

WORKPLACE VIOLENCE - DISASTER PREP

<https://per.lacity.org/eeo/violence.htm>

THE GREAT NEWS YOUR JOB IS NOT ONE OF THESE



Gas Station Clerk



Retail Clerk



Liquor Store Clerk



Security Guard



Law Enforcement



Retail Supervisor



Taxi Cab Driver

There were 500 workplace homicides in the United States in 2016

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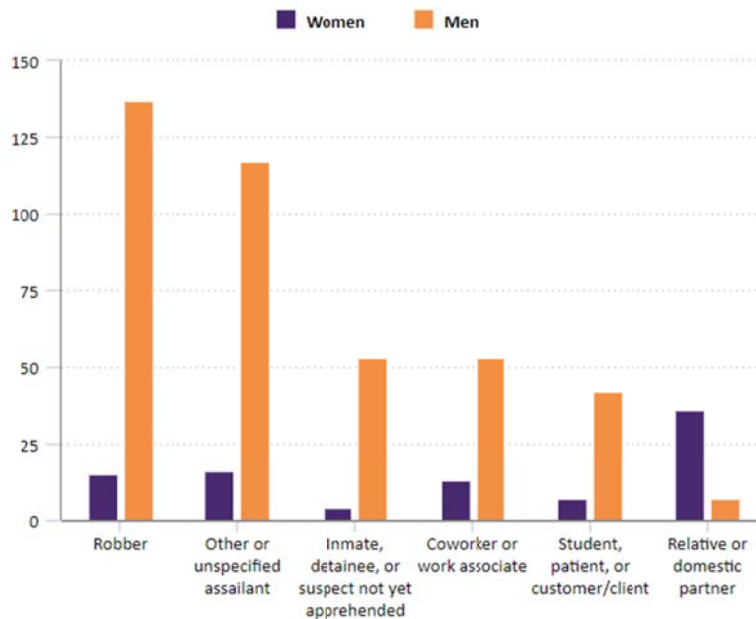
Homicides accounted for 10 percent of all fatal occupational injuries in the United States in 2016. There were 500 workplace homicides in 2016, an increase of 83 cases from 2015.

- Of the workplace homicides in 2016, 409 (82 percent) were homicides to men and 91 (18 percent) were homicides to women.
- Homicides represented 24 percent of fatal occupational injuries to women in 2016 compared with 9 percent of fatal occupational injuries to men.

Work-related homicides by type of assailant and gender of victim in 2016

Assailant type	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	91	100%	409	100%
Robber	15	16	137	33
Other or unspecified assailant	16	18	117	29
Inmate, detainee, or suspect not yet apprehended	4	4	53	13
Coworker or work associate	13	14	53	13
Student, patient, or customer/client	7	8	42	10
Relative or domestic partner	36	40	7	2

Work-related homicides by type of assailant and gender of victim in 2016



- Relatives or domestic partners were the most frequent assailant in work-related homicides of women (40 percent) but accounted for 2 percent of assailants in homicides of men.
- Robbers were the most common assailant in work-related homicides of men (33 percent, compared with 16 percent in homicides of women).
- **Cashiers** incurred the largest number of workplace homicides in 2016 (54 homicides, up from 35 in 2015).
- Other occupations with high numbers of homicides were
 - First Line Supervisors (50 homicides, up from 40 in 2015)



- Police and sheriff’s patrol officers (50 homicides, up from 34 in 2015).
- Shootings accounted for 394 workplace homicides in 2016 (79 percent of the total).
- Stabbing, cutting, slashing, and piercing incidents accounted for another 38 homicides (8 percent of the total).
- Hitting, kicking, beating, shoving accounted for 35 workplace homicides in 2016 (7 percent of the total).

