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SOME RECENT FIGURES
ON ACCIDENTS
TO WOMEN AND MINORS

PAMPHLET

Prepared by
BUREAU OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

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TO WOMEN AND MINORS**

Prepared by the
Bureau of Women in Industry

June, 1926

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, June 15, 1926.

SIR:— I am transmitting to you a special bulletin "Some Recent Figures on Accidents to Women and Minors".

The Bureau of Women in Industry includes in its general program of reports an analysis of accident figures to women and minors. The reasons for this are, of course, obvious in that such analysis presents an effective means of focusing attention on accident prevention and also tends to create a better understanding of the compensation law. Such analysis points out to employers the special hazards involved in the employment of young people and women in certain kinds of jobs.

The report consists of three sections:

PART I is an analysis of accident statistics separately for (a) women and (b) minors in New York State for the year ending June 30, 1925. This part is purely a statistical analysis and is limited to a discussion of accidents to women and minors as to age, sex, industry, and cause of accident.

PART II is an intensive study of accidents to minors under eighteen in the New York City district for the year ending June 30, 1924.

PART III is an analysis of the cases awarded double compensation in the New York City district for the year ending June 30, 1924, and discusses for the first time the effect of the double compensation law.

The figures upon which Part I is based were prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Department of Labor from the records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. The Bureau of Women in Industry is greatly indebted to Dr. Leonard W. Hatch, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, not only for his preparation of the statistical material, but for the permission to use the figures prior to the publication of the general accident statistics for the year ending June 30, 1925.

The analysis of cases in Part II and Part III was made directly from the case records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

This report was prepared by Martha Luginbuhl of the staff of the Bureau of Women in Industry.

Respectfully submitted,

NELLE SWARTZ,

Director.

HON. JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Industrial Commissioner.

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PART I
ANALYSIS OF COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES
AND MINORS

(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

The following report analyzes accident statistics separately for women and minors* in New York State for the year ending June 30, 1925. The figures upon which the report is based were prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the New York State Department of Labor from the case records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation as a part of the annual analysis of compensation cases. The data furnished by the Bureau of Statistics and Information include information as to age, sex, industry, and the cause of accident.

At the present time yearly tabulations are made of the cases in each year for which final awards have been made, rather than of cases occurring during the year. This method of tabulation was adopted in 1923 in order to make it possible to complete each year's tabulations without waiting for final disposition of all cases occurring in any one year. Previous to 1923 accidents were tabulated by year of occurrence. The number of compensated accidents upon which this report is made, represents, therefore, cases for which awards were made in the year studied, regardless of the year of occurrence.

The report is based on 5,464 accidents to females and 5,975 to male minors, totaling 11,439 or 15 per cent of all accidents. Except where the relation to all accidents is considered, the analysis will be in two sections, one dealing with accidents to females of all ages, the other dealing with accidents to minors of both sexes. No comparison between the two groups will be attempted inasmuch as the legal protection of the two groups in industry is not comparable.

Relation to All Accidents

Accidents to minors and females together total only a small proportion of all industrial accidents in any one year. In the year ending June 30, 1925, 10 per cent of all accidents were suffered by minors, 7 per cent by females. Of the 76,216 cases closed in one year 5,464 occurred to females; accidents to minors numbered 7,205.

The following figures indicate that although accidents to females are much rarer than to males, the proportion of accidents to female minors is greater than to male minors. Nine per cent of all accidents to males, 23 per cent of those to females were suffered by

* Minors are persons under twenty-one years of age.

minors. Two per cent of all accidents to males, 8 per cent of those to females were to children under eighteen. This indicates that in so far as females suffer industrial accidents they are likely to have them early in their industrial careers as well as later, whereas the industrial accidents suffered by males are much more highly concentrated among adults.

Table I—COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS BY AGE AND SEX
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

AGE	TOTAL		SEX			
			MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	76,216	100.0	70,752	100.0	5,464	100.0
Under 14.....	12	*	10	*	2	*
14-15.....	173	0.2	144	0.2	29	0.6
16-17.....	1,563	2.1	1,174	1.7	389	7.1
18-20.....	5,457	7.2	4,647	6.6	810	14.9
21 and over.....	69,011	90.5	64,777	91.5	4,234	77.5

* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

FEMALES

Proportion of All Accidents

Accidents to females in the year ending June 30, 1925 constituted 7 per cent of all industrial accidents. The following figures show for the past nine years the percentage of accidents to females. This covers with the exception of the first two years, the entire period during which the Workmen's Compensation Law has been in effect in New York State.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH	TOTAL COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS	COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES †	
		Number	Per cent
1917.....	55,441	2,173	3.9
1918.....	47,151	2,635	5.6
1919.....	45,495	3,237	7.1
1920.....	51,213	3,457	6.8
1921.....	44,982	3,116	6.9
1922.....	47,878	3,346	7.0
1923.....	58,078	3,730	6.4
1924.....	72,983	4,851	6.7
1925.....	76,216	5,464	7.2

† Cases tabulated by year of accident occurrence from 1915 to 1922; by year of final award for 1923 and later years.

These figures would seem to indicate that except for a slight rise after 1918 there has been little change in the proportion of accidents to females. Undetermined factors such as changes in the groups covered by the Compensation Law and changes in the

occupational composition of the industrial population so qualify these figures, however, that they can be used only to suggest trends rather than prove facts. The most that can be said then with respect to accidents to females is that the proportion is neither increasing at an alarming rate nor decreasing in marked fashion. With present figures it is almost impossible to tell whether the slight movement is upward or downward.

A comparison of these figures with the Census of Occupations indicates that the accident rate for females is lower than for males. In 1920 of the gainfully employed in New York State 25 per cent were females, 75 per cent males.* During the entire period from 1917 to 1925 the proportion of accidents to females never rose above 7 per cent. The percentage of females among the gainfully employed is more than three times as large as the percentage of accidents to females.

Industry

The industries in which accidents to females occurred are shown in the following table. The tables in the study and figures in the text not shown in the tables are based on the detailed data given in Tables I and II of the Appendix.

Table II—COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES BY AGE AND INDUSTRY
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL		AGE									
			UNDER 14		14-15		16-17		18-20		21 AND OVER	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	5,464	100.0	2	100.0	29	100.0	389	100.0	810	100.0	4,234	100.0
Manufacturing.....	3,065	56.1	1	.....	23	79.3	319	82.0	621	76.7	2,101	49.6
Construction.....	8	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1	7	0.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	70	1.3	.....	.....	.....	3	0.8	6	0.7	61	1.5	
Trade.....	471	8.6	.....	.....	2	6.9	34	8.7	53	6.6	382	9.0
Clerical and personal service.....	1,787	32.7	.....	.....	4	13.8	33	8.5	127	15.7	1,623	38.3
Agriculture.....	16	0.3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1	14	0.3	
Not otherwise classified.....	47	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1	46	1.1	

† Not shown where base is less than 20.

Accidents to women occurred chiefly in manufacturing and in clerical and personal service with 56 and 33 per cent of all accidents respectively. Manufacturing was a more important source of accidents to minors than to adults; 78 per cent of accidents to minors as opposed to 50 per cent of those to adults occurred in manufacturing. The reverse was true of clerical and personal service; 13 per cent of accidents to minors and 38 per cent of those to adults occurred in clerical and personal service. Nine per cent of accidents to women occurred in trade.

* U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census, 1920: Population, V. 4, Occupations.

Manufacturing

The following summary shows the relative importance of the various manufacturing industries from the standpoint of accidents to women:

INDUSTRY	Number	Per cent
Total.....	3,065	100.0
Clothing.....	896	29.2
Textiles.....	424	13.8
Food products.....	361	11.8
Metal goods.....	249	8.1
Laundries.....	216	7.0
Leather.....	170	5.6
Pulp and paper products.....	144	4.7
Printing.....	121	3.9
Machinery.....	106	3.5
Fine machines.....	73	2.4
Wood products.....	68	2.2
Chemicals.....	67	2.2
Rubber and composition.....	54	1.8
Miscellaneous.....	116	3.8

Clothing, with 29 per cent, ranked first among manufacturing industries in accidents to women, textiles, with 14 per cent, second. The needle trades were, therefore, an important source of accidents to women. Only one other industry had over 10 per cent of all accidents in manufacturing and that was food products with 12 per cent.

Clerical and Personal Service

Accidents were distributed in clerical and personal service as follows:

OCCUPATION	Number	Per cent
Total.....	1,787	100.0
Care of buildings.....	1,432	80.1
Clerical and professional.....	307	17.2
Miscellaneous.....	48	2.7

Of all women receiving accidents while in clerical and personal service 80 per cent were employed in the care of buildings, particularly as janitresses or cleaners either in apartment and office buildings, or in hotels and clubs. Accidents to adults were largely in the care of buildings while those to minors occurred about equally in care of buildings and clerical or professional service.

Cause

Causes of accidents to females are analyzed in Table III:

Table III — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

CAUSE	TOTAL		AGE									
			UNDER 14		14-15		16-17		18-20		21 AND OVER	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent*	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Total.....	5,464	100.0	2	100.0	29	100.0	389	100.0	810	100.0	4,234	100.0
Machinery.....	1,302	23.8			17	58.6	180	46.2	339	41.9	766	18.1
Hoisting and conveying apparatus.....	96	1.8					9	2.3	7	0.9	80	1.9
Vehicles.....	57	1.0					1	0.3	5	0.6	51	1.2
Explosives, electricity and burns.....	239	4.4					12	3.1	20	2.5	207	4.9
Poisons, corrosives, occupational diseases.....	58	1.1					3	0.8	8	0.9	47	1.1
Falls of persons.....	1,661	30.4	2		2	6.9	57	14.7	126	15.6	1,474	34.8
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	330	6.0			1	3.5	23	5.9	49	6.0	257	6.1
Falling objects not being handled by injured person.....	179	3.3			1	3.5	11	2.8	22	2.7	145	3.4
Handling objects.....	742	13.6			6	20.7	51	13.1	108	13.3	577	13.6
Hand tools (including needles and jacks).....	446	8.2			1	3.4	32	8.2	79	9.8	334	7.9
Animals.....	13	0.2					1	0.3	1	0.1	11	0.3
Miscellaneous.....	341	6.2			1	3.4	9	2.3	46	5.7	285	6.7

* Not shown where base is less than 20.

As causes of accidents to females, falls ranked first with 30 per cent and machinery second with 24 per cent. Handling objects and hand tools caused 14 per cent and 8 per cent of accidents respectively. The proportion of accidents caused by machinery decreased consistently as the age of the worker increased. Machinery caused 44 per cent of all accidents to female minors and only 18 per cent to adult women. The reverse was true of accidents caused by falls; 15 per cent of accidents to minors were caused by falls, 35 per cent to adults. The other two important causes, handling objects and hand tools, caused a nearly uniform proportion of accidents throughout all the age groups.

Falls

The following summary analyzes in detail accidents due to falls:

NATURE OF FALL	Number	Per cent
Total.....	1,661	100.0
On the level.....	835	50.3
Slipping of foot.....	555	
Stumbling over loose objects.....	115	
Other falls on level.....	165	
From elevations.....	791	47.6
Into excavations.....	24	1.4
Other falls.....	11	0.7

Of the accidents to females caused by falls, one-half were due to falls on the level, almost a half to falls from elevations. Two-thirds of the falls on levels were caused by slipping of the foot, and 14 per cent by stumbling over loose objects. This suggests correct shoes and cleared aisles and workrooms as accident preventives.

Machinery

Accidents due to machinery are analyzed by type of machine in the following summary:

TYPE OF MACHINE	Number	Per cent
Total.....	1,302	100.0
Textile.....	410	31.5
Metal working.....	280	21.5
Food products.....	128	9.8
Laundry.....	109	8.4
Leather and leather products.....	96	7.4
Paper making and paper products.....	74	5.7
Printing and bookbinding.....	72	5.5
Power transmission.....	47	3.6
Rubber and composition.....	36	2.8
Woodworking.....	23	1.8
Miscellaneous.....	27	2.0

Textile machines, largely sewing machines, caused the greatest number or 32 per cent of all machine accidents to females. Metal working machines ranked second with 22 per cent of machine accidents. Almost two-thirds of metal working machine accidents were caused by punch or stamping presses.

Handling Objects

Accidents caused by handling objects are analyzed below:

OBJECT HANDLED	Number	Per cent
Total.....	742	100.0
Sharp or rough objects.....	483	65.1
Heavy objects.....	201	27.0
Hand trucks, carts, wheelbarrows.....	39	5.3
Continued wear from handling, friction burns.....	19	2.6

Of the accidents caused by handling objects, over one-fourth (27 per cent) were due to heavy objects and resulted chiefly from strain while handling. Such a proportion suggests the need for further study of weights which can safely be lifted by women, from the standpoint both of accident prevention and the general health of women workers.

Hand Tools

Of the accidents due to hand tools 86 per cent resulted from the glancing or slipping of the tools while in use, suggesting that accidents from this cause might be decreased by instruction in the proper use of tools.

Occupational disease

There were five cases of occupational disease compensated for among women, three of lead poisoning, one of mercury poisoning, and one of lacquer dope. In addition there were 23 cases of injury through poisons, 10 of dye poisons, 4 of illuminating and coal gas, one of cyanide fumes and 8 of miscellaneous poisons.

MINORS

Proportion of All Accidents

In the year ending June 30, 1925 accidents to minors constituted 10 per cent of all industrial accidents, those to minors under eighteen, 2 per cent. The proportion of accidents to minors for each year since 1917 is shown below:

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH	TOTAL COMPEN- SATED ACCIDENTS	COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS					
		TOTAL MINORS		14-17 YEARS OF AGE		18-20 YEARS OF AGE	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1917.....	55,441	5,557	10.0	1,665	3.0	3,892	7.0
1918.....	47,151	5,269	11.2	1,751	3.7	3,518	7.5
1919.....	45,495	5,463	12.0	1,983	4.4	3,480	7.6
1920.....	51,213	5,829	11.4	1,987	3.9	3,842	7.5
1921.....	44,982	4,139	9.2	1,167	2.6	2,972	6.6
1922.....	47,878	4,656	9.7	1,505	3.1	3,151	6.6
1923.....	58,078	5,549	9.6	1,584	2.7	3,965	6.9
1924.....	72,983	7,017	9.6	1,891	2.6	5,126	7.0
1925.....	76,216	7,205	9.5	1,748	2.3	5,457	7.2

During this period there was a smaller proportion of accidents to all minors in the last five years than in the first four. This decrease has been more noticeable for minors under eighteen than for minors as a whole. In the past three years especially there has been a slight but consistent decrease in proportion of accidents to minors under eighteen, although in the same period the gross total of accidents shows a considerable increase. In the last year accidents to minors under eighteen were a smaller percentage of all accidents than in any year since the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Law. This apparent decline is explained in part by such factors as changes in the occupational composition of the gainfully employed and changes in the groups covered by the compensation law. Whatever the factors may be, however, the

figures indicate that the proportion of accidents to minors, particularly to those under eighteen, is not on the increase in New York State.

That the accident rate for young workers is lower than for adults is indicated by a comparison of these figures with the most recent census. In 1920 minors under eighteen constituted 6 per cent of the gainfully employed in New York State,* while the proportion of accidents to this group for the nine year period averaged 3 per cent. The employment rate for minors under eighteen is, therefore, twice as high as the accident rate, whereas for all females the employment rate was found to be more than three times as high as the accident rate.† For minors as a whole, no comparison can be made between employment and accident rates because the United States Census does not make its age groupings on the basis of minors and adults.

Age

The following table classifies accidents by the age of the injured:

Table IV — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS BY AGE AND SEX
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

AGE	TOTAL		SEX			
			MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	7,205	100.0	5,975	100.0	1,230	100.0
Under 14.....	12	0.2	10	0.2	2	0.2
14-15.....	173	2.4	144	2.4	29	2.4
16-17.....	1,563	21.7	1,174	19.6	389	31.6
18-20.....	5,457	75.7	4,647	77.8	810	65.8

Although in actual numbers the per cent of accidents to children under fourteen is negligible, nevertheless in view of the fact that employment of children under fourteen is prohibited except in farm or outdoor work or as newsboys, even the small percentage (0.2 per cent) of accidents in this group indicates a recognizable accident rate for children supposedly not in industry. Three per cent of all accidents to minors were to children under sixteen. Nearly one-fourth of all accidents to minors were suffered by workers under eighteen years of age. For girls, over one-third of all accidents were suffered by those under eighteen bearing out, as did the figures for all accidents, the conclusion that females are more liable than males to accidents early in their industrial careers.

