A hazards approach to the biometric analysis of infant mortality

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Outline

- Bourgeois-Pichat (1951): Biometric analysis of IM (background).
- Hazard-based alternative.
- Theoretical considerations
- Real-world examples.

Bourgeois-Pichat and causes of death

- Two categories:
  - Endogenous: *inherited*, *delivery*, etc.
  - Exogenous: *accidental*, *infectious diseases*, etc.
- How to differentiate between the two categories without infornation of causes of death?

Bourgeois-Pichat's Biometric model.

The biometric model

Two postulates:

1. Endogenous deaths only occur during the neonatal period (0–28 days).
2. On a specific time scale, exogenous infant mortality is uniformly distributed.

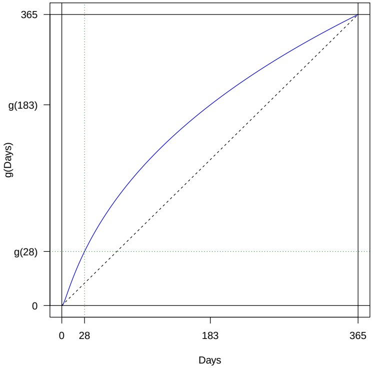
The log-cube transform

$$g(t) = C \log^3(t+1), \; 0 < t \leq 365.$$

where C is a normalizing constant:

$$C = \frac{365}{\log^3(365+1)}$$

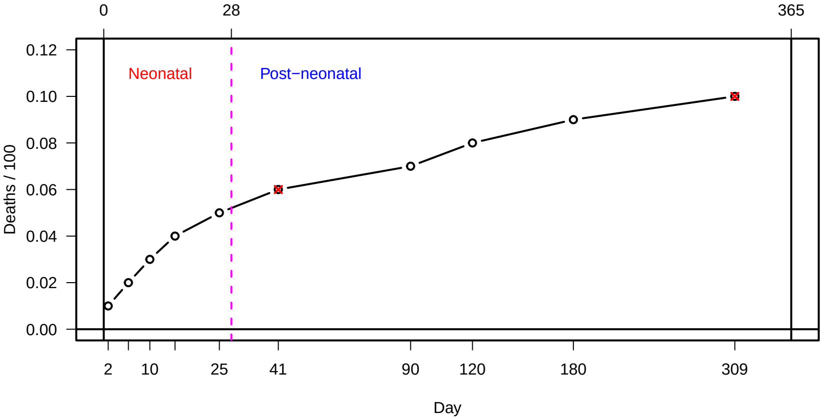
Note: C is not part of B-P's original definition.



Demonstration of the B-P plot

Assume 100 births, of which 90 survives infancy, ten death ages:

2, 6, 10, 15, 25, 41, 90, 120, 180, 309.

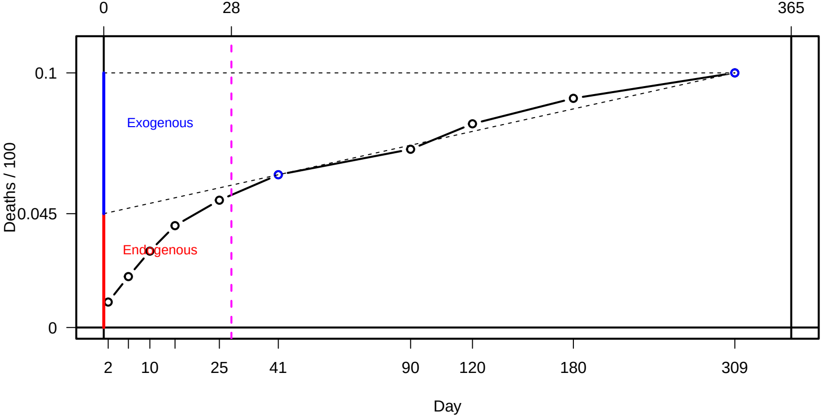


Calculation (no ties): $\frac{1}{100}, \frac{2}{100}, \frac{3}{100}, \dots, \frac{10}{100}.$

Demonstration of the B-P plot II

Assume 100 births, of which 90 survives infancy, ten death ages:

2, 6, 10, 15, 25, 41, 90, 120, 180, 309.

