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ARTICLES, PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS OF ACTUARIAL INTEREST

COMPTON, P. *Demographic review, Northern Ireland, 1995* (Northern Ireland Economic Council Research Monograph No. 1). Contains chapters on population by age, sex, language, fertility, mortality and morbidity migration and migrant characteristics, marriage, divorce, cohabitation, religion, economic activity and employment and future projections.

MARMOT, M. *Social differentials in mortality: the Whitehall studies*, in Lopez, A. D. *et al.*, *Adult mortality in developed countries: from description to explanation* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1995). Uses national data and results from two studies of British civil servants to investigate possible explanations of differences in mortality and morbidity by social class.

POLLARD, J. H. *On the changing shape of the Australian mortality curve* (Actuarial Studies and Demography Research paper 008/95, Macquarie University). Examines the changes 1982–92, especially the previous male 'accident hump' which has now almost vanished.

STILLWELL, J., DUKE-WILLIAMS, O. & REES, P. *Time series migration in Britain; the context for 1991 census analysis*, in *Papers in Regional Science*, **74**, 4 (Urbana, Illinois). Uses the National Health Service Central Register to determine how typical of the movement over the whole decade was that in the year preceding the census.

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HARDING, S. & BALARAJAN, R. *Patterns of mortality in second generation Irish living in England and Wales: longitudinal study.* Over the period 1971–89, the sample group showed heavier mortality than the national average by sex and cause of death.

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PHILLIPS, A. N. *et al. Life expectancy in men who have never smoked and those who have smoked continuously: 15-year follow up of large cohort of middle-aged British men.* Sample of 7,735 men aged 40–59, combined with national mortality rates 20–40, demonstrated significant differentials.

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MARMOT, M. G. & SHIPLEY, M. J. *Do socioeconomic differences in mortality persist after retirement? 25-year follow up of civil servants from the first Whitehall study.* The answer is "Yes, and they increase with age". Work itself may help to generate mortality inequalities below retirement age.

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COURBAGE, Y. *Le facteur démographique dans la marche de l'Irlande vers la partition (1607–1921)* [*The demographic factor in Ireland's movement towards partition, 1607–1921*]. Migration from Great Britain was denominational, reinforced by the plantation system in the seventeenth century, the principle of impartible inheritance and the effects of the Great Famine of 1845–55.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1357321700005134 Published online by Cambridge University Press

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PALLONI, A. *Demography of HIV/AIDS.* World overview of the current state of the epidemic, especially the developing countries where most new cases are occurring and the effects are likely to be worst. Past forecasts/projections are evaluated and the relation between known characteristics and the models of the spread of the virus are explored.

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WOOD, R. *Trends in multiple births, 1938–1995.* After a decline in the 1960s and 1970s, associated with a decline in mean age at childbirth, there has been a significant increase in the number of multiple births, particularly of non-identical twins, as well as triplets, quadruplets, etc. particularly in south-east England and among the non-manual social classes. Improved natal care and subfertility treatments are among the reasons for the increase.

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SAUNDERSON, T. & LANGFORD, I. H. *A study of the geographical distribution of suicide rates in England and Wales, 1989–92, using empirical Bayes estimates.* Suggests that this method is superior to the use of standardised mortality ratios, because the risk is correlated with high population density urban areas (both sexes) and economically depressed rural areas (for men).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1357321700005134 Published online by Cambridge University Press