

4th Human Mortality Database Symposium
Similarities and peculiarities on the way to longer life

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**Decomposing current mortality
differences into initial differences and
differences in trends: the contour
decomposition method**

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History

First stage: decomposition between two life expectancies. Discrete method for decomposition of a difference between two life expectancies (Andreev, 1982, Arriaga, 1984, Pressat, 1985)

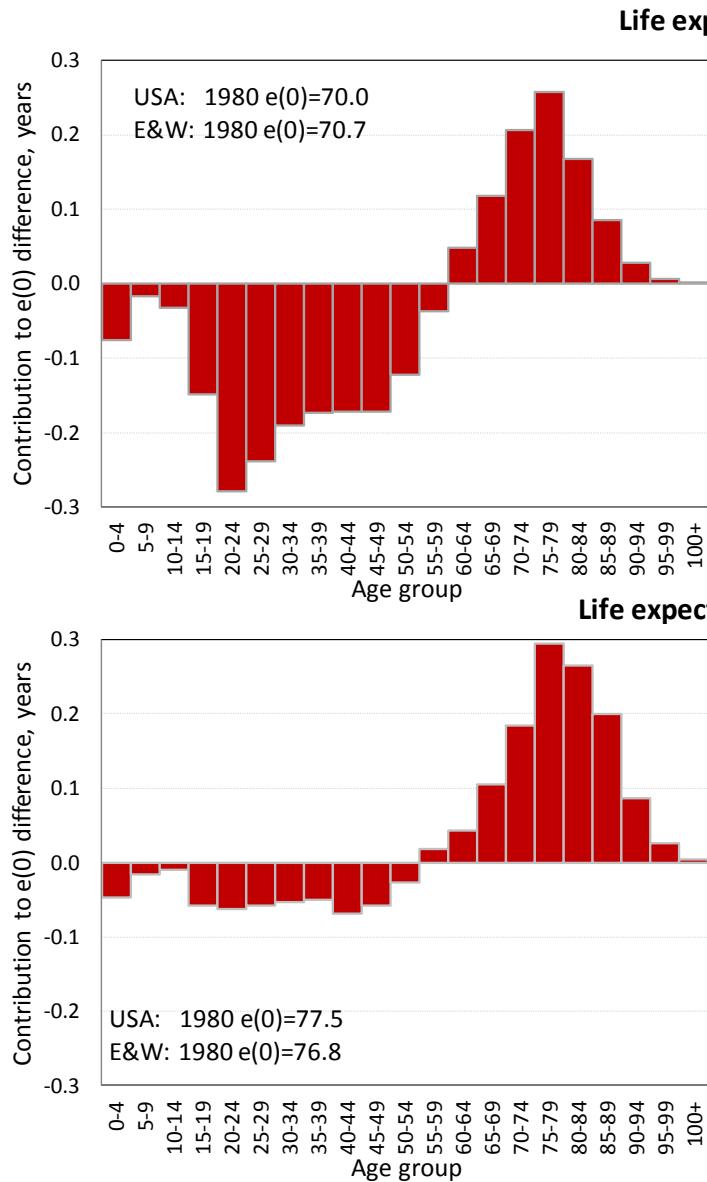
Second stage: general approaches which would solve the decomposition problem for wider classes of demographic measures (Das Gupta, 1994, Das Gupta, 1999, Vaupel and Canudas Romo, 2002, Shkolnikov, Valkonen, Begun and Andreev 2001, Andreev, Shkolnikov and Begun 2002, Horiuchi, Wilmoth and Pletcher 2008).

All these methods solve one and same problem: estimation of effects on the change in the dependent variable due to the change in each covariate. All these propose plausible solution of the problem, but results may differ.

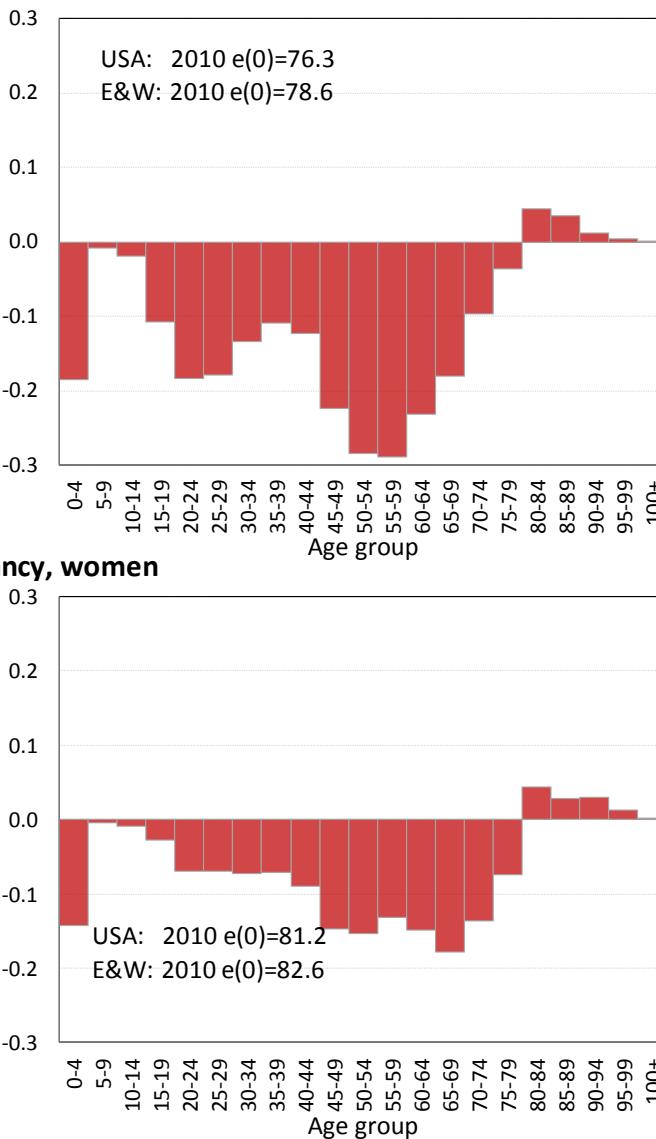
We use general stepwise replacement algorithm as baseline method. Our approach may be repeated using other existing techniques but result will (probably) differ.