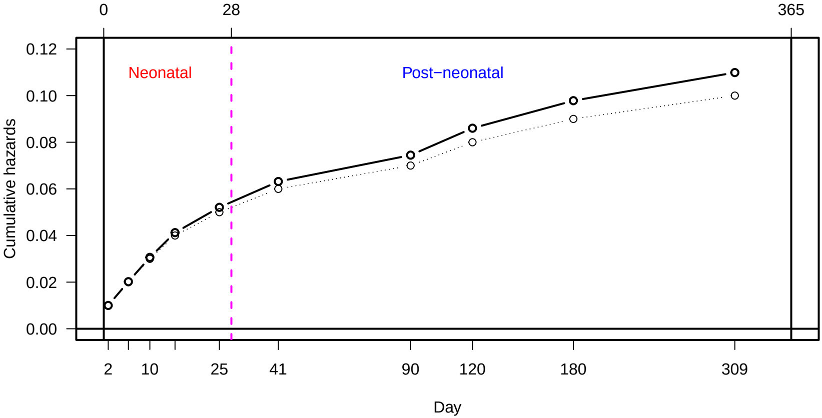


Calculation (no ties): $\frac{1}{100}, \frac{2}{100}, \frac{3}{100}, \ldots, \frac{10}{100}$.

The hazards plot

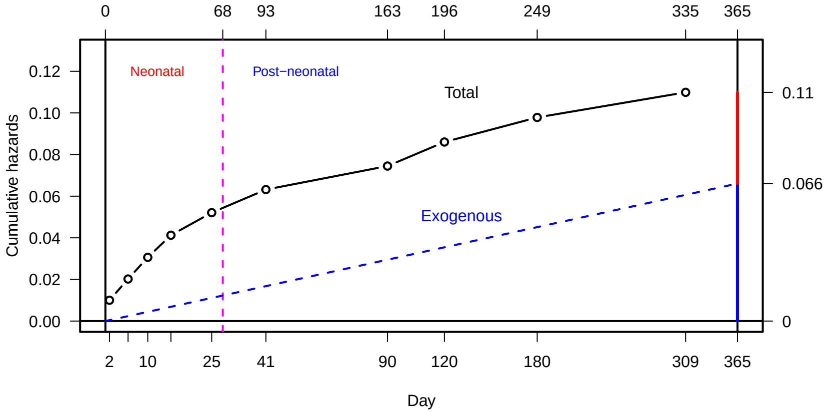
Assume 100 births, of which 90 survives infancy, ten death ages:

2, 6, 10, 15, 25, 41, 90, 120, 180, 309 (same as before).



Calculation (no ties): $\frac{1}{100}, \frac{2}{99}, \frac{3}{98}, \ldots, \frac{10}{91}$.

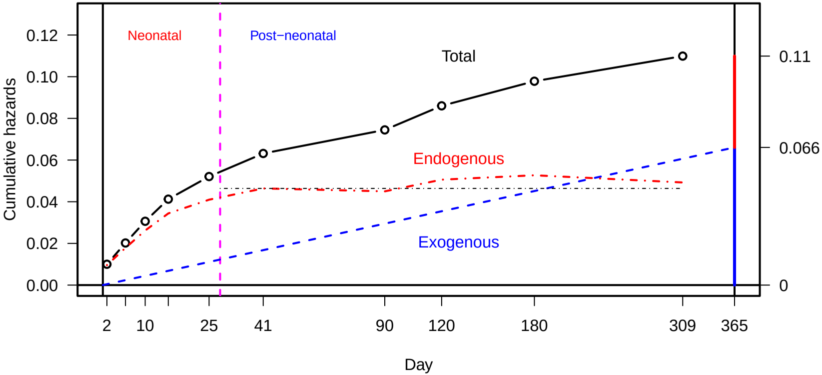
The hazards plot II



$$\text{Exogenous slope} = \frac{\#(\text{post deaths})}{\text{post exposure}} = \frac{5}{27626} \approx 0.00018$$

