

# Hexic (and Other) Representations of the Mortality Curve

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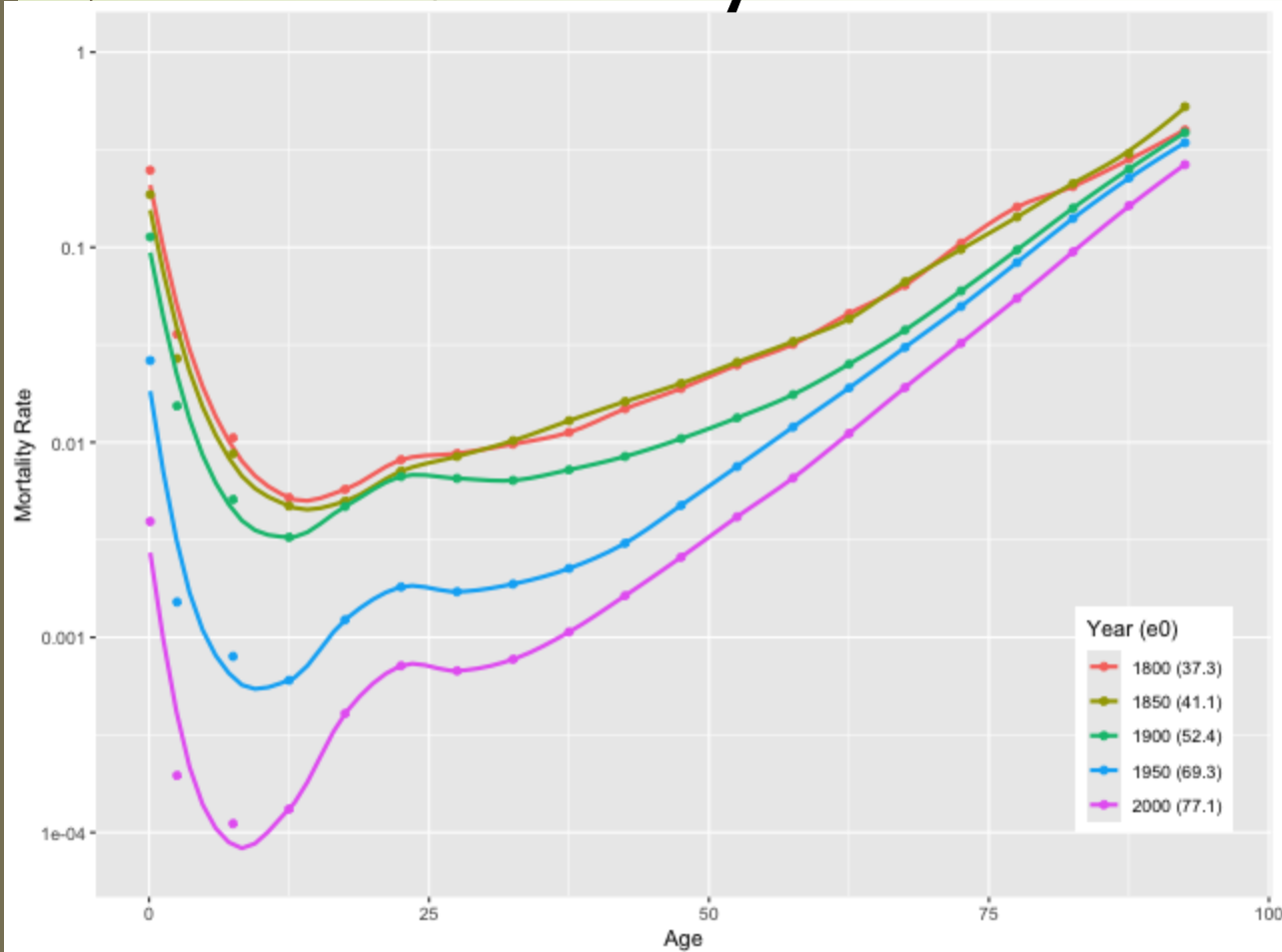