Decomposition of LE: USA vs. England and Wales

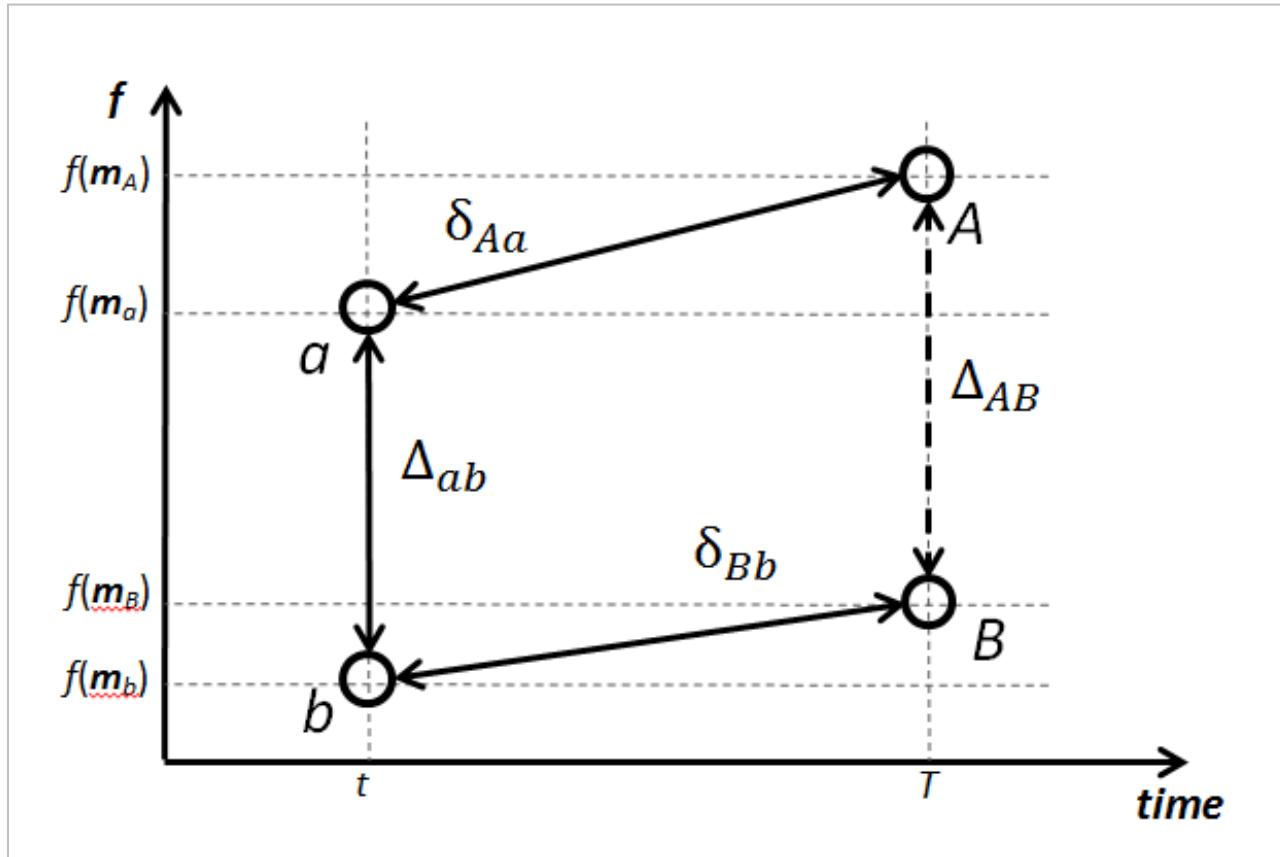
1980



2010



Background



Assessment of contributions of different ages to the total difference at the time point T : impact of every age depends on the difference in event rates at the first time point (t) and on the temporal changes in these rates in each population between time points t and T .

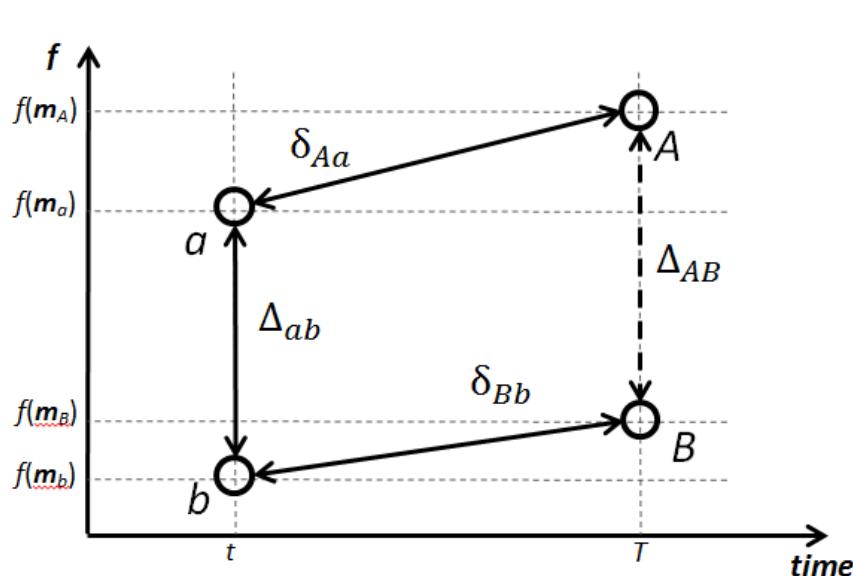
Core of the problem

The decomposition task is to split the final difference $\Delta_{AB} = f(\mathbf{m}_A) - f(\mathbf{m}_B)$ into additive age-specific cross-sectional (between country) contributions due to the initial cross-sectional difference and the longitudinal (within country) contributions due to event-rate changes.

