KOSTAT-UNFPA Summer Seminar on Population

Workshop 1: Demographic Analysis: Methods and Tools in R

Population Structure

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Workshop plan, July 1-5, 2024

1: Monday Intro concepts, and R setup

2: Tuesday Mortality and fertility

3: Wednesday Structure

4: Thursday Growth

5: Friday Projection

Review of session 2

- Period synthetic cohorts
- Lifetable deaths versus observed deaths
- Weighted averages (e0, MAB)
- Function-writing:

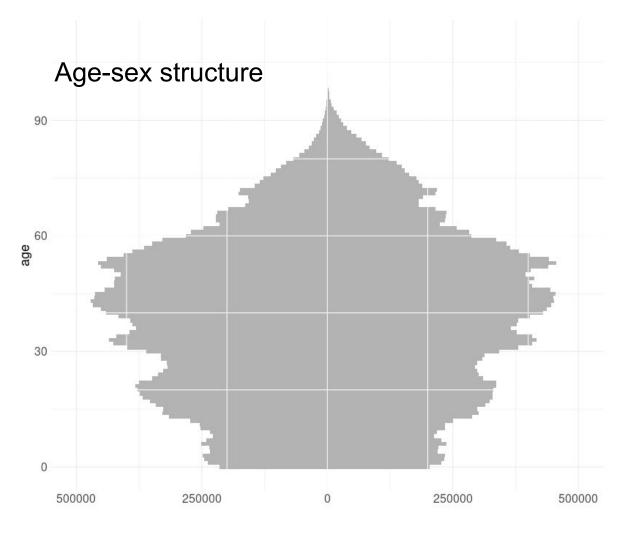
```
new_name <- function(arguments) {
    # code that does stuff
    return(result)
}</pre>
```

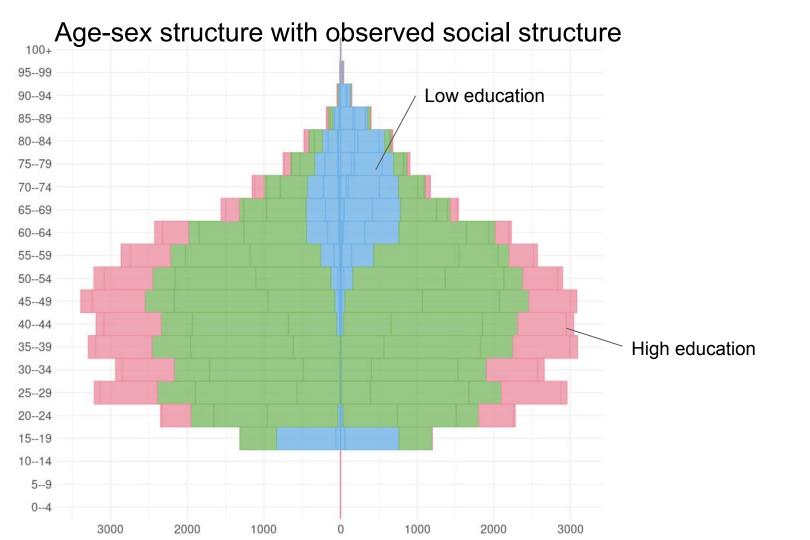
Grouped data

```
group_by() |>
```

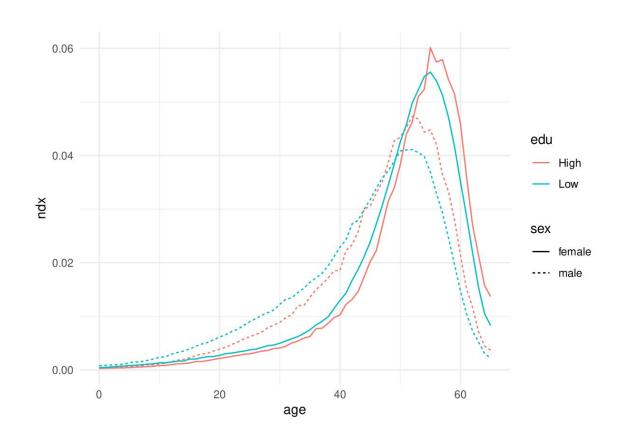
Structure

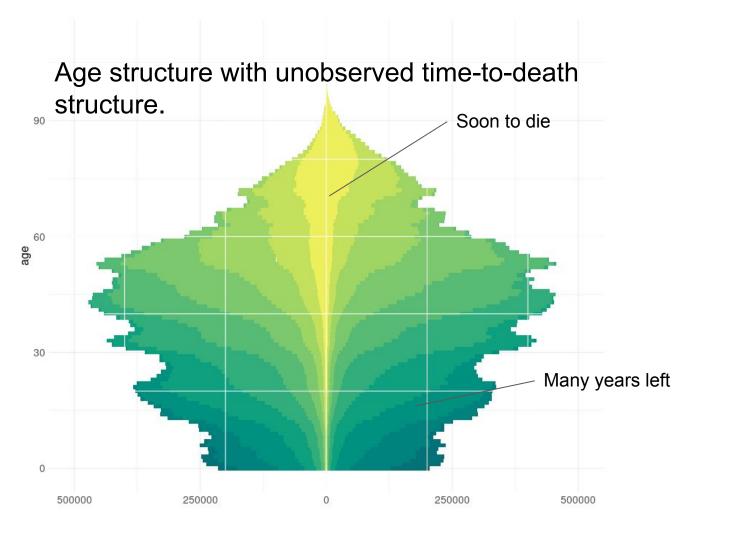
- Population subsets, usually exclusive strata (sex, location, status, etc)
- Risk categories within populations considered together, such as age, health, or otherwise blended populations
- Unobserved structure (e.g. underlying frailty, remaining time-to-death, social advantage)

