

R

UCTION



©2022, CPWR-The Center for Construction Research and Training. All rights reserved. CPWR is the research and training arm of NABTU. Production of this document was supported by cooperative agreement OH 009762 from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of NIOSH.

Choi, B. (2018). Job strain, long work hours, and suicidal ideation in US workers: a longitudinal study. *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health*(91), 865–875.

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00420-018-1330-7>

PURPOSE: To investigate whether chronic psychosocial work stressors (low job control, high job demands, job strain, low supervisor and coworker support, job insecurity, and long work hours) are longitudinally associated with suicidal ideation in a working population. METHODS: Five-hundred seventy-eight workers (aged 34–69) were chosen for this analysis from thos- -

Dissell, Rachel. (2017, November 5). Opioid Overdose Deaths – Which jobs are at risk? Retrieved from: *The Plain Dealer*:
https://www.cleveland.com/metro/2017/11/opioid_overdose_deaths_which_j.html

CONCLUSIONS: Work-related injuries and musculoskeletal disorders significantly increased prescription opioid use among construction workers. To prevent opioid use disorders, multipronged strategies should be approached.

Dong, X. S., Brooks, R.D., Brown, S. (2020). Musculoskeletal disorders and prescription opioid use among U.S. construction workers. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 62(11):973-979. <https://doi.org/10.1097/jom.0000000000002017>

BACKGROUND: Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) and opioid use are a combined burden for construction safety and health. This study examines both issues among construction workers using a large population-based survey. METHODS: The prevalence of MSDs in construction was

were more likely to use illicit drugs. Uninsured construction workers were less likely to use prescribed opioid pain relievers, but more likely to use illicit drugs than their insured counterparts.

Dong, X. S., Wang, X., Largay, J. A., Sokas, R. (2015). Long-term health outcomes of work-related injuries among construction workers—findings from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 58(3):308-318. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajim.22415>

BACKGROUND: This study examined the relationship between work-related injuries and health outcomes among a cohort of blue-collar construction workers. Materials and METHODS: Data were

confusion, lack of policies and practices around confidentiality, poorly defined job structure and lack of support as problems that undermined integration. Emerging from the data are strategies related to human resource policies and practices and workgroup relationships and operations that can improve employment of peer staff.

Hall, A. (2021). Reducing Substance Use and Improving Mental Health Among Construction Workers: An Interview With Chris Trahan Cain. *Journal of Advanced Academics*, 31(3), 82–114. <https://doi.org/10.4219/jaa-2006-345>

Construction workers, their unions, and the construction industry face important challenges in addressing substance use disorders and mental health issues. To examine these issues further, we spoke with Chris Trahan Cain, Executive Director of CPWR—The Center for Construction Research and Training, a nonprofit organization that is affiliated with North America’s Building Trades Unions and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. As the chair of the North America’s Building Trades Unions opioid task force, she has been working with construction unions and employers to develop primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention methods to help combat the opioid epidemic, other substance use disorders and to improve worker mental health.

Hardiman, E.R., Gourdine, D.L., Carpenter, J. (2005). An Evaluation of Peer-Delivered Mental Health Disaster Relief Services in New York City. Retrieved from The New York State Office of Mental Health/Project Liberty: <https://power2u.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/ProjectLibertyEvaluation.pdf>

This report provides a description of an evaluation of the Project Liberty Peer Initiative (PLPI), a peer-delivered program in New York City designed to provide mental health supports in the wake of the 9/11 public disaster. Organizing and delivering a comprehensive set of mental health supports for populations directly affected by such a disaster is an incredibly complex endeavor. A variety of supports and methods of support delivery are necessary in order to reach a maximum number of people in effective ways. The PLPI program represents an innovative and successful effort to provide a range of mental health supports to individuals with psychiatric disabilities, a population thought to be particularly vulnerable to the impacts of trauma and the potential recurrence of posttraumatic stress-related symptoms.

Hawkins, D., Roelofs, C., Laing, J., Davis, L. (2019). Opioid-related overdose deaths by industry and occupation – ,

interventions to reduce OROD tailored to the needs of high rate worker populations. Interventions should address workplace hazards that cause injuries for which opioids are prescribed, as well as best

with decedents' hospital histories. RESULTS: One in five working-age men who took their life in Utah worked in Construction and Extraction, the single Bureau of Labor Statistics occupation category with both the highest number (*n* = 100) and highest rate (10.6%) of suicides (vs. a range of 15.3-66.2 for other occupations). For females, there was no occupation group that had both high rates of suicide and high numbers of suicides compared with other occupations, so there was no clear occupation group to focus on in the same way there was for men. Using linked data for 2014-2015 deaths, 58% of men in Construction and Extraction who died by suicide had been diagnosed in the hospital in the past three years with a substance abuse or mental health problem, and a quarter (25%) tested positive for opioids on post-mortem examination. Nearly half (48%) of 2014-2015 male suicide decedents in Construction and Extraction were reported to have intimate partner problems, about a quarter (26%) had a criminal record, and 13.1% were reported to have a history of mental health problems. Of the 100 men who died by suicide in Construction and Extraction in 2014-2015, 50.6% (2) were reported to have a history of mental health problems, 23.3% (23) were reported to have a history of substance abuse, 10.6% (10) were reported to have a history of intimate partner problems, 2.8% (2) were reported to have a history of criminal record, and 1.0% (1) were reported to have a history of mental health problems and a history of substance abuse. The most common mental health diagnosis was major depressive disorder (34.0%), followed by bipolar disorder (10.0%), anxiety disorder (9.0%), and schizophrenia (8.0%). The most common substance abuse diagnosis was alcohol use disorder (10.0%), followed by opioid use disorder (8.0%), and cocaine use disorder (4.0%). The most common cause of death was suicide (100.0%).

Reif, S., Braude, L., Lyman, D. R., et al. (2014). Peer Recovery Support for Individuals with Substance Use Disorders: Assessing the Evidence. *Psychiatric Services*, 65(7):853-861. <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.201400047>

In recent years, peer recovery support services have become an accepted part of the treatment of substance use disorders, providing a more extensive array of services than typically associated with mutual support groups. Peer providers may help consumers set recovery goals, develop a plan, and work toward and maintain recovery. In this literature review, the last in the Assessing the Evidence Base (AEB) Series, the authors review the evidence supporting peer recovery support services, noting that more research is needed to distinguish the effects of peer recovery support from other recovery support activities.

Roelofs, C., Rodman, C., Rinehart, R., and Cain C (2021). Preventing Opioid-Related Harms in the Construction Industry. *NEW SOLUTIONS: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy*, 31 (3) 367-372. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10482911211008174>

Construction is one of the industries that has been hit hardest by the opioid crisis, and CPWR has been responding in multiple ways. With support and guidance from the North America's Building Trade Union Opioid Task Force and funding from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, CPWR undertook three projects to promote strategies for reducing opioid use. The first created a communications framework to reframe stigmatizing narratives into effective messages that promote primary prevention—that is, preventing injuries that might lead to prescribing of opioids. The second refined and distributed a one-hour opioid hazard awareness training module, and the third assessed opportunities for and barriers to the expansion and improvement of existing union peer- support programs for treatment and recovery

Rodman

CPWR (2020). Toolbox Talk: Opioid Deaths in Construction

https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/publications/publications_TT-Opioids.pdf

https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/publications/publications_spanish_TT-SP-Opioides.pdf

CPWR (2021). Toolbox Talk: Suicide Prevention in Construction.

<https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/TT-Suicide-Prevention.pdf>

<https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/TT-SP-Suicide-Prevention.pdf>

CPWR

THE CENTER FOR
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH