# Analysis of Matched Case-Control Studies

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## Contents

# Matched Case-Control Studies Require Special Logistic Regression Approach

To analyze case-control data with pairwise matching we use conditional logistic regression. Cases are individually matched to 1 (or up to 4) control subjects based on matching criteria. These matching criteria represent the confounders to be controlled. Each case and matched control(s) are analyzed as separate strata. For example, if there are 150 cases, then there are 150 strata that need to be fitted. This is accomplished with the Cox proportional hazards regression functions available in the Survival package.

# Motivation

With matched pairs data the form of the logistic model involves the probability, $\phi$, that in matched pair number i, for a given value of the explanatory variable the member of the pair is a case. Specifically the model is

$$logit(\phi_i) = \alpha_i + \beta x$$

The odds that a subject with x = 1 is a case equals $exp(\beta)$ times the odds that a subject with x = 0 is a case.

# Tutorial 1

## Prepare workspace and data

## Set working directory

```
setwd("E:/Epi_Stat_Matters/LectureNotes2015/Clogit-DrPH-Epid-2015-16")
```

Let's get an overview of the data.

```
library(HSAUR2)
```

```
## Loading required package: tools
```

```
head(backpain)
```

```
##   ID  status driver suburban
## 1  1    case    yes      yes
## 2  1 control    yes       no
## 3  2    case    yes      yes
## 4  2 control    yes      yes
## 5  3    case    yes       no
## 6  3 control    yes      yes
```

Describe data

```
library(psych)
describe(backpain)
```

```
##           vars   n   mean    sd median trimmed   mad min max range  skew
## ID*          1 434 109.00 62.71  109.0  109.00 80.06   1 217   216  0.00
## status*      2 434   1.50  0.50    1.5    1.50  0.74   1   2     1  0.00
## driver*      3 434   1.80  0.40    2.0    1.88  0.00   1   2     1 -1.51
```

```
## suburban*    4 434   1.54  0.50    2.0    1.55  0.00   1   2     1 -0.16
##           kurtosis   se
## ID*          -1.21 3.01
## status*      -2.00 0.02
## driver*       0.28 0.02
## suburban*    -1.98 0.02
```

Perform survival::clogit

```
library(survival)
backpain_glm <- clogit(I(status == 'case') ~ driver + suburban + strata(ID), data = backpain)
summary(backpain_glm)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(rep(1, 434L), I(status == "case")) ~ driver +
##     suburban + strata(ID), data = backpain, method = "exact")
##
##   n= 434, number of events= 217
##
##               coef exp(coef) se(coef)     z Pr(>|z|)
## driveryes   0.6579    1.9307   0.2940 2.238   0.0252 *
## suburbanyes 0.2555    1.2911   0.2258 1.131   0.2580
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##             exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## driveryes       1.931     0.5180    1.0851     3.435
## suburbanyes     1.291     0.7746    0.8293     2.010
##
## Rsquare= 0.022   (max possible= 0.5 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 9.55  on 2 df,   p=0.008457
## Wald test            = 8.85  on 2 df,   p=0.01195
## Score (logrank) test = 9.31  on 2 df,   p=0.0095
```

### Interpretation

The estimate of the odds ratio of a herniated disc occurring in a driver relative to a nondriver is 1.93 with a 95% confidence interval of (1.09, 3.44). Conditional on residence we can say that the risk of a herniated disc occurring in a driver is about twice that of a nondriver. There is no evidence that where a person lives affects the risk of lower back pain.

## Tutorial 2

### Prepare workspace and data

Set working directory

```
setwd("E:/Epi_Stat_Matters/LectureNotes2015/Clogit-DrPH-Epid-2015-16")
```

## Read data

```
# source for data
# use read.table('http://www.medepi.net/data/mi.txt',sep="")
data1<-read.csv('dataclogit.csv',header = TRUE)
```

## Overview of data

View the first 6 observations

```
head(data1)
```

```
##   match person mi smk sbp ecg
## 1     1      1  1   0 160   1
## 2     1      2  0   0 140   0
## 3     1      3  0   0 120   0
## 4     2      4  1   0 160   1
## 5     2      5  0   0 140   0
## 6     2      6  0   0 120   0
```