Post exposure $= 90(365-68)+(93-68)+(163-68)+\cdots+(335-68) \approx 27626$

Adding the endogenous mortality

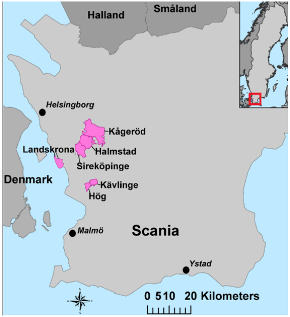


Earlier work

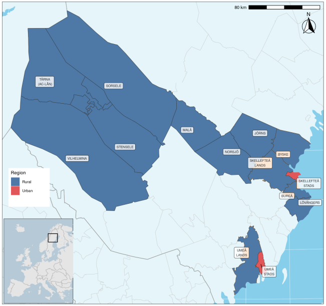
- Knodel & Kintner (1977).
  - Discusses effects of breastfeeding habits.
- Wrigley (1977).
  - Problems with data recording.
- Lynch, Greenhouse & Brändström (1998).
  - Mentions "constant hazard".
  - Suggest linear regression methods.
- Bengtsson (1999).
  - Data quality.
- Manfredini (2004).
  - Deals with effect of climate variation.

Study areas

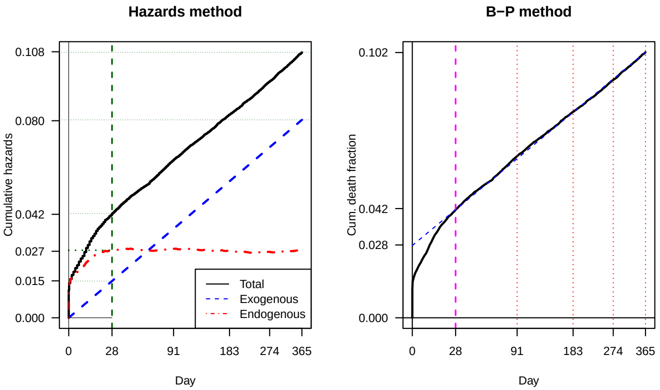
Skåne 1711–1800



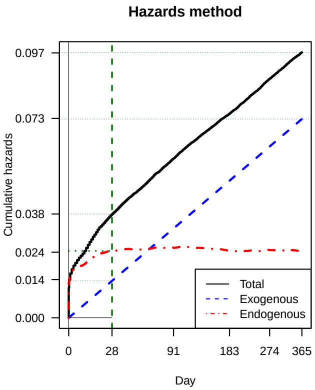
Västerbotten 1801–1950

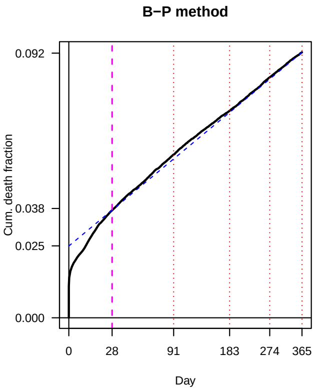


Väterbotten 1861-1890

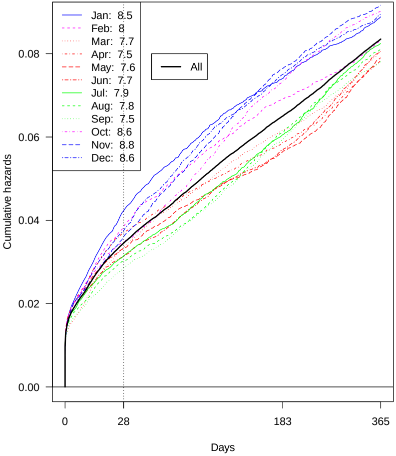


Västerbotten 1921–1950





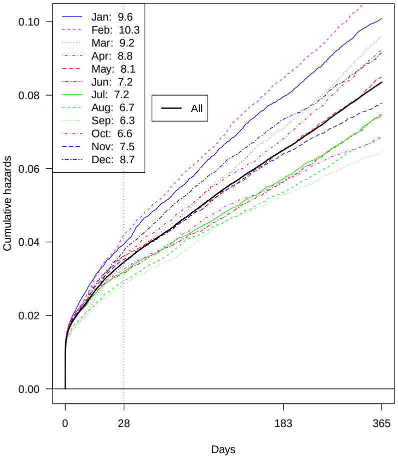
Cohort effect of birth month, Västerbotten



Conclusion:

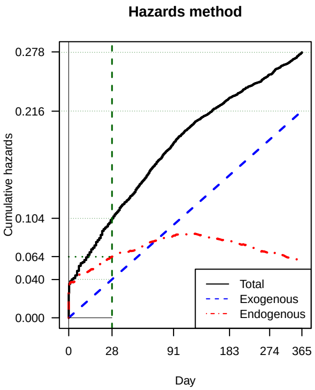
Post-neonatal linearity is a population property, not an individual.

