

ARTICLES, PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS OF ACTUARIAL INTEREST

POPULATION STUDIES

47, 1

ANDERSON, M. & MORSE, D. J. *High fertility, high emigration, low nuptiality: adjustment processes in Scotland's demographic experience, 1861-1914.* The contrasts between England and Scotland are explored and explanations offered (in 47, 2). Scottish regional differences are mapped down to parish level.

GAGE, T. B. *The decline of mortality in England and Wales 1861 to 1924: decomposition by cause of death and component of mortality.* The misclassification of cause of death has only centred on the degenerative causes fairly recently. The unusual age distribution of deaths noted at the time of the 1918/19 influenza epidemic had already existed for over a decade and persisted for over another 10 years. Current trends in mortality are often much older than we suppose, and a correlation between respiratory and degenerative causes may determine the timing and rate of decline of other causes.

POPULATION TRENDS

70

COOPER, J. & JONES, C. *Estimates of the numbers of first, second, third, and higher order births.* Parity is only registered for births within marriage, but the General Household Survey gives details from all respondents, from which the very different pattern of the 30% of births outside wedlock can be found. Recent trends in birth order are reviewed.

71

OPCS POPULATION STATISTICS DIVISION. *How complete was the 1991 Census?* A comparison between the figures derived from rolling forward the 1981 census results with vital registration and migration estimates and the enumerated 1991 census figures indicated a significant under-enumeration (of up to 10%) amongst the under 30s and over 80s, particularly young adult males. This is believed to be mainly due to under-enumeration, as confirmed by the Census Validation Survey.

COOPER, J. & SHAW, C. *Fertility assumptions for the 1991-based national population projections.* Birth expectations, as given by the General Household Survey, and the almost completed family size of women in their 30s, indicate that the long-term likely average number of births per woman in the United Kingdom should be reduced from 2.0 to 1.9. Changes in net migration assumptions mean that the fall in the number of births will be about 2% in the year 2000, increasing to 7% in 40 years' time.

72

HASKEY, J. *First marriage, divorce and remarriage: birth cohort analyses.* The substantial variations in rates keyed to years of birth 1900-75 is shown, with tables and cumulative graphs.

SHAW, C. *1991-based national population projections for the United Kingdom and constituent countries.* Major changes have been made from the assumptions previously employed. Net immigration is expected to rise to 50,000 a year for the next decade before declining to zero in 2015, and mortality improvement is increased to add 1.0 (1.5) years to the expectation of life of males (females), mainly in survival beyond age 60. For fertility reduction, see 71 above. The consequence is an increase in the projected U.K. population of about 500,000 in 2001 and 1 million from 2011 onward.