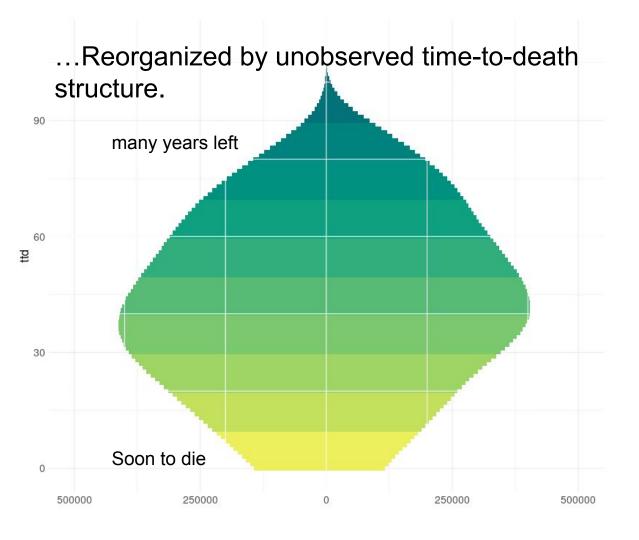




Age-sex structure to reveal inequalities





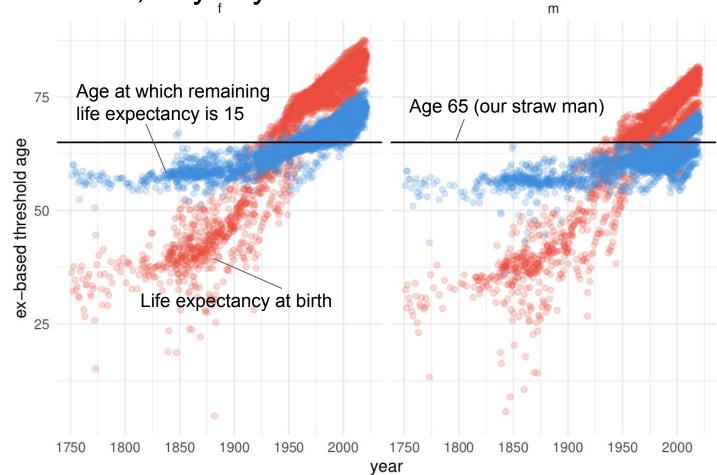


Unobserved time-to-death structure with observed age structure children in 2014 90 many years left 60 30 70-79 year-olds in 2014 Soon to die 500000 250000 250000 500000

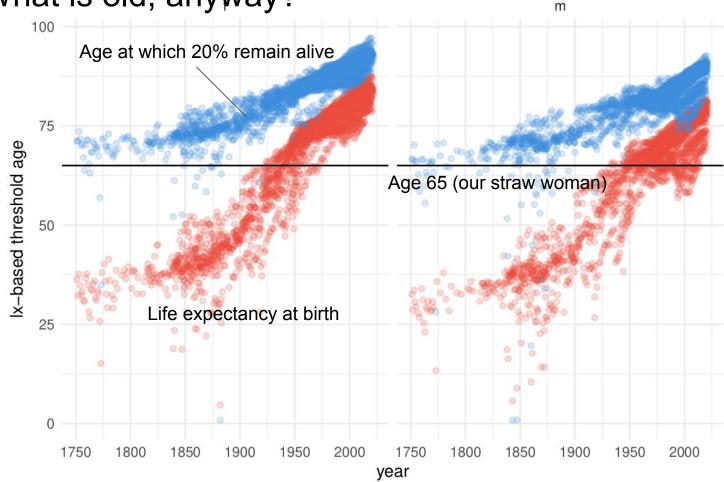
What is old, anyway?

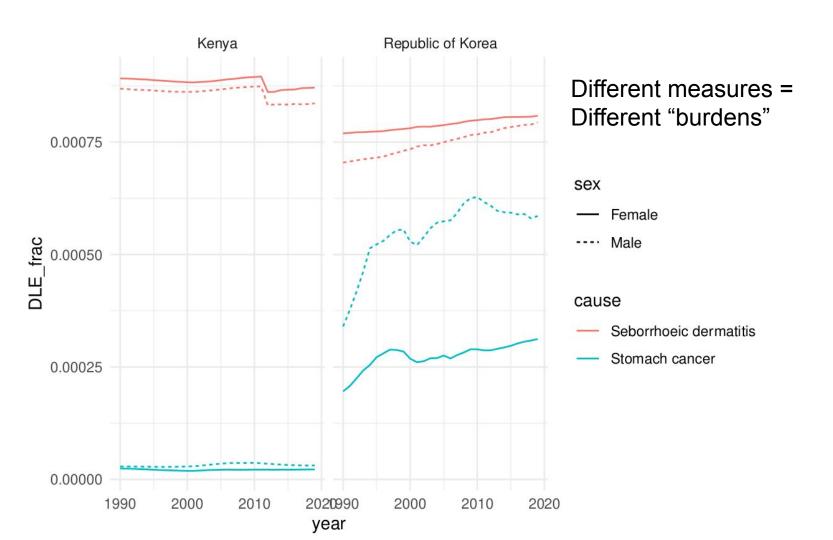
- What if we say old starts at the age where remaining life expectancy drops to 15 or similar?
- Or what if we say old starts when only 20% of a cohort remains alive?

What is old, anyway?



What is old, anyway? 100





Structure

- measure inequality?
- control for heterogeneity?
- Fixed versus transient structure
- Observed and unobserved structure
- Structure and the lifecycle