Period effect of month, Västerbotten

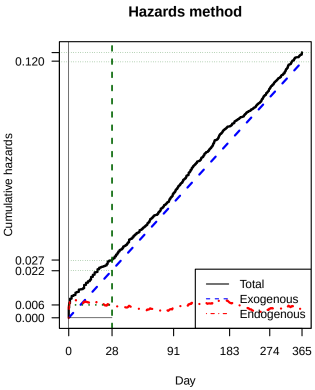


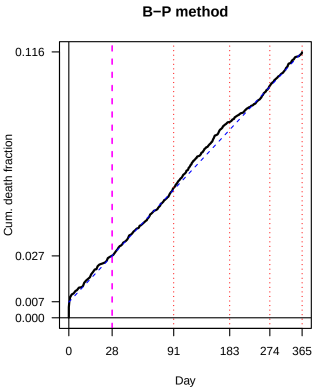
Looks quite proportional!

Scania 1711–1800



Skellefteå 1801–1820





Biometric analysis on the natural time scale

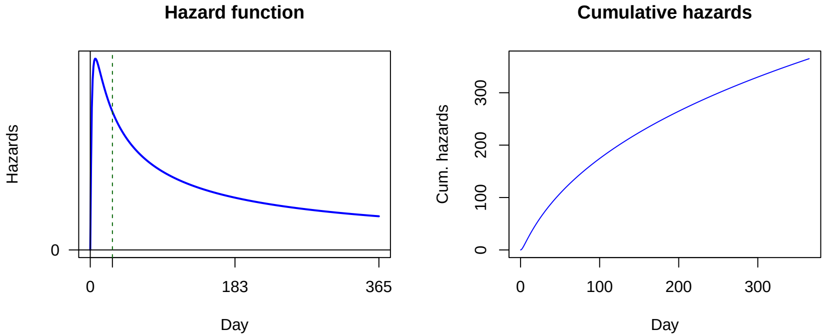
Given that the exogenous mortality follows an Exponential distribution on the log-cube scale, it follows that the cumulative hazards function on the natural time scale is

$$H(t; \lambda) = \lambda \log^3(t + 1), \ t > 0,$$

and it follows that the hazard function h is given by

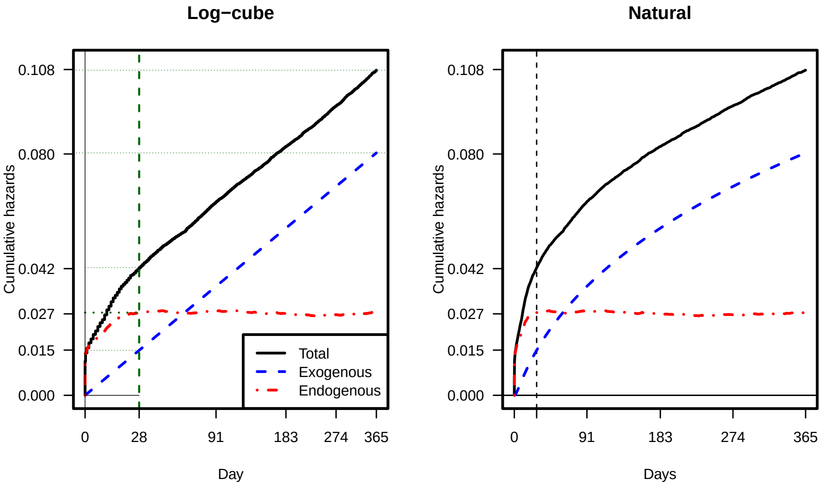
$$h(t; \lambda) = \frac{3 \log^2(t + 1)}{t + 1}, \ t > 0,$$

Exogenous mortality on the normal time scale



Natural vs. log-cube time scales

Västerbotten 1861–1890.



Conclusions

- Advantages of the hazards method.
  - Fits naturally into modern survival analysis, allows censored and truncated data, and
  - The exogenous component forms a class of proportional hazards distributions.
- Restriction for both models.
  - Models for populations, not for individuals.
  - Less useful for traditional survival analysis. *. The log-cube transform is not universal.