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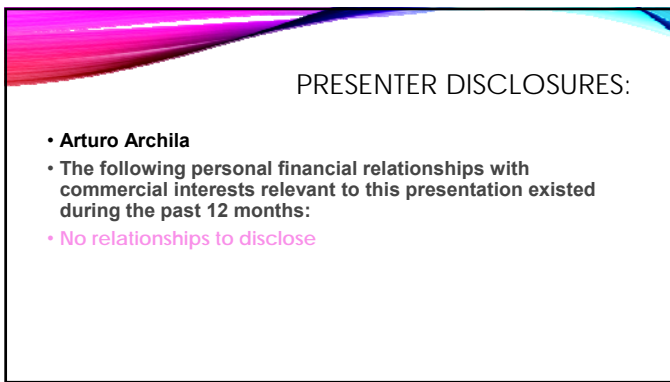
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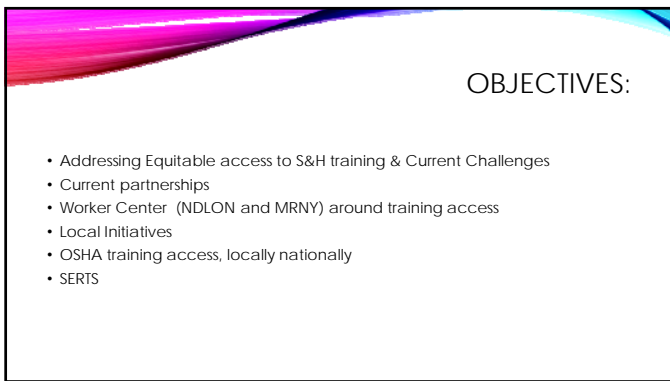
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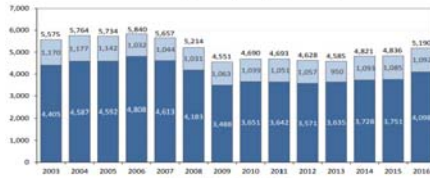
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## FATALITIES IN THE WORKPLACE AT A GLANCE

Number of fatal work injuries by employee status, 2003–16



- A total of 5,190 workers died from an occupational injury in 2016.
- This number increased by 7 percent from 2015 and is the highest count since 2008.
- Self-employed workers have consistently accounted for around one-fifth of fatal work injuries.

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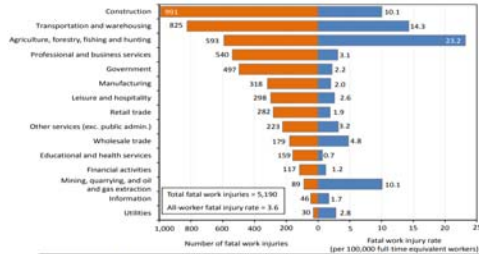
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Number and rate of fatal work injuries by industry sector, 2016



- Private construction had the highest count of fatal injuries in 2016, but the private agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 18 years, contractors, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the release of the department's preliminary findings. For more information on occupational safety and health statistics, please see <https://www.osha-slc.gov/publications>.  
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, BLS

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Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 2003–16



- Fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers decreased in 2016.
- Around two-thirds of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2016 were born outside of the United States.

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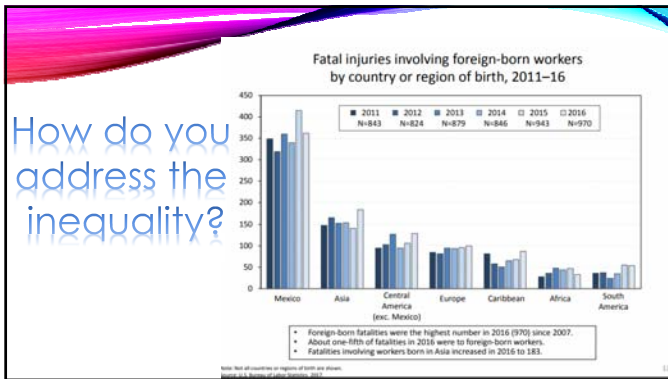
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### EQUITY LENS AND A HOLISTIC APPROACH

Reproduced with thanks from Interaction Institute for Social Change | Artist: Anguis Maguire. Original available from interactioninstitute.org and mabw@hanquai.com

- “Equity derives from a concept of social justice. It represents a belief that there are some things which people should have, that there are basic needs that should be fulfilled, that burdens and rewards should not be spread too divergently across the community, and that policy should be directed with impartiality, fairness and justice towards these ends.” (Falk et al. 1993, p. 2)

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### REGULATORY MECHANISMS

Legal norms	Moral norms	Social norms
Admiration for the law Or moral obligation to obey the law	Moral self-gratification Or moral obligation to follow personal moral criteria	Social recognition Trust and Reputation
Fear of legal sanction	Fear of guilt	Fear of social rejection

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ORGANIZE, EMPOWER, ADVOCATE AND PROMOTE CHANGE

<https://www.deanza.edu/equityoffice/conceptualframework.html>

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### THE NEED TO DECREASE FATALITIES AND INJURIES FOR LATINO WORKERS

- Identify partners organizations that are part of the network, that have the community trust, the outreach capacity and the infrastructure to provide safe spaces for training, meet the need for training in a language and in a manner understood by immigrant workers.

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### THE NEED FOR TRAINING

- Upon assessment and surveying the working community the results were that workers needed access to the OSHA 10-Hour and 30-hour training in Spanish
- The local problem, as the lack of availability of bilingual trainers or Spanish speaking trainings
- The fear of the working class due to the massive wage theft and exploitation of immigrant workers

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### REAPING THE BENEFITS OF PREVIOUS CAPACITY BUILDING EFFORTS

- NDLO and Make the Road now had a cadre of 50 trainers that were OSHA Outreach trainers in construction and general industry
- Sharing knowledge and building power institutionally , by providing OSHA 10-hour trainings
- The trainer is the community organizer and provides the training by educating, agitating and empowering workers to speak up.

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### LESSONS LEARNED

- The capacity built during Sandy has had a long term impact in building training capacity in response to other disasters.
- Training has been impactful in educating, empowering, and building up communities and organizations to advocate for safer worker protections
- Alliance building with grassroots groups help build trust with government agencies such as OSHA.
- Replicating a working partnership model is important, but it must be flexible to adjust to each communities needs and realities




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### HARVEY, IRMA & MARIA

- The Tony Mazzocchi Center, Labor Institute, NDLO and the Chemical Workers Union Council have responded rapidly with partners in ground in Houston Texas to build capacity, coaching and collaborative models.




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### SERTS

- **SERTs deploy to provide training for workers and communities in devastated areas**
- In the wake of the natural disasters leaving the southern United States, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico in despair, USWTMC Specialized Emergency Response Trainers (SERTs) are deploying to devastated areas and delivering training. The cadre's goal is to better equip the individuals and communities working to clean-up and rebuild in the aftermath of the disasters with the tools necessary to ensure their health and safety in the process. The SERTs began deployment late September to various regions of Texas
- The SERTs have reached hundreds of day laborers and have provided hundreds of booklets

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- All the community leaders that work tirelessly to rebuild their communities and advocate for them, even while being victims themselves
- Trainers who have been deployed leaving their families and jobs behind to help rebuild, empower and educate
- Workers who sacrifice time and work, to learn how to protect themselves

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