Week 9: Hierarchical GLM

Lip cancer

Here is the lip cancer data given to you in terribly unreproducible and error-prone format.

- aff.i is proportion of male population working outside in each region
- observe.i is observed deaths in each region
- expect.i is expected deaths, based on region-specific age distribution and national-level age-specific mortality rates.

```
observe.i <- c(5, 13, 18, 5, 10, 18, 29, 10, 15, 22, 4, 11, 10, 22, 13, 14, 17, 21,
    25, 6, 11, 21, 13, 5, 19, 18, 14, 17, 3, 10, 7, 3, 12, 11, 6, 16, 13, 6, 9, 10,
    4, 9, 11, 12, 23, 18, 12, 7, 13, 12, 12, 13, 6, 14, 7, 18, 13, 9, 6, 8, 7, 6,
   16, 4, 6, 12, 5, 5, 17, 5, 7, 2, 9, 7, 6, 12, 13, 17, 5, 5, 6, 12, 10, 16, 10,
   16, 15, 18, 6, 12, 6, 8, 33, 15, 14, 18, 25, 14, 2, 73, 13, 14, 6, 20, 8, 12,
   10, 3, 11, 3, 11, 13, 11, 13, 10, 5, 18, 10, 23, 5, 9, 2, 11, 9, 11, 6, 11, 5,
   19, 15, 4, 8, 9, 6, 4, 4, 2, 12, 11, 9, 7, 7, 8, 12, 11, 23, 7, 16, 46, 9,
    18, 12, 13, 14, 14, 3, 9, 15, 6, 13, 13, 12, 8, 11, 5, 9, 8, 22, 9, 2, 10, 6,
    10, 12, 9, 11, 32, 5, 11, 9, 11, 11, 0, 9, 3, 11, 11, 11, 5, 4, 8, 9, 30, 110)
expect.i <- c(6.17, 8.44, 7.23, 5.62, 4.18, 29.35, 11.79, 12.35, 7.28, 9.4, 3.77,
   3.41, 8.7, 9.57, 8.18, 4.35, 4.91, 10.66, 16.99, 2.94, 3.07, 5.5, 6.47, 4.85,
   9.85, 6.95, 5.74, 5.7, 2.22, 3.46, 4.4, 4.05, 5.74, 6.36, 5.13, 16.99, 6.19,
   5.56, 11.69, 4.69, 6.25, 10.84, 8.4, 13.19, 9.25, 16.98, 8.39, 2.86, 9.7, 12.12,
   12.94, 9.77, 10.34, 5.09, 3.29, 17.19, 5.42, 11.39, 8.33, 4.97, 7.14, 6.74, 17.01,
   5.8, 4.84, 12, 4.5, 4.39, 16.35, 6.02, 6.42, 5.26, 4.59, 11.86, 4.05, 5.48, 13.13,
   8.72, 2.87, 2.13, 4.48, 5.85, 6.67, 6.11, 5.78, 12.31, 10.56, 10.23, 2.52, 6.22,
   14.29, 5.71, 37.93, 7.81, 9.86, 11.61, 18.52, 12.28, 5.41, 61.96, 8.55, 12.07,
   4.29, 19.42, 8.25, 12.9, 4.76, 5.56, 11.11, 4.76, 10.48, 13.13, 12.94, 14.61,
   9.26, 6.94, 16.82, 33.49, 20.91, 5.32, 6.77, 8.7, 12.94, 16.07, 8.87, 7.79, 14.6,