* U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census, 1920: Population; V. 4, Occupations.
† See Figures Page 7.

Industry

The industries in which minors were injured are shown in the following table:

Table V — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS BY AGE AND INDUSTRY
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL		AGE							
			UNDER 14		14-15		16-17		18-20	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent*	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
TOTAL										
Total.....	7,205	100.0	12	100.0	173	100.0	1,563	100.0	5,457	100.0
Manufacturing.....	4,133	57.4	4	.....	90	52.0	1,048	67.1	2,991	54.8
Construction.....	931	12.9	.....	.....	9	5.2	127	8.1	795	14.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	782	10.8	.....	.....	11	6.4	90	5.8	681	12.5
Trade.....	746	10.4	3	.....	21	12.1	164	10.5	558	10.2
Clerical and personal service.....	509	7.1	1	.....	37	21.4	120	7.7	351	6.4
Mining.....	44	0.6	.....	.....	1	0.6	2	0.1	41	0.8
Agriculture.....	52	0.7	4	.....	4	2.3	10	0.6	34	0.6
Not otherwise classified.....	8	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.1	6	0.1
MALE										
Total.....	5,975	100.0	10	100.0	144	100.0	1,174	100.0	4,647	100.0
Manufacturing.....	3,169	53.2	3	.....	67	46.5	729	62.1	2,370	51.0
Construction.....	930	15.6	.....	.....	9	6.3	127	10.8	794	17.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	773	12.9	.....	.....	11	7.6	87	7.4	675	14.5
Trade.....	657	10.9	3	.....	19	13.2	130	11.0	505	10.9
Clerical and personal service.....	345	5.8	1	.....	33	22.9	87	7.4	224	4.8
Mining.....	44	0.7	.....	.....	1	0.7	2	0.2	41	0.9
Agriculture.....	50	0.8	3	.....	4	2.8	10	0.9	33	0.7
Not otherwise classified.....	7	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.2	5	0.1
FEMALE										
Total.....	1,230	100.0	2	100.0	29	100.0	389	100.0	810	100.0
Manufacturing.....	964	78.4	1	.....	23	79.3	319	82.0	621	76.7
Construction.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	9	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.8	6	0.7
Trade.....	89	7.2	.....	.....	2	6.9	34	8.7	53	6.6
Clerical and personal service.....	164	13.3	.....	.....	4	13.8	33	8.5	127	15.7
Mining.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture.....	2	0.2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1
Not otherwise classified.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.1

* Not shown where base is less than 20.

Fifty-seven per cent of all accidents occurred in the manufacturing industry. The percentage in manufacturing was much larger for girls (78 per cent) than for boys (53 per cent). Accidents to boys occurred in considerable numbers in construction and transportation, industries in which accidents to girls were negligible. In trade and clerical and personal service both boys and girls suffered accidents to some extent.

Manufacturing

The following figures show how accidents to minors in manufacturing were distributed among various industries:

INDUSTRY	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	4,133	100.0	3,169	100.0	964	100.0
Metal goods.....	654	15.8	547	17.3	107	11.1
Food products.....	411	9.9	308	9.7	103	10.7
Clothing.....	407	9.9	174	5.5	233	24.2
Wood products and lumbering.....	354	8.6	332	10.5	22	2.3
Pulp and paper products.....	327	7.9	268	8.5	59	6.1
Machinery.....	316	7.7	277	8.7	39	4.0
Textiles.....	312	7.5	174	5.5	138	14.3
Printing.....	299	7.3	253	8.0	46	4.8
Leather products.....	239	5.8	175	5.5	64	6.7
Fine machines.....	129	3.1	105	3.3	24	2.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	125	3.0	114	3.6	11	1.1
Rubber and composition.....	109	2.6	80	2.5	29	3.0
Blast furnaces.....	100	2.4	100	3.2	.....	.....
Chemicals.....	100	2.4	77	2.4	23	2.4
Vehicles.....	94	2.3	84	2.6	10	1.0
Laundries.....	69	1.7	38	1.2	31	3.2
Miscellaneous.....	88	2.1	63	2.0	25	2.6

Metal goods with 16 per cent had the largest number of accidents in manufacturing, food products and clothing ranked second with 10 per cent each. Among boys the chief industries were metal goods, wood products and food products with 17, 11 and 10 per cent of accidents respectively. For girls the largest number of accidents were in the clothing industry with 24 per cent, textiles ranked second with 14 per cent, metal goods and food products followed with 11 per cent each.

Cause

In the table below are shown the causes of accidents to minors:

Table VI — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

CAUSE	TOTAL		AGE							
			UNDER 14		14-15		16-17		18-20	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent*	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
TOTAL										
Total.....	7,205	100.0	12	100.0	173	100.0	1,563	100.0	5,457	100.0
Machinery.....	2,070	28.7	2	.....	64	37.0	589	37.7	1,415	25.9
Hoisting and conveying apparatus.....	212	2.9	.....	.....	4	2.3	46	2.9	162	3.0
Vehicles.....	561	7.8	3	.....	29	16.8	112	7.2	417	7.7
Explosives, electricity and burns.....	286	4.0	.....	.....	1	0.6	48	3.1	237	4.3
Poisons, corrosives, occupational diseases.....	75	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	0.8	62	1.1
Falls of persons.....	862	12.0	6	.....	23	13.3	183	11.7	650	11.9
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	326	4.5	.....	.....	5	2.9	68	4.4	253	4.6
Falling objects not being handled by injured person.....	296	4.1	1	.....	5	2.9	52	3.3	238	4.4
Handling objects.....	1,646	22.9	.....	.....	33	19.0	291	18.6	1,322	24.2
Hand tools (including needles and jacks).....	604	8.4	.....	.....	2	1.2	110	7.0	492	9.0
Animals.....	39	0.5	.....	.....	3	1.7	11	0.7	25	0.5
Miscellaneous.....	228	3.2	.....	.....	4	2.3	40	2.6	184	3.4
MALE										
Total.....	5,975	100.0	10	100.0	144	100.0	1,174	100.0	4,647	100.0
Machinery.....	1,534	25.7	2	.....	47	32.6	409	34.8	1,076	23.2
Hoisting and conveying apparatus.....	196	3.3	.....	.....	4	2.8	37	3.2	155	3.3
Vehicles.....	555	9.3	3	.....	29	20.1	111	9.5	412	8.9
Explosives, electricity and burns.....	254	4.3	.....	.....	1	0.7	36	3.1	217	4.7
Poisons, corrosives, occupational diseases.....	64	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0.9	54	1.1
Falls of persons.....	675	11.3	4	.....	21	14.6	126	10.7	524	11.3
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	253	4.2	.....	.....	4	2.8	45	3.8	204	4.4
Falling objects not being handled by injured person.....	262	4.4	1	.....	4	2.8	41	3.5	216	4.6
Handling objects.....	1,481	24.8	.....	.....	27	18.7	240	20.4	1,214	26.1
Hand tools (including needles and jacks).....	492	8.2	.....	.....	1	0.7	78	6.6	413	8.9
Animals.....	37	0.6	.....	.....	3	2.1	10	0.9	24	0.5
Miscellaneous.....	172	2.9	.....	.....	3	2.1	31	2.6	138	3.0
FEMALE										
Total.....	1,230	100.0	2	100.0	29	100.0	389	100.0	810	100.0
Machinery.....	536	43.6	.....	.....	17	58.6	180	46.2	339	41.9
Hoisting and conveying apparatus.....	16	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2.3	7	0.9
Vehicles.....	6	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.3	5	0.6
Explosives, electricity and burns.....	32	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3.1	20	2.5
Poisons, corrosives, occupational diseases.....	11	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.8	8	1.0
Falls of persons.....	187	15.2	2	.....	2	6.9	57	14.7	126	15.5
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	73	5.9	.....	.....	1	3.5	23	5.9	49	6.0
Falling objects not being handled by injured person.....	34	2.8	.....	.....	1	3.5	11	2.8	22	2.7
Handling objects.....	165	13.4	.....	.....	6	20.7	51	13.1	108	13.3
Hand tools (including needles and jacks).....	112	9.1	.....	.....	1	3.4	32	8.2	79	9.8
Animals.....	2	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.3	1	0.1
Miscellaneous.....	56	4.5	.....	.....	1	3.4	9	2.3	46	5.7

* Not shown where base is less than 20.

The two chief causes of accidents were machinery and handling objects with 29 and 23 per cent, respectively, of the total. Falls caused 12 per cent of accidents; vehicles and hand tools each caused 8 per cent.

Machinery

Machines caused 26 per cent of the total accidents among boys, 44 per cent among girls. Among both boys and girls machines as causes of accidents decreased in importance for the 18 to 20 year group.

The kinds of machines on which accidents occurred are shown below:

TYPE OF MACHINE	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
Total.....	2,070	100.0	1,534	100.0	536	100.0
Metal working.....	700	33.8	567	37.0	133	24.8
Textile.....	281	13.6	131	8.5	150	28.0
Wood working.....	200	9.7	190	12.4	10	1.9
Paper making and paper products.....	172	8.3	132	8.6	40	7.5
Printing.....	161	7.8	124	8.1	37	6.9
Food products.....	157	7.6	114	7.4	43	8.0
Leather working.....	148	7.2	101	6.6	47	8.8
Rubber and composition.....	71	3.4	44	2.9	27	5.0
Power transmission apparatus.....	68	3.3	46	3.0	22	4.1
Laundry.....	32	1.5	16	1.0	16	3.0
Engineering and contracting.....	21	1.0	21	1.4	.....	.....
Miscellaneous*.....	59	2.8	48	3.1	11	2.0

* Machines included are prime movers, farm, chemical products, paints and varnish, mining ore refining other than mining, and other miscellaneous machines.

One-third of all machine accidents were caused by metal working machines, 14 per cent by textile machines, 10 per cent by wood-working machines and 8 per cent each by paper products, printing, and food products machines. Metal working machines caused the largest number of accidents among boys, 37 per cent, textile machines the largest number among girls, 28 per cent. On food products, paper products and printing machines boys and girls were injured in about equal proportions. Textile machines caused 9 per cent of all machine accidents to boys, 28 per cent to girls; woodworking machines caused 12 per cent among boys, 2 per cent among girls.

Handling Objects

The kinds of objects handled are shown below in an analysis of accidents due to handling objects:

OBJECT HANDLED	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
Total.....	1,646	100.0	1,481	100.0	165	100.0
Heavy objects.....	922	56.0	882	59.6	40	24.3
Sharp or rough objects.....	560	34.0	445	30.0	115	69.7
Hand trucks, carts, wheel barrows.....	96	5.9	90	6.1	6	3.6
Continued wear from handling, friction burns.....	68	4.1	64	4.3	4	2.4

Of the accidents resulting from the handling of objects, 60 per cent among boys were due to heavy objects, 70 per cent among girls to sharp or rough objects.

Falls

Falls caused slightly more accidents (15 per cent) among girls than among boys (11 per cent). The table below indicates the kinds of falls which caused accidents.

NATURE OF FALL	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent
Total.....	862	100.0	675	100.0	187	100.0
From elevations.....	419	48.6	319	47.3	100	53.4
Ladders.....	81	.....	79	.....	2	.....
Scaffolds and staging.....	51	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Stairs and steps.....	151	.....	70	.....	81	.....
Benches, boxes, chairs.....	35	.....	22	.....	13	.....
Roofs.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Runways and balconies.....	14	.....	13	.....	1	.....
All other.....	65	.....	62	.....	3	.....
On the level.....	406	47.1	323	47.9	83	44.4
Slipping of foot; slipping on defective surfaces.....	172	.....	121	.....	51	.....
Stumbling over loose objects.....	72	.....	61	.....	11	.....
Other stumbling.....	87	.....	75	.....	12	.....
Other falls on level.....	75	.....	66	.....	9	.....
Into excavations.....	30	3.5	28	4.1	2	1.1
Other falls.....	7	0.8	5	0.7	2	1.1

Falls were about equally distributed between falls from elevations and falls on levels. In the case of girls nearly all falls from elevations were from stairs and steps but for boys they were widely distributed, chief among the causes being falls from ladders, scaffolds and steps or stairs. Slipping caused 37 per cent of falls on the level among boys, 61 per cent among girls.

Occupational Disease

Among female minors there were no compensated cases of occupational disease but among males there were 12 cases of lead poisoning, 4 of zinc poisoning, one of hydrocyanic acid poisoning, and one of cellulitis. These eighteen cases of occupational disease all occurred to minors between eighteen and twenty-one years of age.

Other Causes

Vehicles caused a negligible number of accidents among girls but 9 per cent among boys. Hand tool accidents both among boys and girls occurred largely when the tools slipped or glanced in the hands of the worker. A small proportion, however, was caused by tools in the hands of fellow workers.

PART II

ANALYSIS OF COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS
UNDER EIGHTEEN

(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

The following study is an analysis of compensated accidents occurring to minors under eighteen years of age, coming under the jurisdiction of the New York City District Compensation office during the year ending June 30, 1924. The total of 674 accidents represents neither the total accidents to children in one district for the year, nor yet the total number of closed cases, but rather the accidents occurring in the year for which awards were made in the same year. The total number of closed cases for minors under eighteen in the state during the year was 1,891, of which the cases here analyzed are 36 per cent. Compensable cases during the year were limited to accidents causing a disability of at least two weeks, as at that time the law provided no compensation for a shorter period of disability.

The information used in this analysis was taken directly from the accident case records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

The classifications used in this study are those adopted by the Committee on Statistics and Compensation Insurance Cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, and published in Bulletin No. 276 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. They are the same classifications used in an earlier study of the Bureau of Women in Industry, made in 1923 and published as Bulletin No. 116, Children's Work Accidents.

Age

The ages of the 674 injured children fall into the following groups:

AGE	Number	Per cent
Total reported.....	*666	100.0
Under 14.....	3	0.5
14.....	12	1.8
15.....	60	9.0
16.....	244	36.6
17.....	347	52.1

* No report as to age in 8 cases.

Eleven per cent of these accidents occurred to children under sixteen, the same proportion as was found in the year ending June 30, 1925.† The proportion of accidents to children under

† Table IV., page 12.

sixteen is smaller than of accidents to minors between sixteen and eighteen. The United States Census of 1920* shows that of the 248,455 minors under eighteen employed in the state, 20 per cent were under sixteen and 80 per cent between sixteen and eighteen. For children under sixteen, therefore, the percentage of employed is almost twice as large as the percentage of accidents.

Furthermore, the proportion of accidents to children under eighteen is smaller than the proportion of accidents to the industrial population as a whole. In the year 1923-1924 minors under eighteen suffered 3 per cent† of all industrial accidents, while the 1920 census* shows children under eighteen to be 6 per cent of the gainfully employed in New York State.

Sex

Of the 674 accidents studied, 522 or 77 per cent occurred to boys and 23 per cent to girls. The accident proportion for female minors is much smaller than the proportion of gainfully employed. The 1920 census* shows of the minors under eighteen employed in New York State, 54 per cent were males, 46 per cent females. This, of course, is not an accurate index of the comparative accident rate for the two sexes because boys are undoubtedly used for the more dangerous occupations at which minors are employed.

Industry

The great majority of the accidents included in this study occurred in manufacturing industries. The following table shows the industry distribution for both machine and non-machine accidents. More detailed analysis of the material in the tables is shown in Appendix Tables III to VI.

Table VII—COMPENSATED MACHINE AND NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO MINORS
UNDER EIGHTEEN BY INDUSTRY

(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL		MACHINE ACCIDENTS		NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS		CAUSE OF ACCIDENT NOT REPORTED	
	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent	Num-ber	Per cent §
Total reported.	†671	100.0	346	100.0	323	100.0	2	100.0
Manufacturing.....	529	78.9	334	96.5	194	60.1	1	.....
Construction.....	33	4.9	4	1.2	29	9.0	.....	.....
Transportation.....	45	6.7	.....	.....	45	13.9	.....	.....
Trade.....	39	5.8	5	1.4	33	10.2	1	.....
Clerical and profes- sional.....	23	3.4	3	0.9	20	6.2	.....	.....
Agriculture.....	2	0.3	.....	.....	2	0.6	.....	.....

