## Homework 3

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```
# data prep

df_ec = data.frame(
   age = c(25, 25, 35, 35, 45, 45, 55, 55, 65, 65, 75, 75),
   alcohol = c(rep(c("less", "more"), length.out = 12)),
   case = c(0, 1, 5, 4, 21, 25, 24, 42, 36, 19, 8, 5),
   control = c(106, 9, 164, 26, 138, 29, 139, 27, 88, 18, 31, 0)
)

resp = cbind(df_ec$case, df_ec$control)
```

We coded daily alcohol consumption 0-79g as "less", and 80+g as "more".

a

```
# fit a prospective logit model
logit.prosp = glm(resp ~ df_ec$alcohol + df_ec$age, family = binomial(link = 'logit'))
summary(logit.prosp)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = resp ~ df_ec$alcohol + df_ec$age, family = binomial(link = "logit"))
## Coefficients:
                     Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
##
## (Intercept)
                    -5.142771
                                0.432049 -11.903
                                                   <2e-16 ***
                                          9.909
## df_ec$alcoholmore 1.887764
                                0.190502
                                                   <2e-16 ***
## df_ec$age
                     0.061805
                                0.007485
                                           8.258
                                                   <2e-16 ***
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
      Null deviance: 214.750 on 11 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 29.988 on 9 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 76.03
```

```
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
exp(coef(logit.prosp)) # odds ratio estimates
```

```
## (Intercept) df_ec$alcoholmore df_ec$age
## 0.005841482 6.604582479 1.063755249
```

In this model, we treat disease status (case vs control) as response and exposures (daily alcohol consumption and age) as predictors.

```
logit(\pi_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2
 x_1: the indicator of heavier daily alcohol consumption (80+g)
 x_2: the indicator of age (as a continuous variable)
```

- The odds ratio of having esophageal cancer is 6.605 in heavier daily alcohol consumer (80+g) compared to lighter consumer (0-79g) holding other covariates constant
- As age increases by one year, the odds ratio of having esophageal cancer increases by 1.064 holding other covariates constant

b