## Convert and Labels Data

Convert the variables mi, smk and ecg to categorical variables

```
data1$mi2 <- factor(data1$mi, levels = c(1,0), labels = c("Case","Control"))
data1$smk2 <- factor(data1$smk, levels = c(0,1), labels=c("Not current","Current"))
data1$ecg2 <- factor(data1$ecg, levels = c(0,1), labels=c("Normal","Abnormal"))
str(data1,15)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    117 obs. of  9 variables:
##  $ match : int  1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 ...
##  $ person: int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
##  $ mi    : int  1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 ...
##  $ smk   : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
##  $ sbp   : int  160 140 120 160 140 120 160 140 120 160 ...
##  $ ecg   : int  1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
##  $ mi2   : Factor w/ 2 levels "Case","Control": 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 ...
##  $ smk2  : Factor w/ 2 levels "Not current",..: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ ecg2  : Factor w/ 2 levels "Normal","Abnormal": 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

## Quick Look at Data

View the first 15 observations

```
head(data1,15)
```

```
##    match person mi smk sbp ecg     mi2        smk2     ecg2
## 1      1      1  1   0 160   1    Case Not current Abnormal
## 2      1      2  0   0 140   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 3      1      3  0   0 120   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 4      2      4  1   0 160   1    Case Not current Abnormal
## 5      2      5  0   0 140   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 6      2      6  0   0 120   0 Control Not current   Normal
```

```
## 7      3      7  1   0 160   0    Case Not current   Normal
## 8      3      8  0   0 140   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 9      3      9  0   0 120   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 10     4     10  1   0 160   0    Case Not current   Normal
## 11     4     11  0   0 140   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 12     4     12  0   0 120   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 13     5     13  1   0 160   0    Case Not current   Normal
## 14     5     14  0   0 140   0 Control Not current   Normal
## 15     5     15  0   0 120   0 Control Not current   Normal
```

```
# load survival package to run clogit
```

Perfom data exploration

```
library(psych)
describe(data1)
```

```
##        vars   n   mean    sd median trimmed   mad min max range  skew
## match     1 117  20.00 11.30     20   20.00 14.83   1  39    38  0.00
## person    2 117  59.00 33.92     59   59.00 43.00   1 117   116  0.00
## mi        3 117   0.33  0.47      0    0.29  0.00   0   1     1  0.70
## smk       4 117   0.28  0.45      0    0.23  0.00   0   1     1  0.96
## sbp       5 117 136.41 16.11    140  135.58 29.65 120 160    40  0.33
## ecg       6 117   0.21  0.41      0    0.14  0.00   0   1     1  1.44
## mi2*      7 117   1.67  0.47      2    1.71  0.00   1   2     1 -0.70
## smk2*     8 117   1.28  0.45      1    1.23  0.00   1   2     1  0.96
## ecg2*     9 117   1.21  0.41      1    1.14  0.00   1   2     1  1.44
##        kurtosis   se
## match     -1.23 1.04
## person    -1.23 3.14
## mi        -1.53 0.04
## smk       -1.09 0.04
## sbp       -1.40 1.49
## ecg        0.08 0.04
## mi2*      -1.53 0.04
## smk2*     -1.09 0.04
## ecg2*      0.08 0.04
```

Now, by groups

```
describeBy(data1, group = 'mi2')
```

```
## $Case
##        vars  n   mean    sd median trimmed   mad min max range  skew
## match     1 39  20.00 11.40     20   20.00 14.83   1  39    38  0.00
## person    2 39  58.00 34.21     58   58.00 44.48   1 115   114  0.00
## mi        3 39   1.00  0.00      1    1.00  0.00   1   1     0   NaN
## smk       4 39   0.38  0.49      0    0.36  0.00   0   1     1  0.46
## sbp       5 39 145.13 18.76    160  146.06  0.00 120 160    40 -0.51
## ecg       6 39   0.33  0.48      0    0.30  0.00   0   1     1  0.68
## mi2*      7 39   1.00  0.00      1    1.00  0.00   1   1     0   NaN
## smk2*     8 39   1.38  0.49      1    1.36  0.00   1   2     1  0.46
## ecg2*     9 39   1.33  0.48      1    1.30  0.00   1   2     1  0.68
##        kurtosis   se
## match     -1.29 1.83
## person    -1.29 5.48
## mi          NaN 0.00
```

```
## smk       -1.84 0.08
## sbp       -1.69 3.00
## ecg       -1.58 0.08
## mi2*        NaN 0.00
## smk2*     -1.84 0.08
## ecg2*     -1.58 0.08
##
## $Control
##        vars  n   mean    sd median trimmed   mad min max range skew
## match     1 78  20.00 11.33   20.0   20.00 14.83   1  39    38 0.00
## person    2 78  59.50 33.99   59.5   59.50 43.74   2 117   115 0.00
## mi        3 78   0.00  0.00    0.0    0.00  0.00   0   0     0  NaN
## smk       4 78   0.23  0.42    0.0    0.17  0.00   0   1     1 1.25
## sbp       5 78 132.05 12.62  140.0  130.62 29.65 120 160    40 0.53
## ecg       6 78   0.14  0.35    0.0    0.06  0.00   0   1     1 2.02
## mi2*      7 78   2.00  0.00    2.0    2.00  0.00   2   2     0  NaN
## smk2*     8 78   1.23  0.42    1.0    1.17  0.00   1   2     1 1.25
## ecg2*     9 78   1.14  0.35    1.0    1.06  0.00   1   2     1 2.02
##        kurtosis   se
## match     -1.25 1.28
## person    -1.25 3.85
## mi          NaN 0.00
## smk       -0.43 0.05
## sbp       -0.69 1.43
## ecg        2.12 0.04
## mi2*        NaN 0.00
## smk2*     -0.43 0.05
## ecg2*      2.12 0.04
##
## attr(,"call")
## by.data.frame(data = x, INDICES = group, FUN = describe, type = type)
```

## Run clogit Function

This requires **survival** package

```
library("survival")
res.clog <- clogit(I(mi2=='Case') ~ smk2 + strata(match), data = data1)
summary(res.clog)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(rep(1, 117L), I(mi2 == "Case")) ~ smk2 +
##     strata(match), data = data1, method = "exact")
##
##   n= 117, number of events= 39
##
##               coef exp(coef) se(coef)     z Pr(>|z|)
## smk2Current 0.8434    2.3242   0.4661 1.809   0.0704 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##             exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## smk2Current     2.324     0.4303    0.9322     5.794
```

```
##
## Rsquare= 0.028   (max possible= 0.519 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 3.37  on 1 df,   p=0.06655
## Wald test            = 3.27  on 1 df,   p=0.07038
## Score (logrank) test = 3.43  on 1 df,   p=0.06408
```

### Reference

Can read here http://www.medepi.net/docs/ph251d2013fall_REGRESSION-CHAP.pdf

# Tutorial 3

## Dataset 2

Let us play with another dataset. This tutorial comes from:

https://denishaine.wordpress.com/2013/03/22/veterinary-epidemiologic-research-glm-part-4-exact-and-conditional-logistic-reg

### Salmonella outbreak dataset in stata format

### Read stata file

load foreign library to read stata file

```
library(foreign)
# read data
data2 <- read.dta('sal_outbrk.dta', convert.factors = T)
# see variable names
names(data2)
```

```
##  [1] "match_grp"   "date"        "age"         "gender"      "casecontrol"
##  [6] "eatbeef"     "eatpork"     "eatveal"     "eatlamb"     "eatpoul"
## [11] "eatcold"     "eatveg"      "eatfruit"    "eateggs"     "slt_a"
## [16] "dlr_a"       "dlr_b"
```

### Quickly examine data

```
head(data2)
```

```
##   match_grp       date      age gender casecontrol eatbeef eatpork eatveal
## 1         1 1996-09-27 52.28748   Male        case     yes     yes     yes
## 2         1 1996-09-29 52.29295   Male     control     yes      no      no
## 3         1 1996-09-28 52.29021   Male     control     yes     yes      no
## 4         2 1996-10-01 41.01300   Male        case     yes    <NA>    <NA>
## 5         2 1996-10-12 41.03765   Male     control     yes     yes      no
## 6         2 1996-09-29 41.01027   Male     control     yes     yes      no
##   eatlamb eatpoul eatcold eatveg eatfruit eateggs slt_a dlr_a dlr_b
## 1      no     yes     yes     no      yes     yes   yes    no   yes
## 2      no      no     yes    yes      yes      no    no    no    no
## 3      no     yes     yes    yes      yes     yes    no    no    no
## 4    <NA>    <NA>     yes    yes     <NA>    <NA>    no  <NA>  <NA>
```

