



Workplace Violence Against Government Employees, 1994-2011

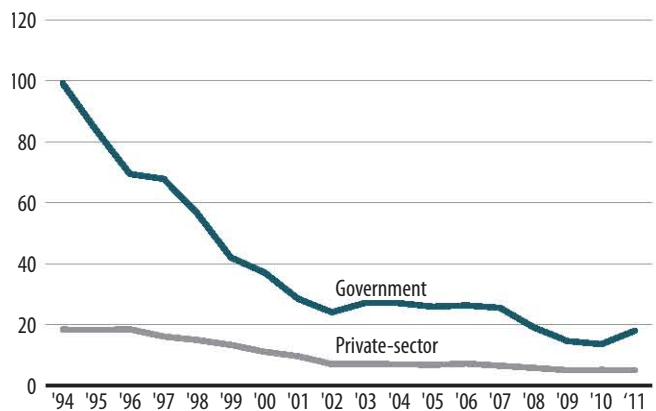
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The annual average rate of workplace violence against local, county, state, and federal government employees declined 82% from 1994 to 2011, compared to a decline of 72% for the private-sector (figure 1). Most of the decline (76%) occurred between 1994 and 2002, when the rate of workplace violence against government employees dropped from 99.2 violent victimizations per 1,000 to 24.2 per 1,000. The rate dropped an additional 25.6% from 2002 to 2011. In 2011, the rate of workplace violence against government employees was more than three times the rate for private-sector employees.

In 1994, the rate of violent victimization in the workplace of government employees (99.2 per 1,000) was over five times greater than the rate for employees in the private-sector (18.5 per 1,000). From 1994 to 2011, the annual average rate of workplace violence against government employees was at least twice that for private-sector employees. The study period ended in 2011 with the rate of workplace violence for government employees (18.0 per 1,000) lower than its levels of the mid 1990s but was over three times greater than the rate for private-sector employees (5.2 per 1,000).

FIGURE 1
Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against government and private-sector employees, 1994-2011

Rate per 1,000 employees age 16 or older



Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 1 for rates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2011.

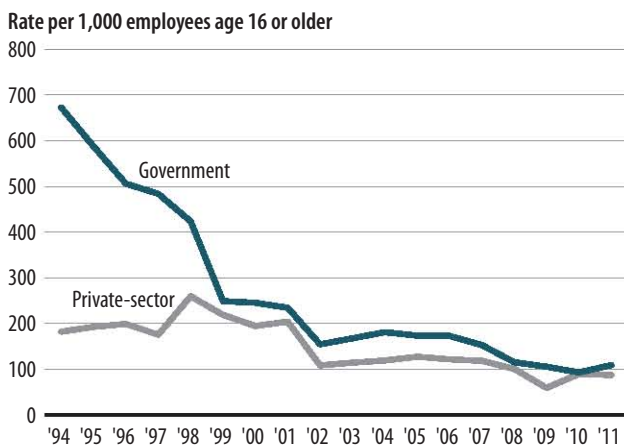
HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2011, government employees had a rate of workplace violence (18.0 per 1,000 employees age 16 or older) that was more than three times the rate for private-sector employees (5.2 per 1,000).
- About 56% of government employee workplace violence from 2002 to 2011 was attributed to those working in law enforcement and security-related occupations.
- From 2002 to 2011, the annual average rate of simple assault in the workplace against government employees (18.9 per 1,000) was more than three times that of private-sector employees (4.6 per 1,000).
- In 2011, excluding law enforcement and security employees, the rate of workplace violence against government employees (8.7 per 1,000) was greater than the rate for private-sector employees (4.7 per 1,000).
- Serious violent crime accounted for a larger percentage of workplace violence against private-sector employees (25%) than government employees (15%).
- In 2011, about 1 in 5 victims of workplace homicide was a government employee.
- From 2002 to 2011, about 96% of workplace violence against government employees was against state, county, and local employees, who made up 81% of the total government workforce.
- Persons working in law enforcement and security occupations in government (140.3 per 1,000) and private-sector organizations (102.5 per 1,000) had the highest annual average rates of violent victimization occurring in the workplace from 2002 to 2011.
- Among government employees, males (68%) were more likely than females (38%) to face a stranger during an incident of workplace violence.
- From 2002 to 2011, government employees (12%) were less likely than private-sector employees (20%) to face an offender with a weapon during an incident of workplace violence.

The higher rates of workplace violence in the government were partly due to the high rates of workplace violence attributed to law enforcement and security employees (figure 2). The rate of workplace violence for law enforcement and security employees was a high of 672.3 per 1,000 in 1994, declining to 109.3 in 2011. These law enforcement and security occupations accounted for over half of the violence committed against government workers and were concentrated most heavily in state, county, and local government.

The estimates of nonfatal violent victimization in the workplace against government employees are based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which collects information on nonfatal crimes against persons age 12 or older, reported and not reported to the police, from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. In this report, nonfatal workplace violence includes rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault (serious violent offenses), and simple assault against employed persons age 16 or older that occurred while at work or on duty. Information on workplace homicide in this report was obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) (see *Methodology*). Workplace homicide includes the homicide of employed victims age 16 or older who were killed while at work or on duty and excludes death by accident.

FIGURE 2
Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against law enforcement and security employees, by type of employee, 1994-2011



Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Definitions of NCVS occupational categories can be found in the *Methodology*. See appendix table 3 for rates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2011.

Trend estimates of nonfatal workplace violence are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. For example, estimates reported for 2011 represent the average estimates for 2010 and 2011. For some tables in this report, the focus is on the single 10-year aggregate period from 2002 through 2011. These approaches increase the reliability and stability of estimates, which facilitates comparisons over time and between subgroups. Trend estimates of workplace homicide are based on a single most recent year estimates. For example, estimates of workplace homicide for 2011 represent the estimate for 2011 only.

The rate of workplace violence against all types of government employees fell between 1994 and 2011

From 2002 to 2011, government employees accounted for 16% of all employed persons age 16 or older and were victims of about 41% of the nonfatal workplace violence (table 1). Most (96%) of the workplace violence against government employees occurred against persons employed by state, county, and local governments (not shown in table). State, county, and local government employees accounted for 81% of all government employees, and federal employees made up 19%. Federal employees experienced 2% of all workplace violence and 4% of workplace violence against all government employees.

Among persons in law enforcement and security occupations, there was no statistically significant difference in the rates of workplace violence against government and private-sector employees in 2011. Between 1994 and 2011, the rate of workplace violence against government law enforcement and security employees dropped 84% from 672.3 per 1,000 in 1994 to 109.3 per 1,000 in 2011. In comparison, the rate of workplace violence against private-sector law enforcement and security employees declined 52%, from 182.3 per 1,000 in 1994 to 87.5 per 1,000 in 2011.

TABLE 1
Percent of workplace violence and employed persons, by type of employee, 2002-2011

Type of employee	Workplace violence	All employed persons
Total	100%	100%
Government	41.0%	16.0%
Federal	1.6	3.1
State/county/local	39.4	12.9
Private-sector	58.9%	82.5%

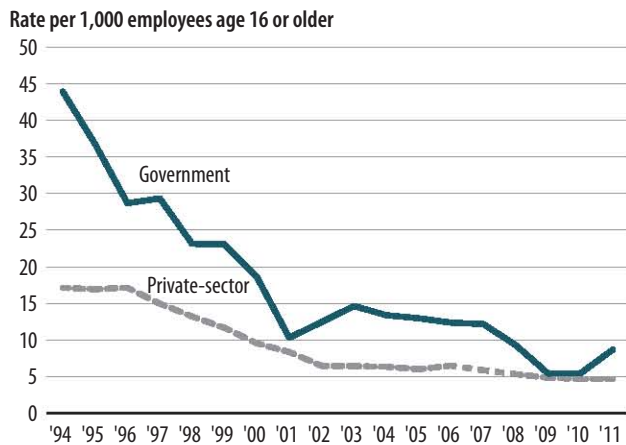
Note: Detail may not sum to 100% due to missing data and rounding. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002-2011.

Excluding law enforcement and security employees, the rate of workplace violence against government employees (8.7 per 1,000) was higher than that of private-sector employees (4.7 per 1,000) in 2011 (figure 3). The rate of workplace violence against non-law enforcement and security government employees dropped 80% from 1994 to 2011, compared to a 73% decline for non-law enforcement and security private-sector employees.

In 2011, the rate of workplace violence against state, county, and local employees (21.6 per 1,000) was more than five times the rate of federal employees (3.7 per 1,000) (figure 4). Between 1994 and 2011, the rate of workplace violence against federal employees dropped 78%, from 16.7 per 1,000 in 1994 to 3.7 per 1,000. In comparison, the rate of workplace violence declined 82% for state, county, and local employees during the same period, from 122.4 per 1,000 in 1994 to 21.6 per 1,000 in 2011.

FIGURE 3
Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against non-law enforcement and security employees, 1994-2011



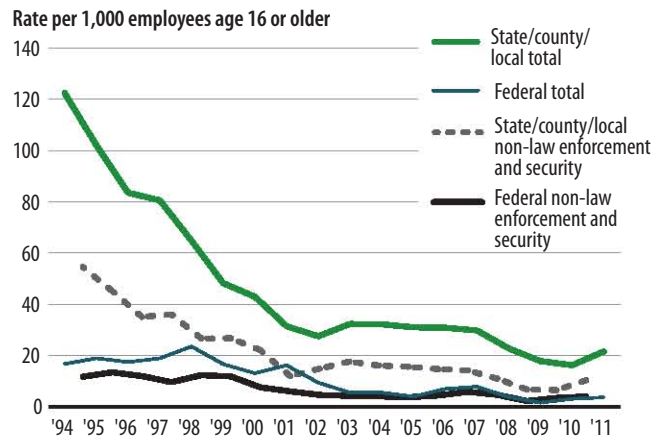
Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Definitions of NCVS occupational categories can be found in the *Methodology*. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2011.

As with the overall rate of violence against government workers, the rate of violence against state, local, and city government employees was driven in part by the high rates associated with law enforcement and security employees.

Among non-law enforcement and security government employees, those employed by state, county, and local governments had a rate of workplace violence (10.0 per 1,000) that was more than twice that of federal employees (3.6 per 1,000) in 2011. From 1994 to 2011, the rate of workplace violence declined 69% for non-law enforcement and security federal employees and 82% for non-law enforcement and security employees of state, county, and local governments.

FIGURE 4
Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against all government and non-law enforcement and security government employees, by type of employee, 1994-2011



Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Definitions of NCVS occupational categories can be found in the *Methodology*. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993-2011.

Except transportation, the rate of workplace violence was higher for government employees than private-sector employees for each measured occupation

From 2002 to 2011, about 56% of workplace violence against government employees occurred against persons in law enforcement and security occupations (table 2). Persons in law enforcement and security-related fields accounted for about 9% of all government employees. In comparison, persons working in teaching occupations experienced about 14% of workplace violence from 2002 to 2011, and accounted for about 34% of government employees.

Persons working in law enforcement and security occupations had the highest annual average rate of workplace violence among government (140.3 per 1,000) and private-sector employees (102.5 per 1,000). No difference was detected in the annual average rate of workplace violence against government and private-sector employees who worked in transportation occupations. For all other occupations measured, the annual average rate of workplace violence was higher for government employees than private-sector employees.

Government employees experienced simple assault at more than three times the rate of private-sector employees

From 2002 to 2011, the annual average rate of workplace violence against government employees (22.3 per 1,000) was more than three times the rate for private-sector employees (6.2 per 1,000) (table 3). During the same 10-year period, the annual average rate of simple assault in the workplace against government employees (18.9 per 1,000) was more than three times that of private-sector employees (4.6 per 1,000). Similarly, the rate of serious violence (rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) was greater for government (3.4 per 1,000) than private-sector employees (1.6 per 1,000).