† No report as to industry in 3 cases.

§ Not shown where base is less than 20.

* U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1920; Population; V. 4, Occupations.

† See figures, page 11.

Almost 80 per cent of the 674 accidents occurred in manufacturing industries. Machine accidents were practically negligible in other than manufacturing industries, but 9, 10 and 14 per cent, respectively, of non-machine accidents occurred in construction, trade and transportation.

The following summary shows how accidents in manufacturing were distributed among the various industries:

INDUSTRY	Number	Per cent
Total reported.....	*526	100.0
Metal goods.....	119	22.6
Clothing.....	65	12.4
Printing.....	57	10.8
Food.....	54	10.3
Textiles.....	37	7.0
Rubber and composition.....	35	6.7
Leather products.....	33	6.3
Paper goods.....	33	6.3
Machinery.....	24	4.6
Wood products.....	20	3.8
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	15	2.8
Clay, stone, glass products.....	11	2.1
Laundries.....	10	1.9
Vehicles.....	8	1.5
Fine machines.....	5	0.9

* No report as to industry in 3 cases.

Twenty-three per cent of all accidents in manufacturing were in metal goods, a far larger proportion than in any other manufacturing industry. Clothing, printing and food had 12, 11 and 10 per cent, respectively, of all accidents in manufacturing. Since there are no statistics showing the extent of employment of minors in the various industries, the evidence is suggestive rather than conclusive that the metal goods industry is comparatively dangerous for minors.

Causes of Accidents and Manner of Occurrence

On what machines do accidents occur or what untoward working conditions make for accidental injuries? Do machine accidents occur because of the inherent danger in the machine, because it is unguarded or kept in bad repair? Is the natural curiosity and irresponsibility of childhood a factor in accidents to minors? Three hundred and forty-eight or 52 per cent of all accidents were caused by machines; 323 or 48 per cent were due to causes other than machines.

Machine Accidents

The following summary indicates the kind of machines on which accidents occurred:

TYPE OF MACHINE	Number	Per cent
Total reported.....	*346	100.0
Metal working.....	135	39.0
Printing.....	51	14.7
Leather working.....	29	8.4
Textile.....	26	7.5
Food.....	23	6.7
Paper products.....	21	6.1
Wood working.....	16	4.6
Rubber and composition.....	10	2.9
Laundry.....	6	1.7
Glass working.....	6	1.7
Miscellaneous.....	23	6.7

* No report as to type of machine in 2 cases.

Just as the metal goods industry had the highest proportion of accidents so metal working machines were responsible for more accidents (39 per cent) than any other. Presses of all kinds caused over 70 per cent of all accidents on metal working machinery. Other types of metal working machinery causing accidents were milling machines, polishers, drills, lathes, metal rolls, screw machines. Printing machines ranked second as a cause of machine accidents. Among the leather working machines, sewing machines were the chief causes of accidents. Three of the sixteen wood-working machines were saws. Elevators, which are classed under miscellaneous machines, were responsible for 5 per cent of all machine accidents.

In addition to analyzing the machines on which accidents to minors took place, an attempt was made to discover whether these accidents occurred in the course of ordinary operation of the machine, or whether they occurred largely because the machine had not been kept in repair. Unfortunately the accident records throw little light on whether or not machines were properly guarded but with a fair degree of accuracy they do show whether an accident occurred because of broken machinery, while cleaning machines, or during ordinary operation of the machine. The following table shows the manner of occurrence of the 348 machine accidents in this study:

Table VII — COMPENSATED MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN BY MANNER OF OCCURRENCE
(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

TYPE OF MACHINE	MANNER OF OCCURRENCE															
	TOTAL		OPERATING MACHINE		ADJUSTING WORK OR MACHINE		OPERATING BROKEN OR REPEATING MACHINE		CLEANING OR OILING MACHINE		STRUCK BY FLYING PARTICLES FROM MACHINE		REPAIRING MACHINE		ALL OTHER	
	Number	Per cent*	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total.....	348	100.0	258	74.1	27	7.8	17	4.9	12	3.4	2	0.6	2	0.6	30	8.6
Metal working.....	135	100.0	112	83.0	6	4.4	8	6.0	2	1.5	1	0.7	.....	.....	6	4.4
Printing.....	51	100.0	35	68.6	10	19.6	1	2.0	3	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3.9
Leather working.....	29	100.0	22	75.9	.....	.....	3	10.4	2	6.9	.....	.....	1	3.4	1	3.4
Textile.....	26	100.0	22	84.6	.....	.....	1	3.8	.....	.....	1	3.8	1	3.9	1	3.9
Food.....	23	100.0	14	60.9	2	8.7	.....	.....	3	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	17.4
Paper products.....	21	100.0	9	42.9	7	33.3	2	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14.3
Wood working.....	16	100.0	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Rubber and composition..	10	100.0	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Laundry.....	6	100.0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass working.....	6	100.0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	23	100.0	10	43.5	.....	.....	2	8.7	1	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	43.5
Not reported.....	2	100.0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Not shown where base is less than 20.

Almost three-fourths of all machine accidents occurred while the machine was being started, stopped or operated, 8 per cent occurred while the worker was adjusting the work to the machine, and 5 per cent occurred because of broken or repeating machinery.

Of the 30 machine accidents occurring in miscellaneous ways, 3 were the result of slipping and falling into moving machinery, 6 occurred while the injured were riding on but not operating elevators, 2 were fatal accidents in which the injured were found in the bottom of elevator shafts without any further indication as to manner of occurrence, several were vague injuries or bruises the origin of which was obscure, 2 accidents occurred when fellow workers started machinery without warning, one accident occurred when a worker burned his fingers on a press, resulting in septicemia, and one worker caught his scalp in a fly wheel when he crawled under a machine. These give some indication as to the variety of dangers inherent in machine processes. It further suggests that housekeeping details such as keeping floors dry and aisles cleared, are important as means of accident prevention.

The largest number of accidents, however, can be prevented by attention to the details of operating the machine. Young workers, particularly, should not be allowed to operate machinery without thorough instruction both in the use of the machine and in the methods of avoiding injury. Finally, effective guarding of machines minimizes personal carelessness as a cause of machine accidents.

Non-Machine Accidents

The prevention of machine accidents, however, is only about half the story for 323 or 48 per cent of the 674 accidents were due to causes other than machinery.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT	Number	Per cent
Total	323	100.0
Handling objects	103	31.9
Falls of persons	80	24.7
Hand tools	40	12.4
Vehicles	39	12.1
Explosives, etc.	21	6.5
Stepping on or striking against objects	11	3.4
Falling objects	9	2.8
Animals	6	1.9
Poisons, etc	4	1.2
Miscellaneous	10	3.1

Next to machinery the two most important causes of accidents were the handling of objects by the workers and falls of persons which caused 32 and 25 per cent, respectively, of non-machine accidents.

Thirty-six per cent of all accidents due to handling of objects were caused by heavy objects. The medical records show such

entries as these with respect to lifting: "Plumber's apprentice strained himself lifting a heavy boiler, with subsequent rupture." "Lifting barrel of sugar—incomplete inguinal hernia." "Sprained back by pushing auto into garage." "Sprained back carrying cases." "Strain in pushing empty reel rack." "Carrying stove when it slipped; in trying to catch it strained and ruptured blood vessel resulting in hemorrhages; final diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis."

A large proportion of automobile accidents was due to cranking the engine. Sixty-five per cent of all falls were due to slipping or stumbling on a level and 20 per cent to slipping on stairs or steps. Thirty-five out of 40 hand tool accidents were caused by the slipping or glancing of tools in the hands of the worker. One boy sustained a broken wrist in falling from a wobbly ladder, one had inflamed eyes following the use of a common towel, one burned his hands when the rubber cement with which he was working caught fire from open gas flames, and one received a brain concussion when he fainted because of profuse bleeding after cutting his hand with a bread knife. These all point to good housekeeping, well repaired stairs and proper training in the use of tools as fruitful accident prevention measures.

Nature and Location of Injury

The following table shows the location of injuries separately for machine and non-machine accidents:

Table IX — COMPENSATED MACHINE AND NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN BY LOCATION OF INJURY
(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

LOCATION OF INJURY	TOTAL		MACHINE ACCIDENTS		NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	*671	100.0	348	100.0	323	100.0
Upper extremities	497	74.1	321	92.2	176	54.5
Lower extremities	100	14.9	13	3.8	87	26.9
Trunk	17	2.5	2	0.6	15	4.7
Head	6	0.9	4	1.1	2	0.6
Face and neck	11	1.6	1	0.3	10	3.1
General	40	6.0	7	2.0	33	10.2

* No report as to cause of accident in 3 cases.

Almost three-fourths of all the accidents resulted in injuries to fingers, hands or arms. Of the machine accidents more than 90 per cent resulted in injuries to the upper extremities. This, of course, might be expected since the hands are largely used for machine operations or for feeding or adjusting the work to the machine. The proportion of accidents resulting in injuries to upper extremities about equals the proportion (74 per cent) found

in an earlier study, "Children's Work Accidents," made by the Bureau of Women in Industry.* It is a much higher percentage than found for accidents to all workers in the year 1922-1923 when only 48 per cent resulted in injuries to the upper extremities.†

Of the injuries to upper extremities the largest number were injuries to one finger, a few were to two or more fingers, and a few to thumbs. There were also a number of general hand accidents and several arm and wrist injuries, largely fractures. A machine operator had two fingers partly amputated in a paper corner cutting machine when he was trying to remove some waste paper while the machine was in motion. A girl who was cleaning a filling machine with the power on had her hand bruised when the cleaning rag caught and drew her hand under the guard. An office boy fell going to the stock room and fractured his arm in three places. A carpenter's helper had one finger amputated and two others bruised when his hand slipped into a rip saw. An electrician's helper, while climbing a ladder, ran a splinter into his finger resulting in a serious infection that required bone extraction. These are typical upper extremity injuries in addition to innumerable finger cuts, bruises or fractures received when the worker caught his hand in the machine or under the die or punch of a press.

There were 100 injuries to lower extremities, 53 to a foot and 47 to a leg. These included such varied injuries as a leg infection following a cut received by a messenger boy when he stumbled into a bag of refuse while looking for a house number; a compound fracture of the leg sustained by a painter when an iron beam rolled against him; an infected foot following cuts and bruises received by a plumber's helper when an ash can fell on his foot; nitric acid burns when a photo engraver's errand boy broke a bottle of nitric acid over his foot.

General injuries were of two kinds, those in which there were general body injuries and those in which there were injuries in two places such as burns on the face and arms, or a bruised shoulder and fractured arm. A stock clerk ran to turn in a fire alarm, slipped and sustained general body bruises; a messenger on a bicycle was struck by an auto and received cuts on face and arms and legs, and sprained a knee; a paster in a wall paper factory suffered contusions of head and back when a hand truck spilled a part of its load on her.

The following table shows the nature of the injuries related to their location:

* Children's Work Accidents: New York State Dept. of Labor, Bulletin No. 116.

† Analysis of Workmen's Compensation Cases Closed July 1, 1922-June 30, 1923, New York State Dept. of Labor, Bulletin No. 126.

Table X—COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN BY NATURE AND LOCATION OF INJURY
(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

NATURE OF INJURY	TOTAL		LOCATION OF INJURY											
			UPPER EXTREMITIES		LOWER EXTREMITIES		TRUNK		HEAD		FACE AND NECK		GENERAL	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent†	Number	Per cent†	Number	Per cent†	Number	Per cent
Total reported.	*673	100.0	498	100.0	100	100.0	18	100.0	6	100.0	11	100.0	40	100.0
Bruises, contusions	280	41.6	209	42.0	45	45.0	8	.....	5	.....	1	.....	12	30.0
Cuts, lacerations	152	22.6	135	27.1	13	13.0	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	5.0
Fractures	69	10.3	51	10.2	18	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punctures	64	9.5	56	11.3	4	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprains, strains	32	4.8	5	1.0	16	16.0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amputations	25	3.7	25	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns, scalds, etc.	21	3.1	15	3.0	3	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	21	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	52.5
Dislocations	3	0.4	2	0.4	1	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	6	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12.5

* No report as to nature of injury in one case.
† Not shown where base is less than 20.

Bruises, contusions and abrasions constituted the largest number of injuries, 42 per cent of the total. Cuts and lacerations were next in importance with 23 per cent of the total. There were 10 per cent each of fractures and punctures.

Of the 674 injuries 85 or 13 per cent, resulted in infections. Over three-quarters of these infections were in connection with non-machine accidents and resulted largely from punctures in handling tools or rough objects. The following list shows the nature of injuries which resulted in infections:

NATURE OF INJURY	Number	Per cent
Total	85	100.0
Punctures	44	51.8
Cuts	21	24.7
Bruises	17	20.0
Burns	3	3.5

Over half of the infections resulted from punctures, a fourth and a fifth from cuts and bruises respectively. Infections result largely because a simple pin prick, a puncture from sliver or nail is not given first aid treatment immediately as a more serious wound is. These facts emphasize anew that disabilities due to infections can be largely reduced by educating workers to secure first aid for

the slightest puncture, by giving the same care to the treatment of what seem negligible injuries as to the treatment of injuries known to be serious.

Extent of Disability

The accident which has a permanently disabling effect is obviously a more serious charge upon industry than the one which causes only a temporary loss of earning power. To be sure permanent disabilities are not always accompanied by permanent loss of earning power, but they often necessitate a period of rehabilitation and readjustment to new work. Below is a table of accidents showing the extent of disability:

Table XI—COMPENSATED MACHINE AND NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY
(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

EXTENT OF DISABILITY	TOTAL		MACHINE ACCIDENTS		NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS		CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS NOT REPORTED	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent†
Total	*673	100.0	348	100.0	322	100.0	3	100.0
Temporary total	498	74.0	218	62.7	277	86.0	3	.....
Permanent partial	166	24.7	124	35.6	42	13.0	.....	.....
Temporary partial	4	0.6	1	0.3	3	1.0	.....	.....
Death	5	0.7	5	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No report as to extent of disability in one case.
† Not shown where base is less than 20.

One-fourth of all accidents resulted in permanent disability; 36 per cent of machine accidents and 13 per cent of non-machine accidents resulted in such disability. The permanent disabilities were very largely disabilities of one finger. In a few instances two or three fingers were partially disabled, such as when a boy's hand slipped into a rip saw amputating one finger and injuring two others; in several instances there was 10, 15 or 25 per cent loss of use of the hand, and in a few instances very serious disability of the hand. One boy caught his hand in a punch press and disabled it 55 per cent; a boy operating a printing press, perhaps against instructions, received an 80 per cent disability of the hand; a boy in a piano factory had four fingers partially amputated by a trip hammer, resulting in 90 per cent impairment of the hand; a fly boy on a Cottrell printing press received injuries resulting in 95 per cent hand disability; and one boy in a candy factory caught his hand in a rolling machine, disabling it 98 per cent. There were a few instances of facial disfigurement, a 17 per cent impairment of an eye resulting from a puncture by scissors when a girl leaned over her work. One disabled finger resulted from an infection following the collection of paste in a cut.

PART III

ANALYSIS OF DOUBLE COMPENSATION CASES

(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

In enacting the double compensation law the legislature of the State of New York was of the opinion that one of the most effective ways of preventing illegal employment of children was by requiring the payment of double compensation for accidents to children employed in violation of the law. This opinion has been justified in that immediately upon the enactment of this legislation employers through trade journals and other channels were urged to clean house and see to it that no child was employed without a working certificate, nor allowed to work during prohibited hours or on prohibited machines. The effect of this educational work among employers is, of course, immeasurable.

The double compensation law became effective on July 1, 1923. The figures for the first year of its administration in the New York City district are here summarized. Of the 674 minors under eighteen who received compensation for industrial accidents, 29 or 4.3 per cent were awarded double compensation because their employment violated one or more provisions of the law governing the employment of minors. The chief facts about each of these cases are analyzed in tabular form on the following page.