```
## 5      no      no     yes    yes       no     yes   yes   yes    no
## 6      no      no     yes    yes      yes     yes   yes    no   yes
```

### Load survival package ti run analysis

```
library(survival)
list.files()
```

```
## [1] "dataclogit.csv"        "lowbirth2.dta"         "lowbwt11.dat"
## [4] "lowbwt11.txt"          "Practicals-clogit.pdf" "Practicals-clogit.Rmd"
## [7] "README.md"             "sal_outbrk.dta"        "tableclogit.csv"
```

```
mod7 <- clogit(I(casecontrol=='case') ~ slt_a + strata(match_grp), data = data2)
summary(mod7)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(rep(1, 112L), I(casecontrol == "case")) ~
##     slt_a + strata(match_grp), data = data2, method = "exact")
##
##   n= 112, number of events= 39
##
##            coef exp(coef) se(coef)     z Pr(>|z|)
## slt_ayes 1.4852    4.4159   0.5181 2.867  0.00415 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##          exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## slt_ayes     4.416     0.2265       1.6     12.19
##
## Rsquare= 0.085   (max possible= 0.518 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 10  on 1 df,   p=0.001568
## Wald test            = 8.22  on 1 df,   p=0.004148
## Score (logrank) test = 9.48  on 1 df,   p=0.002075
```

# Dataset 3

This comes from hosmer book

### Reference

This data and tutorial come from example : http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/examples/alr2/alr2stata7.htm

### check data

```
readLines('lowbwt11.dat', n=5)
```

```
## [1] "           1      0     14    135       1        0      0     0     0"
## [2] "           1      1     14    101       3        1      1     0     0"
## [3] "           2      0     15     98       2        0      0     0     0"
```

```
## [4] "           2      1     15    115       3        0      0     0     1"
## [5] "           3      0     16     95       3        0      0     0     0"
```

### Import data

```
data3<-read.table('lowbwt11.dat')
```

### Quickly examine data

```
head(data3,10)
```

```
##    V1 V2 V3  V4 V5 V6 V7 V8 V9
## 1   1  0 14 135  1  0  0  0  0
## 2   1  1 14 101  3  1  1  0  0
## 3   2  0 15  98  2  0  0  0  0
## 4   2  1 15 115  3  0  0  0  1
## 5   3  0 16  95  3  0  0  0  0
## 6   3  1 16 130  3  0  0  0  0
## 7   4  0 17 103  3  0  0  0  0
## 8   4  1 17 130  3  1  1  0  1
## 9   5  0 17 122  1  1  0  0  0
## 10  5  1 17 110  1  1  0  0  0
```

### Names the columns

```
colnames(data3)<-c('pair','low','age','lwt','race','smoke','ptd','ht','ui')
```

### Declare variables as factors (categorical variables)

```
data3[,c(2,5:9)]<-lapply(data3[,c(2,5:9)], as.factor)
```

### Specify the levels of the categorical variables

```
levels(data3$low)<-c('bwt>2500g','bwt=<2500g')
levels(data3$race)<-c('white','black','other')
levels(data3$smoke)<-c('no','yes')
levels(data3$ptd)<-c('none','yes')
levels(data3$ht)<-c('no','yes')
levels(data3$ui)<-c('no','yes')
str(data3)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    112 obs. of  9 variables:
##  $ pair : int  1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 ...
##  $ low  : Factor w/ 2 levels "bwt>2500g","bwt=<2500g": 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 ...
##  $ age  : int  14 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 ...
##  $ lwt  : int  135 101 98 115 95 130 103 130 122 110 ...
##  $ race : Factor w/ 3 levels "white","black",..: 1 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 ...
```

```
##  $ smoke: Factor w/ 2 levels "no","yes": 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 ...
##  $ ptd  : Factor w/ 2 levels "none","yes": 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 ...
##  $ ht   : Factor w/ 2 levels "no","yes": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ ui   : Factor w/ 2 levels "no","yes": 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 ...
```

## Perform clogit function