The final cross-sectional age-components Δ_{AB}^i cannot be expressed via the conventional age-components:

$$\Delta_{AB}^i \neq \Delta_{ab}^i + (\delta_{Aa}^i - \delta_{Bb}^i).$$

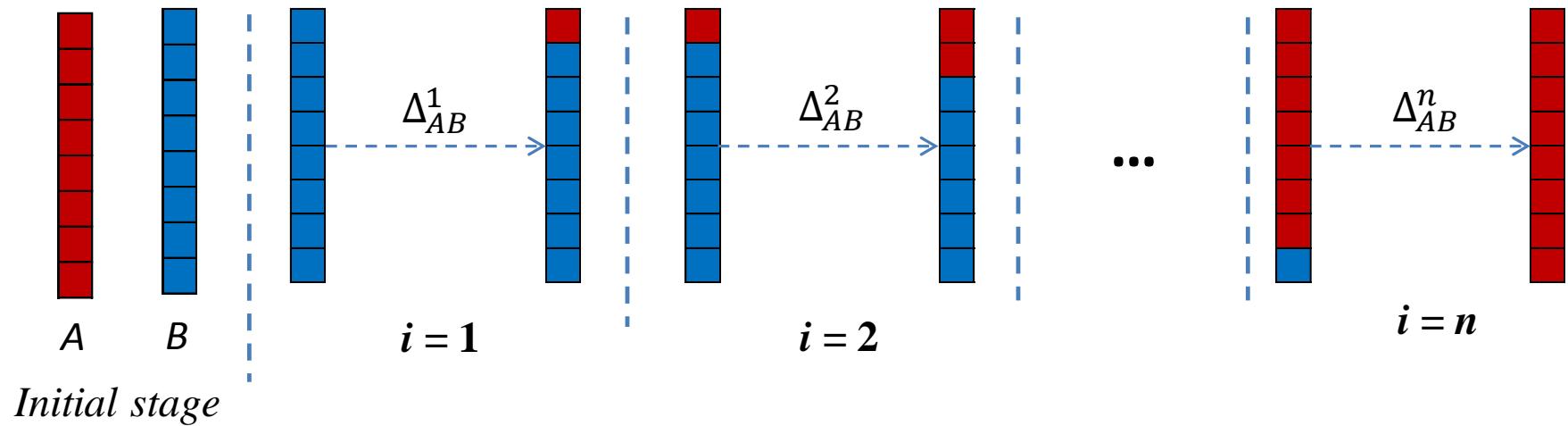
Thus, the primary requirement is that at every age the sum of the initial and the trend components is equal to the total age-specific component:



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{AB} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (Initial^i + Trend^i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\Delta_{ab|AB}^i + \delta_{ab|AB}^i),\end{aligned}$$

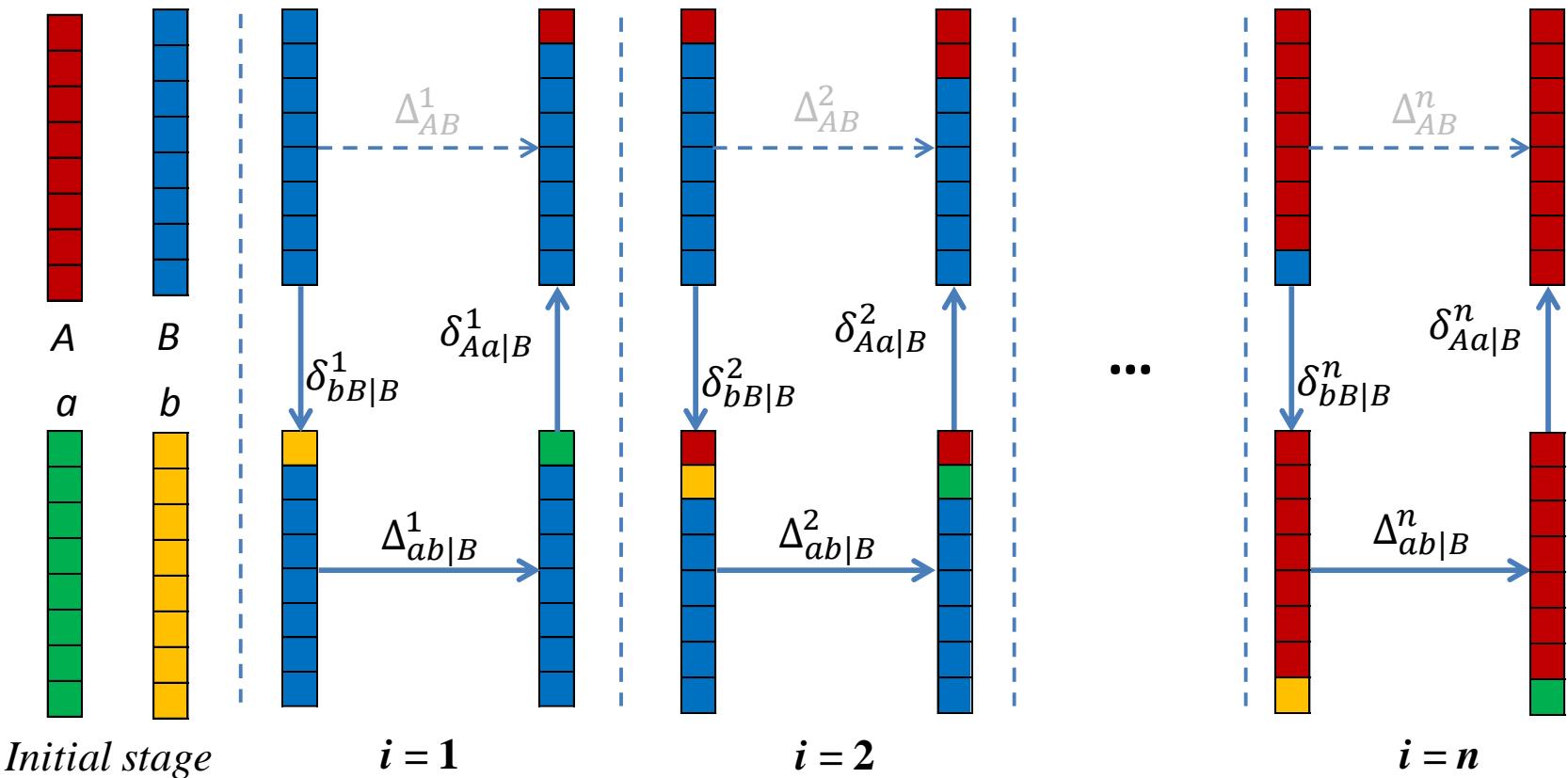
$$Initial^i + Trend^i = \Delta_{ab|AB}^i + \delta_{ab|AB}^i = \Delta_{AB}^i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