All but one of these 29 minors illegally employed were under sixteen. In the entire group there were 75 children under sixteen years of age, so that the number receiving double compensation represents more than one-third of the entire number in that age group.

All but two of the accidents doubly compensated were caused by machinery. Eleven machines were punch or stamping presses, four were rolling or shaping machines, three were button making machines, three were printing presses, two were elevators, two mangles, one a quilling machine and one a cutting machine. Children under sixteen are specifically prohibited by the labor law from operating these machines.

What was found true of the whole group of accidents is largely true of this group; that they occurred in most instances while the machines were in operation, that they resulted largely in injuries to upper extremities, that cuts and bruises were the most frequent sorts of injuries.

The three most serious permanent disabilities in this double compensation group were a 98, a 95, and a 55 per cent loss of use of the hand; in two cases a finger was totally disabled, in two cases there was 50 per cent, in one case $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent loss of use.

On the whole the temporary disabilities in this group were of short duration ranging from $2\frac{4}{5}$ to 8 weeks* and averaging 4.3 weeks for the 19 with a determinable period of disability.

* No compensation allowed for first two weeks unless total disability exceeds seven weeks. Duration of disability is, therefore, two weeks longer than number of weeks for which compensation was awarded, in the case of accidents causing disability lasting seven weeks or less.

THE LAW

By the provisions of the double compensation law which became effective July 1, 1923 "Compensation and death benefits as provided in this article shall be double the amount otherwise payable if the injured employee at the time of the accident is a minor under eighteen years of age employed, permitted or suffered to work in violation of any provision of the labor law.* The employer alone and not the insurance carrier shall be liable for the increased compensation or increased death benefits provided for by this section."

* In general the labor law for minors limits the hours of work, provides for employment certificates, prohibits employment on dangerous machines or in hazardous occupations, and prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age.

ANALYSIS OF TWENTY-EIGHT

AGE	SEX	INDUSTRY	OCCUPATION	MACHINE OR OTHER CAUSE OF ACCIDENT
14	Male	Machine shop	Helper	Punch press
15	Female	Textile finishing	Mangle operator	Mangle
15	Male	Machinery	Helper	Foot press shearing squares
15	Male	Buttons	Machine operator	Button making machine
15	Female	Silk manufacturing	Quiller	Quilling machine
15	Male	Electric fixtures	General helper	Punch press
15	Female	Toys, penholders, etc	Foot press operator	Foot press
15	Male	Jewelry	Errand boy	Hand elevator
15	Female	No report	No report	Elevator
14	Male	Vulcanizing	Helper	Air pump
15	Male	Brass novelties	Press operator	Foot press
14	Male	Caps	Errand boy, helper	Snap fastener
15	Male	Tin cans	Machine operator	Bliss stamping press
15	Male	Bookbinding	Helper	Punch machine
15	Male	Printing	Apprentice	Multicolor press
15	Female	Tools, etc	Assembler	Foot press
15	Male	Pens, pencils, etc	Strip groover	Groover
15	Male	Lighting fixtures	Machine operator	Foot press
15	Male	Printing	Press feeder	Press
14	Male	Pens, pencils, etc	Floor helper	Roller machine
15	Male	Clothing	Button machine operator	Button machine
14	Male	Celluloid novelties	Shaper	Foot press
12	Male	Bakery	No report	Automobile
15	Male	Auto bearings	Apprentice machinist	Polishing machine
15	Female	Metal caps	Machine operator	Rolling machine
15	Male	Bird cages	Helper	Stamping foot press
15	Female	Petticoats	Examiner	Button machine
15	Male	Confectionery	Candy helper	Rolling machine
16	Male	Printing	Fly boy	Cottrell wet press

* T. T. signifies temporary total disability; P. P., permanent partial disability.

DOUBLE COMPENSATION CASES

MANNER OF OCCURRENCE OF ACCIDENT	LOCATION OF INJURY	NATURE OF INJURY	EXTENT OF DISABILITY*	NUMBER OF WEEKS FOR WHICH COMPENSATION WAS AWARDED	AMOUNT OF EMPLOYER'S PENALTY
Hand caught in press	2 fingers left hand	Amputation of ends	P. P. 55% hand	134½	\$2,684 00
Burned while putting cloth in mangle	3 fingers left hand	Burned by rollers	P. P. 50% finger	15	159 50
Attention distracted by fellow worker	Finger	Cut by shears	T. T.	7½	65 78
Caught in machine	Right finger	Cut	T. T.	2	16 00
Caught in gears	Finger	Cut	T. T.	1	8 00
Struck by punch of machine	Right thumb	Nail lacerated	T. T.	1	8 00
Punch with piece of tin came down on finger	Left middle finger	Laceration and tin in finger	T. T.	1½	13 33
Handle of elevator fell off striking face	Nose, face	Broken nose, bruises	T. T.	3	24 00
Hurt while running elevator	Foot	Bruised	T. T.	1	6 66
While inflating tire	Right hand	Contusions, lacerations	T. T.	1½	18 24
No report	Index fingers both hands	Contusions	T. T.	3½	34 39
Caught finger in machine	Right index finger	Pulled out nail	T. T.	4½	37 33
Caught finger under die	Left index finger	Laceration	T. T.	1½	9 33
While cleaning machine accidentally kicked lever; brought punch down on finger	Right middle finger	Amputation about 2 inches	P. P. 100% finger	30	480 90
Caught finger while feeding envelopes in press	Left third finger	Contusions	P. P. 50% finger	12½	200 38
When inserting work in press pushed treadle too soon	Left index finger	Laceration	T. T.	1	10 00
Ran splinter in finger	Right middle finger	Infection	P. P. ½ finger	12½	97 33
Caught hand in press	Right index and middle fingers	Severe lacerations	T. T.	1	8 00
Caught hand in machine	Right ring and little fingers	Compound fracture and contusions	T. T.	8	86 88
While feeding, roller revolved before he got finger away	Right index finger	Laceration	T. T.	1½	10 47
Caught fingers in machine	Right and left index fingers	Contusions	T. T.	½	6 40
Caught finger under rusty needle of machine	Finger	Laceration	T. T.	1	8 33
While cranking car	Wrist	Sprained	T. T.	Lump sum	25 00
Finger twisted when stone caught in chuck	Index finger	Dislocation, 2d joint	T. T.	Lump sum	150 00
Gloves being worn caught in roller	Index finger	Fracture	P. P. 100% finger	30½	393 15
Caught finger in die of press	Finger	Contusions	T. T.	4½	37 33
Caught finger under die	Finger	Contusions	T. T.	2½	25 00
Caught hand in rolling machine	Hand	Lacerations	P. P. 98% hand	239½	4,780 00
Caught hand in press rollers	Hand	Contusions, lacerations	P. P. 95% hand	231½	3,715 75
				Total penalties	\$13,119 48

Although the temporary disabilities were of short duration and consequently the compensation awards were small, nevertheless the total penalties suffered by employers for violation of the child labor law in these 29 cases are an impressive sum. In addition to the regular awards borne by the insurance companies, the 29 cases of double compensation cost employers a total penalty of \$13,119.48 or an average of more than \$450 per case. To be sure, the average was brought up by three or four very heavy penalties for serious injuries. The largest penalty was one of about \$5,000 for the almost complete loss of use of a hand. One \$2,600 penalty was uncollectible by the claimant because the employer went into bankruptcy.

In an additional instance the referee and, on appeal, the Industrial Board awarded double compensation totaling approximately \$6,400 in payments to dependents over a period of 14 years, for an elevator accident resulting in the death of a boy under eighteen. The award was made on the ground that, although the boy was not employed to operate an elevator, there had been no compelling instructions prohibiting him from operating it in order to get to the street floor at lunch hour. The employer carried his appeal to the Appellate Court where the decision was reversed and double compensation denied on the ground that it was no part of the boy's duties to operate the elevator. This is the only case since the enactment of the double compensation law in which the Appellate Court has reversed the decision of the Industrial Board granting double compensation.

In considering the effects of the double compensation law it must be remembered that this study represents only one year's experience under the law and that year the first one. Then too, it covers only one district in the State. The true test will come only after the experience of a number of years when comparison can be made and the results evaluated over a period of time.

The fact remains, however, that out of 674 injured minors in one year, 29 or 4.3 per cent of the total number were injured while illegally employed, too large a proportion to be viewed with optimism.

APPENDIX

Table I—COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND INDUSTRY
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
MANUFACTURING											
Blast Furnaces, Steel Works and Rolling Mills	100			10	90	1					1
Blast furnaces, including smelting operations.....	25				25						
Steel works.....	40			2	38	1					1
Rolling mills and tube mills.....	28			7	21						
Structural iron and steel.....	7			1	6						
Metal Goods Manufacturing	547		20	135	392	249		5	39	63	142
Foundries, n. o. c. (malleable iron works).....	30			2	28	5			1		4
Foundries, stove (no sheet iron).....	30		2	3	25	2				1	1
Foundries, cast steel, pipe, etc.....	12			3	9	7			3		3
Foundries, other than iron or steel.....	18			2	16	4					4
Lead and lead alloys.....	8			1	7	3					
Galvanizing, tinning, etc.....	2			1	1	1					
Forging, heavy.....	25		2	4	19	4			1		3
Forging, tools.....	6			3	3						
Cutlery and hand tools.....	30		2	8	20	18					14
Hardware manufacturing.....	57		3	10	44	31		1		3	13
Fixtures, metal, brass, etc.....	27		1	9	17	9			5	13	8
Stamping, metal.....	29		2	4	23	17			4	6	7
Sheet metal ware (including agate and enamelware).....	123		3	41	79	115		4	21	28	62
Sheet metal work (including pressed and welded steel products).....	59		3	13	43	5					5
Wire (including wire drawing).....	11				11	6					6
Wire products (no wire drawing).....	22			8	14	4				2	2
Pins, needles, etc.....	4			3	1						
Beds, metal.....	9			3	6						
Jewelry and silverware.....	36		1	16	19	17			2	2	13
Plating, silver, gold, nickel and electro-plating.....	5		1		4	1				1	
Cutting and welding, oxyacetylene.....	2				2						
Aerial and submarine cables.....	2			1	1						
Machinery Building	277		7	49	221	106		1	14	24	67
Machinery — heavy, locomotives, etc.....	19			2	17						
Machinery — medium, with or without foundry.....	116		5	23	88	21			2	3	16

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Special machinery, printing presses, etc.....	20			4	16	6			1	2	3
Electrical apparatus and batteries.....	97		2	17	78	78		1	11	19	47
Architectural and ornamental metal work.....	16			2	14	1					1
Boilers and tanks manufacturing (shop only).....	9			1	8						
Fine Machines and Instruments	105			32	73	73			7	17	49
Fine specialty machines, adding machines, etc.....	82			27	55	53			5	15	33
Small arms, rifles, shotguns, etc. (not loading shells)	2				2	2					2
Instruments, clocks, etc.....	16			4	12	12			1	1	10
Optical goods.....	5			1	4	6			1	1	4
Vehicles	84			4	80	20			1	9	10
Automobiles and automobile parts.....	68			4	64	17			1	9	7
Motorcycles.....	1				1	1					1
Aeroplanes and hydro-planes.....	1				1						
Carriages and wagons manufacturing.....	1				2	1					1
Railroad cars manufacturing.....	12				12	1					1
Lumbering	81	1		9	71						
Logging and lumbering.....	51	1		5	45						
Saw mills.....	30			4	26						
Wood Products	251		3	63	185	68		1	9	12	46
Planing mills.....	50			7	43	2					2
Cooperage.....	6			2	4						
Boxes and trunks manufacturing (wooden).....	21			10	11	4			1	1	2
Wood turning and pattern making.....	32		1	6	25	17			2	3	12
Brooms and brushes manufacturing.....	10			4	6	9				1	8
Furniture and store fixtures (wooden).....	82		1	19	62	10					10
Rattan and willow ware.....	2				2						
Veneer goods.....	8			2	6	2				1	1
Musical instruments (wood).....	23		1	7	15	2		1	1		
Miscellaneous wood and metal products.....	17			6	11	22			5	6	11
Food Products	308	1	7	55	245	361			38	65	258
Baking.....	81		1	14	66	94			6	14	74
Cereal mill products.....	11			1	10	6			1	2	3
Starch, glucose and sugar.....	3				3	3			1		2
Confectionery.....	45		3	5	37	78			14	13	51
Coffee, spices and nuts (including packing).....	4			1	3	18			3	4	11
Food preserving and canning.....	45		1	10	34	94			8	12	74
Dairy products (no can manufacturing).....	52			13	39	7			2	1	4
Packing houses — slaughtering.....	18		1		17	9			3	3	3
Packing houses — no slaughtering.....	7			2	5	1					1
Lard and other fats.....	1				1						
Brewing and distilling.....	4			1	3	2				2	
Fermented liquors (vinegar, wine, etc.).....	4			1	3						
Tobacco.....	4			1	3	40				11	29
Food products, miscellaneous.....	29	1	1	6	21	9				3	6

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Table I (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND INDUSTRY
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
MANUFACTURING — Continued											
Clothing	174		5	47	122	896		6	60	167	663
Hats (including felt and hatters fur).....	6				6	9				3	6
Clothing.....	81		2	17	62	481		3	24	72	382
Headwear.....	33		1	12	20	161			21	38	102
Collars, cuffs and shirts.....	22		1	6	5	60		2	2	7	49
Furnishing goods manufacturing (other).....	22			8	14	128			9	34	85
Bedding.....	5				5	5				1	4
Miscellaneous needle trades.....	14		1	4	9	52		1	4	12	35
Oiled clothing.....	1				1						
Laundries	38		1	10	27	216	1		12	18	185
Laundries (including cleaning and dyeing).....	38		1	10	27	216	1		12	18	185
Textiles	174		7	46	121	424		2	41	95	286
Batting, wadding and shoddy.....	16		1	3	12	6			1	4	1
Cotton and linen goods.....	12		1	4	7	45			4	8	33
Cotton goods — heavy.....	4				4	3			1	1	1
Wool preparation.....	1										
Woolen goods.....	13			3	10	25		1	2	2	20
Silk goods.....	9		2	1	6	42			4	13	25
Jute and hemp.....	12		1	6	5	31			3	5	23
Knit goods.....	54		2	11	41	142			15	33	94
Narrow fabrics.....	8			2	6	20			3	5	12
Lace and embroidery.....	11			4	7	47			6	11	30
Carpets and rugs.....	14			3	11	48		1		9	38
Miscellaneous fabrics.....	3			3		7				2	5
Finishing textiles.....	17			5	12	8			2	2	4
Chemicals	77		1	15	61	67			11	12	44
Chemicals.....	16			2	14	13			1	4	8
Hard wood distillation.....	3			1	2						
Drugs and medicines.....	3			1	2	12			2	1	9
Pharmaceutical supplies.....	1				1	4					4
Extracts.....	5			1	4	11			1	3	7

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Glue.....	3			2	1						
Ink, blacking and polish.....	6			2	4	8			2	3	3
Dyes, paints and colors.....	12			4	8	6			3	1	2
Explosives.....						1			1		
Gases.....	3				3						
Fertilizers.....						1					1
Fats and oils (animal).....	5		1		4	1					1
Oils (vegetable).....	1				1						
Soap.....	4			2	2	6					6
Petroleum products.....	12				12	2					2
Coke and charcoal.....	3				3	2			1		1
Pulp and Paper Manufacturing	263		4	59	205	144		2	24	33	85
Pulp (no saw or barking mills).....	23			1	22						
Paper (no wood pulp manufacturing).....	97			9	88	11			1		10
Paper, fine stock.....						1					
Paper boxes.....	69		2	28	39	75		1	14	17	43
Paper goods (cut, shaped and pasted — no paper making).....	72		2	18	52	50		1	9	14	26
Paper coating and treating.....	7			3	4	7				1	6
Printing	253	1	5	72	175	121		2	17	27	75
Printing and bookbinding.....	232	1	4	64	163	114		1	15	25	73
Engraving.....	21		1	8	12	7		1	2	2	2
Leather	175		2	59	114	170		1	26	37	106
Tanning and dressing.....	30			6	24	17			3		14
Shoe stock manufacturing.....	7			3	4	4			2		2
Boots and shoes manufacturing.....	104		1	34	69	126			17	28	81
Gloves manufacturing.....	4			2	2	8		1	2	2	3
Leather goods — heavy.....	13			6	7	3			1	2	
Leather goods — miscellaneous.....	17		1	8	8	12			1	5	6
Rubber and Composition Goods	80		2	22	56	54		2	7	20	25
Rubber reclaiming.....	1				1						
Rubber goods manufacturing.....	29			6	23	17			2	4	11
Celluloid goods.....	11		1	2	8	10		1	2	4	3
Bone goods.....	18			6	12	23		1	3	11	8
Oil cloth.....	4				4						
Miscellaneous composition goods.....	17		1	8	8	4				1	3
Stone Products	43			7	36	10			1	4	5
Lime, cement and plaster.....	9				9						
Plaster and concrete.....	14			3	11						
Stone cutting (no quarrying).....	10			2	8	3					3
Carborundum manufacturing.....	4				4	4				2	2
Miscellaneous stone products.....	6			2	4	3			1	2	

