

## ARTICLES, PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS OF ACTUARIAL INTEREST

### ACTUARIAL TABLES WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR USE IN PERSONAL INJURY AND FATAL ACCIDENT CASES

Second edition (ISBN 0 11 701581 4. HMSO London, 1994, £5.95)

The tables have been updated, using ELT 14 mortality, and further tables have been added to allow for males retiring at 60 and females at 65. Allowances for contingencies other than death are given as well, namely for levels of economic activity and employment, and for different levels of illness, injury and disability by occupation and geographical region.

### OCCUPATIONAL PENSION SCHEMES 1991

Ninth Survey by the Government Actuary

(ISBN 0 11 701582 2. HMSO London, 1994, £7.50).

The survey was based on answers to questionnaires sent to about 10,000 employees responding to the Omnibus Survey of the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys, coupled with a questionnaire sent to their pension scheme managers. Since the 1987 survey, numbers of members had not increased, but pensioners had risen by one million, the value of pension rights was put at £605 billion, and funds acquired £20 billion of assets in 1991. The number of members of money purchase schemes had increased, and there had been improvements in ill-health and death-in-service benefits to significant numbers of members. The effect of the Surplus (Valuation) Regulations and the equalisation of retirement ages following the *Barber* judgment are analysed.

### PENSION PROVISION IN BRITAIN

A Report to the European Commission by the Government Actuary

(ISBN 0 11 701583 0. HMSO London, 1994, £5.50)

The E.C. Observation Network was established in 1992 to collect information on complementary and supplementary pension arrangements in force in the different countries and to consider the Single Market problems. This first report sets out the situation at February 1994 regarding compulsory social security, voluntary and compulsory supplementary schemes, their supervision and accounting arrangements. Prefunding and tax advantages are explained. The scope of preservation and transferability is set out, and the impact of E.C. initiatives (equal treatment of men and women, the First Pension Funds Directive and cross-border membership) are considered.

### POPULATION

49, 1

LÉLIEVRE, E. *Formation des couples et fécondité hors mariage en Grande-Bretagne: divergences et similitudes avec la situation française (cohabitation and reproduction outside marriage in Great Britain: differences and similarities with the French situation.)* Overall similarities conceal significant differences between groups of the same age in the two countries. Given the cultural and political differences within European society, future international convergence in these social traits is thought unlikely.

## POPULATION STUDIES

48, 2

- HIMES, C. L. *et al.*, *A Relational Model of Mortality at Older Ages in Low Mortality Countries*. Based on a standard mortality pattern derived from 82 1950–85 data sets from 16 countries, using the logit transform; the standard is practically linear for males, but curves for females; a second parameter improves the latter as a predictor. The trends suggest that regional differences between model tables are decreasing, and largest gains in the logits over time occur at the oldest ages.

## POPULATION TRENDS

76

- DORLING, D. *Visualising the geography of the population with the 1991 Census*. Conventional maps may give a misleading impression of demographic features. As an alternative to a two-dimensional perspective representation of a three-dimensional surface, area 'cartograms' can be created, such that the area of each ward or postcode sector depends upon its population. Cartograms and conventional maps of Great Britain are shown in pairs, illustrating (by colours) relative proportions of 'imputed' residents, unemployed, ethnic minorities, long-term sick and standardised mortality ratios.
- MCCORMICK, A. *The impact of human immunodeficiency virus on the population of England and Wales*. Summary of recent results, including HIV-related deaths by age and sex, social class and overall effect on death rates. Male homosexual deaths seem to have peaked, but others are still increasing. The range of projected annual HIV-related deaths by 1999 lies between 2,000 and 3,000.
- CAPRON, D. *How good are subnational projections as forecasts?* Comparison of the 1991 Census results with the projected numbers based on the previous Census indicated that about one-quarter were correct to within 1%, and over 80% within 5%. Generally, projections for metropolitan districts were the best predictors. The effect of constraints (national projections, overall migration assumptions) and migrant allocations are considered.

77

- SHAW, C. *Accuracy and uncertainty of the national population projections for the United Kingdom*. The projections since 1971 have generally forecast the total numbers fairly accurately, due to compensating errors (over-estimates of births being balanced by underestimates of deaths and net immigration). Short-term projection accuracy has improved over the years. Of the countries in the U.K., the population of Scotland was earlier seriously over-estimated, and that of Northern Ireland has fluctuated between over and under-estimation. The effect of reasonable variation of the assumptions for fertility, migration and mortality is demonstrated, both by age group and overall.

78

- CRAIG, J. *Replacement level fertility and future population growth*. An explanation of why population may continue to grow although fertility is below replacement level, and the conditions necessary for zero growth.
- PEARCE, D. & WHITE, I. *1991 Census of Great Britain: summary of results*. Key statistics for 1981 and 1991 are compared: residents and visitors, marital status, children, young adults and those aged 60 and over, household and family composition (including communal establishments), housing and car availability, ethnic group and race, economic activity, workplace and transport to work, migration, long-term illness, Welsh and Gaelic languages. There is a bibliography of the source publications for more details.