

August 1928—A Good Chair for the Industrial Worker.

October 1928—Three Years' Work of the Bureau of Women and Children.

June 1929—Hours of Work and Earnings of Women Employed at Industrial Home Work.

November 1929—An Analysis of Machine Accidents to Employed Minors.

LEAFLETS

The Employment of Children in Pennsylvania.

The Employment of Women in Pennsylvania.

A Directory of Industrial Nurses in Pennsylvania—August 1927.

Persons, Firms, and Corporations Licensed to Employ Home Workers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—1928.

Some Facts about Fourteen and Fifteen Year Old Wage Earners—1928.

Some Facts about Pennsylvania Women Wage Earners—1929.

ADMINISTRATION

In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania there is a certain amount of factory work which is performed not within industrial establishments but within private homes, work done largely by women in the leisure moments of their household duties. This type of factory work is known as Industrial Home Work. Three industries, clothing, knit goods, and tobacco, send out a great amount of such work to private homes. Because the possibility of violations in the Child Labor and Women's Law and the need for maintenance of sanitation and safety conditions present certain distinct problems of enforcement, the Department of Labor and Industry in 1925 adopted definite regulations pertaining to Industrial Home Work. The problem here was unique. It involved contacts with the employer and with the home and demanded a type of inspection that was other than ordinary routine factory inspection. Hence the administration of these regulations was entrusted to the Bureau of Women and Children.

In its adoption of said regulations, the Department of Labor and Industry placed the responsibility for having goods manufactured in accord with them directly on the employer. The employer is licensed by the Department and is required to report quarterly the names of all persons thus employed. All goods sent into private homes must bear the employer's identification tag. Representatives of the Bureau go into the homes and study a representative number of families of each employer giving out work, see that the conditions are sanitary and that the Women's Labor Law and Child Labor Law are observed. Since 1925 an educational program has been carried on to secure the cooperation of the employer as the touchstone in the Bureau's administration of these regulations. As of December 31, 1928, there were licensed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1,240 employers and there were 11,309 home workers. This gives some idea of the problems that home work brings to the Bureau.