Indirect()`, `IndirectCentral()`, `IndirectStd()`, `MCBeta()`, `MCBetaStd()`, `MCIndirectCentral()`, `MCMed()`, `MCMedStd()`, `MCPHi()`, `MCTotalCentral()`, `Med()`, `MedStd()`, `PosteriorBeta()`, `PosteriorIndirectCentral()`, `PosteriorMed()`, `PosteriorTotalCentral()`, `Total()`, `TotalCentral()`, `TotalStd()`, `Trajectory()`

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
  ),
  nrow = 3, ncol = 3
)
```

```

      0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
      0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
      -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
      0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
      -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
      0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
      -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
    ),
    nrow = 9
  )

# Specific time interval -----
DeltaTotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1
)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaTotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5
)
plot(delta)

# Methods -----
# DeltaTotalCentral has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(delta)
summary(delta)
confint(delta, level = 0.95)
plot(delta)

```

---

Direct

---

*Direct Effect of X on Y Over a Specific Time Interval*


---

## Description

This function computes the direct effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
Direct(phi, delta_t, from, to, med)
```

### Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.

### Details

The direct effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  relative to some mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  is given by

$$\text{Direct}_{\Delta t, i, j} = \exp(\Delta t \mathbf{D} \Phi \mathbf{D})_{i, j}$$

where  $\Phi$  denotes the drift matrix,  $\mathbf{D}$  a diagonal matrix where the diagonal elements corresponding to mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  are set to zero and the rest to one,  $i$  the row index of  $Y$  in  $\Phi$ ,  $j$  the column index of  $X$  in  $\Phi$ , and  $\Delta t$  the time interval.

#### Linear Stochastic Differential Equation Model:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  represents a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  denotes a vector of intercepts,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$  a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

An alternative representation of the measurement error is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{z}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

where  $\mathbf{z}_{i,t}$  is a vector of independent standard normal random variables and  $\left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = \boldsymbol{\Theta}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = (\boldsymbol{\iota} + \Phi \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\iota}$  is a term which is unobserved and constant over time,  $\Phi$  is the drift matrix which represents the rate of change of the solution in the absence of any random fluctuations,  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $d\mathbf{W}$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedeffect` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("Direct").

**output** The direct effect.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBETA\(\)](#), [MCBETAStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
delta_t <- 1
Direct(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -6, 5.5, 0, 0,
    1.25, -2.5, 5.9, -7.3,
    0, 0, -6, 2.5,
    5, 0, 0, -6
  ),
  nrow = 4
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- paste0("y", 1:4)
```

```

Direct(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "y2",
  to = "y4",
  med = c("y1", "y3")
)

```

---

DirectStd

---

Standardized Direct Effect of  $X$  on  $Y$  Over a Specific Time Interval

---

### Description

This function computes the standardized direct effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

### Usage

```
DirectStd(phi, sigma, delta_t, from, to, med)
```

### Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.

### Details

The standardized direct effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  relative to some mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  is given by

$$\text{Direct}_{\Delta t, i, j}^* = \mathbf{S} \left( \exp(\Delta t \mathbf{D} \Phi \mathbf{D})_{i, j} \right) \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

where  $\Phi$  denotes the drift matrix,  $\mathbf{D}$  a diagonal matrix where the diagonal elements corresponding to mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  are set to zero and the rest to one,  $i$  the row index of  $Y$  in  $\Phi$ ,  $j$  the column index of  $X$  in  $\Phi$ ,  $\mathbf{S}$  a diagonal matrix with model-implied standard deviations on the diagonals, and  $\Delta t$  the time interval.



**Value**

Returns an object of class `ctmedeffect` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("DirectStd").

**output** The direct effect.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
```

```

delta_t <- 1
DirectStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)

```

ExpCov

*Model-Implied State Covariance Matrix***Description**

The function returns the model-implied state covariance matrix for a particular time interval  $\Delta t$  given by

$$\text{vec}(\text{Cov}(\boldsymbol{\eta})) = (\mathbf{J} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\Delta t} \otimes \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\Delta t})^{-1} \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\Delta t})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\Delta t} &= \exp(\Delta t \boldsymbol{\Phi}), \\ \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{\Delta t} &= \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\#} (\exp(\Delta t \boldsymbol{\Phi}) - \mathbf{J}) \text{vec}(\boldsymbol{\Sigma}), \quad \text{and} \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{\#} &= (\boldsymbol{\Phi} \otimes \mathbf{I}) + (\mathbf{I} \otimes \boldsymbol{\Phi}). \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $\mathbf{I}$  and  $\mathbf{J}$  are identity matrices.

**Usage**

```
ExpCov(phi, sigma, delta_t)
```

**Arguments**

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).

**Details****Linear Stochastic Differential Equation Model:**

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  represents a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  a vector of latent random variables, and

$\varepsilon_{i,t}$  a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  denotes a vector of intercepts,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$  a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\mathbf{\Theta}$  the covariance matrix of  $\varepsilon$ .

An alternative representation of the measurement error is given by

$$\varepsilon_{i,t} = \mathbf{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with } \mathbf{z}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

where  $\mathbf{z}_{i,t}$  is a vector of independent standard normal random variables and  $\left(\mathbf{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(\mathbf{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = \mathbf{\Theta}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = (\boldsymbol{\iota} + \mathbf{\Phi}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \mathbf{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\iota}$  is a term which is unobserved and constant over time,  $\mathbf{\Phi}$  is the drift matrix which represents the rate of change of the solution in the absence of any random fluctuations,  $\mathbf{\Sigma}$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $d\mathbf{W}$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

### Value

Returns a numeric matrix.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24, 0.02, -0.05,
    0.02, 0.07, 0.02,
    -0.05, 0.02, 0.08
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
```

```

delta_t <- 1
ExpCov(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  delta_t = delta_t
)

```

ExpMean

*Model-Implied State Mean Vector***Description**

The function returns the model-implied state mean vector for a particular time interval  $\Delta t$  given by

$$\text{Mean}(\boldsymbol{\eta}) = (\mathbf{I} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\Delta t})^{-1} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\Delta t}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{\Delta t} &= \exp(\Delta t \boldsymbol{\Phi}), \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\Delta t} &= \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{\Delta t} - \mathbf{I}) \boldsymbol{\iota}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $\mathbf{I}$  is an identity matrix.

**Usage**

```
ExpMean(phi, iota, delta_t)
```

**Arguments**

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
iota	Numeric vector. An unobserved term that is constant over time ( $\boldsymbol{\iota}$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).

**Details****Linear Stochastic Differential Equation Model:**

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  represents a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  denotes a vector of intercepts,  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$  a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

An alternative representation of the measurement error is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{z}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

where  $\mathbf{z}_{i,t}$  is a vector of independent standard normal random variables and  $\left(\Theta^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)\left(\Theta^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = \Theta$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = (\boldsymbol{\iota} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\iota}$  is a term which is unobserved and constant over time,  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  is the drift matrix which represents the rate of change of the solution in the absence of any random fluctuations,  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $d\mathbf{W}$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

### Value

Returns a numeric matrix.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBETA\(\)](#), [MCBETAStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
iota <- c(.5, .3, .4)
delta_t <- 1
ExpMean(
  phi = phi,
  iota = iota,
  delta_t = delta_t
)
```

Indirect

*Indirect Effect of X on Y Through M Over a Specific Time Interval***Description**

This function computes the indirect effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

**Usage**

```
Indirect(phi, delta_t, from, to, med)
```

**Arguments**

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.

**Details**

The indirect effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  relative to some mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  is given by

$$\text{Indirect}_{\Delta t, i, j} = \exp(\Delta t \Phi)_{i, j} - \exp(\Delta t \mathbf{D}_m \Phi \mathbf{D}_m)_{i, j}$$

where  $\Phi$  denotes the drift matrix,  $\mathbf{D}_m$  a matrix where the off diagonal elements are zeros and the diagonal elements are zero for the index/indices of mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  and one otherwise,  $i$  the row index of  $Y$  in  $\Phi$ ,  $j$  the column index of  $X$  in  $\Phi$ , and  $\Delta t$  the time interval.

**Linear Stochastic Differential Equation Model:**

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  represents a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  denotes a vector of intercepts,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$  a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

An alternative representation of the measurement error is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{z}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

where  $\mathbf{z}_{i,t}$  is a vector of independent standard normal random variables and  $\left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = \boldsymbol{\Theta}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = (\boldsymbol{\iota} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\iota}$  is a term which is unobserved and constant over time,  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  is the drift matrix which represents the rate of change of the solution in the absence of any random fluctuations,  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $d\mathbf{W}$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedeffect` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("Indirect").

