

# ROC and MTMM

```
# Define a function for formatting numbers
comma <- function(x, d = 2) format(x, digits = d, big.mark = ",")  
  
library(readxl) # for reading excel data
library(haven) # for reading SPSS data
library(ROCit) # for ROC analysis
library(psych)
library(tidyverse)
library(modelsummary) # for summarizing data  
  
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```

## Classification Accuracy

Data analyzed in this paper: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/07342829211067128>

```

tmp_path <- tempfile(fileext = "xlsx") # temporary file
download.file("https://osf.io/download/tsm7x/", destfile = tmp_path)
dat1 <- readxl::read_xlsx(tmp_path, na = "NA")
dat1$asd <- recode(
  dat1$`Diagnosis(1=Non-typically developing; 2=ASD; 3=Neurotypical)`,
  `1` = "Non-TD",
  `2` = "ASD",
  `3` = "TD"
)
# Filter out Neurotypical
dat1_sub <- filter(dat1, asd != "TD")

```

First, sum the 16 items. Note that the sum is missing if any one item is missing

```

dat1_sub$ADEC <- rowSums(select(dat1_sub, ADEC_I01:ADEC_I16)) # NA if any item is NA
# Or treat missing as 0
dat1_sub$ADEC_rm_na <- rowSums(select(dat1_sub, ADEC_I01:ADEC_I16), na.rm = TRUE)

```

Now, we can look at the distribution of ADEC sum score by diagnosis:

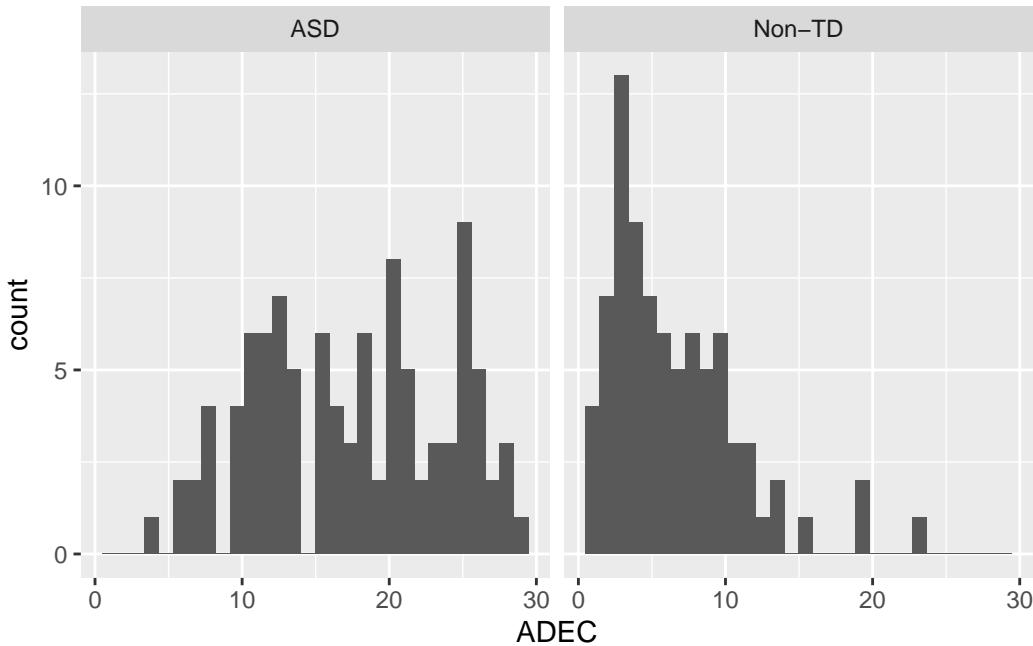
```

ggplot(dat1_sub, aes(x = ADEC)) +
  geom_histogram() +
  facet_wrap(~ asd)

```

`stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.

Warning: Removed 12 rows containing non-finite values (`stat\_bin()`).



## Classification Table

Let's first use ADEC = 11 as cutoff. We then get the following contingency table

