

it is necessary to classify accident information in considerable detail. The field for correlation of accident and compensation data is almost unlimited. The mention of a few uses that are made of accident and compensation data may serve to illustrate this point. Employers want accident information in order to compare their accident experience with the experience of others engaged in kindred lines. Manufacturers of machinery want to know the hazards of particular machines so that new products may be made with every known safeguard. The Department wants to know where accident hazards exist so that proper protective and preventive regulations may be adopted. Insurance companies want to know accident hazards for use in rate making. Manufacturers of safety devices are eager to get accident records for use in advertising their products. Manufacturers of first-aid equipment want to know about the frequency of infection in accident cases. Governmental agencies in other states want accident records with which they may compare their own experience. Illustrations of the nature of the demand for accident statistics could go on indefinitely. It is sufficient to say that there is a real demand for accident statistics of the most detailed character. The Bureau endeavors to supply accident information in as much detail as possible and tabulates accident data in a great variety of classifications.

The source of industrial accident information is the reports received by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation of all accidents that cause a loss of working time of two or more days. These reports must be made to the Department within 30 days following the accidents. Fatal accidents as a rule are reported within 24 hours. The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation also receives copies and approves all agreements under which compensation payments are made; these agreements provide the information from which tabulations relating to compensation are prepared. This information is classified, coded and punched on tabular cards in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, and the cards are then sent to the Bureau of Statistics for tabulation, analysis, and the preparation of reports.

A new feature in the work of the Bureau of Statistics was inaugurated in January, 1929. When plans were being made for the Industrial Safety Campaign of 1929, it was decided that during the campaign the work of the inspectors of the Department should be directed on the basis of the accident experience of individual employers. The Bureau of Statistics was instructed to plan to furnish the Inspection Bureau each month beginning January, 1929, with records showing the number of accidents reported by each industrial establishment in the state during the month immediately preceding. This was an important development in the statistical work of the Department, as there are approximately 25,000 manufacturing plants in the state, together with an indefinite number of construction companies, quarry operators, mercantile establishments, hotels, restaurants, institutions, etc., the work of providing a monthly accident record for each of these firms was no small task. Accident records for coal mining companies, and transportation and public utility companies, except records for maintenance and repair shops of the latter groups, were excluded from these tabulations because safety inspection and accident investigation in coal mines and public utilities are functions of other state departments. Some modifications of the reporting system were made so that records of estab-