

Package: RkMetrics (via r-universe)

May 28, 2026

Title Hybrid Mortality Estimation

Version 1.3

Date 2017-07-25

Author Titus K Rotich <rktitus@uoeld.ac.ke>

Maintainer Titus K Rotich <rktitus@uoeld.ac.ke>

Description Hybrid Mortality Modelling (HMM) provides a framework in which mortality around ``the accident hump'' and at very old ages can be modelled under a single model. The graphics' codes necessary for visualization of the models' output are included here. Specifically, the graphics are based on the assumption that, the mortality rates can be expressed as a function of the area under the curve between the crude mortality rates plots and the tangential transform of the force of mortality.

Depends R (>= 3.4.0)

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

NeedsCompilation no

Repository <https://titus-rotich.r-universe.dev>

Date/Publication 2017-07-29 11:43:55 UTC

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/RkMetrics>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 569dd68009612b9e466fabb5ac8323dca023326a

Contents

iplot	2
lplot	2
mmplot	3

Mortality	4
pccopula	5
pgcopula	5
vplot	6

Index	7
--------------	----------

lplot	<i>A Plotting Function</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Produces a plot of the area-under-the-curve for the mortality data, but lplot() inverted

Usage

```
lplot(n, x, add = F)
```

Arguments

n	the length of the vector Defaults to TRUE.
x	the vector arguement.
add	whether to add lines. Default is FALSE

Examples

```
m1 <- Mortality$D.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]
m2 <- Mortality$E.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]
male.1 <- m1/m2
male.2 <- log(male.1[!is.na(male.1)])
lplot(1:length(male.2),male.2)

lplot(1:length(male.2),male.2,add=TRUE)
```

lplot	<i>A Plotting Function</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

Produces a plot of the area-under-the-curve for the mortality data

Usage

```
lplot(n, x, add = F)
```

Arguments

n the length of the vector Defaults to TRUE.
 x the vector argument.
 add whether to add lines. Default is FALSE

Examples

```
m1 <- Mortality$D.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]
m2 <- Mortality$E.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]
male.1 <- m1/m2
male.2 <- log(male.1[!is.na(male.1)])
lplot(1:length(male.2),male.2)

lplot(1:length(male.2),male.2,add=TRUE)
```

mmplot

A Plotting Function

Description

Produces a plot of the difference between the area-under-the-curve for the mortality data and the extended mortality boundaries

Usage

```
mmplot(n, x, young, old)
```

Arguments

n the length of the vector Defaults to TRUE.
 x the vector argument.
 young the age at which the accident hump begins. Must be entered
 old age at which, either mortality experience between males and females converge,
 or rapid acceleration of mortality. This is typically over 80 years.

Examples

```
#Examples
m1 <- Mortality$D.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]
m2 <- Mortality$E.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]
male.1 <- m1/m2
male.2 <- log(male.1[!is.na(male.1)])
lplot(1:length(male.2),male.2)

mmplot(1:length(male.2),male.2,young=17,old=80)
```

Mortality

Switzerland Mortality Data

Description

Exposed to Risk and number of deaths data.

Usage

Mortality

Format

A data frame with 6 columns corresponding to:

Year Corresponding year of data collected

Age Age of the individual

E.Male Male Exposed-to-Risk Population

E.Female Female Exposed-to-Risk Population

D.Male Number of male death counts, for the given year and age

D.Female Number of female death counts, for the given year and age

Details

Mortality data for both Males and Females in Switzerland, from 1981 to 2014.

These data are freely available at the Human Mortality Database

Source

<http://www.mortality.org/cgi-bin/hmd/country.php?cntr=CHE&level=1>

References

Glei, D. and Andreeva, M. (2016). About mortality data for switzerland.

pccopula

A Plotting Function

Description

Produces a plot of a copula, which can be used to assess the dependency between two sexes bounded by the actual and the expanded mortality estimates

Usage

```
pccopula(theta, pl = 1, z)
```

Arguments

theta	gives the order.
pl	gives the association.
z	the length of the z axis Defaults to 10.

Examples

```
#Examples  
  
pccopula(theta=3,pl=.5,z=10)
```

pgcopula

A Plotting Function

Description

Similar to pccopula(), but suitable when the dependence is stronger at the older ages

Usage

```
pgcopula(theta, pl = 1, z)
```

Arguments

theta	gives the order.
pl	gives the association, with a correction for the direction of dependence
z	the length of the z axis Defaults to 10.

Examples

```
#Examples  
pgcopula(theta=1.3,pl=2,z=10)
```

vplot

A Plotting Function

Description

Produces a similar plot as lplot(), only a transposition of ages is made

Usage

```
vplot(n, x, add = F)
```

Arguments

n	the length of the vector Defaults to TRUE.
x	the vector argument.
add	whether to add lines. Default is FALSE

Examples

```
m1 <- Mortality$D.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]  
m2 <- Mortality$E.Male[which(Mortality$Year == 2008)]  
male.1 <- m1/m2  
male.2 <- log(male.1[!is.na(male.1)])  
vplot(1:length(male.2),male.2)
```

Index

- * **datasets**
 - Mortality, 4
- * **iplot**
 - iplot, 2
- * **lplot**
 - lplot, 2
- * **mmpplot**
 - mmpplot, 3
- * **pccopula()**
 - pccopula, 5
- * **pgcopula()**
 - pgcopula, 5
- * **vplot**
 - vplot, 6

iplot, 2

lplot, 2

mmpplot, 3

Mortality, 4

pccopula, 5

pgcopula, 5

vplot, 6