Package ‘discAUC’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Linear and Non-Linear AUC for Discounting Data

**Description** Area under the curve (AUC; Myerson et al., 2001) [doi:10.1901/jeab.2001.76-235] is a popular measure used in discounting research. Although the calculation of AUC is standardized, there are differences in AUC based on some assumptions. For example, Myerson et al. (2001) [doi:10.1901/jeab.2001.76-235] assumed that (with delay discounting data) a researcher would impute an indifference point at zero delay equal to the value of the larger, later outcome. However, this practice is not clearly followed. This imputed zero-delay indifference point plays an important role in log and ordinal versions of AUC. Ordinal and log versions of AUC are described by Borges et al. (2016)[doi:10.1002/jeab.219].

The package can calculate all three versions of AUC [and includes a new version: IHS(AUC)], impute indifference points when x = 0, calculate ordinal AUC in the case of Halton sampling of x-values, and account for probability discounting AUC.

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**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

**Imports** dplyr, tibble, rlang, glue

**Depends** R (>= 2.10)

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

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### R topics documented:

- AUC ................................................................. 2
- AUC_zeros ......................................................... 3
- examp_DD ......................................................... 4
- examp_PD ......................................................... 5
- prep_AUC ......................................................... 6
- prep_log_AUC ..................................................... 7
- prep_odds_against ............................................ 8
- prep_ordinal ..................................................... 9
- prep_ordinal_all .............................................. 10

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**Description**

Area Under the Curve for Discounting Data

**Usage**

```r
AUC(
  dat,
  indiff,
  x_axis,
  prob_disc = FALSE,
  max_x_axis = NULL,
  amount,
  groupings = NULL,
  imp_zero = TRUE,
  type = "linear",
  log_base = 2
)
```

**Arguments**

- **dat**       Discounting data tibble
- **indiff**    Indifference points Variable in dat
- **x_axis**    Delays/probabilities/social distance variable in dat
- **prob_disc** Boolean for whether data are probability discounting
- **max_x_axis** Numeric; Maximum possible value in x_axis
- **amount**    Numeric; Maximum amount of indifference points. (A in discounting models.)
- **groupings** Variables for grouping (e.g., subject, experimental group) as a character or vector of characters
imp_zero  Boolean for whether indifference points at x_axis = 0 (e.g., delay = 0, odds against = 0, etc.) should be added to the data.

type  String for the type of AUC that should be calculated. Acceptable values are one of c("linear","log","ordinal")

log_base  If using logarithmic, what is the base of the log

Value
Tibble with AUC by all grouping factors. If no grouping factor specified then a tibble with one AUC will be returned.

Examples
AUC(examp_DD,
   indiff = "prop_indiff",
   x_axis = "delay_months",
   amount = 1,
   type = "linear",
   prob_disc = FALSE,
   groupings = c("subject", "outcome")
)

AUC_zeros  Impute zero delay/100% likely indifference points

Description
As defined by Myerson et al. (2001) the indifference point at 0 delay (100% likelihood) is set to 0. This function will add that indifference point, wherever it is missing. If the 0 delay (100% likelihood) is included in the data then it will not be overwritten.

Usage
AUC_zeros(dat, indiff, x_axis, amount, groupings = NULL, prob_disc = FALSE)

Arguments

dat  Discounting data tibble
indiff  Indifference points Variable
x_axis  Delays/probabilities/social distance variable
amount  Amount of the larger delayed/probabilistic/etc. outcome (A in discounting formulas)
groupings  Variables for grouping (e.g., subject, experimental group) as a character or vector of characters
prob_disc  Boolean for probability discounting, if set to true function will calculate and report odds against x_axis
Value

Tibble that is grouped by groupings but in the same order as supplied to the function. If `prob_disc == FALSE`, then the function will add indifference points of amount at `x_axis = 0`. If `prob_disc == TRUE`, then the function will add indifference points of amount at `x_axis = 1`. Additionally, a `orig` column will be added to indicate whether the indifference point was included in the data or was imputed.

Examples

```r
AUC_zeros(
  examp_DD,
  indiff = "prop_indiff",
  x_axis = "delay_months",
  amount = 1,
  groupings = c("subject", "outcome")
)

AUC_zeros(
  examp_PD,
  indiff = "prop_indiff",
  x_axis = "prob",
  amount = 1,
  groupings = c("subject", "outcome"),
  prob_disc = TRUE
)
```

Description

Delay discounting data with repeated measures for subjects across delayed outcomes. Data were obtained from a subset of data from DeHart et al. (2020).