# The Question

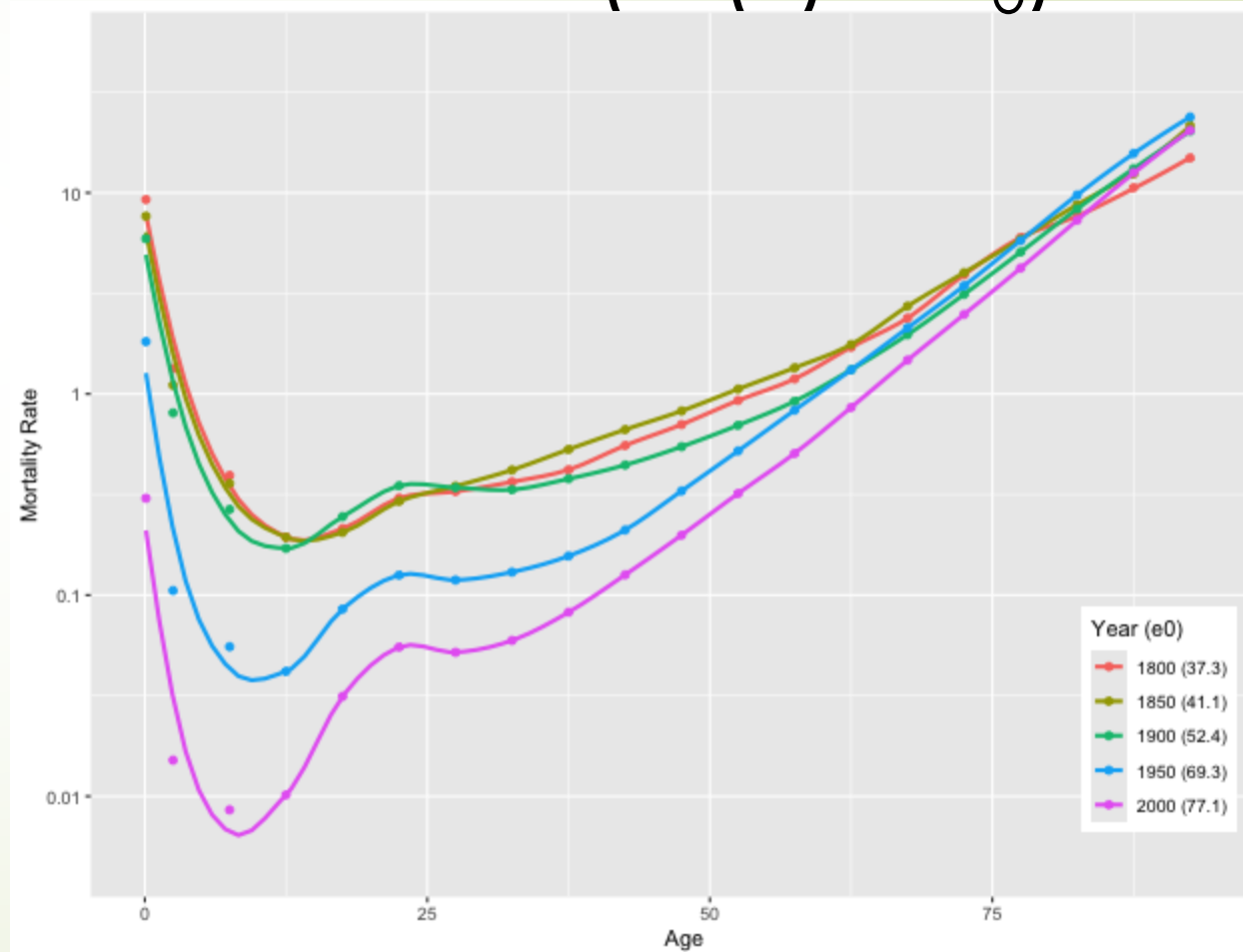
- ▶ As mortality declines, the shape of the mortality curve changes
  - ▶ Shift to the right as mortality becomes concentrated in later life
  - ▶ Extended depth as minimum value of mortality risk declines
  - ▶ Extended domain over which mortality level is minimal
- ▶ Not all mortality curves follow the same trajectory
- ▶ **Question:** how to disentangle **necessary** changes in shape as mortality declines from **population specific variation**?
- ▶ **Corollary:** how to define level of mortality in a manner independent of the contingencies of shape?