Government employees experienced an annual average of about 528,000 nonfatal violent crimes in the workplace during the 10-year period from 2002 to 2011, compared to an annual average 760,000 against private-sector employees. Serious violent crime accounted for a larger percentage of workplace violence against private-sector employees (25%) than government employees (15%).

TABLE 2
Rate and percent of workplace violence and percent of employed persons, by occupation and type of employee, 2002–2011

Occupation*	Government			Private-sector		
	Workplace violence		Percent of all government employees	Workplace violence		Percent of all private-sector employees
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent		Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent	
Total	22.3	100%	100%	6.2	100%	100%
Medical	22.6	6.5	6.5	10.5	14.3	8.5
Mental health	87.1	7.8	2.0	35.6	4.6	0.8
Teaching	9.4	14.1	33.5	2.9	1.2	2.5
Law enforcement and security	140.3	56.1	8.9	102.5	11.5	0.7
Retail sales	36.3	0.7	0.4	10.0	17.1	10.7
Transportation	21.8	3.0	3.1	16.2	8.1	3.1
Other	5.8	11.8	45.6	3.7	43.3	73.7

Note: See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Definitions of NCVS occupational categories can be found in the *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

TABLE 3
Rate, percent, and annual average number of workplace violence, by type of crime and type of employee, 2002–2011

Type of crime	Government			Private-sector		
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent	Annual average number	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent	Annual average number
Total	22.3	100%	528,420	6.2	100%	759,840
Serious violent crime	3.4	15.1%	79,610	1.6	25.4%	193,080
Rape/sexual assault	0.6	2.9	15,200	0.2	3.7	28,180
Robbery	0.1!	0.3!	1,470!	0.2	3.2	24,090
Aggravated assault	2.7	11.9	62,940	1.1	18.5	140,800
Simple assault	18.9	84.9%	448,810	4.6	74.6%	566,760

Note: See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

In 2011, one in every five victims of workplace homicide was a government employee

From 1993 to 2002, the number of government employees who were victims of workplace homicide declined by 33%, from 124 in 1993 to 83 in 2002 (figure 5). For private-sector employees, homicide declined 44%, from 944 in 1993 to 525 in 2002. From 2003 to 2010, government employees experienced a 29% increase in the number of homicides, from 71 in 2003 to 86 in 2010. During the same period, homicide in private-sector employees decreased by 28%, from 560 in 2003 to 432 in 2010. In 2011, the private-sector experienced 367 homicides compared to 90 homicides for government employees.

FIGURE 5
Number of workplace homicides, by type of employee, 1993–2011



Note: Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. BLS declared breaks in series in 2003 and 2011 due to changes in injuries classification: the Standard Industrial Classification system was used from 1993 to 2002, the North American Industry Classification from 2003 to 2010, and a revised Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 in 2011. Data from 1993 to 2010 are final; data from 2011 are preliminary. See *Methodology*. Excludes fatalities due to the September 11, 2001, terror attacks. See appendix table 8 for numbers.

*Includes homicides as a result of the Oklahoma City bombings, which accounted for about 12% of workplace homicides, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshwc/cfoi/cfnr0002.txt>, retrieved March 5, 2012.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on files provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993–2011.

Male government employees experienced a higher rate of the workplace violence than females

For most of the victim characteristics measured, government employees had a higher rate of workplace violence than private-sector employees. Among government employees, males (35.3 per 1,000) had a rate of workplace violence that was over twice the rate of females (12.0 per 1,000) due primarily to the large percentage of males working in law enforcement and security-related government occupations (**table 4**). Persons of two or more races had the highest rate of workplace violence among government employees. Among government employees, whites were more likely than blacks, Hispanics, and Asians to be victims of workplace violence. Government employees ages 25 to 34 had the highest rate of workplace violence (35.8 per 1,000). Government employees who were divorced or separated had the highest rate of workplace violence (33.5 per 1,000)

among all marital statuses. Among government employees, persons with annual household incomes of \$50,000 to \$74,999 had the highest rate of workplace violence (33.6 per 1,000) among all income categories.

Among non-law enforcement and security employees, government employees had a higher rate of workplace violence (10.8 per 1,000) than private-sector employees (5.6 per 1,000). No difference was found due to sex in the rates of workplace violence against non-law enforcement and security employees in the government or the private-sector. In both the government and private-sector, American Indian and Alaska Natives in non-law enforcement and security occupations had a higher rate of workplace violence than whites, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians in similar occupations. Among government non-law enforcement and security employees, persons ages 25 to 64 had similar rates of workplace violence (11.7 per 1,000).

TABLE 4
Rates of workplace violence, by type of employee and victim characteristics, 2002–2011

Victim characteristic	Rate of workplace violence per 1,000 age 16 or older			
	All employees		Non-law enforcement and security employees	
	Government	Private-sector	Government	Private-sector
Total	22.3	6.2	10.8	5.6
Sex				
Male	35.3	6.7	11.2	5.6
Female	12.0	5.6	10.5	5.6
Race/Hispanic origin				
White*	25.0	6.7	12.0	6.0
Black/African American*	10.6	6.4	5.7	5.4
Hispanic	18.3	3.1	9.4	2.8
American Indian/Alaska Native*	42.5!	19.1	28.3!	18.1
Asian/Pacific Islander*	8.7!	4.9	4.3!	5.0
Two or more races*	69.7	14.1	14.5!	14.3
Age				
16–17	--!	5.6	--!	5.6
18–24	18.5	8.6	6.1	7.6
25–34	35.8	8.0	12.1	6.9
35–49	22.8	5.8	11.4	5.3
50–64	16.3	4.4	11.6	4.2
65 or older	3.7	1.0	3.6	0.9
Marital status				
Never married	20.7	8.7	9.9	7.7
Married	20.8	4.2	9.8	3.8
Widowed	16.9	7.3	6.2	7.4
Divorced or separated	33.5	9.0	18.2	8.1
Unknown	--!	1.3!	--!	1.0!
Annual household income				
Less than \$25,000	13.3	7.4	10.3	6.3
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21.4	6.7	10.2	5.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	33.6	7.6	15.5	7.2
\$75,000 or more	21.5	5.5	11.2	5.1
Unknown	16.8	4.9	6.1	4.3

Note: See appendix table 9 for standard errors. Definitions of NCVS occupational categories can be found in the *Methodology*.