**output** The indirect effect.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
```

```

)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
delta_t <- 1
Indirect(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -6, 5.5, 0, 0,
    1.25, -2.5, 5.9, -7.3,
    0, 0, -6, 2.5,
    5, 0, 0, -6
  ),
  nrow = 4
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- paste0("y", 1:4)
Indirect(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "y2",
  to = "y4",
  med = c("y1", "y3")
)

```

---

IndirectCentral	<i>Indirect Effect Centrality</i>
-----------------	-----------------------------------

---

## Description

Indirect Effect Centrality

## Usage

```
IndirectCentral(phi, delta_t, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Vector of positive numbers. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.



## Details

Indirect effect centrality is the sum of all possible indirect effects between different pairs of variables in which a specific variable serves as the only mediator.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmed` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("IndirectCentral").

**output** A matrix of indirect effect centrality.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

# Specific time interval -----
IndirectCentral(
```

```

    phi = phi,
    delta_t = 1
  )

  # Range of time intervals -----
  indirect_central <- IndirectCentral(
    phi = phi,
    delta_t = 1:30
  )
  plot(indirect_central)

  # Methods -----
  # IndirectCentral has a number of methods including
  # print, summary, and plot
  indirect_central <- IndirectCentral(
    phi = phi,
    delta_t = 1:5
  )
  print(indirect_central)
  summary(indirect_central)
  plot(indirect_central)

```

---

IndirectStd

*Standardized Indirect Effect of X on Y Through M Over a Specific Time Interval*


---

## Description

This function computes the standardized indirect effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

## Usage

```
IndirectStd(phi, sigma, delta_t, from, to, med)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.

## Details

The standardized indirect effect of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  relative to some mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  is given by

$$\text{Indirect}_{\Delta t_{i,j}}^* = \text{Total}_{\Delta t}^* - \text{Direct}_{\Delta t}^*$$

where  $\text{Total}_{\Delta t}^*$  and  $\text{Direct}_{\Delta t}^*$  are standardized total and direct effects for time interval  $\Delta t$ .

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedeffect` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("IndirectStd").

**output** The indirect effect.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. [doi:10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. [doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. [doi:10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
```

```

colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
delta_t <- 1
IndirectStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)

```

---

MCBeta

*Monte Carlo Sampling Distribution for the Elements of the Matrix of Lagged Coefficients Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*

---

## Description

This function generates a Monte Carlo method sampling distribution for the elements of the matrix of lagged coefficients  $\beta$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```

MCBeta(
  phi,
  vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t,
  R,
  test_phi = TRUE,
  ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  tol = 0.01
)

```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
vcov_phi_vec	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ .

<code>delta_t</code>	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
<code>R</code>	Positive integer. Number of replications.
<code>test_phi</code>	Logical. If <code>test_phi = TRUE</code> , the function tests the stability of the generated drift matrix $\Phi$ . If the test returns FALSE, the function generates a new drift matrix $\Phi$ and runs the test recursively until the test returns TRUE.
<code>ncores</code>	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If <code>ncores = NULL</code> , use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications <code>R</code> is a large value.
<code>seed</code>	Random seed.
<code>tol</code>	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

### Details

See `Total()`.

#### Monte Carlo Method:

Let  $\theta$  be `vec( $\Phi$ )`, that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be `vec( $\hat{\Phi}$ )`. Based on the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators, we can assume that estimators are normally distributed around the population parameters.

$$\hat{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \mathbb{V}(\hat{\theta}))$$

Using this distributional assumption, a sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}$  which we refer to as  $\hat{\theta}^*$  can be generated by replacing the population parameters with sample estimates, that is,

$$\hat{\theta}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\mathbb{V}}(\hat{\theta})).$$

Let  $g(\hat{\theta})$  be a parameter that is a function of the estimated parameters. A sampling distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$ , which we refer to as  $g(\hat{\theta}^*)$ , can be generated by using the simulated estimates to calculate  $g$ . The standard deviations of the simulated estimates are the standard errors. Percentiles corresponding to  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  are the confidence intervals.

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("MCBeta").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** A vector of total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** A matrix of Monte Carlo total, direct, and indirect effects.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
```

```

    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
MCBeta(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCBeta(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
plot(mc)

# Methods -----
# MCBeta has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(mc)
summary(mc)
confint(mc, level = 0.95)
plot(mc)

```

---

MCBetaStd

*Monte Carlo Sampling Distribution for the Elements of the Standardized Matrix of Lagged Coefficients Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*

---

## Description

This function generates a Monte Carlo method sampling distribution for the elements of the standardized matrix of lagged coefficients  $\beta$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals

using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

### Usage

```
MCBetaStd(
  phi,
  sigma,
  vcov_theta,
  delta_t,
  R,
  test_phi = TRUE,
  ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  tol = 0.01
)
```

### Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
vcov_theta	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ and $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
R	Positive integer. Number of replications.
test_phi	Logical. If test_phi = TRUE, the function tests the stability of the generated drift matrix $\Phi$ . If the test returns FALSE, the function generates a new drift matrix $\Phi$ and runs the test recursively until the test returns TRUE.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
seed	Random seed.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

### Details

See [TotalStd\(\)](#).

#### Monte Carlo Method:

Let  $\theta$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise and  $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$ , that is, the unique elements of the  $\Sigma$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$  and  $\text{vech}(\hat{\Sigma})$ . Based on the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators, we can assume that estimators are normally distributed around the population parameters.

$$\hat{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \mathbb{V}(\hat{\theta}))$$



Using this distributional assumption, a sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}$  which we refer to as  $\hat{\theta}^*$  can be generated by replacing the population parameters with sample estimates, that is,

$$\hat{\theta}^* \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\hat{\theta}, \hat{V}\left(\hat{\theta}\right)\right).$$

Let  $g\left(\hat{\theta}\right)$  be a parameter that is a function of the estimated parameters. A sampling distribution of  $g\left(\hat{\theta}\right)$ , which we refer to as  $g\left(\hat{\theta}^*\right)$ , can be generated by using the simulated estimates to calculate  $g$ . The standard deviations of the simulated estimates are the standard errors. Percentiles corresponding to  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  are the confidence intervals.

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("MCBetaStd").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** A vector of total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** A matrix of Monte Carlo total, direct, and indirect effects.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

### See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: `BootMed()`, `DeltaBeta()`, `DeltaBetaStd()`, `DeltaIndirectCentral()`, `DeltaMed()`, `DeltaMedStd()`, `DeltaTotalCentral()`, `Direct()`, `DirectStd()`, `ExpCov()`, `ExpMean()`, `Indirect()`, `IndirectCentral()`, `IndirectStd()`, `MCBeta()`, `MCIndirectCentral()`, `MCMed()`, `MCMedStd()`, `MCPhi()`, `MCTotalCentral()`, `Med()`, `MedStd()`, `PosteriorBeta()`, `PosteriorIndirectCentral()`, `PosteriorMed()`, `PosteriorTotalCentral()`, `Total()`, `TotalCentral()`, `TotalStd()`, `Trajectory()`

**Examples**

```

phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
vcov_theta <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151, -0.00600, -0.00033,
    0.00110, 0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061, -0.00115,
    0.00011, 0.00015, 0.00001, -0.00002, -0.00001,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016, -0.00022, -0.00273,
    -0.00016, 0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012, -0.00010,
    -0.00026, 0.00002, 0.00012, 0.00004, -0.00001,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389, 0.00103, -0.00007,
    -0.00283, -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156, 0.00021,
    -0.00005, -0.00031, 0.00001, 0.00007, 0.00006,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103, 0.00644, 0.00031,
    -0.00119, -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070, 0.00064,
    -0.00015, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00003, -0.00001,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007, 0.00031, 0.00287,
    0.00013, -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012, 0.00006,
    0.00014, -0.00001, -0.00015, 0.00000, 0.00001,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283, -0.00119, 0.00013,
    0.00297, 0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177, -0.00013,
    0.00005, 0.00017, -0.00002, -0.00008, 0.00001,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050, -0.00374, -0.00014,
    0.00063, 0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093, -0.00020,
    0.00006, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00001, 0.00004,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000, -0.00021, -0.00170,
    -0.00004, 0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012, -0.00002,
    -0.00004, 0.00000, 0.00006, -0.00005, -0.00001,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156, 0.00070, -0.00012,
    -0.00177, -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223, 0.00004,
    -0.00002, -0.00003, 0.00001, 0.00003, -0.00013,
    -0.00115, -0.00010, 0.00021, 0.00064, 0.00006,
    -0.00013, -0.00020, -0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00057,
    0.00001, -0.00009, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00001,
    0.00011, -0.00026, -0.00005, -0.00015, 0.00014,
    0.00005, 0.00006, -0.00004, -0.00002, 0.00001,

```

