

# IN THIS ISSUE

Migration to urban centers by young adults is a common social phenomenon that affects both the community which the migrant leaves and the one to which he goes. What are the characteristics of these migrants and why do they migrate? In the article entitled *The Motivation and Characteristics of Internal Migrants*, Raymond Illsley, Angela Finlayson and Barbara Thompson report findings from a study of young couples in Aberdeen, Scotland. Part I of this "socio-medical study of young migrants in Scotland," which is in this issue, is concerned with occupation, area of origin, and reasons for migration; Part II will be published in the July *Quarterly*, and will give data on some biological characteristics of the migrants.

The second of a series of three articles on the relation of mental disease to migration and to certain demographic and socio-economic characteristics appears in this issue. This is *Marital Status, Education and Occupational Differentials in Mental Disease: State Patterns in First Admissions to Mental Hospitals for All Disorders and For Schizophrenia, New York and Ohio as of 1950*, by Dorothy S. Thomas and Ben Z. Locke. The authors find clear inverse relations between two sorts of socio-economic status and rates of first admissions to hospitals for mental disease. The authors "emphasize the fact, however, that color controls were not available for the present analyses and that the unfavorable position of nonwhites in respect to

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economic status and family stability in both New York and Ohio introduces a spurious element in our comparisons.”

In a paper *Changing Birth Rates in Developing America: New York State, 1840–1875*, Wendell H. Bash undertakes to provide some better understanding of the correlates of the transition from high to low fertility in New York State a century ago. Taking 900 minor civil divisions and applying analysis of variance techniques he demonstrates that the variables, density of population, per cent native, value of land, and value of dwelling are significantly related to levels of fertility ratios in 1855, 1865 and 1875. If these variables are indices of urbanization, the data not only point to the relation of fertility to degrees of urbanization but suggest “that we should study more the culture within which a particular kind of urbanization emerged.”

Whatever may be its validity, the assumption prevails that the emergence of class differences in fertility in underdeveloped areas is an omen of future declines in fertility. In a paper *Fertility Differentials in India*, Mr. J. R. Rele presents data from a fertility survey that was carried out in 1956 in certain rural areas in the Banaras Tehsil of the State of Uttar Pradesh, in India. The basic information used for the analysis is number of children ever born by duration of marriage. The social class categories follow caste and occupational divisions, and the author supplies descriptions regarding religious and dietary habits of certain classes.