

Conclusions: PG-13 films are saturated with violence and elements consistently shown to be associated with harmful effects. We suggest that the MPAA rating board consider the evidence produced by media effects research and subsequently develop a systematic content-based rating system.

Learning Objectives: Describe the basic contextual features of violent representations. Identify the effects associated with these features. Understand the basics of social learning theory as it relates to media studies.

Which Parents Ask Other Parents Whether Their Home Contains a Firearm?

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Background: More than a third of homes with children ages 18 and under have at least one firearm. Approximately 40% of these firearm-owning families with children store one or more firearms in an unlocked place; 9% keep their guns loaded as well as unlocked. Approximately half of all unintentional firearm deaths among children appear to occur in the victim's home and half occur in the home of a neighbor, relative, or playmate.

Methods: A nationally representative sample of 1,017 parents of children 18 years of age or younger were asked whether, over the 12 months prior to the survey, they had asked another parent whether their home contained firearms. Independent variables included several demographic characteristics as well as whether a doctor, nurse, or health care worker ever talked to them about guns.

Results: Overall, 15% of all parents had asked other parents if their home contained firearms (11% of male parents and 18% of female parents). In multivariate analyses, having had a health care worker ever talk to the respondent about guns nearly tripled and female gender nearly doubled the likelihood that a parent had asked another parent whether their home contained firearms. Income, gun ownership, marital status, and region were not associated with asking other parents about the presence of guns in their home.

Conclusion: Health care workers can have a large and potentially positive effect on parenting behavior involving firearm safety.

Learning Objectives: By the end of the session participants will be able to: Describe the predictors of whether parents are likely to inquire about the presence of firearms in other parent's homes. Identify interventions likely to increase parental willingness to engage in this conversation with other parents.

Workplace Violence invited session*

Monday 4:45 - 6:15 PM

NIOSH's Initiative for Workplace Violence and National Conference

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Background/Objectives: In 2002, there were 609 workplace homicides in the U.S. From 1993-1999, there were an estimated 1.7 million nonfatal workplace victimizations annually. Workplace violence has been recognized as an important occupational safety and health issue that crosses all industry sectors. NIOSH's objective is to develop a national workplace violence research and prevention initiative for all types of workplace violence and to translate research to practice by presenting findings, recommendations, and approaches to workplace violence prevention.

Methods: A combination of intramural and extramural efforts has been undertaken by NIOSH. Extramurally, these include funding for new research grants. Intramurally, efforts focus on (1) evaluating existing guidelines; (2) conducting an inventory of efforts in workplace violence prevention; (3) collaborating with other agencies to collect improved data; and (4) collaborating with other groups to raise awareness and disseminate information, such as, holding a national conference.

Results: Facilitated by NIOSH leadership, a cadre of research and prevention professionals is beginning to take shape and forums for networking among these professionals have been created. Previously unavailable data on workplace violence prevention policies, training, and other security measures in U.S. workplaces have been collected along with data on perceptions of safety and security from a cross-section of U.S. workers.

Conclusion: Research and prevention activities of NIOSH are greatly enhanced through the involvement of stakeholders and the combination of intramural and extramural efforts. NIOSH has served as a catalyst for setting research and prevention priorities and for partnerships across industry sectors and diverse disciplines.

Learning Objectives: The participants will be able to:

1. Learn about NIOSH's history in the area of workplace violence prevention
2. Learn about NIOSH's workplace violence prevention initiative
3. Discuss the results of NIOSH's national conference

Societal Cost of Workplace Homicides in the United States

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Background: The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) reported 8,672 workplace homicide victims between 1992 and 2001. Although rarely calculated for homicides, cost estimates are important for prevention and research efforts.

Methods: Societal costs were estimated using the cost-of-illness approach applied to CFOI data. The cost calculation model incorporated medical expenses, wages, and household production losses.

Results: Workplace homicides, during the 10-year period, had a total cost of nearly \$6.5 billion dollars (1999 dollars) and a mean cost of \$800,000. The retail trade industry division had the highest number of homicides (3,637) and total cost \$2.1 billion for males and \$556,000 for females. Within the occupation division classifications, the highest estimated total cost of work-related homicides was in the technical, sales, and administrative support classification with a total cost of just over \$2 billion.

Conclusions: The burden on society of workplace homicides measured using the cost-of-illness approach is substantial. These estimates of the cost of work-related homicides can be used to improve occupational injury prevention and control program planning, prioritizing research needs, policy analysis, evaluation of safety and health interventions, and advocacy for a safer work environment.

Learning Objectives: The participants will be able to:

1. Define the societal burden of occupational homicide
2. Describe the burden as it relates to selected occupations and industries
3. Identify potential areas for implementing workplace violence prevention interventions

Trends in Rates of Occupational Homicides, 1993-2002

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Background: Homicide has varied between the second and third leading cause of occupational fatality in the United States during the years 1993-2002. Overall homicide rates in the United States during this same period have demonstrated a significant decline.

Methods: Using data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and the Current Population Survey (CPS), trends in the rates of occupational homicide were evaluated for the years 1993-2002 by occupation, industry, sex, age, race, and state. Using CFOI, trends in the number of occupational homicides were evaluated for the circumstance, location, and time of the incident.

Results: Overall, there was a significant decline in the rates of occupational homicide of approximately 8% per year during this time period; however, this trend was not consistent for all subgroups considered. Taxi cab drivers and chauffeurs demonstrated the greatest decline of all occupational subgroups and this decline was significantly greater than the decline in overall occupational homicide rates. While there was a decline in the rates of occupational homicide for the health services and public administration industries, this decline was not as great as the overall decline in occupational homicide rates. When looking at the circumstance of the homicide, only homicides which were robbery related demonstrated a significant decline. Neither the circumstances of violence by disgruntled customers/clients, disgruntled workers/former workers, nor domestic violence demonstrated a significant decline in the number of occupational homicides during this period.

Conclusions: While workplace homicides are declining in the US, the declines are not occurring uniformly across demographic and occupational categories. Future research and prevention efforts should focus on replicating successes and addressing those areas where little or no change has occurred.

Learning Objectives: The participants will be able to:

1. Identify the recent trends which occurred in occupational homicides
2. Identify which industries and occupations demonstrated the greatest decline in occupational homicides
3. Identify which circumstances, demographics, and events demonstrated the greatest decline in occupational homicides

injury and violence in america

Meeting Challenges,
Sharing Solutions

May 9-11, 2005
Denver, Colorado

Abstract Book

