

IN THIS ISSUE

THE paper, Job Stability for White Men, 1939 to 1947, by Miss Lillian Guralnick and Dr. W. Thurber Fales, is one of the reports being published under the series title, Family Studies in the Eastern Health District of Baltimore. A distinctive feature of these studies is that they are based upon data collected in repeated visits to the same families in the District. Thus long-time series of data relating to health and social, economic, and demographic characteristics are being accumulated for periodic analyses of various types. In the present analysis, based upon occupational returns for the same people in 1939 and 1947, the authors examine the extent to which white males in the Study remained in the same jobs throughout the period mentioned. The results, shown by age and occupation, should be of interest to a variety of specialists. Their implications for studies of occupational morbidity and mortality are emphasized by the authors.



Surveys of morbidity in various population groups have revealed that females have a higher rate of illness than do males. This has been found to be true even for a serious chronic condition with a risk of mortality such as heart disease. On the other hand, males suffer a higher mortality than do females.

Data on illness by sex obtained from a survey of a sample population in the Eastern Health District of Baltimore are presented in the article "Cause of Illness Among Males and Females" by Jean Downes. The incidence of new cases of chronic disease at specific ages in a population observed from

three to five years is a point of interest and is included in the analysis.



In recent years increasing numbers of individuals in the United States have sought means of protecting themselves against the risks of wage losses and medical expenses due to illness. The rapid growth of insurance plans designed to provide such protection presents a need for data on illness among persons of opposite sex and of different age.

Statistics which may be useful to insurance planners are given in the article "Morbidity Among Males and Females at Specific Ages—Eastern Health District of Baltimore" by Elizabeth H. Jackson. Cases and days of illness are shown for males and females in five age groups. Separate rates are given for disabling and non-disabling illness and for acute and chronic illness. Data are based on results of the morbidity study conducted in the Eastern Health District for the years 1938–1943.