Usage

`examp_DD`

Format

A data frame with 360 rows and 4 variables:

- `subject`  Subject ID. Positive values are experimentally obtained. -987.987 are median indifference points. -1 and -2 values have indifference points of all 0 and all 1, respectively. These extra data were added for testing and debugging to ensure that AUC calculations will result in 0 when all indifference points are zero and 1 when all indifference points are 1.
- `delay_months`  Delay to receiving the outcome, in months
- `outcome`  Delayed outcome type (all were scaled to $100)
- `prop_indiff`  Indifference point scaled to the maximum amount of each outcome. The maximum amount was the number of servings of each outcome worth $100.
**Details**

Note: The DD data shares the same indifference points used in the PD data. The PD data were created by using the DD data and using probabilities instead of delays. The PD was created to demonstrate features of the discAUC package and does not represent real data.

**Source**

doi: 10.1002/jeab.623

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### examp_PD

**Probability discounting data**

**Description**

Probability discounting data with repeated measures for subjects across unlikely outcomes.

**Usage**

examp_PD

**Format**

A data frame with 360 rows and 4 variables:

- **subject** Subject ID. Positive values are experimentally obtained. -987.987 are median indifference points. -1 and -2 values have indifference points of all 0 and all 1, respectively. These extra data were added for testing and debugging to ensure that AUC calculations will result in 0 when all indifference points are zero and 1 when all indifference points are 1.
- **prob** Probability of receiving the outcome
- **outcome** Delayed outcome type (all were scaled to $100)
- **prop_indiff** Indifference point scaled to the maximum amount of each outcome. The maximum amount was the number of servings of each outcome worth $100.

**Details**

Note: The PD data shares the same indifference points used in the DD data. The PD data were created by using the DD data and using probabilities instead of delays. The PD was created to demonstrate features of the discAUC package and does not represent real data.

**Source**

doi: 10.1002/jeab.623
**Description**

Helper function to take AUC tibble and preprocess for other AUC calculations

**Usage**

```r
prep_AUC(dat, indiff = NULL, x_axis, groupings = NULL, prob_disc = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

- `dat`: Discounting data tibble
- `indiff`: Indifference points Variable
- `x_axis`: Delays/probabilities/social distance variable
- `groupings`: Variables for grouping (e.g., subject, experimental group) as a character or vector of characters
- `prob_disc`: Boolean for probability discounting (MAYBE NOT NECESSARY PULLED OUT ODDS AGAINST TO DIFFERENT FUNCTION)

**Value**

Tibble that is grouped and arranged by `groupings` and `x_axis` (or `x_axis_against`, if probability discounting)

**Examples**

```r
library(dplyr)

# Prep single set of data
DD <- tibble(
  delay = c(1 / 7, 1, 2, 4, 26, 52),
  indiff = c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1)
) %>%
  arrange(delay)

prep_AUC(dat = DD, indiff = "indiff", x_axis = "delay")

# Prep multiple subject data

# Create DD data disorganize by delay
DD <- tibble(
  delay = rep(c(1 / 7, 1, 2, 4, 26, 52), 2),
  indiff = c(c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1), c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1) + .25),
  sub = c(rep(1, 6), rep(2, 6))
) %>%
  arrange(delay)
```
# prep_AUC

Group by subject and organize by subject and delay

```r
prep_AUC(dat = DD, indiff = "indiff", x_axis = "delay", groupings = "sub")
```

# Probability discounting with subjects and different outcomes

# Create PD data and disorganize by probability

```r
PD <- tibble(
  prob = rep(c(.1, 1/100, 1/300, 1/750, 1/1000, 1/3000), 4),
  value = rep(c(c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1), c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1) + .25), 2),
  sub = rep(c(rep(1, 6), rep(2, 6)), 2),
  outcome = c(rep("money", 12), rep("cigarettes", 12))
) %>%
  arrange(prob)
```

# Calculate odds against, organize by subject, outcome, odds against

```r
prep_AUC(PD,
  indiff = "value",
  x_axis = "prob",
  groupings = c("sub", "outcome"),
  prob_disc = TRUE
)
```

---

**prep_log_AUC**

*Calculate log x_axis values for AUClog*

**Description**

Calculate log x_axis values for AUClog

**Usage**

```r
prep_log_AUC(
  dat,
  x_axis,
  log_base = 2,
  type = "adjust",
  correction = 1,
  dec_offset = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

- `dat` Discounting data tibble. AUC_zeroes should be run first if zero values on the `x_axis` will need to be included.
- `x_axis` Delays/probabilities/social distance variable
- `log_base` Base of the logarithm
Type of correction to handle 0 values on x_axis. Acceptable values are "corr", "adjust", and "IHS". "Corr" adds a set value to each x_axis value and then takes the log of those values. "Adjust" implements increasing the x_axis values by the average difference between the log values on the x_axis. "IHS" calculates the inverse hyperbolic sine, which is different than the logarithm but is highly correlated with log transformed values. The IHS transformation does not require corrections.

