Construction Trade Awareness

Section 1: Unit 1 - The Construction Industry: An Overview

Changing technologies mean that there is a need for young, skilled workers in the industry.

Training construction workers:

- > Union members in production work are more educated than non-union workers and unions offer better training, higher wages, greater health and pension coverage, and longer employment tenure for their members.
- Wage rates in construction vary, but union members in construction have a substantial advantage over nonmembers.
- > The median weekly earnings of union members in 2014 are \$1,123
- compared to non-union members who earn a median of \$724 per week. > 13.9% of construction workers (887,000) were union members in 2015.

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Construction employment:

Most employees work for establishments that have over 20 employees.
 84% of construction establishments with payroll have fewer than 10 employees.
 In 2012, construction establishments produced a total dollar value of \$1.36 trillion.





 Contracts in Greece and Rome, as early as fifth century BC
 Guilds in the Middle Ages

Elizabethan Statute of Artificers:

Established formal programs in 1563Standardized programs

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Apprenticeship in Colonial America:

- ➢Followed European system
- >Indentured Agreement of 1833
- >Master supports and trains
- >Apprentice follows rules and works
- ≻Journeyman

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Apprenticeship in the 20th Century:

Federal committee (1934)National Apprenticeship Act (1937)

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Apprenticeship benefits - 4 groups

Young people
Masters
Nation
Craft

Role of Contractor Organizations:

Standard form of union agreementWorks with union

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Building Trades National Drug and Alcohol Program:

Nationwide pool of pre-tested applicantsRecognizes drug tests within the past year

Conclusion

> The Building Trades has a long and rdich history from the use of the apprenticeship as a training model to more modern times, this is an industry that continues to find ways to improve conditions for its workers.

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