## Hands On Continuous Time Modeling With ctsem

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#### Outline

- Recap
- Introduction to ctsem
- Walk-through
- Excercise
- Solution

What are the assumptions about time in the general cross lagged panel model (GCLPM)?

- 1. time prgoresses in discrete steps
- 2. equally spaced measurement occasions
- 3. subjects are measured at the same time points

What are limitations of treating time as a discrete variable when modeling longitudinal data?

- biased parameter estimates due to:
  - unequally spaced measurement waves in the panel data
  - measurement of individual subjects at each wave spread out over time
- uncomparable parameter estimates across studies

Multivariate stochastic differential equation: [Math

Processing Error]

Multivariate stochastic equation: [Math Processing Error] modelling change in latent variables  $\eta_i(t)$  as a function of time over infinitesimal small time steps dt

Multivariate stochastic differential equation: [Math Processing Error] modelling change as a function of time over infinitesimal small time steps dt

**A**: drift matrix with auto effects on the diagonal and cross effects on the off-diagonals ( $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{v \times v}$ ).

Multivariate stochastic differential equation: [Math Processing Error] modelling change as a function of time over infinitesimal small time steps dt

**A**: drift matrix with auto effects on the diagonal and cross effects on the off-diagonals ( $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{v \times v}$ ).

 $z_i$ : time independent predictors

 $\chi_i(t)$ : time dependent predictors

 $\mathbf{W}_{i}(t)$ : stochastic error term (Wiener process)

**G**: diffusion matrix

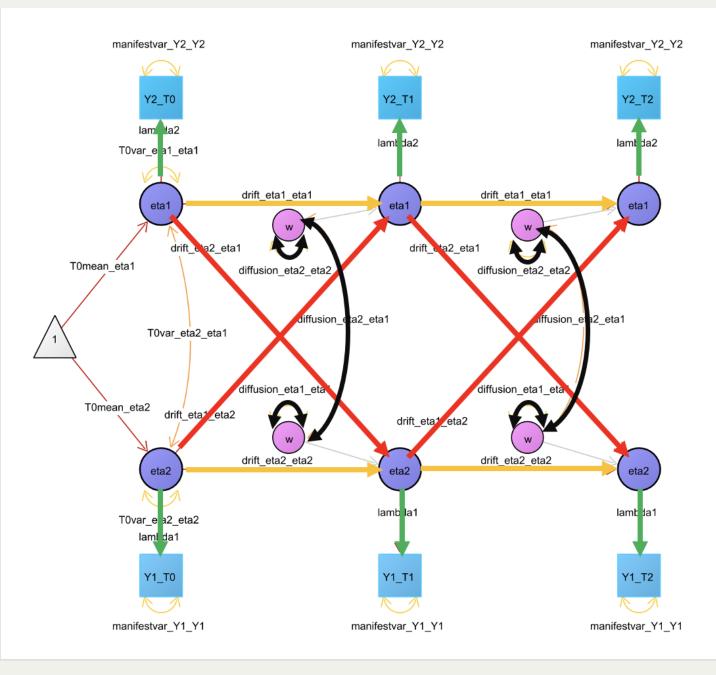
Multivariate stochastic differential equation: [Math Processing Error] measurement part: [Math Processing Error]

$$\varepsilon(t) \sim N(0, \Theta)$$

 $\Lambda$ : factor loadings

*τ*: intercepts

 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(t)$ : measurement error



#### **Bivariate Process (no Factor Structure)**

stochastic differential equation:

$$\mathrm{d}oldsymbol{\eta}_i(t) = (\mathbf{A}oldsymbol{\eta}_i(t) + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{z}_i + \mathbf{M}oldsymbol{\chi}_i(t))\,\mathrm{d}t + \mathbf{G}\mathrm{d}\mathbf{W}_i(t)$$

Measurement:

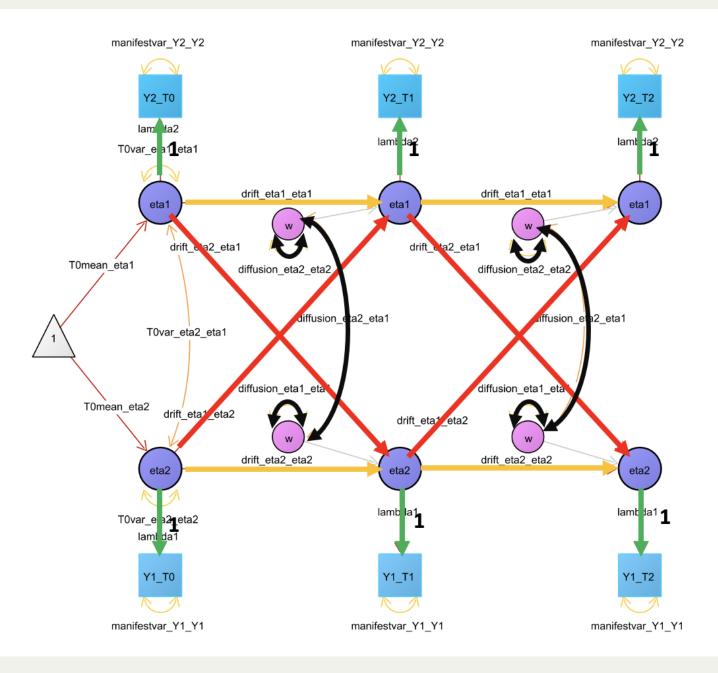
$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \mathbf{\Lambda} oldsymbol{\eta}(t) + oldsymbol{ au} + oldsymbol{arepsilon}(t) \qquad oldsymbol{arepsilon}(t) \sim \mathrm{N}(\mathbf{0}, oldsymbol{\Theta})$$