# Swedish Male Mortality, 1800 to 2000

## Mortality Curves



## Normalised ( $m(x) * e_0$ )



# Solution 1: Omnibus measures of distribution

- Keyfitz-Golini Rectangularity

- $H_k = -\frac{1}{e_0} \int_0^\omega l(x) \log(l(x)) dx$

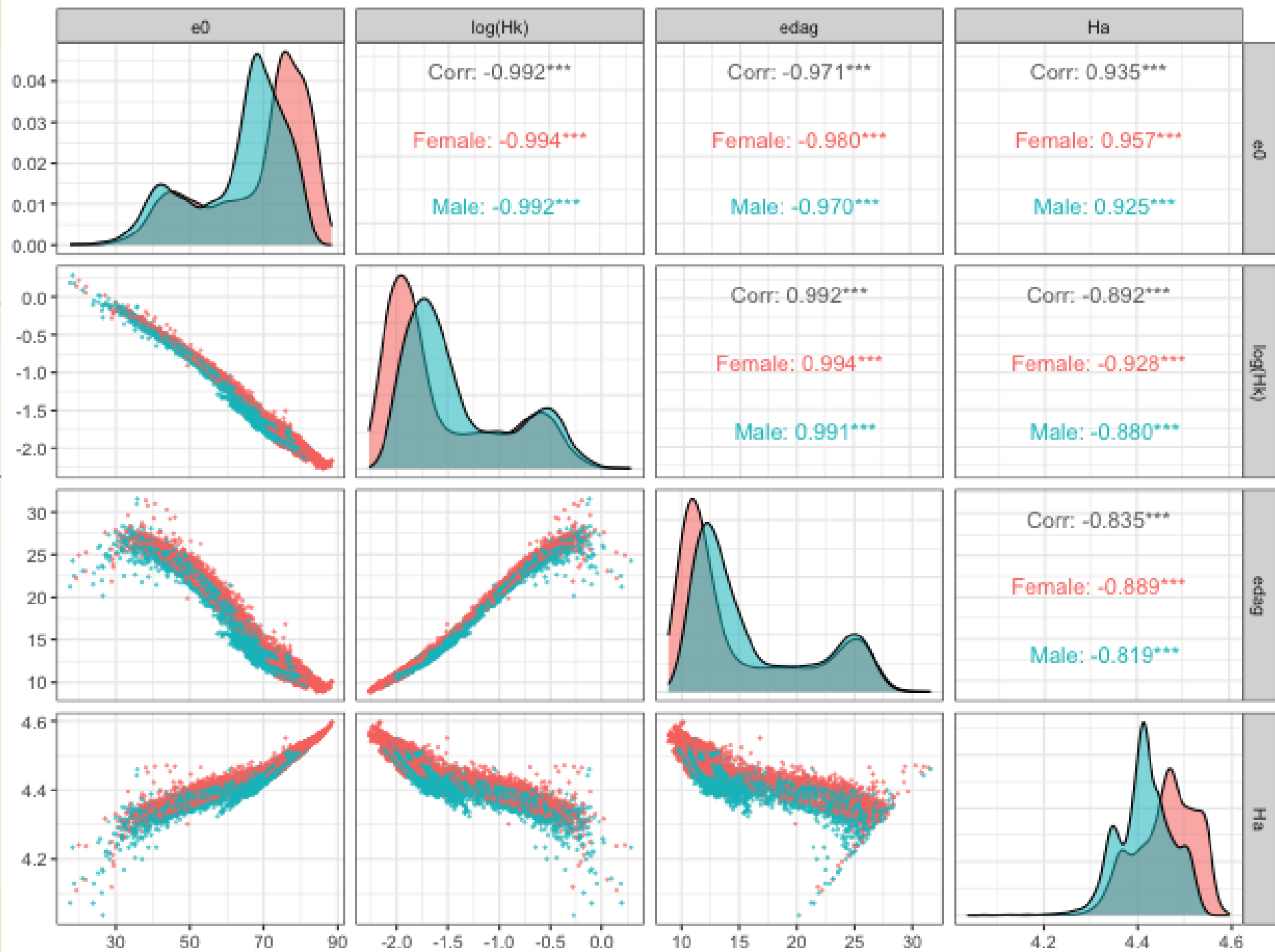
- Disparity

- $e^\dagger = -\int_0^\omega l(x) \log(l(x)) dx = H_k \cdot e_0$

- Entropy (of age distribution)

- $H_a = -\int_0^\omega \frac{l(x)}{e_0} \log\left(\frac{l(x)}{e_0}\right) dx = H_k + \log(e_0)$

*Data: HMD, complete set, 8570 abridged life tables*



# Solution 2: Hexic Curve

The underlying shape of the mortality is a hexic curve:

$$Y = X^6 - \beta X^4 + \phi X^2 + \tau X \quad (1)$$

Structural parameters  $\beta$  (Breadth);  $\phi$  (Flatness);  $\tau$  (Tilt).