   5.1, 24.42, 17.78, 4.04, 7.84, 9.89, 8.45, 5.06, 4.49, 6.25, 9.16, 12.37, 8.4,
   9.57, 5.83, 9.21, 9.64, 9.09, 12.94, 17.42, 10.29, 7.14, 92.5, 14.29, 15.61,
   6, 8.55, 15.22, 18.42, 5.77, 18.37, 13.16, 7.69, 14.61, 15.85, 12.77, 7.41, 14.86,
   6.94, 5.66, 9.88, 102.16, 7.63, 5.13, 7.58, 8, 12.82, 18.75, 12.33, 5.88, 64.64,
   8.62, 12.09, 11.11, 14.1, 10.48, 7, 10.23, 6.82, 15.71, 9.65, 8.59, 8.33, 6.06,
   12.31, 8.91, 50.1, 288)
aff.i \leftarrow c(0.2415, 0.2309, 0.3999, 0.2977, 0.3264, 0.3346, 0.415, 0.4202, 0.1023,
   0.1752, 0.2548, 0.3248, 0.2287, 0.252, 0.2058, 0.2785, 0.2528, 0.1847, 0.3736,
```

```
0.2411, 0.37, 0.2997, 0.2883, 0.2427, 0.3782, 0.1865, 0.2633, 0.2978, 0.3541,
0.4176, 0.291, 0.3431, 0.1168, 0.2195, 0.2911, 0.4297, 0.2119, 0.2698, 0.0874,
0.3204, 0.1839, 0.1796, 0.2471, 0.2016, 0.156, 0.3162, 0.0732, 0.149, 0.2283,
0.1187, 0.35, 0.2915, 0.1339, 0.0995, 0.2355, 0.2392, 0.0877, 0.3571, 0.1014,
0.0363, 0.1665, 0.1226, 0.2186, 0.1279, 0.0842, 0.0733, 0.0377, 0.2216, 0.3062,
0.031, 0.0755, 0.0583, 0.2546, 0.2933, 0.1682, 0.2518, 0.1971, 0.1473, 0.2311,
0.2471, 0.3063, 0.1526, 0.1487, 0.3537, 0.2753, 0.0849, 0.1013, 0.1622, 0.1267,
0.2376, 0.0737, 0.2755, 0.0152, 0.1415, 0.1344, 0.1058, 0.0545, 0.1047, 0.1335,
0.3134, 0.1326, 0.1222, 0.1992, 0.062, 0.1313, 0.0848, 0.2687, 0.1396, 0.1234,
0.0997, 0.0694, 0.1022, 0.0779, 0.0253, 0.1012, 0.0999, 0.0828, 0.295, 0.0778,
0.1388, 0.2449, 0.0978, 0.1144, 0.1038, 0.1613, 0.1921, 0.2714, 0.1467, 0.1783,
0.179, 0.1482, 0.1383, 0.0805, 0.0619, 0.1934, 0.1315, 0.105, 0.0702, 0.1002,
0.1445, 0.0353, 0.04, 0.1385, 0.0491, 0.052, 0.064, 0.1017, 0.0837, 0.1462, 0.0958,
0.0745, 0.2942, 0.2278, 0.1347, 0.0907, 0.1238, 0.1773, 0.0623, 0.0742, 0.1003,
0.059, 0.0719, 0.0652, 0.1687, 0.1199, 0.1768, 0.1638, 0.136, 0.0832, 0.2174,
0.1662, 0.2023, 0.1319, 0.0526, 0.0287, 0.0405, 0.1616, 0.073, 0.1005, 0.0743,
0.0577, 0.0481, 0.1002, 0.0433, 0.0838, 0.1124, 0.2265, 0.0436, 0.1402, 0.0313,
0.0359, 0.0696, 0.0618, 0.0932, 0.0097)
```