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

-- Less than 0.05.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

Among government and private-sector employees, males were more likely than females to be violently victimized in the workplace by a stranger

With few exceptions, the distributions shown in the remainder of the report do not vary substantially after excluding law enforcement and security occupations or are limited by small sample sizes. Therefore, comparisons are shown by employment sector totals.

About 68% of workplace violence against male government employees was committed by strangers compared to 38% for female government employees (table 5). Among private-sector employees, males (60%) also had a higher percentage of workplace violence committed by strangers than females (42%). Among government and private-sector employees, a greater percentage of female victims of workplace violence than male victims were attacked by a person with whom the victim had a work relationship, such as a customer or client, patient, current or former supervisor, current or

former employee, or current or former coworker. About 23% of violence committed against female government employees involved a work relationship, compared to 7% for male government employees. For both males and females, a larger percentage of violence was committed by casual acquaintances and persons well-known to the victim for government employees (between 20% and 33%) compared to private-sector employees (between 6% and 8%).

Government employees experienced a lower percentage of workplace violence involving a weapon, compared to private-sector employees

From 2002 to 2011, a smaller percentage of weapons were present in workplace violence against government employees (12%) than against private-sector employees (20%) (table 6). Two percent of workplace violence against government employees involved an offender with a firearm, compared to 6% for private-sector employees.

TABLE 5
Victim-offender relationship in workplace violence, by type of employee and sex, 2002–2011

Victim-offender relationship	Government		Private-sector	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Intimate partner	0.5% !	0.2% !	0.6% !	4.3%
Other relatives	0.3% !	0.7% !	0.6% !	0.6% !
Well-known/casual acquaintances	20.2%	32.5%	5.9%	8.3%
Work relationships	6.9%	23.1%	28.1%	39.4%
Customer/client	2.2	5.2	6.0	5.8
Patient	2.0 !	11.1	0.9 !	11.1
Current/former—				
Supervisor	0.2 !	0.3 !	1.2	6.6
Employee	0.3 !	0.5 !	2.7	1.6
Coworker	2.3	6.0	17.3	14.4
Stranger	67.7%	38.4%	59.7%	41.7%
Unknown	4.4%	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%

Note: See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

TABLE 6
Offender weapon possession in workplace violence, by type of weapon and type of employee, 2002–2011

Weapon type	Government	Private-sector
Total	100%	100%
No weapon	83.7%	75.3%
Weapon	11.5%	20.3%
Firearm	2.4	6.0
Knife	4.4	4.7
Other	4.2	8.3
Unknown	0.5 !	1.2
Did not know if offender had weapon	4.8%	4.4%

Note: See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

From 2002 to 2011, a similar percentage of government and private-sector victims were injured in workplace violence. No difference was observed in the percentages of government and private-sector employees (about 1 to 2%) who suffered a serious injury (such as gunshot wounds, knife wounds, internal injuries, unconsciousness, broken bones, and other injuries that required hospitalization for more than 2 days) as a result of workplace violence (table 7).

The percentage of workplace violence against government employees that was reported to police declined from 1994 to 2011

From 1994 to 2011 (with the exception of 1999, 2003, and 2011), a greater percentage of workplace violence against government employees than that against private-sector employees was reported to the police. The percentage of workplace violence against government employees that was reported to police declined from 54% in 1994 to 35% in 2011 (figure 4). The percentage of workplace violence against private-sector employees reported to police fluctuated between 1994 and 2011. No difference was detected in the percentage of workplace violence against private-sector employees reported to police in 1994 and 2011.

The most common reason why workplace violence was not reported to police by a government employee was that the incident was reported to another official (60%) (table 8). Government employees were more likely to report an incidence of workplace violence to another official than private-sector employees (30%). Government employees (13%) were less likely than private-sector employees (22%) to state that they did not report workplace violence to police because it was not important enough to the victim.

TABLE 7
Injury in workplace violence, by type of employee, 2002–2011

Injury	Government	Private-sector
Total	100%	100%
Not injured	86.6%	88.3%
Injured	13.4%	11.7%
Serious ^a	1.4	2.1
Minor ^b	11.4	9.1
Unknown ^c	0.7% !	0.5% !

Note: See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

^aIncludes gunshot wounds, knife wounds, internal injuries, unconsciousness, broken bones, and undetermined injuries that required hospitalization for more than 2 days and rape without other injuries.

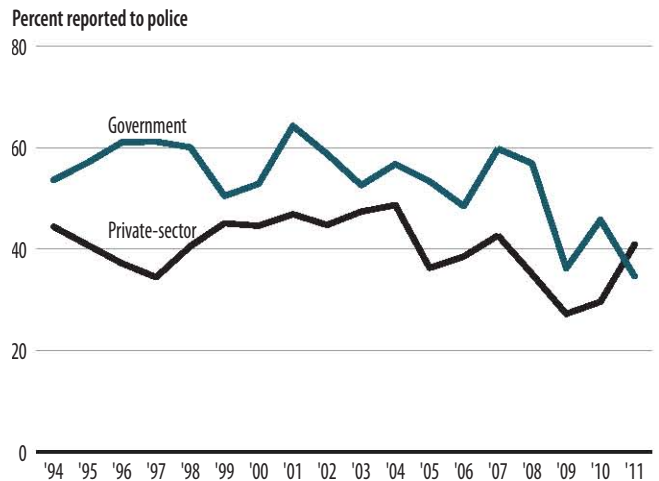
^bIncludes bruises, cuts, and other undetermined injuries that required hospitalization for less than 2 days.