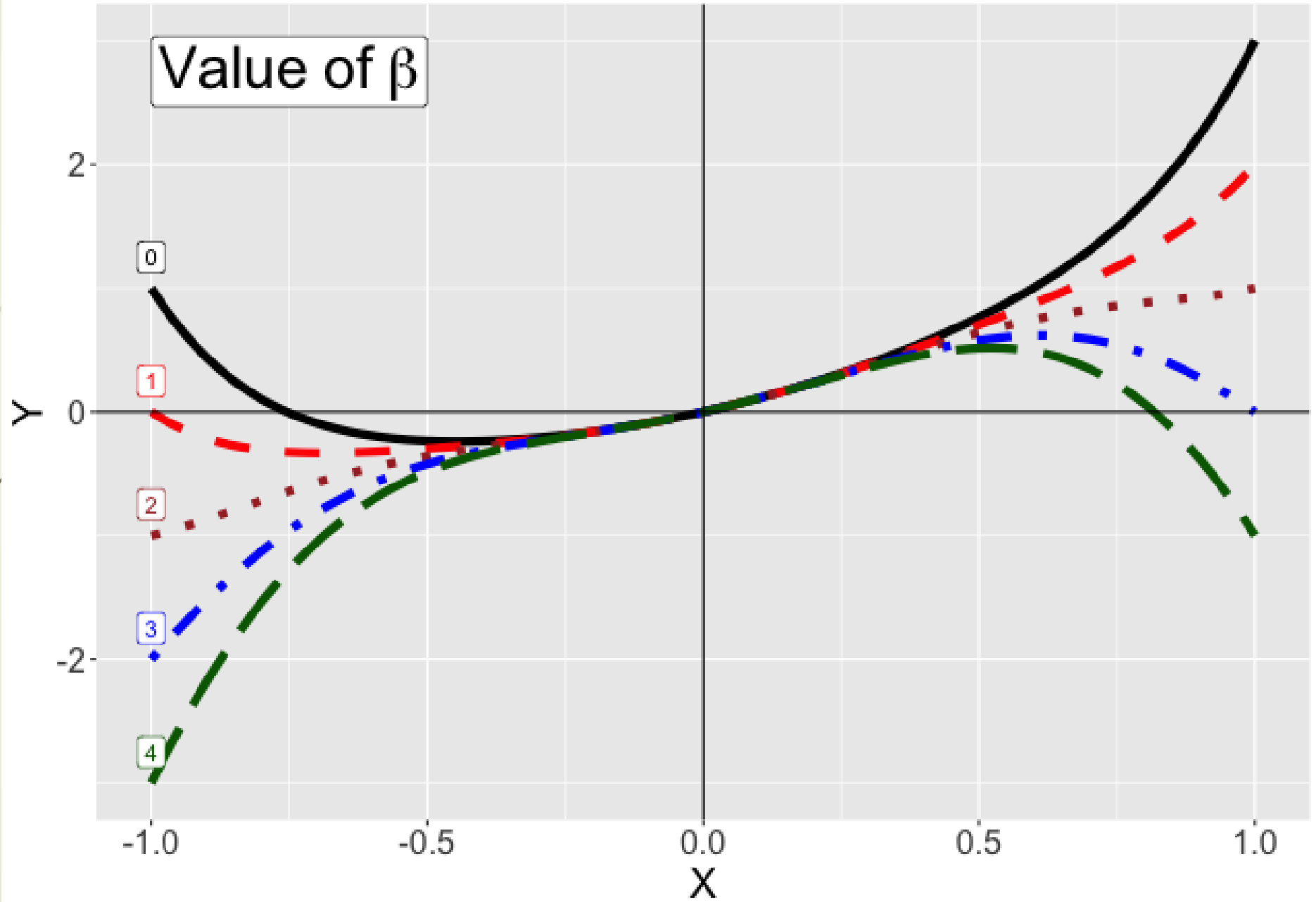
Scaled and located on the  $\log(m_x)$  and age ( $x$ ) axes by:

$$\log(m_x) = [\sigma(\xi - x)]^6 - \beta[\sigma(\xi - x)]^4 + \phi[\sigma(\xi - x)]^2 + \tau[\sigma(\xi - x)] - \lambda \quad (2)$$