If type == "corr" this value is what is added to the x_axis prior to taking the log values.

type
correction

corr
adjust
IHS

If TRUE, offsets the log x_axis values if the lowest non-zero x_axis value is a decimal. This calculation is preferred because if x_axis values are negative then the log values will be negative. The negative log values can cause inconsistencies in how AUC is calculated.

dec_offset

Correction types for handling zero x-axis values

"Corr" adds a set correction value to each x_axis value and then takes the log of those values. "Adjust" implements increasing the x_axis values by the average difference between the log values on the x_axis. "IHS" calculates the inverse hyperbolic sine for the x_axis, which is different than the logarithm but is highly correlated with log transformed values. The IHS transformation does not require adjustments because IHS(0) == 0.

Examples

```r
prep_log_AUC(
  dat = examp_DD,
  x_axis = "delay_months",
  log_base = 10,
  dec_offset = TRUE,
  type = "adjust",
  correction = 1
)
```

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### Arguments

- **dat**: Discounting data tibble. `AUC_zeroes` should be run first if zero values on the `x_axis` will need to be included.
- **x_axis**: Probabilities distance variable
- **groupings**: Variables for grouping (e.g., subject, experimental group) as a character or vector of characters

### Value

Original data frame (a tibble) that includes an appended column odds against

### Examples

```r
prep_odds_against(examp_PD, 
  "prob", 
  groupings = c("subject", "outcome")
)
```

### Description

Helper function to create ordinal values for `x_axis` variable. This helper function is designed to be used if the `x_axis` values are identical across every set of indifference points or if you desire ordinal `x_axis` values by subject. For the second case, if one subject was exposed to delays of 1 day and 1 month and a second subject was exposed to delays of 1 week and 1 month. In such a case, `prep_ordinal()` would return ordinal delays of (1, 2) for subject 1 and ordinal delays of (1, 2) for subject 2. If zeroes exist, will code as ordinal 0.

### Usage

```r
prep_ordinal(dat, x_axis, groupings = NULL, prob_disc = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

- **dat**: Discounting data tibble
- **x_axis**: Delays/probabilities/social distance variable
- **groupings**: Variables for grouping (e.g., subject, experimental group)
- **prob_disc**: Boolean for probability discounting, if set to true function will calculate ordinals based on descending `x_axis` values which would be in line with increasing odds against.

### Value

Tibble that has ordinal values for each `x_axis` value based on all possible `x_axis` values. Output tibble is arranged in the same order as original tibble.
Examples

```r
library(dplyr)
PD <- tibble(
  prob = c(
    c(.05, 1 / 100, 1 / 300, 1 / 750, 1 / 1000, 1 / 3000),
    c(.1, 1 / 100, 1 / 300, 1 / 750, 1 / 1000, 1 / 4000)
  ),
  indiff = c(c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1), c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1) + .25),
  sub = c(rep(1, 6), rep(2, 6))
)

# Scramble data to demonstrate preserved original order
PD <- PD %>%
  mutate(scramble = rnorm(NROW(PD), 0, 1)) %>%
  arrange(scramble)
PD

prep_ordinal(PD, "prob", prob_disc = TRUE, "sub")
```

prep_ordinal_all

**Shared ordinal x-axis**

Description

Helper function to create ordinal values for x-axis variable. This helper function is designed to be used if the x-axis values are not identical across every set of indifference points. For example, if one subject was exposed to delays of 1 day and 1 month and a second subject was exposed to delays of 1 week and 1 month. In such a case, `prep_ordinal_all()` would return ordinal delays of (1, 3) for subject 1 and ordinal delays of (2, 3) for subject 2. If 0 exists, will be coded as 0.

Usage

`prep_ordinal_all(dat, x_axis, prob_disc = FALSE)`

Arguments

- **dat**
  - Discounting data tibble
- **x_axis**
  - Delays/probabilities/social distance variable
- **prob_disc**
  - Boolean for probability discounting, if set to true function will calculate odrinals based on descending x_axis values which would be in line with increasing odds against.

Value

Tibble that has ordinal values for each x_axis value based on all possible x_axis values.
Examples

library(dplyr)

PD <- tibble(
  prob = c(
    c(.05, 1 / 100, 1 / 300, 1 / 750, 1 / 1000, 1 / 3000),
    c(.1, 1 / 100, 1 / 300, 1 / 750, 1 / 1000, 1 / 4000)
  ),
  indiff = c(c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1), c(95, 75, 50, 20, 5, 1) + .25),
  sub = c(rep(1, 6), rep(2, 6))
)

prep_ordinal_all(PD, "prob", prob_disc = TRUE)
Index

* datasets
  examp_DD, 4
  examp_PD, 5

AUC, 2
AUC_zeros, 3

examp_DD, 4
examp_PD, 5

prep_AUC, 6
prep_log_AUC, 7
prep_odds_against, 8
prep_ordinal, 9
prep_ordinal_all, 10