DDM Evaluation Quetelet

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Results DDM

Population counts 2000 and 2010

```
dat2000[, .( pop = sum( pop1 ) ), .( urb ) ]
```

```
##    urb       pop
## 1: urb 137925238
## 2: rur  31947618
```

```
dat2010[, .( pop = sum( pop2 ) ), .( urb ) ]
```

```
##    urb       pop
## 1: rur  29821155
## 2: urb 160934643
```

DDM Females

```
ddm( dat_ddm[ sex == 'f' ],
     exact.ages.ggb = seq( 5, 65, 5 ),
     exact.ages.seg = seq( 15, 65, 5 ),
     deaths.summed = FALSE )
```

```
##    id       ggb       seg    ggbseg lower upper     delta
## 1 rur 0.7073756 0.3917306 0.8373630     5    65 1.2024504
## 2 urb 0.8190742 0.9138328 0.7337013     5    65 0.9520313
```

DDM Males

```
ddm( dat_ddm[ sex == 'm' ],
     exact.ages.ggb = seq( 5, 65, 5 ),
     exact.ages.seg = seq( 15, 65, 5 ),
     deaths.summed = FALSE )
```

```
##    id       ggb       seg    ggbseg lower upper     delta
## 1 rur 0.6026265 0.4024746 0.6708943     5    65 1.1445030
## 2 urb 0.9030851 0.9570715 0.8153121     5    65 0.9605069
```

Plots

GGB

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```

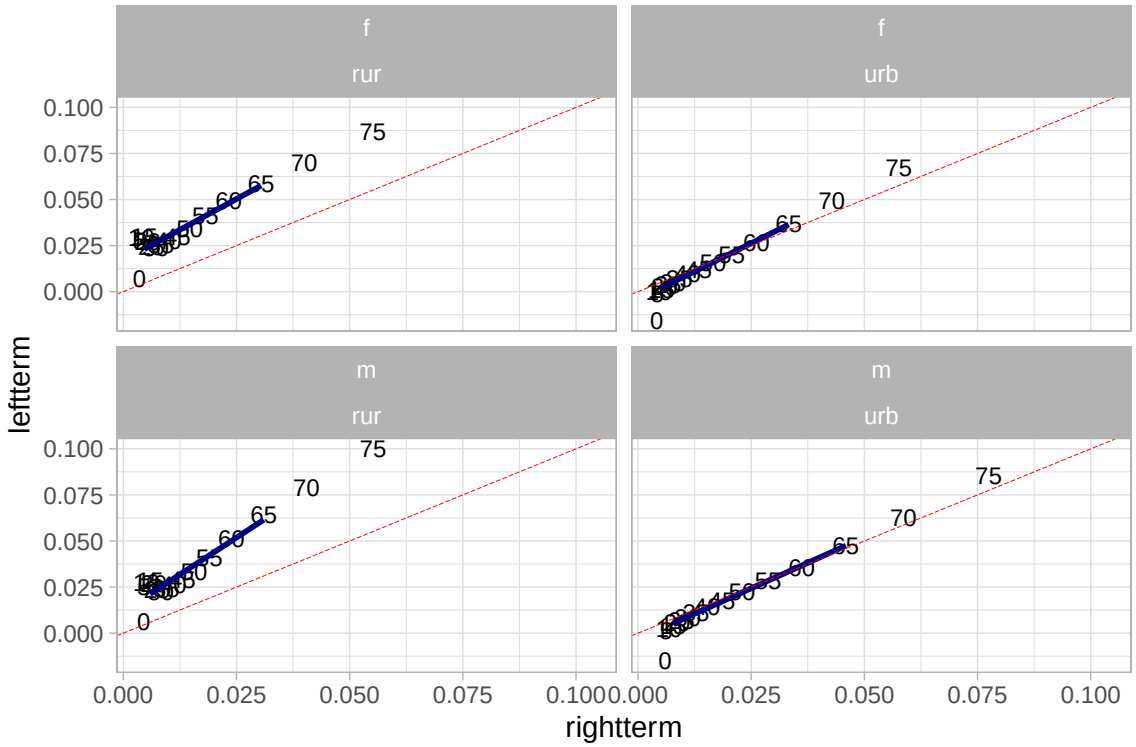

Figure 1: Results GGB by rural-urbal household and sex. Blue line = adjusted curve using age range 15-65.

GGB-SEG

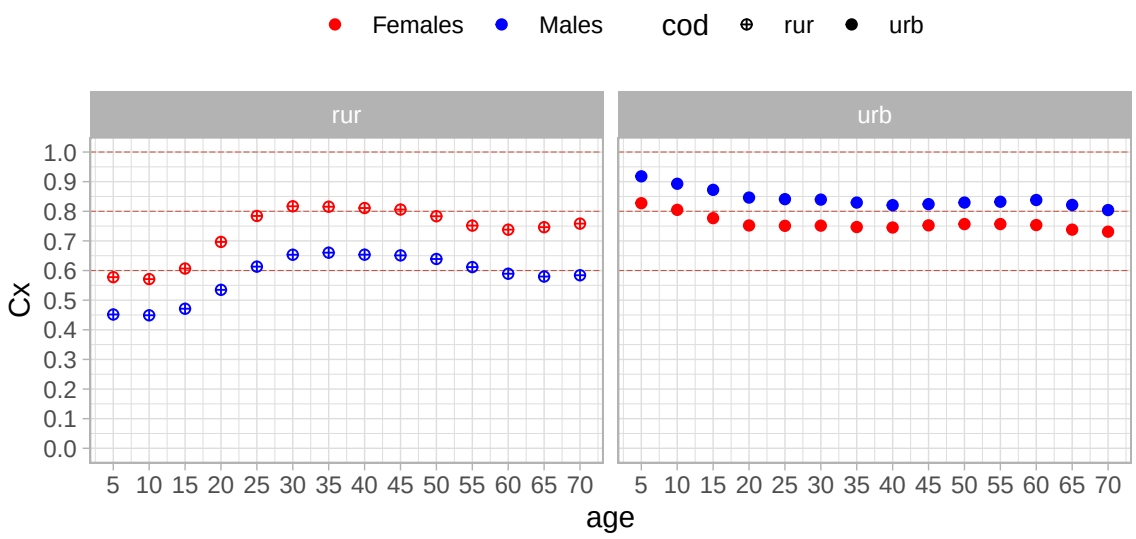

Figure 2: Results GGB-SEG by rural-urbal household and sex.