^cIncludes unknown injury types.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

FIGURE 6
Percent of workplace violence reported to police, by type of employee, 1994–2011



Note: Estimates based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See appendix table 13 for percentages and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

TABLE 8
Reasons for not reporting workplace violence to police, by type of employee, 2002–2011

Reason not reported to police	Government	Private-sector
Reported to another official	60.0%	29.9%
Private or personal matter	14.9	20.0
Not important enough to report ^a	12.7	22.0
Insurance would not cover	--!	0.1!
Police could not do anything ^b	0.9!	2.1
Police would not help ^c	2.8!	16.0
Other reason ^d	24.2	35.8
Unknown	--!	0.3!

Note: Percentages sum to more than 100% because the respondent may report more than one reason. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

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

-- Less than 0.05%.

^aIncludes minor crime, child offender, and not clear it was a crime.

^bIncludes did not find out until too late, could not recover or identify property, and could not find or lack of proof.

^cIncludes police would not think it was important enough, police would be inefficient, police would be biased, and offender was a police officer.

^dIncludes did not want to get offender in trouble, was advised not to report to police, afraid of reprisal, and too inconvenient.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

Methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual data collection conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The NCVS is a self-report survey in which interviewed persons are asked about the number and characteristics of victimizations experienced during the prior 6 months. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal personal crimes (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and personal larceny) and household property crimes (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and other theft) both reported and not reported to police. 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 (such as age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status, education level, and income) and if they experienced a victimization. For crime victims, data are collected about each victimization incident, including information about the offender (such as age, race and ethnicity, sex, 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 why the crime was or was not reported, and experiences with the law enforcement and security system.

The NCVS is administered to persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of households in the United States. In 2011, about 143,120 persons age 12 or older from 79,800 households across the country were interviewed during the year. Once selected, households remain in the sample for 3 years, and eligible persons in these households are interviewed every 6 months for a total of seven interviews. New households rotate into the sample on an ongoing basis to replace outgoing households that have been in sample for the 3-year period. The sample includes persons living in group quarters (such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings) and excludes persons living in military barracks and institutional settings (such as correctional or hospital facilities) and the homeless. (For more information, see the *Survey Methodology for Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2008*, BJS website, NCJ 231173, May 2011.)

The 79,800 households that participated in the NCVS in 2011 represent a 90% household response rate. The person level response rate—the percentage of persons age 12 or older in participating households who completed an NCVS interview—was 88% in 2011.

All victimizations that occurred outside of the U.S. were excluded. From 1993 to 2011, less than 1% of the unweighted violent victimizations occurred outside of the U.S. and was excluded from the analyses.

Occupational categories in the NCVS

The NCVS began using the occupational categories displayed in this report after the 1992 redesign. In 2001, the employment questions were revised on the incidents form using the Industry and Occupation coding of the 1990 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding system. However, the screening questionnaire remained the same. In order to generate rates of workplace violence by occupation, the occupation categories on the incident form were collapsed into occupation categories used on the screening questionnaire. Population estimates were generated from the screening questionnaire and incidents of workplace violence were generated using the collapsed categories from the incident form. The percentages of workplace violence presented in appendix table 15 were derived using the data on the incident form only. The other occupation group accounted for 12% of government workplace violence and 43% of private-sector workplace violence.*

Use of the NCVS to generate estimates of government employees

For this report, BJS calculated rates of violent victimization in the workplace against government employees using information from the screening questionnaire of the NCVS. To determine the validity of the employment information gathered from the NCVS, BJS compared NCVS estimates of the age, sex, and racial distributions of government employees with those in the American Community Survey (ACS). No systematic differences were detected between the estimates from the two surveys, and as a result, the NCVS data were used to estimate all government employees.

Weighting adjustments for estimating personal victimization

Estimates in this report use data primarily from the 1993 to 2011 NCVS data files weighted to produce annual estimates 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 inflate sample point estimates to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the sample design.

The NCVS data files include both household and person weights. The household weight is commonly used to calculate estimates of property crimes, such as motor vehicle theft or burglary, which are identified with the household. Person weights provide an estimate of the population represented by each person in the sample. Person weights are most frequently used to compute estimates of crime

*The NCVS classifies a limited number of occupations for all persons interviewed, but a more detailed set for those who experience a crime. The distribution of crime by occupational group is shown in appendix table 15.

victimizations of persons in the total population. Both household and person weights, after proper adjustment, are also used to form the denominator in calculations of crime rates.

The victimization weights used in this analysis account for the number of persons present during an incident and for repeat victims of series incidents. The weight counts series incidents as the actual number of incidents reported by the victim, up to a maximum of ten incidents. Series victimizations are victimizations that are similar in type but occur with such frequency that a victim is unable to recall each individual event or to describe each event in detail. Survey procedures allow NCVS interviewers to identify and classify these similar victimizations as series victimizations and collect detailed information on only the most recent incident in the series. In 2011, about 3% of all victimizations were series incidents.

Weighting series incidents as the number of incidents up to a maximum of ten produces more reliable estimates of crime levels, while the cap at ten minimizes the effect of extreme outliers on the rates. Additional information on the series enumeration is detailed in *Methods for Counting High Frequency Repeat Victimizations in the National Crime Victimization Survey*, BJS website, NCJ 237308, April 2012.

Standard error computations

When national estimates are derived from a sample, as is the case with the NCVS, caution must be taken when comparing one estimate to another or 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, the size of the sample, and the size of the subgroup for which the estimate is computed. When the sampling error around the estimates is taken into consideration, the estimates that appear different may, in fact, not be statistically different.

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. In general, for a given metric, an estimate with a smaller 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 are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

In order to generate standard errors around estimates from the NCVS, the Census Bureau produces generalized variance function (GVF) parameters for BJS. The GVFs take into account aspects of the NCVS complex sample design and represent the curve fitted to a selection of individual standard errors based on the Jackknife Repeated Replication technique. The GVF parameters were used to generate

standard errors for each point estimate (such as counts, percentages, and rates) in the report. For annual average estimates, standard errors were based on the ratio of the sums of victimizations and respondents across years.