```

0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00002, 0.00000,
0.00015, 0.00002, -0.00031, -0.00005, -0.00001,
0.00017, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00003, -0.00009,
0.00001, 0.00014, 0.00000, 0.00000, -0.00005,
0.00001, 0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00015,
-0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00006, 0.00001, 0.00000,
0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00010, 0.00001, 0.00000,
-0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00007, 0.00003, 0.00000,
-0.00008, -0.00001, -0.00005, 0.00003, 0.00000,
-0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00005, 0.00001,
-0.00001, -0.00001, 0.00006, -0.00001, 0.00001,
0.00001, 0.00004, -0.00001, -0.00013, 0.00001,
0.00000, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00012
),
nrow = 15
)

# Specific time interval -----
MCBetaStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  vcov_theta = vcov_theta,
  delta_t = 1,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCBetaStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  vcov_theta = vcov_theta,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
plot(mc)

# Methods -----
# MCBetaStd has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(mc)
summary(mc)
confint(mc, level = 0.95)
plot(mc)

```

### Description

This function generates a Monte Carlo method sampling distribution of the indirect effect centrality at a particular time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

### Usage

```
MCIndirectCentral(
  phi,
  vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t,
  R,
  test_phi = TRUE,
  ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  tol = 0.01
)
```

### Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
vcov_phi_vec	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of vec ( $\Phi$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
R	Positive integer. Number of replications.
test_phi	Logical. If test_phi = TRUE, the function tests the stability of the generated drift matrix $\Phi$ . If the test returns FALSE, the function generates a new drift matrix $\Phi$ and runs the test recursively until the test returns TRUE.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
seed	Random seed.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

### Details

See [IndirectCentral\(\)](#) for more details.

#### Monte Carlo Method:

Let  $\theta$  be vec ( $\Phi$ ), that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be vec ( $\hat{\Phi}$ ). Based on the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators, we can assume that estimators are normally distributed around the population parameters.

$$\hat{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \mathbb{V}(\hat{\theta}))$$

Using this distributional assumption, a sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}$  which we refer to as  $\hat{\theta}^*$  can be generated by replacing the population parameters with sample estimates, that is,

$$\hat{\theta}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\mathbb{V}}(\hat{\theta})).$$

Let  $g(\hat{\theta})$  be a parameter that is a function of the estimated parameters. A sampling distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$ , which we refer to as  $g(\hat{\theta}^*)$ , can be generated by using the simulated estimates to calculate  $g$ . The standard deviations of the simulated estimates are the standard errors. Percentiles corresponding to  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  are the confidence intervals.

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("MCIndirectCentral").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** A vector of indirect effect centrality.

**thetahatstar** A matrix of Monte Carlo indirect effect centrality.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

### See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: `BootMed()`, `DeltaBeta()`, `DeltaBetaStd()`, `DeltaIndirectCentral()`, `DeltaMed()`, `DeltaMedStd()`, `DeltaTotalCentral()`, `Direct()`, `DirectStd()`, `ExpCov()`, `ExpMean()`, `Indirect()`, `IndirectCentral()`, `IndirectStd()`, `MCBeta()`, `MCBetaStd()`, `MCMed()`, `MCMedStd()`, `MCPHi()`, `MCTotalCentral()`, `Med()`, `MedStd()`, `PosteriorBeta()`, `PosteriorIndirectCentral()`, `PosteriorMed()`, `PosteriorTotalCentral()`, `Total()`, `TotalCentral()`, `TotalStd()`, `Trajectory()`

### Examples

```
set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
```

```

      0, 0, -0.693
    ),
    nrow = 3
  )
  colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
  vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
    data = c(
      0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
      -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
      0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
      0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
      -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
      0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
      -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
      0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
      -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
      -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
      0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
      -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
      -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
      0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
      -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
      0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
      -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
      0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
      0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
      -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
      0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
      0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
      -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
      0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
      -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
      0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
      -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
    ),
    nrow = 9
  )

# Specific time interval -----
MCIndirectCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCIndirectCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)

```

```

plot(mc)

# Methods -----
# MCIndirectCentral has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(mc)
summary(mc)
confint(mc, level = 0.95)
plot(mc)

```

---

MCMed	<i>Monte Carlo Sampling Distribution of Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects of <math>X</math> on <math>Y</math> Through <math>M</math> Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
-------	---

---

## Description

This function generates a Monte Carlo method sampling distribution of the total, direct and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```

MCMed(
  phi,
  vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t,
  from,
  to,
  med,
  R,
  test_phi = TRUE,
  ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  tol = 0.01
)

```

## Arguments

<code>phi</code>	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). <code>phi</code> should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
<code>vcov_phi_vec</code>	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of <code>vec(<math>\Phi</math>)</code> .
<code>delta_t</code>	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
<code>from</code>	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in <code>phi</code> .
<code>to</code>	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in <code>phi</code> .

med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.
R	Positive integer. Number of replications.
test_phi	Logical. If test_phi = TRUE, the function tests the stability of the generated drift matrix $\Phi$ . If the test returns FALSE, the function generates a new drift matrix $\Phi$ and runs the test recursively until the test returns TRUE.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
seed	Random seed.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

### Details

See [Total\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), and [Indirect\(\)](#) for more details.

#### Monte Carlo Method:

Let  $\theta$  be  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$ . Based on the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators, we can assume that estimators are normally distributed around the population parameters.

$$\hat{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \mathbb{V}(\hat{\theta}))$$

Using this distributional assumption, a sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}$  which we refer to as  $\hat{\theta}^*$  can be generated by replacing the population parameters with sample estimates, that is,

$$\hat{\theta}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\mathbb{V}}(\hat{\theta})).$$

Let  $g(\hat{\theta})$  be a parameter that is a function of the estimated parameters. A sampling distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$ , which we refer to as  $g(\hat{\theta}^*)$ , can be generated by using the simulated estimates to calculate  $g$ . The standard deviations of the simulated estimates are the standard errors. Percentiles corresponding to  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  are the confidence intervals.

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("MCMed").

**output** A list with length of `length(delta_t)`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** A vector of total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** A matrix of Monte Carlo total, direct, and indirect effects.



**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
```

```

    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
plot(mc)

# Methods -----
# MCMed has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(mc)
summary(mc)
confint(mc, level = 0.95)

```

## Description

This function generates a Monte Carlo method sampling distribution of the standardized total, direct and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

## Usage

```
MCMedStd(
  phi,
  sigma,
  vcov_theta,
  delta_t,
  from,
  to,
  med,
  R,
  test_phi = TRUE,
  ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  tol = 0.01
)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
vcov_theta	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ and $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.
R	Positive integer. Number of replications.
test_phi	Logical. If test_phi = TRUE, the function tests the stability of the generated drift matrix $\Phi$ . If the test returns FALSE, the function generates a new drift matrix $\Phi$ and runs the test recursively until the test returns TRUE.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
seed	Random seed.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See `TotalStd()`, `DirectStd()`, and `IndirectStd()` for more details.

### Monte Carlo Method:

Let  $\theta$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise and  $\text{vech}(\Sigma)$ , that is, the unique elements of the  $\Sigma$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be a vector that combines  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$  and  $\text{vech}(\hat{\Sigma})$ . Based on the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators, we can assume that estimators are normally distributed around the population parameters.

$$\hat{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \mathbb{V}(\hat{\theta}))$$

Using this distributional assumption, a sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}$  which we refer to as  $\hat{\theta}^*$  can be generated by replacing the population parameters with sample estimates, that is,

$$\hat{\theta}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\mathbb{V}}(\hat{\theta})).$$

Let  $g(\hat{\theta})$  be a parameter that is a function of the estimated parameters. A sampling distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$ , which we refer to as  $g(\hat{\theta}^*)$ , can be generated by using the simulated estimates to calculate  $g$ . The standard deviations of the simulated estimates are the standard errors. Percentiles corresponding to  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  are the confidence intervals.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("MCMedStd").

