

# Wednesday exercise solutions

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## Exercises

Choose one country from the HMD and select 2 years (ideally over 15 years apart).

```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.2      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.3      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.4.0      v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()

library(readr)
my_url <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/timriffe/BSSD2021Module2/master/03_wednesday/wednesday.csv"

DAT <- read_csv(my_url) %>%
  filter(Country == "Japan",
         Year %in% c(1981, 2010),
         Sex == "total") %>%
  select(Year, Age, Exposure, M) %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from = Year,
              values_from = c(Exposure, M))

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Country = col_character(),
##   Year = col_double(),
##   Sex = col_character(),
##   Age = col_double(),
##   Exposure = col_double(),
##   M = col_double()
## )
```

## Exercise 1

- 1) Create a function calculating the CDR, standardized (direct) CDR and the Kitagawa decomposition.

```

Kitagawa <- function(rates1, rates2, weights1, weights2){

  # step 1 rescale the weights to sum to 1

  St1      <- weights1 / sum(weights1)
  St2      <- weights2 / sum(weights2)

  # step 2 calculate the averages

  St_avg    <- (St1 + St2) / 2
  rates_avg <- (rates1 + rates2) / 2

  # step 3 get the rate effect

  REx       <- (rates2 - rates1) * St_avg

  # step 4 get the composition effect

  CEx       <- (St2 - St1) * rates_avg

  # calculate things to return
  # difference between weighted avg 2 and 1
  avg1      <- sum(St1 * rates1)
  avg2      <- sum(St2 * rates2)
  delta     <- avg2 - avg1
  RE        <- sum(REx)
  CE        <- sum(CEx)

  # compose the list of things to return
  list(RE = RE,
        CE = CE,
        delta = delta,
        avg1 = avg1,
        avg2 = avg2,
        REx = REx,
        CEx = CEx)
}

Kitagawa(rates1 = DAT$M_1981,
         rates2 = DAT$M_2010,
         weights1 = DAT$Exposure_1981,
         weights2 = DAT$Exposure_2010)

```

```

## $RE
## [1] -0.005485272
##
## $CE
## [1] 0.008812849
##
## $delta
## [1] 0.003327578
##
## $avg1
## [1] 0.00615609