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Table I (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND INDUSTRY
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
MANUFACTURING — Concluded											
Clay Products.....	40		1	10	29	6					6
Brick manufacturing.....	28			7	21						1
Earthenware, terra cotta and fire clay products.....	2				2						1
Pottery products.....	10		1	3	6						5
Glass Products.....	31		2	8	21	13		1	4	1	7
Glassware.....	21		1	3	17	8		1	3		4
Glass, mirrors, signs, etc.....	10		1	5	4	5			1	1	3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	63			17	46	66			8	17	41
Sporting goods manufacturing.....	1				1	5			1	1	3
Photographic goods.....	1			1							
Pharmaceutical and surgical supplies.....	1				1						1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	40			12	28	48			4	14	30
Painting (sign, vehicles, etc.).....	3				3	1					1
Upholstering.....	17			4	13	11			3	2	6
Total — Manufacturing.....	3,169	3	67	729	2,370	3,065	1	23	319	621	2,101
CONSTRUCTION											
Construction (not erection of buildings).....	138		1	18	119	1					1
Excavating and dredging.....	16				16	1					1
Sewers.....	5				5						
Tunnels, shafts and subways.....	2				2						
Conduits and pipes.....	2				2						
Drilling — no blasting.....	13				13						
Clearing and grading.....	61		1	13	47						
Railroad construction.....	9			3	6						
Pile driving, dams and docks.....	6				6						
Electrical construction.....	3				3						
Paving.....	19			2	17						
Surveying.....	2				2						
Building Erection and Demolition.....	762		8	105	649	7				1	6
Masonry (chimneys, etc.).....	1				1						
Masonry (all other).....	49		1	5	43						
Structural iron and steel erecting — structures.....	33			2	31						
Iron erection — not structures.....	1				1						
Metal construction — interior.....	11			2	9						
Plumbing and gas fitting.....	217		3	43	171						
Electrical equipment — installation.....	96		1	13	82	1					1
Concrete construction (including making and removing forms and false work).....	39			3	36						
Marble and stone work — interior.....	5				5						
Carpentry — outside.....	73			7	66						
Carpentry — inside.....	12			3	9						
Painting and decorating.....	20			3	17	1				1	
Plastering.....	36			1	35	1					1
Roofing and sheet metal work.....	63			11	52	1					1
Contracting, n.o.c.....	83		3	10	70	1					1
Razing and wrecking buildings.....	8			1	7	1					1
Installation without rigging.....	5				5						
Installation involving rigging.....	7				7						
Signs, tents, etc. (erection and repair).....	3			1	2	1					1
Shipbuilding.....	30			4	26						
Boat building — large construction.....	5				5						
Boat building — small construction.....	1				1						
Ship repairing.....	24			4	20						
Total — Construction.....	930	9	127	794	8	1				1	7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES											
Vessels.....	3				3	1					1
Vessels (steamers, tugboats, etc.).....	3				3	1					1
Stevedoring.....	18			1	17	1					1
Stevedoring.....	18			1	17	1					1
Tram and Electric Railroads.....	181			18	163	39		1		2	36
Steam railroads.....	148			16	132	28		1		2	25
Electric railroads.....	31			1	30	11					11
Automobile transportation companies (all operations).....	2			1	1						
Cartage and Trucking.....	455		9	59	387	8					8
Drivers.....	145		3	30	112	4					4
Chauffeurs.....	298		6	28	264	3					3
Express companies.....	12			1	11	1					1
Public Utilities.....	116		2	9	105	21		2		4	15
Gas, water and steam works.....	32				32	2					2
Electric light and power.....	84		2	9	73	19		2		4	13
Total — Transportation and Public Utilities.....	773	11	87	675	70	3		6		6	61

Table I (concluded) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND INDUSTRY
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
TRADE											
Commercial	657	3	19	130	505	471		2	34	53	382
Stores (machinery, plumbers' supplies, etc.).....	20		1	7	12	8			1		7
Stores (vehicles, furniture, etc.).....	202		3	39	160	14				1	13
Stores (food, department, etc.).....	284		13	52	219	350		2	28	43	277
Stores (clothing, dry goods, etc.).....	37		1	13	23	71			4	4	63
Stores and yards (produce, feed, junk).....	81	2	1	12	66	23			1	3	19
Livestock.....	3			2	1						
Storage.....	22			3	19	5				2	3
Miscellaneous trade.....	8	1		2	5						
Total — Trade	657	3	19	130	505	471		2	34	53	382
CLERICAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE											
Clerical and Professional Employments	121	1	28	52	40	307		1	13	62	231
Agents and salesmen — outside.....	96	1	24	46	25	40			1	1	38
Clerical service — inside.....	24		4	6	14	204		1	11	58	134
Professional service (hospitals, asylums, etc.).....	1				1	55			1	3	52
Teachers (colleges and schools).....						7					7
Care and Custody of Buildings	200		5	31	164	1,432		3	20	60	1,349
Apartments and office buildings (care and custody).....	27			4	23	544				8	536
Cleaning (vacuum, windows and fumigation).....	4				4	5					5
Hotels and clubs (care and custody).....	152		4	19	129	812		3	18	43	748
Amusements, indoor.....	8		1	5	2	1					1
Theatres.....	4			1	3	65			2	8	55
Exhibitions, outdoor (baseball, baths, etc.).....	5			2	3	5				1	4
Miscellaneous Occupations	24			4	20	48				5	43
Municipal work.....	22			3	19	8					8
Personal service (barbers, etc.).....	2			1	1	32				5	27
Policemen and firemen.....						2					2
N. o. c. (undertakers, motion picture production).....						6					6
Total — Clerical and Personal Service	345	1	33	87	224	1,787		4	33	127	1,623

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MINING AND QUARRYING											
Mining	24			1	23						
Iron mines (with shafts, tunnels, etc.).....	1			1							
Other base metal mines.....	5				5						
Mineral mines.....	17				17						
Mineral wells.....	1				1						
Quarries and Stone Crushing	20		1	1	18						
Stone quarrying or crushing.....	16		1		15						
Clay and sand digging.....	4			1	3						
Total — Mining and Quarrying	44		1	2	41						
AGRICULTURE											
Agriculture	50	3	4	10	33	16	1			14	
Farming.....	37	2	3	7	25	12	1			10	
Gardening.....	9	1		3	5	4				4	
Farm machinery — operation.....	4		1		3						
Total — Agriculture	50	3	4	10	33	16	1			14	
Not Otherwise Classified	7			2	5	47				46	
Not otherwise classified.....	7			2	5	47				46	
Total — ALL INDUSTRIES	5,975	10	144	1,174	4,647	5,464	2	29	389	810	4,234

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Table II — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

CAUSE	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)				FEMALES						
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
MACHINERY											
Prime Movers.....	7				7						
Gas or gasoline engines.....	7				7						
Power Transmission Apparatus.....	46		2	10	34						
Shafts.....	5		1	2	2			6	16	25	
Shaft collars and couplings.....								2	6	9	
Belts and pulleys.....	24		1	4	19					1	
Shifting by stick or hand.....	4		1		3			2	6	13	
Caught between belt and pulley.....	1				1				1	1	
Belt hook or fasteners.....									1	1	
Struck by breaking belt.....										2	
Caught by belt, n. o. c.....	6			3	3			1	2	5	
Belts and pulleys, n. o. c.....	13			1	12			1	2	3	
Chains and sprockets.....	3			1	2				1	1	
Ropes, cables and drums.....	1				1				1	1	
Cogs, cams, gears and friction wheels.....	13			3	10			2	3	1	
Stone, Clay and Glass Working Machines.....	15			6	9			1		1	
Brick and tile making machines.....	4			2	2						
Molding machines.....	2			2							
Dry presses.....	1				1						
Brick and tile making machines, n. o. c.....	1				1						
Cement making machines.....	3			2	1						
Cement block machines.....	2			1	1						
Cement making machines, n. o. c.....	1			1							
Glass making machines.....	4			1	3					1	
Presses.....	2			1	1			1			
Bottle machines.....	1				1						
Glass making machines, n. o. c.....	1				1			1			
Pottery making machines.....	2				2					1	
Emery and carborundum presses and molding machines.....	1				1						
Stone and ore crushers and grinders.....	1			1							

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Metal Working Machines.....	567	1	15	154	397	280		5	43	85	147
All other metal working machines.....	17		1	5	11	19			4	3	12
Abrasive wheels.....	34			7	27						1
Bending and straightening machines.....	9			3	6						
Crimping rolls.....	2			1	1						
Other metal rolls.....	6			2	4						
Other bending and straightening machines, n. o. c.....	1				1						1
Bolt and nut, pipe cutting and threading machines.....	11			4	7	6				2	4
Boring machines.....	1				1						
Drills, drill presses.....	28		1	5	22	10			2	3	5
Milling and gear cutting machines.....	31			12	19	6			1	2	3
Die sinks.....	1			1		1					1
Gear cutting machines.....	1					1					
Milling machines.....	22			7	15	4			1	1	2
Slotters.....	5			3	2	1				1	
Milling and gear cutting machines, n. o. c.....	2			1	1						
Hammers and forging machines.....	5				5						
Drop hammers.....	3				3						
Forging hammers.....	1				1						
Swaging machines.....	1				1						
Lathes and automatic screw machines.....	19		1	2	16	4			1		3
Spinning lathes.....	1				1						
Lathes, n. o. c.....	11				11	2			1		1
Screw machines.....	7		1	2	4	1					1
Lathes and automatic screw machines, n. o. c.....						1					1
Cleaning mills—tumblers, rattlers and sand blasting machines.....	2			1	1					1	
Molding machines.....	1				1						
Planers and shapers.....	3			1	2						
Shapers.....	2			1	1						
Planers and shapers, n. o. c.....	1				1						
Polishers and buffers.....	9			1	8	5					5
Portable power tools.....	16			4	12	1					1
Presses (power, geared, etc.).....	271		6	74	191	188		4	25	63	96
Arbor.....					1	1				1	
Draw presses.....	1				1						
Forming presses.....	2				2					1	1
Flanging presses.....	3				3				1	1	1
Punch, stamping and trimming presses.....	232		6	62	164	162		4	22	50	86
Punch and eyeletting machines.....	2			2		5				3	2
Punches and riveting machines.....						3				3	
Other or indefinite.....	31			10	21	12			2	4	6
Presses (foot and hand operated).....	42		2	21	19	30		1	7	7	15
Button presses.....	4			2	2	3			3		
Presses—foot and hand operated, n. o. c.....	38		2	19	17	27		1	4	7	15
Rolling and blooming mills.....	1			1							
Saws.....	14			2	12						
Circular saws.....	10				10						
Saws, n. o. c.....	4			2	2						

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Table II (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
MACHINERY — Continued											
Metal Working Machines — Concluded											
Shears and cutting machines, n. o. c.	45	1	4	7	33	3			2	1	
Wire working machines	6			3	3	2		2			
<i>Winding machines</i>	1			1	1	1		1			
<i>Wire working machines, n. o. c.</i>	5			2	3	1		1			
Wire and tube drawing machines	1				1	1				1	
Automatic can making machines	1			1		3		1	2		
Woodworking Machines	190		3	41	146	23		1	3	6	
All other woodworking machines	9			3	6	1				1	
Boring machines	6		1	1	4					2	
Cork working machines	3			2	1	6				4	
<i>Cork board cutters, block cutters</i>	1				1					1	
<i>Cork slicing machines</i>	1			1		2			1	1	
<i>Cork working machines, n. o. c.</i>	1			1		4			1	3	
Lathes	1				1	1		1			
Mortising machines	1			1							
Nailing machines	8		1	4	3	2				2	
Tenoning, planing and molding machines	40			9	31	4		1	1	2	
<i>Edgers</i>	1				1						
<i>Jointers</i>	18			2	16						
<i>Matchers</i>	3				3	1			1		
<i>Planers</i>	15			5	10						
<i>Stickers</i>	1				1	1		1			
<i>Tenoning and gaining machines</i>	1			1							
<i>Dovetail cutters</i>	1			1						2	
<i>Tenoning, planing and molding machines, n. o. c.</i>	1				1	2					
Presses	3				3	1				1	
<i>Box board squeezers</i>	1				1						
<i>Door and blind clamps</i>	1				1						
<i>Presses, n. o. c.</i>	1				1	1			1		
Sanding machines	7			3	4	1				1	
Saws (band, scroll or jig)	2			1	1						
<i>Band — pattern</i>	1				1						
<i>Saws — band, scroll or jig, n. o. c.</i>	1			1							

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Saws (circular and all other)	89		1	15	73	6			2	1	3
<i>Circular, universal or table</i>	49		1	7	41	3				1	2
<i>Circular, lumber mill</i>	8			3	5						
<i>Gang circular and edger</i>	1				1						
<i>Dado</i>	1				1						
<i>Saws — circular and all other, n. o. c.</i>	30			5	25	3		2			1
Shapers, head cutters, groovers	11			1	10	1				1	
<i>Shapers</i>	6			1	5	1				1	
<i>Variety machines</i>	4				4						
<i>Shapers, head cutters and groovers, n. o. c.</i>	1				1						
Veneering machines	6				6						
Brush and broom making machines	4			1	3						
Leather Working Machines — Tanneries	16			4	12	6		3			3
All other leather working machines	2			1	1	1		1			
Fur working machines	2				2	1					1
Fleshing, shaving and skiving machines	5				5	2					2
Jacks — rolling, felting and glazing	3			1	2	1		1			
Setting up or setting out machines	1				1						
Splitting machines	2			2							
Unhairing machines	1				1	1		1			
Leather Working Machines — Leather Products	85		1	34	50	90		2	20	22	46
All other leather products machines	6			3	3	4		1	1		2
Cutting, skiving and slitting machines	25			7	18	22			2	3	17
Punching and pressing machines	25		1	16	8	29		1	6	12	10
Sewing machines	8			2	6	19			5	3	11
Buffing machines	5			1	4						
Other shoe-making machines, n. o. c.	16			5	11	16		6	4		6
Paper Making Machines	43			7	36	2				1	1
All other paper making machines	2			1	1						
Barkers, chippers, splitters and grinders	3			1	2						
<i>Barkers</i>	2			1	1						
<i>Splitters</i>	1				1						
Wet machines or presses	1				1						
Screens	2			2							
Paper machines	16				16						
<i>Dryers</i>	4				4						
<i>Calenders</i>	10				10						
<i>Paper machines, n. o. c.</i>	2				2						
Rolls and winders	15			2	13						
Cutters and slitters	4			1	3	1				1	
Paper coating machines						1					1
Paper Products Machines	89		3	30	56	72		1	16	22	33
All other paper products machines	11			3	8	15			4	5	6
Paper cup machines	1				1	1					1