**output** A list with length of `length(delta_t)`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** A vector of total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** A matrix of Monte Carlo total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBETA\(\)](#), [MCBETAStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCPHI\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
vcov_theta <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151, -0.00600, -0.00033,
    0.00110, 0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061, -0.00115,
    0.00011, 0.00015, 0.00001, -0.00002, -0.00001,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016, -0.00022, -0.00273,
    -0.00016, 0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012, -0.00010,
    -0.00026, 0.00002, 0.00012, 0.00004, -0.00001,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389, 0.00103, -0.00007,
    -0.00283, -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156, 0.00021,
    -0.00005, -0.00031, 0.00001, 0.00007, 0.00006,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103, 0.00644, 0.00031,
    -0.00119, -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070, 0.00064,
    -0.00015, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00003, -0.00001,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007, 0.00031, 0.00287,
    0.00013, -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012, 0.00006,
    0.00014, -0.00001, -0.00015, 0.00000, 0.00001,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283, -0.00119, 0.00013,
    0.00297, 0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177, -0.00013,
    0.00005, 0.00017, -0.00002, -0.00008, 0.00001,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050, -0.00374, -0.00014,
    0.00063, 0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093, -0.00020,
    0.00006, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00001, 0.00004,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000, -0.00021, -0.00170,
    -0.00004, 0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012, -0.00002,
    -0.00004, 0.00000, 0.00006, -0.00005, -0.00001,
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
```

```

-0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156, 0.00070, -0.00012,
-0.00177, -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223, 0.00004,
-0.00002, -0.00003, 0.00001, 0.00003, -0.00013,
-0.00115, -0.00010, 0.00021, 0.00064, 0.00006,
-0.00013, -0.00020, -0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00057,
0.00001, -0.00009, 0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00001,
0.00011, -0.00026, -0.00005, -0.00015, 0.00014,
0.00005, 0.00006, -0.00004, -0.00002, 0.00001,
0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00002, 0.00000,
0.00015, 0.00002, -0.00031, -0.00005, -0.00001,
0.00017, -0.00010, 0.00000, -0.00003, -0.00009,
0.00001, 0.00014, 0.00000, 0.00000, -0.00005,
0.00001, 0.00012, 0.00001, 0.00000, -0.00015,
-0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00006, 0.00001, 0.00000,
0.00000, 0.00000, 0.00010, 0.00001, 0.00000,
-0.00002, 0.00004, 0.00007, 0.00003, 0.00000,
-0.00008, -0.00001, -0.00005, 0.00003, 0.00000,
-0.00002, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00005, 0.00001,
-0.00001, -0.00001, 0.00006, -0.00001, 0.00001,
0.00001, 0.00004, -0.00001, -0.00013, 0.00001,
0.00000, -0.00005, 0.00000, 0.00001, 0.00012
),
nrow = 15
)

# Specific time interval -----
MCMedStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  vcov_theta = vcov_theta,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCMedStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  vcov_theta = vcov_theta,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
plot(mc)

# Methods -----
# MCMedStd has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot

```

```
print(mc)
summary(mc)
confint(mc, level = 0.95)
```

MCPhi

*Generate Random Drift Matrices Using the Monte Carlo Method*

## Description

This function generates random drift matrices  $\Phi$  using the Monte Carlo method.

## Usage

```
MCPhi(phi, vcov_phi_vec, R, test_phi = TRUE, ncores = NULL, seed = NULL)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
vcov_phi_vec	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ .
R	Positive integer. Number of replications.
test_phi	Logical. If test_phi = TRUE, the function tests the stability of the generated drift matrix $\Phi$ . If the test returns FALSE, the function generates a new drift matrix $\Phi$ and runs the test recursively until the test returns TRUE.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
seed	Random seed.

## Details

### Monte Carlo Method:

Let  $\theta$  be  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$ . Based on the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators, we can assume that estimators are normally distributed around the population parameters.

$$\hat{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \mathbb{V}(\hat{\theta}))$$

Using this distributional assumption, a sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}$  which we refer to as  $\hat{\theta}^*$  can be generated by replacing the population parameters with sample estimates, that is,

$$\hat{\theta}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\mathbb{V}}(\hat{\theta})).$$

**Value**

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("MCPhi").

**output** A list simulated drift matrices.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
MCPhi(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = 0.1 * diag(9),
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -6, 5.5, 0, 0,
    1.25, -2.5, 5.9, -7.3,
    0, 0, -6, 2.5,
    5, 0, 0, -6
  ),
  nrow = 4
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- paste0("y", 1:4)
MCPhi(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = 0.1 * diag(16),
```



```

    R = 100L, # use a large value for R in actual research
    test_phi = FALSE
  )

```

---

MCTotalCentral	<i>Monte Carlo Sampling Distribution of Total Effect Centrality Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
----------------	--

---

### Description

This function generates a Monte Carlo method sampling distribution of the total effect centrality at a particular time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

### Usage

```

MCTotalCentral(
  phi,
  vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t,
  R,
  test_phi = TRUE,
  ncores = NULL,
  seed = NULL,
  tol = 0.01
)

```

### Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
vcov_phi_vec	Numeric matrix. The sampling variance-covariance matrix of $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ .
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
R	Positive integer. Number of replications.
test_phi	Logical. If test_phi = TRUE, the function tests the stability of the generated drift matrix $\Phi$ . If the test returns FALSE, the function generates a new drift matrix $\Phi$ and runs the test recursively until the test returns TRUE.
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
seed	Random seed.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See `TotalCentral()` for more details.

### Monte Carlo Method:

Let  $\theta$  be  $\text{vec}(\Phi)$ , that is, the elements of the  $\Phi$  matrix in vector form sorted column-wise. Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be  $\text{vec}(\hat{\Phi})$ . Based on the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators, we can assume that estimators are normally distributed around the population parameters.

$$\hat{\theta} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \mathbb{V}(\hat{\theta}))$$

Using this distributional assumption, a sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}$  which we refer to as  $\hat{\theta}^*$  can be generated by replacing the population parameters with sample estimates, that is,

$$\hat{\theta}^* \sim \mathcal{N}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\mathbb{V}}(\hat{\theta})).$$

Let  $g(\hat{\theta})$  be a parameter that is a function of the estimated parameters. A sampling distribution of  $g(\hat{\theta})$ , which we refer to as  $g(\hat{\theta}^*)$ , can be generated by using the simulated estimates to calculate  $g$ . The standard deviations of the simulated estimates are the standard errors. Percentiles corresponding to  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  are the confidence intervals.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("MCTotalCentral").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** A vector of total effect centrality.

**thetahatstar** A matrix of Monte Carlo total effect centrality.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. [doi:10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. [doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. [doi:10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBETA\(\)](#), [MCBETAStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)
```

```
# Specific time interval -----
MCTotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCTotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
plot(mc)

# Methods -----
# MCTotalCentral has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(mc)
summary(mc)
confint(mc, level = 0.95)
plot(mc)
```

---

Med	<i>Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects of X on Y Through M Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
-----	---

---

**Description**

This function computes the total, direct, and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model’s drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

**Usage**

```
Med(phi, delta_t, from, to, med, tol = 0.01)
```

**Arguments**

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Vector of positive numbers. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See `Total()`, `Direct()`, and `Indirect()` for more details.

### Linear Stochastic Differential Equation Model:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\Lambda}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  represents a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  denotes a vector of intercepts,  $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$  a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

An alternative representation of the measurement error is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{z}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

where  $\mathbf{z}_{i,t}$  is a vector of independent standard normal random variables and  $\left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = \boldsymbol{\Theta}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = (\boldsymbol{\iota} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\boldsymbol{\iota}$  is a term which is unobserved and constant over time,  $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$  is the drift matrix which represents the rate of change of the solution in the absence of any random fluctuations,  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $d\mathbf{W}$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmed` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("Med").

**output** A matrix of total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. [doi:10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. [doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. [doi:10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: `BootMed()`, `DeltaBeta()`, `DeltaBetaStd()`, `DeltaIndirectCentral()`, `DeltaMed()`, `DeltaMedStd()`, `DeltaTotalCentral()`, `Direct()`, `DirectStd()`, `ExpCov()`, `ExpMean()`, `Indirect()`, `IndirectCentral()`, `IndirectStd()`, `MCBeta()`, `MCBetaStd()`, `MCIndirectCentral()`, `MCMed()`, `MCMedStd()`, `MCPhi()`, `MCTotalCentral()`, `MedStd()`, `PosteriorBeta()`, `PosteriorIndirectCentral()`, `PosteriorMed()`, `PosteriorTotalCentral()`, `Total()`, `TotalCentral()`, `TotalStd()`, `Trajectory()`

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

# Specific time interval -----
Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)

# Range of time intervals -----
med <- Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:30,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
plot(med)

# Methods -----
# Med has a number of methods including
# print, summary, and plot
med <- Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(med)
summary(med)
plot(med)
```

---

MedStd	<i>Standardized Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects of X on Y Through M Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
--------	--

---

## Description

This function computes the standardized total, direct, and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

## Usage

```
MedStd(phi, sigma, delta_t, from, to, med, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.
to	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in phi.
med	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in phi.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See [TotalStd\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), and [IndirectStd\(\)](#) for more details.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmed` which is a list with the following elements:

- call** Function call.
- args** Function arguments.
- fun** Function used ("MedStd").
- output** A matrix of total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: `BootMed()`, `DeltaBeta()`, `DeltaBetaStd()`, `DeltaIndirectCentral()`, `DeltaMed()`, `DeltaMedStd()`, `DeltaTotalCentral()`, `Direct()`, `DirectStd()`, `ExpCov()`, `ExpMean()`, `Indirect()`, `IndirectCentral()`, `IndirectStd()`, `MCBeta()`, `MCBetaStd()`, `MCIndirectCentral()`, `MCMed()`, `MCMedStd()`, `MCPHI()`, `MCTotalCentral()`, `Med()`, `PosteriorBeta()`, `PosteriorIndirectCentral()`, `PosteriorMed()`, `PosteriorTotalCentral()`, `Total()`, `TotalCentral()`, `TotalStd()`, `Trajectory()`

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)

# Specific time interval -----
MedStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)

# Range of time intervals -----
med <- MedStd(
  phi = phi,
```



```

    sigma = sigma,
    delta_t = 1:30,
    from = "x",
    to = "y",
    med = "m"
  )
  plot(med)

# Methods -----
# MedStd has a number of methods including
# print, summary, and plot
med <- MedStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(med)
summary(med)
plot(med)

```

---

plot.ctmeddelta

*Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmeddelta*


---

## Description

Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmeddelta

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ctmeddelta'
plot(x, alpha = 0.05, col = NULL, ...)

```

## Arguments

x	Object of class ctmeddelta.
alpha	Numeric. Significance level
col	Character vector. Optional argument. Character vector of colors.
...	Additional arguments.

## Value

Displays plots of point estimates and confidence intervals.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```

phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,

```

```

    from = "x",
    to = "y",
    med = "m"
  )
  plot(delta)

```

---

plot.ctmedmc

*Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmedmc*


---

## Description

Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmedmc

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ctmedmc'
plot(x, alpha = 0.05, col = NULL, ...)

```

## Arguments

x	Object of class ctmedmc.
alpha	Numeric. Significance level
col	Character vector. Optional argument. Character vector of colors.
...	Additional arguments.

## Value

Displays plots of point estimates and confidence intervals.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## Examples

```

set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(

```

```

0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
-0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
-0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
-0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
-0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
-0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
-0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
-0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
-0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
-0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
-0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
-0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
-0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
-0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
),
nrow = 9
)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
plot(mc)

```

---

plot.ctmedmed

---

*Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmedmed*


---

## Description

Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmedmed

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedmed'
plot(x, col = NULL, legend_pos = "topright", ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	Object of class ctmedmed.
col	Character vector. Optional argument. Character vector of colors.
legend_pos	Character vector. Optional argument. Legend position.
...	Additional arguments.

**Value**

Displays plots of point estimates and confidence intervals.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

# Range of time intervals -----
med <- Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
plot(med)
```

---

plot.ctmedtraj

---

*Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmedtraj*


---

**Description**

Plot Method for an Object of Class ctmedtraj

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedtraj'
plot(x, legend_pos = "topright", total = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	Object of class ctmedtraj.
legend_pos	Character vector. Optional argument. Legend position.
total	Logical. If total = TRUE, include the total effect trajectory. If total = FALSE, exclude the total effect trajectory.
...	Additional arguments.

**Value**

Displays trajectory plots of the effects.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

traj <- Trajectory(
  mu0 = c(3, 3, -3),
  time = 150,
  phi = phi,
  med = "m"
)

plot(traj)
```

---

PosteriorBeta	<i>Posterior Sampling Distribution for the Elements of the Matrix of Lagged Coefficients Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals</i>
---------------	---

---

## Description

This function generates a posterior sampling distribution for the elements of the matrix of lagged coefficients  $\beta$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
PosteriorBeta(phi, delta_t, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See [Total\(\)](#).

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("PosteriorBeta").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** A vector of total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** A matrix of Monte Carlo total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
  ),
  nrow = 3,
  ncol = 3
)
```



```

      0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
      0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
      -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
      0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
      -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
      0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
      -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
    ),
    nrow = 9
  )

phi <- MCPHi(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  R = 1000L
)$output

# Specific time interval -----
PosteriorBeta(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1
)

# Range of time intervals -----
posterior <- PosteriorBeta(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:5
)
plot(posterior)

# Methods -----
# PosteriorBeta has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(posterior)
summary(posterior)
confint(posterior, level = 0.95)
plot(posterior)

```

---

PosteriorIndirectCentral

*Posterior Distribution of the Indirect Effect Centrality Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*

---

## Description

This function generates a posterior distribution of the indirect effect centrality over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the posterior distribution of the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

**Usage**

```
PosteriorIndirectCentral(phi, delta_t, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

**Arguments**

<code>phi</code>	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a sample from the posterior distribution of the drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). Each matrix should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
<code>delta_t</code>	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
<code>ncores</code>	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If <code>ncores = NULL</code> , use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications <code>R</code> is a large value.
<code>tol</code>	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

**Details**

See [TotalCentral\(\)](#) for more details.

**Value**

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("PosteriorIndirectCentral").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** Mean of the posterior distribution of the total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** Posterior distribution of the total, direct, and indirect effects.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

- Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](#)
- Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](#)
- Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](#)

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBETA\(\)](#), [MCBETAStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

phi <- MCPHi(
```

```

    phi = phi,
    vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
    R = 1000L
)$output

# Specific time interval -----
PosteriorIndirectCentral(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1
)

# Range of time intervals -----
posterior <- PosteriorIndirectCentral(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:5
)

# Methods -----
# PosteriorIndirectCentral has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(posterior)
summary(posterior)
confint(posterior, level = 0.95)
plot(posterior)

```

---

PosteriorMed

---

*Posterior Distribution of Total, Direct, and Indirect Effects of  $X$  on  $Y$  Through  $M$  Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*


---

## Description

This function generates a posterior distribution of the total, direct and indirect effects of the independent variable  $X$  on the dependent variable  $Y$  through mediator variables  $\mathbf{m}$  over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the posterior distribution of the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
PosteriorMed(phi, delta_t, from, to, med, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a sample from the posterior distribution of the drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). Each matrix should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
from	Character string. Name of the independent variable $X$ in phi.

<code>to</code>	Character string. Name of the dependent variable $Y$ in <code>phi</code> .
<code>med</code>	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in <code>phi</code> .
<code>ncores</code>	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If <code>ncores = NULL</code> , use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications $R$ is a large value.
<code>tol</code>	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See `Total()`, `Direct()`, and `Indirect()` for more details.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("PosteriorMed").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** Mean of the posterior distribution of the total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** Posterior distribution of the total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: `BootMed()`, `DeltaBeta()`, `DeltaBetaStd()`, `DeltaIndirectCentral()`, `DeltaMed()`, `DeltaMedStd()`, `DeltaTotalCentral()`, `Direct()`, `DirectStd()`, `ExpCov()`, `ExpMean()`, `Indirect()`, `IndirectCentral()`, `IndirectStd()`, `MCBeta()`, `MCBetaStd()`, `MCIndirectCentral()`, `MCMed()`, `MCMedStd()`, `MCPPhi()`, `MCTotalCentral()`, `Med()`, `MedStd()`, `PosteriorBeta()`, `PosteriorIndirectCentral()`, `PosteriorTotalCentral()`, `Total()`, `TotalCentral()`, `TotalStd()`, `Trajectory()`

**Examples**

```

phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

phi <- MCPHi(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  R = 1000L
)$output

# Specific time interval -----
PosteriorMed(
  phi = phi,

```

```

    delta_t = 1,
    from = "x",
    to = "y",
    med = "m"
  )

  # Range of time intervals -----
  posterior <- PosteriorMed(
    phi = phi,
    delta_t = 1:5,
    from = "x",
    to = "y",
    med = "m"
  )

  # Methods -----
  # PosteriorMed has a number of methods including
  # print, summary, confint, and plot
  print(posterior)
  summary(posterior)
  confint(posterior, level = 0.95)
  plot(posterior)

```

---

PosteriorTotalCentral *Posterior Distribution of the Total Effect Centrality Over a Specific Time Interval or a Range of Time Intervals*

---

## Description

This function generates a posterior distribution of the total effect centrality over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  or a range of time intervals using the posterior distribution of the first-order stochastic differential equation model drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

## Usage