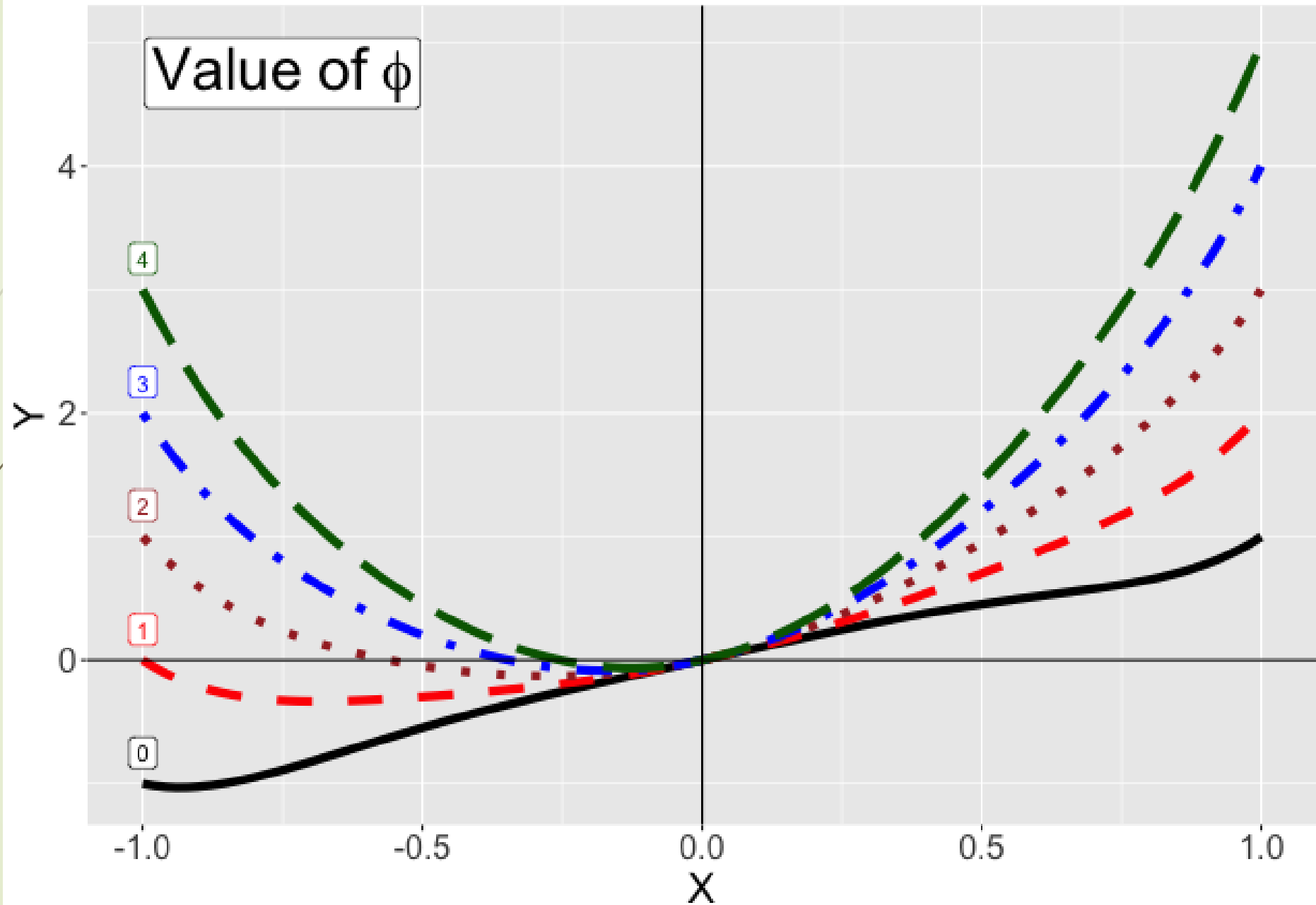
Objectives: To look at

1. How the parameters affect the shape of the curve