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Table II (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
MACHINERY — Continued											
Paper Products Machines — Concluded											
Automatic box making machines.....	4			3	1	7		1		4	2
Covering machines.....	3				3	8			1	3	4
Cutting and punching machines.....	28			11	17	14			5	3	6
Die cutters.....	12			7	5	5			1	2	2
Paper cutters (hand).....						2				1	1
Perforators.....						2					2
Punches.....	1				1						
Rotary cutters.....	1				1						
Cutting and punching machines, n. o. c.....	14			4	10	5			4		1
Paper balers.....	6		1	1	4	2					2
Doming and ending machines.....	3			1	2	3			2	1	
Doming machines.....						2					
Ending machines.....	3			1	2	1				1	
Corner staying machines.....	7		1	2	4	5				1	4
Bag and envelope making machines.....	6			3	3	11			3	3	5
Embossing rolls.....	4			1	3						
Creasing machines.....	6			1	5	2				1	1
Embossing presses.....	10		1	4	5	4			1	1	2
Printing and Bookbinding Machines.....	124		6	40	78	72		1	16	20	35
Composing machines.....	2			1	1	5					5
Linotypes.....	1			1		4					4
Type casters.....						1					1
Composing machines, n. o. c.....	1				1						2
Gathering machines.....	4			1	3	3				1	2
Presses (printing).....	99		3	36	60	34			10	14	10
Web newspaper presses.....	2			1	1						
Flat bed cylinder or book presses.....	3			2	1						
Job platen presses.....	7		1	3	3	4			1	1	2
Other printing presses (including automatic).....	4			2	2	9			3	4	2
Printing presses, n. o. c.....	83		2	28	53	21			6	9	6
Presses (binders).....	1				1						

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Sewing and stitching machines.....	3		1		2	25		1	4	4	16
Wire stitchers.....	1				1	14		1	1	2	10
Wire staplers.....	1		1			3			1		2
Sewing and stitching machines, n. o. c.....	1				1	8			2	2	4
Other printing machines.....	7		1	1	5	3			1	1	1
Other bookbinding machines.....	8		1	1	6	2			1		1
Textile Machines — Cotton, Silk, Wool.....	131		7	28	96	410		4	39	107	260
All other textile machines.....	4			1	3	10				4	6
Dryers.....	1				1						
Opening and cleaning machines.....	7		1		6						
Openers.....	1		1								
Pickers.....	5				5						
Willow.....	1				1						
Carding and combing machines.....	17		1	3	13	5			1	1	3
Cards.....	10		1	2	7						
Combs.....	1				1	4			1	1	2
Garnet machines.....	3			1	2						
Carding and combing machines, n. o. c.....	3				3	1					1
Spinning machines.....	4			1	3	10			2	1	7
Jacks and mules.....	1				1						
Spinning frames.....	2			1	1	4			1		3
Drawing frames.....	1				1	3					3
Spinning machines, n. o. c.....						3			1	1	1
Weaving machines.....	4				4	22		1	1	1	19
Looms.....	3				3	17		1	1	1	14
Wire cloth looms.....						1					1
Warpers.....	1				1						
Weaving machines, n. o. c.....						4					4
Dyeing, finishing and printing machines.....	8			4	4	1				1	
Braiding, knitting and lace making machines.....	20			6	14	23			2	7	14
Rope making machines.....	5		1	1	3	8			1	1	6
Sewing machines.....	22		2	2	18	288		2	26	75	185
Cloth cutting and stamping machines.....	32		2	8	22	14				7	7
Hat making machines.....	4			1	3	2		1			1
Winders, doublers and quillers (folding machines).....	3			1	2	27			6	9	12
Laundry Machines.....	16			5	11	109			5	11	93
All other laundry machines.....	3			1	2	35			2	5	28
Extractors, centrifugal.....	4				3						
Ironing machines.....	5			2	3	67			3	6	58
Body ironers.....	2			1	1	34			2	2	30
Mangles.....	1				1	28			1	3	24
Ironing machines, n. o. c.....	2			1	1	5				1	4
Washing machines.....	4			1	3	7					7

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Table II (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
MACHINERY — Concluded											
Food Products Machines	114		8	27	79	128			14	29	85
All other food products machines.....	16			4	12	7			1	2	4
Cleaning, preparing and sorting machines.....						3					3
Milling and grinding machines.....	13		1	2	10	7		1			6
Mixing machines and kettles.....	12			3	9	1					1
<i>Dough mixers</i>	10			3	7	1					1
<i>Mixing machines and kettles, n. o. c.</i>	2				2						
Cookers and ovens.....	1				1						
Shaping and forming machines.....	13			1	12	6		1		1	4
Cutting and chopping machines.....	35		3	10	22	48		4	6		38
Calenders (sizing machines).....	11		3	4	4	5		4			1
Crushers.....	2				2	1					1
Barreling, bagging, packing and wrapping machines.....	3				3	26			2	12	12
Bottling machines.....	5		1	2	2	5		1			4
Tobacco working machines.....						17				8	9
Bleaching and blanching machines.....						1					1
Washing and cleaning machines.....	3			1	2	1					1
Farm Machines	1				1	1					1
Feed and ensilage cutting and shredding.....						1					1
Harvesters and mowers.....	1				1						
Engineering and Contracting Machines	21		1	2	18						
All other engineering and contracting machines.....	3				3						
Concrete mixers.....	10				10						
Pile drivers.....	1		1								
Road rollers and graders.....	2			1	1						
Dredging machines and steam shovels.....	5			1	4						
Chemical Products Machines	4			1	3	8			1	2	5
All other chemical products machines.....	3			1	2	1				1	
Grinding machines.....						1		1			
Barreling, bagging, packing and wrapping machines.....						5			1		4
Tablet presses and pill machines.....	1				1	1					1

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Paints, Varnishes, Dry Colors, Inks and Dyes						1			1		
All other paints, varnishes, etc., machines.....						1			1		
Rubber, Celluloid, Composition Goods Machines	44		1	14	29	36		3	10	14	9
All other rubber, celluloid and composition goods machines.....	3				3	3			1	2	
Tire making machines.....	2				2						
Mixers (not calenders).....	1				1						
Cutting and slitting machines (including saws).....	5			3	2	4		1		1	2
Tubing and hose wrapping machines (fabric).....						1				1	
Presses — foot or hand operated.....	6			2	4	2			1	1	
Punching and pressing machines (press and die type).....	21		1	9	11	16		1	6	7	2
Cutting and punching machines (guillotine type).....	2				2	2					2
Drills, lathes.....	3				3	8		1	2	2	3
Grinding, washing, milling and cracking machines.....	1				1						
Mining and Ore Refining Machines	1				1						
All other mining and ore refining machines.....	1				1						
Miscellaneous	8			3	5	9			1	4	4
Office machines.....	2			2		8			1	3	4
All other miscellaneous machines (including lapidary machines).....	6			1	5	1				1	
Machines Other Than Working Machines	12	1		3	8	6			1		5
Pumps.....	6	1		2	3						
Fans and blowers.....	1				1	3			1		2
Compressors.....	2			1	1	2					2
Automatic stokers.....	1				1						
Foot and hand power devices, n. o. c.....	2				2	1					1
Total — Machinery	1,534	2	47	409	1,076	1,302		17	180	339	766
HOISTING AND CONVEYING APPARATUS											
Hoisting Apparatus											
Elevators, Controlled (not construction elevators)	101		3	29	69	46			7	4	35
Cable, breaking.....	2			1	1						
Cable, caught by.....	4			1	3						
Machinery, breaking.....						1					1
Machinery, caught in or struck by.....	7			3	4						
Car, caught between cars, or shaft side and.....	19			9	10	1					1
Car, caught between floor and.....	33		1	8	24	6			1	1	4
Car, caught between gate and.....	4			1	3						
Caught between car and overhead equipment or top of shaft.....	2				2						
Car, sudden start or stop.....						5					5
Fall of person into shaft, from floor.....	8		2	1	5	5			1		4

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Table II (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
HOISTING AND CONVEYING APPARATUS—Cont.											
Hoisting Apparatus—Concluded											
Elevators, Controlled (not construction elevators)—C'd											
Fall of person into car, from floor.....						3			1		2
Objects falling from floor into car.....						2					2
Objects falling down shaft, from car.....						1			1		
Catching of load or part thereof between car and shaft.....	1			1							7
Gates and doors.....	10			2	8	11			2	2	
Other or cause unknown.....	8			2	6	4				1	3
Fall of car (cause unknown).....	3				3	7			1		6
Elevators, Dumbwaiters.....	6			2	4	37					37
Cable, breaking.....	1			1		7					7
Cable, caught by.....						2					2
Car, caught between floor and.....	1				1						2
Car, caught between cars, or shaft side and.....	1				1	2					5
Car, struck by, elsewhere.....						6					6
Objects falling down shaft, from floor.....						1					1
Objects falling from floor into car.....						7					7
Objects falling down shaft, from car.....	1			1							
Gates and doors.....	1				1						3
Other or cause unknown.....	1				1	3					4
Fall of car (cause unknown).....						4					
Elevators, Sidewalk.....	5				5	1					1
Cable, breaking.....	1				1						
Car, caught between floor and.....	2				2						
Fall of person into shaft, from floor.....	1				1						
Fall of person into shaft, from car.....						1					1
Gates and doors.....	1				1						
Construction Hoists and Elevators.....	3			2	1						
Machinery, caught in or struck by.....	1				1						
Car, struck by, elsewhere.....	1			1							
Objects falling down shaft, from floor.....	1			1							

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Cranes, Locomotives.....	2				2						
Machinery, catching person.....	1				1						
Load falling, slipping cable.....	1				1						
Cranes, Other Traveling.....	24			1	23						
Car, falling.....	2				2						
Cable or chain, catching or striking person.....	1				1						
Machinery, catching person.....	3				3						
Hook or sling, catching or striking person.....	4				4						
Load, struck or caught by, swinging.....	6				6						
Load, struck or caught by, lowering or raising.....	1				1						
Load falling, slipping cable.....	1				1						
Load falling, slipping of hook.....	1				1						
Load falling, sling breaking.....	1				1						
Load falling, hitch slipping.....	1			1							
Objects falling from load or bucket.....	1				1						
Falls from crane or crane track (not in erecting or rigging).....	2				2						
Derricks and Jib Cranes.....	12				12	1					1
Derrick or crane, falling.....	1				1						
Machinery, catching person.....	2				2						
Hook or sling, striking or catching person.....	2				2	1					1
Load, struck by, swinging.....	1				1						
Load, struck by, lowering or raising.....	1				1						
Load falling, breaking cable or hook.....	2				2						
Load falling, n. o. c.....	1				1						
Falls from derrick, crane cab, car or track (not in erecting or rigging).....	1				1						
Other.....	1				1						
Blocks and Tackles, Winches, Capstans, Etc.....	10			2	8						
Objects falling from.....	3				3						
Caught in or struck by.....	3			1	2						
Struck by load.....	3			1	2						
Rope or cable slipping or breaking.....	1				1						
Unloading Machinery, Caught in or Struck by.....	2				2						
Conveyors											
Overhead Trolleys.....	3			1	2	4				1	3
Objects falling from.....	2				2	1					1
Caught in or struck by.....	1			1		3				1	2
Belt and Chain Conveyors.....	16		1		15	5			2	2	1
Objects falling from.....	1				1						
Caught in or struck by.....	14		1		13	5			2	2	1
Indefinite.....	1				1						

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Table II (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
HOISTING AND CONVEYING APPARATUS — C'd											
Conveyors—Concluded											
Screen Conveyors, caught in or struck by.....	1				1						
Bucket Conveyors, caught in or struck by.....	8				8						
Platform Conveyors, Escalators and Assembling Systems, caught in or struck by.....	2				2	1				1	
Charging Machines (furnaces, etc.) caught in or struck by.....	1				1						
Hoists and Skips, caught in or struck by.....						1				1	
Total — Hoisting and Conveying Apparatus.....	196		4	37	155	96		9	7	80	
VEHICLES											
Cars and Engines, Steam and Electric Railways.....	27			2	25	18			2	16	
Train wrecks.....	1				1	6			1	5	
Collisions.....						6			1	5	
Derailments.....	1				1						
Falls from or in.....	11			1	10	9			1	8	
In getting on or off in motion.....	1				1	3				3	
In getting on or off at rest.....	1				1	6			1	5	
While riding on, due to slipping or loss of balance.....	1				1						
Falls from, n. o. c.....	8			1	7						
Falls, on board.....	1				1	1				1	
Due to sudden start or stop.....						1				1	
Falls on board, n. o. c.....	1				1						
Caught between.....	3				3						
While coupling or uncoupling.....	1				1						
Other.....	2				2						

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Struck by.....	5			1	4	1				1
While switching.....	1				1					
While crossing track.....	1			1						
Other.....	3				3	1				1
Other causes.....	6				6	1				1
Handling brakes.....	1				1					
Objects falling from (not loading or unloading).....	2				2					
Other.....	3				3	1				1
Mine and Quarry Cars and Motors.....	8				8					
Falls from, n. o. c.....	3				3					
Struck by or caught between, while coupling or switching.....	2				2					
Lifting or pushing car.....	2				2					
Getting on or off car.....	1				1					
Plant Trucks, Cars and Motors on Tracks.....	9			2	7					
Falls from, n. o. c.....	4			1	3					
Struck by, n. o. c.....	2				2					
Struck or caught between, n. o. c.....	3			1	2					
Contractors Cars and Engines.....	4				4					
Derailments.....	1				1					
Struck by, or caught between, while coupling or switching.....	1				1					
Lifting or pushing car.....	1				1					
Struck or caught between, n. o. c.....	1				1					
Automobiles and Other Power Vehicles.....	403	2	17	79	305	36		1	3	32
Collisions, skidding.....	1			1	1	2				2
Collisions, breaking of parts.....	2		1		1					
Collisions, all other.....	30			3	27	5		1		4
Overturning, skidding or ditching.....	2		1		1	1				1
Overturning, breaking of parts.....	2				2					
Overturning, all other.....	3			2	1	1				1
Struck by, or caught between.....	51	2	4	14	31	7				7
Collisions with cars or engines.....	6		1	2	3	2			1	1
Cranking.....	200		7	39	154	1				1
Breaking of car or part not resulting in collisions or overturning.....	2				2					
Falls from — standing or in motion.....	44		1	9	34	9			1	8
Objects falling from.....	1				1	1				1
Mechanical unloading.....	3			1	2					
Power trucks (malleable iron plants, factories, etc.).....	5				5	2				2
Tractors.....	14		1	3	10					
All other (inc. moving by hand, bursting auto tire).....	35		1	4	30	3			1	2
Motorcycles.....	2			1	1	2				2

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Table II (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

INDUSTRY	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
VEHICLES—Concluded											
Bicycles.....	24		11	7	6						
Aeroplanes.....	2				2						
Animal-drawn Vehicles.....	74	1	1	19	53	3				3	
Collisions with cars or engines.....	2			1	1					1	
Collisions with other vehicles.....	1				1	1					
Collisions, all other.....	1				1						
Overturning.....	4	1			3						
Whiffletrees.....	2			1	1						
Falls from — standing or in motion.....	36		1	10	25	1				1	
Struck by or caught between.....	12			3	9						
Objects falling from (not loading or unloading).....	1				1	1				1	
Objects shifting on load.....	3			1	2						
Breaking of vehicle or part not resulting in collision or overturning.....	1				1						
Due to sudden start or stop.....	8				3						
All other.....	3				3						
Animal-drawn Implements.....	4			2	2						
Falls from — standing or in motion.....	1			1							
Struck by or caught between.....	1			1							
Due to sudden start or stop.....	1				1						
All other.....	1				1						
Total — Vehicles.....	555	3	29	111	412	57			1	5	
EXPLOSIVES, ELECTRICITY AND BURNS											
Boilers and Steam-pressure Apparatus.....	5			2	3	5				5	
Steam boilers, explosion of.....						2				2	
Steam pipes.....	2				2	2				2	
Explosion of.....						1				1	
All other.....	2				2	1				1	
Steam and hot water gauges, explosion of.....	1				1						
Economizers and superheaters, explosion of.....	2			2							
Other steam-pressure apparatus.....						1				1	

