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Victim/survivors of Crime in the Workplace: Interactions between workplace injuries and criminal injuries compensation and financial assistance.

Dr Robert Guthrie

Criminal Injuries Assessor – Office of Criminal Injuries Perth

Adjunct Professor John Curtin Institute of Public Policy Curtin University

rob.guthrie@cbs.curtin.edu.au

Introduction

- Definitions
- **▶**Data
- Bowie typology of workplace violence

Bowie Typology of Workplace Violence

	Intrusive violence	Consumer-related violence	Relationship violence	Organisational violence
Examples		Consumer/client/patients and(family) violence against staff, vicarious trauma to staff, staff violence to clients/consumers	bullying	Organisation violence against staff Organisation violence against consumers/clients/patients
Application to victim/survivors	Usually manifested in cases	Health care professionals,	May activate	Unlikely to activate
of crime	assault – can involve acts of deprivation of liberty – Bowie notes example of those who shelter in public facilities make become violent when attempts to relocate them (e.g. librarieshomelessness)	drivers	victim/survivor/survivor claims were violence includes assault, threats	
Other forms of compensation/payment	Often involve workers compensation claims	compensation claims		Workers compensation claims in some circumstances – often contested

Interacting Legislation

- All States and Territories have criminal injuries compensation or financial assistance schemes
- Northern Territory does not allow payments when the injury was in the course of the employment
- Commonwealth no criminal injuries scheme and requires repayment of any monies if claims made elsewhere

Incentives to claim criminal injuries and workers compensation

- Workers compensation caps weekly wages no overtime and allowances
- No payment for pain and suffering
- Some extra payments allowed under criminal injuries
- Common law restrictions may prevent some claims – but allow criminal injuries

Bowie model applied to criminal injuries and workers compensation

External or intrusive violence	For example the workers is injured by being	Workers compensation is
	attacked by a customer/patient/client or by a	generally claimable as well as
	robbery	victim/survivors of crime
		compensation
Internal violence – work related	For example where the worker is assaulted by	May be a workers compensation
	another worker in the context of a work related	claim where the dispute was work
	matter	related or if the victim/survivor is
		assaulted without warning.
		Victim/survivors of crime
		compensation also claimable
Internal violence – personal disputes	Personal disputes usually take the matter out of	Not compensable as workers
	the course of the employment	compensation but possibly at
		victim/survivors of crime
		compensation provided
		claimant/victim/survivor did not
		contribute to the injuries

Vignettes

- ► Customer service workers
- ▶ Taxi drivers and Uber
- ► Police and Security
- ► Health workers
- ▶ Teachers

Gender issues

- Clusters of increased claims in certain occupations health workers/teachers in workers compensation claims
- Some differences in trauma related injury in criminal cases –
- Criminal injuries and trauma physical injury and trauma/mental and nervous shock
- ▶ The Comcare effect

Conclusions

- Data workers compensation and criminal injuries is asymmetric
- Workers compensation data tells some stories in relation to mental and nervous shock = long duration claims
- Long duration claims = incentive to claim criminal injuries compensation
- Police in WA an outlier

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