731 Reports of Occupational Disease Attributed to Pesticides and Agricultural Chemicals. State of California Department of Public Health Bureau of Adult Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, California. 23 pp. (1958)

This report is based on the Doctor's First Report of Work Injury. According to Section 6407 of the Labor Code, 1957, State of California, each physician who attends an injured employee and each employer of the injured worker is required to file a report with the Department of Industrial Relations when disability lasts beyond the day of injury or requires treatment other than ordinary first-aid treatment. These reports serve as a guide to the extent, nature and kind of occupational health problems caused by pesticides and other agricultural chemicals despite such limitations as incomplete coverage and some possible underreporting. There were 910 reports of occupational illness attributed to pesticides and other agricultural chemicals in 1958, an 18% increase over the 749 reports received in 1957. There were 3 fatalities attributed to the occupational use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals during 1958. The pamphlet includes the following major sections: Importance, Geographic Distribution, Chemicals, Chemical and Clinical Type of Disease, Chemical and Industry, Chemical and Occupation, Chemical and Lost Time, Industry and Clinical Type of Disease, Age and Clinical Type of Disease, Fatalities, Reference Tables.

732 Health Benefit Coverage of the Labor Force in New York State. C. Raushenbush, et al. New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics. Publication No. B-114 and No. B-114A. 80 Centre Street, New York 13, N.Y. Part 1, 84 pp. (Feb. 1960). Part 2, 27 pp. (Mar. 1960).

Part 1 of this report tells how many people in New York State have hospital, surgical, regular medical, and major medical benefits, with special reference to persons who are in the labor force—employed workers, self-employed, and unemployed. Somewhat more than half of those with health benefits are in job-connected programs for which the employer pays all or part of the cost. Part 2 of the report deals with this group, using the results of a survey of employers who are under the New York State unemployment insurance system (a coverage almost identical with that of the State's non-occupational disability benefit system). The survey revealed not only the number with and without various health benefits, but also the benefit level in hospital, surgical, regular medical, and major medical plans. About 94% of the 7,620,000 persons in the labor force of New York State have prepayment protection for hospital expenses. This December 1958 figure, from which duplicate coverage has been eliminated, refers to workers with primary coverage, that is, it excludes the wives and dependent children who have secondary coverage under a policy or benefit plan that protects the head of the household. Hospital-expense protection is so widespread that it is almost equal to the number of persons who have any health benefits under a prepayment program. Surgical benefits cover 67% of the labor force, regular medical benefits 48%, and major medical insurance 12%. Persons with supplementary major medical expense protection also have hospital and surgical benefits, in practically all cases, and many of them also have regular medical benefits. Persons with comprehensive major medical insurance are here counted as also being covered by each of these 3 types of basic benefits.

733 Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey, Series C-No. 3. The Hawaii Health Survey, Description and Selected Results. Oahu, Hawaii. October 1958-September 1959. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. PHS Publication No. 584-C3. 54 pp. (May 1960). For sale by Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 40 cents.

The Hawaii Health Survey was conducted on the Island of Oahu from September 1, 1958 through September 25, 1959. The data were collected by interviews in a scientifically designed sample of households geographically distributed throughout the island. Interviewing was done continuously throughout the year, each week's sample having been selected at random from among all of the households on the island. Approximately 3,300 households were interviewed, comprising 12,500 persons in the resident civilian non-institutional population of