Occupations at Greatest Risk of Workplace Violence

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) provides information that illustrates that anyone can become the victim of a workplace assault, but the risks are greater for workplace violence in certain industries and occupations. For example, the taxicab industry has the highest risk for workplace violence, **nearly 60 times the national average for potential workplace violence.**

Other occupations at greatest risk include police, detectives, sheriffs, , and security guards. In the NCVS study, described earlier, retail sales workers were the most numerous victims, with 330,000 attacked each year.

They were followed by police, with 234,200 officers victimized. Disputes among coworkers and with customers and clients accounted for about one-tenth of the total incidences of workplace violence annually.

More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in 2014. Roadway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries.

Thus, while violence can happen between coworkers, no responsible safety process in the workplace can ignore the fact that violence is more likely to come from outside the immediate workplace.

Nor can it ignore the fact that, according to the U.S. [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#), "Robbers were the most common type of work-related homicide assailant for men and the second most common for women. The most frequent type of assailant in work-related homicides involving women was a relative or domestic partner."

LUCKY YOU	Death	Injury
Inspector – Risk	0.011%	0.210%
Office - Risk	0.002%	0.016%

Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that Construction accounted for 200,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2019 whereas office staff had 32,000.

Construction had 1,000 fatal work accidents per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers.

City of Los Angeles Personnel Department

Workplace Violence Policy & Guidelines

Threats, threatening behavior, or acts of violence against an employee, a customer, a visitor, or any other individual cannot and will not be tolerated. All reports of workplace violence will be taken seriously and will be investigated promptly and thoroughly. For the purpose of this policy, the workplace is considered to be anywhere an employee is engaged in City-related business.

- Any form of violence or threat of violence - whether actual or reasonably perceived - involving a City employee or occurring in the workplace must be reported to a supervisor, manager, or the department's personnel office.
- Such behavior must be reported whether it is committed by another City employee, a contractor, a customer, or member of the public.
- If management determines that an employee has engaged in workplace violence, appropriate action must be taken, which may include discipline up to and including discharge.
- Any violent behavior committed by an employee outside of the workplace which arises out of a contact made at the workplace may also result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

Where the violent behavior occurs at the workplace, whether it is committed by a City employee or by an individual who is not a City employee, the City will contact the appropriate law enforcement agency, if necessary. Additionally, in all cases where violent behavior or a credible threat of violent behavior is directed at a City employee, the City will take appropriate legal action and/or other steps necessary to help protect the employee and/or the employee's family members.

An employee should also report the existence of any restraining order that covers the employee at the workplace or any potentially violent nonwork-related situation that could likely result in violence in the workplace. Under such circumstances, management will take appropriate precautions to help protect its employees in the workplace.



Emergency Preparedness

The City of Los Angeles' Emergency Management Department has five divisions comprised of administrative staff and specialists that work with City departments, municipalities and an array of community-based organizations to ensure that the City and its residents have the resources and information they need to prepare, respond and recover from emergencies, disasters and significant events.

For more information about the department including a wide array of news and tips on how to prepare and/or recover from an emergency please visit <http://emergency.lacity.org/>

Emergency Contacts

Call 9-1-1 when there is a life-threatening emergency that requires the immediate response of emergency services such as police, fire or paramedic.

Non-emergency Police	877-275-5273
TTY Service	213-847-0652
<u>Park-related emergencies</u>	323-913-7390
Water Service	800-342-5397
Power Service	800-342-5397
Gas Service	800-427-2200
Traffic Signals	818-374-4823
Road closures (Cal Trans)	800-427-7623
Street Lights	800-996-2489
American Red Cross public information	213-739-5200
Animal Services	888-452-7381
Building Inspection	888-524-2845
Storm damage/mud slide reports	888-524-2845
Refuse collection	800-773-2489
Sewer/storm drain problems	800-773-2489
Trees down/debris removal & related problems	800-996-2489

For information about emergency preparedness programs in the City of Los Angeles, contact EMD:
Phone: 213-484-4800 Fax: 213-978-0517 E-mail: emd.emdweb@lacity.org