



**Sharon D. Beard, NIEHS WTP
MWTP Breakout Session
Review of 2014 Training Numbers
Economic Impact Analysis of the MWTP
Brownfields 2015- Chicago, IL
Unique Risks to Training Minority and
Underserved Workers**

Training Numbers as of October 1, 2014 for Budget Period: 08/01/2013 - 07/31/2014

- Hazardous Waste Worker Training

9,524 courses	161,359 workers	1,400,088 hours
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- Hazmat Disaster

928 courses	12,944 workers	127,576 hours
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- Minority Worker Training Program

STUDENTS TRAINED	PLACED IN JOBS	% PLACED IN JOBS
348	255	73%

- DOE Hazmat Program

1,724 courses	26,012 workers	278,508 hours
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Training Numbers as of October 1, 2014 for MWTP for Budget Period: 08/01/2013 - 07/31/2014

AWARDEE	COURSES COMPLETED	STUDENTS TRAINED	CONTACT HOURS
CPWR - The Center for Construction Research and Training	60	60	45,490
Dillard University	56	102	35,498
NJ/NY Hazardous Materials Worker Training Center	19	41	15,901
OAI, Inc.	58	77	20,864
Western Region Universities Consortium	65	68	22,092
Totals:	258	348	139,845

Please join me at:



- **The National Brownfields Training Conference—Call for Session Ideas**
- ICMA and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are again partnering to manage the 16th National Brownfields Training Conference. The event—[Brownfields 2015](#)--will take place in Chicago, September 2-4, 2015.
- Engaging educational sessions are now being solicited through an [online portal](#) on the conference website ([www.brownfieldsconference.org](#)).
- The Call for Session Ideas will remain open until **November 3, 2014**. Full educational sessions from the solicitation will be announced on the conference website early in 2015.

Minority Worker Training

Economic Impacts 1995-2013 (draft)

\$1.82 Billion

Total value added

\$711.6 Million

Reduced spending

\$2.29 Million

Additional local support

Top Jobs after MWTP

- ❖ Asbestos
- ❖ Environmental

No MWTP

\$ 14.16

MWTP

\$ 18.90

Increased Wages

59%

Higher employment for MWTP graduates

Benefits

Earnings

\$1,593M

Hiring

\$23.7M

Taxes

\$711.6M

Community

Input

\$2.29M

Safety

\$181.2M

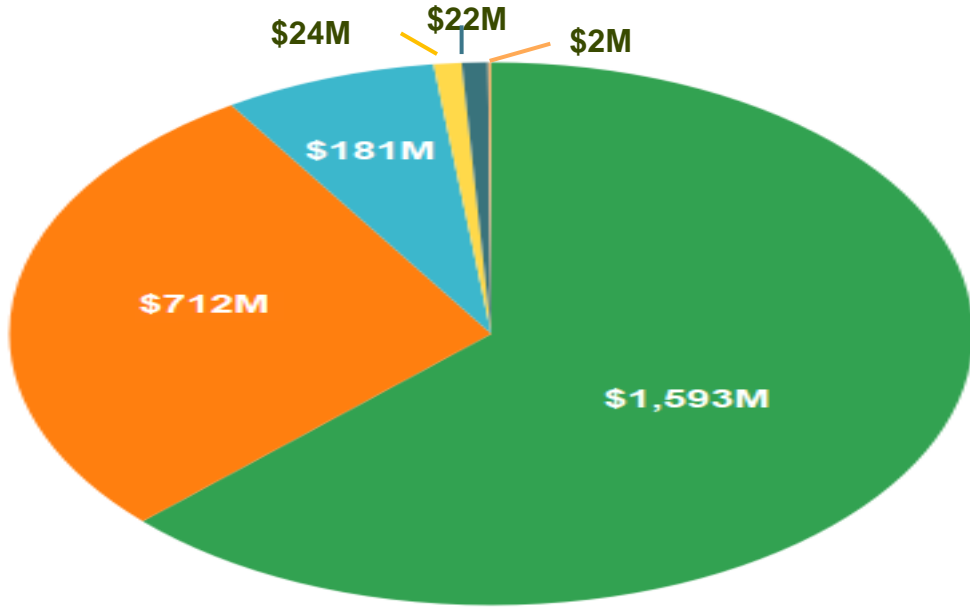
Crime

\$22.1M

Environment

(not defined)

1. MWTP Benefits

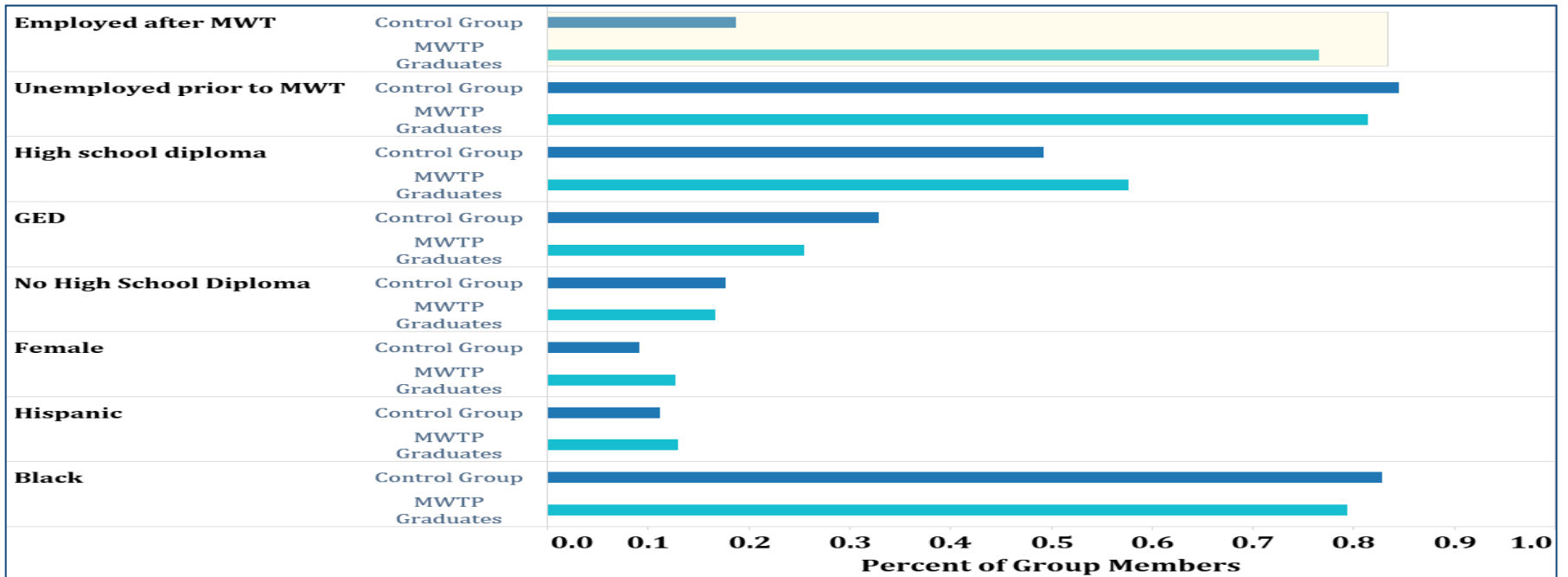


MWTP Benefits*

- Effect on earnings (present value)
- Effects on taxes and transfers
- Safety and related cost savings
- Hiring cost savings
- Crime cost savings
- Matching funds from community

*Environmental benefits are relevant though undetermined.

Summary statistics for control and MWTP groups



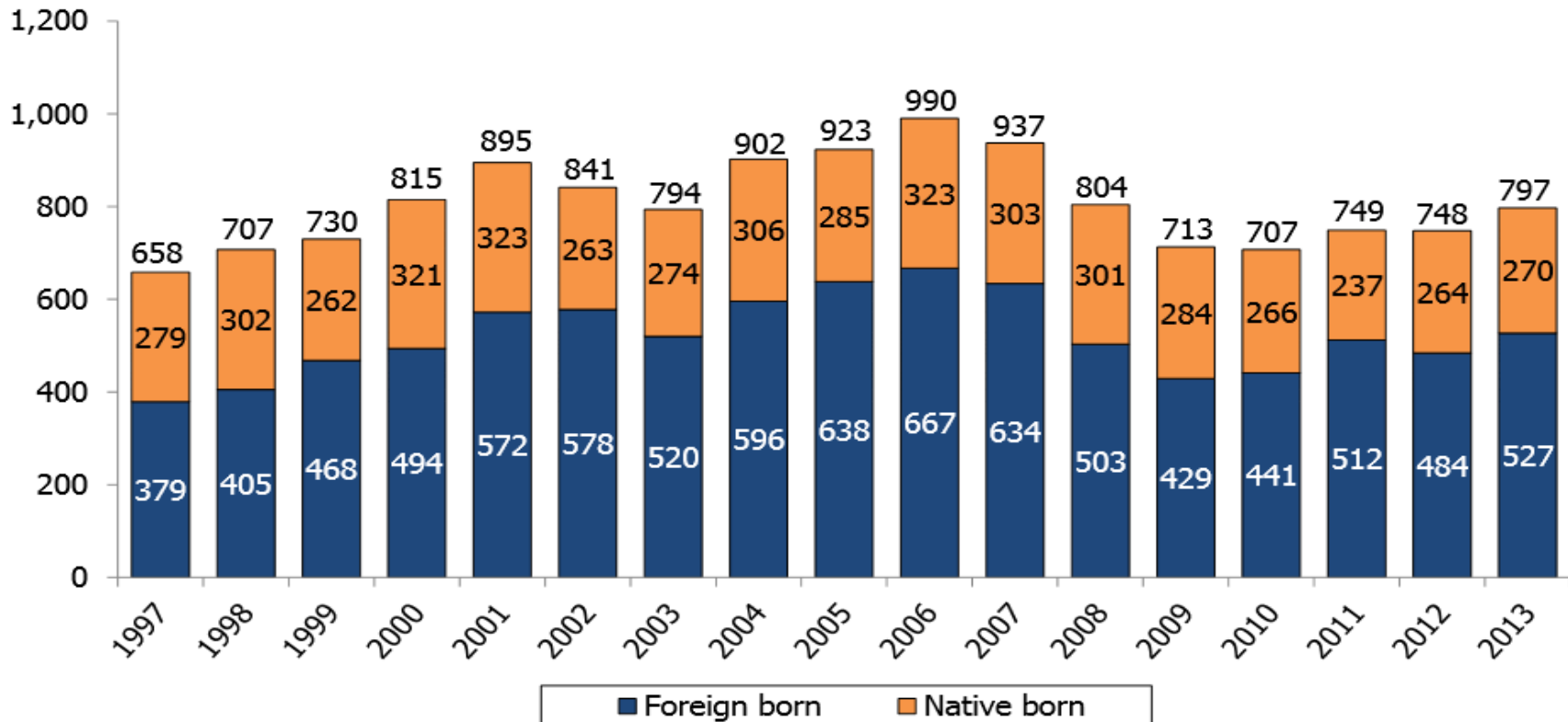
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Unique Risks to Minority or Underserved Workers

- Fatal work injuries among Hispanic or Latino workers were higher in 2013, rising 7 percent. The 797 Hispanic or Latino worker deaths in 2013 constituted the highest total since 2008.
- The fatal injury rate for Hispanic or Latino workers was 3.8 per 100,000 FTE workers, which was higher than the national rate of 3.2 per 100,000 FTE workers. Overall, there were 845 fatal work injuries involving foreign-born workers in 2013, of which the greatest share (352 or 42 percent) was born in Mexico.
- Fatal work injury counts were lower for all major racial/ethnic groups in 2013 except Hispanic or Latino workers.

Number of fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers, 1997-2013*

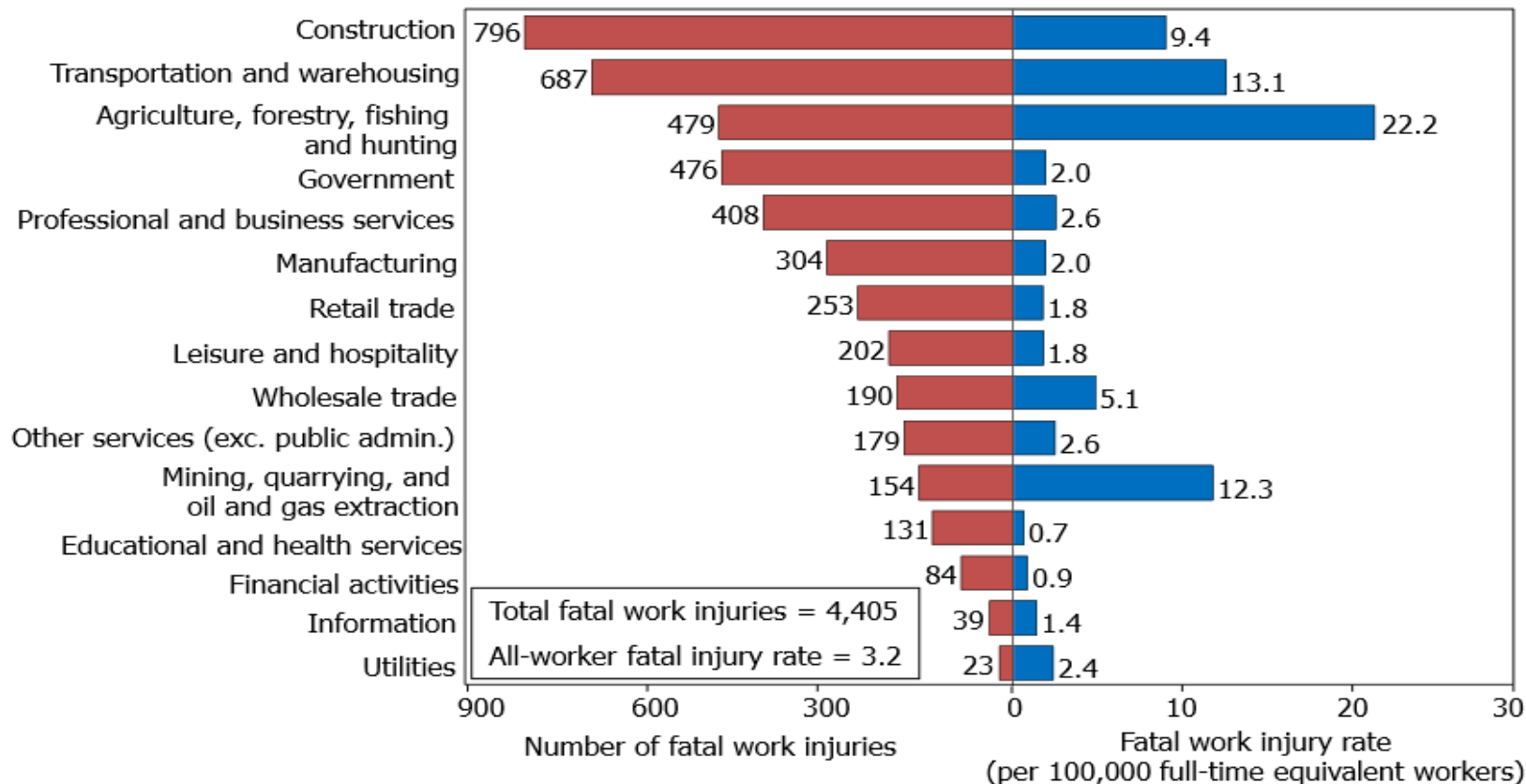
Number of fatal work injuries



The preliminary total for fatal work injuries involving Hispanic or Latino workers increased in 2013 to the highest level since 2008. Two-thirds of fatally-injured Hispanic or Latino workers in 2013 were born outside of the United States.

*Data for 2013 are preliminary. Data for prior years are revised and final.
Note: Data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11 terrorist attacks.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2013*



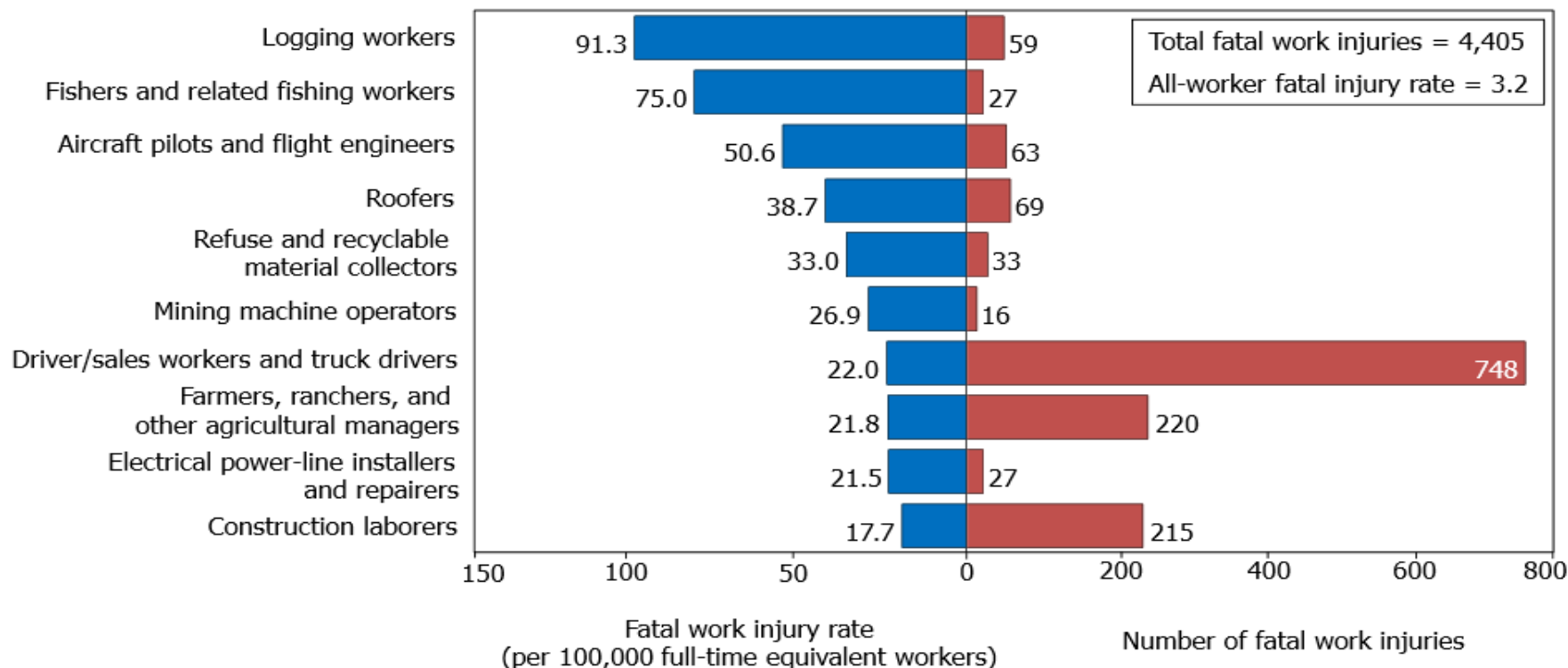
Construction had the highest preliminary count of fatal injuries in 2013, but the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

*Data for 2013 are preliminary.

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.

Occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2013*



The preliminary data for 2013 showed fatal work injury rates were high for logging workers and fishers and related fishing workers. Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred the greatest number of fatal injuries.

*Data for 2013 are preliminary.

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2014.