B.A.J. **7**, I, 169-170 (2001)

ARTICLES, PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS OF ACTUARIAL INTEREST

British Medical Journal
318, 7200

Hart, C.L. *et al. Alcohol consumption and mortality from all causes, coronary heart disease and stroke: results from a prospective cohort study of Scottish men with 21 years of follow up*. Higher overall mortality commenced with consumption of more than 14 units per week, more significantly for stroke, but none for disease of the heart.

International Journal of Epidemiology
28, 5

Lai, D. & Hardy, R.J. *Potential gains in life expectancy or years of potential life lost: impact of competing risks of death.* Since the former method takes competing risks into account, its results can be compared across populations of differing sizes and age distributions, unlike the latter. This is demonstrated by calculating the effects of eliminating HIV/AIDS, diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms from U.S. rates.

Robertson, C. & Ecob, R. *Simultaneous modelling of time trends and regional variation in mortality rates.* Using U.K. data for 1931-91, it is shewn that regional differences are declining. Female mortality, in particular, is not improving as much as before, although those born after 1930 are shewing more reduction in rates.

International Journal of Population Geography
5, 5

Simpson, S. & Middleton, E. *Undercount of migration in the U.K. 1991 census and its impact on counterurbanisation and population projections.* Suggests that 23% needs to be added to migrant estimates, eliminating the excess females among young adult migrants, and reducing the apparent move from the cities.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society
Series A, **162**, 2

Brown, J.J. *et al. A methodological strategy for a one-number census in the U.K.* In order to measure, and thereby reduce, under-enumeration at the 2001 census, an extra census coverage survey is to be made, whose design and analysis are described here.

Population
54, 6

Rohrbasser, J.-M. & Veron, C. *Les frères Huygens et le 'calcul des ages'; l'argument du pari equitable* (The Huygens brothers and the age at death; the 'fair bet' argument). The brothers' correspondence in 1669 on life expectancy began with Lodewijk defining the mean length of future life, while Christiaan introduced the concept of the probable length of life, leading to the basis for scientific calculation of annuities and pure endowments respectively.

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POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
25, 4

HEUVELINE, P. *The global and regional impact of mortality and fertility transitions 1950-2000*. Although one-quarter of the present world population is alive because of mortality reductions, continuing fertility decline will outweigh vitality improvement in future, affecting age and spatial distributions.

POPULATION INDEX
65, 4

The final issue of an invaluable bibliography, begun in 1935, killed by the Internet.

POPULATION STUDIES
54, 3

A comment and response on the paper by CHANDOLA *et al.* (in previous volume).

POPULATION TRENDS
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COLEMAN, D. *Demographic data for Europe — a review of the sources*. Condensed, yet wide-ranging, with details of availability, whether electronic or printed.

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SHAW, C. *1998-based national population projections for the United Kingdom and constituent countries*. Future mortality rates are reduced, and net inward migration increased (partly because of asylum seekers), although not to recent exceptional levels. The U.K. population is expected to rise from 59.2 million to a peak of 65 million around 2036 (including nearly 16 million of pensionable age), after which it will fall (although numbers in England will continue to increase). By 2008 the number of pensioners will exceed the number of children under 16.

KING, D. *et al. Population of households in England to 2021.* On present trends, a growth of 3.8 million is expected, mainly of one-person households aged 45 and over. Some 1.3 million cohabiting couples are projected, offset by a fall of 1.0 million married.

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