

# **Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention 2005**

**A special survey  
conducted by the**

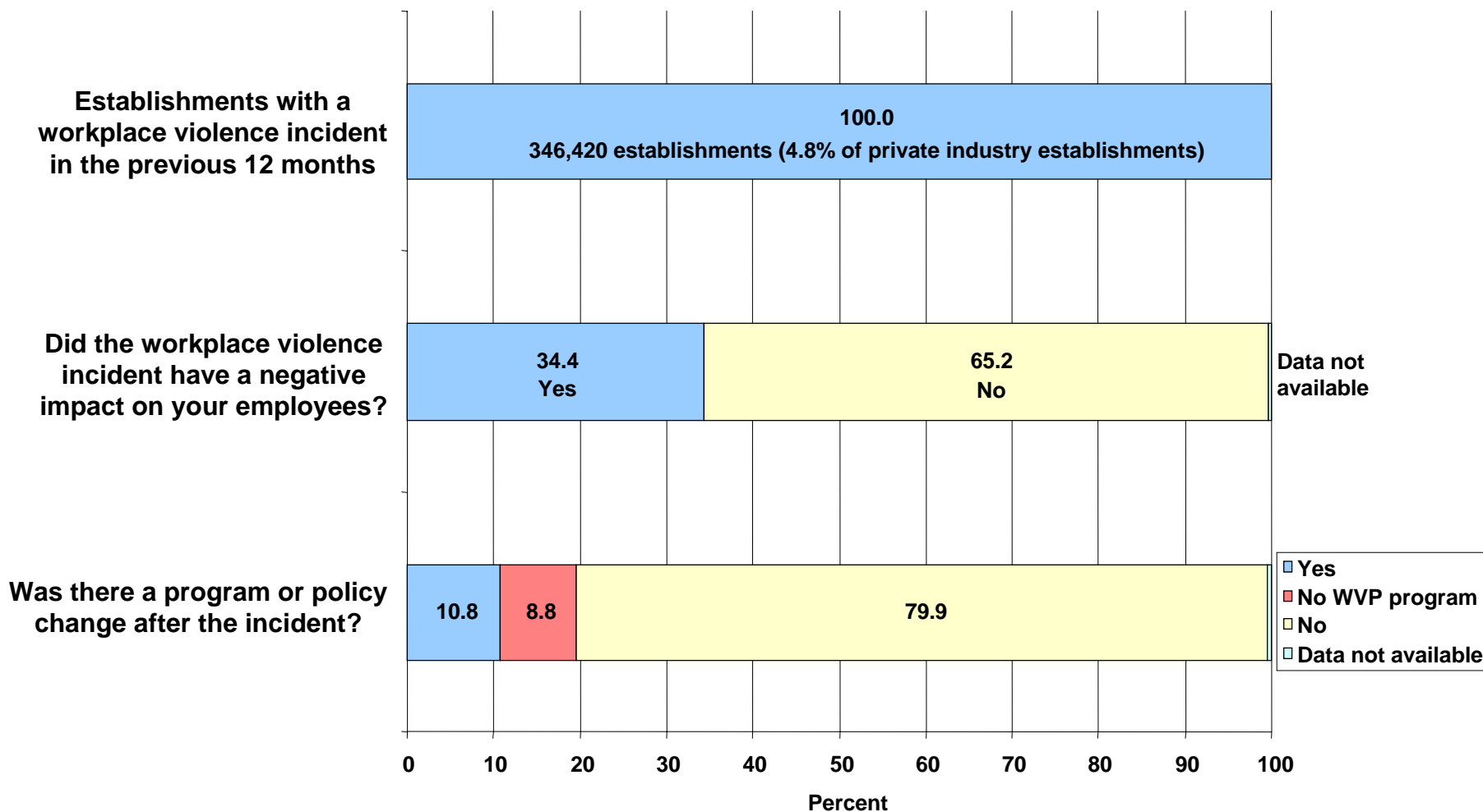
**Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Department of Labor**

**for the**

**National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health,  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,  
Department of Health and Human Services**

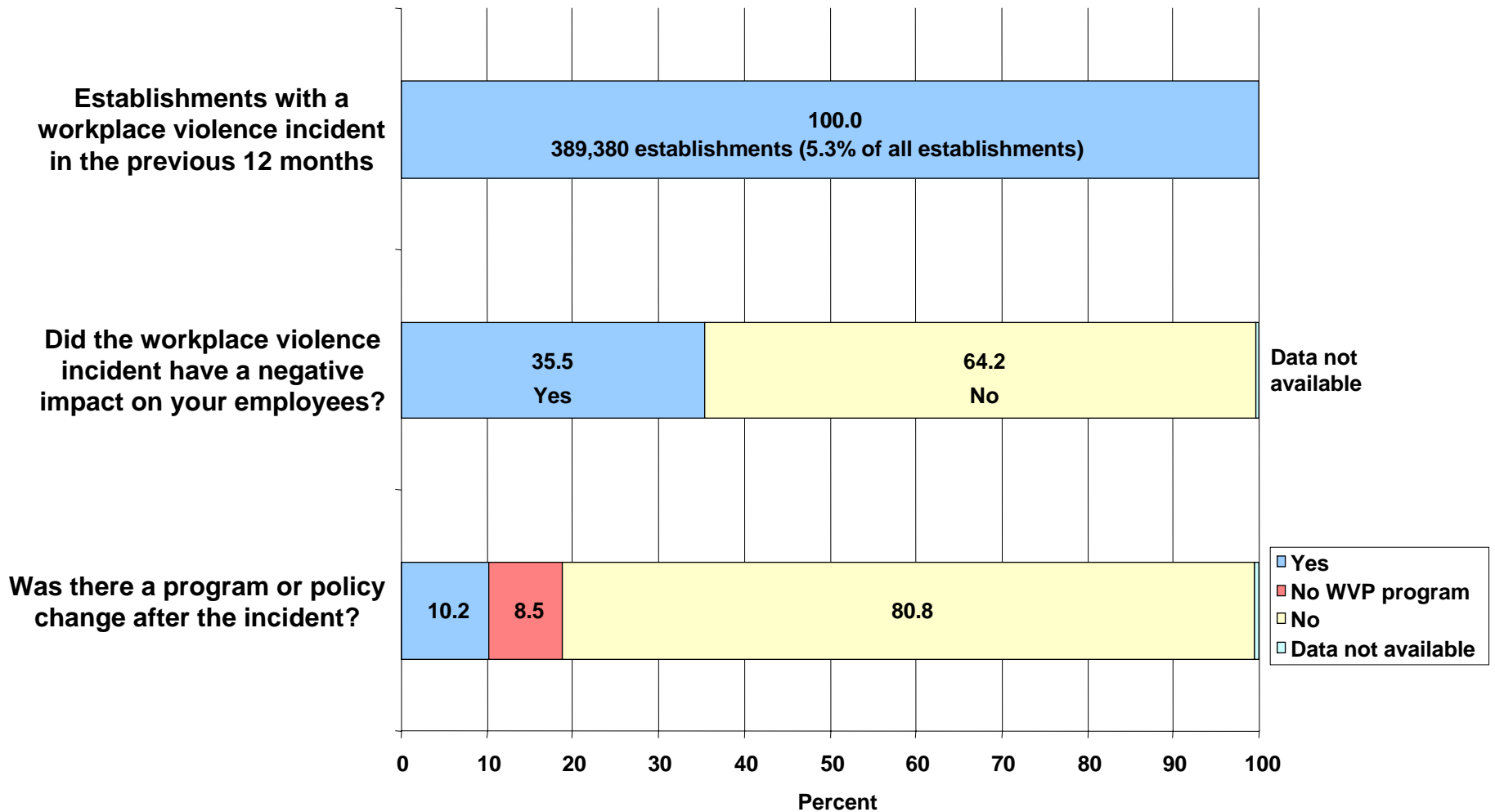
**BLS Press Release  
October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2006 – 10:00 AM EDT**

## Establishments with workplace violence incidents in the previous 12 months and their impact on programs and employees, United States private industry, 2005