```
with(dat1_sub,
     table(ADEC >= 11, asd))
```

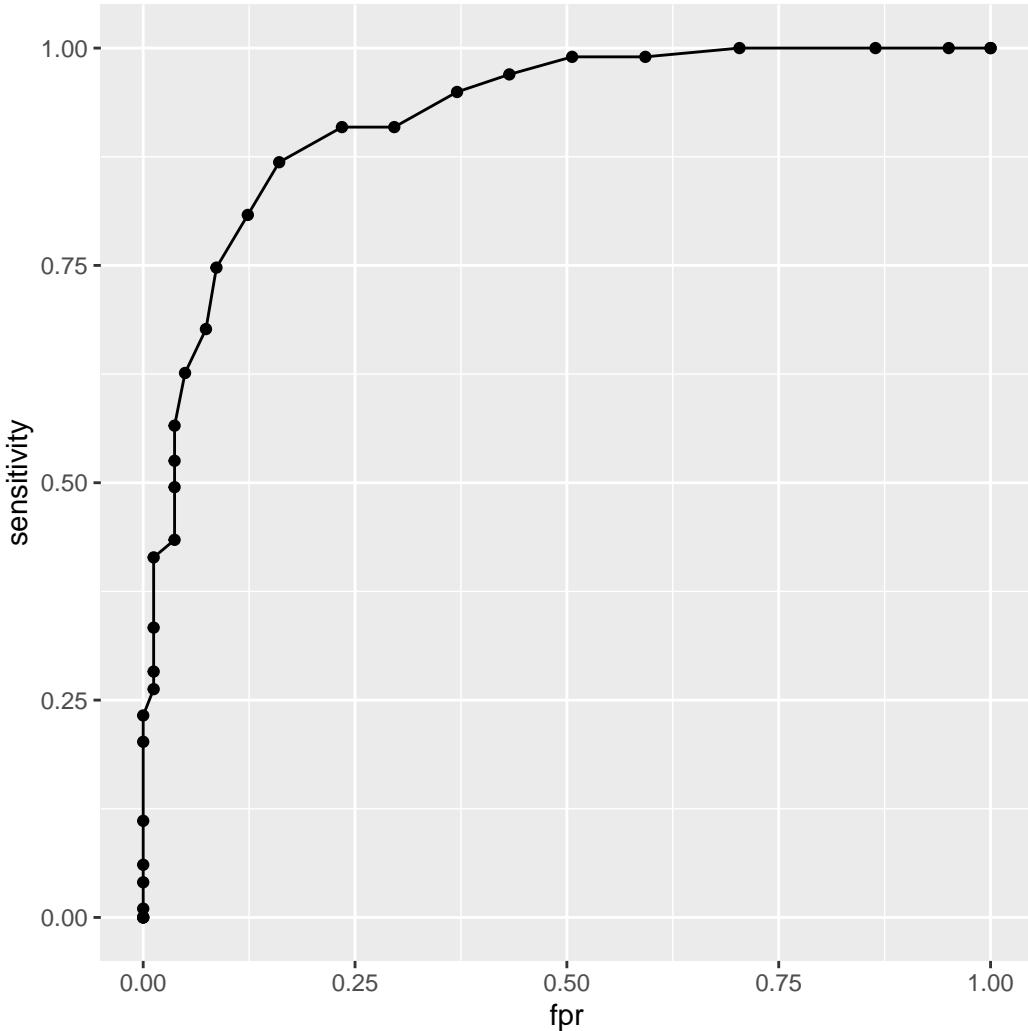
	asd	
	ASD	Non-TD
FALSE	13	68
TRUE	86	13

So the accuracy with this cutoff is  $(86 + 68) / 180 = 0.86$ . The sensitivity is  $86 / (86 + 13) = 0.87$ , and the specificity is  $68 / (68 + 13) = 0.84$ .

## ROC

We can plot an ROC curve

```
compute_sens <- function(
  cut, x = dat1_sub$ADEC,
  crit = dat1_sub$asd == "ASD") {
  tp <- sum(x >= cut & crit, na.rm = TRUE)
  fn <- sum(x < cut & crit, na.rm = TRUE)
  tp / (tp + fn)
}
compute_spec <- function(
  cut, x = dat1_sub$ADEC,
  crit = dat1_sub$asd == "ASD") {
  tn <- sum(x < cut & !crit, na.rm = TRUE)
  fp <- sum(x >= cut & !crit, na.rm = TRUE)
  tn / (tn + fp)
}
sensitivity <- lapply(32:0, compute_sens) |>
  unlist()
specificity <- lapply(32:0, compute_spec) |>
  unlist()
data.frame(sensitivity, fpr = 1 - specificity) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = fpr, y = sensitivity)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()
```



```
# AUC
dfpr <- c(diff(1 - specificity), 0)
dsens <- c(diff(sensitivity), 0)
sum(sensitivity * dfpr) + sum(dsens * dfpr) / 2
```

[1] 0.920626

### i Questions

#### Q1

Which cutoff gives the smallest difference between sensitivity and specificity? Please

show your code.

