

- (a) Bureau of Census--U. S. Department of Commerce
- (b) State Industrial Accident Boards
- (c) State Traffic Departments
- (d) Automobile Associations
- (e) Insurance Companies
- (f) Safety Organizations

#### Statistical Evidence

Mortality--In this field as in the field of disease our most complete returns are taken from the mortality records. For details as to number and exact causes of death see references at end of section.

Morbidity--While the deaths from accidents are sufficiently dramatic the results in non-fatal cases are of equal, if not greater social importance.

At present we have only partial statistics due to incomplete reporting. Sufficiently accurate estimates will be found in the references (Bossard) to indicate the degree of defensive hygiene problem.

#### Analysis of the Problem

For purposes of discussion, mechanical causes of ill health may be classified as to their place of occurrence:

- (a) Industrial
- (b) General--including automobile

#### Causes

Careful studies are being made to determine the causes responsible for accidents as a basis for preventive measures. These studies have revealed a great frequency of certain influences:

- (a) Carelessness of individuals or groups
- (b) Defects of individual (mental or physical)
- (c) Fatigue
- (d) Faulty machines

Character in Relation to Prevention--Accidents may be classified from the standpoint of responsibility, in order to plan an effective defensive hygiene program against them.

- (a) Personal--those in which the action or ability of the individual is largely responsible:
  - 1. Burns
  - 2. Accidental drowning
  - 3. Accidental shooting
  - 4. Accidental falls
- (b) Group--where major responsibility is caused by carelessness or neglect of the group:
  - 1. Machinery accidents due to lack of safety devices
  - 2. Mine accidents
  - 3. Railroad accidents
  - 4. Street car accidents