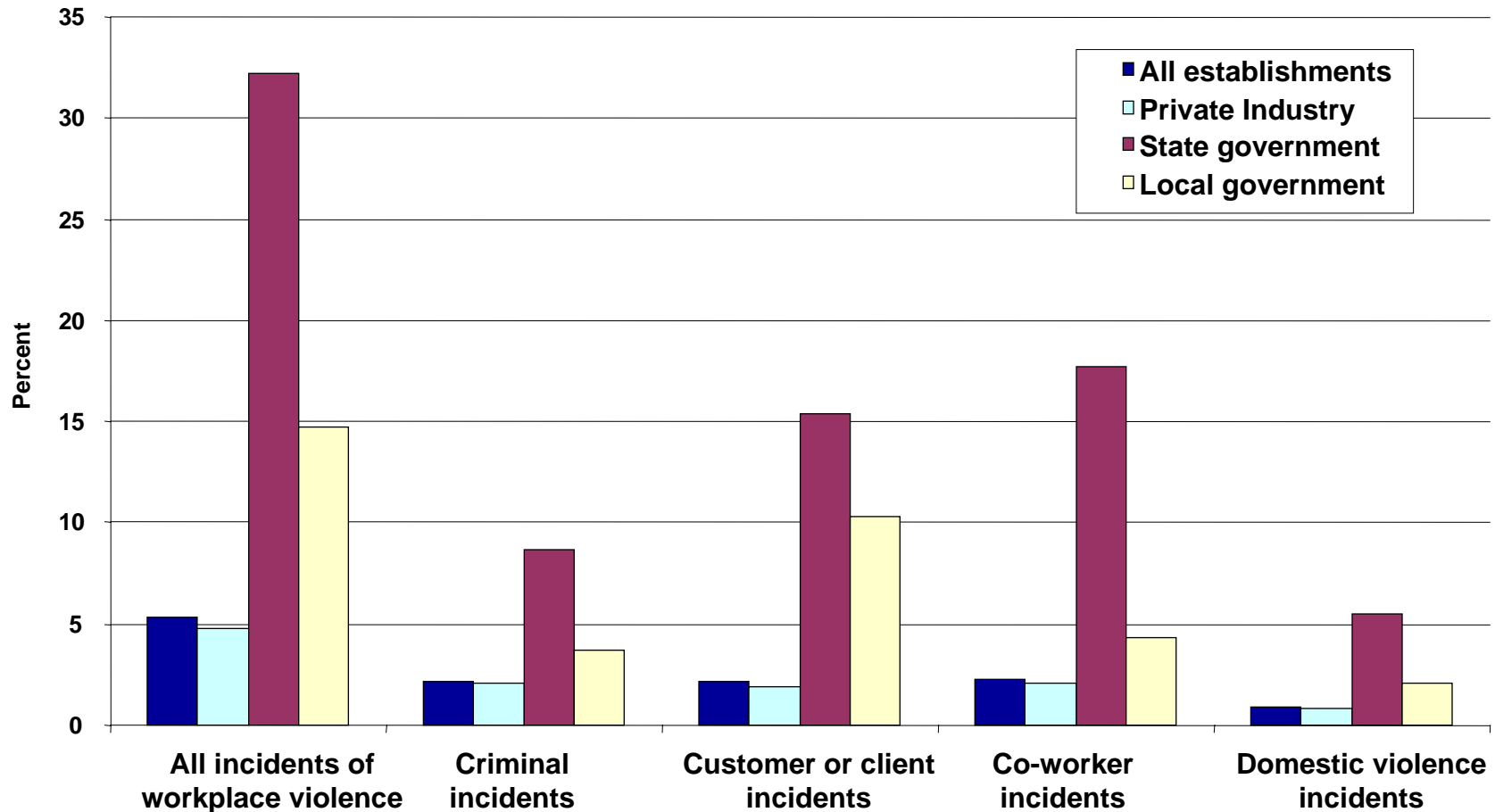
**Nearly five percent of private industry establishments experienced an incident of workplace violence in the last year. While one-third reported a negative impact on employees, only 11 percent changed their policy after the incident; 9 percent had no program or policy.**

## Establishments with workplace violence incidents in the previous 12 months and their impact on programs and employees, United States, 2005



