Workplace Violence: A Distilled Bibliography

By

Halford Fairchild

October 19, 2015

Anderson, Fallin & Al-Modallal, 2014: homeless women & battered women shelters & WPV.

Anderson, Westneat & Reed, 2005: WPV vs. female long-haul truckers.

Arthur, Brende & McBride, 1999: WPV in family therapist’s workplace


Barling, Rogers & Kelloway, 2001: in-home workers experience of sexual harassment & WPV

Baxter & Margavio, 1996: WPV at U.S. post office. Management changes; degradation of labor; technological change; context of rapid change.

Blades, 2006: Case study of a killer co-worker, the Christmas killer.


Dichter & True, 2015: WPV in the military; especially women & sexual harassment.

Dillon, 2012: WPV: Impact, causes & prevention. Reasons. WPV affects more than half of US organizations, yet 70% have no programs or policies. Psychological violence precedes physical. Warnings ignored. Costs in the millions due to absences, medical costs, theft litigation. Need for fair working conditions & zero-tolerance policies for WP aggression.

Ditmer, 2011: WPV in health care. 20 workers are murdered each week, and additional 18000 assaulted. Nurses more than any other employment demographic—patient care areas. Bullying, hostility open verbal assaults. Often not reported. “part of the job.”

Duffy, 2009: Preventing mobbing & bullying in WP.

Ellrich, 2015: WPV & police officer victimization


Fletcher, Brakel & Cavanaugh, 2000: in forensic mental health services. Role of MH professional: pre-employment screenings, fitness-for-duty evaluations, threat assessments.


Giesburg, 2001: role of communication to prevent WPV


Gold & Vanderpool, 2013: millions with psychiatric disorders are employed; wish to stay employed; need for MH professionals to evaluate fitness for duty.


Hoobler & Swanberg, 2006: WPV trends, 20 murdered & 18,000 assaulted every week. Government employees 37%. Two trends: organizational size (larger more at risk); customers more likely to be perpetrators than are co-workers & supervisors.

Horn & Dubin, 2013: Management of WPV in emergency department. Assaults by patients (75%), esp. nursing homes. 25% of ED staff felt at risk, especially nurses. Need to understand how violence escalates.

Howard, 2001: WPV at colleges & universities

Jackson, Wilkes, Waine & Luck, 2014: WPV at acute older person ward environment

Jacobs & Scott, 2011: Hate crimes as aspect of WPV

Jenkins, Fisherb & Hartley, 2012: 7% at work worried about someone attacking them; 4$ experienced victimization. 6% carry self-protection.


Keashly, 1997: emotional abuse in workplace

Kessler, Spector, Chang & Parr, 2008: WPV survey (Violence Climate Survey)

Klein, Leong & Silva, 1996: employee sabotage
Konda, Reichard & Tiesman, 2012: WPV among US correctional officers. Fatal & non-fatal. 1999-2008, 113 fatalities & 125,200 nonfatal injuries treated in emergency departments. Fatalities due to assaults (n = 45, 40%) and transportation related (n = 45, 40%).

Kondrasuk, Moore, & Wang, 2001: negligent hiring


LaVan & Martin, 2008: Bullying. Five moral principles to judge the ethics of bullying. ABC: Antecedents, behaviors and consequences – bullying dynamics

LeBlanc, Dupré & Barling, 2006: robbery related vs. non & taxi industry. Highest risk of WP homicide of any occupation. Also, retail industry & convenience stores.

Leino, Selin, Summala & Virtanen, 2011: police officers & security guards


Lipscomb, et al., 2012: residential addiction treatment centers.

Lord, 2001: WPV in state government


Madero & Schanowitz, 2004: WP & school violence prevention. “Safety of the American workplace began to change in the 1980s...with killing of 14 postal workers by a co-worker in Edmond, OK, in 1986. Similar cases in 1990s. Now one of the greatest concerns of employers. What are causes, types & characteristics, warning signs, programs to prevent.


Martin, Mackenzie & Healy 2013: secondary school teachers’ narratives of violence


Menéndez, Amandus, Damadi, Wu, Konda & Hendricks, 2013: Effectiveness of taxi cab equipment. Highest homicide rates. In 2010, homicide rate was 7.4 per 100,000 compared to overall rate of 0.37 per 100,000 workers. Security cameras, bullet-resistant partitions. Cameras: 3 fold reduction in homicides vs. control cities; partitions, no difference from control cities. Conclusion: mandate security cameras.

Miranda, Punnett & Gore, 2014: WPV in nursing homes.
Nachreiner, et al., 2012: WPV vs. school educators.

Nelson, 2014: nurses: working with people in pain, under stress, and lacking control over their lives.

Niven, 2015: music with prosocial lyrics.... Heal the working world?

Oselin & Blasyak, 2013: WPV & female prostitutes’ strategic responses...

Paludi, 2013: IPV as a workplace concern.

Paes-Machado & Nascimento, 2006: banks; bank money shields; moral dilemmas

Peek-Asa, Casteel, Rugala, Romano & Ramirez, 2013: in multinational corporation


Pinder, 2013: 1.7 million non-fatal work-related violent acts committed, per year, between 1993 and 1999 (Duhart, 2001). Homicide is the 3rd leading cause of occupational fatality overall, and the 2nd leading cause of occupational fatality for women (USDOL, 2010). Teaching has the 4th highest non-fatal violent victimization rate, behind law enforcement, mental health, and retail sales. Burnout effects.

Pinto, 2014: taxonomy of WPV

Piquero, Piquero, Craig & Clipper, 2013: review of research literature on WPV, 2000 to 2012. Different occupational domains have different experiences; some occupations subject to distinct types of violence.


Ryan & Wessel, 2012: sexual orientation harassment

Sabri, St. Vil, Campbell, Fitzgerald, Kub, & Agnew, 2015: racial & ethnic differences in WPV exposure. Nurses. IPV a significant factor for Asians and Whites. Blacks & Asians less knowledgeable about resources.


Thomas, 2010: teaching nursing students strategies to deal with WPV

Vie, Glaso & Einarsen, 2011: health outcomes to victims of WPV

Virkki, 2008: feminine skills at preventing violence in caring work


Walfisch, Van Dijk & Kark, 2013: effectiveness of an apology in the workplace.


Wilson, 2012, clinical office workers

Winstanley & Hales, 2008: WPV vs. residential social workers

Wylonis & Sadoff, 2007: Psychopath in the workplace. 1.7 million victims each year. Psychopaths the cause of some of most damaging and deadly. Profiles of workplace psychopaths & characteristics of a violence-prone workplace.

Yang, Spector, Chang, Gallant-Roman & Powell, 2012: Psychosocial precursors & consequences to nurses in hospital settings.