In this report, BJS conducted tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers and percentages were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. Using statistical programs developed specifically for the NCVS, all comparisons in the text were tested for significance. The primary test procedure used was Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. To ensure that the observed differences between estimates were larger than might be expected due to sampling variation, the significance level was set at the 95% confidence level.

Data users can use the estimates and the standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a confidence interval around the estimate as a measure of the margin of error. The following example illustrates how standard errors can be used to generate confidence intervals:

According to the NCVS, from 2002 to 2011, 11.5% of violent victimizations in the workplace against government employees involved an offender with a weapon (see table 6). Using the GVFs, BJS determined that the estimate has a standard error of 0.8% (see appendix table 11). A confidence interval around the estimate was generated by multiplying the standard errors by ± 1.96 (the t-score of a normal, two-tailed distribution that excludes 2.5% at either end of the distribution). Therefore, the confidence interval around the 11.5% estimate from 2002 to 2011 is $11.5\% \pm 0.8\% \times 1.96$ (or 9.93% to 13.07%). In other words, if different samples using the same procedures were taken from the U.S. population in from 2002 to 2011, 95% of the time the percentage of violent victimization in workplace against government employees involving an offender with a weapon would fall between 9.93% and 13.07%.

In this report, BJS also calculated a coefficient of variation (CV) for all estimates, representing the ratio of the standard error to the estimate. CVs provide a measure of reliability and a means to compare the precision of estimates across measures with differing levels or metrics. If the CV was greater than 50%, or the unweighted sample had 10 or fewer cases, the estimate would have been noted with a “!” symbol (interpret data with caution; estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or the coefficient of variation exceeds 50%).

Many of the variables examined in this report may be related to one another and to other variables not included in the analyses. Complex relationships among variables were not fully explored in this report and warrant more extensive analysis. Readers are cautioned not to draw causal inferences based on the results presented.

Methodological changes to the NCVS in 2006

Methodological changes implemented in 2006 may have affected the crime estimates for that year to such an extent that they are not comparable to estimates from other years. Evaluation of 2007 and later data from the NCVS conducted by BJS and the Census Bureau found a high degree of confidence that estimates for 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 are consistent with and comparable to estimates for 2005 and previous years. The reports are—

Criminal Victimization, 2006, NCJ 219413, December 2007;
Criminal Victimization, 2007, NCJ 224390, December 2008;
Criminal Victimization, 2008, NCJ 227777, September 2009;
Criminal Victimization, 2009, NCJ 231327, October 2010;
Criminal Victimization, 2010, NCJ 235508, September 2011, are available on the BJS website. Although caution is warranted when comparing data from 2006 to other years, the aggregation of multiple years of data in this report diminishes the potential variation between 2006 and other years. In general, findings do not change significantly if the year 2006 is excluded from the analyses.

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Data on workplace homicide were obtained from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). CFOI produces comprehensive, accurate, and timely counts of fatal work injuries. CFOI is a federal-state cooperative program that has been implemented in all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1992. Data from 1993 to 2010 are based on final data from the CFOI. Data from 2003 to 2010 is not comparable with data from previous years, due to BLS's decision to start using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to define industries. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Because of the substantial differences between NAICS and SIC, the results by industry beginning in 2003 constitute a break in series. Readers are advised against comparing data from 2003 to 2010 to data from 1993 to 2002. For 2003 to 2008 data, the IIF program used the 2002 NAICS to classify industry. Since 2009, the IIF program has used the 2007 NAICS. (For more information on NAICS, see <http://www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm>.) Data for 2011 are not comparable with data from previous years, due to BLS's major revision to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). The revised OIICS structure (OIICS 2.01) was used beginning with reference year 2011 for both the CFOI and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) programs. Because of the extensive revisions, data for the OIICS case characteristics for reference year 2011 represent a break in series with data for prior years. (For more information, see http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm.)

To compile counts that are as complete as possible, the CFOI uses multiple sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal worker injuries annually. Information about each fatal

injury from all workplaces—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. Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the preceding calendar year. The National Safety Council has adopted the CFOI estimates, beginning with 1992, as the authoritative count for work-related deaths in the United States. More information about CFOI can be found here: <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshfat1.htm>.

Definition of terms

Government employees—Persons who work for federal, state, county, and local governments.

Private-sector employees—Persons who work for a private company, business, or an individual for wages, and persons who are self-employed.

Workplace—Place where an employed person is working or on duty.

Workplace violence—Nonfatal violent crime (rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assaults, and simple assault) against employed persons age 16 or older that occurred while they were at work or on duty.

Workplace homicide—Homicide of employed victims age 16 or older who were killed while at work or on duty. Excludes death by accident.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Occupational categories used in the NCVS

Medical—physician, nurse, technician, and other medical occupations.

Mental health services—professional (social worker/psychiatrist), custodial care, and other mental health services occupations.

Teaching—preschool, elementary school, junior high or middle school, high school, college or university, technical or industrial school, special education facility, and other teaching occupations.

Law enforcement and security—law enforcement officer, prison or jail guard, security guard, and other law enforcement occupations.

Retail sales—convenience or liquor store clerk, gas station attendant, bartender, and other retail sales occupations.

Transportation field—bus driver, taxi cab driver, and other transportation occupations.