Stepwise replacement: one-dimensional problem

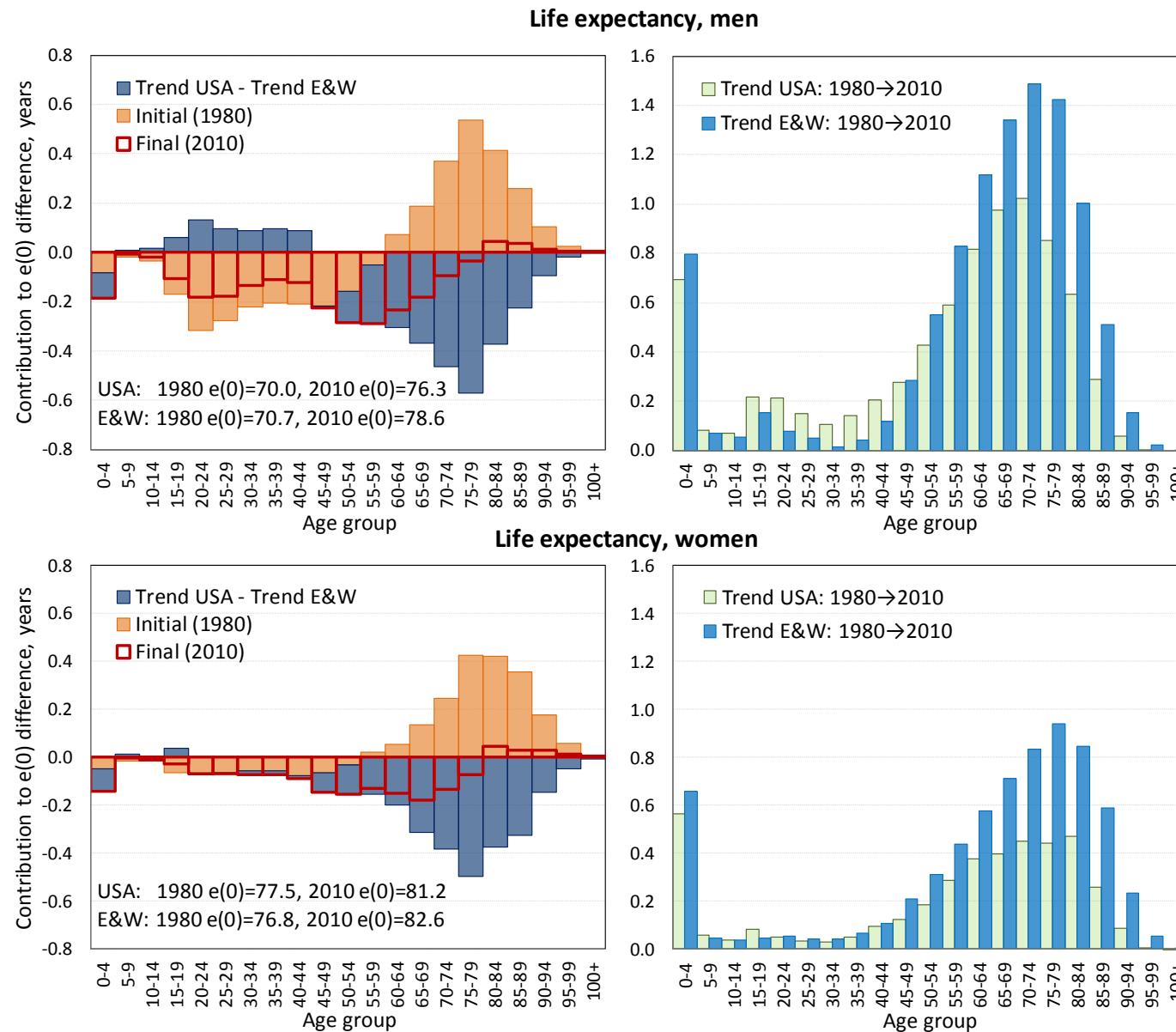


Contour replacement

The sequence of element replacement in the four vectors in direction $B \rightarrow b \rightarrow a \rightarrow A$