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Explosions of Explosive Substances.....	31			4	27	14			2	12
Explosives, blasting.....	2				2					
Premature shot.....	1				1					
All other.....	1				1					
Gas, explosion of.....	5			1	4	9			1	8
Gasoline, explosion of.....	9			3	6					
Gasoline and other petroleum products.....	6			3	3					
Gasoline, automobiles.....	3				3					
All other explosions.....	2				2	3			1	2
Explosions — bursting.....	13				13	2				2
Ammonia apparatus.....	1				1					
Other high-pressure apparatus, explosion of.....	8				8					
Other (bottles on wagons, etc.).....	4				4	2				2
Electricity.....	22			2	20	17				17
In power plants.....	2				2					
Switches, burns.....	1				1					
Conductors, short circuits or shocks.....	1				1					
Inside, other than power plants.....	12			2	10	17				17
Switches, short circuits or shocks.....	1				1	1				1
Switches, burns.....	1				1					
Transformers, burns.....						1				1
Conductors, short circuits or shocks.....	10			2	8	12				12
Conductors, flashes.....						1				1
Conductors, burns.....						2				2
Outside.....	8				8					
Conductors, short circuits or shocks.....	4				4					
Conductors, flashes.....	2				2					
Conductors, burns.....	2				2					
Inflamations.....	3			1	2	3				3
Fires in buildings.....	2				2	3				3
Other.....	1			1						
Hot Substances and Flames.....	193		1	27	165	200		12	18	170
Hot water.....	33			7	26	65		5	3	57
Asphalt, pitch, tar, etc.....	18			1	17	1				1
Other hot liquids.....	18			2	16	82		2	6	74
Molten metal, explosion of.....	3				3					
Molten metal, at furnace or cupola.....	11				11					
Molten metal, pouring or carrying.....	26			3	23					
Molten metal or slag, all other.....	16			2	14	2		1		1
Metal, not molten, handling of.....	2			1	1					
Hot surfaces, contact with.....	4				4	22		1	3	18
Oxyacetylene or electric cutting and welding.....	2		1		1					
Flames, clothing.....	5			1	4	5		1		4
Flames, all other.....	31			4	27	11		1	2	8
All other hot objects.....	24			6	18	12		1	4	7
Total — Explosives, Electricity and Burns.....	254		1	36	217	239		12	20	207

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Table II (continued)—COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

CAUSE	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
POISONOUS AND CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES											
Poisonous Substances	10			2	8	23			1	3	19
Dyes and chemical preparation of same.....	3				3	10				1	9
Poison ivy and other plants.....	1			1							4
Illuminating gas and coal gas.....						4					1
Hydrocyanic acid and cyanide gases and fumes.....						1					5
All other.....	6			1	5	8			1	2	
Corrosive Substances	36			8	28	30			2	5	23
Lime.....	8			2	6	3				1	2
Cement burns.....	4				4						8
Acids (nitric, sulphuric, etc.).....	15			4	11	10			1	1	5
Alkalies (soda, potash, etc.).....	7			1	6	5					8
Irritant but not corrosive.....	2				1	12			1	3	
Occupational Diseases	18				18	5					5
Lead poisoning.....	12				12	3					3
Hydrocyanic acid.....	1				1						1
Mercury.....						1					1
Zinc.....	4				4						1
Dope (lacquers).....						1					
Occupational activity (cellulitis, etc.).....	1				1						
Total — Poisonous and Corrosive Substances and Occupational Diseases	64			10	54	58			3	8	47
FALLS OF PERSONS											
From Elevations	319	2	4	52	261	791	1	1	34	64	691
Benches, boxes, chairs and tables.....	22	1		6	15	126		1	3	9	113
Buildings, bridges, dams and docks (not in construction or demolition).....	3				3	1					1
Elevated bins, pockets and tanks.....	1				1						

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Buildings, bridges, dams and docks in construction or demolition, n. o. c.....	9		1	1	7						1
Floors, temporary.....						1					37
Ladders.....	79			14	65	39	1			1	1
<i>Breaking of ladder or parts</i>	5			1	4	1					9
<i>Slipping, twisting or fall of ladder</i>	18			2	16	9					27
All other.....	56			11	45	29	1			1	2
Scaffolds and stagings.....	51			4	47	2					
<i>Breaking or slipping</i>	13			3	10						
<i>Breaking of tackle or support</i>	1				1						
<i>Tilting or falling of loose plank</i>	4				4						
Other.....	33			1	32	2					2
Boilers, engines and machines.....	10			1	9						2
Piles.....	6				6	3				1	1
Poles and trees.....	11		1	1	9	2				1	1
Roofs.....	22			3	19	1					5
Runways, balconies and platforms.....	13			1	12	6				1	
Loading platforms.....	9			1	8						
Stairs and steps.....	70		1	19	50	605			31	50	524
Window and wall openings.....	6				6	2					2
All other.....	7	1	1	1	4	3					
Into Excavations, Pits and Openings	28			8	20	24			1	1	22
Bins, pits or vats containing hot or corrosive substances.....	4			2	2						3
Bins, pits and vats, all other.....	4			1	3	3					13
Floor openings (not elevator shafts).....	10			3	7	15			1	1	3
Manholes.....	2				2	3					3
Excavations, n. o. c.....	8			2	6	3					
On the Level	323	2	15	66	240	835	1	1	22	59	752
Slipping of foot.....	111		5	22	84	555			15	35	505
Slipping due to defective surfaces.....	10		2	4	4	18			1		17
Slipping or breaking of tools or work.....	12			2	10	1					1
Stumbling over fixed objects.....	6		2	3	1	35	1			3	31
Stumbling due to objects handled — slipping causing injury.....	69		2	13	54	47		1	2	5	39
Stumbling over loose objects.....	61		4	11	46	115			1	10	104
Slipping or stumbling not due to objects handled — injury due to objects handled.....	44	1		7	36	27			3	4	20
Other falls on level.....	3			2	1	20				1	19
Injury due to foot catching.....	7	1		2	4	17				1	16
Other Falls	5		2		3	11				2	9
Total — Falls of Persons	675	4	21	126	524	1,661	2	2	57	126	1,474

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Table II (continued) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

CAUSE	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
STEPPING ON OR STRIKING AGAINST OBJECTS											
Stepping on Objects.....	105		1	18	86	54			7	12	35
Nails.....	93			15	78	21			3	4	14
All other sharp objects.....	12		1	3	8	33			4	8	21
Striking Against Objects.....	148		3	27	118	276		1	16	37	222
Nails.....	23			6	17	12			1	1	10
Splinters or sharp projections from wall or structure.....	17			3	14	54			2	9	43
Other fixed objects.....	66			12	54	145		1	11	18	115
Fellow employee.....	4			2	2	15				2	13
All other objects.....	38		3	4	31	50			2	7	41
Total — Stepping on or Striking Against Objects.....	253		4	45	204	330		1	23	49	257
FALLING OBJECTS — NOT BEING HANDLED BY INJURED PERSON											
Collapse of.....	10			1	9	9				3	6
Buildings and walls.....	1				1	3				2	1
Piles.....	5			1	4	5				1	4
Scaffolds and stagings.....	4				4	1					1
Other.....											
Objects Falling from Elevations.....	68			14	54	88		1	8	9	70
Buildings not in course of construction or demolition.....	2				2	2					2
Runways, balconies and platforms.....						2					2
Racks and shelves.....	8			2	6	36			4	1	31
Chutes, conveyors, slides and screens.....	4				4						
Machines and work benches.....	19			4	15	20		1	1	4	14
Piles.....	13			4	9	4				2	2
Buildings in course of construction or demolition.....	7			2	5						
Scaffolds or stagings.....	1				1						
Other elevations.....	14			2	12	24			3	2	19
Trees.....	2				2						
Trees in felling, n. o. c.....	1				1						
Limbs (not in felling).....	1				1						

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Objects Tipping Over.....	27	1	2	2	22	36			1	1	34
Objects Falling into Excavations.....	5			1	4						
Ditches or trenches.....	4			1	3						
Other excavations.....	1				1						
Cave-ins.....	9			1	8						
Ditches or trenches.....	5				5						
Other excavations.....	4			1	3						
Falling Objects in Mines, Quarries and Tunnels — Inside.....	5		1		4						
Coal, rock or ore at working face.....	3		1		2						
Timbers.....	1				1						
From surface into shaft.....	1				1						
Other Falling and Shifting Objects.....	6			1	5	6				2	4
Poles.....	1				1						
Miscellaneous shifting objects due to wind, etc.....	1			1							
All other.....	4				4	6				2	4
Falling Objects, N. O. C., Handling Not Determined.....	130		1	21	108	40			2	7	31
Total — Falling Objects — Not Being Handled by Injured Person.....	262	1	4	41	216	179		1	11	22	145
HANDLING OBJECTS											
Heavy Objects.....	882		13	116	753	201			11	29	161
Objects dropped — carrying, lifting or rolling.....	257		4	36	217	48			3	5	40
Objects thrown or dropped by fellow workman.....	13		1	2	10	16			1	3	12
Objects falling from load, while loading or unloading.....	47			4	43						
Objects falling from pile, while piling or unloading.....	9		1	1	7	3				1	2
Caught or squeezed between object being handled and other objects.....	139		1	15	123	15			3	3	9
Strain in handling.....	362		6	52	304	109			4	17	88
Handling, n. o. c. (includes objects breaking apart and objects slipping but not dropped).....	55			6	49	10					10
Sharp or Rough Objects.....	445		11	96	338	483		6	36	73	368
Glass.....	72		1	13	58	82		3	7	16	56
Nails.....	47			9	38	11					11
Protruding wires, metal straps.....	54		1	10	43	42			3	6	33
Sheet metal and sheet metal objects.....	56		2	16	38	37			3	4	30
Slivers (wood).....	64		1	20	43	44			3	8	33
Slivers (metal).....	33		1	2	30	17			2	2	13
Castings.....	3			1	2	4				1	3
Bones.....	10		1		9	13				1	11
Other (including pins, ice, molding sand, etc.).....	106		4	25	77	233		3	17	35	178

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Table II (concluded) — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MALE MINORS AND FEMALES BY AGE AND CAUSE
(New York State, July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925)

CAUSE	MALE MINORS (UNDER 21)					FEMALES					
	Total	AGE				Total	AGE				
		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20		Under 14	14-15	16-17	18-20	21 and over
HANDLING OBJECTS — Concluded											
Hand Trucks, Carts and Wheelbarrows	90		1	18	71	39				6	33
Struck by truck handled by injured person.....	26		1	6	19	11				3	8
Struck by truck handled by co-worker.....	5				5	15					15
Caught between truck and other object.....	13			2	11	1					1
Objects falling from (not in loading or unloading).....	12			2	10	8					5
Overturning.....	7			2	5	1				3	1
Running over hands or feet.....	22			4	18	1					1
Other (includes collisions).....	5			2	3	3					3
Continued Wear from Handling — Friction Burns	64		2	10	52	19			4		15
Total — Handling Objects	1,481		27	240	1,214	742		6	51	108	577
HAND TOOLS (INCLUDES NEEDLES AND JACKS)											
In Hands of Injured Worker	466		1	75	390	440		1	29	79	331
Glancing or slipping of tools in use.....	387		1	62	324	379		1	26	71	281
Breaking or coming apart of tool.....	4				4	7					7
Flying pieces set in motion by tool.....	46			8	38	4				1	3
<i>Nails and spikes</i>	10			3	7						
<i>Metal chips</i>	25			3	22	1					1
<i>Stone</i>	2				2						
<i>All other</i>	9			2	7	3				1	2
Other.....	29			5	24	50			3	7	40
In Hands of Fellow Worker	26			3	23	6			3		3
Glancing or slipping of tools in use.....	19			3	16	5			3		2
Flying pieces set in motion by tool.....	4				4						
<i>Nails and spikes</i>	2				2						
<i>Stone</i>	1				1						
<i>All other</i>	1				1						
Other.....	3				3	1					1
Total — Hand Tools	492		1	78	413	446		1	32	79	334

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ANIMALS											
Draft Animals	30		3	8	19	3					3
Kicked and stepped on.....	10			4	6	1					1
Runaways.....	15		2	3	10						2
All other.....	5		1	1	3	2					
All Other Animals	7			2	5	10			1	1	8
Total — Animals	37		3	10	24	13			1	1	11
MISCELLANEOUS											
Miscellaneous	128		3	22	103	229			4	37	188
Flying particles and objects, n. o. c.....	31		1	4	26	24				5	19
Doors, windows, covers and gates (not elevator doors)	61		2	12	47	152			4	25	123
Heat prostration and sunstroke.....	1				1						
Cold, including frostbite.....	2				2	1					1
Violence of co-employee.....	3			1	2	6					6
Violence, all other.....	9			1	8	15				2	13
Wrestling, sparring, chasing and horseplay.....	3			1	2	1					1
Compressed air (not explosions).....	1				1						
Other.....	5			2	3	5					5
Strain due to position assumed.....	11			1	10	23				5	18
Accidental discharge of firearms.....	1				1	2					2
Indefinite History of Accident	44			9	35	112		1	5	9	97
Grand Total	5,975	10	144	1,174	4,647	5,464	2	29	389	810	4,234

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Table III — COMPENSATED ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN BY INDUSTRY AND CAUSE
(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

INDUSTRY	CAUSE OF ACCIDENT																								
	Total	MACHINE												NON-MACHINE											
		Total machine accidents	Metal working machines	Printing machines	Leather working machines	Textile machines	Food machines	Paper products machines	Woodworking machines	Rubber, composition working machines	Laundry machines	Glass working machines	Other machines	Total non-machine accidents	Vehicles	Explosives, hot substances, etc.	Poisons, corrosives, occupational diseases	Falls of persons	Stepping on or striking against objects	Falling objects	Handling objects	Hand tools	Animals	Miscellaneous	Cause of accident not reported
Total.....	*671	346	135	51	29	26	23	21	16	10	6	6	23	323	39	21	4	80	11	9	103	40	6	10	2
Manufacturing.....	529	334	134	51	29	26	21	20	15	10	6	6	16	194	13	15	2	36	8	7	71	30	4	8	1
Food.....	54	23					20						3	31	4			5	1	1	12	6	1	1	
Textiles.....	37	18		4	11					1	2			19	1			3	1	1	11	1		1	
Clothing.....	65	31	2	1	11	14				1			2	34	3	2		5	1		12	9	1	1	
Laundries.....	10	4									3		1	6	1			2				1	1	1	
Leather products.....	33	17	4		11				1				1	15		1		2		1	4	7			1
Rubber and composition goods.....	35	27	10	1	3	1			3	8	1			8		1		2			4			1	
Paper goods.....	33	28	1	6			20						1	5					1	1	3				
Printing.....	57	43		41									2	14	1		1	2	1	1	7	1		1	
Wood products.....	20	12		1				11						8	1			1	1	1	4				
Metal goods.....	119	91	88									1	2	28	2	6		9	1		7	2		1	
Machinery.....	24	17	17											7		1		1		1	2	2			
Fine machines.....	5	4	4											1							1				
Vehicles.....	8	6	6											2		1									
Clay and stone products.....	4	1											1	3				1		1	1				
Glass products.....	7	6	1									5		1						1					
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	15	5	1	1		1							2	10		2	1	3	1		1		1	1	1
Not reported.....	3	1											1	2		1					1				
Construction.....	33	4	1					1					2	29	1	3	1	8		1	9	6			
Transportation.....	45													45	23	2	1	11	1	1	2	2	2		
Trucking.....	30													30	20	1	1	2			2	2	2		
Telephone and telegraph.....	14													14	3			9	1	1					
Street railroad.....	1													1		1									
Trade.....	39	5					1	1					3	33	1			13	1		15	1		2	1
Clerical and personal service.....	23	3					1						2	20		1		12	1		6				
Clerical.....	11	1											1	10				8			2				
Care of buildings.....	2	1											1	1							1				
Miscellaneous.....	10	1				1								9		1		4	1		3				
Agriculture.....	2													2	1						1				

* No report as to industry in three cases.