```
# Your code and answer here
```

## Q2

If one wants at least 90% sensitivity, what is the maximum specificity one can get?

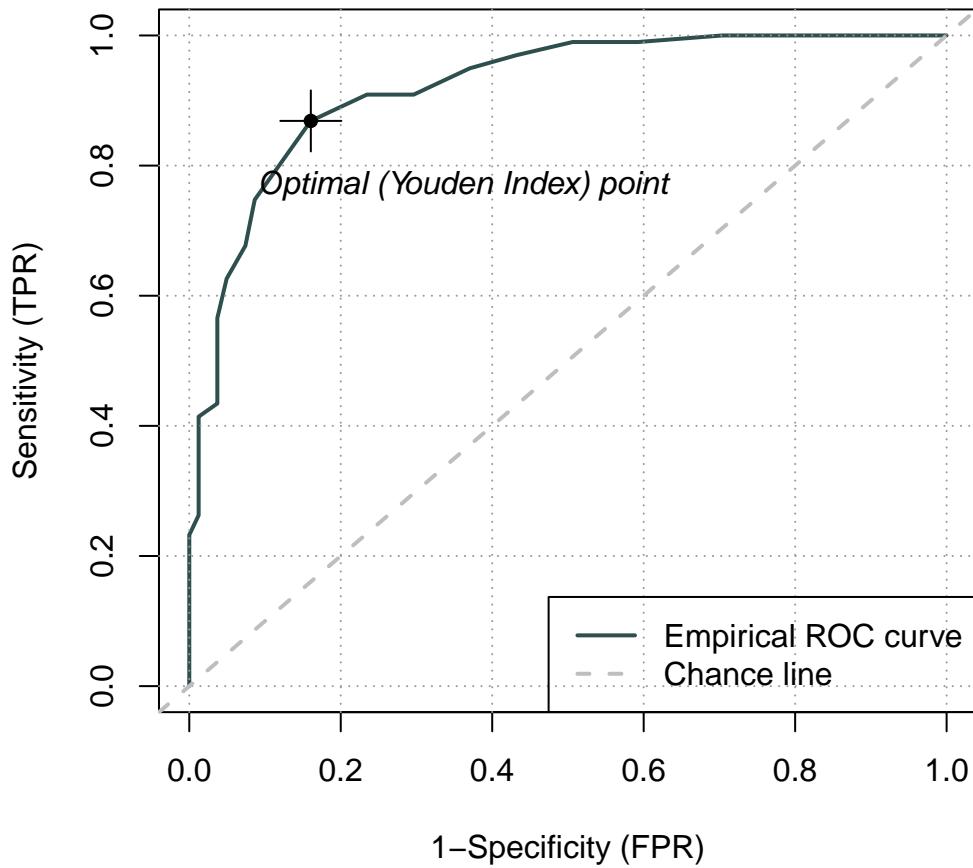
Answer:

You can also use the ROCit package

```
roc_adec <- rocit(dat1_sub$ADEC, class = dat1_sub$asd == "ASD")
```

Warning in rocit(dat1\_sub\$ADEC, class = dat1\_sub\$asd == "ASD"): NA(s) in score and/or class, removed from the data.