Empirical example: USA and England and Wales, 1980-2010



Initial component:
-0.10

Trend Component:
-2.21

Conventional Decomposition in 2010:
-2.30

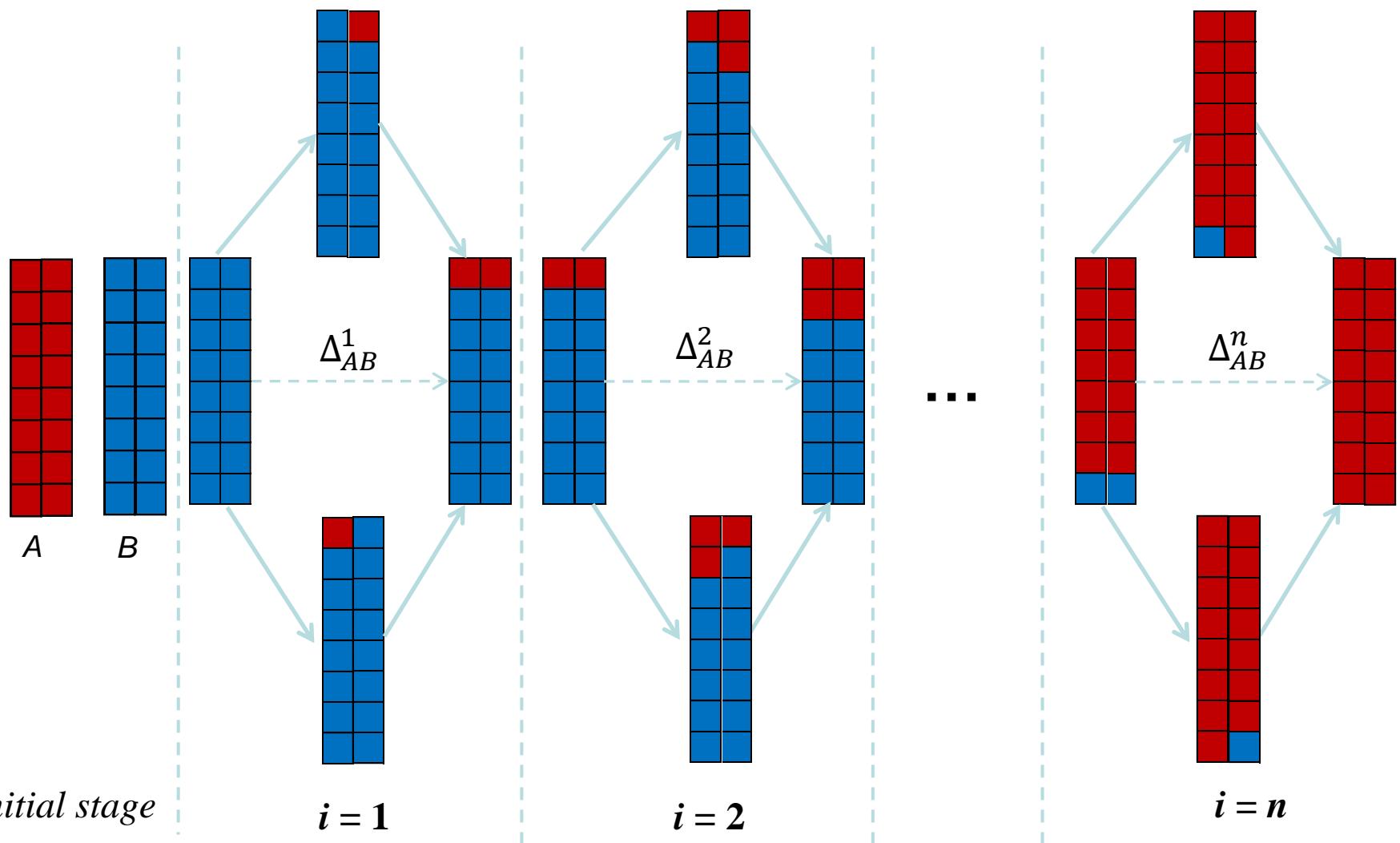
Initial component:
1.26

Trend Component:
-2.67

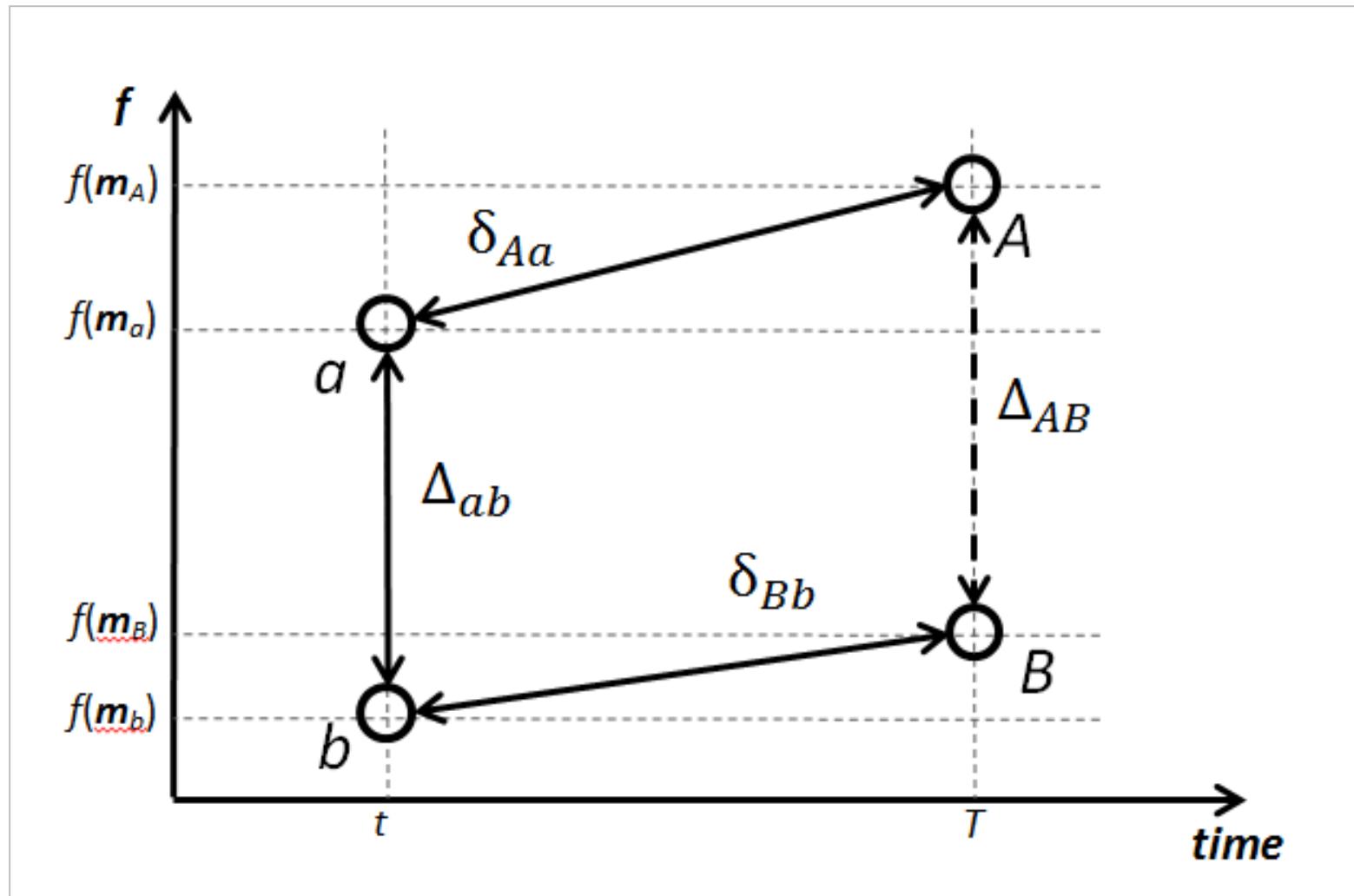
Conventional Decomposition in 2010:
-1.41