2. How they change as mortality declines

# Parameter $\beta$ : Breadth

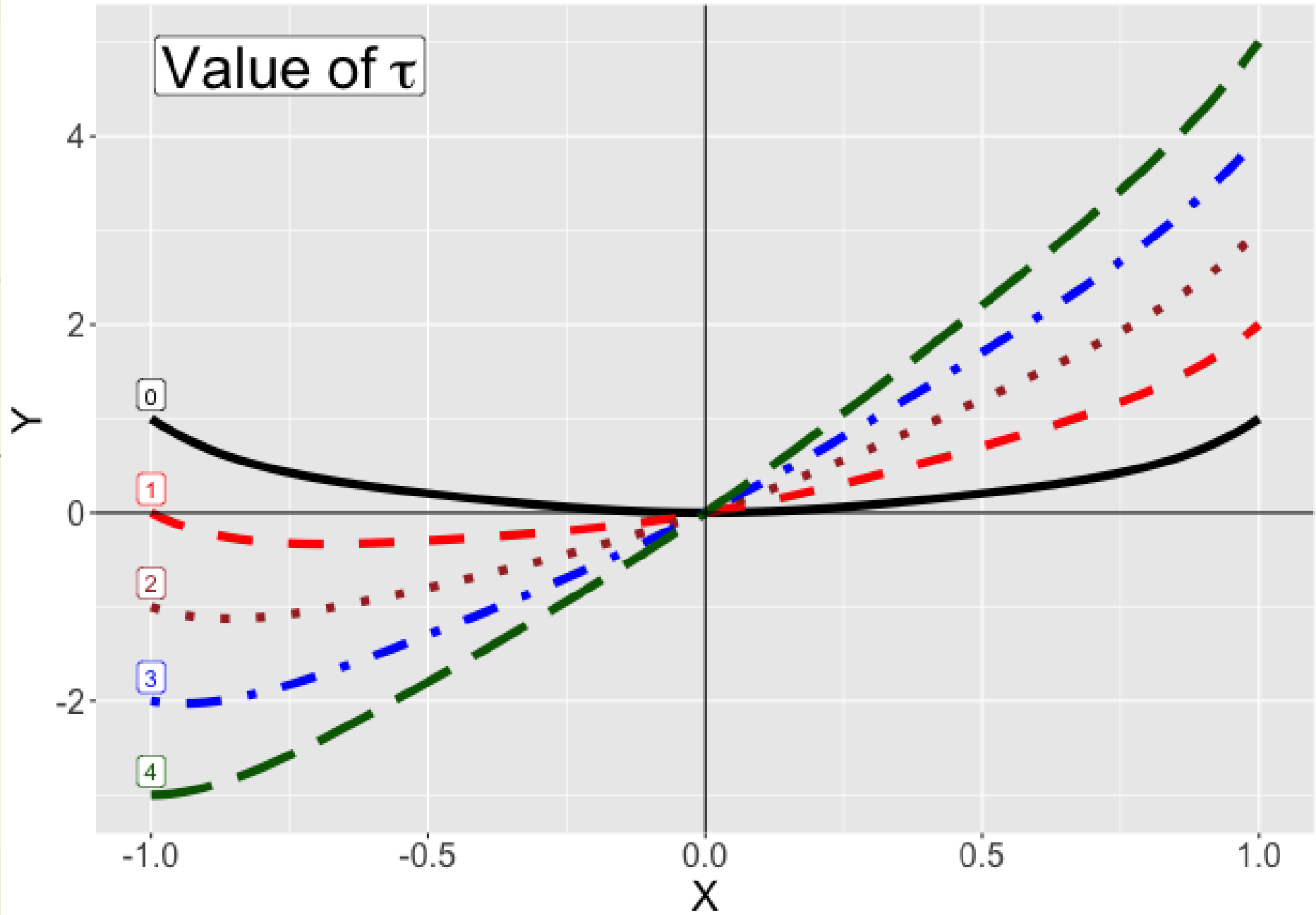


