



Australian  
National  
University

# Workshop on Decomposition Methods

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# What is Decomposition?

“In general, to decompose means to separate something into its constituent parts or elements or into simpler compounds. The decomposition methods used in demography also follow this separation principle by dividing demographic variables into specific components.”

## About Me



### **PhD**

Univ. Groningen, NLD  
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### **Researcher**

Penn State, USA  
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### **Faculty**

Johns Hopkins University, USA  
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## About Joo Won



**Bachelor & Master**  
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## About Wen



**Bachelor**  
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About You

And you?

# Schedule

Day1. Direct and Indirect Standardization

Day2. Kitagawa and Vaupel & Canudas-Romo decomposition

Day3. Decomposing mortality measures

Day4. Decomposing fertility measures

Day5. Decomposition of alternative measures



# Course style

Intensive: 25 hours

- a) A demographic question?
- b) Learn methods
- c) R – data calculations

## Course style

- ▶ Facilitation of **YOUR LEARNING**
- ▶ **ACTIVE** participation is highly recommended
- ▶ Follow-up readings and R-activities will increase learning

# Direct and Indirect Standardization

## Crude Death Rate

$$CDR(t) = D(t)/P(t)$$

# Crude Death Rate

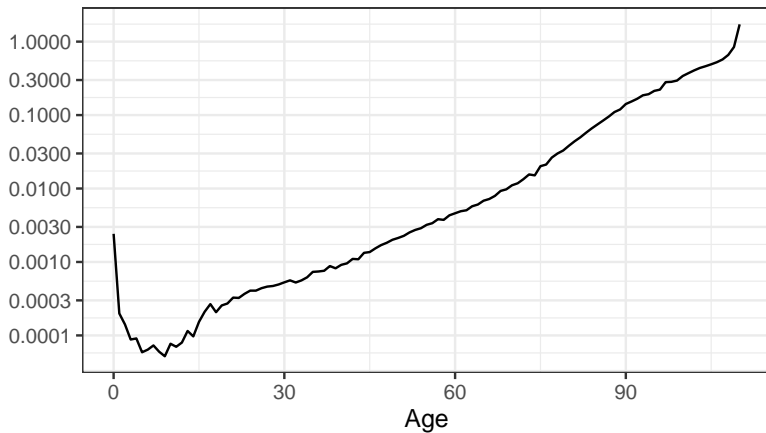
Table 1: CDR Comparison 2020

	Korea	Japan
CDR	5.9	11.1

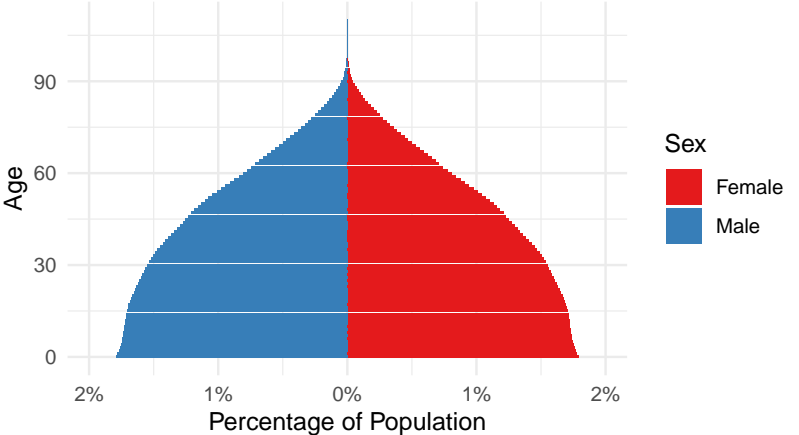
Note: Results are multiplied by 1000

Source: HMD

## Age-specific Death Rate (Korea, 2020)



# WHO Standard



Source: WHO standard population

## Direct Standardization

Table 2: CDR comparison with WHO standard

	Korea	Japan
CDR	5.9	11.1
Standardized CDR		

Note: Results are multiplied by 1000



## Use a Different Standard

Table 3: Comparison of Standardized CDR

	Standard as JPN	Standard as KOR
Korea		
Japan		

Note: Results are multiplied by 1000

BREAK

## Weighted Average

$$\bar{v}(t) = \frac{\sum_x v(x, t) w(x, t)}{\sum_x w(x, t)}$$

## Weighted Average

$$\bar{v}(t) = \frac{\int_0^\omega v(x, t)w(x, t)dx}{\int_0^\omega w(x, t)dx}$$

## General Fertility Rate

$$\bar{g}(t) =$$

## Mean Age of the Population

$$\bar{a} =$$

## Crude Birth Rate

$$CBR(t) = \frac{B(t)}{P(t)}$$

## Direct Standardization

$$\bar{v}^s(t) =$$



## Indirect Standardization

$$\bar{v}^s(t) =$$

## General Fertility Rate

$$\bar{g}(t) =$$

# General Fertility Rate (Direct S)

Table 4: GFR comparison, Korea

	2000	2020
GFR		
Standardized GFR		

Note: Results are multiplied by 1000

Expected Number of Births

## Expected Number of Births (DS)

Table 5: ENB Comparison, Korea & USA, \* 100,000

	KOR standard	USA standard
Korea		
USA		

Note: Results are divided by 100000

## Mean Age of the Population

$$\bar{a} =$$

# Mean Age of the Population (DS)

Table 6: MAP comparison

	Korea	Japan
MAP		

## Crude Death Rate (Indirect S)

Table 7: CDR comparison, Korea vs Japan

	Korea	Japan
CDR		
Indirect Standardized CDR		

Note: Results are multiplied by 1000



Expected Number of Deaths

## Expected Number of Deaths (IS)

Table 8: END with indirect standard, Korea & USA 2020, \* 100,000

	KOR standard	USA standard
Korea		
USA		

Note: Results are divided by 100,000

# Assignment

Select one of the measures in the examples of this section and apply to a different population from HMD or HFD.

Submit ONE page: one Figure (or Table) and a brief paragraph describing the results that you find.