Causes of death

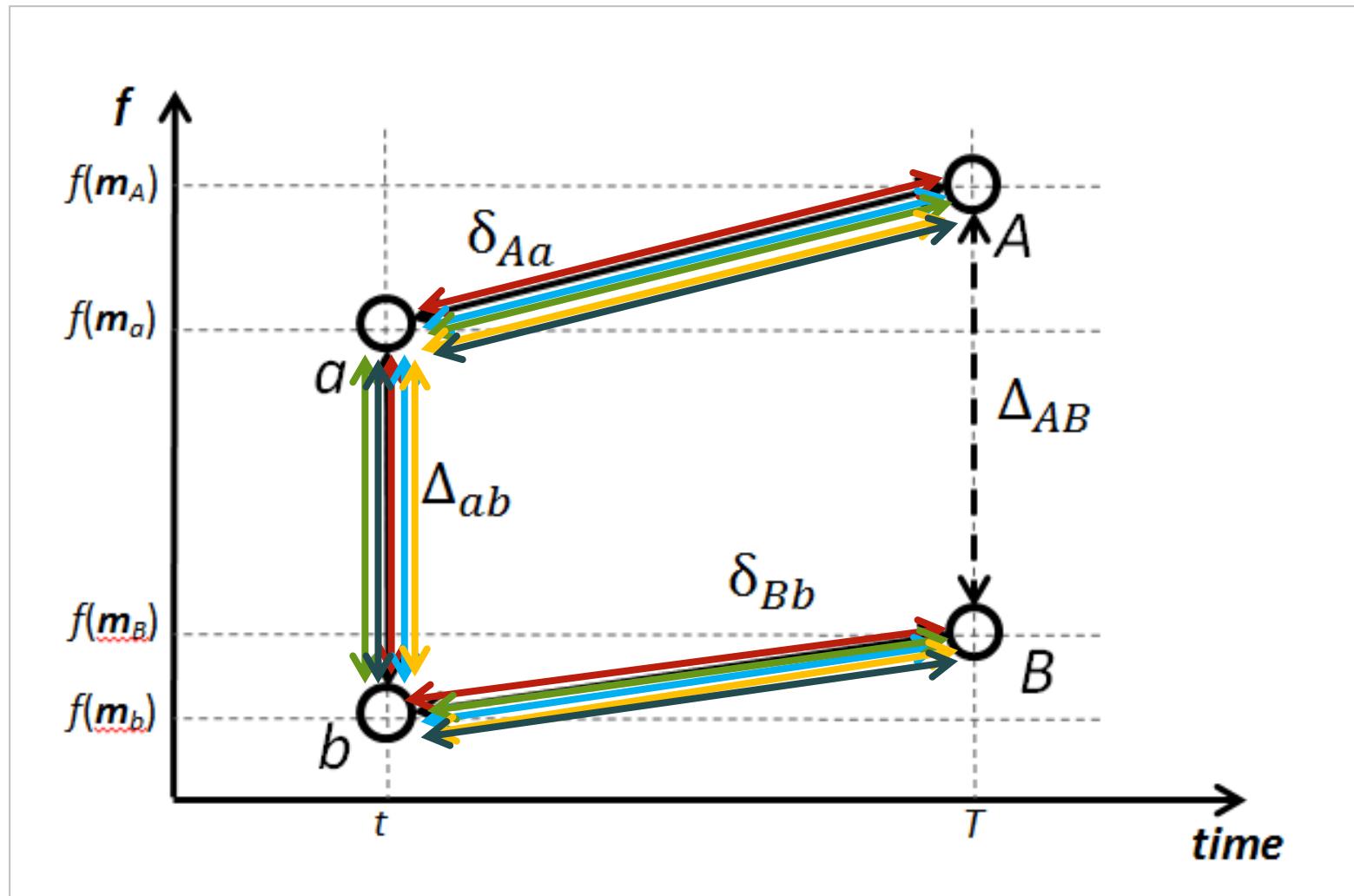
Stepwise replacement: two-dimensional problem (age + CoD)