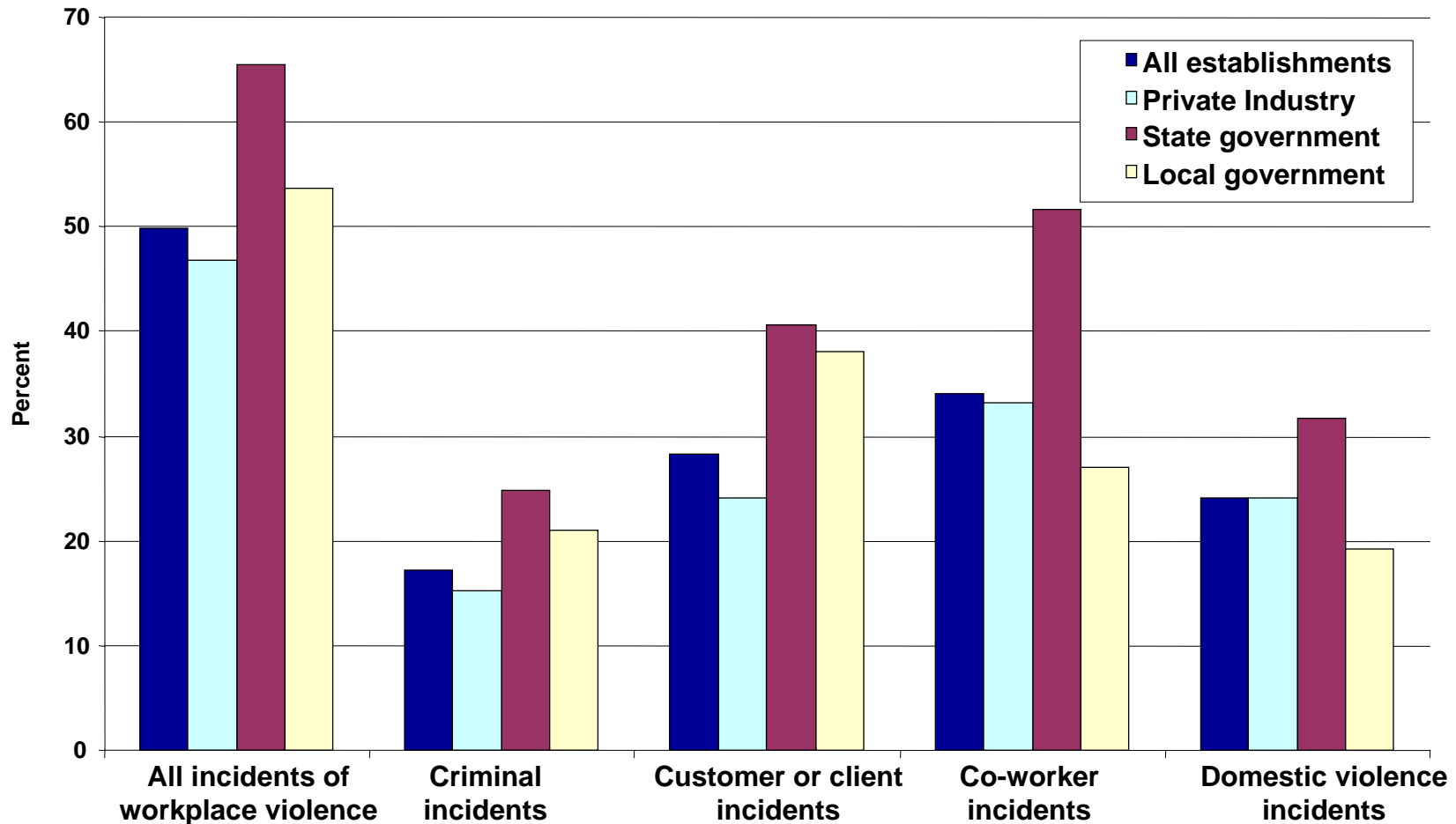
**Over 5 percent of all establishments experienced an incident of workplace violence in the last year. While one-third reported a negative impact on employees, only 10 percent changed their policy after the incident; almost 9 percent had no program or policy.**

## Percent of establishments experiencing an incident of workplace violence by type of incident and ownership, United States, 2005