```
PosteriorTotalCentral(phi, delta_t, ncores = NULL, tol = 0.01)
```

## Arguments

phi	List of numeric matrices. Each element of the list is a sample from the posterior distribution of the drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). Each matrix should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
ncores	Positive integer. Number of cores to use. If ncores = NULL, use a single core. Consider using multiple cores when number of replications R is a large value.
tol	Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

## Details

See [TotalCentral\(\)](#) for more details.

## Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedmc` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("PosteriorTotalCentral").

**output** A list the length of which is equal to the length of `delta_t`.

Each element in the output list has the following elements:

**est** Mean of the posterior distribution of the total, direct, and indirect effects.

**thetahatstar** Posterior distribution of the total, direct, and indirect effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](#)

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](#)

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](#)

## See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
```



```

colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

phi <- MCPHi(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  R = 1000L
)$output

# Specific time interval -----
PosteriorTotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1
)

# Range of time intervals -----
posterior <- PosteriorTotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:5
)

# Methods -----

```

```
# PosteriorTotalCentral has a number of methods including
# print, summary, confint, and plot
print(posterior)
summary(posterior)
confint(posterior, level = 0.95)
plot(posterior)
```

---

print.ctmeddelta	<i>Print Method for Object of Class ctmeddelta</i>
------------------	--

---

## Description

Print Method for Object of Class ctmeddelta

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmeddelta'
print(x, alpha = 0.05, digits = 4, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	an object of class ctmeddelta.
alpha	Numeric vector. Significance level $\alpha$ .
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to display.
...	further arguments.

## Value

Prints a list of matrices of time intervals, estimates, standard errors, test statistics, p-values, and confidence intervals.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

## Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
```

```

data = c(
  0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
  -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
  0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
  0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
  -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
  0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
  -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
  0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
  -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
  -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
  0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
  -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
  -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
  0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
  -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
  0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
  -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
  0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
  0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
  -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
  0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
  0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
  -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
  0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
  -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
  0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
  -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
),
nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(delta)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(delta)

```

---

print.ctmedeffect	<i>Print Method for Object of Class ctmedeffect</i>
-------------------	---

---

**Description**

Print Method for Object of Class ctmedeffect

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedeffect'
print(x, digits = 4, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object of class ctmedeffect.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to display.
...	further arguments.

**Value**

Prints the effects.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
delta_t <- 1

# Time Interval of One -----

## Total Effect -----
total_dt <- Total(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = delta_t
)
print(total_dt)
```

```

## Direct Effect -----
direct_dt <- Direct(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(direct_dt)

## Indirect Effect -----
indirect_dt <- Indirect(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = delta_t,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(indirect_dt)

```

---

print.ctmedmc

---

*Print Method for Object of Class ctmedmc*


---

## Description

Print Method for Object of Class ctmedmc

## Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'ctmedmc'
print(x, alpha = 0.05, digits = 4, ...)

```

## Arguments

x	an object of class ctmedmc.
alpha	Numeric vector. Significance level $\alpha$ .
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to display.
...	further arguments.

## Value

Prints a list of matrices of time intervals, estimates, standard errors, number of Monte Carlo replications, and confidence intervals.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```

set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
mc <- MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",

```

```

    R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
  )
  print(mc)

  # Range of time intervals -----
  mc <- MCMed(
    phi = phi,
    vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
    delta_t = 1:5,
    from = "x",
    to = "y",
    med = "m",
    R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
  )
  print(mc)

```

---

print.ctmedmcphi	<i>Print Method for Object of Class ctmedmcphi</i>
------------------	--

---

## Description

Print Method for Object of Class ctmedmcphi

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedmcphi'
print(x, digits = 4, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	an object of class ctmedmcphi.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to display.
...	further arguments.

## Value

Prints a list of drift matrices.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```

set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
mc <- MCPHi(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = 0.1 * diag(9),
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
print(mc)

```

---

print.ctmedmed

---

*Print Method for Object of Class ctmedmed*


---

**Description**

Print Method for Object of Class ctmedmed

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'ctmedmed'
print(x, digits = 4, ...)

```

**Arguments**

x	an object of class ctmedmed.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to display.
...	further arguments.

**Value**

Prints a matrix of effects.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan



**Examples**

```

phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

# Specific time interval -----
med <- Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(med)

# Range of time intervals -----
med <- Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
print(med)

```

---

print.ctmedtraj	<i>Print Method for Object of Class ctmedtraj</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

Print Method for Object of Class ctmedtraj

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedtraj'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object of class ctmedtraj.
...	further arguments.

**Value**

Prints a data frame of simulated data.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

traj <- Trajectory(
  mu0 = c(3, 3, -3),
  time = 150,
  phi = phi,
  med = "m"
)

print(traj)
```

---

summary.ctmeddelta	<i>Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmeddelta</i>
--------------------	---

---

**Description**

Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmeddelta

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmeddelta'
summary(object, alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of class ctmeddelta.
alpha	Numeric vector. Significance level $\alpha$ .
...	additional arguments.

**Value**

Returns a data frame of effects, time intervals, estimates, standard errors, test statistics, p-values, and confidence intervals.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)
```

```

# Specific time interval -----
delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
summary(delta)

# Range of time intervals -----
delta <- DeltaMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
summary(delta)

```

summary.ctmedmc

*Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmedmc***Description**

Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmedmc

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedmc'
summary(object, alpha = 0.05, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Object of class ctmedmc.
alpha	Numeric vector. Significance level $\alpha$ .
...	additional arguments.

**Value**

Returns a data frame of effects, time intervals, estimates, standard errors, number of Monte Carlo replications, and confidence intervals.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```

set.seed(42)
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
vcov_phi_vec <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.00843, 0.00040, -0.00151,
    -0.00600, -0.00033, 0.00110,
    0.00324, 0.00020, -0.00061,
    0.00040, 0.00374, 0.00016,
    -0.00022, -0.00273, -0.00016,
    0.00009, 0.00150, 0.00012,
    -0.00151, 0.00016, 0.00389,
    0.00103, -0.00007, -0.00283,
    -0.00050, 0.00000, 0.00156,
    -0.00600, -0.00022, 0.00103,
    0.00644, 0.00031, -0.00119,
    -0.00374, -0.00021, 0.00070,
    -0.00033, -0.00273, -0.00007,
    0.00031, 0.00287, 0.00013,
    -0.00014, -0.00170, -0.00012,
    0.00110, -0.00016, -0.00283,
    -0.00119, 0.00013, 0.00297,
    0.00063, -0.00004, -0.00177,
    0.00324, 0.00009, -0.00050,
    -0.00374, -0.00014, 0.00063,
    0.00495, 0.00024, -0.00093,
    0.00020, 0.00150, 0.00000,
    -0.00021, -0.00170, -0.00004,
    0.00024, 0.00214, 0.00012,
    -0.00061, 0.00012, 0.00156,
    0.00070, -0.00012, -0.00177,
    -0.00093, 0.00012, 0.00223
  ),
  nrow = 9
)

# Specific time interval -----
mc <- MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",

```

```

    R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
  )
summary(mc)

# Range of time intervals -----
mc <- MCMed(
  phi = phi,
  vcov_phi_vec = vcov_phi_vec,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m",
  R = 100L # use a large value for R in actual research
)
summary(mc)

```

---

summary.ctmedmed

*Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmedmed*


---

## Description

Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmedmed

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedmed'
summary(object, digits = 4, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	an object of class ctmedmed.
digits	Integer indicating the number of decimal places to display.
...	further arguments.

## Value

Returns a matrix of effects.

## Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```

phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

# Specific time interval -----
med <- Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
summary(med)

# Range of time intervals -----
med <- Med(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:5,
  from = "x",
  to = "y",
  med = "m"
)
summary(med)

```

---

summary.ctmedposteriorphi

*Summary Method for Object of Class ctmedposteriorphi*


---

**Description**

Summary Method for Object of Class ctmedposteriorphi

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'ctmedposteriorphi'
summary(object, ...)

```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class ctmedposteriorphi.
...	further arguments.

**Value**

Returns a list of the posterior means (in matrix form) and covariance matrix.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

---

summary.ctmedtraj

*Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmedtraj*


---

**Description**

Summary Method for an Object of Class ctmedtraj

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ctmedtraj'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	an object of class ctmedtraj.
...	further arguments.

**Value**

Returns a data frame of simulated data.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

traj <- Trajectory(
  mu0 = c(3, 3, -3),
  time = 150,
  phi = phi,
```



```

    med = "m"
)

summary(traj)

```

---

Total

---

*Total Effect Matrix Over a Specific Time Interval*


---

### Description

This function computes the total effects matrix over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$ .

### Usage

```
Total(phi, delta_t)
```

### Arguments

**phi** Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.

**delta\_t** Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).

### Details

The total effect matrix over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  is given by

$$\text{Total}_{\Delta t} = \exp(\Delta t \Phi)$$

where  $\Phi$  denotes the drift matrix, and  $\Delta t$  the time interval.