Contour decomposition by age and cause of death

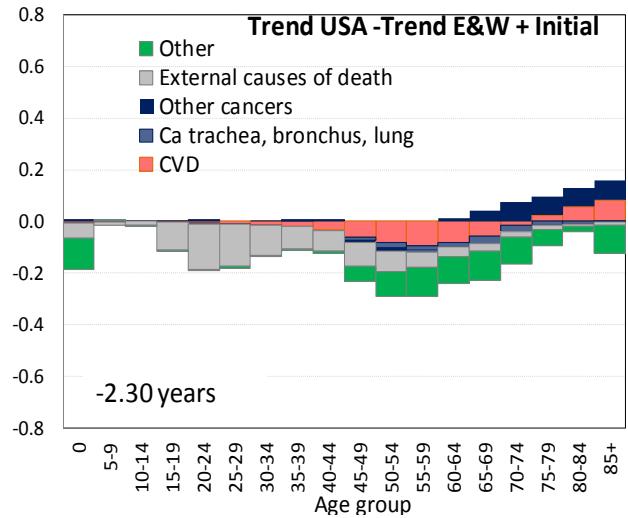
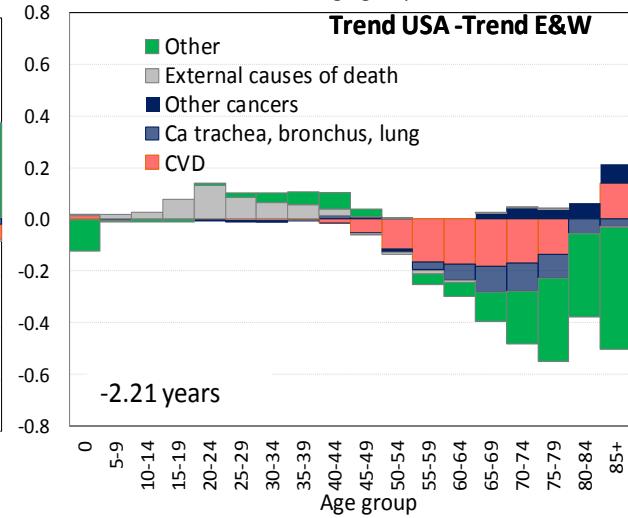
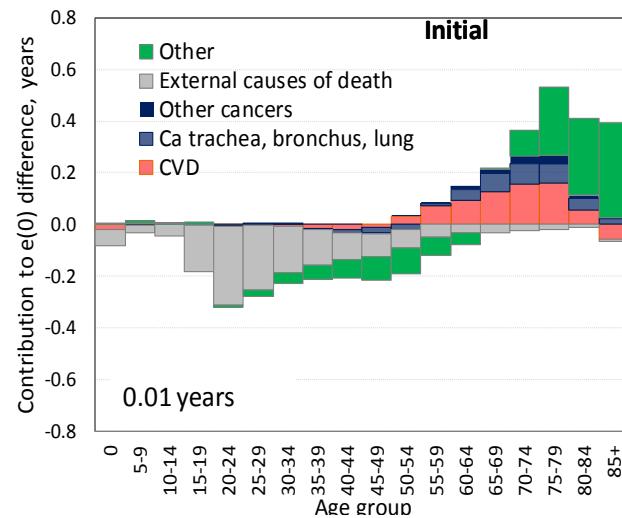
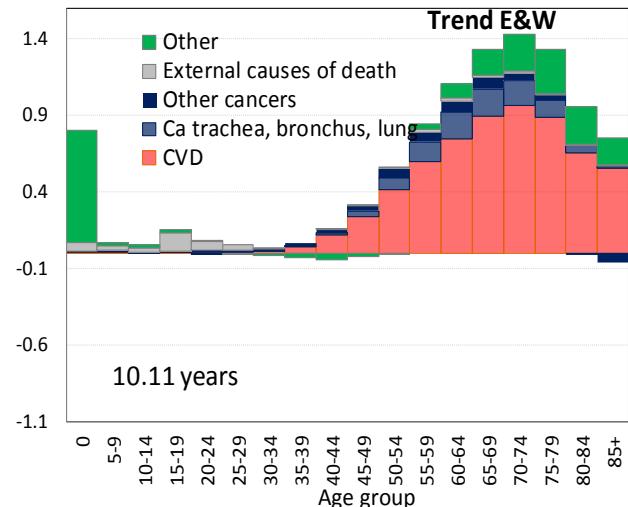
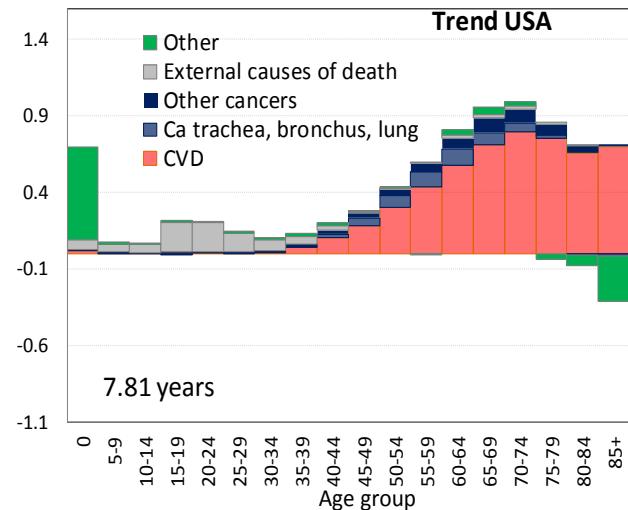
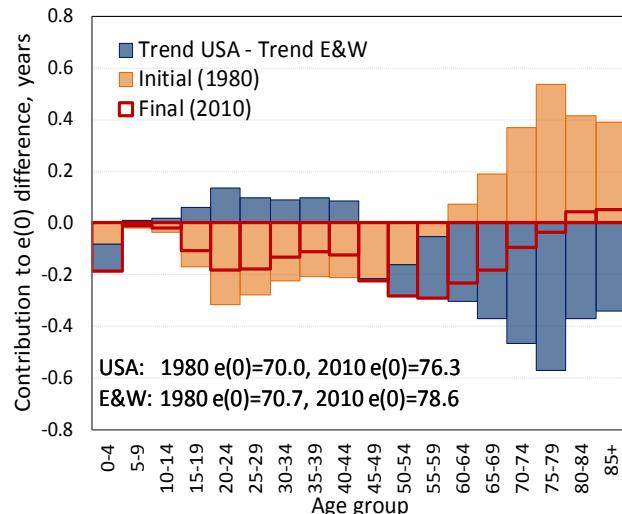