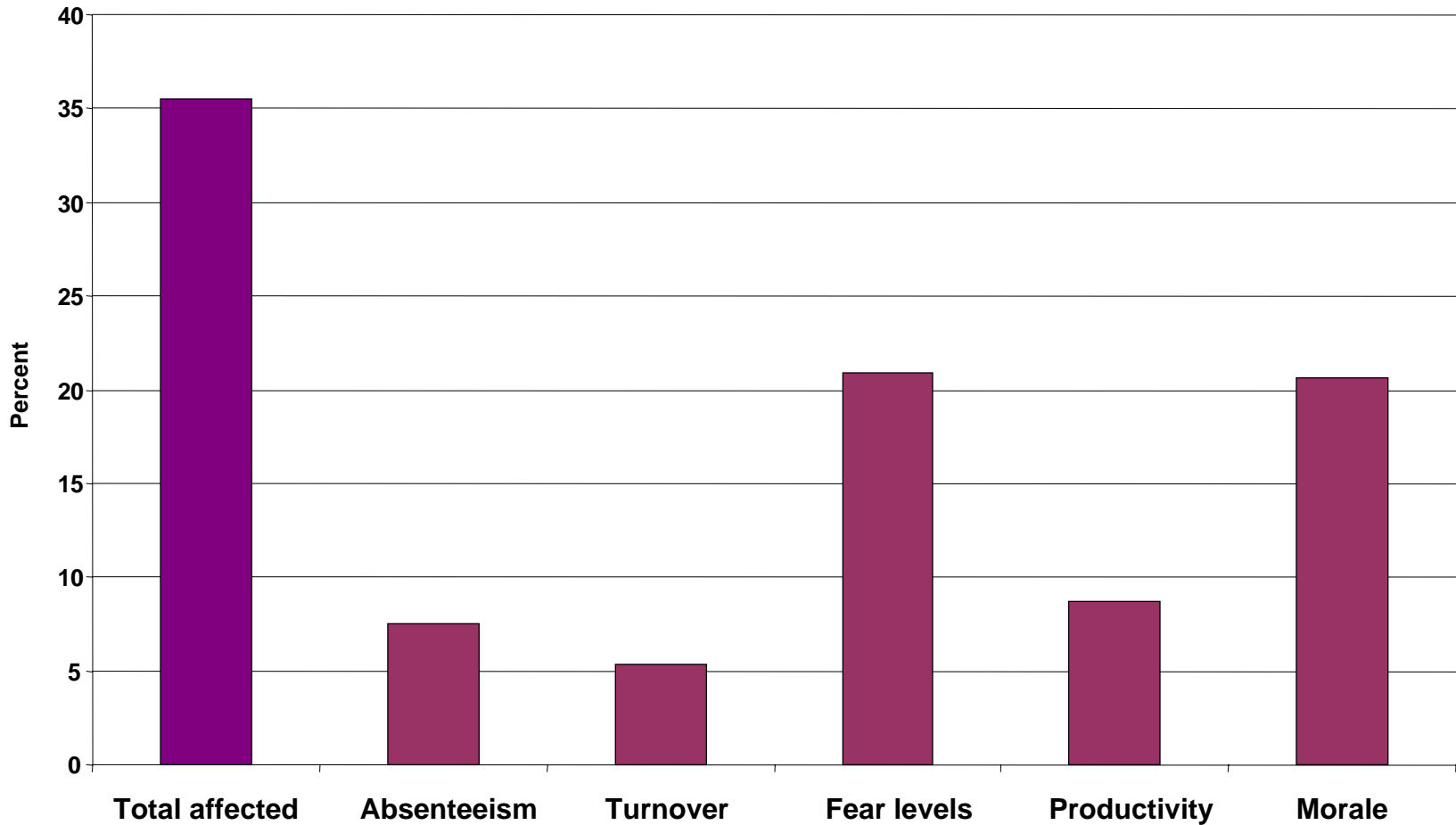
State governments experienced higher percentages of all types of workplace violence than did local governments or private industry. Thirty-two percent of State government establishments experienced some form of workplace violence in the previous 12 months.