```
plot(roc_adec)
```



```
summary(roc_adec)
```

Method used: empirical  
Number of positive(s): 99  
Number of negative(s): 81  
Area under curve: 0.9206

```
ciAUC(roc_adec)
```

```

estimated AUC : 0.920626013218606
AUC estimation method : empirical

CI of AUC
confidence level = 95%
lower = 0.880257283328194      upper = 0.960994743109017

```

## Questions

The following shows the item discrimination values for the 16 items:

```

compute_discrimination <- function(i, data = dat1_sub[, 4:19]) {
  # Exclude Item i
  person_mean_noi <- rowMeans(data[, -i], na.rm = TRUE)
  # Correlation
  cor(data[[i]], person_mean_noi, use = "complete")
}
# Apply to all items
sapply(1:16, FUN = compute_discrimination) |> round(2)

```

```

[1] 0.70 0.50 0.20 0.67 0.55 0.64 0.54 0.57 0.36 0.71 0.65 0.51 0.30 0.28 0.62
[16] 0.53

```

### Q3

Repeat the ROC and AUC analysis, but using only the five items with the highest discrimination values.

```
# Your code and answer here
```

## MTMM

Data from this paper: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O4\\_MVWchC5kyCaf5p7GH4AjRIRY8zHJ8/](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O4_MVWchC5kyCaf5p7GH4AjRIRY8zHJ8/)

```

dat <- haven::read_sav("https://osf.io/download/5ayjb/")
dat_red <- haven::read_sav("https://osf.io/download/3uecq/")

```

The data set contains scale scores for Neuroticism (N), Extraversion (E), Openness (O), Agreeableness (A), and Conscientiousness (C) with four methods of assessment: Self-reports (SR), from a close-other who is a female (RF), from a close-other who is a male (RM), implicit

association tests (IAT), and behavioral assessment (BIH). You can see the labels in the SPSS data set using

```
# Loop over each column, and call `attr(which = "label")` for each column
# to obtain the label stored as an attribute
dat_labels <- lapply(dat_red, FUN = attr, which = "label")
# Put things into a table (tibble format)
tibble(variable = names(dat_red), label = unlist(dat_labels))
```

```
# A tibble: 43 x 2
  variable   label
  <chr>     <chr>
1 age       age of respondent
2 sex       sex
3 NSR       Neoroticism-self report total
4 ESR       Extraversion-self report total
5 OSR       Openness-self report total
6 ASR       Agreeableness-self report total
7 CSR       Conscientiousness-self report total
8 NRF       Neoroticism total-female rating
9 ERF       Extraversion total-female rating
10 ORF      Openness total-female rating
# i 33 more rows
```

To make the size of the matrix a bit more manageable, we will select only E, A, and C for illustration, and with the SR, RF, and IAT methods.

## Descriptive Statistics

Here are the descriptives:

```
var_names <- c("ESR", "ASR", "CSR", "ERF", "ARF", "CRF", "EIAT", "AIAT", "CIAT")
datasummary_skim(dat_red[var_names])
```

```
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```



	Unique (#)	Missing (%)	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max	
ESR	73	0	111.5	23.1	41.0	112.0	163.0	
ASR	79	0	114.9	24.3	35.0	116.5	163.0	
CSR	73	0	126.7	24.2	60.0	131.5	175.0	
ERF	63	0	111.7	21.0	47.0	112.0	159.0	
ARF	69	0	122.1	20.6	57.0	124.0	162.0	
CRF	67	0	140.7	22.5	75.0	141.0	182.0	
EIAT	146	0	0.2	0.4	-1.1	0.2	1.1	
AIAT	146	0	0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.5	1.3	
CIAT	146	0	0.5	0.4	-1.0	0.5	1.6	

```
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```

```
Warning in attr(x, "format"): 'xfun::attr()' is deprecated.
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See help("Deprecated")
```

## MTMM Matrix

```
datasummary_correlation(dat_red[var_names])
```

```
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```

	ESR	ASR	CSR	ERF	ARF	CRF	EIAT	AIAT	CIAT
ESR	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ASR	0.19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CSR	0.20	0.31	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
ERF	0.60	0.26	0.08	1	.	.	.	.	.
ARF	0.08	0.57	0.09	0.24	1	.	.	.	.
CRF	0.06	0.17	0.46	0.28	0.30	1	.	.	.
EIAT	0.07	-0.06	0.10	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	1	.	.
AIAT	-0.03	-0.12	-0.05	-0.19	-0.03	0.02	0.11	1	.
CIAT	0.01	0.03	0.08	-0.12	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.28	1

See `help("Deprecated")`

#### i Questions

##### Q4

Do the IAT measures show convergent validity with other measures? Report the relevant coefficients.

Answer: