

Foreign Born Latinos and Hispanics Occupational Fatalities:

Looking at the Transition from Obama to Trump

By

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Dedication

To my wife and two sons for their patience and support while I pursued my graduate education.

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Abstract

President Obama and President Trump are the two most recent presidents for the United States. Both have very different political viewpoints regarding OSHA and immigration concerning Latinos and Hispanics. Considering his remarks and comments throughout 2017, the goal of this study was to examine if President Trump's first year in office was significantly different than President Obama's final year with regards to the number of occupational fatalities to foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers by geographic regions, political party affiliation of the us states.

From this, it was discovered that both political party of the states and US geographic region were not good indicators of foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities for type of President. However, the Latino and Hispanic region of origin was associated with foreign-born occupational fatalities for type of President.

1. Introduction

Since 2009, the number of occupational fatalities among Latinos and Hispanics has increased from 713 to 903 deaths per year (BLS, 2018). Today, there are about 58 million Latinos and Hispanics living in the United States. This equals approximately 16% of the total population in the US. Out of the total population of Latinos and Hispanics, one-third are foreign-born. This equates to about 19 million foreign-born Latinos and Hispanics, which includes about 8 million who are undocumented. (Quinnell, 2015).

Approximately 5% of the US work force is made up of illegal aliens and undocumented workers (Cohen & Passel, 2018). Latinos and Hispanics also account for approximately half of the total new population growth. Due to this, they are also the fastest growing group of people in the United States (Quinnell, 2015). While the terms Latino and Hispanic are used interchangeably, the word Hispanic refers to the origin of people who speak Spanish and Latino refers to people who originated from Latin America.

Although foreign-born and US-born Latinos and Hispanics share a mutual ethnicity, these two have to be viewed as separate when discussing occupational safety. This is because the overall culture and life experiences are very different for these two distinct groups. These differences drastically impact how workplace safety is viewed and perceived. Foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers are more likely to face barriers in the workplace than those who are US-born. This is mainly due to cultural associations and world view points. US-born Latinos and Hispanics are aligned with US citizens and share similar educational and workplace opportunities. They also have a different understanding of US laws and English language than foreign born Latinos and Hispanics. Due to these differences, foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers have a higher rate of occupational fatalities than US-born Latino and Hispanic workers (Byler, 2013).

Foreign-born Latinos and Hispanics are more strongly affected by immigration policies than US-born Latinos and Hispanics. Since the election of President Trump, studies have shown that US-born Latinos and Hispanics are less concerned about deportation (43% vs. 66%) and the Trump administrations immigration policies (63% vs 71%) than foreign-born Latinos and Hispanics. Regardless of birth place, 55% of all Latinos and Hispanics worry about deportation for themselves or someone they may know (Lopez, Gonzalez-Barrera & Krogstad, 2018).

Currently, Latinos and Hispanics account for 15-25 percent of all occupational fatalities in the United States (BLS, 2018). However, this number is significantly higher for foreign-born Latinos and Hispanics than those who are US-born. Latinos and Hispanics have the highest rate among all workers. This has been true for most of the previous two decades. From 2003 to 2006, the occupational fatality rate for Latino and Hispanic workers was higher than the rate for all workers by almost 35%.

1.1. The Language Barrier

The language barrier is a major obstacle for foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers. Spanish is typically a regional language that is a medley of many different dialects of Spanish. As a result, many items and safety material that are translated can be mistakenly translated based on the regional dialects the workers speak and read. This can lead to confusion among Latino and Hispanic workers in regards to safety processes and instructions, which can increase the probability of a workplace fatality (Sanders-Smith, 2007).

Organizations may also not have the financial resources and assets to provide Latino and Hispanic employees with interpreters. As a result, they may have to rely on bilingual Latino and

Hispanic colleagues to provide training to them. If the bilingual coworker is not properly trained in safety processes and procedures, they may exacerbate the problem due to incorrect training and techniques (Johnson & Ostendorf, 2010). Gany et al. (2011), conducted a study in NYC regarding Mexican workers and their workplace safety. They found that 78% did not receive any safety training at their jobs.

Cunningham et al. (2016), found that smaller firms are less likely to provide safety materials in native languages or in a format that matches literacy levels. One reason for the stark difference in safety training between large and small construction firms is the lack of financial resources and capacity for occupational safety and health. Cunningham et al. (2016), found that smaller construction firms do not have the financial resource to hire EHS officers or the money to provide training materials to Latino and Hispanic workers. This leads to poor safety training and culture that can increase workplace injuries and fatalities.

1.2. Job Perceptions and Risk

Davila, Mora, & Gonzalez (2011), found that foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers are most likely to be employed in professions that are seen as dangerous or risky. This may be due to a lack of understanding and available information about job risks, due to their level of English literacy. Davila et al. (2011), also found that organizations may also pay Latinos and Hispanics who do not have literacy and proficiency in English higher wages to do riskier jobs. As a result of this, many foreign born Latinos and Hispanics accept riskier jobs so they can send more money back to their families.

Foreign born Latinos and Hispanics may be more inclined to do riskier jobs as a result of their perception of risk. This is especially prevalent in immigrants who risked coming to the

United States. Latinos and Hispanics immigrated to the United States illegally may view working conditions as safe, even though US citizens think the conditions are unsafe because of the typical working surroundings of their home country (Orrenius & Zavodny, 2009).

A higher employment rate in riskier jobs may increase the risk of workplace fatalities. Industries that commonly employ Latinos and Hispanics are construction, healthcare, and manufacturing. Jobs in these industries involve lifting dense items, repetitive motions, and exposure to detrimental chemicals and vapors. As a result, there is an increased risk of death or injury in the workplace for Latinos and Hispanics (De Castro, 2006).

1.3. Fear and Workplace Safety

A lack of legal documentation can limit the professional alternatives available for Latinos and Hispanics. Within the jobs they have, they may also feel more inclined to take riskier tasks out of fear of losing their current job. Due to this fear, many Latinos and Hispanics do not file complaints about negligent and careless workplace safety (Martinez, Piedramartel, & Agew, 2015).

Fear of retaliation and intimidation also plays a role in the workplace safety of foreign born Latinos and Hispanics. Roelofs et al. (2011), found that foreign born Latinos and Hispanics feared intimidation and retaliation from their employer if they spoke up about safety concerns. This mostly came in the form of not being offered more work in the future. They also noted that employers leveraged the availability of other foreign born Latinos and Hispanics workers in the marketplace in order to get their current foreign born Latino and Hispanic employees to take on riskier jobs or work through injuries.

The fear of needing work causes foreign born Latinos and Hispanics not to speak up about the safety environment and culture. This leads to injuries going underreported or not being reported at all. A study by Roelofs et al. (2011), indicated that foreign born Latinos and Hispanics are more likely to tell their employers that nothing could have prevented a workplace accident or injury even if it was preventable. This is mainly due to the fear of losing their employment.

Latinos and Hispanics typically work for smaller employers in order to avoid the surveillance of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Due to this, the smaller employer may not have the resources to properly train the Latino and Hispanic employees on proper safety best practices. Also, because of the fear of ICE, many Latinos and Hispanics who are injured do not go and receive treatment. This leads to underreporting of injuries for Latinos and Hispanics (Martinez, Piedramartel, & Agew, 2015).

Foreign born Latino and Hispanic workers also believe that workplace injuries were their own fault and not the fault of the employer. Arcury et al. (2014), found that if the employer did not provide any formal safety training, then foreign born Latino and Hispanic employees felt that experience was the best safety training they could receive. The consensus was that safety hazards are obvious and can easily be avoided.

1.4. Personal Protective Equipment and Safety Culture

Another area of concern is the availability and adequacy of proper personal protective equipment (PPE). Roelofs et al. (2011), found that foreign-born Latinos and Hispanics may be given dusk masks instead of half face respirators. They also found that foreign-born Latinos and Hispanics are sometimes required to bring in their own personal protective equipment for jobs.

As a result of having improper or no PPE, there is a greater chance of suffering an occupational fatality.

Arcury et al. (2014), found that foreign-born Latino and Hispanic roofers believed that PPE was to blame for reduced productivity. They felt that personal protective equipment was uncomfortable and increased their risk for injury. PPE was seen as restricting their movement, becoming heavy, and hindering their communication; which they saw as unsafe characteristics. For example, one foreign-born Latino and Hispanic employee believed that hearing protection was dangerous because it obstructed communication. They also felt that PPE was a luxury, and that the costs outweighed the benefits of the protections it offered. One participant in the study said that they started to wear a hard hat after they were hit with an object (Arcury et al., 2014).

Arcury et al., (2014), also found that Latino and Hispanic roofers were often teased for wearing PPE by other Latinos and Hispanics. They were made fun of and teased for being scared, which threatens their perceived masculinity. This cultural perception and belief about machismo is often deeply embedded into their culture. Other Latino and Hispanic workers would call out others as “senioritas” for wearing items such as harnesses. Menzel & Gutierrez (2010), found that Latino and Hispanic sheet metal workers did not speak up about safety concerns due to their sense of machismo. As a result of this, Latinos and Hispanics put themselves at higher risk for experiencing occupational fatalities.

1.5. Latino and Hispanic Opinions and Geographic Region

Support for strict immigration standards varies by geographic region and the overall political perspective of each U.S. state. Cooper, Cox, Lienesch, & Jones (2016), conducted a study about attitudes towards immigrants. They found that 53% of Republican’s view immigrants as a threat to traditional American customs and values while only 24% of Democrats

felt this way. Cooper et al (2016), also found that 55% of those living in the West believe that immigrants have a positive impact on the U.S. Those living in the Northeast also shared this viewpoint (54%). However, in the Midwest and South less than half believed immigrants have a positive impact on the United States. Attitudes and beliefs about immigrants were the most negative in the South. The most progressive states including NY and CA had some of the strongest positive beliefs towards immigrants (Cooper et al., 2016).

1.6. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Under the Obama and Trump Administrations

During the Obama administration, ICE was directed to prioritize targeting illegal immigrants who were engaged in or suspected of terrorism, espionage, a national security threat, involved in criminal gang activity, having outstanding criminal warrants, or who were a risk to public safety. Obama's ICE were also tasked with removal of recent illegal immigrants and visa abusers as well as aliens who were convicted of three or more separate misdemeanors (Neal, 2018).

When Trump was elected, he ordered ICE to prioritize the removal of illegal immigrants who were convicted of any type of criminal offense, charged with any type of criminal offense, engaged in fraud or misrepresentation with a federal agency, abused public benefits, those who did not comply with deportation, and those who were a risk to public safety and national security. The main shift in ICE enforcement from Obama to Trump was the deportation of aliens who had been convicted or charged of any type of criminal offense. President Obama implemented a three strike policy for deportation in regards to being convicted of a criminal offense such as misdemeanors (Neal, 2018).

1.7. Impact of the Trump Administration on Latinos and Hispanics

Lopez, Gonzalez-Barrera, & Krogstad (2018), report that since the election of President Trump, approximately half of all Latinos and Hispanics believe their situation has become worse in the United States. This is up from 32% in the first few weeks after Trump won the presidential election in 2016. In addition, 55% also fear that a family member or close friend is going to be deported due to the administration's hardline stance on immigration. Approximately 67% of Latinos and Hispanics believe that the Trump administration's policies on immigration have been harmful to Latinos and Hispanics compared to only 15% who felt this way during Obama's administration. Out of all the Latino and Hispanic population 48% view themselves as Democrats while only 14% view themselves as Republican (Lopez et al., 2018).

President Trump has advocated for and enacted policies such as increasing border security, ending programs to protect immigrants (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals), expanding the role of ICE, and building a wall that is paid for by Mexico (Moreno, 2018). Trump has also referred to Latinos and Hispanics as gangbangers, rapists, vermin, and invaders and insinuates that they come to the US to take jobs and commit violent crimes against US citizens (Newkirk, 2018). He has also claimed through the use of social media that Democrats want illegal immigrants and do not care if they have a criminal past because they can use them to win elections (Kilgore, 2018). These comments and remarks can make it difficult for foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers to find jobs in the US and as a result, they have to take on riskier professions.

1.8. OSHA Changes

Since President Trump's election, he has promised to roll back regulation for all government agencies (Merica, 2017). OSHA is not exempt from this promise from the President.

The Department of Labor's updated agenda for 2017 was released on July 20, 2017. This showed that there were only 14 OSHA regulations listed with updated statuses and projected dates compared to 30 that were listed during Obama's final year when the report was released in the fall of 2016. The Volks Rule was also repealed during President Trump's first year in office. The Volks Rule impacts recordkeeping rules (Ferguson, 2018). It required companies to keep records of work related injuries and illnesses for 5 years, and gave OSHA the ability to issue citations to companies who failed to keep adequate and complete records (Cordaro, 2017).

In 2017, OSHA performed 32,408 inspections compared to 31,948 in 2016 during President Obama's final year. Although inspections increased, inspectors have spent less time on them (Higgins, 2018). This is because the enforcement units have decreased during the current administration. This refers to the length of time spent on inspections and the scope covered. The enforcement units fell about 2% under President Trump (41,829) during his first year compared to President Obama's final year (42,900). This decline in enforcement units has continued into 2018 (Higgins, 2018).

2. Research Objective

Republican President Trump has taken a hardline stance on immigration and has made many negative comments towards Latinos and Hispanics. This rhetoric and fear instilled by the Trump administration has put stress on Latinos and Hispanics especially those who are foreign born. This is in stark contrast to Democrat President Obama's immigration policies and viewpoint toward Latinos and Hispanics.

President Trump has also made changes to OSHA that are vastly different from what President Obama was trying to achieve. These include changes to recordkeeping rules, and

regulations. OSHA has also had a softer tone under Trump than it did with Obama in regards to publically calling out employers for occupational safety and health negligence.

In 2017, Trump has claimed that he has done more in his first 6 months than any President since Franklin Delanore Roosevelt (Fabian, 2017). Considering his remarks and comments throughout 2017, the goal of this study was to examine if President Trump's first year in office was significantly different than President Obama's final year with regards to the number of occupational fatalities to foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers by geographic regions, political party affiliation of the US states.

3. Hypothesis

The following hypotheses were considered when establishing the analysis:

1. Republican-leaning and Democrat-leaning states will have equivalent rates with regards to the total number of occupational fatalities for 2016 and 2017.
2. Republican-leaning and Democrat-leaning states will have equivalent rates of total occupational fatalities between 2016 and 2017 for foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities.
3. Total fatality rates by geographic region (West, Midwest, Northeast, and South) will be equivalent.
4. Total fatality rates for foreign born Latinos and Hispanics by geographic region (West, Midwest, Northeast, and South) will be equivalent.

4. Method

4.1. State and Geographic Region Classification

In order to test the hypotheses, the 50 U.S. states were classified as either Republican-leaning or Democrat-leaning. Based on the affiliations of the state's representatives to the US House of Representatives and the US Senate, and the political party of the state's governor. These were based off of the results from the 2016 election. If two out of three categories were Republican, then the state would be classified as Republican-leaning and vice versa.

In the event of a tie, due to the US senators being split (one Republican and one Democrat), the tiebreaker was the way the state voted for the President in the 2016 election. This sorting methodology resulted in 19 Democrat-leaning and 31 Republican-leaning states. Based on the US Census Bureau categorization (US Census Bureau, 2013), the West was made up of 13 states, the Midwest had 12 states, the Northeast had 9 states, and the South had 16 states.

4.2. Data Collection

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was used for this study. Data was collected and analyzed for occupational fatalities of foreign born Latinos and Hispanics from 2016 to 2017. Five states were excluded from this study due to no data reported and/or not meeting publication criteria set forth by the BLS. The five states that were excluded from this study were West Virginia, Rhode Island, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire. Excluding these states brought the number of Democrat-leaning states to 17 and the Republican-leaning states to 28. The West was made up of 12 states, the Midwest had 12 states, the Northeast had 6 states, and the South had 15 states.

Data was assembled for each individual state, geographic region, and based on the presidential transition (President Obama's final year and President Trump's first year) for the number of foreign born occupational fatalities for Latinos and Hispanics.

4.3. Data Analysis

In order to test whether political affiliation had an impact on the number of fatalities, Pearson's Chi-Squared Test for Independence was used. The total number of foreign born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities as well as the total number of occupational fatalities were used for Democrat-leaning and Republican-leaning states during President Obama's final year and President Trump's first year.

The Pearson's Chi-Squared Test for Independence was also used to test the hypotheses regarding geographic location. The total number of fatalities and the total number of foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities were used for the West, Midwest, Northeast, and South geographic regions.

To show that there will be no association between foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities (2016 and 2017) and foreign-born Latino and Hispanic region of origin, the Pearson's Chi-Squared Test for Goodness of Fit was used. A significance level of .05 was used, and the p value was examined to see if there was statistical significance for all of the Pearson's Chi-Squared Tests used in this study.

5. Results

5.1. Political Party of the States and the Total Number of Occupational Fatalities

The analysis showed that there was no significant difference between Republican-leaning and Democrat-leaning states with regards to the total number of occupational fatalities for 2016

(President Obama) and 2017 (President Trump). Due to the p- value being .425, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that a difference exists between the total number of occupational fatalities for US states’ political party by president (2016 Obama, 2017 Trump) during the Presidential transition. This was the expected outcome.

Table 1: Total Occupational Fatalities (#) by Political Party

	Democrat Leaning	Republican Leaning	Total
2016	1771 1752*	3279 3298*	5050
2017	1719 1738*	3291 3272*	5010
Total	3490	6570	1060

Chi-Square = 0.638, DF = 1, P-Value = 0.425

**Expected frequency*

5.2. Political Party of the States and Foreign-Born Latino and Hispanic Occupational Fatalities

For Republican-leaning and Democrat-leaning states with regards to the total number of foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities for 2016 (President Obama) and 2017 (President Trump) there was no significant difference. This was the expected outcome. The p-value was .995, which indicates that the null hypothesis cannot be rejected because a difference does not exist between the total number of foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities for US states political party and President (2016 Obama, 2017 Trump).

Table 2: Total Foreign-Born Occupational Fatalities (#) by Political Party

	Democrat Leaning	Republican Leaning	Total
2016	245	329	574
	245*	329*	
2017	234	314	548
	234*	314*	
Total	479	643	1122

Chi-Square = 0.0, DF = 1, P-Value = 0.995

*Expected Frequency

5.3. The Total Number of Occupational Fatalities and Geographic Region

The analysis showed that there was no significant difference between geographic region with regards to the total number of occupational fatalities between 2016 (President Obama) and 2017 (President Trump). The p-value was 0.643 and it was greater than the significance level, which was expected. As a result, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that a difference exists between the total number of occupational fatalities for geographic region and President (2016 Obama, 2017 Trump) during the Presidential transition.

Table 3: Total Occupational Fatalities (#) by Geographic Region

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	Total
2016	951	1224	683	2192	5050
	937.2*	1220.3*	703.8*	2188.7*	
2017	916	1207	719	2168	5010
	929.8*	1210.7*	698.25*	2171.3*	
Total	1867	2431	1402	4360	10060

Chi-Square = 1.672, DF = 3, P-Value = 0.643

*Expected Frequency

5.4. Foreign-Born Latino and Hispanic Occupational Fatalities and Geographic Region

The analysis showed that there was no significant difference between Republican-leaning and Democrat-leaning states with regards to the total number of occupational fatalities for 2016 (President Obama) and 2017 (President Trump). Due to the p- value being .425, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that a difference exists between the total number of occupational fatalities for US states political party and President (2016 Obama, 2017 Trump). This was the expected outcome.

Table 4: Total Foreign-Born Occupational Fatalities (#) by Geographic Region

	West	Midwest	Northeast	South	Total
2016	168	44	66	296	574
	174.96*	44*	55.76*	299.28*	
2017	174	42	43	289	548
	167.04*	42*	53.24*	285.72*	
Total	342	86	109	585	1122

Chi-Square = 4.489, DF = 3, P-Value = 0.213

**Expected Frequency*

6. Discussion

The Pearson’s Chi-Squared Test for Independence was used to analyze foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities for Obama’s final year and for Trump’s first year to test if dominant political affiliation of the US states, as well as geographic region, had a significant effect on occupational fatalities for foreign-born Latino and Hispanic, as well as the total number of occupational fatalities. The analysis showed that the difference was not statistically significant for both political party of the states and for different geographic regions. These findings were supported by our original hypotheses.

6.1. Limitations

One feature of this study that may have impacted its outcome is that all 50 states as well as U.S. territories were not used for this study. The study only included 45 states and did not include any of the U.S. territories. 45 states were only used due to the data of the 5 excluded states not meeting publication criteria. Thus, we do not have a complete picture of the situation in the U.S. for Obama's final year and Trump's first year as president.

Another feature that may have limited the study is the sample size. We only compared Obama's final year and Trump's first year. This may not have been enough data to draw significant and meaningful conclusions about foreign born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities, the total number of occupational fatalities, and to compare and contrast both Presidents.

A final aspect of this study that may have limited it was the source of data. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was used to supply the majority of the data for this study. The data that comes from this source is done by survey. Due to this, data may be underreported or incorrectly reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in regards to foreign born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities. It may also not include accurate numbers due to issues related to undocumented workers.

6.2. Future Research

More research can be done to fully understand occupational fatalities that occur among foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers. Currently, immigration is one of the most heated topics for U.S. politicians. It would be relevant to compare the last 4 years of a President to the first 4 years of their successor to see how foreign-born workers are impacted by policies implemented by

the President. This larger data set may have an impact on the statistical significance for the chosen factors of interest, such as political party of the U.S. states and geographic region, as it would allow for new policies to have a chance to be implemented and impact safety outcomes.

Latinos and Hispanics are the fastest growing segment of the US population. Future work should consider how the current political rhetoric impacts foreign-born Latino and Hispanic workers in the workplace compared to outcomes under predecessors. We would be able to see how their policies on immigration influence the workforce for foreign-born Latinos and Hispanics.

7. Conclusion

President Trump and President Obama have very different political ideology in terms of OSHA's role and viewpoints on immigration. In 2017, he also claimed that he has done more in his first 6 months than any President besides FDR (Fabian, 2017). The goal of this study was not to understand how to prevent foreign born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities, but to see if there was a significant difference during Trump's first year when compared to Obama's final year with regards to the total number of occupational fatalities and the total number of foreign-born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities for both political party of the US states and different geographic regions. This was motivated based on Trump's positive self-review of his performance.

We can conclude that regardless of what Trump has claimed he has accomplished during his first year, he has not had a statistically significant impact on reducing the number of foreign born Latino and Hispanic occupational fatalities. From all of this, we can determine that policy takes time to implement and to see its impact. Before we can judge and be critical of President Trump and his policies regarding OSHA and foreign born Latinos and Hispanics, we need to

give it time to run its course to see how it has impacted immigration and occupational safety and health for better or worse.

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Appendix

Democrat U.S. States					
State	U.S. House	U.S. Senate	Governor	Tiebreaker (electoral college winner 2016)	Classification
CA	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
CO	Republican	Tie	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat
CT	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
DE	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
HI	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
IL	Democrat	Democrat	Republican		Democrat
MA	Democrat	Democrat	Republican		Democrat
MD	Democrat	Democrat	Republican		Democrat
MN	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
NH	Democrat	Tie	Republican	Democrat	Democrat
NJ	Democrat	Democrat	Republican		Democrat
NM	Democrat	Democrat	Republican		Democrat
NV	Democrat	Tie	Republican	Democrat	Democrat
NY	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
OR	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
RI	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
VA	Republican	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat
VT	Democrat	Democrat	Republican		Democrat
WA	Democrat	Democrat	Democrat		Democrat

Republican U.S. States					
State	U.S. House	U.S. Senate	Governor	Tiebreaker (electoral college winner 2016)	Classification
AK	Republican	Republican	Independent		Republican
AL	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
AR	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
AZ	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
FL	Republican	Tie	Republican		Republican
GA	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
IA	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
ID	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
IN	Republican	Tie	Republican		Republican
KS	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
KY	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
LA	Republican	Republican	Democrat		Republican
ME	Tie	Tie	Republican		Republican
MI	Republican	Democrat	Republican		Republican
MO	Republican	Tie	Republican		Republican
MS	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
MT	Republican	Tie	Democrat	Republican	Republican
NC	Republican	Republican	Democrat		Republican
ND	Republican	Tie	Republican		Republican
NE	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
OH	Republican	Tie	Republican		Republican
OK	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
PA	Republican	Tie	Democrat	Republican	Republican
SC	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
SD	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
TN	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
TX	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
UT	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican
WI	Republican	Tie	Republican		Republican
WV	Republican	Tie	Democrat	Republican	Republican
WY	Republican	Republican	Republican		Republican

Foreign Born Latino and Hispanic Occupational Fatalities Broken Down Into Different Geographic U.S. Regions											
West	2016	2017	Midwest	2016	2017	Northeast	2016	2017	South	2016	2017
WA	8	8	MN	4	4	NY	34	24	MD	12	17
OR	8	5	IL	15	13	NJ	19	7	DE	0	0
CA	94	117	ND	0	0	MA	6	8	VA	15	10
HI	0	0	SD	3	0	VT	0	0	OK	7	12
NV	10	5	NE	0	0	CT	3	0	TX	119	124
CO	11	16	KS	4	4	PA	4	4	AR	3	5
NM	6	0	IA	3	0				LA	9	7
AK	0	0	MO	4	3				KY	7	0
ID	6	8	WI	3	0				TN	11	8
AZ	13	12	MI	3	4				MS	0	0
UT	9	3	IN	0	4				AL	3	5
WY	3	0	OH	5	10				NC	15	19
									SC	8	6
									GA	14	18
									FL	73	58

Total Number of Occupational Fatalities Broken Down Into Different Geographic U.S. Regions											
West	total 2016	total 2017	Midwest	total 2016	total 2017	Northeast	total 2016	total 2017	South	total 2016	total 2017
WA	78	84	MN	92	101	NY	272	313	MD	92	87
OR	72	60	IL	171	163	NJ	101	69	DE	12	10
CA	376	376	ND	28	38	MA	109	108	VA	153	118
HI	29	20	SD	31	30	VT	10	22	OK	92	91
NV	54	32	NE	60	35	CT	28	35	TX	545	534
CO	81	77	KS	74	72	PA	163	172	AR	68	76
NM	41	44	IA	76	72				LA	95	117
AK	35	33	MO	124	125				KY	92	70
ID	30	37	WI	105	106				TN	122	128
AZ	77	90	MI	162	153				MS	71	90
UT	44	43	IN	137	138				AL	100	83
WY	34	20	OH	164	174				NC	174	183
	951	916		1,224	1,207				SC	96	88
									GA	171	194
									FL	309	299

Total Foreign Born Latino and Hispanic Occupational Fatalities by State		
State	2016	2017
Alabama	3	5
Alaska	0	0
Arizona	13	12
Arkansas	3	5
California	94	117
Colorado	11	16
Connecticut	3	0
Delaware	0	0
Florida	73	58
Georgia	14	18
Hawaii	0	0
Idaho	6	8
Illinois	15	13
Indiana	0	4
Iowa	3	0
Kansas	4	4
Kentucky	7	0
Louisiana	9	7
Maryland	12	17
Massachusetts	6	8
Michigan	3	4
Minnesota	4	4
Mississippi	0	0
Missouri	4	3
Nebraska	0	0
Nevada	10	5
New Jersey	19	7
New Mexico	6	0
New York (including N.Y.C.)	34	24
North Carolina	15	19
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	5	10
Oklahoma	7	12
Oregon	8	5
Pennsylvania	4	4
South Carolina	8	6
South Dakota	3	0
Tennessee	11	8
Texas	119	124
Utah	9	3
Vermont	0	0
Virginia	15	10
Washington	8	8
Wisconsin	3	0
Wyoming	3	0

Total Occupational Fatalites (#) By State			
Political Party	State	total 2016	total 2017
Democrat	California	376	376
Democrat	Colorado	81	77
Democrat	Connecticut	28	35
Democrat	Delaware	12	10
Democrat	Hawaii	29	20
Democrat	Illinois	171	163
Democrat	Maryland	92	87
Democrat	Massachusetts	109	108
Democrat	Minnesota	92	101
Democrat	Nevada	54	32
Democrat	New Jersey	101	69
Democrat	New Mexico	41	44
Democrat	New York (including N.Y.C.)	272	313
Democrat	Oregon	72	60
Democrat	Vermont	10	22
Democrat	Virginia	153	118
Democrat	Washington	78	84
Republican	Alabama	100	83
Republican	Alaska	35	33
Republican	Arizona	77	90
Republican	Arkansas	68	76
Republican	Florida	309	299
Republican	Georgia	171	194
Republican	Idaho	30	37
Republican	Indiana	137	138
Republican	Iowa	76	72
Republican	Kansas	74	72
Republican	Kentucky	92	70
Republican	Louisiana	95	117
Republican	Michigan	162	153
Republican	Mississippi	71	90
Republican	Missouri	124	125
Republican	Nebraska	60	35
Republican	North Carolina	174	183
Republican	North Dakota	28	38
Republican	Ohio	164	174
Republican	Oklahoma	92	91
Republican	Pennsylvania	163	172
Republican	South Carolina	96	88
Republican	South Dakota	31	30
Republican	Tennessee	122	128
Republican	Texas	545	534
Republican	Utah	44	43
Republican	Wisconsin	105	106
Republican	Wyoming	34	20

Map Breaking Down the U.S. by Geographic Region