Contour decomposition by age and cause of death



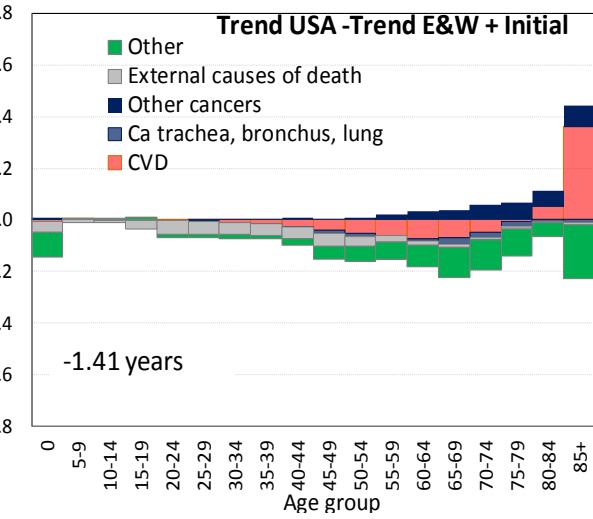
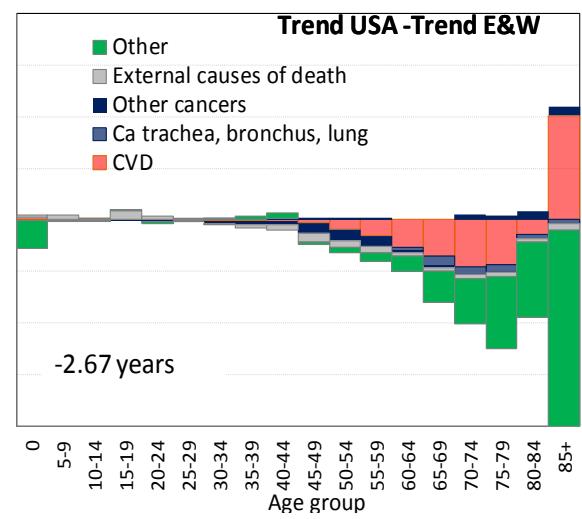
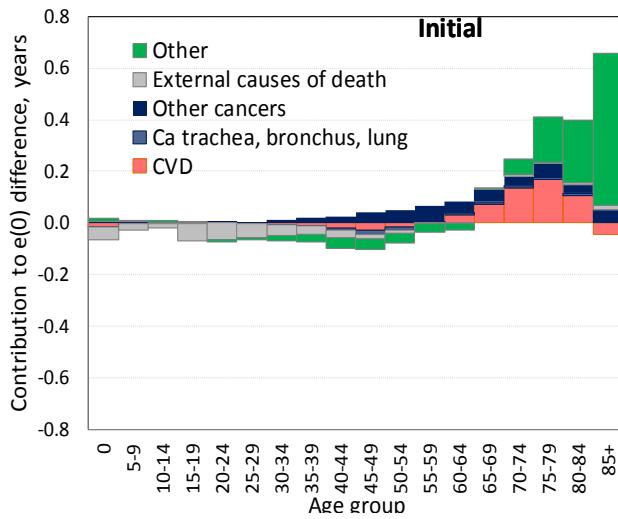
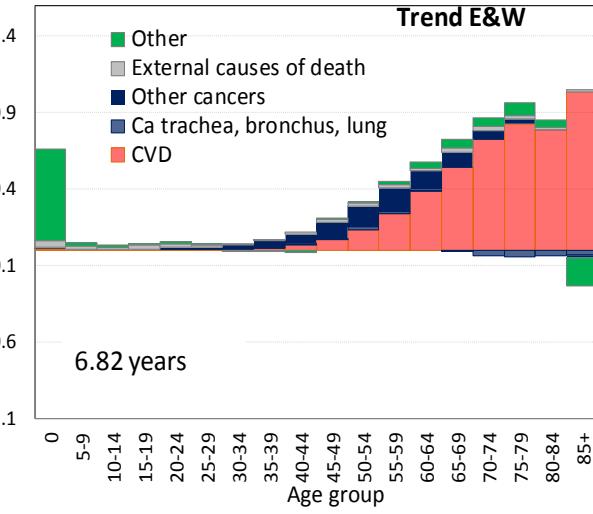
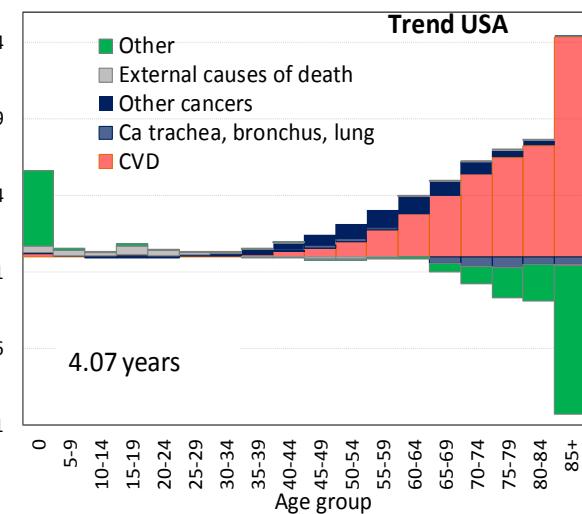
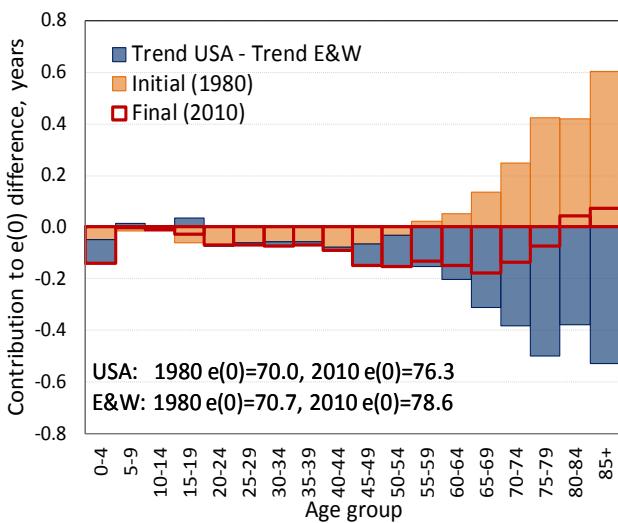
Empirical example: USA and England and Wales, 1980-2010

Life expectancy, men



Empirical example: USA and England and Wales, 1980-2010

Life expectancy, women



References

Method (without CoD)

Jdanov, D. A.; Shkolnikov, V. M.; Van Raalte, A. A.; Andreev, E. M.:
Decomposing current mortality differences into initial differences and differences in
trends: the contour decomposition method
Demography (forthcoming).

Scripts (R)

Jdanov D.A. and Shkolnikov V.M. 2014. An R-script for the assessment of the cross-sectional and the longitudinal components of a difference between two values of an aggregate demographic measure by contour replacement. *MPIDR Technical Report TR-2014-003*. Available at www.demogr.mpg.de

Thank you!