**Percent of establishments employing 1,000 or more workers experiencing an incident of workplace violence by type of incident and ownership, United States, 2005**



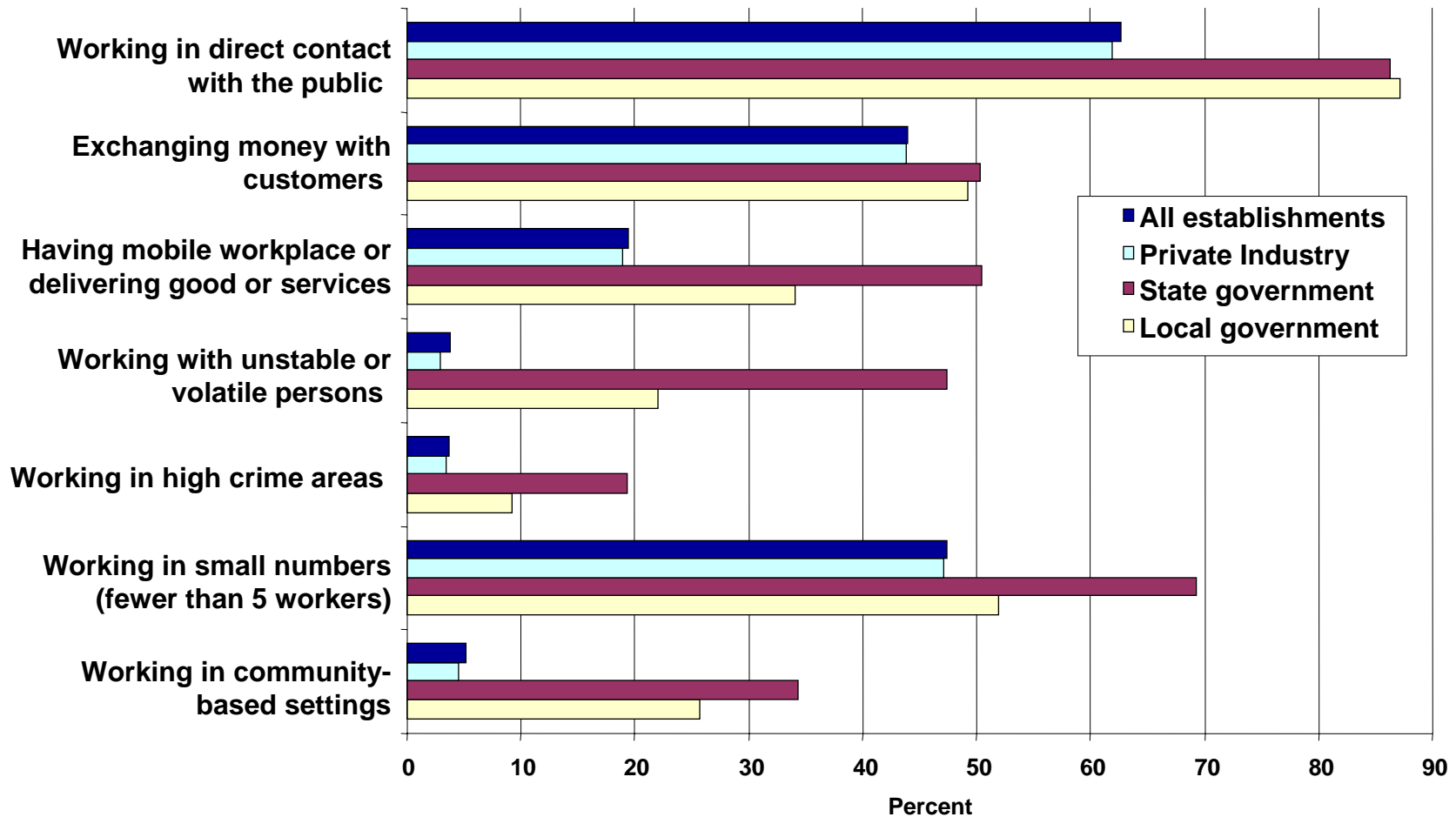
**Half of the largest establishments (employing 1,000 or more workers) reported an incident of workplace violence in the previous 12 months. In these largest establishments, 52 percent of State government workplaces reported an incident of co-worker violence.**

### Percent of establishments with an incident of workplace violence in the previous 12 months by effect on employees, United States, 2005