#### Linear Stochastic Differential Equation Model:

The measurement model is given by

$$\mathbf{y}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\nu} + \mathbf{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\Theta})$$

where  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  are random variables and  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ ,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ , and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  are model parameters.  $\mathbf{y}_{i,t}$  represents a vector of observed random variables,  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}$  a vector of latent random variables, and  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t}$  a vector of random measurement errors, at time  $t$  and individual  $i$ .  $\boldsymbol{\nu}$  denotes a vector of intercepts,  $\mathbf{\Lambda}$  a matrix of factor loadings, and  $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$  the covariance matrix of  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ .

An alternative representation of the measurement error is given by

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i,t} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z}_{i,t}, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{z}_{i,t} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$$

where  $\mathbf{z}_{i,t}$  is a vector of independent standard normal random variables and  $\left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \left(\boldsymbol{\Theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' = \boldsymbol{\Theta}$ .

The dynamic structure is given by

$$d\boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t} = (\boldsymbol{\iota} + \Phi \boldsymbol{\eta}_{i,t}) dt + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mathbf{W}_{i,t}$$

where  $\iota$  is a term which is unobserved and constant over time,  $\Phi$  is the drift matrix which represents the rate of change of the solution in the absence of any random fluctuations,  $\Sigma$  is the matrix of volatility or randomness in the process, and  $dW$  is a Wiener process or Brownian motion, which represents random fluctuations.

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedeffect` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("Total").

**output** The matrix of total effects.

### Author(s)

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

### References

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

### See Also

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: `BootMed()`, `DeltaBeta()`, `DeltaBetaStd()`, `DeltaIndirectCentral()`, `DeltaMed()`, `DeltaMedStd()`, `DeltaTotalCentral()`, `Direct()`, `DirectStd()`, `ExpCov()`, `ExpMean()`, `Indirect()`, `IndirectCentral()`, `IndirectStd()`, `MCBeta()`, `MCBetaStd()`, `MCIndirectCentral()`, `MCMed()`, `MCMedStd()`, `MCPhi()`, `MCTotalCentral()`, `Med()`, `MedStd()`, `PosteriorBeta()`, `PosteriorIndirectCentral()`, `PosteriorMed()`, `PosteriorTotalCentral()`, `TotalCentral()`, `TotalStd()`, `Trajectory()`

### Examples

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
delta_t <- 1
Total(
```

```

    phi = phi,
    delta_t = delta_t
  )
  phi <- matrix(
    data = c(
      -6, 5.5, 0, 0,
      1.25, -2.5, 5.9, -7.3,
      0, 0, -6, 2.5,
      5, 0, 0, -6
    ),
    nrow = 4
  )
  colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- paste0("y", 1:4)
  Total(
    phi = phi,
    delta_t = delta_t
  )

```

---

TotalCentral	<i>Total Effect Centrality</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Total Effect Centrality

**Usage**

TotalCentral(phi, delta\_t, tol = 0.01)

**Arguments**

- phi                Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
- delta\_t           Vector of positive numbers. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).
- tol                Numeric. Smallest possible time interval to allow.

**Details**

The total effect centrality of a variable is the sum of the total effects of a variable on all other variables at a particular time interval.

**Value**

Returns an object of class ctmedmed which is a list with the following elements:

- call** Function call.
- args** Function arguments.
- fun** Function used ("TotalCentral").
- output** A matrix of total effect centrality.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:10.2307/271028

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:10.1080/10705511.2014.973960

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:10.1007/s11336021097670

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")

# Specific time interval -----
TotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1
)

# Range of time intervals -----
total_central <- TotalCentral(
  phi = phi,
  delta_t = 1:30
)
plot(total_central)

# Methods -----
# TotalCentral has a number of methods including
# print, summary, and plot
total_central <- TotalCentral(
```

```

    phi = phi,
    delta_t = 1:5
)
print(total_central)
summary(total_central)
plot(total_central)

```

---

TotalStd

*Standardized Total Effect Matrix Over a Specific Time Interval*


---

### Description

This function computes the standardized total effects matrix over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  using the first-order stochastic differential equation model's drift matrix  $\Phi$  and process noise covariance matrix  $\Sigma$ .

### Usage

```
TotalStd(phi, sigma, delta_t)
```

### Arguments

phi	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). phi should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
sigma	Numeric matrix. The process noise covariance matrix ( $\Sigma$ ).
delta_t	Numeric. Time interval ( $\Delta t$ ).

### Details

The standardized total effect matrix over a specific time interval  $\Delta t$  is given by

$$\text{Total}_{\Delta t}^* = \mathbf{S} (\exp(\Delta t \Phi)) \mathbf{S}^{-1}$$

where  $\Phi$  denotes the drift matrix,  $\mathbf{S}$  a diagonal matrix with model-implied standard deviations on the diagonals and  $\Delta t$  the time interval.

### Value

Returns an object of class `ctmedeffect` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("TotalStd").

**output** The matrix of total effects.

**Author(s)**

Ivan Jacob Agaloos Pesigan

**References**

Bollen, K. A. (1987). Total, direct, and indirect effects in structural equation models. *Sociological Methodology*, 17, 37. doi:[10.2307/271028](https://doi.org/10.2307/271028)

Deboeck, P. R., & Preacher, K. J. (2015). No need to be discrete: A method for continuous time mediation analysis. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 23 (1), 61–75. doi:[10.1080/10705511.2014.973960](https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2014.973960)

Ryan, O., & Hamaker, E. L. (2021). Time to intervene: A continuous-time approach to network analysis and centrality. *Psychometrika*, 87 (1), 214–252. doi:[10.1007/s11336021097670](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336021097670)

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [Trajectory\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")
sigma <- matrix(
  data = c(
    0.24455556, 0.02201587, -0.05004762,
    0.02201587, 0.07067800, 0.01539456,
    -0.05004762, 0.01539456, 0.07553061
  ),
  nrow = 3
)
delta_t <- 1
TotalStd(
  phi = phi,
  sigma = sigma,
  delta_t = delta_t
)
```

---

Trajectory	<i>Simulate Trajectories of Variables</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

This function simulates trajectories of variables without measurement error or process noise. `Total` corresponds to the total effect and `Direct` corresponds to the portion of the total effect where the indirect effect is removed.

**Usage**

```
Trajectory(mu0, time, phi, med)
```

**Arguments**

<code>mu0</code>	Numeric vector. Initial values of the variables.
<code>time</code>	Positive integer. Number of time points.
<code>phi</code>	Numeric matrix. The drift matrix ( $\Phi$ ). <code>phi</code> should have row and column names pertaining to the variables in the system.
<code>med</code>	Character vector. Name/s of the mediator variable/s in <code>phi</code> .

**Value**

Returns an object of class `ctmedtraj` which is a list with the following elements:

**call** Function call.

**args** Function arguments.

**fun** Function used ("Trajectory").

**output** A data frame of simulated data.

**See Also**

Other Continuous Time Mediation Functions: [BootMed\(\)](#), [DeltaBeta\(\)](#), [DeltaBetaStd\(\)](#), [DeltaIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [DeltaMed\(\)](#), [DeltaMedStd\(\)](#), [DeltaTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Direct\(\)](#), [DirectStd\(\)](#), [ExpCov\(\)](#), [ExpMean\(\)](#), [Indirect\(\)](#), [IndirectCentral\(\)](#), [IndirectStd\(\)](#), [MCBeta\(\)](#), [MCBetaStd\(\)](#), [MCIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [MCMed\(\)](#), [MCMedStd\(\)](#), [MCPhi\(\)](#), [MCTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Med\(\)](#), [MedStd\(\)](#), [PosteriorBeta\(\)](#), [PosteriorIndirectCentral\(\)](#), [PosteriorMed\(\)](#), [PosteriorTotalCentral\(\)](#), [Total\(\)](#), [TotalCentral\(\)](#), [TotalStd\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
phi <- matrix(
  data = c(
    -0.357, 0.771, -0.450,
    0.0, -0.511, 0.729,
    0, 0, -0.693
  ),
  nrow = 3
```

```
)  
colnames(phi) <- rownames(phi) <- c("x", "m", "y")  
  
traj <- Trajectory(  
  mu0 = c(3, 3, -3),  
  time = 150,  
  phi = phi,  
  med = "m"  
)  
plot(traj)
```

```
# Methods -----  
# Trajectory has a number of methods including  
# print, summary, and plot  
  
traj <- Trajectory(  
  mu0 = c(3, 3, -3),  
  time = 25,  
  phi = phi,  
  med = "m"  
)  
print(traj)  
summary(traj)  
plot(traj)
```



