Office Of Risk Management/Loss Prevention Unit

PREVENTING HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

PRE-TEST

- 1. A hostile environment allows the agency to get more work completed. T or F
- 2. I am not responsible for a hostile environment. T or F
- 3. Being a male, a female can not cause me to have a hostile environment. T or F
- 4. Only the supervisor(s) will have to go to court over a hostile environment law suit. T or F
- 5. Diversity in the work place is not important to the agency's goals. T or F

A hostile work environment serves no good purpose.

AND it interferes with the agency's work.

The prevention/ elimination of harassment is EVERYONE'S

responsibility.

LEARN what to do.

Don't become the next news story.

Or worse

The next **COURT** case.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Realize the importance of agency policies and the law.

For every state employee to KNOW they have a right to work in a respectful environment.

Cause self-examination of attitudes, beliefs, and actions toward those who are different.

Know the different types of harassment.

COURSE OBJECTIVES cont.

Understand whose job it is to **STOP** harassment.

Understand what is expected when harassment occurs.

Know HOW to deal with harassment when it happens.

Everyone should be familiar with the legal consequences of harassment.

If you are not

PLEASE--seek assistance from your agency in reviewing the laws.

AGENCY POLICIES REGARDING TYPES OF HARASSMENT MUST INCLUDE:

- Departmental philosophy
- Responsibilities
- Types of harassment
- Reporting procedures
- •Consequences

Just WHAT type behavior is unacceptable in the workplace?

There is no clear answer to this question.

What is the most common type of harassment in today's workplace?

SEXUAL HARSSIENT

TYPES OF HARASSIENT

QUID PRO QUO HARASSMENT

Blatant

Example:

A supervisor demands sexual favors in return for better treatment of a subordinate, or threatens the subordinate with firing, demotion, or transfer unless sexual favors are given.

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT HARASSMENT

Less obvious, but often the foundation for charges of sexual harassment.

Example:

If behavior of a sexual nature creates an offending, intimidating, or hostile work environment for another employee, it is sexual harassment.

HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT HARASSMENT

Courts are likely to find an illegal hostile work environment where there is:

Pornography Degrading Comments

Vulgar Language Embarrassing Questions

Sexual Touching Sexual Jokes

Sexual Propositions

SAME-SEX HARASSMENT

Male harassment on another male, or female harassment on another female.

In 1998 the Supreme Court stated that same-sex harassment is illegal and will not be tolerated.

NON-EMPLOYEE HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment O-T-J by a non-employee, e.g. *Vendors, Customers or Visitors is NOT* excusable behavior.

Harassment O-T-J by a non-employee CAN lead to sexual harassment charges, just as sexual harassment by an employee would.

THIRD-PARTY HARASSMENT

Behavior not found offensive by some employees can facilitate an offensive environment for other employees.

Example:

A group of employees talking about each other's sex lives in the presence of another person who feels very uncomfortable about such discussion.

OTHER TYPES OF HARASSMENT

Other types of harassment are equally unacceptable with equally serious consequences:

Race

Religion

National Origin

Age

Disability

Sexual Orientation

Pregnancy

Political Affiliation

Physical Appearance

The workplace should be a respectful place.

We spend a significant amount of time in OUR workplace.

Many of our jobs are already stressful without the added stress of harassment.

Respectful Workplace

Why Respectful Behavior?

- No one wants to work in an environment where he or she feels harassed and uncomfortable.

- Respectful behavior facilitates more productive employees.

- Disrespectful, harassing behavior can cost the perpetrator their job.

Why Respectful Behavior?

- Studies found 50% of sexual harassment cases co-workers or peers were the alleged harassers.
 - Only 26 % involved the immediate supervisor.

- The 1991 amendment to *Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of* 1964 allows victims to recover punitive damages.

- Harassment lawsuits usually have personal legal & financial consequences for the harasser.

The best thing would be:

Stop
harassment
before it
starts.

The Building Blocks

THE RESPECTFUL WORKPLACE

APPRECIATING DIVERSITY

ACCEPTING DIFFERENCES

EQUALITY

VIDEO

Valuing Diversity at the Interpersonal Level

How do VVIE stop disrespectful behavior?

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Source

The source of the disrespectful behavior has the responsibility to stop behaving in such a manner.

What about US. Are we part of the problem? Have we added to the disrespectful behavior? The *target* must help confront the Harassment/harasser!

Target

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If we are offended by other's actions or words, we need to let them know and ask them to stop.

Consider this:

The source of the disrespectful behavior may not even know that his or her behavior is offensive to us.

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How can this person correct his or her behavior <u>if he or she is</u>

unaware of its impact?

Those who <u>observe</u> disrespectful or harassing behavior <u>have a responsibili</u> to stop it when it occurs; and one who **notices** such is NEVER an innocent bystander!

Observer

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It is simply the right thing to do.

S
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Every person in authority has a duty to keep the workplace free from offensive and harassing behavior.

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Each person in authority is crucial to creating a respectful workplace.

Lerson in authority

Source Larget bserver erson in authority

Care about WHAT you say...

HOW you say it--

Before you say it!



Delgado Community College Preventing Harassment in the Workplace

I have read and understand the training information provided on Preventing Harassment in the Workplace. I acknowledge that revisions to the training material may be required periodically.

Employee Signature	
Employee Printed Name	
Date	