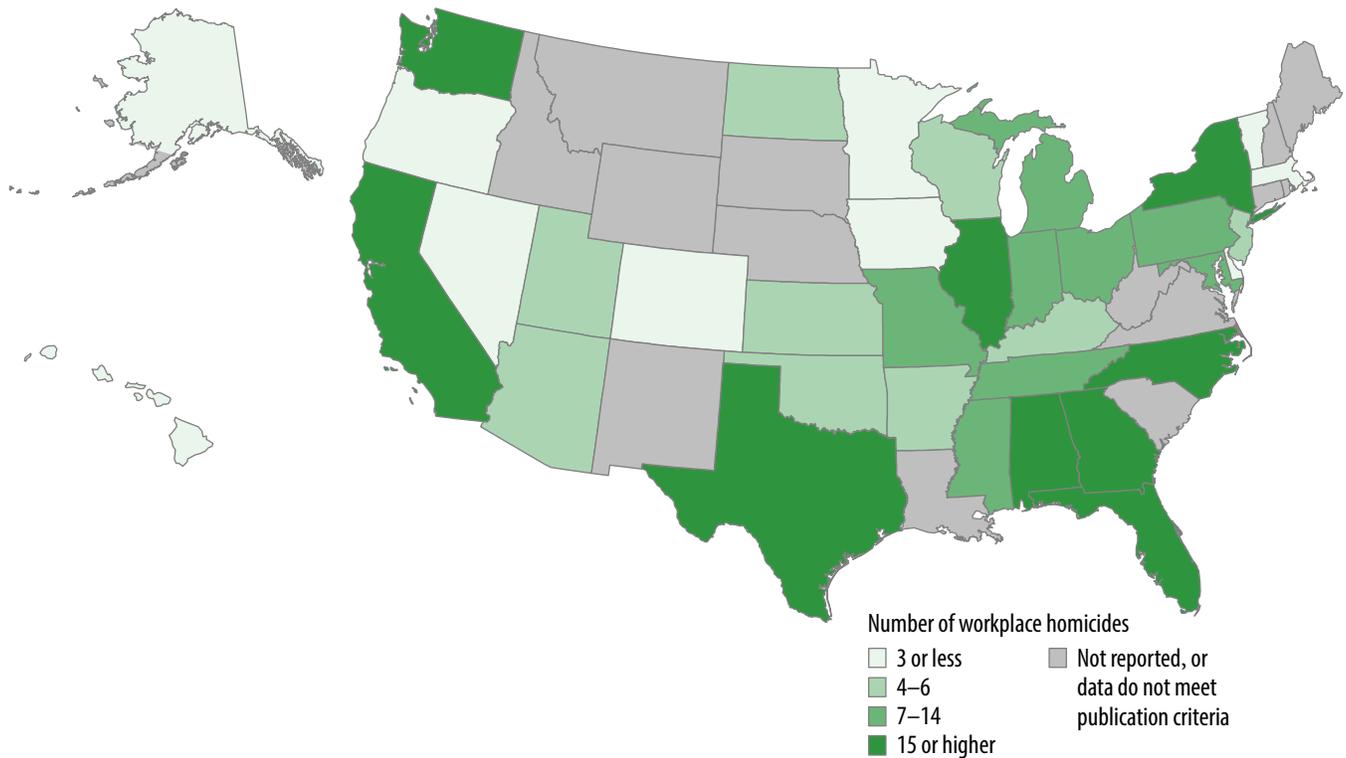




Indicators of Workplace Violence, 2019

Number of workplace homicides, by state, 2019



U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

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Indicators of Workplace Violence, 2019

July 2022

Erika Harrell

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Lynn Langton

Formerly of Bureau of Justice Statistics

Jeremy Petosa

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Stephen M. Pegula

Mark Zak

Formerly of Bureau of Labor Statistics

Susan Derk

Dan Hartley

Audrey Reichard

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

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U.S. Department of Justice
Merrick Garland
Attorney General

Office of Justice Programs
Amy L. Solomon
Principal Deputy Assistant
Attorney General

Bureau of Justice Statistics
Doris J. James
Acting Director

U.S. Department of Labor
Martin J. Walsh
Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
William W. Beach
Commissioner

**U.S. Department of Health and
Human Services**
Xavier Becerra
Secretary

**Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention**
Rochelle Walensky
Director

**National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health**
John Howard
Director

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the federal institute focused on studying worker safety and health and empowering employers and workers to create safe and healthy workplaces. NIOSH has the mandate to assure “every man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.” NIOSH employs scientists from a diverse set of fields, including epidemiology, medicine, nursing, industrial hygiene, safety, psychology, chemistry, statistics, economics, and many branches of engineering.

Disclaimer: The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of BLS.

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To download, view, and print the report as a PDF file, go to <https://bjs.ojp.gov> or <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2022-124>.

Executive summary

Acts of violence in the workplace can disrupt nearly all aspects of society. They can result in physical, psychological, and financial costs to victims. They can also drive down employee productivity and morale and increase turnover. Organizations can also endure financial costs due to lawsuits and increased employee medical insurance rates. Coworkers, witnesses, victims' families, and the community can be negatively impacted. Researchers must establish reliable indicators of the nature and level of the problem across the nation because of the potential consequences of violence in the workplace. Once established, the indicators must be updated and monitored regularly. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the U.S. Department of Justice produced this publication jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the U.S. Department of Labor and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This report presents recent data on fatal and nonfatal workplace violence. It defines workplace homicide as fatal violence against persons at work or on duty or fatal violence that was work-related. Nonfatal workplace violence is defined as violent acts (including physical assaults and threats of assault) directed toward persons at work or on duty, or nonfatal violence that was work-related (such as an attack on a coworker away from work over a work-related issue). This includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

This report uses data from five federal data collections. Indicators are based on information from—

- the National Crime Victimization Survey, sponsored by BJS
- the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement, sponsored by NIOSH and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
- the National Vital Statistics System, sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics
- the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, sponsored by BLS
- the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, conducted by BLS.

Due to different data sources, estimates in this report could not always be presented consistently or are not always comparable. See *Methodology* for more information about the datasets analyzed in this report.

This report provides indicators of the current problem of workplace violence in the United States:

- trends in workplace homicide
- characteristics of workplace homicides victims
- characteristics of workplace homicides
- trends in nonfatal workplace violence
- characteristics of victims of nonfatal workplace violence
- characteristics of nonfatal workplace violence
- police notification of nonfatal workplace violence
- characteristics of offenders in nonfatal workplace violence
- weapons in nonfatal workplace violence
- nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injuries
- nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence treated in emergency departments
- nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work
- socio-emotional problems resulting from nonfatal workplace violence.

Caution must be taken when comparing across indicators. Indicators may use single or aggregated years of data, and rates may be presented as per 1,000 or per 10,000 workers. This report compares findings across different population subgroups and over time when possible.

Key findings

Workplace homicide, 1992–2019

- A total of 17,865 workers were victims of workplace homicides from 1992 to 2019 (**Indicator 1**).
- Workplace homicides have fallen more than 50% from a high of 1,080 in 1994 (**Indicator 1**).

Nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

- During 2015–19, workers in corrections occupations had the highest average annual rate of nonfatal workplace violence of all the occupations examined (149.1 violent crimes per 1,000 workers age 16 or older) (**Indicator 5**).
- Strangers committed about half (47%) of nonfatal workplace violence (**Indicator 5**).
- Female victims of nonfatal workplace violence were more likely than male victims to know the offender (**Indicator 5**).
- On average, 1.3 million nonfatal violent crimes in the workplace occurred annually (**Indicator 6**).
- The average annual rate of nonfatal workplace violence was 8.0 violent crimes per 1,000 workers age 16 or older (**Indicator 6**).
- The offender was unarmed in the majority of nonfatal workplace violence (78%) (**Indicator 9**).
- The victim sustained an injury in 12% of nonfatal workplace violence victimizations (**Indicator 10**).
- Fifteen percent of victims of nonfatal workplace violence reported severe emotional distress due to the crime (**Indicator 13**).

Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence treated in emergency departments (EDs), 2015–19

- An estimated 529,000 nonfatal injuries from workplace violence were treated in hospital emergency departments (EDs) during the 5-year aggregate period of 2015–19 (**Indicator 11**).
- The rate of ED-treated injuries from workplace violence was 7.1 per 10,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers (**Indicator 11**).
- Beginning with workers ages 25 to 29, the rate of ED-treated injuries due to workplace violence decreased as worker age increased (**Indicator 11**).
- Contusions and abrasions were the most common injuries from nonfatal workplace violence treated in EDs (33%) followed by sprains and strains (12%) and traumatic brain injuries (12%) (**Indicator 11**).
- Physical assaults (including hitting, kicking, or beating) accounted for approximately 83% of nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence treated in EDs and had the highest rate of all events related to ED-treated workplace violence injuries at 5.9 cases per 10,000 FTEs (**Indicator 11**).

Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work, 2019

- Female workers (5.1 per 10,000) had higher rates than male workers (2.3 per 10,000) of nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work (**Indicator 12**).
- Female workers accounted for 65% of the 37,210 nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence that resulted in days away from work and involved hitting, kicking, beating, or shoving (**Indicator 12**).
- Male workers accounted for 82% of the 340 nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence that resulted in days away from work and involved an intentional shooting (**Indicator 12**).

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Introduction

Violence in the workplace can have wide-reaching effects in communities. Victims of workplace violence can suffer from lasting physical and psychological problems and bear the financial burden of care after experiencing a violent incident. Workplace violence can also affect coworkers, witnesses, and victims' families. For organizations, violent acts can lower employee productivity and morale and increase turnover. They can also increase financial burdens on organizations in the form of workers' compensation payments, medical expenses, lawsuits, and liability costs. Law enforcement, researchers, policymakers, and occupational safety specialists must understand the extent, nature, and context of violence in the workplace to effectively address this problem. This report uses data from five federal statistical collections to provide indicators of the nature, extent, and patterns of fatal and nonfatal violence in the workplace.

Purpose

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the U.S. Department of Labor, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services produced this report. It is not intended to be an exhaustive compilation of data on workplace violence, nor does it attempt to explore reasons for violence in the workplace. Rather, it provides a summary from an array of data sources and makes data on national workplace violence accessible.

This report contains data for 13 indicators:

- Indicator 1. Trends in workplace homicide
- Indicator 2. Characteristics of workplace homicide victims
- Indicator 3. Characteristics of workplace homicides
- Indicator 4. Trends in nonfatal workplace violence
- Indicator 5. Characteristics of victims of nonfatal workplace violence
- Indicator 6. Characteristics of nonfatal workplace violence
- Indicator 7. Police notification of nonfatal workplace violence
- Indicator 8. Characteristics of offenders in nonfatal workplace violence
- Indicator 9. Weapons in nonfatal workplace violence
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- Indicator 11. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence treated in emergency departments
- Indicator 12. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work
- Indicator 13. Socio-emotional problems resulting from nonfatal workplace violence.

Data

Indicators in this report are based on information drawn from a variety of statistical data collections. The combination of data sources provides a broad perspective on workplace violence that could not be achieved through any single source of information.

Caution must be taken when comparing data from different sources (**table 1.1**). Each data source has an independent sample design, data collection method, and questionnaire design; or is the result of a universe data collection, which includes a census of all known entities in a specific universe (e.g., all workplace fatalities). Differences in sampling procedures, populations, and time periods can all affect the comparability of results. With the exception of homicide, report findings that use comparative language (e.g., higher, lower, increase, and decrease) are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.¹ Homicide data represent a complete enumeration of homicides and therefore do not require statistical significance testing when compared. Estimates displayed in the text, figures, and tables are rounded from original estimates, not from a series of rounding.

¹For Indicators 4 through 10 and Indicator 13, findings that are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level are also represented by comparative language.

While researchers have made efforts to keep key definitions consistent across indicators, differences in sampling procedures, populations, and question phrasing can affect the comparability of results. Caution must also be taken when comparing across indicators. Indicators may use either single or aggregated years of data, and rates may be presented per 1,000 or 10,000 workers. The following example shows the differences in two estimates taken from different indicators:

Based on National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data, about 1.3 million nonfatal violent victimizations that happened while the victim was at work or on duty occurred annually from 2015 to 2019 (Indicator 6). Based on National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement (NEISS-Work) data, about 529,000 injuries from workplace violence were treated in hospital EDs from 2015 to 2019 (Indicator 11). While the information from the 1.3 million estimate is the average annual number for the 5 years from 2015 to 2019, the 529,000 estimate from NEISS-Work data is the total for those 5 years. Also, the 1.3 million estimate is the number of nonfatal violent victimizations that occurred while the victim was at work or on duty, not the number of injuries, which is reflected in the 529,000 estimate. Furthermore, the NCVS estimate includes nonfatal

TABLE 1.1
Nationally representative data sources used in this report

Data source	Population	Data collection method	Years	Indicator
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries	All workers fatally injured on the job. Data are collected from each state, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam.	Multiple source documents for each case; an average case has four unique source documents.	1992–2019	1,2,3
National Crime Victimization Survey	Persons age 12 or older living in households and non-institutionalized group quarters.	In-person and telephone interviews.	1993–2019	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13
National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement	Workers age 15 or older treated for work-related injuries in emergency departments.	Emergency department record abstraction.	2015–2019	11
National Vital Statistics System	U.S. population.	Standard forms completed by vital registration systems operating in jurisdictions legally responsible for registration of vital events.	1992–2019	1
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics	Work-related injury or illness cases with at least one day away from work for all workers in private sector and state and local government. ^a Excludes agricultural production establishments with less than 11 employees; self-employed persons; private households (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 814); U.S. Postal Service (NAICS 491); and persons in the federal government. ^b Data are collected from participating states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam.	Establishment survey questionnaire (derived from Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordkeeping forms).	1992–2019	12

Note: See *Methodology* for discussion on potential overlap of data sources.

^aNational state and local governmental data are available for the years 2008 forward.

^bSee <http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/home.htm>.

workplace violence regardless of whether the victim was injured, while the NEISS-Work estimate includes only injured persons who sought treatment in an ED.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) compiles counts by cross-referencing multiple sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal worker injuries. Each fatal injury in the CFOI is supported by an average of four unique source documents. The CFOI aims to capture all workers, including resident military, federal government employees, self-employed persons, volunteers, and informally employed or ad hoc workers, such as members of family businesses. CFOI data are presented by the calendar year in which the included worker died from injuries that happened at work. Annual overall work-related homicide counts are presented from 1992 to 2019. Details of workplace homicides are presented by characteristics and circumstances for the 2015–19 period.

The NCVS collects information on nonfatal criminal victimization of noninstitutionalized persons, regardless of whether an injury has occurred. This report includes NCVS data on rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault against workers age 16 or older while they were at work or on duty. The NCVS excludes volunteer work and work around the house in estimates of employed persons. The NCVS also excludes persons living in military barracks and homeless persons. Trends using NCVS data are presented in 2-year rolling averages for 1993 to 2019. Details about nonfatal workplace violence are presented by victim, offender, and crime characteristics for the 2015 to 2019 period. Years mentioned in regard to NCVS data refer to the collection year (i.e., the year that the data were collected rather than the year that the incident occurred).

The National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement (NEISS-Work) captures nonfatal work-related injuries among civilian, noninstitutionalized workers treated in participating

EDs. For this report, persons age 15 or older are included if the injury was work related and the result of a violent act intentionally caused by another person.² In NEISS-Work, an injury is considered work related if the patient was working for pay or other compensation, performing agricultural production activities, or volunteering with an organized group (e.g., a volunteer fire department). NEISS-Work data are presented for the years 2015 to 2019 in this report and include demographics of the injured worker, types of injuries experienced, and parts of the body that were injured.

The National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) collects information on vital statistics for the entire U.S. population, including births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths. This intergovernmental system shares public health data. In this report, information on total homicides for all persons was obtained from NVSS data from 1992 to 2019.

Respondents to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) provide information on the number of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses that meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordkeeping guidelines. Data in this report focus on cases where the worker required at least 1 full day before returning to work. Respondents provide detailed information about the case circumstances and worker characteristics of the injured or ill worker. The SOII excludes establishments in agricultural production with fewer than 11 employees, self-employed persons, private households, and employees of the U.S. Postal Service and federal government. This report includes injuries recorded in the SOII resulting from a violent act intentionally caused by another person. Annual overall work-related nonfatal injury counts are presented from 1992 to 2019. Details of nonfatal workplace injuries are presented by characteristics and circumstances for 2015 to 2019.

²The working definition of workplace violence injuries within NEISS-Work captures injuries that occur when the worker was intentionally injured by another person. It is assumed that workplace incidents are unintentional unless the incident description provides an indication of intent.

Indicator 1. Trends in workplace homicide

1a. Number of workplace homicides, 1992–2019

A total of 454 homicides took place in 2019 (**figure 1.1a**). This marked a 58% decrease from a peak of 1,080 homicides recorded by the CFOI in 1994. This is compared to a 22% decrease in the number of total homicides from 1994 to 2019 (**figure 1.1b**). During this period, all fatal occupational injuries also declined by 20% (not shown in tables). From 2014 to 2019, workplace homicides increased by 11%. In total, 17,865 workers were killed in a workplace homicide from 1992 to 2019.³

1b. Workplace homicides as a percentage of all fatal occupational injuries, 1992–2019

Workplace homicides accounted for 9% of all fatal occupational injuries in 2019, compared to 16% in 1994, the year with the largest number of workplace homicides recorded by the CFOI (**figure 1.2**). The remainder of the analysis on workplace homicide focuses on data from 2015 to 2019 to align with coding structures used in the CFOI. (See *Methodology*.)