# Index

## \* Continuous Time Mediation Functions

BootMed, [3](#)  
DeltaBeta, [8](#)  
DeltaBetaStd, [11](#)  
DeltaIndirectCentral, [15](#)  
DeltaMed, [18](#)  
DeltaMedStd, [22](#)  
DeltaTotalCentral, [26](#)  
Direct, [29](#)  
DirectStd, [32](#)  
ExpCov, [34](#)  
ExpMean, [36](#)  
Indirect, [38](#)  
IndirectCentral, [40](#)  
IndirectStd, [42](#)  
MCBETA, [44](#)  
MCBETAStd, [47](#)  
MCIndirectCentral, [51](#)  
MCMed, [55](#)  
MCMedStd, [58](#)  
MCPhi, [63](#)  
MCTotalCentral, [65](#)  
Med, [68](#)  
MedStd, [71](#)  
PosteriorBeta, [79](#)  
PosteriorIndirectCentral, [81](#)  
PosteriorMed, [84](#)  
PosteriorTotalCentral, [87](#)  
Total, [105](#)  
TotalCentral, [107](#)  
TotalStd, [109](#)  
Trajectory, [111](#)

## \* beta

DeltaBeta, [8](#)  
DeltaBetaStd, [11](#)  
MCBETA, [44](#)  
MCBETAStd, [47](#)  
PosteriorBeta, [79](#)

## \* boot

BootMed, [3](#)

## \* cTMed

BootMed, [3](#)  
DeltaBeta, [8](#)  
DeltaBetaStd, [11](#)  
DeltaIndirectCentral, [15](#)  
DeltaMed, [18](#)  
DeltaMedStd, [22](#)  
DeltaTotalCentral, [26](#)  
Direct, [29](#)  
DirectStd, [32](#)  
ExpCov, [34](#)  
ExpMean, [36](#)  
Indirect, [38](#)  
IndirectCentral, [40](#)  
IndirectStd, [42](#)  
MCBETA, [44](#)  
MCBETAStd, [47](#)  
MCIndirectCentral, [51](#)  
MCMed, [55](#)  
MCMedStd, [58](#)  
MCPhi, [63](#)  
MCTotalCentral, [65](#)  
Med, [68](#)  
MedStd, [71](#)  
PosteriorBeta, [79](#)  
PosteriorIndirectCentral, [81](#)  
PosteriorMed, [84](#)  
PosteriorTotalCentral, [87](#)  
Total, [105](#)  
TotalCentral, [107](#)  
TotalStd, [109](#)  
Trajectory, [111](#)

## \* delta

DeltaBeta, [8](#)  
DeltaBetaStd, [11](#)  
DeltaIndirectCentral, [15](#)  
DeltaMed, [18](#)  
DeltaMedStd, [22](#)

- DeltaTotalCentral, 26
- \* **effects**
  - Direct, 29
  - DirectStd, 32
  - Indirect, 38
  - IndirectCentral, 40
  - IndirectStd, 42
  - Med, 68
  - MedStd, 71
  - Total, 105
  - TotalCentral, 107
  - TotalStd, 109
  - Trajectory, 111
- \* **expectations**
  - ExpCov, 34
  - ExpMean, 36
- \* **mc**
  - MCBeta, 44
  - MCBetaStd, 47
  - MCIndirectCentral, 51
  - MCMed, 55
  - MCMedStd, 58
  - MCPHi, 63
  - MCTotalCentral, 65
- \* **methods**
  - confint.ctmeddelta, 4
  - confint.ctmedmc, 6
  - plot.ctmeddelta, 73
  - plot.ctmedmc, 75
  - plot.ctmedmed, 76
  - plot.ctmedtraj, 78
  - print.ctmeddelta, 90
  - print.ctmedeffect, 92
  - print.ctmedmc, 93
  - print.ctmedmcphi, 95
  - print.ctmedmed, 96
  - print.ctmedtraj, 97
  - summary.ctmeddelta, 98
  - summary.ctmedmc, 100
  - summary.ctmedmed, 102
  - summary.ctmedposteriorphi, 103
  - summary.ctmedtraj, 104
- \* **network**
  - DeltaIndirectCentral, 15
  - DeltaTotalCentral, 26
  - IndirectCentral, 40
  - MCIndirectCentral, 51
  - MCTotalCentral, 65
  - PosteriorIndirectCentral, 81
  - PosteriorTotalCentral, 87
  - TotalCentral, 107
- \* **path**
  - BootMed, 3
  - DeltaMed, 18
  - DeltaMedStd, 22
  - MCMed, 55
  - MCMedStd, 58
  - Med, 68
  - MedStd, 71
  - PosteriorMed, 84
  - Trajectory, 111
- \* **posterior**
  - PosteriorBeta, 79
  - PosteriorIndirectCentral, 81
  - PosteriorMed, 84
  - PosteriorTotalCentral, 87
- BootMed, 3, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110, 111
- confint.ctmeddelta, 4
- confint.ctmedmc, 6
- DeltaBeta, 4, 8, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110, 111
- DeltaBetaStd, 4, 10, 11, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110, 111
- DeltaIndirectCentral, 4, 10, 13, 15, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110, 111
- DeltaMed, 4, 10, 13, 17, 18, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110, 111
- DeltaMedStd, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 22, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110, 111
- DeltaTotalCentral, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 26, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53,

- 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88,  
106, 108, 110, 111
- Direct, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 29, 33, 35,  
37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64,  
67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
110, 111
- Direct(), 3, 19, 56, 69, 85
- DirectStd, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 32,  
35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61,  
64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106,  
108, 110, 111
- DirectStd(), 23, 60, 71
- ExpCov, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 34,  
37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64,  
67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
110, 111
- ExpMean, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35,  
36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64,  
67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
110, 111
- Indirect, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35,  
37, 38, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64,  
67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
110, 111
- Indirect(), 3, 19, 56, 69, 85
- IndirectCentral, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28,  
31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 46, 49, 53,  
57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88,  
106, 108, 110, 111
- IndirectCentral(), 16, 52
- IndirectStd, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33,  
35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61,  
64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106,  
108, 110, 111
- IndirectStd(), 23, 60, 71
- MCBeta, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35,  
37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64,  
67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
110, 111
- MCBetaStd, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33,  
35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 53, 57, 61,  
64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106,  
108, 110, 111
- MCIndirectCentral, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28,  
31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 51,  
57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88,  
106, 108, 110, 111
- MCMed, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37,  
39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 55, 61, 64, 67,  
70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110,  
111
- MCMedStd, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35,  
37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 58, 64,  
67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
110, 111
- MCPhi, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37,  
39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 63, 67,  
70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110,  
111
- MCTotalCentral, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31,  
33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57,  
61, 64, 65, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88,  
106, 108, 110, 111
- Med, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37,  
39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67,  
68, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110,  
111
- MedStd, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35,  
37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64,  
67, 70, 71, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
110, 111
- plot.ctmeddelta, 73
- plot.ctmedmc, 75
- plot.ctmedmed, 76
- plot.ctmedtraj, 78
- PosteriorBeta, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31,  
33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57,  
61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 79, 83, 85, 88,  
106, 108, 110, 111
- PosteriorIndirectCentral, 4, 10, 13, 17,  
20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43,  
46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80,  
81, 85, 88, 106, 108, 110, 111
- PosteriorMed, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31,  
33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57,  
61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 84, 88,  
106, 108, 110, 111
- PosteriorTotalCentral, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20,  
24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46,  
49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83,  
85, 87, 106, 108, 110, 111
- print.ctmeddelta, 90
- print.ctmedeffect, 92

`print.ctmedmc`, 93  
`print.ctmedmcphi`, 95  
`print.ctmedmed`, 96  
`print.ctmedtraj`, 97

`summary.ctmeddelta`, 98  
`summary.ctmedmc`, 100  
`summary.ctmedmed`, 102  
`summary.ctmedposteriorphi`, 103  
`summary.ctmedtraj`, 104

`Total`, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37,  
39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64, 67,  
70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 105, 108, 110,  
111

`Total()`, 3, 9, 19, 45, 56, 69, 79, 85

`TotalCentral`, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31,  
33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57,  
61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88,  
106, 107, 110, 111

`TotalCentral()`, 26, 66, 82, 88

`TotalStd`, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 35,  
37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61, 64,  
67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106, 108,  
109, 111

`TotalStd()`, 12, 23, 48, 60, 71

`Trajectory`, 4, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33,  
35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 57, 61,  
64, 67, 70, 72, 80, 83, 85, 88, 106,  
108, 110, 111