```

```

##
## $avg2
## [1] 0.009483668
##
## $REx
## [1] -5.083456e-05 -7.246089e-06 -4.186727e-06 -3.766495e-06 -2.402629e-06
## [6] -2.823472e-06 -2.430065e-06 -2.507325e-06 -1.897584e-06 -1.496046e-06
## [11] -1.485546e-06 -1.047904e-06 -9.806404e-07 -1.365662e-06 -1.103639e-06
## [16] -1.560229e-06 -3.301596e-06 -4.160436e-06 -3.778275e-06 -2.875846e-06
## [21] -2.197130e-06 -2.064219e-06 -1.778317e-06 -1.567373e-06 -2.057749e-06
## [26] -2.167688e-06 -2.079740e-06 -2.261070e-06 -2.144463e-06 -2.778523e-06
## [31] -2.866555e-06 -3.222564e-06 -3.824775e-06 -4.261030e-06 -4.420899e-06
## [36] -4.463905e-06 -5.204661e-06 -6.548693e-06 -7.668758e-06 -7.399869e-06
## [41] -7.663405e-06 -9.210318e-06 -8.616720e-06 -1.042156e-05 -1.192495e-05
## [46] -1.225427e-05 -1.544516e-05 -1.659410e-05 -1.927342e-05 -1.950080e-05
## [51] -2.050531e-05 -2.243792e-05 -2.311180e-05 -2.460129e-05 -2.380228e-05
## [56] -2.532333e-05 -2.718720e-05 -2.677189e-05 -2.977775e-05 -3.156751e-05
## [61] -3.580052e-05 -4.111996e-05 -4.519450e-05 -5.099294e-05 -4.843435e-05
## [66] -5.329245e-05 -7.145757e-05 -7.888386e-05 -8.993658e-05 -9.976838e-05
## [71] -1.090651e-04 -1.144699e-04 -1.329430e-04 -1.494609e-04 -1.625175e-04
## [76] -1.652134e-04 -1.826718e-04 -1.870859e-04 -2.063638e-04 -2.234303e-04
## [81] -2.164825e-04 -2.249448e-04 -2.149762e-04 -2.272405e-04 -2.163779e-04
## [86] -2.218641e-04 -2.017926e-04 -1.830004e-04 -1.606705e-04 -1.562131e-04
## [91] -1.305087e-04 -1.091496e-04 -9.317283e-05 -7.636861e-05 -7.201661e-05
## [96] -4.610995e-05 -3.798789e-05 -2.977761e-05 -2.490012e-05 -1.772544e-05
## [101] -8.462377e-06 -5.054137e-06 -1.409629e-06 -1.798735e-06 1.287929e-06
## [106] -1.087645e-06 -6.380800e-07 -1.325927e-06 4.544854e-07 2.106729e-07
## [111] 1.544731e-07
##
## $CEx
## [1] -2.287694e-05 -3.800563e-06 -2.186428e-06 -2.027477e-06 -1.556408e-06
## [6] -1.608716e-06 -1.575512e-06 -1.507165e-06 -1.260273e-06 -9.739793e-07
## [11] -9.571167e-07 -8.041968e-07 -9.175433e-07 -9.558350e-07 -9.152788e-07
## [16] -8.734821e-07 -1.689189e-06 -1.803804e-06 -1.915378e-06 -1.811847e-06
## [21] -1.778380e-06 -1.757944e-06 -1.806841e-06 -1.423693e-06 -1.363698e-06
## [26] -1.375931e-06 -1.519118e-06 -1.699157e-06 -2.276213e-06 -2.779303e-06
## [31] -3.555584e-06 -4.147895e-06 -4.913556e-06 -5.086695e-06 -2.885694e-06
## [36] 1.943420e-06 1.393269e-06 -5.944219e-07 -5.511804e-07 -1.892902e-06
## [41] -1.340598e-06 2.556860e-07 1.073563e-06 -1.585351e-06 -3.608095e-06
## [46] -3.558599e-06 -2.826278e-06 -3.390881e-06 -4.793760e-06 -4.263746e-06
## [51] -4.398129e-06 -1.374544e-06 -2.900741e-06 -3.716789e-07 1.636302e-06
## [56] 5.949603e-06 1.162972e-05 2.166408e-05 3.207674e-05 4.437330e-05
## [61] 5.858981e-05 7.449083e-05 9.105711e-05 7.719901e-05 3.620971e-05
## [66] 5.281833e-05 8.484027e-05 8.664821e-05 1.073673e-04 1.085353e-04
## [71] 1.037858e-04 9.969295e-05 1.372070e-04 1.601514e-04 1.891451e-04
## [76] 2.081123e-04 2.281772e-04 2.536888e-04 2.682023e-04 2.989212e-04
## [81] 3.103529e-04 3.510129e-04 3.550853e-04 3.901990e-04 4.090167e-04
## [86] 4.188865e-04 4.002905e-04 3.867927e-04 3.781683e-04 3.785980e-04
## [91] 3.579580e-04 2.983353e-04 2.859748e-04 2.652817e-04 2.469787e-04
## [96] 2.037452e-04 1.744856e-04 1.388087e-04 1.098924e-04 8.197122e-05
## [101] 5.607887e-05 3.847053e-05 2.380746e-05 1.510424e-05 6.396889e-06
## [106] 5.682978e-06 3.034116e-06 2.645816e-06 4.485285e-07 2.011966e-07
## [111] 1.464803e-07

```

- 2) Calculate the age-specific rate effect and age-composition effect of the difference.
- 3) What factors allowed the CDR to decrease (or increase) over time?

The CDR increased over time by about half. Rates improved, which by themselves would have decreased the CDR by half or so. The population aged, pushing the population weights into higher ages, which more than offset the secular trend in improvement. Changes in population structure account for all of the increase in CDR.

## Exercise 2

- 1) Calculate the life table from these two years.

```
hacky_e0 <- function(M){
  sum(c(1,exp(-cumsum(M)))) - .5
}
```

- 2) Create a function for the Arriaga decomposition.

No! We're doing this using Horiuchi!

- 3) Calculate the age-specific contributions for the change in life expectancy over time.

```
library(DemoDecomp)
DEC <-
  DAT %>%
  select(Age, M_1981, M_2010) %>%
  mutate(contrib = horiuchi(hacky_e0, M_1981, M_2010, N = 10))
```

- 4) Plot and interpret the results.

```
DEC %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Age, y = contrib)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 1)
```