³CFOI data from 2001 exclude fatal work injuries resulting from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Indicator 2. Characteristics of workplace homicide victims

2a. Occupations of workplace homicide victims, 2015–19

During 2015–19, 21% of victims in workplace homicides worked in sales and related occupations (**table 2.1**). Protective-service occupations, notably police officers and security guards, accounted for 19% of workplace homicides. Persons in management occupations (e.g., owners or managers of restaurants and hotels) accounted for 9% of workplace homicides.

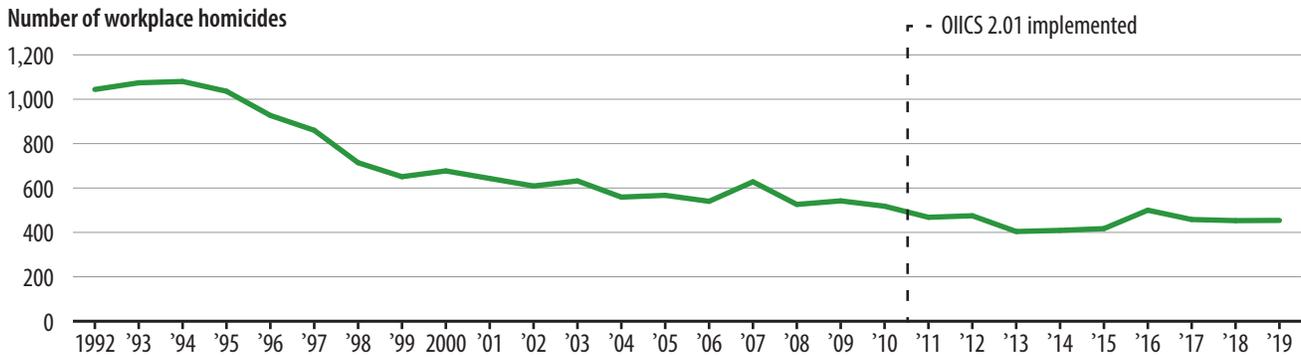
Nearly 83% of workers killed during 2015–19 were in private industry (not shown in tables). Workers in the public sector accounted for 17% of workplace homicides during that time (not shown in tables).

Fatal occupational injuries and workplace homicides

In the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, a fatal occupational injury including workplace homicide is a workplace fatality that meets the following criteria:

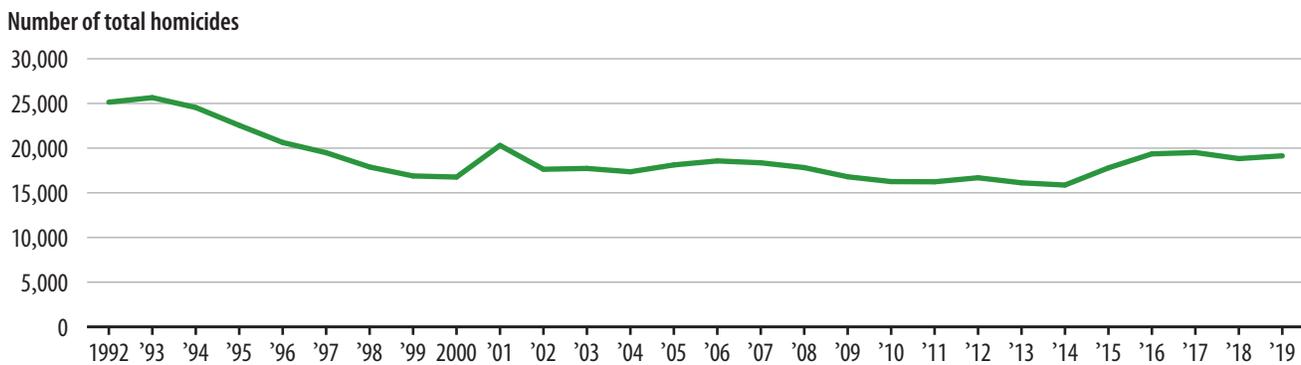
1. It must have resulted from a traumatic injury.
2. The incident that led to the death must have occurred in the United States, its territories, or its territorial waters or airspace.
3. It must be related to work.

FIGURE 1.1a
Number of workplace homicides, 1992–2019



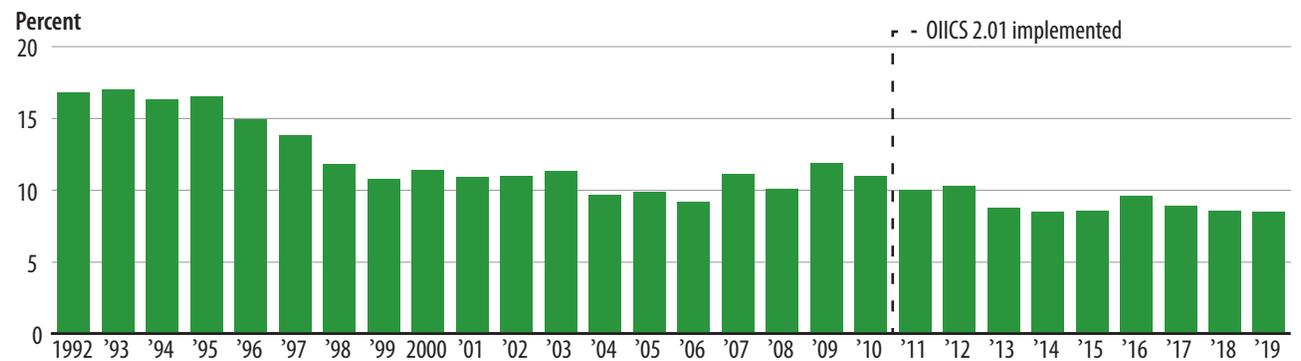
Note: Data for all years are revised and final. The dashed line represents the first year in which the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries used Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 when classifying Event or Exposure, Primary Source, Secondary Source, Nature, and Part of Body. Though there are substantial differences between OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure used from 1992 to 2010, workplace homicide data from the two versions were determined to be comparable. See <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm> and *Methodology*. Deaths due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks are excluded from counts of workplace homicide. See appendix table 2 for numbers.
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992–2019.

FIGURE 1.1b
Number of total homicides, 1992–2019



Note: Deaths due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks are included in counts of total homicide. See appendix table 2 for numbers.
 Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System for number of deaths, 1992–2019.

FIGURE 1.2
Percent of fatal occupational injuries that are workplace homicides, 1992–2019



Note: Data for all years are revised and final. The dashed line represents the first year in which the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries used Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 when classifying Event or Exposure, Primary Source, Secondary Source, Nature, and Part of Body. Though there are substantial differences between OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure used from 1992 to 2010, workplace homicide data from the two versions were determined to be comparable. See <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm> and *Methodology*. Deaths due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks are excluded from estimates of workplace homicide. See appendix table 3 for percentages.
 Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992–2019.

TABLE 2.1**Occupations of workplace homicide victims, 2015–2019**

Occupation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	417	500	458	453	454
Management	36	41	42	37	44
Top executives	3	/	/	4	/
Operations specialties managers	6	3	6	4	4
Other	27	36	32	28	35
Business/financial operations	4	3	7	9	/
Computer/mathematical	/	/	/	/	/
Architecture/engineering	/	/	/	/	/
Engineers	/	/	/	/	/
Life/physical/social science	/	/	/	/	/
Community/social services	3	5	10	3	3
Legal	/	2	3	4	/
Education/training/library	3	3	3	5	1
Arts/design/entertainment/sports/media	7	8	4	12	/
Entertainers/performers/sports/related workers	/	5	2	6	/
Healthcare practitioners/technical	19	10	8	9	/
Health diagnosing/treating practitioners	4	3	7	5	/
Health technologists/technicians	4	5	/	4	/
Healthcare support	3	7	7	3	11
Protective service	68	106	85	88	81
Fire fighting/prevention workers	1	/	/	/	/
Law enforcement workers	37	62	46	55	40
Other ^a	27	33	30	27	/
Food preparation/serving-related	23	26	29	40	22
Supervisors/food preparation/serving workers	8	9	12	10	5
Building/grounds cleaning/maintenance	5	11	8	7	13
Building cleaning/pest control workers	4	6	7	/	7
Grounds maintenance workers	1	/	/	4	/
Personal care/service	17	13	13	12	20
Sales/related	96	121	94	89	81
Supervisors/sales workers	42	52	46	37	30
Retail sales workers	50	63	45	46	45
Sales representatives/services	/	/	/	/	/
Office/administrative support	18	15	16	14	25
Material recording/scheduling/dispatching/distributing workers	9	5	3	8	/
Farming/fishing/forestry	9	4	5	8	4
Agricultural workers	8	4	4	7	/
Construction/extraction	12	19	24	25	19
Supervisors of construction/extraction workers	4	/	6	5	/
Construction trades workers	8	19	17	15	16
Installation/maintenance/repair	12	30	23	22	18
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics/installers/repairers	6	15	10	12	7
Other installation/maintenance/repair	4	8	9	5	7
Production	10	15	13	8	14
Supervisors of production workers	/	6	3	1	/
Metal workers/plastic workers	3	/	1	/	3
Transportation/material moving	62	59	64	52	73
Motor vehicle operators	51	49	49	35	54
Material moving workers	8	3	10	9	17
Military^b	5	/	/	/	2

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the U.S. since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. Occupation data from 2011–2018 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, 2010; 2019 occupation data are based on the SOC System, 2018. CFOI fatal-injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

^aIncludes animal control workers, private detectives and investigators, security guards and gaming surveillance officers, and miscellaneous protective service workers.

^bIncludes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces, regardless of individual occupation listed.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2015–2019.

2b. Characteristics of workplace homicide victims, 2015–19

From 2015 to 2019, the majority of victims of workplace homicide were male (82%, or 1,879) (table 2.2).⁴ Females accounted for 18% of all workplace homicides from 2015 to 2019 (403), more than the percentage of females in all fatal occupational injuries (8%) (not shown in tables).

During 2015–19, nearly half (46%, or 1,052) of workplace homicide victims were white. White individuals made up 66% of all workplace fatalities (not shown in tables). Black individuals accounted for 25% (579) of workplace homicides and experienced 11% of all fatal occupational injuries (not shown in tables). Hispanic individuals accounted for 16% (368) of workplace homicides and 18% of fatal occupational injuries from 2015 to 2019 (not shown in tables).

The majority of workplace homicide victims during 2015–19 were ages 25 to 54 (66%, or 1,502), and they accounted for 56% (14,489) of all fatal work injuries (not shown in tables). Workers ages 55 to 64 accounted for 17% of workplace homicides (389) and 22% (5,662) of all fatal work injuries (not shown in tables). Approximately 23% of victims of workplace homicides from 2015 to 2019 were self-employed (532). Self-employed workers accounted for 21% (5,420) of all fatal occupational injuries during that time (not shown in tables).

⁴For more information on workplace homicides during 1997–2010, visit https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/work_hom.pdf. For 2011–2018, see https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/work_homicide.xlsx. For more information on fatal occupational injuries during 1992–2002, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cftb0186.pdf>. For 2003–2018, see https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/all_worker.xlsx.

TABLE 2.2
Characteristics of workplace homicide victims, 2015–2019

Characteristics	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	417	500	458	453	454
Sex					
Male	356	409	375	373	366
Female	61	91	83	80	88
Race/ethnicity^a					
White	179	241	220	215	197
Black	114	128	113	97	127
Hispanic or Latino	73	69	68	84	74
Asian	41	52	44	42	/
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	/	/	4	3	/
American Indian/ Alaska Native	3	4	4	3	/
Two or more races	/	/	/	/	/
Other	6	5	5	8	5
Age					
15 or younger	/	1	2	/	/
16–17	1	/	1	1	/
18–19	4	6	4	12	/
20–24	37	32	31	28	42
25–34	89	109	109	104	93
35–44	89	114	95	98	107
45–54	101	120	89	97	88
55–64	62	81	86	75	85
65 or older	34	36	41	38	/
Employee status					
Wage/salary workers ^b	297	384	356	351	362
Self-employed ^c	120	116	102	102	92

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the U.S. since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. CFOI fatal-injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

^aPersons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos. Cases where ethnicity is unknown are included in counts of non-Hispanic workers.

^bMay include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation. Cases where employment status is unknown are included in the counts of wage and salary workers.

^cIncludes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, and paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2015–2019.

Indicator 3. Characteristics of workplace homicides

3a. Cause of death in workplace homicides, 2015–19

During 2015–19, shootings made up 79% of workplace homicides (1,813) (table 3.1). Stabbing, cutting, slashing, and piercing accounted for 9% of workplace homicides (199); hitting, kicking, and beating accounted for 7% (149); multiple violent acts accounted for 2% (34); and strangulation accounted for 1% (23).

3b. Time of day of workplace homicides, 2015–19

The distribution of workplace homicides by time of day (table 3.2) may also be of interest. During 2015–19, about 19% of workplace homicides occurred between 8:00 p.m. and 11:59 p.m. (434). During the same period, 49% of workplace homicides occurred between 8:00 a.m. and 7:59 p.m. (1,127), and 23% happened between midnight and 7:59 a.m. (533).

3c. Location of workplace homicides, 2015–19

Over 41% of workplace homicides occurred in a public building during 2015–19 (936) (table 3.3). Private residences were the location for 12% of workplace homicides (278). Workplace homicides also took place in industrial places/premises (178), streets or highways (353), and places for recreation or sport (28).

TABLE 3.1
Cause of death in workplace homicides, 2015–2019

Cause of death	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	417	500	458	453	454
Intentional shooting by other person	354	394	351	351	363
Stabbing/cutting/slashing/piercing	28	38	47	44	42
Hitting/kicking/beating/shoving	20	35	30	36	28
Strangulation by other person	3	10	5	1	4
Bombing/arson	/	/	1	/	/
Multiple violent acts by other person	6	6	8	7	7

Note: Totals may include categories not shown separately. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the U.S. since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. CFOI fatal-injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2015–2019.

TABLE 3.2
Time of day of workplace homicides, 2015–2019

Time of day	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	417	500	458	453	454
Time					
12:00 midnight–3:59 a.m.	57	68	54	48	63
4:00 a.m.–7:59 a.m.	46	52	54	43	48
8:00 a.m.–11:59 a.m.	83	81	64	72	56
12:00 noon–3:59 p.m.	51	87	79	89	82
4:00 p.m.–7:59 p.m.	69	77	73	82	82
8:00 p.m.–11:59 p.m.	77	92	82	87	96

Note: The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the U.S. since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. CFOI fatal-injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Details may not sum to totals because time of incident is not available for all homicides.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2015–2019.

TABLE 3.3
Location of workplace homicides, 2015–2019

Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	417	500	458	453	454
Private residence	48	63	48	66	53
Residential construction site	5	8	3	10	/
Farm	9	6	4	7	8
Industrial place/premise	29	42	41	31	35
Construction site	/	3	6	4	/
Factory/plant	6	12	11	1	12
Place for recreation/sport	3	8	9	3	5
Street/highway	69	80	76	58	70
Interstate/freeway/expressway	2	5	5	3	5
Other state/U.S. highway	/	4	5	3	/
Local road/street	62	68	64	52	55
Road construction*	2	3	/	/	/
Public building	188	193	181	194	180
Convenience store	46	64	36	44	42
Office building	34	11	19	18	32
Restaurant/café	29	35	38	36	/
Residential institution	3	19	18	13	10

Note: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) has published data on fatal occupational injuries for the U.S. since 1992. During this time, the classification systems and definitions of many data elements have changed. See the CFOI Definitions page (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>) for a more detailed description of each data element and their definitions. CFOI fatal-injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

*The road-construction location category was implemented in 1995. Includes road construction workers and vehicle occupants fatally injured in work zones. Work zones include construction, maintenance, and utility work on a road, street, or highway.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2015–2019.

Indicator 4. Trends in nonfatal workplace violence

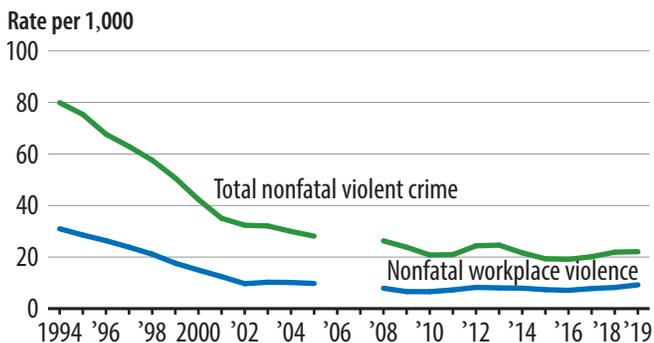
4a. Trends in the rate of nonfatal workplace violence, 1994–2019

In 2019, the rate of nonfatal workplace violence was 9.2 violent crimes per 1,000 workers age 16 or older, according to the NCVS (figure 4.1).^{5,6} This was a 25% increase from 2015, when the rate was 7.4 per 1,000. However, it was 70% lower than the 1994 rate of 31.0 violent crimes per 1,000 workers. Total nonfatal violent crime followed a similar pattern. Rates increased by 14% from 2015 (19.3 nonfatal violent crimes per 1,000 persons age 12 or older) to 2019 (22.1 per 1,000) but declined by 72% from 1994 (79.9 per 1,000 persons) to 2019.

⁵The years mentioned in this indicator refer to 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 2019 represent the average estimates for 2018 and 2019. This method improves the reliability and stability of estimate comparisons over time.

⁶Unlike other indicators in this report, Indicators 4 through 10 and 13 include workers in both private and public industry. These indicators are based on NCVS data.

