

## **D** BSSE



## Introduction to Bayesian Statistics with R

8: Exercises

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CRC\_Incidence\_Data is a data frame comprised of

- cancers (number of individuals with cancer)
- noncancers (number of at-risk individuals without cancer)
- total (total number of individuals)

and grouped by a collection of covariates (age, year, sex, registry, race). It can be imported from CRC\_Indidence\_Data.rData using the function load().

## Optional Exercise 8.1 - Logistic regression

To run a logistic regression, we can use the glm() function with family = "binomial" (see details in ?stats::family) and formula = cbind(cancers, noncancers) ~ ...

- Fit a logistic regression model of cancer incidence with age, sex, race, and registry, as explanatory variables (no interactions). Examine the model summary and coefficients.
- Use I(age^2) to add a quadratic age term to the model. Interpret the age and age^2 coefficients of the model.
- Install the visreg package, and use visreg(..., "age") to visualise the fitted slope of age (x-axis) with respect to the log odds (y-axis). The points are the partial residuals with respect to age. Does the model fit and visreg plot change for the better when including the quadratic term?

## Exercise 8.2 - Bayesian logistic regression

For Bayesian modelling with brms we can use the brm() function with family = binomial, but with a somewhat different syntax for the formula. We separate the number of occurrences from the number of trials (input into the trials function) with | and

formula = cancers | trials(total) ~ ...

- Fit a Bayesian logistic regression model of cancer incidence with age, sex, race, and registry as explanatory variables (no interactions). Include I(age^2) to add a quadratic age term to the model.
- Check the model convergence.
- If you've done Exercise 8.1, compare the regression coefficients.
- What is the posterior distribution of the probability of having cancer for a 75 year-old Black female from registry 27?