### WHAT ABOUT VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE?

Violence in the workplace takes many forms, from raised voices and profanity or sexual harassment to robbery or homicide. While homicide in the workplace is rising, 75 percent of work-related homicides are committed by unknown assailants while committing a robbery or other crimes. Despite media hype, the attacker usually isn't a disgruntled co-worker. To assess a workplace's vulnerability to violence, ask yourself these questions.

- Is your office secure? Do you have easy to-use phone systems with emergency buttons, sign-in policies for visitors, panic buttons, safe rooms, security guards, office access controls, good lighting, and safety training?
- Does your employer take care in hiring and firing? Before hiring, are employment gaps, history, references, and criminal and educational records thoroughly examined? Are termination procedures defined clearly with attention to advance notice, severance pay, and placement services?
- Could you recognize potentially violent employees? Signs of stress that could erupt into violence include: depression, frequent absences, talking in louder-thannormal voice, being startled easily, increased irritability and impatience, and concentration and memory problems.



## Alameda County Sheriff's Office Community Policing Unit

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# CRIME PREVENTION

TO

#### WORK



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When you go to work, don't leave your crime prevention sense at home. Almost any crime that can happen at home or in your neighborhood can happen in the workplace. But common-sense prevention skills can help make life "at work" safer for all.

## HELP PREVENT OFFICE THEFT AND OTHER CRIMES

- Keep your purse, wallet, keys, or other valuable items with you at all times or locked in a drawer or closet.
- Check the identity of any strangers who are in your office – ask whom they are visiting and if you can help them find that person. If this makes you uncomfortable, inform security or management about your suspicions.
- Always let someone know where you'll be - whether it is coming in late, working late, going to the photocopier or mail room, going to lunch or a meeting.
- If you bring personal items to work such as a coffee pot, a radio, or a calculator, mark them with your name or initials and an identification number.
- Report any broken or flickering lights, dimly lit corridors, doors that don't lock properly, or broken windows. Don't wait for someone else to.
- Be discreet. Don't advertise your social life or vacation plans and those of your coworkers to people visiting or calling your place of work.

## TAKE A LOOK AT COMMON TROUBLE SPOTS

- Reception area Is the receptionist equipped with a panic button for emergencies, a camera with a monitor at another employee's desk and a lock on the front door that can be controlled?
- Stairwells and out-of-the-way corridors - Don't use stairs alone. Talk to the building manager about improving poorly lighted corridors and stairways.
- Elevators Don't get into elevators with people who look out of place or behave in a strange or threatening manner. If you find yourself in an elevator with someone who makes you nervous, get off as soon as possible.
- Restrooms- Attackers can hide in stalls and corners. Make sure restrooms are locked and only employees have keys. Be extra cautious when using restrooms that are isolated or poorly lighted.
- After hours- Don't work late alone. Create a buddy system for walking to parking lots or public transportation or ask security to escort you.
- ❖ Parking lots or garages Choose a well lighted, well guarded parking garage. Always lock your car and roll the windows up all the way. If you notice any strangers hanging around the parking lot, notify security or the police. When you approach your car have the key ready. Check the floor front and back seats before getting in. Lock your car as soon as you in before you buckle your seat belt.