FIGURE 4.1
Rate of nonfatal workplace violence and total nonfatal violent crime, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019



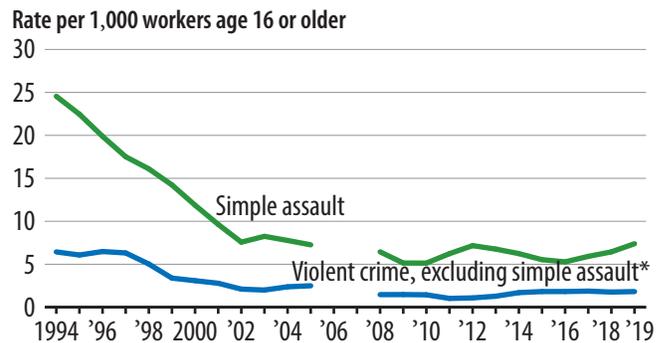
Note: Rates of total nonfatal violent crime are per 1,000 persons age 12 or older. Rates of nonfatal workplace violence are per 1,000 workers age 16 or older. Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994). Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years and are excluded from the figure. See appendix table 4 for rates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

4b. Trends in the rate of violent crime excluding simple assault and the rate of simple assault in nonfatal workplace violence, 1994–2019

The increase in the rate of nonfatal workplace violence from 2015 to 2019 was primarily due to the increase in simple assault in the workplace. From 2015 to 2019, there was no significant change in the rate of nonfatal workplace violence excluding simple assault (figure 4.2). The rate of simple assault in the workplace increased by 34%, from 5.5 simple assaults per 1,000 workers age 16 or older in 2015 to 7.4 per 1,000 in 2019. For each year from 1994 to 2019, the rate of simple assault in the workplace was at least 2.5 times the rate of nonfatal violent crime excluding simple assault in the workplace.

FIGURE 4.2
Rate of nonfatal workplace violence, by type of crime, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019



Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994). Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years and are excluded from the figure. See appendix table 5 for rates and standard errors.

*Includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault, and excludes simple assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

Indicator 5. Characteristics of victims of nonfatal workplace violence

5a. Rates of nonfatal workplace violence, by victim occupation, 2015–19

During 2015–19, workers in corrections occupations had the highest average annual rate of nonfatal workplace violence of the occupations examined (149.1 violent crimes per 1,000 workers age 16 or older) (**table 5.1**). Security guards (95.0 per 1,000) and law enforcement officers (82.9 per 1,000) had the next highest rates.

TABLE 5.1
Average annual victimization rate of nonfatal workplace violence, by occupation, 2015–19

Occupation	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older
Total	8.0
Medical	15.1
Physician	13.2 †
Nurse	26.3 †
Technician	15.9 †
Other	8.4 †
Mental health	45.2
Professional (social worker/psychiatrist)	46.1 †
Custodial care	8.4 !
Other	51.7 †
Teaching	11.9
Preschool/elementary	10.6 †
Junior high/high school	9.5 †
College/technical school	9.2 †
Special education facility	25.7 !
Other	22.0 †
Law enforcement/security	77.5
Law enforcement officer	82.9 †
Corrections*	149.1
Security guard	95.0 †
Other	29.6 †
Retail sales	10.7
Convenience/liquor store clerk	8.4 †
Gas station attendant	59.4 †
Bartender	70.9 †
Other	8.9 †
Transportation	12.7
Bus driver	15.9 †
Taxi cab driver	45.4 †
Other	10.6 †
Other^a	3.8

Note: Occupation categories are those used since the 1992 redesign of the NCVS. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes management; business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; legal; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; food preparation and serving-related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; office and administrative support; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and other occupations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

5b. Rates of nonfatal workplace violence among government and private-sector workers, by occupation group, 2015–19

During 2015–19, the average annual rate of nonfatal workplace violence against government⁷ workers (18.9 violent crimes per 1,000 workers age 16 or older) was more than three times that against private-sector workers (6.1 per 1,000) (table 5.2). Government law enforcement and security workers (74.7 per 1,000) had a higher rate of nonfatal workplace violence than other government workers, with the exception of those in mental health occupations (77.1 per 1,000). Among private-sector workers, those in law enforcement and security occupations had the highest rate of nonfatal workplace violence (70.9 per 1,000) of all occupation groups measured, including mental health occupations (31.4 per 1,000).

In the medical, mental health, and teaching occupations, government workers had higher rates of nonfatal workplace violence than workers in the private sector. In the law enforcement and security,

⁷Includes federal, state, county, and local government employees.

retail sales, and transportation occupations, there was no statistically significant difference in the rates of nonfatal workplace violence between government and private-sector workers. The 9% of government workers who were in law enforcement and security occupations experienced 35% of the nonfatal workplace violence against all government workers. Law enforcement and security workers made up 1% of all private-sector workers, and they experienced 7% of the nonfatal workplace violence against private-sector workers.

Among government workers, retail sales workers made up less than 1% of the workforce and experienced less than 1% of the nonfatal workplace violence. In the private sector, retail workers experienced 17% of the nonfatal workplace violence, nearly double the percentage of the private-sector workforce in that occupation group (9%). Government workers in medical occupations experienced 18% of the nonfatal workplace violence against government workers and accounted for 8% of government workers. In the private sector, medical workers experienced 17% of the nonfatal workplace violence and represented 10% of the workers.

TABLE 5.2

Average annual rate and percent of nonfatal workplace violence and percent of workers, by occupation group and employee type, 2015–19

Occupation group	Government			Private sector		
	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Percent of nonfatal workplace violence against workers	Percent of all workers	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Percent of nonfatal workplace violence against workers	Percent of all workers
Total	18.9	100%	100%	6.1	100%	100%
Medical	44.7 †	18 †	8 †	10.8 †	17 †	10 †
Mental health	77.1	9 †	2 †	31.4 †	5 †	1 †
Teaching	15.5 †	25 †	30 †	2.2 †	1 †	2 †
Law enforcement/security*	74.7	35	9	70.9	7	1
Retail sales ^a	7.1 †	<1 †	<1 †	10.7 †	17 †	9 †
Transportation	8.5 †	1 †	3 †	13.3 †	7	3 †
Other ^b	4.8 †	12 †	48 †	3.8 †	46 †	74 †

Note: Occupation groups are those used since the 1992 redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aGovernmental retail sales occupations include cashiers who sell government-issued licenses.

^bIncludes management; business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; legal; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; food preparation and serving-related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; office and administrative support; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and other occupations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

5c. Characteristics of nonfatal workplace violence victims, 2015–19

During 2015–19, there was no statistically significant difference between the rates of workplace violence for male (7.7 violent crimes per 1,000 workers age 16 or older) and female (8.3 per 1,000) workers (table 5.3). The rate of nonfatal workplace violence against white workers (9.3 per 1,000) was higher than that for Black (5.3 per 1,000); Hispanic (4.6 per 1,000); and Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander (7.0 per 1,000) workers. There was no statistically significant difference between the rates of nonfatal workplace violence against white workers and against American Indian or Alaska Native workers (8.2 per 1,000). Workers ages 20 to 24 (10.6 per 1,000) experienced a higher rate of nonfatal workplace violence than workers in all other age groups, except those ages 25 to 34 (9.9 per 1,000).

TABLE 5.3
Average annual rate of nonfatal workplace violence, by victim characteristics, 2015–19

Victim characteristic	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older
Total	8.0
Sex	
Male*	7.7
Female	8.3
Race/Hispanic origin	
White ^{a*}	9.3
Black ^a	5.3 †
Hispanic/Latino	4.6 †
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{a,b}	7.0 †
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	8.2
Two or more races ^a	20.1 †
Age	
16–19	6.4 †
20–24*	10.6
25–34	9.9
35–49	8.3 ‡
50–64	6.1 †
65 or older	3.6 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “Black” refers to non-Hispanic Black persons).

^bEstimates of nonfatal workplace violence are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

5d. Victim-offender relationship in nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Strangers committed about half of all nonfatal workplace violence during 2015–19 (47%) (table 5.4). Male victims were less likely to know the offender than female victims, with strangers committing a higher percentage of nonfatal workplace violence against males (55%) than females (39%). Nonfatal workplace violence committed by someone who had a work relationship with the victim accounted for 25% of nonfatal workplace violence. Work relationships included customers, clients, current or former supervisors, employees, and coworkers. Victimization in which the victim had a work relationship with the offender accounted for a higher percentage of nonfatal workplace violence against females (29%) than males (21%).

TABLE 5.4
Victim-offender relationship in nonfatal workplace violence, by sex of victim, 2015–19

Victim-offender relationship	Total	Male*	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
Intimate partner ^a	2%	<1%!	3% †
Other relative	1%	1%!	1%!
Well-known/casual acquaintance	13%	6%	20% †
Work	25%	21%	29% †
Customer/client	7	5	8 ‡
Patient	7	3	11 †
Supervisor ^a	3	4	2 †
Employee ^a	1	1	1
Coworker ^a	7	7	7
Stranger	47%	55%	39% †
Unknown	13%	18%	7% †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240	654,690	609,540

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes current or former.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

Indicator 6. Characteristics of nonfatal workplace violence

6a. Types of crime experienced in nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

An annual average of 1.3 million nonfatal violent crimes occurred in the workplace during 2015–19 (table 6.1). Such crimes included about 53,000 rapes or sexual assaults, 46,000 robberies, 186,000 aggravated assaults, and 979,000 simple assaults per year. The average annual rate of nonfatal workplace violence was 8.0 violent crimes per 1,000 workers age 16 or older during 2015–19. The average annual rate of simple assault in the workplace (6.2 per 1,000) was more than three times the rate of violent crime, excluding simple assault, in the workplace (1.8 per 1,000). During 2015–19, simple assault accounted for 77% of nonfatal workplace violence. Violent crime, excluding simple assault, made up 23% of nonfatal workplace violence. Aggravated assaults accounted for 15% of nonfatal workplace violence, while rapes or sexual assaults and robberies represented 4% each.

TABLE 6.1
Rate and percent of nonfatal workplace violence, by type of crime, 2015–19

Type of crime	Average annual number	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Percent
Total	1,264,240	8.0	100%
Violent crime, excluding simple assault			
Rape/sexual assault	53,490 †	0.3 †	4 †
Robbery	45,840 †	0.3 †	4 †
Aggravated assault	185,950 †	1.2 †	15 †
Simple assault*	978,960	6.2	77%

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

6b. Seasonality and time of day of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

During 2015–19, there was no significant difference between the portion of nonfatal workplace violence that occurred in the winter (24%) and the percentage that occurred during the other three seasons (table 6.2). The greatest proportion of nonfatal workplace violence (39%) occurred in the afternoon, after 12 noon to 6 p.m. Violence that occurred in the morning between 6 a.m. and 12 noon accounted for 22% of nonfatal workplace violence.

TABLE 6.2
Season and time of day of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Season and time of day	Percent
Total	100%
Season	
Winter*	24%
Spring	25
Summer	24
Fall	27
Time of day	
Morning (after 6:00 a.m.–noon)	22% †
Afternoon (after noon–6 p.m.)*	39
Evening (after 6 p.m.–midnight)	18 †
Night (after midnight–6 a.m.)	9 †
Unknown ^a	13 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Winter victimizations occurred in December, January, and February; spring victimizations in March, April, and May; summer victimizations in June, July, and August; and fall victimizations in September, October, and November. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes did not know time of day, did not know time of night, and did not know whether the crime happened during the day or night.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

6c. Percentage of nonfatal workplace violence occurring in restricted areas, by type of occupation, 2015–19

During 2015–19, about half (49%) of nonfatal workplace violence occurred in restricted areas, or places that limited access to certain persons or prohibited anyone from access (table 6.3). Workers in teaching occupations (82%) had a higher percentage of workplace violence occurring in restricted areas than all other occupation groups, except mental health workers (75%). The percentage of nonfatal workplace violence that occurred in restricted areas ranged from 12% of nonfatal workplace violence against workers in retail sales to 82% of the nonfatal workplace violence against workers in teaching occupations.

TABLE 6.3
Percent of nonfatal workplace violence occurring in restricted areas, by occupation group, 2015–19

Occupation group	Percent
Total	49%
Medical	58 †
Mental health	75
Teaching*	82
Law enforcement/security	52 †
Retail sales	12 †
Transportation	18 †
Other ^a	45 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Restricted areas are places that limit access to certain people or prohibit anyone from access. Occupation groups are those used since the 1992 redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes management; business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; legal; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; food preparation and serving-related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; office and administrative support; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and other occupations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

Indicator 7. Police notification of nonfatal workplace violence

7a. Trends in the percentage of nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, 1994–2019

The percentage of nonfatal workplace violence reported to police was 41% in 2019 (figure 7.1).^{8,9} This was an increase from the percentage for 2015 (28%) but was similar to the 1994 percentage (40%).

⁸This indicator includes police reporting by the victim and others, including someone official (such as a guard, apartment manager, or school official), and excludes victims who worked in law enforcement and security occupations.

⁹The years mentioned in this section refer to 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 2019 represent the average estimates for 2018 and 2019. This method improves the reliability and stability of estimate comparisons over time.

FIGURE 7.1
Nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019



Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994). Excludes victims working in law enforcement and security occupations. Includes police reporting by the victims and others, including someone official. Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years and are excluded from the figure. See appendix table 13 for percentages and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

7b. Percentage of nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, by victim demographic characteristics and type of crime, 2015–19

During 2015–19, about 39% of all nonfatal workplace violence was reported to police (table 7.1). About 36% of nonfatal workplace violence against male workers was reported to police, compared to 41% of that against female workers. Nonfatal workplace violence against white workers (34%) was less likely to be reported to police than that against Black workers (59%), Hispanic or Latino workers (52%), or workers of two or more races (55%). There was no statistically

TABLE 7.1
Nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, by victim characteristics and type of crime, 2015–19

Victim characteristic and type of crime	Percent
Total	39%
Sex	
Male*	36%
Female	41
Race/Hispanic origin	
White ^{a*}	34%
Black ^a	59 †
Hispanic/Latino	52 †
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^{a,b}	40
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	61 †
Two or more races ^a	55 †
Age	
16–19	21% †
20–24	38
25–34	38
35–49*	42
50–64	42
65 or older	27 ‡
Type of crime	
Violent crime, excluding simple assault	56% †
Rape/sexual assault	41
Robbery	64 †
Aggravated assault	58 †
Simple assault*	34

Note: Excludes victims working in law enforcement and security occupations. Includes police reporting by the victims and others, including someone official. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “Black” refers to non-Hispanic Black persons).

^bEstimates of workplace violence are not shown separately due to small sample sizes.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

significant difference between the percentages for white and Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander (40%) workers. Nonfatal workplace violence against workers ages 35 to 49 (42%) was more likely to be reported to police than that against workers ages 16 to 19 (21%) or age 65 or older (27%) and as likely to be reported as that against victims in other age groups. Simple assaults in the workplace (34%) were less likely to be reported to police than robberies (64%) or aggravated assaults (58%).

7c. Percentage of nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, by occupation group, 2015–19

During 2015–19, about 46% of nonfatal workplace violence against workers in retail sales occupations was reported to police (table 7.2). This was higher than the percentage for those in medical occupations (37%) and similar to percentages found for other occupation groups.

TABLE 7.2
Nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, by occupation group, 2015–19

Occupation group	Percent
Total	39%
Medical	37 ‡
Mental health	37
Teaching	42
Retail sales*	46
Transportation	37
Other ^a	38

Note: Excludes victims working in law enforcement and security occupations. Includes police reporting by the victim and others, including someone official. Occupation groups are those used since the 1992 redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

‡Difference with comparison group is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes management; business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; legal; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; food preparation and serving-related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; office and administrative support; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and other occupations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

7d. How police were notified of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Of the nonfatal workplace violence reported to police during 2015–19, about 55% was reported by the victim (**table 7.3**).¹⁰ About 1 in 5 (19%) victimizations of nonfatal workplace violence reported to police was reported by someone official, including guards, apartment managers, and school officials.

¹⁰The NCVS does not ask about reporting crime to an employer.

TABLE 7.3
How police were notified of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

How police were notified	Percent
Total	100%
Victim*	55
Someone official other than police ^a	19 †
Someone else	10 †
Police at scene	13 †
Other ^b	3 †

Note: Excludes victims working in law enforcement and security occupations. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes guard, apartment manager, and school official.

^bIncludes victimizations in which the offender was a police officer, the respondent did not know how the police were notified, another household member notified police, and police were notified through some other way.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

7e. Victims' most important reasons for reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police, 2015–19

During 2015–19, the most important reasons for reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police were to get help with the incident (17%), because it was a crime (14%), and to get the offender (15%) (including to prevent further crimes against the respondent by this offender, to stop this offender from committing other crimes against anyone, to punish the offender, and to catch or find the offender) (**table 7.4**).

TABLE 7.4
Most important reasons for reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police, 2015–19

Most important reason for reporting	Percent
Total	100%
Crime reported by victim	55%
To get help with this incident ^{a*}	17
Because it was a crime	14
To get offender ^b	15
To let police know ^c	3 †
To recover loss ^d	1 †
Other ^e	6 †
Crime not reported by victim^f	45%

Note: Excludes victims working in law enforcement and security occupations. Reasons for reporting to police were asked only if the victim reported the crime to police. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes to stop or prevent this incident from happening and needed help after incident due to injury.

^bIncludes to prevent further crimes against respondent by this offender, to stop this offender from committing other crimes against anyone, to punish offender, and to catch or find offender.

^cIncludes to improve police surveillance and duty to let police know about crime.

^dIncludes to recover property and to collect insurance.

^eIncludes no one reason was more important and other reasons.

^fIncludes other household members, someone official other than police, police were at the scene, offender was a police officer, and someone else notifying the police.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

7f. Victims' most important reasons for not reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police, 2015–19

During 2015–19, the most important reason for not reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police was that the incident was reported to another official, including guards, apartment managers, and school officials (39%) (table 7.5). Victims who did report nonfatal workplace violence to police because they did not think the incident was important accounted for 15% of victims.

