

USA TFR by sex

Carl Schmertmann

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Notation

Suppose that there are A reproductive ages $a = 1 \dots A$ in which either men or women may have children. At some of these ages, notably 50+, male fertility may be possible even though female fertility is not.

Call $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^A$ the vector of age-specific fertility rates for *women*. Define $\mathbf{W} = \text{diag}(W_1 \dots W_A)$ as a diagonal matrix with population counts of *women*, and $\mathbf{M} = \text{diag}(M_1 \dots M_A)$ as a diagonal matrix with population counts of *men*.

Define an $A \times A$ matrix \mathbf{P} in which

$$P_{ij} = \text{fraction of births to mothers aged } j \text{ that have fathers aged } i$$

Notice that the column sums of \mathbf{P} equal one by definition: $\mathbf{1}'\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{1}'$, where $\mathbf{1}$ is an $A \times 1$ vector of ones.

Age-Specific Births

The vector of births arranged by age of *mothers* is

$$b_{female} = \mathbf{W} \theta$$

and the vector of births arranged by age of *fathers* is

$$b_{male} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{W} \theta$$

Age- and Sex-Specific Birth Rates

Birth rates for women are age-specific birth/women ratios:

$$f_{female} = \mathbf{W}^{-1} b_{female} = \mathbf{W}^{-1} \mathbf{W} \theta = \theta$$

Birth rates for men are age-specific birth/men ratios:

$$f_{male} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} b_{male} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{W} \theta$$

Age-Specific Birth Rates and TFRs

With single-year ages, TFR is simply the sum of age-specific rates, so

$$TFR_{female} = \mathbf{1}' \theta$$

and

$$TFR_{male} = \mathbf{1}' \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{W} \theta$$

The difference of the sex-specific TFR s is

$$TFR_{male} - TFR_{female} = \mathbf{1}' [\mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{I}_A] \theta$$

In very broad terms, we can see that this difference is more likely to be positive (higher male TFR) if there are more women and fewer men in the reproductive-age population – i.e. if the diagonal elements of **W** tend to be larger than the diagonal elements of **M**. In that case the general fertility rate for males (total period births divided by total number of reproductive-age males) would be higher than the general fertility rate for females, and the *TFRs* would tend to have the same difference in favor of males.

More subtly, the age distributions of males and females also affect the difference in sex-specific *TFRs*.

```
# USA male fertility
# from Dudel, C. and S. Klüsener. Male fertility data for high-income
# countries [unpublished data]. Submitted to the HFC by C. Dudel
# on 15.05.2019.
#
# downloaded from Human Fertility Collection 2 Nov 2019
# https://www.fertilitydata.org/data/RAW_DATA/m_USA_51.zip
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 3.5.3
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.2.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.1.0      v purrr  0.3.2
## v tibble  2.1.3      v dplyr  0.8.3
## v tidyr   0.8.2      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.3.1      v forcats 0.3.0
```

```
## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 3.5.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 3.5.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'purrr' was built under R version 3.5.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.5.3
```

```
## Warning: package 'stringr' was built under R version 3.5.2
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
```

```
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

```
# Male data from HFC, as described above
```

```
MM = read.table(file='m_ASFR_USA.txt', header=TRUE) %>%
  mutate(Y = factor(Year))
```

```
# Female data from HFD
```

```
FF = read.table(file='USAasfrTR.txt', skip=2, header=TRUE) %>%
  filter(Year %in% unique(MM$Year)) %>%
  mutate(Age = 11 + as.numeric(Age)) %>%
  group_by(Year, Age) %>%
  summarize(ASFR = mean(ASFR)) %>%
  mutate(Y=factor(Year))
```

```
## Warning in mutate_impl(.data, dots, caller_env()): Unequal factor levels:
```

```
## coercing to character
```

```
## Warning in mutate_impl(.data, dots, caller_env()): binding character and
```

```
## factor vector, coercing into character vector
```



```

## Warning in mutate_impl(.data, dots, caller_env()): binding character and
## factor vector, coercing into character vector

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## factor vector, coercing into character vector

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## factor vector, coercing into character vector

big = bind_rows(
  mutate(MM, Sex='Male'),
  mutate(FF, Sex='Female')
)