Other occupations—all other not elsewhere listed.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Rates and standard errors for figure 1: Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against government and private-sector employees, 1994–2011

Year	Government		Private-sector	
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error
1994	99.2	3.9	18.5	0.8
1995	83.7	3.1	18.3	0.7
1996	69.4	2.8	18.5	0.7
1997	67.9	3.0	16.2	0.7
1998	56.5	2.9	15.0	0.7
1999	42.1	2.6	13.4	0.7
2000	37.1	2.4	11.2	0.6
2001	28.5	2.0	9.7	0.5
2002	24.2	1.7	7.1	0.4
2003	27.2	1.8	7.2	0.4
2004	27.1	1.9	7.1	0.4
2005	26.0	1.9	6.9	0.5
2006	26.4	2.0	7.3	0.5
2007	25.6	1.9	6.6	0.4
2008	19.2	1.6	5.9	0.4
2009	14.7	1.4	5.1	0.4
2010	13.6	1.4	5.2	0.4
2011	18.0	1.4	5.2	0.4

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Percent of workplace violence and employed persons, by type of employee, 2002–2011

Type of employee	Workplace violence	All employed persons
Government	0.9%	0.1%
Federal	0.2	0.0
State/county/local	0.9	0.1
Private-sector	0.9%	0.1%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Rates and standard errors for figure 2: Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against law enforcement and security employees, by type of employee, 1994–2011

Year	Government law enforcement and security		Private-sector law enforcement and security	
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error
1994	672.3	18.7	182.3	19.7
1995	587.3	17.3	192.7	17.8
1996	505.7	17.0	199.2	17.8
1997	483.6	18.6	175.7	18.6
1998	423.6	19.5	259.7	23.1
1999	249.2	17.1	219.1	22.8
2000	245.5	17.1	194.7	21.8
2001	234.5	16.4	204.2	22.1
2002	154.7	12.9	108.7	16.0
2003	167.7	13.3	114.5	16.2
2004	181.2	14.3	119.4	17.1
2005	173.7	15.2	127.5	18.3
2006	173.0	14.6	121.9	17.9
2007	153.0	13.1	118.6	17.9
2008	115.5	11.4	101.0	16.6
2009	105.8	11.5	59.4	13.7
2010	93.1	11.0	89.8	16.7
2011	109.3	10.0	87.5	14.0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Rates and standard errors for figure 3: Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against non-law enforcement and security employees, by type of employee, 1994–2011**

Year	Government non-law enforcement and security		Private-sector non-law enforcement and security	
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error
1994	43.9	2.6	17.1	0.8
1995	36.8	2.1	16.9	0.7
1996	28.7	1.8	17.1	0.6
1997	29.3	1.9	15.0	0.6
1998	23.1	1.8	13.2	0.7
1999	23.1	1.9	11.7	0.6
2000	18.6	1.7	9.5	0.6
2001	10.3	1.2	8.4	0.5
2002	12.4	1.2	6.5	0.4
2003	14.6	1.3	6.4	0.4
2004	13.4	1.3	6.3	0.4
2005	13.0	1.4	6.0	0.4
2006	12.4	1.3	6.5	0.4
2007	12.2	1.3	5.9	0.4
2008	9.3	1.1	5.3	0.4
2009	5.4	0.9	4.8	0.4
2010	5.4	0.9	4.7	0.4
2011	8.7	1.0	4.7	0.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**Rates and standard errors for figure 4: Rate of nonfatal workplace violence against all government employees and non-law enforcement and security employees, by type of employee, 1994–2011**

Year	All government employees				Non-law enforcement and security employees			
	Federal		State/county/local		Federal		State/county/local	
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Standard error
1994	16.7	2.9	122.4	4.9	11.3	2.4	54.4	3.3
1995	19.0	2.7	102.1	3.9	13.0	2.3	45.0	2.6
1996	17.5	2.5	83.6	3.4	11.6	2.1	34.8	2.2
1997	18.9	3.0	80.6	3.6	9.2	2.1	35.8	2.4
1998	23.5	3.5	64.9	3.4	11.9	2.5	26.4	2.2
1999	16.6	3.0	48.3	3.0	11.4	2.5	26.4	2.2
2000	13.1	2.7	43.0	2.8	7.1	2.0	21.8	2.0
2001	16.2	2.9	31.4	2.3	5.6	1.7	11.7	1.4
2002	9.4	2.1	27.6	2.0	4.1	1.4	14.5	1.5
2003	5.5	1.6	32.4	2.2	3.8	1.3	17.2	1.6
2004	5.5	1.6	32.2	2.2	3.6	1.4	15.7	1.6
2005	4.0	1.5	31.0	2.3	3.3	1.4	15.2	1.6
2006	7.0	2.0	30.9	2.3	3.9	1.6	14.3	1.6
2007	7.8	2.1	29.8	2.3	5.4	1.8	13.8	1.6
2008	3.8	1.4	22.8	1.9	4.2	1.5	10.5	1.3
2009	1.6	0.9	17.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	6.3	1.0
2010	3.1	1.3	16.2	1.7	3.0	1.3	6.1	1.0
2011	3.7	1.2	21.6	1.7	3.6	1.2	10.0	1.2

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 2: Rate and percent of workplace violence and percent of employed persons, by occupation and type of employee, 2002–2011**

Occupation	Government			Private-sector		
	Workplace violence		Percent of all government employees	Workplace violence		Percent of all private-sector employees
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent		Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent	
Total	0.7	--%	--%	0.2	--%	--%
Medical	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1
Mental health	7.8	0.7	0.1	3.6	0.5	--
Teaching	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	--
Law enforcement and security	4.9	1.4	0.1	6.4	0.7	--
Retail sales	11.0	0.2	--	0.6	0.8	0.1
Transportation	3.2	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.6	--
Other	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2

-- Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 3: Rate, percent, and annual average number of workplace violence, by type of crime and type of employee, 2002–2011**

Type of crime	Government			Private-sector		
	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent	Annual average number	Rate per 1,000 age 16 or older	Percent	Annual average number
Total	0.7	--%	44,763	0.2	--%	54,523
Serious violent crime	0.2	1.0%	16,488	0.1	1.0%	26,178
Rape/sexual assault	0.1	0.3	4,728	--	0.3	6,475
Robbery	--	0.1	2,004	--	0.3	8,251
Aggravated assault	0.2	0.8	14,389	0.1	0.9	21,858
Simple assault	0.6	1.1%	43,424	0.1	1.1%	49,247

-- Less than 0.05% or less than 0.05.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Numbers for figure 5: Number of workplace homicides, by type of employee, 1993–2011**

Year	Government	Private-sector
1993	124	944
1994	104	975
1995	212	819
1996	100	825
1997	88	770
1998	94	615
1999	66	580
2000	78	596
2001	89	554
2002	83	525
2003	71	560
2004	70	489
2005	86	480
2006	79	461
2007	86	542
2008	73	450
2009	80	461
2010	86	432
2011	90	367