TABLE 7.5
Most important reasons for not reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police, 2015–19

Most important reason for not reporting	Percent
Total	100%
Reported to another official ^{a*}	39
Not important enough to respondent ^b	15 †
Police would not help ^c	9 †
Personal matter	6 †
Other ^d	26 †
Unknown ^e	4 †

Note: Excludes victims working in law enforcement and security occupations. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes guard, apartment manager, and school official.

^bIncludes minor/unsuccessful crime, child offender, and not clear incident was a crime or harm was intended.

^cIncludes police would not think it was important enough, police would be ineffective, and police would be biased.

^dIncludes did not want to get offender in trouble with law, advised not to report crime to police, afraid of reprisal, too inconvenient, no one reason more important, could not identify offender, lack of proof, and other reasons.

^eDid not know why crime was not reported.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

Indicator 8. Characteristics of offenders in nonfatal workplace violence

During 2015–19, according to victims, male offenders committed the majority of workplace violence (64%) (table 8.1). White offenders committed 36% of nonfatal workplace violence, compared to 21% committed by Black offenders and 15% by Hispanic or Latino offenders. Offenders age 30 or older committed 43% of nonfatal workplace violence, and 82% of offenders were acting alone, according to victims.

TABLE 8.1
Nonfatal workplace violence, by offender characteristics and number of offenders, 2015–19

Offender characteristic and number of offenders	Percent
Total	100%
Sex	
Male*	64%
Female	20 †
Both	4 †
Unknown	13 †
Race/Hispanic origin	
White ^{a*}	36%
Black ^a	21 †
Hispanic/Latino	15 †
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	1 †
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	<1 †
Multiple races ^{a,b}	4 †
Unknown	22 †
Age	
17 or younger	13% †
18–20	4 †
21–29	17 †
30 or older*	43
Mixed age group	5 †
Unknown	18 †
Number of offenders	
Single offender*	82%
Multiple offenders	9 †
Unknown	9 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Based on victim perceptions of the offenders. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See appendix table 19 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at 95% confidence level.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “Black” refers to non-Hispanic Black persons).

^bIncludes groups of persons of different races and individuals who are of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

Indicator 9. Weapons in nonfatal workplace violence

9a. Trends in offender weapon possession in nonfatal workplace violence, 1994–2019

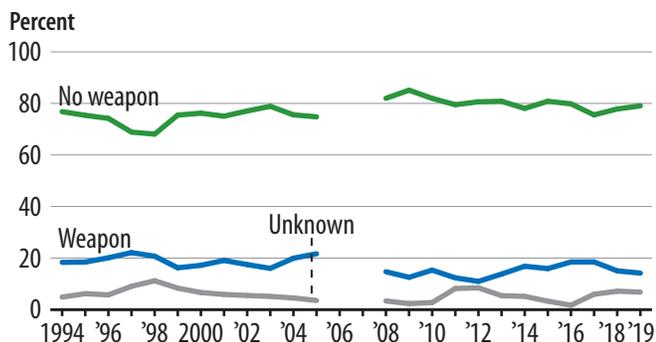
In 2019, the offender possessed a weapon in 14% of nonfatal workplace violence, which was a decrease from 15% in 2018 (figure 9.1).¹¹ It was also a decrease from the 1994 percentage (18%).

9b. Type of offender weapon possession in nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Offenders had weapons in 16% of nonfatal workplace violence during 2015–19 (table 9.1). They had firearms in 5%, knives in 6%, and other weapons in 4% of nonfatal workplace violence during that period.

¹¹The years mentioned in this section refer to 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 2019 represent the average estimates for 2018 and 2019. This method improves the reliability and stability of estimate comparisons over time.

FIGURE 9.1
Offender weapon possession in nonfatal workplace violence, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019



Note: Weapon includes a handgun, another type of gun, a knife, another sharp object, a blunt object, or other objects. Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994). Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years and are excluded from the figure. See appendix table 20 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

9c. Offender weapon possession in nonfatal workplace violence, by type of crime, 2015–19

During 2015–19, an estimated 71% of nonfatal violent crime in the workplace excluding simple assault involved an offender with a weapon (table 9.2). The majority of aggravated assaults in the workplace involved an offender with a weapon (97%), compared to 38% of robberies.

TABLE 9.1
Offender weapon possession during nonfatal workplace violence, by weapon type, 2015–19

Weapon type	Percent
Total	100%
No weapon*	78%
Weapon	16% †
Firearm	5 †
Knife	6 †
Other	4 †
Unknown weapon type	1 †
Unknown whether offender had weapon	6% †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Weapon includes a handgun, another type of gun, a knife, another sharp object, a blunt object, or other objects. See appendix table 21 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

TABLE 9.2
Offender weapon possession in nonfatal workplace violence, by type of crime, 2015–19

Type of crime	Percent
Total	16%
Violent crime, excluding simple assault	71%
Rape/sexual assault	8!
Robbery	38 †
Aggravated assault*	97
Simple assault ^a	<1%

Note: See appendix table 22 for standard errors.

*Comparison group comparing to each crime type except total violent crime and violent crime, excluding simple assault.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aAn attack or attempted attack without a weapon that results in no injury, minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, and swelling), or an undetermined injury requiring fewer than 2 days of hospitalization.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

9d. Occupations of victims of nonfatal workplace violence involving a weapon, 2015–19

Armed offenders were present in about 24% of nonfatal workplace violence against workers in retail sales occupations during 2015–19 (table 9.3). This was higher than the percentages for nonfatal workplace violence against workers in medical (12%), teaching (13%), and law enforcement and security (15%) occupations. There was no statistically significant difference in the percentage of nonfatal workplace violence involving an armed offender against workers in retail sales occupations and the percentage against workers in mental health (18%) and transportation (24%) occupations.

TABLE 9.3
Percent of nonfatal workplace violence involving an offender with a weapon, by occupation group, 2015–19

Occupation group	Percent
Total	16%
Medical	12 †
Mental health	18
Teaching	13 †
Law enforcement/security	15 †
Retail sales*	24
Transportation	24
Other ^a	16 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Occupation groups are those used since the 1992 redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 23 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes management; business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; legal; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; food preparation and serving-related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; office and administrative support; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and other occupations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

Indicator 10. Nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injuries

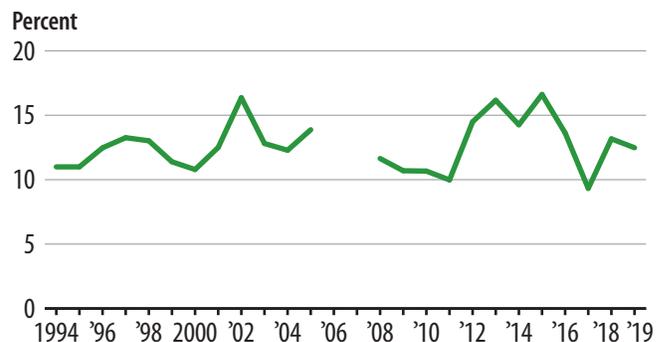
10a. Trends in the percentage of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, 1994–2019

In 2019, about 12% of nonfatal workplace violence resulted in victim injury (figure 10.1).^{12,13} This percentage was similar to other percentages generated for other years from 1994 to 2018.

¹²This indicator is based on NCVS data, which defines victim injury as a measure of whether bodily hurt or damage was sustained by a victim as a result of criminal victimization. Victim injury is not determined by the receipt of medical treatment.

¹³The years mentioned in this section refer to 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 2019 represent the average estimates for 2018 and 2019. This method improves the reliability and stability of estimate comparisons over time.

FIGURE 10.1
Nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019



Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994). The National Crime Victimization Survey defines victim injury as a measure of whether bodily hurt or damage was sustained by the victim as a result of criminal victimization. Victim injury is not determined by the receipt of medical treatment. Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years and are excluded from the figure. See appendix table 24 for percentages and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

10b. Percentage of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, by type of injury, 2015–19

During 2015–19, about 12% of percent of nonfatal workplace violence led to victim injury (table 10.1). Serious injuries (including gunshot and knife wounds, internal injuries, unconsciousness, broken bones, and rape without other serious injuries) occurred in 2% of nonfatal workplace violence, while minor injuries (including bruises, cuts, and other minor injuries) were present in 10% of nonfatal workplace violence.

10c. Percentage of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, by whether the victim received treatment, 2015–19

During 2015–19, about 7% of nonfatal workplace violence involved a victim who sought medical treatment due to injuries sustained in the incident (table 10.2). This includes self-treatment and treatment rendered by trained professionals, paraprofessionals, or nonprofessionals. An estimated 6% of nonfatal workplace violence involved injured victims who did not seek medical treatment for injuries sustained.

10d. Percentage of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, by victim occupation, 2015–19

Nearly a quarter (23%) of nonfatal workplace violence against workers in medical occupations resulted in victim injury during 2015–19 (table 10.3). This was higher than percentages against workers in law enforcement and security (12%), retail sales (7%), and transportation (8%) occupations. Nonfatal workplace

TABLE 10.1
Injury type in nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Injury type	Percent
Total	100%
Not injured*	88%
Injured	12% †
Serious ^a	2 †
Minor ^b	10 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey defines victim injury as a measure of whether bodily hurt or damage was sustained by a victim as a result of criminal victimization. Victim injury is not determined by the receipt of medical treatment. See appendix table 25 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes gunshot and knife wounds, internal injuries, unconsciousness, broken bones, rape without other injuries, and other serious injuries.

^bIncludes bruises, cuts, and other minor injuries.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

violence against medical workers was about as likely as that against those in teaching occupations (21%) to cause injury to the victim.

TABLE 10.2
Injury and medical treatment for victims of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Injury/treatment	Percent
Total	100%
Not injured*	88%
Injured	12% †
Not treated	6 †
Treated	7 †
Unknown	<1 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The National Crime Victimization Survey defines victim injury as a measure of whether bodily hurt or damage was sustained by a victim as a result of criminal victimization. Victim injury is not determined by the receipt of medical treatment. Medical treatment includes self-treatment and treatment rendered by trained professionals, paraprofessionals, or nonprofessionals. See appendix table 26 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Based on 10 or fewer sample cases or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

TABLE 10.3
Percent of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, by occupation group, 2015–19

Occupation group	Percent
Total	12%
Medical*	23
Mental health	9!
Teaching	21
Law enforcement/security	12 †
Retail sales	7 †
Transportation	8 †
Other ^a	8 †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Occupation groups are those used since the 1992 redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS defines victim injury as a measure of whether bodily hurt or damage was sustained by a victim as a result of criminal victimization. Victim injury is not determined by the receipt of medical treatment. See appendix table 27 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

! Interpret with caution. Based on 10 or fewer sample cases or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes management; business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; legal; arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; food preparation and serving-related; building and grounds cleaning and maintenance; personal care and service; office and administrative support; farming, fishing, and forestry; construction and extraction; installation, maintenance, and repair; production; and other occupations. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

Indicator 11. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence treated in emergency departments

11a. Nonfatal ED-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by worker and injury characteristics, 2015–19

An estimated 529,000 nonfatal injuries from workplace violence were treated in hospital EDs during the 5-year aggregate period from 2015 to 2019 (table 11.1). Overall, the rate of injuries was 7.1 per 10,000 FTEs. Males accounted for 58% of nonfatal workplace violence injuries treated in EDs, and females accounted

for 42%. Workers ages 25 to 29 accounted for the highest number of workplace violence injuries treated in EDs (19%, 99,000) and had the highest rate at 11.4 ED-treated injuries per 10,000 FTEs, followed by workers ages 20 to 24 (10.5 per 10,000) and workers ages 30 to 34 (9.4 per 10,000). The intentional injury rate decreased as worker age increased, beginning with workers ages 25 to 29. The majority (98%) of workers treated in EDs for intentional¹⁴ injuries were subsequently released without hospitalization.

¹⁴In this indicator, injuries due to nonfatal workplace violence map to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person.

TABLE 11.1
Nonfatal emergency department-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by victim characteristics and disposition after treatment, 2015–19

Victim characteristic and disposition after treatment	National estimate	Confidence interval	Per 10,000 full-time equivalents	Confidence interval	Percent
Total	529,000	±162,000	7.1	±2.1	100%
Sex					
Male	306,000	±109,000	7.2	±2.5	58%
Female	223,000	±60,000	6.8	±1.8	42%
Age					
15–19	8,000	±2,000	5.4	±1.4	2%
20–24	64,000	±17,000	10.5	±2.7	12%
25–29	99,000	±29,000	11.4	±3.2	19%
30–34	81,000	±28,000	9.4	±3.2	15%
35–39	63,000	±25,000	7.6	±2.9	12%
40–44	55,000	±19,000	6.9	±2.3	10%
45–49	50,000	±14,000	6.0	±1.7	9%
50–54	43,000	±18,000	5.2	±2.1	8%
55–59	34,000	±12,000	4.4	±1.5	6%
60–64	19,000	±6,000	3.6	±1.1	4%
65 or older	12,000	±3,000	3.1	±1.0	2%
Disposition after treatment					
Discharged	517,000	±159,000	6.9	±2.1	98%
Hospitalized	12,000	±4,000	0.2	±0.05	2%

Note: Injuries due to nonfatal workplace violence map to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or to some estimates not meeting minimum reporting requirements.

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement, 2015–19.

11b. Nonfatal ED-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by selected diagnosis, 2015–19

Contusions and abrasions were the most common ED-treated injuries from nonfatal workplace violence (33%), with a rate of 2.4 per 10,000 FTEs (table 11.2). Strains and sprains accounted for 12% of intentional injuries, with a rate of 0.9 per 10,000. While traumatic brain injuries (TBIs) accounted for about 5% of all workplace injuries (not shown in tables) treated in EDs from 2015–19, they accounted for 12% of injuries from workplace violence. Lacerations represented 7% and fractures made up 5% of nonfatal ED-treated workplace violence injuries.

11c. Nonfatal ED-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by selected diagnosis and part of body, 2015–19

Most intentional contusions and abrasions were sustained to the head and face (39%) or an upper extremity (35%) (table 11.3). Sprains and strains commonly affected an upper extremity (49%) or the trunk or neck (32%). Lacerations to the head and face accounted for 68% of ED-treated lacerations due to workplace violence, and lacerations to an upper extremity accounted for 26%. Fractures were also most frequently sustained to the head and face (46%) or an upper extremity (36%).

TABLE 11.3

Nonfatal emergency department-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by selected diagnosis and injured part of body, 2015–19

Selected diagnosis and injured part of the body	National estimate	Confidence interval	Percent
Contusion/abrasion	177,000	±61,000	100%
Head/face ^a	69,000	±28,000	39
Upper extremity ^b	63,000	±23,000	35
Trunk/neck	30,000	±10,000	17
Lower extremity ^c	14,000	±5,000	8
Strain/sprain	65,000	±24,000	100%
Upper extremity ^b	32,000	±12,000	49
Trunk/neck	21,000	±8,000	32
Lower extremity ^c	12,000	±5,000	18
Laceration	35,000	±13,000	100%
Head/face ^a	24,000	±9,000	68
Upper extremity ^b	9,000	±4,000	26
Fracture	27,000	±7,000	100%
Head/face ^a	13,000	±4,000	46
Upper extremity ^b	10,000	±3,000	36
Trunk/neck	3,000	±1,000	10
Lower extremity ^c	2,000	±1,000	8

Note: Injuries due to nonfatal workplace violence map to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or to some estimates not meeting minimum reporting requirements.

^aIncludes eyes/nose/mouth/ears.

^bIncludes shoulder/arm/elbow/wrist/hand/fingers.

^cIncludes leg/knee/ankle/foot/toes.

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement, 2015–19.

TABLE 11.2

Nonfatal emergency department-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by selected diagnosis, 2015–19

Selected diagnosis	National estimate	Confidence interval	Rate		Percent
			Per 10,000 full-time equivalents	Confidence interval	
Total	529,000	±162,000	7.1	±2.1	100%
Contusion/abrasion	177,000	±61,000	2.4	±0.8	33
Strain/sprain	65,000	±24,000	0.9	±0.3	12
Traumatic brain injury	64,000	±18,000	0.9	±0.2	12
Laceration	35,000	±13,000	0.5	±0.2	7
Fracture	27,000	±7,000	0.4	±0.1	5
Puncture	9,000	±5,000	0.1	±0.1	2
Internal injury ^a	4,000	±2,000	0.1	±0.02	1
Dislocation	3,000	±1,000	0.04	±0.02	1
Other/not stated ^b	145,000	±55,000	1.9	±0.7	27

Note: Injuries due to nonfatal workplace violence map to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or to some estimates not meeting minimum reporting requirements.

^aIncludes internal organ injury and hematoma.

^bIncludes amputations, anoxia, avulsions, burns, conjunctivitis, crushing injuries, dental injuries, dermatitis, electric shock, injuries from foreign bodies, hematomas, hemorrhages, nerve damage, poisoning, and all other and not stated injuries.

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement, 2015–19.

11d. Nonfatal ED-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by diagnosis and sex, 2015–19

Males accounted for 53% to 55% of the three most common diagnoses for both sexes: contusions and abrasions, sprains and strains, and TBIs (table 11.4). Male workers were more likely than female workers to be diagnosed with lacerations or fractures (79% for male workers, compared to 21% for female workers, for each diagnosis) as a result of workplace violence.

11e. Nonfatal ED-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by event of injury incident, 2015–19

Physical assaults (including hitting, kicking, beating, slapping, pushing, choking, grabbing, and other physical contact with the intent of causing injury or harm) accounted for 83% of nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence treated in EDs and occurred at a rate of 5.9 per 10,000 FTEs (table 11.5). Unspecified and unclassified intentional injuries accounted for 13% of intentional injuries. Shooting, stabbing, cutting, and slashing accounted for another 3%. Strangulation and rape or sexual assault each accounted for less than 1%.

TABLE 11.4

Nonfatal emergency department-treated injuries due to workplace violence, by selected diagnosis and victim's sex, 2015–19

Selected diagnosis and victim's sex	National estimate	Confidence interval	Percent
Contusion/abrasion	177,000	±61,000	100%
Male	98,000	±40,000	55
Female	79,000	±24,000	45
Fracture	27,000	±7,000	100%
Male	22,000	±6,000	79
Female	6,000	±2,000	21
Laceration	35,000	±13,000	100%
Male	27,000	±11,000	79
Female	7,000	±2,000	21
Strain/sprain	65,000	±24,000	100%
Male	34,000	±16,000	53
Female	31,000	±9,000	47
Traumatic brain injury	64,000	±18,000	100%
Male	33,000	±11,000	53
Female	30,000	±9,000	47

Note: Injuries due to nonfatal workplace violence map to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or to some estimates not meeting minimum reporting requirements.

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement, 2015–19.

TABLE 11.5

Nonfatal emergency department-treated workplace violence injuries due to workplace violence, by selected injury event, 2015–19

Selected injury event	National estimate	Confidence interval	Rate		Percent
			Per 10,000 full-time equivalents	Confidence interval	
Total	529,000	±162,000	7.1	±2.1	100%
Physical assaults ^a	439,000	±136,000	5.9	±1.8	83
Shooting/stabbing/ cutting/slashing	14,000	±6,000	0.2	±0.1	3
Strangulation	3,000	±1,000	0.03	±0.01	<1
Rape/sexual assault	2,000	±1,000	0.02	±0.01	<1
Intentional injury, unspecified ^b	69,000	±22,000	0.9	±0.3	13

Note: Injuries due to nonfatal workplace violence map to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or to some estimates not meeting minimum reporting requirements.

^aIncludes hitting, kicking, beating, slapping, pushing, choking, grabbing, or other physical contact with the intent of causing injury or harm.

^bIncludes intentional injury, unspecified, or not elsewhere classified.

Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement, 2015–19.

Indicator 12. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work

12a. Trends in the rate of nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence in private industry resulting in days away from work, 1992–2019

In 1992, the incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from assaults by persons was 2.9 cases per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) in private industry (figure 12.1).^{15,16} In 2010, the rate of assaults resulting in days away from work was 2.0 cases per 10,000 FTEs in private industry. The rate of workplace violence-related injuries was 1.7 cases per 10,000 FTEs in 2015 and 2.0 per 10,000 FTEs in 2019.

12b. Trends in the number of nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence in private industry resulting in days away from work, 1992–2019

In 1992, 1993, 1995, and 1997, the number of assaults in private industry that resulted in days away from work was significantly higher than 20,000 (figure 12.2).¹⁵ Each year from 2011 to 2013, fewer than 15,000 cases in private industry of intentional injury by other persons that resulted in days away from work were reported, but more than 20,000 cases occurred during both 2018 and 2019.

¹⁵This section focuses on private industry and injuries that resulted in 1 day or more away from work.

¹⁶In 1992, data first became available on case circumstances and workers' days away from work as a result of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses.

12c. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work, by victim occupation, 2015–2019

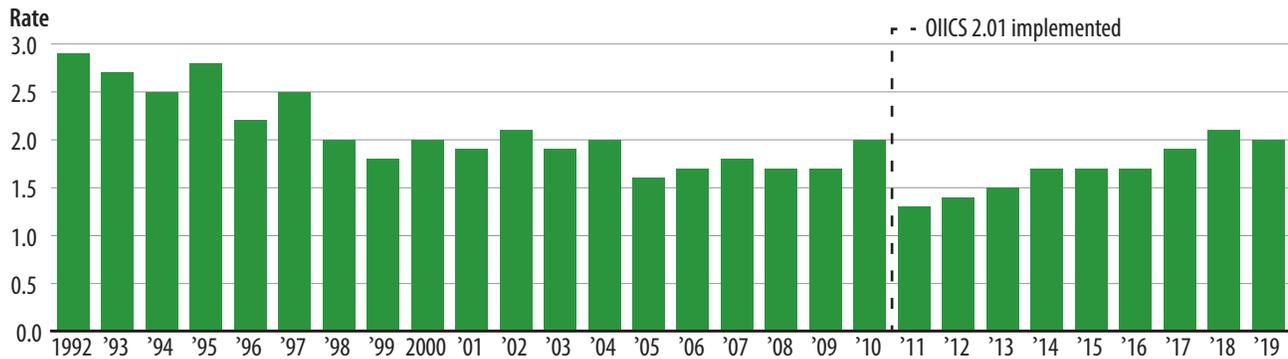
In 2019, workers in the following major occupation groups (in private industry and government) had the highest rates of injury from workplace violence resulting in 1 day or more of missed work: protective service (24.4 cases per 10,000 FTEs); healthcare support (21.4 per 10,000 FTEs); education, training, and library (11.8 per 10,000 FTEs); community and social service (10.4 per 10,000 FTEs); healthcare practitioners and technical (10.9 per 10,000 FTEs); and personal care and service (3.4 per 10,000 FTEs) (table 12.1).¹⁷

In 2019, law enforcement workers had an incidence rate of nonfatal workplace violence requiring days away from work (42.5 cases per 10,000 FTEs) that was more than 10 times the rate for all workers combined (3.6 per 10,000 FTEs). Among all cases of workplace violence resulting in days away from work in 2019 (41,560), about 1 in 4 cases occurred among nursing, psychiatric, and home-health-aide workers (10,080). From 2015 to 2019, the incidence rate for law enforcement workers decreased from 57.3 to 42.5 cases per 10,000 FTEs.

¹⁷Sections 12c through 12h will include information from all ownerships, including those in the private sector and state and local government.

FIGURE 12.1

Incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence in private industry (1992–2010) and intentional injury by other persons in private industry (2011–2019), per 10,000 FTEs, 1992–2019

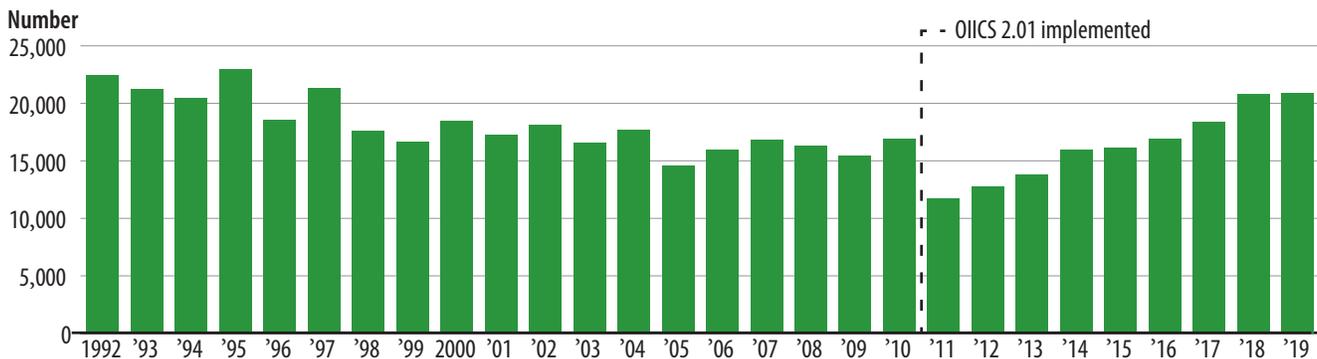


Note: From 1992 to 2010, occupational injuries and illnesses were classified under the original Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). Beginning in 2011, injuries and illnesses were classified according to OIICS 2.01, which uses similar concepts as the original OIICS classification. While some broad categories may be comparable, the coding structures and rules are sufficiently different that data classified under the two classifications should be compared with caution or not at all. From 1992 to 2010, violence cases were classified as assaults by persons, with no distinction between intentional and unintentional incidents. From 2011 onward, violence cases were classified as intentional injury by other person. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 28 for rates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illness - Case and Demographics, 1992–2019.

FIGURE 12.2

Number of occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence in private industry (1992–2010) and intentional injury by other persons in private industry (2011–2019), 1992–2019



Note: From 1992 to 2010, occupational injuries and illnesses were classified under the original Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). Beginning in 2011, injuries and illnesses were classified according to OIICS 2.01, which uses similar concepts as the original OIICS classification. While some broad categories may be comparable, the coding structures and rules are sufficiently different that data classified under the two classifications should be compared with caution or not at all. From 1992 to 2010, violence cases were classified as assaults by persons, with no distinction between intentional and unintentional incidents. From 2011 onward, violence cases were classified as intentional injury by other person. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 29 for numbers and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 1992–2019.

TABLE 12.1**Incidence rate and number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by occupation, 2015–2019**

Occupation	Rate*					Number				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	34,750	35,740	36,450	40,050	41,560
Management	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	680	770	1,300	1,330	1,360
Business/financial operations	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	180	70	90	150	120
Life/physical/social science	0.4	1.1	0.2	1.7	0.5	40	90	20	170	50
Community/social service	14.7	17.7	15.1	11.4	10.4	2,310	2,830	2,470	2,230	1,830
Counselors/social workers/other community/ social-service specialists	15.3	18.3	15.7	11.8	10.7	2,310	2,820	2,470	2,230	1,820
Education/training/library	8.4	7.6	8.4	8.6	11.8	5,290	4,810	5,360	6,410	7,740
Preschool/primary/secondary/special-education/ school teachers	5.8	5.3	6.9	5.9	8.3	1,960	1,790	2,330	2,310	2,850
Other teachers/instructors	/	/	5.4	7.1	2.8	420	220	380	680	200
Other	/	/	24.1	27.2	37.2	2,900	2,790	2,600	3,410	4,680
Arts/design/entertainment/sports/media	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	60	30	30	40	20
Healthcare practitioners/technical	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.8	10.9	4,670	5,510	5,400	6,790	7,300
Health diagnosing/treating practitioners	6.0	6.8	6.5	7.3	8.8	2,400	2,830	2,740	3,530	3,820
Health technologists/technicians	9.8	11.3	10.8	11.4	14.9	2,240	2,640	2,600	3,120	3,370
Other	2.4	3.1	4.4	9.6	/	30	40	60	140	110
Healthcare support	20.6	19.3	22.2	17.7	21.4	6,220	5,850	6,880	6,200	10,370
Nursing/psychiatric/home-health aides	33.0	31.7	35.1	29.3	/	5,900	5,650	6,310	5,870	10,080
Protective service	30.9	33.3	26.8	25.9	24.4	8,450	9,060	7,400	8,230	7,000
Supervisors of protective-service workers	30.6	24.2	30.7	14.7	14.9	1,090	840	830	850	750
Law enforcement workers	57.3	66.4	46.6	49.1	42.5	6,140	7,090	4,980	5,950	4,590
Other	14.5	12.5	14.9	14.3	17.2	1,550	1,350	1,620	1,780	1,960
Food preparation/serving-related	1.3	0.5	0.4	/	0.5	1,070	450	320	430	400
Building/grounds cleaning/maintenance	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	160	230	480	270	350
Personal care/service	10.6	9.8	9.1	/	3.4	3,110	2,960	3,200	4,170	760
Supervisors of personal care/service workers	1.4	2.5	1.6	14.7	2.3	20	50	30	380	50
Entertainment attendants/related workers	/	0.9	0.6	4.0	0.7	/	30	20	150	20
Other	17.2	15.6	13.6	13.3	/	3,080	2,880	3,110	3,630	680
Sales/related	0.5	0.7	0.9	/	0.8	560	780	1,000	610	850
Office/administrative support	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	670	580	550	770	830
Farming/fishing/forestry	/	/	0.4	/	/	/	/	40	40	/
Construction/extraction	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	40	330	90	130	110
Installation/maintenance/repair	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	90	100	450	120	150
Production	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	90	130	60	220	80
Transportation/material moving	/	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	970	1,040	1,270	1,720	2,160

Note: The category for workplace violence maps to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Major and selected minor occupations for 2010–2018 maps to Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 2010. Occupation data for 2019 are based on the SOC System, 2018. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses. All occupancies include private sector and state and local government. See appendix table 30 for standard errors.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

*The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers and were calculated as $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$, where N = number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 FTEs (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

12d. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work, by victim demographic characteristics and length of service with employer, 2015–2019

In 2019, workers ages 25 to 34 sustained injuries that resulted in days away from work in 29% of cases of nonfatal violence (11,980) (table 12.2). Another 23% of cases were reported for workers ages 35 to 44 (9,390) and 19% for workers ages 45 to 54 (7,710). Workers ages 20 to 24 (4.4 cases per 10,000 FTEs) and 25 to 34 (4.4 per 10,000 FTEs) had similar incidence rates.

In 2019, workers with more than 5 years of service with an employer were involved in 33% of incidents

of workplace violence resulting in injury causing days away from work (13,840). Workers with less than 3 months of service accounted for 8% (3,240).

In each year from 2015 to 2019, females (5.1 cases per 10,000 FTEs in 2019) had higher rates than males (2.3 per 10,000 in 2019) of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in injury and days away from work. In 2019, females sustained about 64% of injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work.

Race or ethnicity was not reported for 50% of workplace violence cases. For this reason, data on race or ethnicity for workplace violence resulting in days away from work are not presented in this analysis.

TABLE 12.2

Incidence rate and number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by victim characteristics and length of service of victim, 2015–2019

Victim characteristic and length of service	Rate ^a					Number				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	34,750	35,740	36,450	40,050	41,560
Sex										
Male	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	14,280	14,210	14,100	14,530	15,050
Female	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.1	20,390	21,450	22,180	25,330	26,380
Age										
16–19	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	380	450	410	420	480
20–24	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.4	2,760	3,050	3,690	3,680	4,240
25–34	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.4	9,890	11,030	9,790	10,720	11,980
35–44	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	8,070	8,120	8,890	8,470	9,390
45–54	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.2	7,880	7,390	7,460	8,980	7,710
55–64	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	4,380	4,120	4,760	5,310	6,090
65 and over	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.0	900	830	990	1,860	1,210
Length of service^b										
Less than 3 months	/	/	/	/	/	1,840	2,420	2,200	2,840	3,240
3–11 months	/	/	/	/	/	4,910	6,050	6,780	6,610	7,500
1–5 years	/	/	/	/	/	11,970	12,870	13,410	15,600	15,870
More than 5 years	/	/	/	/	/	15,380	13,800	13,640	14,390	13,840

Note: The category for workplace violence maps to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses. All ownerships include private sector and state and local government. See appendix table 31 for standard errors.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

^aThe incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers and were calculated as $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$, where N = number of injuries and illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 FTEs (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

^bIncidence rates are not calculated because data for employment and hours worked are not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

12e. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work, by victim-offender relationship and sex of victim, 2019

In 2019, the offender was a patient of the victim in 44% of cases of nonfatal workplace violence injuries involving missed work (18,090) (table 12.3). The victim was female in 70% of these incidents (12,670). Females also accounted for the majority of victims when the offender was a student (87%) or other client or customer (58%).

TABLE 12.3
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by victim-offender relationship and sex of victim, 2019

Victim-offender relationship ^a	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,560	15,050	26,380
Person, other than injured/ill worker, unspecified	680	510	110
Coworker/work associate	1,230	860	330
Coworker ^b	930	630	300
Former coworker	190	150	/
Work associate ^c	30	20	20
Coworker/work associate, NEC ^d	40	30	/
Student	9,460	1,210	8,260
Patient	18,090	5,400	12,670
Other client/customer	4,330	1,830	2,490
Assailant/suspect/inmate	7,050	4,600	2,440
Robber	810	190	620
Inmate/detainee in custody	3,600	2,650	940
Suspect not yet apprehended	1,110	820	290
Assailant/suspect, NEC	670	260	410
Person, other than injured/ill worker, NEC	460	400	60

Note: The category workplace violence maps to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Source of injury also maps to OIICS 2.01. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses. All ownerships include private sector and state and local government. See appendix table 32 for standard errors. NEC denotes not elsewhere classified.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

^aRelative or domestic partner, and acquaintance, did not have any data that met publication criteria.

^bPersons who know or directly work with the injured or ill worker or have done so in the past.

^cIndividuals who may work (or have previously worked), e.g., for the same establishment, in the same building, or as a contractor for the same organization.

^dIncludes business competitors.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2019.

Among male victims of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in injury and missed work, a person unknown to the victim (such as a robber or inmate) committed 31% of the incidents (4,600). More males (860) than females (330) were victims of nonfatal violence committed by a coworker or work associate that resulted in an injury and missing time from work.

12f. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work, by event or exposure and sex of victim, 2019

In 2019, an estimated 90% (37,210) of cases of nonfatal workplace violence involving injury and missed work resulted from hitting, kicking, beating, or shoving (table 12.4). Females were victims in 65% of these cases (24,030). Intentional shootings made up 1% of cases (340). In 82% of these shootings, the victim was male (280). Males were victims in 76% (320) of stabbing, cutting, slashing, or piercing cases, and females were victims in 92% (790) of threat and verbal assault cases.

TABLE 12.4
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by event or exposure and sex of victim, 2019

Event or Exposure	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,560	15,050	26,380
Intentional shooting by other person	340	280	60
Stabbing/cutting/slashing/piercing	420	320	100
Hitting/kicking/beating/shoving	37,210	13,150	24,030
Strangulation by other person	200	70	130
Rape/sexual assault	20	/	20
Threat/verbal assault	860	70	790
Multiple violent acts by other person	110	60	40
Intentional injury by other person, not elsewhere classified	2,200	1,000	1,150
Intentional injury by other person, unspecified	190	80	50

Note: The category for workplace violence maps to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses. All ownerships include private sector and state and local government. See appendix table 33 for standard errors.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2019.

12g. Nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence resulting in days away from work, by parts of body affected, 2015–2019

In 2019, head injuries accounted for 34% of intentional injuries from nonfatal workplace violence resulting in days away from work (13,920) (**table 12.5**). Another 18% were to multiple body parts (7,350).

TABLE 12.5
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by part of body, 2015–2019

Part of body	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	34,750	35,740	36,450	40,050	41,560
Head	9,610	10,120	10,270	13,150	13,920
Eye	1,280	850	1,130	1,610	1,220
Neck	1,030	1,260	1,290	1,310	1,460
Trunk	3,960	4,230	4,440	4,470	4,870
Back	1,500	1,890	2,100	1,730	1,950
Upper extremities	8,470	8,090	8,210	7,990	9,200
Shoulder	1,710	1,500	1,580	1,520	1,800
Arm	1,920	1,750	2,050	1,580	2,220
Wrist	1,050	960	970	1,000	1,460
Hand	2,500	2,710	2,780	2,780	2,300
Lower extremities	3,280	2,910	2,650	3,230	3,160
Knee	1,550	1,330	1,460	1,790	1,670
Ankle	340	330	310	280	350
Foot	300	270	220	250	230
Toe/toenail	20	30	30	50	30
Body systems*	750	730	820	960	1,230
Multiple	7,440	8,240	8,340	8,460	7,350
All other	210	160	430	470	360

Note: The category for workplace violence maps to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Part of body also maps to OIICS 2.01. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or data exclusion of non-classifiable responses. All ownerships include private sector and state and local government. See appendix table 34 for standard errors.

*Includes body systems (such as circulatory system, gastrointestinal system, nervous system, and respiratory system) when their functions have been affected without specific injury to any other part of the body. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

12h. Nature of injury in nonfatal workplace violence resulting in days away from work, 2015–2019

In 2019, nonfatal workplace violence resulting in days away from work resulted in soreness or pain in 26% (10,700) of cases and sprains, strains, or tears in 16% (6,760) of cases (**table 12.6**). Bruises and contusions accounted for 19% (7,750) of cases.

TABLE 12.6
Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by nature of injury or illness, 2015–2019

Nature of injury or illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	34,750	35,740	36,450	40,050	41,560
Fractures	2,230	2,050	1,610	1,830	2,060
Sprains/strains/tears	6,630	7,360	6,400	5,960	6,760
Cuts/lacerations/punctures	2,290	2,270	2,460	2,440	3,100
Cuts/lacerations	1,410	1,140	930	1,240	1,060
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	880	1,130	1,530	1,190	2,030
Bruises/contusions	7,100	7,520	7,370	8,620	7,750
Chemical burns/corrosions	/	/	/	20	/
Heat (thermal) burns	20	20	/	/	30
Multiple traumatic injuries	2,470	1,650	2,050	3,090	2,840
With sprains/other	1,320	730	990	1,610	1,960
With fractures/other	140	80	140	280	90
Soreness/pain	7,790	7,850	8,980	10,420	10,700
Tendonitis	/	/	20	80	/
Other	6,200	7,010	7,550	7,590	8,340

Note: The category for workplace violence maps to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01, Event or Exposure category of 111 Intentional injury by other person. Nature of injury or illness also maps to OIICS 2.01. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses. All ownerships include private sector and state and local government. See appendix table 35 for standard errors.

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

Indicator 13. Socio-emotional problems resulting from nonfatal workplace violence

During 2015–19, the majority of victims of nonfatal workplace violence reported mild (35%) or no (26%) emotional distress due to the crime (table 13.1).¹⁸ Moderate emotional distress was experienced by 24% of victims, while 15% reported severe emotional distress. Victims were more likely to report problems with work and school (20%) than problems with family and friends (10%) as a result of the crime.

¹⁸This indicator excludes missing data on socio-emotional problems, which accounted for 16% of victimizations.

TABLE 13.1
Socio-emotional problems due to nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Socio-emotional problem	Percent
Total	100%
Emotional distress	
None	26% †
Mild*	35
Moderate	24 †
Severe	15 †
Work/school problems^{a**}	20%
Family/friend relationship problems^b	10% †
Average annual number of victimizations	1,264,240

Note: Excludes missing data, which accounted for 16% of victimizations of nonfatal workplace violence. See *Socio-emotional Impact of Violent Crime* (NCJ 247076, BJS, September 2014) for information on the effect of missing data on socio-emotional problems. See appendix table 36 for standard errors.

*Comparison group comparing mild emotional distress to other levels of emotional distress.

**Comparison group comparing work/school problems to family/friend relationship problems.

†Difference from comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aIncludes victims reporting significant problems with work or school, such as trouble with a boss, a coworker, or peers.

^bIncludes victims reporting significant problems with family members or friends, including getting into more arguments or fights than before the crime, not feeling able to trust them as much, or not feeling as close to them as before the crime.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

Methodology

The indicators in this report are based on information drawn from national surveys of persons and workplaces and data collections from federal departments, agencies, and organizations. These organizations include the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Each data source has an independent sample design, data collection method, and questionnaire design, or the source is the result of a universe data collection. Universe data collections include censuses of all known entities in a specific universe (e.g., all workplace fatalities).

While the nonfatal data sources are not mutually exclusive, caution must be taken when comparing data from different sources. Differences in sampling procedures, populations, and time periods can affect the comparability of results. With the exception of workplace homicide, findings described in this report with comparative language (e.g., higher, lower, increase, and decrease) are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.¹⁹ Estimates displayed in the text, figures, and tables are rounded from original estimates, not from a series of rounding.

Five data sources were used to compile indicators of workplace violence in the United States:

- Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)
- National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement (NEISS-Work)
- National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)
- Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics (SOII-CD).

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Data collection

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) produces comprehensive, accurate, and timely counts of fatal workplace injuries. CFOI is a Federal-State cooperative program that collects and reports data for 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City (reported

¹⁹For Indicators 4 through 10 and 13, findings that are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level are also represented by comparative language.

separately from New York state), the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico. CFOI data can be accessed at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>. Data for specific states and U.S. territories can be found at <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshstate.htm>.

To compile counts that are as complete as possible, the census uses multiple sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal worker injuries. Information about each fatal workplace injury—occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment involved, and circumstances of the event—is obtained by cross-referencing the source records, such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative reports. To ensure that fatal injuries are work-related, cases are substantiated with two or more independent source documents, or a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Utilizing a diverse set of source documents ensures that all facets of the fatal injury are captured as accurately as possible, such as demographic information of the worker, specifics of the incident, and the employment status of the worker.

Data quality and limitations

The CFOI aims to capture all workers, including resident military, federal government employees, self-employed persons, volunteers, and informally employed or ad hoc workers, such as members of family businesses. Counts and rates are presented by the calendar year in which the included workers died from injuries incurred at work.

The CFOI has used different classification systems during its history. From 1992 to 2002, the CFOI used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to define industry. Beginning with 2003, the CFOI began using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to define industry. Due to the substantial differences between the NAICS and SIC systems, results by industry in 2003 constituted a break in series. Comparisons should not be made between industry data for 2003 onward and previous years. For more information on the SIC, visit https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sic_manual.html.

For CFOI, NAICS 2012 was used to define industry for reference years 2014 to 2018. NAICS 2017 was used to define industry starting with the 2019 reference year. There was no series break between NAICS 2012 and NAICS 2017 for CFOI. For more information on the use of NAICS in CFOI, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm#north-american-industry-classification-system-naics>.

From 1992 to 2002, CFOI used the U.S. Census Bureau occupational classification system to define occupations. Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities program within BLS that oversees CFOI began using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system to define occupations. Due to the substantial differences between the SOC and U.S. Census Bureau systems, results by occupation in 2003 constituted a break in series. Comparisons should not be made between occupation data for 2003 onward and previous years. For more information on the U.S. Census Bureau, visit <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2003/demo/techpaper2000.pdf>.

Beginning with the 2019 reference year, CFOI began using the 2018 SOC system for coding occupations. The SOC 2010 system was used for reference years 2011 through 2018. Before 2011, the 2000 SOC for occupations was used. Comparisons of estimates using SOC 2018 to previous years under prior SOC coding structures should be made with caution. For more information on the use of SOC in CFOI, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/concepts.htm#standard-occupational-classification-soc>.

Reference year 2011 was the first year in which the CFOI used the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS), version 2.01, when classifying event or exposure, primary source, secondary source, nature, and part of body were added as new categories. Due to substantial differences between the OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure, which was used from 1992 to 2010, data for these case characteristics from 2011 onward should not be compared to prior years. For more information on the OIICS 2.01, visit <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>.

CFOI is widely regarded as the leading source for data on fatal injuries in the workplace. In 1994 and 1995, several groups of safety experts, including the National Safety Council and the National Center for Health Statistics, endorsed CFOI as the official count of work-related fatalities. For detailed information on the CFOI methodology in BLS's *Handbook of Methods*, visit <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cfoi/home.htm>. CFOI data do not require statistical significance testing and are assumed to be accurate.

For more information about CFOI, contact the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (IIF) program by email (iifstaff@bls.gov) or by phone (202-691-6170).

National Crime Victimization Survey

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau. The NCVS is a self-report survey that is administered annually from January 1 to December 31. Annual NCVS estimates are based on the number and characteristics of crimes that respondents experienced during the prior 6 months, excluding the month in which they were interviewed. Therefore, the 2019 survey covers crimes experienced from July 1, 2018 to November 30, 2019, with March 15, 2019 as the middle of the reference period. Crimes are classified by the year of the survey and not by the year of the crime.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. It collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and personal larceny (purse snatching and pocket picking)) and household property crimes (burglary or trespassing, motor vehicle theft, and other types of theft).

The survey collects information on threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. It collects data both on crimes reported and not reported to police. Unless specified otherwise, NCVS estimates in this report include threatened, attempted, and completed crimes. In addition to providing annual level and change estimates on criminal victimization, the NCVS is the primary source of information on the nature of criminal victimization incidents.

Survey respondents provide information about themselves (including age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, educational level, occupation, and income) and whether they experienced a victimization. For each victimization incident, respondents report information about the offender (including age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and victim-offender relationship), characteristics of the crime (including time and place of occurrence, use of weapons, nature of injury, and economic consequences), whether the crime was reported to police, reasons the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the criminal justice system.

Household information, including household-level demographics (e.g., income) and property victimizations committed against the household (e.g., burglary or trespassing), is typically collected from

the reference person. The reference person is any responsible adult member of the household who is not likely to permanently leave the household. Because an owner or renter of the sampled housing unit is normally the most responsible and knowledgeable household member, this person is generally designated as the reference person and household respondent. However, a household respondent does not have to be one of the household members who owns or rents the unit.

In the NCVS, a household is defined as a group of persons who all reside at a sampled address. Persons are considered household members when the sampled address is their primary place of residence at the time of the interview and when they have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3.5 years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months, either in person or over the phone, for a total of seven interviews.

First interviews are typically conducted in person, with subsequent interviews conducted either in person or by phone. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in the sample for the full 3.5-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings, and excludes persons living on military bases or in institutional settings, such as correctional or hospital facilities.

Data quality and limitations

The 2019 NCVS data file includes 155,076 household interviews. Overall, 71% of eligible households completed interviews. Within participating households, interviews with 249,008 persons were completed in 2019, representing an 83% response rate among eligible persons from responding households.

Victimizations that occurred outside of the United States were excluded from the NCVS estimates used in this report. In 2019, about 1% of the unweighted victimizations occurred outside of the United States.

NCVS data are weighted to produce annual estimates of victimization for persons age 12 or older living in U.S. households. Because the NCVS relies on a sample rather than a census of the entire U.S. population, weights are designed to adjust to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the complex sample design.

NCVS data files include person, household, victimization, and incident weights. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Household weights provide an estimate of the household population represented by each household in the sample. After proper adjustment, both person and household weights are also typically used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates.

For personal crimes, the incident weight is derived by dividing the person weight of a victim by the total number of persons victimized during an incident, as reported by the respondent. For property crimes measured at the household level, the incident weight and the household weight are the same, because the victim of a property crime is considered to be the household as a whole. The incident weight is most frequently used to calculate estimates of offenders' and victims' demographics.

Victimization weights used in the analysis of NCVS data in this report account for the number of persons victimized during an incident and for high-frequency repeat-victimizations (i.e., series victimizations). Series victimizations are similar in type to one another but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each event or describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and to collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series.

The weighting counts series victimizations as the actual number of victimizations reported by the victim, up to a maximum of 10. Doing so produces more reliable estimates of crime levels than counting such victimizations only once, while the cap at 10 minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on rates.

According to the 2019 data, series victimizations accounted for 1.4% of all victimizations and 3.1% of all violent victimizations. Additional information on the enumeration of series victimizations is detailed in the report *Methods for Counting High-Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey* (NCJ 237308, BJS, April 2012).

Defining workplace violence and occupation categories in the NCVS

BJS defines nonfatal workplace violence as completed, attempted, or threatened rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, or simple assault experienced by employed persons age 16 or older who

were at work or on duty during the victimization. NCVS respondents age 16 or older are asked if they had a job or worked at a business for 2 weeks or more in the week prior to the interview or during the 6 months prior to the interview. If they responded “yes,” they are classified as being employed. Employed respondents are asked to select one occupation that best describes their job(s). Volunteer work and work around the house are excluded from information about occupations.

The NCVS began using the occupation categories displayed in Indicators 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of this report after the 1992 instrument redesign. In 2001, the employment questions were revised on the incident form using the Industry and Occupation coding of the 1990 SIC/SOC coding system. However, the screening questionnaire remained the same. In 2003, the occupation categories on the incident form were revised based on the 2000 SOC (<https://www.bls.gov/soc/2000/home.htm>).²⁰ From 2011 to 2019, the 2010 SOC (<https://www.bls.gov/soc/2010/home.htm>) was used to classify occupations on the NCVS incident form.

To generate rates of nonfatal workplace violence by occupation, the occupation categories on the incident form were collapsed into those used on the screening questionnaire. Population estimates were generated from the screening questionnaire, and nonfatal violent victimizations that occurred in the workplace were generated using the collapsed categories from the incident form. To calculate a rate for a collapsed occupation category, the weighted number of nonfatal violent victimizations that occurred in the workplace for that category was divided by its weighted population estimate and the result was multiplied by 1,000.

Revised 2016 NCVS data file

For 2016, BJS increased the NCVS sample size to facilitate the ability to produce state-level victimization estimates for the 22 most populous states. At the same time, the sample was adjusted to reflect the U.S. population counts in the 2010 decennial census. These changes resulted in a historically large number of new households and first-time interviews in the first half of 2016 and produced challenges in comparing 2016 results to prior data years.

Working with the U.S. Census Bureau, BJS subsequently devised the methodology that was used

²⁰This allowed for the classification of additional occupations on the incident form. These additional occupations were classified in the “Other” occupation group in Indicators 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10.

to create the revised 2016 NCVS data file. The result was revised criminal victimization estimates that were nationally representative for 2016 and could be compared with prior and future years. See *National Crime Victimization Survey revised 2016 estimates* text box (pp. 3–4) and *Methodology* (pp. 15–18) in *Criminal Victimization, 2016: Revised* (NCJ 252121, BJS, October 2018) for more information.

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as with the NCVS, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically significant.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error can vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a larger standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors have with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

For complex sample designs, there are several methods that can be used to generate standard errors around a point estimate (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates). These include direct variance estimation and generalized variance function (GVF) parameters. In this report, GVFs were used for variance estimation of estimates based on NCVS data.

The U.S. Census Bureau produces GVF parameters for BJS, which account for aspects of the NCVS’s complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors, using a specialized version of Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR) based on Fay’s method.²¹

GVFs express the variance as a function of the expected value of the survey estimate.²² The GVF

²¹Fay, R. E. (1989). *Theory and Application of Replicate Weighting for Variance Calculations*. In *Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section*, American Statistical Association, 212–217.

²²Wolter, K. M. (1984). *An Investigation of Some Estimators of Variance for Systematic Sampling*. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 79, 781–790.

parameters are generated by fitting estimates and their relative variance to a regression model, using an iterative weighted least-squares procedure where the weight is the inverse of the square of the predicted relative variance. For more information on GVF, see the most recent version of the *National Crime Victimization Survey, 2016: Technical Documentation* (NCJ 251442, BJS, December 2017). GVF parameters are available in the codebooks published with the NCVS public use files through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd).

For estimates based on NCVS data, BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical analysis programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text based on NCVS data were tested for significance. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. Findings described in this report as increases or decreases passed a test at either the 0.05 level (95% confidence level) or 0.10 level (90% confidence level) of significance. Figures and tables in this report should be referenced for testing on specific findings.

Estimates and standard errors of the estimates based on NCVS data provided in this report may be used to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors may be used to generate confidence intervals:

According to the NCVS, during the aggregate period 2015–19, about 23% of nonfatal workplace violence was violent crime excluding simple assault. (See table 6.1.) Using the GVFs, BJS determined that the estimated percentage had a standard error of 1.4%. (See appendix table 10.) A confidence interval around the estimate is generated by multiplying the standard error by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the 95% confidence interval around the 23% estimate from 2015–19 is $23\% \pm (1.4\% \times 1.96)$ or (19.9% to 25.2%). In other words, if BJS used the same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true population parameter (percent of nonfatal workplace violence that was violence excluding simple assault) to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

For this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates based on NCVS data, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs (not shown in tables) provide another measure of reliability and a means for comparing the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics.

For more information about NCVS, contact the Bureau of Justice Statistics by email (askbjs@usdoj.gov) or by phone (202-307-0765).

National Electronic Injury Surveillance System - Occupational Supplement

Data collection

NEISS is administered by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and used to monitor injuries related to consumer products. NIOSH collaborates with CPSC to collect data through an occupational supplement called NEISS-Work.²³ These data capture nonfatal work-related injuries among civilian, noninstitutionalized workers treated in emergency departments (EDs). Because the data are captured based on ED visits, it is possible that a worker may be treated in the same ED on different dates for different injuries and captured in the data multiple times. Therefore, these data produce estimates for the number of work-related injuries, not the number of injured workers. There is no requirement for consumer-product involvement for inclusion in NEISS-Work data.