Table IV — COMPENSATED MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN
BY TYPE OF MACHINE
(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

TYPE OF MACHINE	Total	Boys	Girls
Total.....	348	264	84
Metal working machines.....	135	108	27
Presses.....	96	77	19
<i>Foot presses.....</i>	38	30	8
<i>Punch presses.....</i>	33	29	4
<i>Button presses.....</i>	1	.....	1
<i>Draw presses.....</i>	1	1	.....
<i>Embossing presses.....</i>	2	1	1
<i>Riveting presses.....</i>	1	.....	1
<i>Other presses.....</i>	20	16	4
Abrasive wheels.....	1	.....	1
Metal rolls.....	2	1	1
Bending machines.....	1	1	.....
Drills.....	4	4	.....
Milling machines.....	5	5	.....
Die sinkers.....	1	1	.....
Lathes.....	3	3	.....
Screw machines.....	2	2	.....
Polishers.....	2	1	1
Shears.....	2	1	1
Other metal working machines.....	16	11	5
Printing machines.....	51	47	4
Printing presses.....	30	29	1
Platen presses.....	3	3	.....
Composing machines.....	1	1	.....
Linotypes.....	2	2	.....
Gathering machines.....	2	1	1
Other printing.....	6	6	.....
Wire stitching.....	1	.....	1
Bookbinding machines.....	6	5	1
Leather working machines.....	29	15	14
Sewing machines.....	16	2	14
Cutting machines.....	1	1	.....
Punching and pressing machines.....	5	5	.....
Shoe making machines.....	5	5	.....
All other.....	2	2	.....
Textile machines.....	26	18	8
Dyeing and finishing machines.....	1	1	.....
Cloth cutting and stamping machines.....	9	8	1
Braiding and knitting machines.....	1	.....	1
Hat making machines.....	5	3	2
Winders, doublers, quillers.....	4	2	2
All other.....	6	4	2
Food products machines.....	23	15	8
Cleaning, sorting, preparing machines.....	1	1	.....
Milling and grinding machines.....	6	6	.....
Mixing machines.....	1	1	.....
Shaping and forming machines.....	2	1	1
Cutting machines.....	3	1	2
Coating machines.....	2	.....	2
Packing and wrapping machines.....	2	1	1
Bleaching and blanching machines.....	1	1	.....
All other.....	5	3	2
Paper products machines.....	21	15	6
Box making machines.....	2	1	1
Covering machines.....	1	1	.....
Die cutter machines.....	1	1	.....
Paper cutter machines.....	1	1	.....
Perforator machines.....	1	.....	1
Punch machines.....	1	1	.....
Ending machines.....	3	3	.....
Corner staying machines.....	3	3	.....
Bag and envelope making machines.....	2	1	1
All other.....	6	3	3

Table IV — (Concluded)

TYPE OF MACHINE	Total	Boys	Girls
Wood working machines.....	16	15	1
Bending machines.....	1	1	.....
Cork working machines.....	2	2	.....
Cork slicing machines.....	1	1	.....
Clamping machines.....	1	1	.....
Saws (n. o. c.).....	1	1	.....
Band saws.....	1	1	.....
Jig saws.....	1	1	.....
Shapers.....	3	3	.....
All other.....	5	4	1
Rubber, composition, etc., machines.....	10	6	4
Rubber band chopper machines.....	1	.....	1
Drills, button, etc., machines.....	4	3	1
Grinding, washing, milling machines.....	1	1	.....
All others (n. o. c.).....	4	2	2
Laundry machines.....	6	2	4
Ironing machines.....	3	1	2
Mangles.....	3	1	2
Stone, clay and glass machines.....	6	4	2
Glass making machines.....	5	4	1
Presses.....	1	.....	1
Engineering machines.....	1	1	.....
Concrete mixers.....	1	1	.....
Chemical products machines.....	1	.....	1
Miscellaneous machines.....	21	16	5
Office machinery.....	2	.....	2
Elevators.....	16	14	2
Conveyors.....	3	2	1
No report as to type of machine.....	2	2	.....

Table V — COMPENSATED NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN
BY CAUSE

(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

CAUSE	Total	Boys	Girls
Total.....	323	255	68
Handling of objects.....	104	78	26
Heavy objects.....	37	34	3
Objects dropped.....	13	12	1
Objects falling from load.....	3	3	.....
Caught between object handled and other object.....	10	8	2
Strain in handling.....	9	9	.....
Handling (n. o. c.).....	2	2	.....
Sharp or rough objects.....	56	34	22
Glass.....	4	3	1
Protruding nails in objects handled.....	3	3	.....
Protruding wires.....	2	2	.....
Sheet metal and sheet metal objects.....	9	7	2
Wood slivers.....	9	7	2
Metal slivers.....	1	1	.....
All other.....	28	11	17
Hand trucks, carts and wheel barrows.....	11	10	1
Struck by truck handled by injured.....	2	2	.....
Struck by truck handled by co-worker.....	4	4	.....
Caught between truck and other object.....	4	4	.....
Object falling from truck.....	1	.....	1
Falls of persons.....	80	58	22
From elevations.....	26	15	11
Benches, boxes, chairs, tables.....	5	2	3
Ladders, falling of.....	1	1	.....
Piles.....	1	1	.....
Gangplanks.....	1	1	.....
Stairs and steps.....	16	9	7
Windows, wall openings.....	2	1	1
Into excavations, pits, etc.....	2	1	1
On level.....	52	42	10
Slipping.....	6	31	5
Stumbling over fixed objects.....	3	2	1
Stumbling over loose objects.....	3	3	.....
All other.....	10	6	4
Hand tools.....	40	28	12
In hands of injured.....	40	28	12
Glancing or slipping of tool.....	35	23	12
Breaking of tool.....	1	1	.....
Flying particles set in motion by tool.....	4	4	.....
Vehicles.....	39	39	.....
Automobiles and other power vehicles.....	35	35	.....
Collisions.....	2	2	.....
Struck by.....	10	10	.....
Cranking.....	17	17	.....
Falls from.....	3	3	.....
All other.....	3	3	.....
Bicycles.....	3	3	.....
Falls from animal drawn vehicles.....	1	1	.....
Explosions, electricity, fires, hot substances.....	21	20	1
Explosive substances, gasoline.....	1	1	.....
Explosions.....	3	3	.....
High pressure apparatus.....	1	1	.....
All other.....	2	2	.....
Electricity.....	1	.....	1
Hot substances, flames.....	16	16	.....
Hot water.....	2	2	.....
Asphalt, pitch, tar.....	1	1	.....
Other hot liquids.....	7	7	.....
Handling metal, not molten.....	1	1	.....
Contact with hot surfaces.....	2	2	.....
Flames.....	3	3	.....
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	10	7	3
Stepping on objects.....	6	3	3
Nails.....	1	.....	1
Other sharp objects.....	3	3	2

Table V — (Concluded)

CAUSE	Total	Boys	Girls
Stepping on or striking against objects—Concluded			
Striking against objects.....	4	4	.....
<i>Splinters or sharp projections on walls</i>	2	2	.....
<i>Other fixed objects</i>	1	1	.....
<i>All other</i>	1	1	.....
Falling objects	9	8	1
From elevations — piles.....	7	6	1
Objects tipping over.....	2	2	.....
Animals	6	5	1
Draft.....	5	5	.....
<i>Kicks</i>	2	2	.....
<i>Bites</i>	1	1	.....
<i>Runaways</i>	2	2	.....
Other.....	1	.....	1
Poisons, corrosives, occupational diseases	4	4	.....
Monoxide gas.....	1	1	.....
Lime.....	1	1	.....
Sulphuric acid.....	1	1	.....
Nitric acid.....	1	1	.....
Miscellaneous	10	8	2
Doors, windows, gates, etc.....	7	6	1
Wrestling, sparring.....	1	1	.....
All other.....	2	1	1

Table VI—COMPENSATED MACHINE AND NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO MINORS UNDER EIGHTEEN BY NATURE AND LOCATION OF INJURY

(New York City District, July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924)

NATURE OF INJURY	Total	LOCATION OF INJURY												
		Finger	Fingers	Thumb	Hand	Wrist	Arm	Foot	Leg	Trunk	Head	Face and neck	General body injuries	General two places
TOTAL ACCIDENTS														
Total	674	292	41	40	64	25	36	53	47	18	6	11	20	21
Bruises, contusions, abrasions.	280	138	22	15	21	2	11	32	13	8	5	1	12	.....
Burns, scalds, etc.	21	3	1	.....	9	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Cuts and lacerations	152	80	12	14	23	.....	6	4	9	.....	1	1	2	.....
Punctures	64	42	.....	6	7	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Amputations	25	20	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures	69	8	2	3	4	18	16	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprains and strains	32	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	15	10	.....	1	.....	.....
General injuries	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
All other injuries	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....
No report as to nature of injury	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
MACHINE ACCIDENTS														
Total	348	221	35	27	30	1	7	10	3	2	4	1	7	.....
Bruises, contusions, abrasions.	185	121	18	15	12	.....	5	9	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Burns, scalds, etc.	8	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuts and lacerations	93	56	10	9	11	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....
Punctures	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amputations	25	20	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures	15	7	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprains and strains	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
General injuries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other injuries	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....

Table VI — Continued

NATURE OF INJURY	Total	LOCATION OF INJURY												
		Finger	Fingers	Thumb	Hand	Wrist	Arm	Foot	Leg	Trunk	Head	Face and neck	General body injuries	General two places
NON-MACHINE ACCIDENTS														
Total.....	323	70	6	13	34	24	29	43	44	15	2	10	12	21
Bruises, contusions, abrasions.	94	16	4	.....	9	2	6	23	13	8	2	1	10	.....
Burns, scalds, etc.....	13	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Cuts and lacerations.....	59	24	2	5	12	.....	4	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Punctures.....	49	27	.....	6	7	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Amputations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dislocations.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractures.....	54	1	.....	1	3	17	16	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprains and strains.....	29	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	15	7	.....	1	.....	.....
General injuries.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
All other injuries.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
NO REPORT AS TO CAUSE OF ACCIDENT														
Total.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Bruises, contusions, abrasions.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprains and strains.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
No report as to nature of injury	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Special Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor

Copies of SPECIAL BULLETINS not noted "Out of print" may be obtained from Department of Labor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Those out of print may be consulted in public libraries:

Year 1914

- No. 57. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners on September 30, 1913 (7 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 58. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1913 (53 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. Digest of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law (21 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 59. (Revised.) The Workmen's Compensation Law (47 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 60. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1913 (145 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 61. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1914 (16 pages).
- No. 62. New York Labor Laws of 1914 (100 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 63. Directory of Trade Unions, 1914 (104 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 64. Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913 (116 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 65. Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913 (186 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 66. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913 (139 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 67. International Trade Union Statistics (24 pages).
- No. 68. Statistics of Industrial Accidents in 1912 and 1913 (175 pages). *Out of print.*

Year 1915

- No. 69. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in 1914 (41 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 70. New York Court Decisions Concerning Labor Laws (118 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 71. Government Labor Reports, October, 1913, to May, 1915 (29 pages).
- No. 72. New York Labor Laws of 1915 (67 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the First Half of 1915 (16 pages).
- No. 74. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914 (146 pages). *Out of print.*

Year 1916

- No. 75. Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1914 (77 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 76. European Regulations for Prevention of Occupational Diseases (77 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 77. Industrial Accident Prevention (54 pages).
- No. 78. New York Labor Laws of 1916 (68 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 79. Anthrax (22 pages). *Out of print.*

Year 1917

- No. 80. Fatal Accidents Due to Falls in Building Work (26 pages).
- No. 81. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (406 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 82. Hoods for Removing Dust, Fumes and Gases (23 pages).
- No. 83. Dangers in Manufacture of Paris Green and Scheele's Green (15 pages).
- No. 84. New York Labor Laws of 1917 (63 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 85. Course of Employment in New York State, 1904-1916 (50 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 86. Dangers in the Manufacture and Industrial Uses of Wood Alcohol (18 pages).

Year 1918

- No. 87. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (394 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 88. New York Labor Laws of 1918 (71 pages).
- No. 89. Health Hazards of the Cloth Sponging Industry (24 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 90. A Simple and Inexpensive Respirator for Dust Protection (10 pages).

Year 1919

- No. 91. A Plan for Shop Safety, Sanitation and Health Organization (32 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 92. Weekly Earnings of Women in Five Industries (21 pages).
- No. 93. The Industrial Replacement of Men by Women (69 pages).
- No. 94. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1919 (72 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 95. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (402 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 96. Health Hazards of the Chemical Industry (69 pages).

Year 1920

- No. 97. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (278 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 98. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (114 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 99. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1920 (93 pages).
- No. 100. The Telephone Industry (95 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 101. Asphyxiation in Garages (23 pages).

Year 1921

- No. 102. Devices for Sanitary Control of Material Disengaged in Industrial Processes (31 pages).
- No. 103. Court Decisions on Labor Law and Industrial Disputes (200 pages).
- No. 104. Industrial Posture and Seating (56 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 105. Plant Disability Funds (16 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 106. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (302 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 107. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1921 (68 pages).
- No. 108. Sickness Among New York State Factory Workers in 1919 (29 pages).
- No. 109. Employment of Women in 5 and 10 Cent Stores (68 pages). *Out of print.*

Year 1922

- No. 110. Women Who Work (40 pages).
- No. 111. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1922 (38 pages).
- No. 112. Economic Value of Clean Windows and Lighting Fixtures (16 pages). *Out of Print.*
- No. 113. Course of Employment in New York State, 1914-1921 (136 pages).
- No. 114. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (188 pages).
- No. 115. Report of the Committee on Medical Questions (24 pages).

Special Bulletins of the New York State Department of Labor—Continued

Year 1923

- No. 116. Children's Work Accidents (42 pages).
- No. 117. Outer Wear Knit Goods Industry (19 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 118. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (239 pages).
- No. 119. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1923 (55 pages).
- No. 120. Workmen's Compensation Tables (55 pages).
- No. 121. Hours and Earnings of Women in Five Industries (116 pages).
- No. 122. Trend of Child Labor in New York State, 1910-1922 (18 pages).

Year 1924

- No. 123. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law (135 pages).
- No. 124. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law—General Outline and Index, 1913-1924 (149 pages).
- No. 125. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1924 (56 pages).
- No. 126. Analysis of Workmen's Compensation Cases Closed—July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923 (333 pages).
- No. 127. Some Social and Economic Effects of Work Accidents of Women
- No. 128. Dust Collecting Systems Adapted for Use in Connection with the Granite Cutting Industry (31 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 129. Health Hazards of Wet Grinding (56 pages). *Out of print.*
- No. 130. A Study of Hygienic Conditions in Steam Laundries (110 pages).
- No. 131. An Analysis of 100 Accidents on Power Punch Presses with Suggestions as to the Installation of Guards, etc. (27 pages).
- No. 132. The Trend of Child Labor in New York State—Supplemental Report for 1923 (8 pages).
- No. 133. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law, May, 1923-October, 1924. All Subjects. (253 pages).
- No. 134. The Health of the Working Child (91 pages).

Year 1925

- No. 135. New York Labor Laws Enacted in 1925. (44 pages).
- No. 136. Wages and Hours of Organized Women in New York State (11 pages.)
- No. 137. Course of Employment in Sugar Refineries in New York State, 1914-1925. (24 pages).
- No. 138. Vacation Policies in Manufacturing Industries (23 pages).
- No. 139. An analysis of 300 Accidents in Woodworking Factories with Suggestions as to Safe Practice and Suitable Machine Guards (63 pages).
- No. 140. Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law. January-December, 1925. All Subjects. (267 pages).

Year 1926

- No. 141. First Principles of Industrial Posture and Seating (13 pages).
- No. 142. Compensation Awards, July, 1923-June, 1924. Compensated Accidents, July, 1914-June, 1922 (189 pages).
- No. 143. Employment and Earnings of Men and Women in New York State Factories, June, 1923-June, 1925 (208 pages).
- No. 144. Some Recent Figures on Accidents to Women and Minors (70 pages).

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- Series No. 1. For Workers in Lead and Antimony.
- Series No. 2. For Workers in Arsenic.
- Series No. 3. For Workers in Wood Alcohol and Derivatives.
- Series No. 4. For Workers in Mercury.
- Series No. 5. For Workers in Chromic Acid and Its Salts.
- Series No. 6. For Workers in Benzol.
- Series No. 7. For Painters—How to Avoid Lead Poisoning.
- Series No. 8. For Printers—How to Avoid Lead Poisoning.
- Series No. 9. Anthrax—How to Avoid It.
- Analysis of Fifty Circular Saw Accidents Involving the Loss or Injury of Seventy-six Fingers.
- A Study of Circular Rip Saw Fatalities.
- Hazards Due to the Exhaust from Gasoline Motors.
- Pneumoconiosis—Three Cases, Two of Sillicosis And One of Anthracosis, etc.

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