# Parameter $\phi$ : Flatness

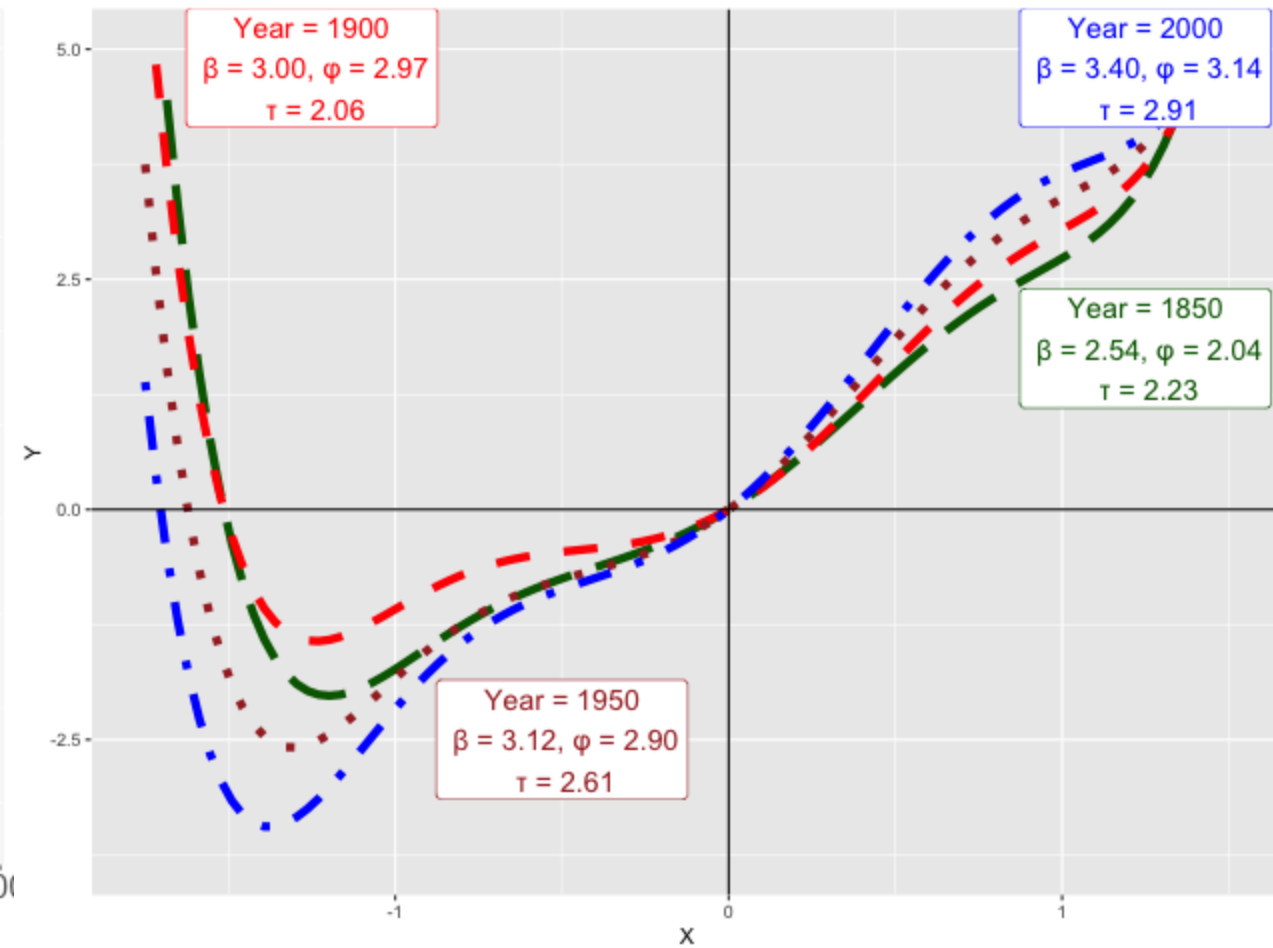
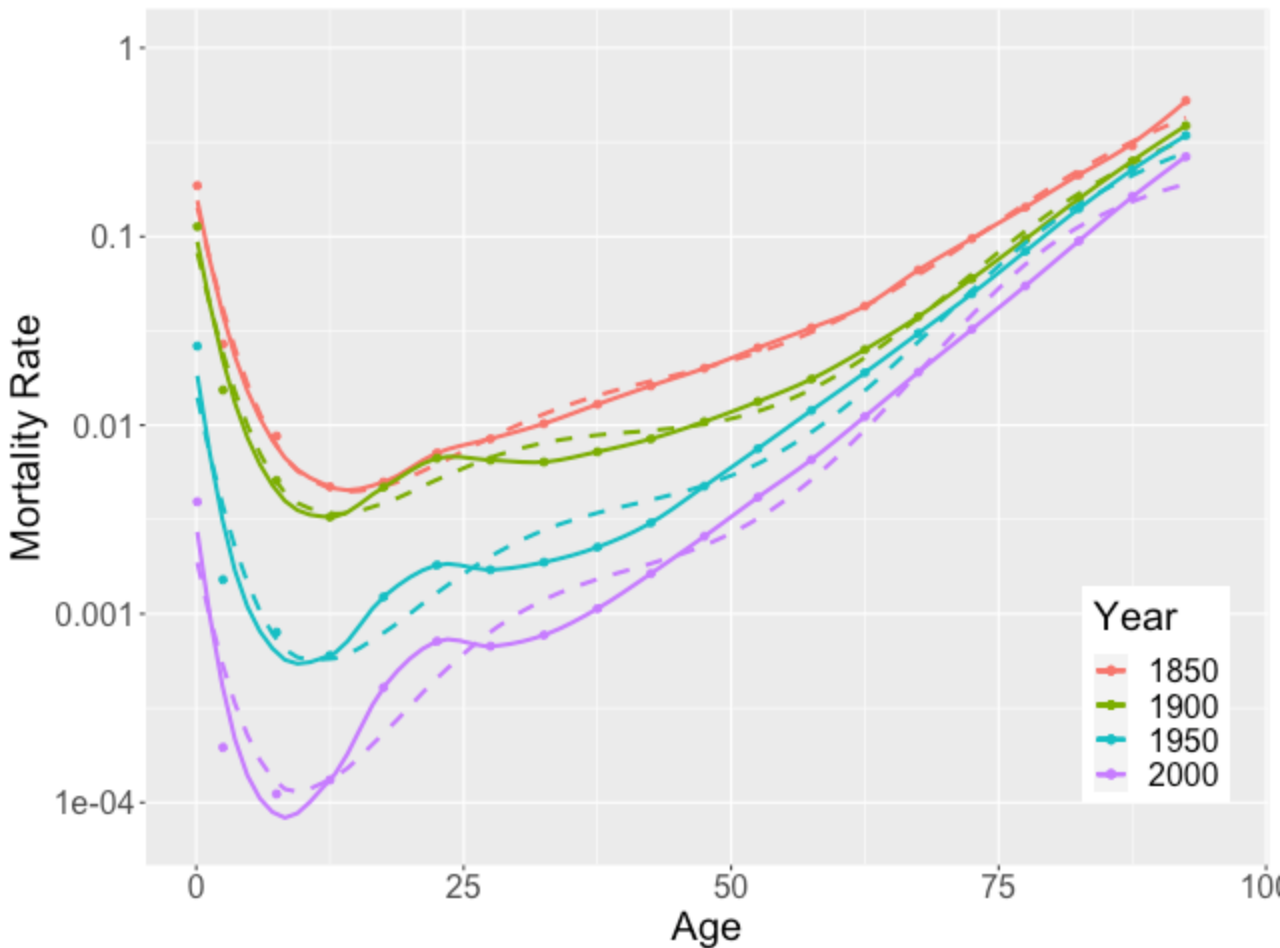