$$\mathbf{A} = egin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
 Drift Matrix

$$oldsymbol{\Lambda} = egin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & 0 \ 0 & \lambda_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
 Loading Matrix

$$\mathbf{G} = egin{pmatrix} g_{11} & 0 \ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
 Diffusion Matrix

Driver, C. C., Oud, J. H., & Voelkle, M. C. (2017). Continuous time structural equation modeling with R package ctsem. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 77, 1-35.



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#### Introducing ctsem & ctsemOMX

- R-packages ctsem & ctsemOMX to handle the math
- ctsem interfaces with Stan
- ctsemOMX interfaces with OpenMx
- today we will use ctsemOMX

#### Data Structure

ctsemOMX uses wide data with time intervals specified in columns:

```
Quality_T0 Quality_T1 Quality_T2 dT1 dT2 dT3

1 -8.016139 -8.940450 -8.243518 1 1 1

2 -6.367648 -6.762183 -6.731700 1 1 1

3 -7.927406 -8.518258 -8.907190 1 1 1

4 -5.887097 -7.304229 -5.552340 1 1 1

5 -5.415876 -10.365073 -8.733621 1 1 1

6 -6.408571 -7.434263 -4.577385 1 1
```

(time points can also be interindividually varying)

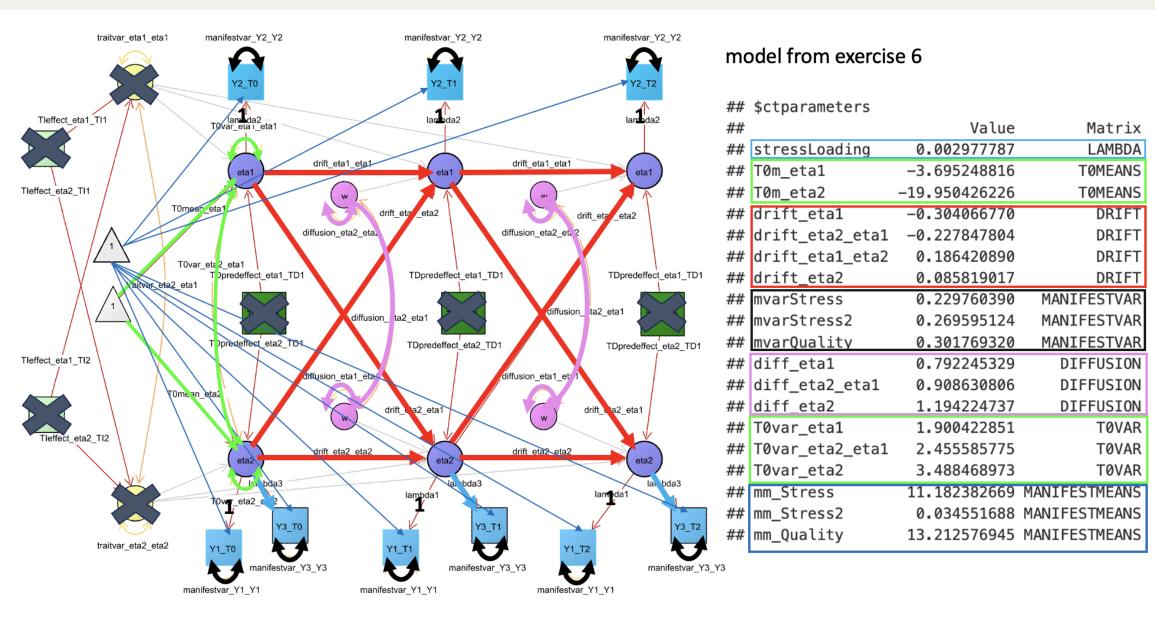
Function to convert to wideformat:

```
1 df_wide <- ctLongToWide(datalong = df_long, id = "id",
2 time = "time", manifestNames = c("Quality", ...))</pre>
```

Function to create time intervals:

```
1 df_wide <- ctIntervalise(datawide = wideexample, Tpoints = 3, n
2 manifest = 2, manifestNames = c("Quality", ...))</pre>
```

# Next: Model set-up and interpretation walkthrough



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