Question 1

Explain a bit more what the expect.i variable is. For example, if a particular area has an expected deaths of 6, what does this mean?

The expected death is estimated using the age-dependent mortality rates of lip cancer of the whole country and the age distribution of the specific region. Having an expected number of deaths of 6 would mean that for that particular region, we would expect 6 lip cancer deaths if this region were to experience the same age specific mortality rates as at the national level.

Question 2

Run three different models in Stan with three different set-up's for estimating θ_i , that is the relative risk of lip cancer in each region:

1. Intercept α_i is same in each region = α (with covariate)

$$\log \theta_i = \alpha + \beta x_i$$

2. α_i is different in each region and modeled separately (with covariate)

$$\log \theta_i = \alpha_i + \beta x_i$$

3. α_i is different in each region and the intercept is modeled hierarchically (with covariate)

$$\alpha_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

Fit models

```
# Data preparation and specification
stan_data <- list(y = observe.i, log_e = log(expect.i), N = length(observe.i), x = aff.i -
    mean(aff.i))</pre>
```

Model 1

```
mod1 <- stan(data = stan_data, file = "./mod_1.stan", iter = 1000, cores = parallel::detectCores())</pre>
```

Model 2

```
mod2 <- stan(data = stan_data, file = "./mod_2.stan", iter = 1000, cores = parallel::detectCores())

## Warning: Bulk Effective Samples Size (ESS) is too low, indicating posterior means and medians may be
## Running the chains for more iterations may help. See
## https://mc-stan.org/misc/warnings.html#bulk-ess

## Warning: Tail Effective Samples Size (ESS) is too low, indicating posterior variances and tail quant
## Running the chains for more iterations may help. See
## https://mc-stan.org/misc/warnings.html#tail-ess</pre>
```

Model 3

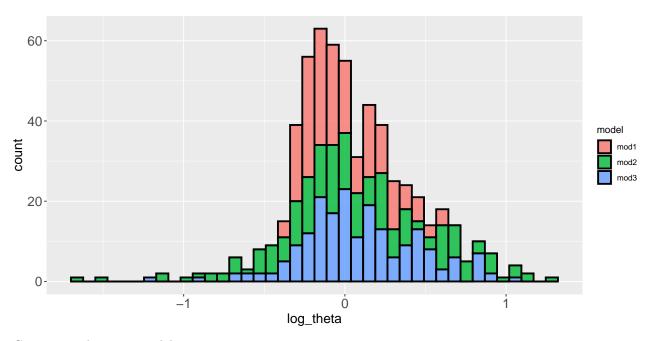
```
mod3 <- stan(data = stan_data, file = "./mod_3.stan", iter = 1000, cores = parallel::detectCores())</pre>
```

Question 3

Make two plots (appropriately labeled and described) that illustrate the differences in estimated θ_i 's across regions and the differences in θ s across models.

```
res_mod1 <- mod1 |>
    gather_draws(log_theta[i]) |>
    median_qi() |>
    rename(median_mod1 = .value, lower_mod1 = .lower, upper_mod1 = .upper) |>
    select(i, median_mod1:upper_mod1)
res_mod2 <- mod2 |>
    gather_draws(log_theta[i]) |>
    median_qi() |>
    rename(median mod2 = .value, lower mod2 = .lower, upper mod2 = .upper) |>
    select(i, median_mod2:upper_mod2)
res mod3 <- mod3 |>
    gather_draws(log_theta[i]) |>
    median_qi() |>
    rename(median_mod3 = .value, lower_mod3 = .lower, upper_mod3 = .upper) |>
    select(i, median_mod3:upper_mod3)
res <- res_mod1 |>
    left_join(res_mod2) |>
    left_join(res_mod3)
## Joining with `by = join_by(i)`
## Joining with `by = join_by(i)`
Plot for the estimates of theta from different models
res |>
    select(median_mod1, median_mod2, median_mod3) |>
    pivot_longer(median_mod1:median_mod3, names_to = "model", values_to = "log_theta") |>
    mutate(model = str_remove(model, "median_")) |>
```

```
ggplot(aes(log_theta, fill = model)) + geom_histogram(col = "black", alpha = 0.8,
bins = 40, linewidth = 1) + theme_large_text
```



Comparison between models

```
res |>
    mutate(deaths = observe.i) |>
    mutate(log_smr = log(observe.i/expect.i)) |>
    ggplot(aes(log_smr, median_mod1, color = "Model 1")) + geom_point(aes(size = deaths),
    alpha = 0.6) + geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower_mod1, ymax = upper_mod1, color = "Model 1"),
    alpha = 0.6) + geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0, size = 1) + geom_point(aes(log_smr,
    median_mod2, color = "Model 2"), alpha = 0.6) + geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower_mod2,
    ymax = upper_mod2, color = "Model 2"), alpha = 0.6) + geom_point(aes(log_smr,
    median_mod3, color = "Model 3"), alpha = 0.6) + geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = lower_mod3,
    ymax = upper_mod3, color = "Model 3"), alpha = 0.6) + theme_large_text + labs(x = "Log(standardized y = "Median", color = "Model", size = "Deaths") + xlim(-2, 1.5)
```

Warning: Using `size` aesthetic for lines was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.
i Please use `linewidth` instead.