```
c.data3<-clogit(I(low=='bwt=<2500g')~lwt+strata(pair),data=data3)
summary(c.data3)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(rep(1, 112L), I(low == "bwt=<2500g")) ~
##     lwt + strata(pair), data = data3, method = "exact")
##
##   n= 112, number of events= 56
##
##          coef exp(coef)  se(coef)      z Pr(>|z|)
## lwt -0.009375  0.990669  0.006165 -1.521    0.128
##
##     exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## lwt    0.9907      1.009    0.9788     1.003
##
## Rsquare= 0.022   (max possible= 0.5 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 2.51  on 1 df,   p=0.1131
## Wald test            = 2.31  on 1 df,   p=0.1284
## Score (logrank) test = 2.44  on 1 df,   p=0.1182
```

```
c.data3sm<-clogit(I(low=='bwt=<2500g')~smoke+strata(pair),data=data3)
summary(c.data3sm)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(rep(1, 112L), I(low == "bwt=<2500g")) ~
##     smoke + strata(pair), data = data3, method = "exact")
##
##   n= 112, number of events= 56
##
##            coef exp(coef) se(coef)    z Pr(>|z|)
## smokeyes 1.0116    2.7500   0.4129 2.45   0.0143 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##          exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## smokeyes      2.75     0.3636     1.224     6.177
##
## Rsquare= 0.059   (max possible= 0.5 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 6.79  on 1 df,   p=0.009147
## Wald test            = 6  on 1 df,   p=0.01428
## Score (logrank) test = 6.53  on 1 df,   p=0.01059
```

# Other matters

## Test Functional Form for Numerical Variable

unable to do with mfp with surv

Can refer here http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/examples/alr2/alr2stata7.htm

## cut function to break numerical variables

but before for min

```
data3$cat.lwt<-cut(data3$lwt, breaks=c(min(data3$lwt)-1,106.5,120.0,136.5,max(data3$lwt)))
table(data3$cat.lwt)
```

```
##
##  (79,106] (106,120] (120,136] (136,241]
##        28        31        25        28
```

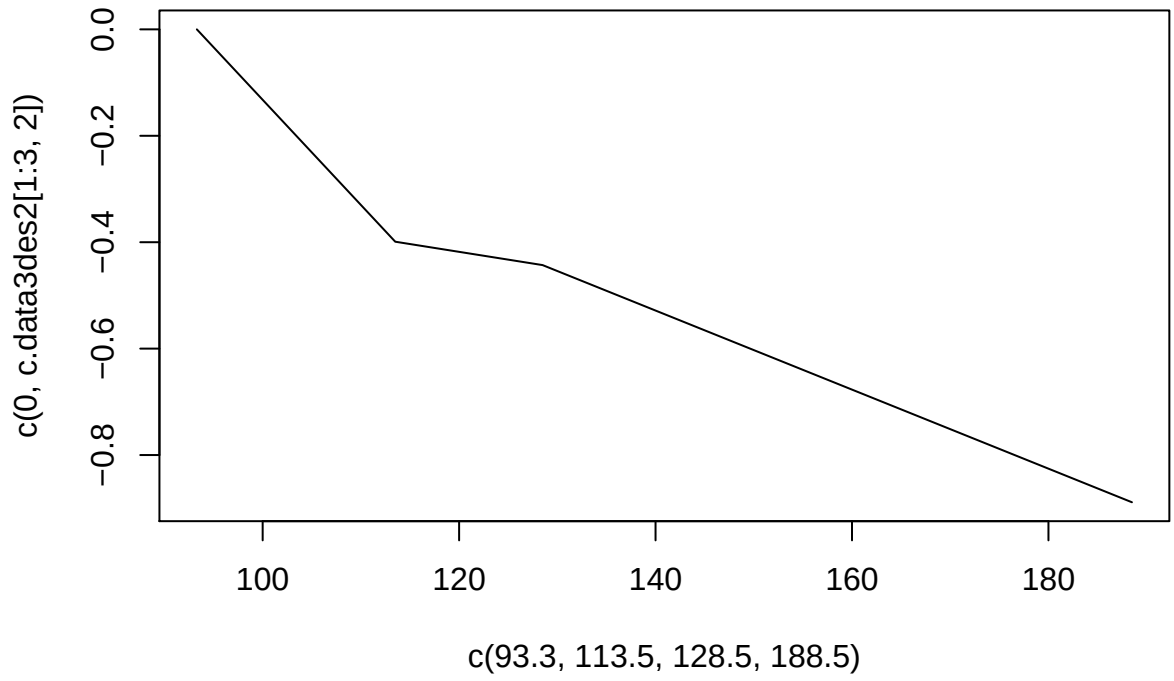
```
c.data3des<-clogit(I(low=='bwt=<2500g')~cat.lwt+smoke+ptd+ht+ui+strata(pair),data=data3)
summary(c.data3des)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(rep(1, 112L), I(low == "bwt=<2500g")) ~
##     cat.lwt + smoke + ptd + ht + ui + strata(pair), data = data3,
##     method = "exact")
##
##   n= 112, number of events= 56
##
##                      coef exp(coef) se(coef)      z Pr(>|z|)
## cat.lwt(106,120] -0.3991    0.6710   0.6635 -0.601   0.5475
## cat.lwt(120,136] -0.4430    0.6421   0.6718 -0.659   0.5096
## cat.lwt(136,241] -0.8887    0.4112   0.6255 -1.421   0.1553
## smokeyes          1.3527    3.8680   0.5568  2.429   0.0151 *
## ptdyes            1.7398    5.6964   0.7462  2.332   0.0197 *
## htyes             1.8926    6.6363   0.9647  1.962   0.0498 *
## uiyes             1.3162    3.7293   0.6886  1.911   0.0559 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##                  exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## cat.lwt(106,120]    0.6710     1.4904    0.1828     2.463
## cat.lwt(120,136]    0.6421     1.5574    0.1721     2.396
## cat.lwt(136,241]    0.4112     2.4320    0.1207     1.401
## smokeyes            3.8680     0.2585    1.2988    11.520
## ptdyes              5.6964     0.1756    1.3195    24.591
## htyes               6.6363     0.1507    1.0018    43.960
## uiyes               3.7293     0.2681    0.9672    14.379
##
## Rsquare= 0.19   (max possible= 0.5 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 23.55  on 7 df,   p=0.001365
## Wald test            = 12.29  on 7 df,   p=0.09145
## Score (logrank) test = 18.74  on 7 df,   p=0.009055
```

## Tidy your R output

Nice outputs

```
library(broom)
c.data3des2<-tidy(c.data3des)
# plot (midpoint vs beta)
plot(c(93.3,113.5,128.5,188.5),c(0,c.data3des2[1:3,2]),type = 'l')
```




## Prediction

Predict (not as good as stata)

```
data3final<-clogit(I(low=='bwt=<2500g')~lwt+smoke+ptd+ht+ui+strata(pair),data=data3)
summary(data3final)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(rep(1, 112L), I(low == "bwt=<2500g")) ~
##     lwt + smoke + ptd + ht + ui + strata(pair), data = data3,
##     method = "exact")
##
##   n= 112, number of events= 56
##
##               coef exp(coef)  se(coef)      z Pr(>|z|)
## lwt      -0.015083  0.985030  0.008147 -1.852  0.06409 .
## smokeyes  1.479564  4.391033  0.562019  2.633  0.00847 **
```

```
## ptdyes    1.670594  5.315326  0.746806  2.237  0.02529 *
## htyes     2.329361 10.271381  1.002549  2.323  0.02016 *
## uiyes     1.344895  3.837782  0.693843  1.938  0.05258 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##          exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## lwt          0.985    1.01520    0.9694     1.001
## smokeyes     4.391    0.22774    1.4594    13.212
## ptdyes       5.315    0.18814    1.2298    22.973
## htyes       10.271    0.09736    1.4397    73.283
## uiyes        3.838    0.26057    0.9851    14.951
##
## Rsquare= 0.201   (max possible= 0.5 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 25.16  on 5 df,   p=0.0001298
## Wald test            = 12.59  on 5 df,   p=0.0275
## Score (logrank) test = 19.78  on 5 df,   p=0.001372
```

```
nice.op<-tidy(data3final)
write.csv(nice.op,'tableclogit.csv')

#calculate the probability of a positive outcome conditional on one positive outcome within group
# in stata [ predict probposOC, pc1 ] for probability and [ predict LinPred, xb ] for linear
# predictor
data3finalfitted<-predict(data3final,type= 'expected')
#to predict linear prediction, not sure in R
# need to find out how 'risk' works for below?????
data3finalfitted<-predict(data3final,type= 'risk')
data3finalfitted<-predict(data3final,type= 'terms')
data3finalfitted<-predict(data3final,type= 'lp')
```

# References


1. https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/HSAUR2/vignettes/Ch_logistic_regression_glm.pdf