NEISS-Work uses a clustered sample of visits from a stratified probability sample of hospitals in the United States and its territories that have a minimum of six beds and operate a 24-hour ED. Hospitals in the sample were selected from the approximately 5,300 rural and urban U.S. hospitals, after stratification by total annual ED visits. The sample of hospitals that report occupational injuries is a two-thirds subset of the hospital sample used by CPSC to capture product-related injuries for NEISS. Nominally, 67 geographically distributed sample hospitals capture work-related injuries for NEISS-Work every day of the year. Hospital abstractors identify work-related cases from admissions and billing information and reviews of ED charts. NEISS-Work data capture the demographics of the injured workers, types of injuries

²³NIOSH collects the occupational injury data through collaboration with the CPSC. However, there are no implied or expressed endorsements of the results presented herein by the CPSC.

experienced, and parts of the body that were injured. A brief narrative description of the injury incident is also captured for each case.

Data quality and limitations

Each case is assigned a statistical weight based on the inverse probability of selection. National estimates are obtained by summing weights for all cases or the selected set of cases. Statistical weights are adjusted within a sample year to account for hospital mergers, closings, or withdrawals from NEISS-Work participation (resulting in fewer than 67 hospitals reporting information) and for incomplete reporting. Statistical weights also are adjusted based on the number of U.S. hospitals and their total number of ED visits as determined by a census of U.S. hospitals 1 year prior to the data collection year. While summing the weights allows for the calculation of national estimates, there are some instances where data may not provide an accurate national representation. This is especially likely for data representing small populations or populations with limited geographical distribution. To minimize this likelihood, only results that meet designated NEISS-Work reporting requirements are presented. These requirements specify minimum thresholds for numbers of raw cases and weighted estimates, and mandate that estimates must have a coefficient of variation that is less than 30%.

Workers captured in NEISS-Work are not restricted by age, employer size, or type of employer or industry. However, for this report, ED visits for persons age 15 or older were used to be more similar to the other data sources used in this report. In NEISS-Work, an injury is considered work-related if the patient was working for pay or other compensation, performing agricultural production activities, or volunteering with an organized group (e.g., a volunteer fire department). Excluded from NEISS-Work are injuries to active-duty military and institutionalized persons, alcohol and drug screenings, and revisits to EDs for injuries previously treated in an ED. Also excluded from NEISS-Work are injuries that were treated in other medical venues or treated by self or colleagues and never seen in an ED.

Since 2012, NIOSH has assigned standardized event and source codes for injuries from BLS's OIICS to every NEISS-Work case.²⁴ Cases met the definition of workplace violence and were included in this document if they were assigned an OIICS event code

²⁴See Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2012). Occupational injury and illness classification manual. <http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh/iics.htm>.

within the group of 111 ("Intentional injury by other person"). NEISS-Work also captures industry and occupation information in a text field and efforts to code industry data to a standardized numeric code are underway. However, the years of data with complete codes do not match the years analyzed in this report, so an industry-specific analysis was not included.

Rates using the NEISS-Work data were calculated by dividing the number of nonfatal occupational-related injury ED visits by the corresponding worker population estimate obtained from BLS's Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS worker population estimates used were based on hours worked for all jobs. The quotient was multiplied by 10,000 to present rates per 10,000 full-time equivalent workers, with one FTE representing 2,000 hours worked per year.

NEISS-Work is based on a sample of hospitals and does not count every injury treated in every hospital. However, because this sample was statistically selected, the potential sampling error can be calculated. Error estimates are based on the 95% confidence interval and are expressed as a value that should be subtracted from the estimate to get the lower bound of the confidence interval and added to it to get the upper bound. For example, from 2015 to 2019, there were an estimated 529,000 ED-treated injuries due to workplace violence, with a 95% confidence interval of $\pm 162,000$ cases. (See table 11.1.) In other words, the true value from this data source is likely to be in the range of 368,000 to 691,000 nonfatal injuries due to workplace violence treated in EDs in the United States from 2015 to 2019.

The 95% confidence interval is an approximation based on the classical formula for variance of a total from a stratified sample. The confidence bounds are approximations of the general magnitude of error regarding estimates and are not precise values.

For more information about NEISS-Work, contact the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health by email (SMMarsh@cdc.gov).

National Vital Statistics System

Data collection

NVSS is the oldest and most successful example of intergovernmental data sharing in public health, and the shared relationships, standards, and procedures of NVSS form the mechanism by which the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and disseminates the nation's official vital statistics. These data are provided through contracts between NCHS

and vital registration systems operated in the various jurisdictions legally responsible for the registration of vital events—births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths. Vital statistics data are also available online. In the United States, legal authority for the registration of these events resides individually with the 50 states, 2 cities (Washington, DC, and New York City), and 5 territories (Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). These jurisdictions are responsible for maintaining registries of vital events and for issuing copies of birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates.

Data quality and limitations

In this report, information on total homicides was obtained from the NVSS through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) (<https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>), which is an interactive, online database that provides data on fatal and nonfatal injuries, violent deaths, and costs of injuries from a variety of trusted sources, including the NVSS. NVSS data do not require statistical significance testing and are assumed to be accurate.

For more information on the NVSS, contact the National Center for Health Statistics by email (cdcinfo@cdc.gov) or by phone at (301-458-4000).

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics

Data collection

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is administered by BLS under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The SOII is a Federal-State cooperative program to estimate the number and frequency of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses by industry for the nation, participating states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. SOII results are used by the safety and health community when deciding how to allocate prevention resources among several hundred diverse industries in which workers face risks of injury or illness.

Each year, approximately 200,000 employers report for establishments in private industry and the public sector (state and local government). In-scope cases include work-related injuries or illnesses that require medical care beyond first aid. Respondents provide information on the number of nonfatal workplace

injuries and illnesses that meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordkeeping guidelines. For cases where the worker required at least 1 full day before returning to work, respondents provide detailed information about the case circumstances and characteristics of the injured or ill worker. The SOII excludes all work-related fatalities as well as nonfatal work injuries and illnesses to the self-employed, to workers on farms with 10 or fewer employees, to private household workers, to volunteers, and to federal government workers.

Two data series are produced by the SOII, generally referred to as the SOII-Annual Summary (SOII-AS) and the SOII-Case and Demographics (SOII-CD). The SOII-AS reports summary information on industry-level data. The SOII-CD reports case-circumstance and worker-characteristic information for cases involving days away from work. SOII-CD data are a subset of the overall SOII data series. Detailed information on the SOII methodology can be found in the *Handbook of Methods* at <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/home.htm>.

Data quality and limitations

Case-circumstance data are coded according to the OIICS. There are two major versions of the OIICS. The original version of the OIICS was used to code data from 1992 to 2010. From 2011 onward, the OIICS 2.01 was used. The coding structures and rules are sufficiently different that data classified under the two classifications should be compared with caution or not at all. See <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm> for additional information on the OIICS.

Beginning with the 2019 reference year, SOII began using the 2018 SOC system for coding occupations. The SOC 2010 system was used for reference years 2011 through 2018. The SOC 2000 system was used for reference years 2003 through 2010. Comparisons of estimates using SOC 2018 to previous years under prior SOC coding structures should be made with caution. For more information on the use SOC in SOII, please visit <https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/soii/concepts.htm#standard-occupational-classification-soc>.

The SOII collection excludes establishments in agricultural production with fewer than 11 employees. Self-employed persons, private households (NAICS 814), postal workers (NAICS 491), space research and technology (NAICS 927), national security and international affairs (NAICS 928), and federal government workers are out of the SOII's scope. The Federal Railroad Administration provides data for

employees in rail transportation for the SOII. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Estimates from the SOII-CD are based on a scientifically selected probability sample rather than a census of the entire population. Sampling methodology makes it possible to collect data from a sample. Inferences can be made regarding the characteristics of the population from which the sample was selected. These sample-based estimates may differ from the results obtained from a census of the population. The variation in the sample estimates across all possible samples that could have been drawn is measured by the standard error, which may be used to calculate a confidence interval around a sample estimate.

The 95-percent confidence interval is centered on the sample estimate and includes all values within 1.96 times the estimate's standard error. If several samples were selected and used to estimate a population value (such as incidence rates of injury and illness), the 95-percent confidence interval would mean that one would be 95% certain that the range of these sample-based estimates would include the true

population value. Comparison statements made about any two or more SOII-CD estimates were tested for statistical significance. That is, the upper and lower bounds of the confidence interval were compared.

For example, in 2019, the total count for violence cases in protective-service occupations was 7,000, with a standard error of 182. (See table 12.1 and appendix table 30.) Multiply the standard error by 1.96 for the confidence interval, which is ± 356.72 cases. There is a 95% probability that the true estimate will fall between 6,643 and 7,357 cases. The concept can also be used for calculating confidence intervals for incidence rates. For example, for the same category, the incidence rate is 24.4 cases per 10,000 FTEs and the standard error is 0.63. The confidence interval is 1.96 multiplied by 0.63 and results in an approximate confidence interval of ± 1.24 . There is a 95% probability that the true incidence rate falls between 23.2 and 25.6 cases per 10,000 FTEs.

For more information about SOII, contact the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities (IIF) program by email (iifstaff@bls.gov) or by phone (202-691-6170).

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Numbers for cover map: Number of workplace homicides, by state, 2019**

State	Number of workplace homicides	State	Number of workplace homicides
Alabama	19	Montana	/
Alaska	2	Nebraska	/
Arizona	5	Nevada	3
Arkansas	4	New Hampshire	/
California	50	New Jersey	6
Colorado	3	New Mexico	/
Connecticut	/	New York	16
Delaware	1	North Carolina	21
District of Columbia	6	North Dakota	5
Florida	27	Ohio	14
Georgia	20	Oklahoma	5
Hawaii	2	Oregon	3
Idaho	/	Pennsylvania	7
Illinois	21	Rhode Island	/
Indiana	9	South Carolina	/
Iowa	3	South Dakota	/
Kansas	4	Tennessee	9
Kentucky	6	Texas	56
Louisiana	/	Utah	4
Maine	/	Vermont	1
Maryland	10	Virginia	/
Massachusetts	2	Washington	15
Michigan	12	West Virginia	/
Minnesota	2	Wisconsin	5
Mississippi	7	Wyoming	/
Missouri	8		

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Numbers for figure 1.1: Number of workplace homicides and total homicides, 1992–2019**

Year	Total	Workplace
1992	25,144	1,044
1993	25,653	1,074
1994	24,547	1,080
1995	22,552	1,036
1996	20,634	927
1997	19,491	860
1998	17,893	714
1999	16,889	651
2000	16,765	677
2001	20,308	643
2002	17,638	609
2003	17,732	632
2004	17,357	559
2005	18,124	567
2006	18,573	540
2007	18,361	628
2008	17,826	526
2009	16,799	542
2010	16,259	518
2011	16,238	468
2012	16,688	475
2013	16,121	404
2014	15,872	409
2015	17,793	417
2016	19,362	500
2017	19,510	458
2018	18,830	453
2019	19,141	454

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992-2019; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths, 1992-2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Percentages for figure 1.2: Percent of fatal occupational injuries that are workplace homicides, 1992–2019

Year	Percent
1992	16.8%
1993	17.0
1994	16.3
1995	16.5
1996	14.9
1997	13.8
1998	11.8
1999	10.8
2000	11.4
2001	10.9
2002	11.0
2003	11.3
2004	9.7
2005	9.9
2006	9.2
2007	11.1
2008	10.1
2009	11.9
2010	11.0
2011	10.0
2012	10.3
2013	8.8
2014	8.5
2015	8.6
2016	9.6
2017	8.9
2018	8.6
2019	8.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Rates and standard errors for figure 4.1: Rate of nonfatal workplace violence and total nonfatal violent crime, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019

Year	Nonfatal workplace violence		Total nonfatal violent crime	
	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 or older	Standard error
1994	31.0 †	1.59	79.9 †	2.23
1995	28.5 †	1.29	75.3 †	1.88
1996	26.4 †	1.30	67.7 †	1.85
1997	23.8 †	1.35	62.9 †	2.03
1998	21.1 †	1.50	57.6 †	2.38
1999	17.6 †	1.26	50.6 †	2.08
2000	15.0 †	1.15	42.3 †	1.81
2001	12.4 †	0.95	35.0 †	1.49
2002	9.7	0.89	32.3 †	1.64
2003	10.2	0.94	32.1 †	1.60
2004	10.1	0.85	29.9 †	1.31
2005	9.8	0.78	28.1 †	1.21
2006	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--
2008	7.9	0.70	26.3 †	1.19
2009	6.6 †	0.72	23.8	1.20
2010	6.6 †	0.71	20.8	1.09
2011	7.3 †	0.70	20.9	1.10
2012	8.2	0.65	24.4 ‡	0.98
2013	8.0	0.76	24.6 ‡	1.18
2014	7.9	0.68	21.6	1.00
2015	7.4 †	0.65	19.3 †	0.88
2016	7.1 †	0.61	19.1 †	0.82
2017	7.8	0.56	20.1 ‡	0.74
2018	8.2	0.52	21.9	0.74
2019*	9.2	0.67	22.1	0.91

Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994).

--Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Rates and standard errors for figure 4.2: Rate of nonfatal workplace violence, by type of crime, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019

Year	Violent crime, excluding simple assault ^a		Simple assault	
	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Standard error
1994	6.4 †	0.48	24.5 †	1.31
1995	6.1 †	0.46	22.5 †	1.12
1996	6.5 †	0.48	19.9 †	1.07
1997	6.3 †	0.52	17.5 †	1.08
1998	5.0 †	0.48	16.1 †	1.23
1999	3.4 †	0.37	14.2 †	1.09
2000	3.1 †	0.35	11.9 †	0.98
2001	2.8 †	0.31	9.6 †	0.79
2002	2.1	0.27	7.6	0.73
2003	2.0	0.27	8.2	0.78
2004	2.4	0.28	7.8	0.69
2005	2.5 ‡	0.29	7.3	0.65
2006	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--
2008	1.5	0.21	6.4	0.61
2009	1.5	0.24	5.1 †	0.59
2010	1.4	0.23	5.1 †	0.57
2011	1.0 †	0.18	6.2	0.60
2012	1.1 †	0.17	7.2	0.58
2013	1.3 ‡	0.19	6.8	0.66
2014	1.7	0.24	6.2	0.58
2015	1.8	0.23	5.5 †	0.53
2016	1.8	0.24	5.3 †	0.50
2017	1.9	0.20	5.9 †	0.47
2018	1.8	0.22	6.4	0.42
2019*	1.8	0.21	7.4	0.57

Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994).

--Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^aIncludes rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault, and excludes simple assault.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 5.1: Average annual victimization rate of nonfatal workplace violence, by occupation, 2015–19

Occupation	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older
Total	0.40
Medical	1.33
Physician	3.48
Nurse	2.89
Technician	2.92
Other	1.21
Mental health	5.71
Professional (social worker/psychiatrist)	7.87
Custodial care	6.54
Other	8.49
Teaching	1.34
Preschool/elementary	1.80
Junior high/high school	1.91
College/technical school	2.33
Special education facility	9.07
Other	4.29
Law enforcement/security	6.30
Law enforcement officer	9.99
Corrections	19.12
Security guard	12.48
Other	5.69
Retail sales	1.13
Convenience/liquor store clerk	2.92
Gas station attendant	15.04
Bartender	18.18
Other	1.05
Transportation	1.79
Bus driver	5.47
Taxi cab driver	13.17
Other	1.71
Other	0.28

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 5.2: Average annual rate and percent of nonfatal workplace violence and percent of workers, by occupation group and employee type, 2015–19

Occupation group	Government		Private sector	
	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Percent of nonfatal workplace violence against workers	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Percent of nonfatal workplace violence against workers
Total	1.31	~	0.36	~
Medical	5.55	2.0%	1.13	1.6%
Mental health	12.37	1.4	5.38	0.8
Teaching	1.76	2.3	0.86	0.3
Law enforcement/security	6.99	2.6	9.60	1.0
Retail sales	7.52	0.2	1.14	1.5
Transportation	3.29	0.5	1.95	1.0
Other	0.73	1.7	0.29	2.2

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 5.3: Average annual rate of nonfatal workplace violence, by victim characteristics, 2015–19

Victim characteristic	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older
Total	0.40
Sex	
Male	0.48
Female	0.53
Race/Hispanic origin	
White	0.51
Black	0.64
Hispanic/Latino	0.51
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.95
American Indian/Alaska Native	3.12
Two or more races	3.39
Age	
16–19	1.10
20–24	1.05
25–34	0.75
35–49	0.60
50–64	0.52
65 or older	0.68
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 5.4: Victim-offender relationship in nonfatal workplace violence, by sex of victim, 2015–19

Victim-offender relationship	Total	Male	Female
Intimate partner	0.4%	~	0.7%
Other relative	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Well-known/casual acquaintance	1.1%	1.0%	1.8%
Work	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%
Customer/client	0.8	0.9	1.2
Patient	0.8	0.7	1.4
Supervisor	0.5	0.8	0.6
Employee	0.3	0.4	0.4
Coworker	0.8	1.1	1.1
Stranger	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%
Unknown	1.1%	1.7%	1.1%
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827	71,880	68,695

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for table 6.1: Rate and percent of nonfatal workplace violence, by type of crime, 2015–19

Type of crime	Average annual number	Rate per 1,000 workers age 16 or older	Percent
Total	109,827	0.40	~
Violent crime, excluding simple assault			
Rape/sexual assault	39,245	0.14	1.4%
Robbery	16,595	0.05	0.6
Aggravated assault	12,989	0.04	0.5
Aggravated assault	29,831	0.10	1.1
Simple assault	93,107	0.34	1.7%

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 6.2: Season and time of day of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19**

Season and time of day	Percent
Season	
Winter	1.5%
Spring	1.6
Summer	1.5
Fall	1.6
Time of day	
Morning (after 6:00 a.m.–noon)	1.5%
Afternoon (after noon–6 p.m.)	1.8
Evening (after 6 p.m.–midnight)	1.3
Night (after midnight–6 a.m.)	0.9
Unknown	1.1
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for table 6.3: Percent of nonfatal workplace violence occurring in restricted areas, by occupation group, 2015–19**

Occupation group	Percent
Total	1.9%
Medical	3.6
Mental health	5.0
Teaching	3.7
Law enforcement/security	3.6
Retail sales	2.7
Transportation	4.6
Other	2.8
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 13**Percentages and standard errors for figure 7.1: Nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019**

Year	Percent	Standard error
1994	40%	2.2%
1995	38	1.9
1996	36	1.9
1997	33 †	2.1
1998	32 †	2.7
1999	37	2.7
2000	38	3.0
2001	43	3.1
2002	42	3.6
2003	40	3.5
2004	42	3.5
2005	37	3.2
2006	--	--
2007	--	--
2008	38	3.4
2009	26 †	3.9
2010	27 †	3.7
2011	33 ‡	3.5
2012	34 ‡	3.1
2013	35	3.6
2014	29 †	3.0
2015	28 †	3.1
2016	36	3.3
2017	37	2.8
2018	41	2.5
2019*	41	2.8

Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994). Excludes victims working in law enforcement and security occupations. Includes police reporting by the victims and others including someone official.

--Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 14**Standard errors for table 7.1: Nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, by victim characteristics and type of crime, 2015–19**

Victim characteristic and type of crime	Percent
Total	2.0%
Sex	
Male	2.6%
Female	2.4
Race/Hispanic origin	
White	2.1%
Black	5.6
Hispanic/Latino	5.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	5.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	18.0
Two or more races	7.7
Age	
16–19	6.0%
20–24	4.5
25–34	3.1
35–49	3.0
50–64	3.7
65 or older	7.6
Type of crime	
Violent crime, excluding simple assault	3.2%
Rape/sexual assault	7.0
Robbery	6.3
Aggravated assault	3.8
Simple assault	2.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Standard errors for table 7.2: Nonfatal workplace violence reported to police, by occupation group, 2015–19**

Occupation group	Percent
Total	2.0%
Medical	3.5
Mental health	5.4
Teaching	4.7
Retail sales	4.5
Transportation	5.9
Other	2.7

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for table 7.3: How police were notified of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19**

How police were notified	Percent
Victim	2.9%
Someone official other than police	2.1
Someone else	1.5
Police at scene	1.8
Other	0.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 17**Standard errors for table 7.4: Most important reasons for reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police, 2015–19**

Most important reason for reporting	Percent
Crime reported by victim	2.9%
To get help with this incident	2.0
Because it was a crime	1.9
To get offender	1.9
To let police know	0.7
To recover loss	0.4
Other	1.1
Crime not reported by victim	2.9%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 18**Standard errors for table 7.5: Most important reasons for not reporting nonfatal workplace violence to police, 2015–19**

Most important reason for not reporting	Percent
Reported to another official	2.4%
Not important enough to respondent	1.6
Police would not help	1.2
Personal matter	1.0
Other	2.1
Unknown	0.8

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 19

Standard errors for table 8.1: Nonfatal workplace violence, by offender characteristics and number of offenders, 2015–19

Offender characteristic and number of offenders	Percent
Sex	
Male	1.9%
Female	1.4
Both	0.6
Unknown	1.1
Race/Hispanic origin	
White	1.8%
Black	1.4
Hispanic/Latino	1.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2
Multiple races	0.6
Unknown	1.5
Age	
17 or younger	1.1%
18–20	0.6
21–29	1.3
30 or older	1.9
Mixed age group	0.6
Unknown	1.3
Number of offenders	
Single offender	1.5%
Multiple offenders	0.9
Unknown	1.0
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 20

Percentages and standard errors for figure 9.1: Offender weapon possession in nonfatal workplace violence, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019

Year	Weapon		No weapon		Unknown	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
1994	18% ‡	1.4%	77%	1.7%	5%	0.7%
1995	18 †	1.2	75	1.6	6	0.7
1996	20 †	1.3	74 ‡	1.7	6	0.7
1997	22 †	1.6	69 †	2.0	9	1.0
1998	21 †	1.9	68 †	2.5	11 †	1.4
1999	16	1.7	75	2.4	8	1.2
2000	17	1.9	76	2.5	7	1.1
2001	19 ‡	2.0	75	2.6	6	1.0
2002	17	2.3	77	3.0	5	1.2
2003	16	2.1	79	2.9	5	1.1
2004	20 †	2.3	76	2.8	5	1.0
2005	22 †	2.3	75	2.7	4 †	0.9
2006	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--
2008	15	2.0	82	2.6	3 †	0.9
2009	13	2.5	85	3.1	2 †	1.0
2010	15	2.5	82	3.2	3 †	0.9
2011	12	1.9	79	2.9	8	1.5
2012	11	1.6	81	2.5	8	1.4
2013	14	2.1	81	2.9	5	1.3
2014	17	2.1	78	2.7	5	1.1
2015	16	2.2	81	2.7	3 †	0.9
2016	18	2.3	80	2.7	2 †	0.6
2017	19	2.0	76	2.4	6	1.1
2018	15 ‡	1.5	78	2.1	7	1.0
2019*	14	1.7	79	2.3	7	1.1

Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994).

--Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 21

Standard errors for table 9.1: Offender weapon possession during nonfatal workplace violence, by weapon type, 2015–19

Weapon type	Percent
No weapon	1.6%
Weapon	1.3%
Firearm	0.7
Knife	0.8
Other	0.6
Unknown weapon type	0.2
Unknown whether offender had weapon	0.7%
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 22

Standard errors for table 9.2: Offender weapon possession in nonfatal workplace violence, by type of crime, 2015–19

Type of crime	Percent
Total	1.3%
Violent crime, excluding simple assault	2.8%
Rape/sexual assault	3.4
Robbery	6.1
Aggravated assault	1.3
Simple assault	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 23

Standard errors for table 9.3: Percent of nonfatal workplace violence involving an offender with a weapon, by occupation group, 2015–19

Occupation group	Percent
Total	1.3%
Medical	2.1
Mental health	4.2
Teaching	3.0
Law enforcement/security	2.4
Retail sales	3.7
Transportation	5.1
Other	1.9
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 24

Percentages and standard errors for figure 10.1: Nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, based on 2-year rolling averages, 1994–2019

Year	Percent	Standard error
1994	11%	1.1%
1995	11	0.9
1996	12	1.0
1997	13	1.2
1998	13	1.5
1999	11	1.4
2000	11	1.5
2001	12	1.6
2002	16	2.2
2003	13	1.9
2004	12	1.8
2005	14	1.9
2006	--	--
2007	--	--
2008	12	1.8
2009	11	2.3
2010	11	2.0
2011	10	1.7
2012	14	1.9
2013	16	2.3
2014	14	1.9
2015	17	2.2
2016	14	2.0
2017	9	1.4
2018	13	1.4
2019*	12	1.6

Note: Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 1994 estimate includes data for 1993 and 1994). The National Crime Victimization Survey defines victim injury as a measure of whether bodily hurt or damage was sustained by the victim as a result of criminal victimization. Victim injury is not determined by the receipt of medical treatment.

--Estimates that include 2006 data should not be compared to other years. See *Criminal Victimization, 2007* (NCJ 224390, BJS, December 2008) for more information on changes to the 2006 National Crime Victimization Survey.

*Comparison year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1994–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 25

Standard errors for table 10.1: Injury type in nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Injury type	Percent
Not injured	1.3%
Injured	1.1%
Serious	0.4
Minor	1.0
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 26

Standard errors for table 10.2: Injury and medical treatment for victims of nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Injury/treatment	Percent
Not injured	1.3%
Injured	1.1%
Not treated	0.7
Treated	0.8
Unknown	<0.1
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 27

Standard errors for table 10.3: Percent of nonfatal workplace violence resulting in victim injury, by occupation group, 2015–19

Occupation group	Percent
Total	1.1%
Medical	2.9
Mental health	3.0
Teaching	3.8
Law enforcement/security	2.2
Retail sales	2.1
Transportation	3.1
Other	1.3
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

APPENDIX TABLE 28

Rates and standard errors for figure 12.1: Incidence rate for occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence in private industry (1992–2010) and intentional injury by other persons in private industry (2011–2019), per 10,000 FTEs, 1992–2019

Year	Rate	Standard error
1992	2.9	0.04
1993	2.7	0.03
1994	2.5	0.04
1995	2.8	0.04
1996	2.2	0.04
1997	2.5	0.05
1998	2.0	0.04
1999	1.8	0.04
2000	2.0	0.04
2001	1.9	0.04
2002	2.1	0.04
2003	1.9	0.04
2004	2.0	0.04
2005	1.6	0.03
2006	1.7	0.03
2007	1.8	0.03
2008	1.7	0.03
2009	1.7	0.03
2010	2.0	0.03
2011	1.3	0.02
2012	1.4	0.03
2013	1.5	0.03
2014	1.7	0.03
2015	1.7	0.03
2016	1.7	0.03
2017	1.9	0.03
2018	2.1	0.03
2019	2.0	0.03

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 1992–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 29

Numbers and standard errors for figure 12.2: Number of occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence in private industry (1992–2010) and intentional injury by other persons in private industry (2011–2019), 1992–2019

Year	Number	Standard error
1992	22,396	291
1993	21,254	255
1994	20,439	327
1995	22,956	367
1996	18,538	352
1997	21,329	405
1998	17,589	352
1999	16,644	333
2000	18,418	350
2001	17,214	361
2002	18,104	344
2003	16,560	331
2004	17,670	353
2005	14,560	306
2006	15,970	240
2007	16,840	269
2008	16,330	278
2009	15,450	278
2010	16,910	254
2011	11,690	222
2012	12,780	230
2013	13,800	248
2014	15,980	272
2015	16,160	275
2016	16,890	287
2017	18,400	294
2018	20,790	333
2019	20,870	334

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 1992–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 30**Standard errors for table 12.1: Incidence rate and number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by occupation, 2015–2019**

Occupation	Rate					Number				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	452	465	510	521	499
Management	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.10	53	56	73	74	78
Business/financial operations	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	27	17	19	24	23
Life/physical/social science	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.27	0.14	13	19	10	27	14
Community/social service	0.63	0.69	0.62	0.50	0.51	99	110	101	98	90
Counselors/social workers/other community/ social-service specialists	0.66	0.71	0.64	0.52	0.52	99	110	101	98	89
Education/training/library	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.30	153	144	155	167	194
Preschool/primary/secondary/special-education school teachers	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.33	90	86	100	99	114
Other teachers/instructors	/	/	0.56	0.55	0.41	42	30	40	53	30
Other	/	/	0.96	0.98	1.15	110	109	104	123	145
Arts/design/entertainment/sports/media	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.09	16	12	11	13	9
Healthcare practitioners/technical	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.27	145	154	157	177	183
Health diagnosing/treating practitioners	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.30	101	110	107	124	130
Health technologists/technicians	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.54	96	106	104	115	121
Other	0.90	1.00	1.17	1.64	/	11	13	16	24	21
Healthcare support	0.56	0.52	0.58	0.48	0.47	168	158	179	167	228
Nursing/psychiatric/home-health aides	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.82	/	159	158	170	164	222
Protective service	0.71	0.73	0.67	0.62	0.63	194	199	185	198	182
Supervisors of protective-service workers	2.26	2.01	2.24	1.35	1.46	56	49	57	44	44
Law-enforcement workers	1.55	1.66	1.40	1.33	1.32	166	177	149	161	142
Other	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.70	0.81	81	74	83	87	92
Food preparation/serving-related	0.08	0.05	0.05	/	0.05	66	43	36	42	42
Building/grounds cleaning/maintenance	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.11	25	30	44	33	39
Personal care/service	0.39	0.37	0.34	/	0.26	115	112	118	133	57
Supervisors of personal care/service workers	0.57	0.72	0.54	1.53	0.69	8	14	10	40	15
Entertainment attendants/related workers	/	0.33	0.27	0.66	0.29	/	11	9	25	8
Other	0.64	0.59	0.50	0.45	/	114	109	115	123	54
Sales/related	0.04	0.05	0.06	/	0.06	48	57	64	50	61
Office/administrative support	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	52	49	47	56	60
Farming/fishing/forestry	/	/	0.12	/	/	/	/	12	13	/
Construction/extraction	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	13	37	19	23	22
Installation/maintenance/repair	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.05	20	20	43	22	25
Production	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	19	23	15	30	18
Transportation/material moving	/	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	63	66	72	84	97

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 31

Standard errors for table 12.2: Incidence rate and number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by victim characteristics and length of service of victim, 2015–2019

Victim characteristic and length of service	Rate					Number				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	452	465	510	521	499
Sex										
Male	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	257	256	268	262	271
Female	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	326	322	355	380	396
Age										
16–19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	39	43	41	42	46
20–24	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15	108	113	125	125	140
25–34	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	218	221	215	225	240
35–44	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	194	187	204	195	216
45–54	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	189	177	187	207	193
55–64	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	136	132	148	154	171
65 and over	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.12	61	59	64	89	73
Length of service										
Less than 3 months	/	/	/	/	/	88	102	97	111	120
3–11 months	/	/	/	/	/	147	163	176	172	188
1–5 years	/	/	/	/	/	239	245	268	281	286
More than 5 years	/	/	/	/	/	277	248	273	273	263

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 32

Standard errors for table 12.3: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by victim-offender relationship and sex of victim, 2019

Victim-offender relationship	Total	Male	Female
Total	499	271	396
Person, other than injured/ill worker, unspecified	54	47	22
Coworker/work associate	74	61	38
Coworker	64	52	36
Former coworker	29	25	/
Work associate	11	11	10
Coworker/work associate, NEC	13	11	/
Student	208	73	198
Patient	308	157	253
Other client/customer	139	90	105
Assailant/suspect/inmate	183	143	105
Robber	59	29	52
Inmate/detainee in custody	126	109	64
Suspect not yet apprehended	70	60	36
Assailant/suspect, NEC	54	34	42
Person, other than injured/ill worker, NEC	45	42	16

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 33

Standard errors for table 12.4: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by event or exposure and sex of victim, 2019

Event or Exposure	Total	Male	Female
Total	499	271	396
Intentional shooting by other person	38	35	16
Stabbing/cutting/slashing/piercing	42	37	21
Hitting/kicking/beating/shoving	484	250	360
Strangulation by other person	29	17	24
Rape/sexual assault	9	/	9
Threat/verbal assault	61	17	58
Multiple violent acts by other person	22	16	12
Intentional injury by other person, not elsewhere classified	99	66	71
Intentional injury by other person, unspecified	29	19	15

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 34

Standard errors for table 12.5: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by part of body, 2015–2019

Part of body	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	452	465	510	521	499
Head	211	213	226	250	264
Eye	73	60	69	82	73
Neck	66	72	74	75	80
Trunk	131	135	142	139	151
Back	80	89	95	85	92
Upper extremities	195	186	197	192	212
Shoulder	84	80	81	81	88
Arm	90	86	92	81	100
Wrist	66	62	63	65	80
Hand	103	106	108	108	101
Lower extremities	118	111	106	116	120
Knee	81	74	77	86	85
Ankle	37	37	35	34	39
Foot	35	33	30	32	32
Toe, toenail	10	10	12	15	11
Body systems	56	55	58	63	74
Multiple	186	190	200	195	184
All other	29	25	42	44	40

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 35

Standard errors for table 12.6: Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work resulting from workplace violence, by nature of injury or illness, 2015–2019

Nature of injury or illness	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	452	465	510	521	499
Fractures	96	92	82	88	95
Sprains/strains/tears	172	177	173	161	176
Cuts/lacerations/punctures	98	98	103	102	118
Cuts/lacerations	76	68	62	72	68
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	60	68	80	70	95
Bruises/contusions	178	180	184	198	194
Chemical burns/corrosions	/	/	/	10	/
Heat (thermal) burns	9	8	/	/	12
Multiple traumatic injuries	101	83	92	114	114
With sprains/other	74	55	63	82	92
With fractures/other	24	18	24	34	20
Soreness/pain	187	188	207	219	225
Tendonitis	/	/	9	19	/
All other	167	175	189	182	200

/Not reported, or data do not meet publication criteria.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - Case and Demographics, 2015–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 36

Standard errors for table 13.1: Socio-emotional problems due to nonfatal workplace violence, 2015–19

Socio-emotional problem	Percent
Emotional distress	
None	1.7%
Mild	1.9
Moderate	1.6
Severe	1.3
Work/school problems	1.5%
Family/friend relationship problems	1.1%
Average annual number of victimizations	109,827

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2015–19.

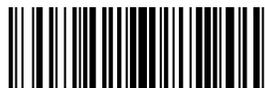


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This report was written by Erika Harrell, Lynn Langton, Stephen M. Pegula, Mark Zak, Jeremy Petosa, Susan Derk, Dan Hartley, and Audrey Reichard. Rachel Morgan, Grace Kena, and Jennifer Truman from BJS; Nicole Dangermond, Samuel Kissinger, Julie Krautter, Samuel Myett, Mary Zhulkie, Colin Emberland, Erin Huband, and Daniel Markelon from BLS; and Suzanne Marsh from NIOSH verified the report.

Eric Hendrixson and David Fialkoff edited the report. Carrie Epps-Carey produced the report.

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