

9e

339

371



IN THIS ISSUE

400

419

436

444

DATA on morbidity and much other data of interest to social investigators can be obtained only by questioning people about past events. Obviously, the reliability of information collected in surveys is dependent upon the respondents' memories or ability to recall accurately the information which the questioner is seeking. In some studies, special data have been obtained or special analyses have been made for the purpose of measuring the accuracy of reporting on past events. The article by Ann Cartwright, entitled "Memory Errors in a Morbidity Survey" reviews findings from several studies relating to the effect of the length of the period of recall on reported incidence of illness and discusses a number of factors which apparently affected the respondents' reports on medical consultations during a four-week period.

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The first of a series of three papers on the relation of migration and certain demographic and socio-economic characteristics to mental disease appears in this issue. The general purpose of the series is to use 1950 census data on three states to establish base lines for prospective analyses of 1960 materials and to ascertain whether similar relationships are found in states having reasonably comparable data. This first paper "Migration Differentials in Mental Disease: State Patterns in First Admissions to Mental Hospitals for all Disorders and for Schizophrenia, New York, Ohio and California, as of 1950," is by Judith Lazarus, Ben Z. Locke, and Dorothy S. Thomas. The authors "find color more important than migration status in our statewide patterns of differentials; migration differen-

tials more consistent among native whites (on a state-of-birth basis) for 'all disorders' than when native whites are compared with the foreign born; more marked nativity and color differentials for the few determinable patterns for schizophrenia than for 'all disorders.'"



In a paper "Marriage Instability: Variations by Size of Place and Region," Dr. Paul C. Glick undertakes to test the hypothesis that marriage instability is more sharply related to size of place than to broad geographic region. For this purpose he utilizes data from the 1960 Census pertaining to three measures of marriage instability: a separation ratio, a divorce ratio, and the per cent of young children not living with both parents. Because of striking differences by color in marriage stability the analyses are carried separately for whites and non-whites.



In this issue Mr. H. ter Heide of the Netherlands Government Physical Planning Service presents a paper, "Migration Models and their Significance for Population Forecasts." He reviews a few models developed by students of migration in several countries and gives particular attention to one developed in the Netherlands by W. H. Somermeijer. Mr. ter Heide's general conclusion is that "migration models show some promise of eventually being applicable in connection with regional population forecasts, but . . . much further study will be necessary before this promise will come true."