B.A.J. **5**, V, 985-988 (1999)

ARTICLES, PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS OF ACTUARIAL INTEREST

BIBBY, P. & SHEPHERD, J. *Urbanisation in England: projections 1991-2016* (ISBN 0 11 753120 0) (HMSO). Assuming the continuation of past trends in urbanisation, these tables use the 1992-based household projections.

CHASTELAND, J.-C. & ROUSSELL, L. *Les contours de la démographie; au seuil du XXIe siecle* (Demography at the threshold of the twenty-first century) (ISBN 27332 4017X) (PUF). Celebrating the fiftieth birthday of INED, these 1995 conference proceedings summarise the development and likely future of demography and demographic research in Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, the U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

AGEING AND SOCIETY
17, 5

HARRIS, B. *Growing taller, living longer? Anthropometric history and the future of old age.* Examines the relationship between changes in life expectation of life and increases in average height.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER
77, 3 supplement

SWERDLOW, A. J. *et al. Trends in cancer incidence and mortality in Scotland: description and possible explanations.* New analysis based on individual records since 1953 and site-specific data result in risk assessment by birth cohort.

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL
317, 7169

DAVEY SMITH, G. *et al. Height and mortality from cancer among men: prospective observational study.* A cohort of over 17,000 London civil servants aged 40-64 in 1967-69 were traced to February 1995, and their mortality examined in terms of age, height, grade and smoking behaviour.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY
27, 5

HAYBITTLE, J. L. *The use of the Gompertz function to relate changes in life expectancy to the standardized mortality ratio.* Resulting formulae were checked with American smoking/non-smoking Cancer Prevention Study and with England and Wales 1952 and 1992 mortality data.

27, 6

LEE, W.-C. *The meaning and use of the cumulative rate of potential life lost.* Proposes an alternative to the average years of life lost by cause of death.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY
4, 2

Special issue containing articles on the significant international migration after retirement.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1357321700000787 Published online by Cambridge University Press

JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
52, 8

ROONEY, C. *et al. Excess mortality in England and Wales and in Greater London during the 1995 heat wave.* Excess deaths, compared with a 31-day moving average, were spread across all age groups, but more female deaths and from respiratory and from cerebrovascular causes.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY
Series A, **162,** 1

THATCHER, A. R. *The long-term pattern of adult mortality and the highest attained age.* Widely-spaced historical data as well as recent new information suggest a consistent model for the way in which mortality rates increase with age, leading to a probability distribution for the highest age attainable in given circumstances.

MONOGRAPHS ON POPULATION AGEING
(Odense University Press, Denmark)
5

THATCHER, A. R. *et al. The force of mortality at ages 80 to 120.* Examines the data of some 40 million people who reached the age of eighty, and some 32 million who died aged eighty or more, in 1960-99, in thirteen developed countries (Japan and most of western Europe other than Spain). Concludes that the Gompertz, Weibull and Pollard models overstate mortality at age 100, and that the logistic (and its Kannisto approximation) provides a better fit, with a value of 0.5 to 0.65 for the probability of dying for either sex at age 120.

[U.S.] NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
Working Papers on Historical Factors in Long Run Growth **108**

FLOUD, R. *Height, weight and body mass of the British population since 1820.* A fall in both average height and weight occurred around 1850; later increases in weight and body mass lagged behind those of height.

POPULATION
53, 5

GALLEY, C. & WOODS, R. *Réflexions sur la distribution des décès de la première année de vie* (Reflections on the distribution of deaths in the first year of life). Bourgeois-Pichat's theory of a universal law is examined. Data from various countries (including England and Wales) demonstrate different patterns, changing over time.

53, 6

MESLE, F. & VALLIN, J. *Evolution et variations géographiques de la surmortalité masculine: du paradox français à la logique russe.* (Evolution and geographical variations in excess male mortality — from French paradox to Russian logic.) Two regions are considered in each country: the rural south, Moscow and Brittany. The paradox is that the least male excess occurs where the average expectation of life is highest. Male differences are put down to alcoholism, whereas female improvements have occurred in cancer and cardiovascular causes of death.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1357321700000787 Published online by Cambridge University Press

54, 4-5

HEYER, E. & CAZES, M. H. *Les 'enfants utiles': une mèsure démographique pour le génétique des populations.* (The notion of 'useful children': a demographic measure for population genetics.) The use in historical demography of indices based on the proportion and distribution by number of children who have themselves reproduced.

ROHRBASSER, J. M. *William Petty (1623-1687) et le calcul de doublement de la population.* (William Petty and the calculation of the doubling of population.) Petty's demonstration of the variability of the rates of increase in London and elsewhere, based on written sources, was at variance with the theological idea of linearity and consistency.

POPULATION STUDIES
53, 3

CHANDRA, T., COLEMAN, D. A. & HIORNS, R. W. *Recent European fertility patterns: fitting curves to 'disturbed' distributions.* Age-specific fertility rates can usually be expressed as a single Hadwiger function. However, the high (largely illegitimate) rates at young ages in the U.K. since 1970 have created a 'bulge' which requires a mixture of two such functions.

POPULATION TRENDS
95

SHAW, C. *1996-based population projections by legal marital status for England and Wales.* A. multidimensional projection model based on the Dutch LIPRO package has enabled a resumption of the component method, using rates of divorce, marriage and remarriage with differing mortality and overall constraints on numbers by sex. Over the next 25 years the adult population is estimated to increase by 10 per cent, the single and divorced will increase by one-half, so that those married will become the minority within a decade.

SHAW, C. & HASKEY, J. *New estimates and projections of the population cohabiting in England and Wales.* The estimates are based on replies to both the General Household Survey and the Labour Force Survey, and exclude same-sex cohabitation. The material is disaggregated by legal marital status, and trends are examined; variant projections are given. The number cohabiting is expected to double (to about 3 million of each sex) by 2021, with an increase in the mean age.

96

THATCHER, R. *The demography of centenarians in England and Wales.* Official projections suggest that numbers will increase from 6,000 in 1996 to 39,000 in 2036, and perhaps 95,000 by 2066. The principal component is mortality improvement beyond age 80, both for males and females. Kannisto's database of 13 industrialised countries show no evidence for a fixed biological age limit, and supercentenarian (over age 110) numbers and highest verified ages are likely to rise.

SCOTT, A. & KILBEY, T. *Can patient registers give an improved measure of internal migration in England and Wales?* Family Health Service Authority registers record postcode, so giving smaller area division than that possible from the National Health Service central register.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1357321700000787 Published online by Cambridge University Press

STATISTICAL NEWS
119

CRAIG, J. *To be or not to be — what are the odds?* An examination of the chances of early death or long survival in terms of underlying mortality patterns.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT
26, 11

BENNETT, N. G. *et al. Demographic implications of the Russian mortality crisis.* Around 15% of deaths in 1990-95 were premature, mainly amongst men of working age, leading to a likely reduction in projected numbers of over 7 million by 2025.

SHKOLNIKOV, V. M. *et al. Causes of the Russian mortality crisis: evidence and interpretations.* From routine data collection, the fall in life expectancy (6 years for men, 3 for women) is attributed mainly to psychological stress caused by an abrupt economic change and excessive alcohol consumption.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1357321700000787 Published online by Cambridge University Press