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on files provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 4: Rate of workplace violence, by type of employee and victim characteristics, 2002–2011**

Victim characteristic	Rate of workplace violence per 1,000 age 16 or older			
	All employees		Non-law enforcement and security employees	
	Government	Private-sector	Government	Private-sector
Total	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
Sex				
Male	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
Female	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2
Black/African American	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4
Hispanic	1.8	0.3	1.3	0.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	9.0	3.6	7.5	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.6
Two or more races	11.2	2.3	5.5	2.4
Age				
16-17	--	0.9	--	0.9
18-24	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.4
25-34	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.3
35-49	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.2
50-64	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2
65 or older	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.3
Marital status				
Never married	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.3
Married	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2
Widowed	3.3	1.1	2.0	1.1
Divorced or separated	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.5
Unknown	--	0.8	--	0.7
Annual household income				
Less than \$25,000	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.4
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.4
\$75,000 or more	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.3
Unknown	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.3

--Less than 0.05.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for table 5: Victim-offender relationship in workplace violence, by type of employee and sex, 2002–2011

Victim-offender relationship	Government		Private-sector	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Intimate partner	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Other relatives	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Well-known/casual acquaintances	1.3	2.2	0.7	1.0
Work relationships	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.8
Customer/client	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8
Patient	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.1
Current/former—				
Supervisor	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9
Employee	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Coworker	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.2
Stranger	1.6%	2.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Unknown	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Standard errors for table 6: Offender weapon possession in workplace violence, by type of weapon and type of employee, 2002–2011

Weapon type	Government	Private-sector
No weapon	1.0%	1.0%
Weapon	0.8%	0.9%
Firearm	0.4	0.5
Knife	0.5	0.5
Other	0.5	0.6
Unknown	0.2	0.2
Did not know if offender had weapon	0.6%	0.4%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for table 7: Injury in workplace violence, by type of employee, 2002–2011

Injury	Government	Private-sector
Not injured	1.0%	0.8%
Injured	0.9%	0.7%
Serious	0.3	0.3
Minor	0.8	0.6
Unknown	0.2%	0.1%

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Percentages and standard errors for figure 6: Percent of workplace violence reported to police, by type of employee, 1994–2011

Year	Government		Private-sector	
	Percent	Standard error	Percent	Standard error
1994	53.6%	1.9%	44.4%	1.9%
1995	57.0	1.7	40.8	1.6
1996	61.0	1.8	37.2	1.5
1997	61.2	2.0	34.5	1.7
1998	60.0	2.3	40.6	1.9
1999	50.5	2.7	45.1	2.2
2000	52.9	2.9	44.6	2.3
2001	64.2	3.0	46.9	2.4
2002	58.8	3.2	44.8	2.6
2003	52.6	3.0	47.4	2.6
2004	56.7	3.1	48.7	2.7
2005	53.3	3.5	36.3	2.8
2006	48.5	3.4	38.5	2.8
2007	59.8	3.4	42.7	2.9
2008	56.9	3.8	35.1	2.9
2009	36.2	4.3	27.2	3.0
2010	45.8	4.7	29.6	3.2
2011	34.6	3.3	40.9	2.9

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 1993–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 14**Standard errors for table 8: Reasons for not reporting workplace violence to police, by type of employee, 2002–2011**

Reason not reported to police	Government	Private-sector
Reported to another official	1.9%	1.3%
Private or personal matter	1.3	1.2
Not important enough to report	1.3	1.2
Insurance would not cover	--	0.1
Police could not do anything	0.3	0.4
Police would not help	0.6	1.1
Other reason	1.6	1.4
Unknown	--	0.1

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Percent of workplace violence by occupation with extension of other category, by type of employee, 2002–2011**

Occupation	Government	Private-sector
Total	100%	100%
Medical	6.5%	14.3%
Mental health	7.8%	4.6%
Teaching	14.1%	1.2%
Law enforcement and security	56.1%	11.5%
Retail sales	0.7%	17.1%
Transportation	3.0%	8.1%
Other	11.8%	43.3%
Management	2.9	9.6
Business and financial operations	0.6	2.7
Computer and mathematical	0.2!	0.4!
Architecture and engineering	--!	0.2!
Life, physical, and social science	0.6!	0.2!
Legal	0.8!	0.1!
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0.2!	1.1
Food preparation and serving	0.3!	7.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	0.2!	3.6
Personal care and service	1.2	2.0
Office and administrative support	3.3	7.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry	--!	0.2!
Construction and extraction	0.6	2.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair	0.4!	1.9
Production	0.1!	4.2
Other remaining occupations	0.4!	0.3!

Note: Definitions of NCVS occupational categories can be found in the *Methodology*. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

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

--Less than 0.05 %.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 16**Standard errors for appendix table 15: Percent of workplace violence by occupation with extension of other category, by type of employee, 2002-2011**

Occupation	Government	Private-sector
Medical	0.6%	0.8%
Mental health	0.7%	0.5%
Teaching	0.9%	0.2%
Law enforcement and security	1.4%	0.7%
Retail sales	0.2%	0.8%
Transportation	0.4%	0.6%
Other	0.9%	1.2%
Management	0.4%	0.7%
Business and financial operations	0.2	0.4
Computer and mathematical	0.1	0.1
Architecture and engineering	--	0.1
Life, physical, and social science	0.2	0.1
Legal	0.2	0.1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0.1	0.2
Food preparation and serving	0.1	0.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	0.1	0.4
Personal care and service	0.3	0.3
Office and administrative support	0.5	0.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry	--	0.1
Construction and extraction	0.2	0.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair	0.2	0.3
Production	0.1	0.4
Other remaining occupations	0.2	0.1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2002–2011.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistics agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. William J. Sabol is acting director.

This report was written by Erika Harrell. Lynn Langton and Shannan Catalano verified the report.

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