## Warning in bind_rows_(x, .id): binding factor and character vector,
## coercing into character vector

## Warning in bind_rows_(x, .id): binding character and factor vector,
## coercing into character vector

tmp = big %>%
  group_by(Sex, Year) %>%
  summarize(TFR=sum(ASFR))

theme_carl <- function () {
  theme_bw(base_size=13) %+replace%
  theme(
    title      = element_text(size=20, face='bold'),
    plot.caption = element_text(size=10, face='italic', hjust=0),
    axis.text   = element_text(size=15, face='bold'),
    axis.title  = element_text(size=15, face='bold')
  )
}

```

```

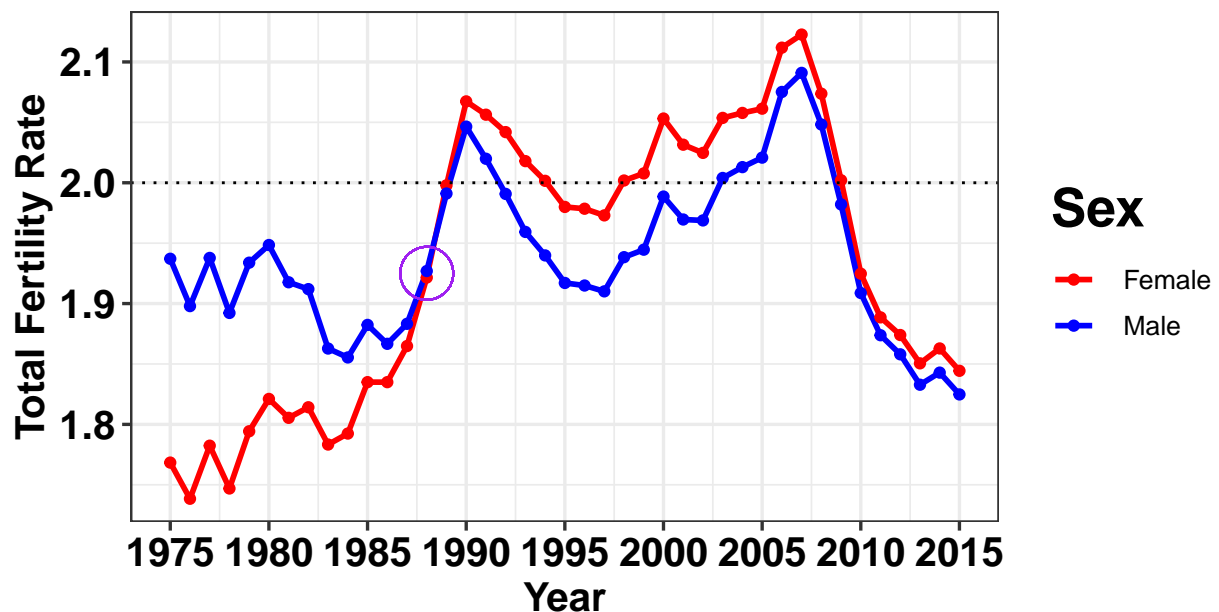
tmp = big %>%
  filter(Year > 1974) %>%
  group_by(Sex, Year) %>%
  summarize(TFR=sum(ASFR))

G = ggplot(data=tmp) +
  aes(x=Year, y=TFR, group=Sex, color=Sex) +
  geom_line(lwd=1) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_point(x=1988, y=1.925, shape=1, size=9, color='purple') +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 2, lty='dotted') +
  scale_color_manual(values=c('red', 'blue')) +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(1975, 2015, 5)) +
  labs(x='Year',
       y='Total Fertility Rate',
       title='Period Total Fertility 1975–2015\nUSA Males and Females',
       caption='Sources\nMALES: C Dudel and S Klüsener, Human Fertilty Collection https://www.fertilitydata.org/data/R\nFEMALES: Human Fertility Database')
  theme_carl()

print(G)

```

Period Total Fertility 1975–2015 USA Males and Females



Sources
 MALES: C Dudel and S Klüsener, Human Fertility Collection <https://www.fertilitydata.org/data/R>
 FEMALES: Human Fertility Database

```
#ggsave(G, file='USA-TFR-by-sex.png', height=8, width=11, units='in', dpi=300)
```