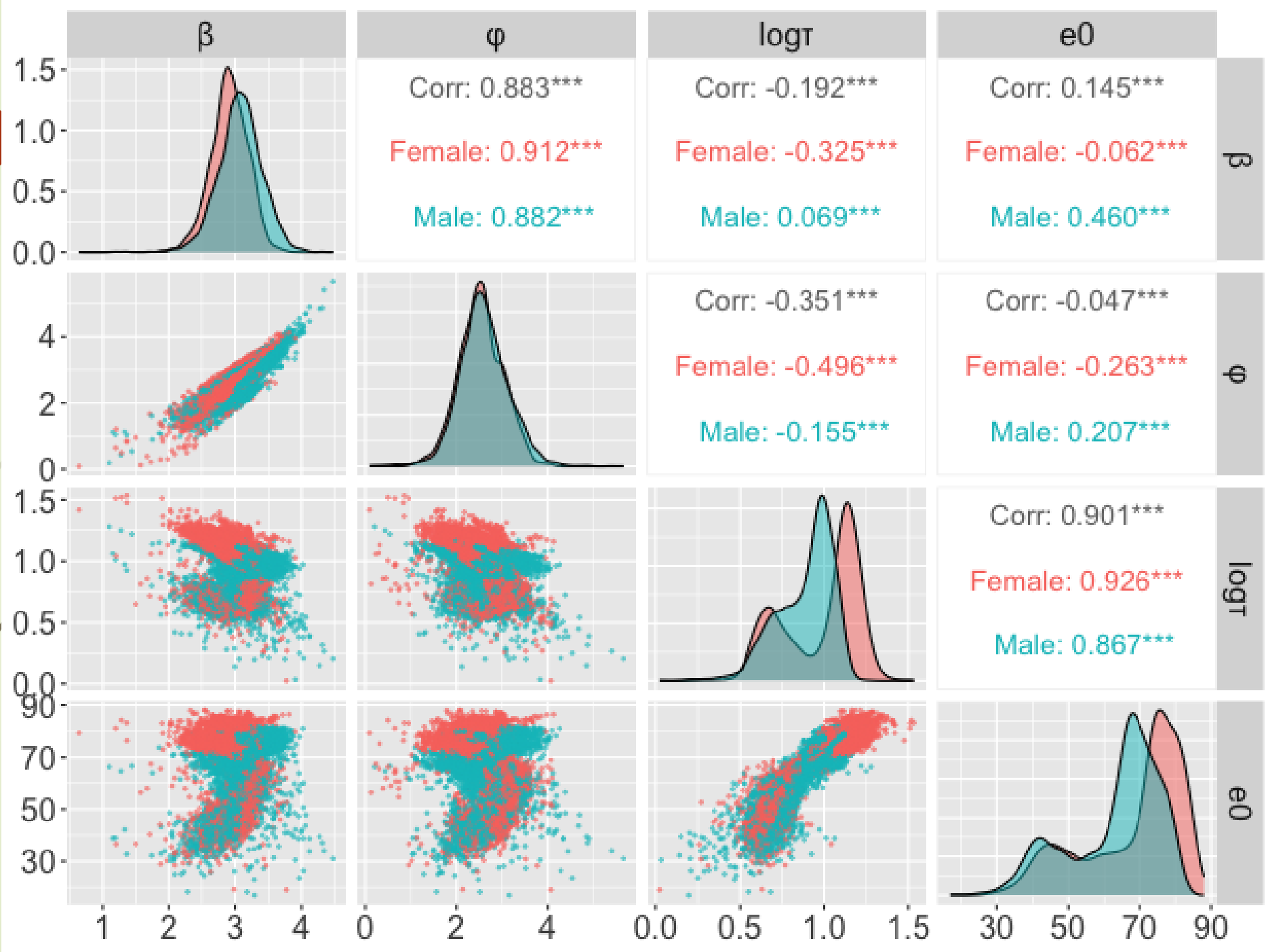
# Parameter $\tau$ : Tilt



# Fit and Structure of Swedish Mortality Curves



Solid lines = data; dashed lines = fitted



# What affects the net shape of the curve?

## A few hypotheses

- Income Inequality
- Educational Inequality
- Ethnic Heterogeneity
- Time Period
- Form of Government
- . . . . .
- (watch this space)



# Conclusion

- The “Shape” of the mortality curve is a slippery concept, hard to pin down
- Mostly, the shape of the mortality is given by:
  - Biological constraints
  - The overall level of mortality in the population
- Looking for the small differences that are socially meaningful
  - rapid or protracted declines at very young ages;
  - premature or delayed mortality in middle ages;
  - accelerated or reduced ageing in later life



# Omnibus Measures

- Describe, in one figure, the distribution and concentration of lives and deaths over the life span
- Some ( $H_k$ ) are so closely tied to life expectancy that
  - they can offer no new information
  - but may make useful proxies
- Others ( $e^\dagger, H_a$ )
  - show *some* distribution around the trend line,
  - *may* offer some insights



# Parametric models

- Unlikely to be one model to fit all mortality curves.
- Need a serviceable approximation that is
  - easy to fit
  - faithfully reflects the general properties of the curve.

- The hexic curve


$$Y = X^6 - \beta X^4 + \phi X^2 + \tau X$$

suitably scaled and located,

- provides a serviceable approximation
- with interpretable parameters



# WARNING

- Having a lot of good data, a sound theoretical foundation and a credible model
    - Is no guarantee that we're going to find a meaningful answer
    - **Caveat User**
- 





**Thank You**  
**Gracias**  
**Eskerrik Asko**