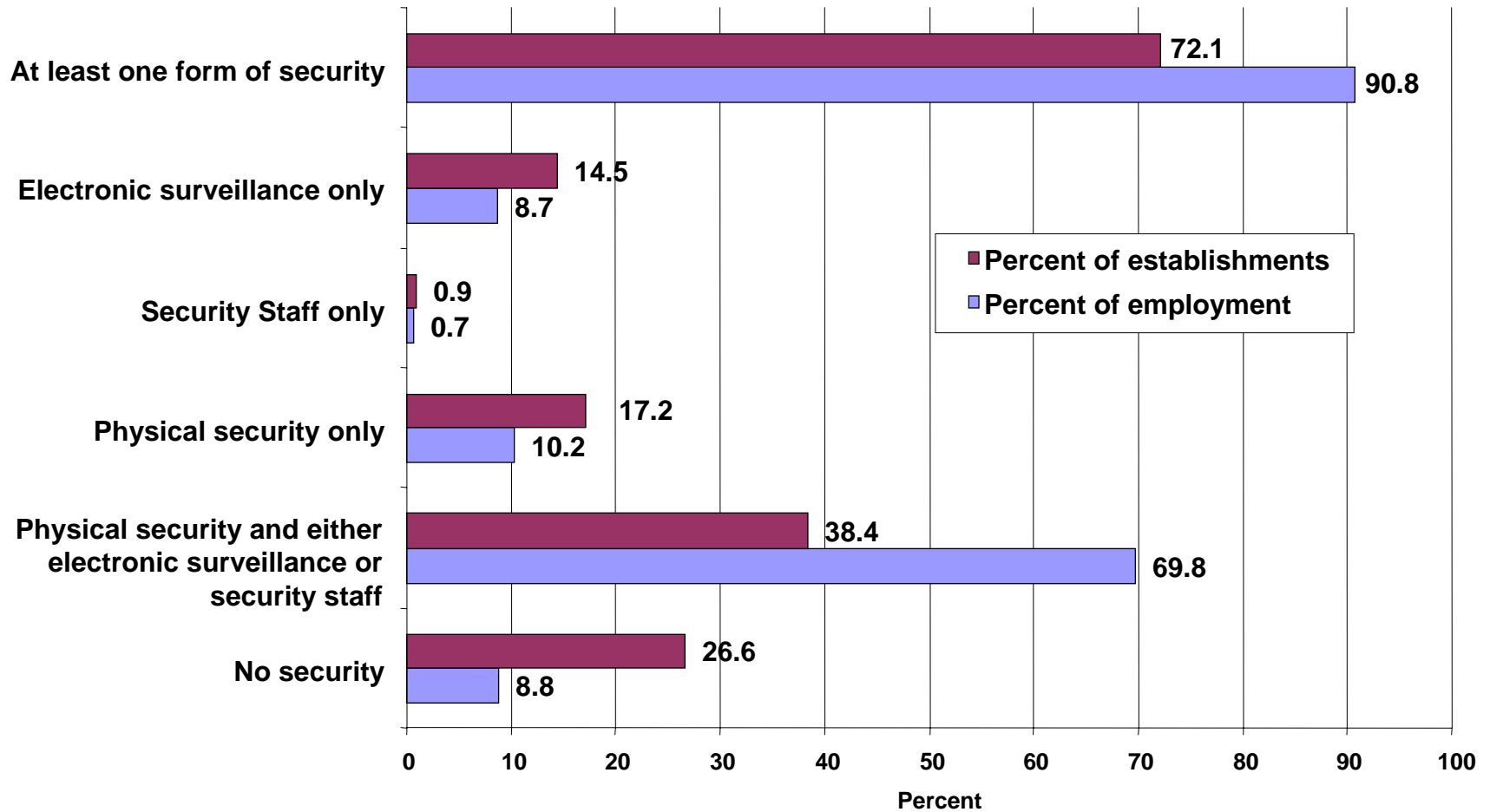
Employees can be affected by workplace violence in a number of ways including increased fear, lower morale, and higher absenteeism. Employees in 36 percent of the establishments having an incident of workplace violence in the previous 12 months were negatively affected.

**Percent of establishments by potentially hazardous work environment characteristics,  
by ownership, United States, 2005**



**The higher reported incidence of workplace violence in State and local government workplaces may be attributed to their work environments. State and local governments report much higher percentages of working in direct contact with the public, working in small numbers or in community-based settings, and other potentially hazardous conditions than did private industry.**

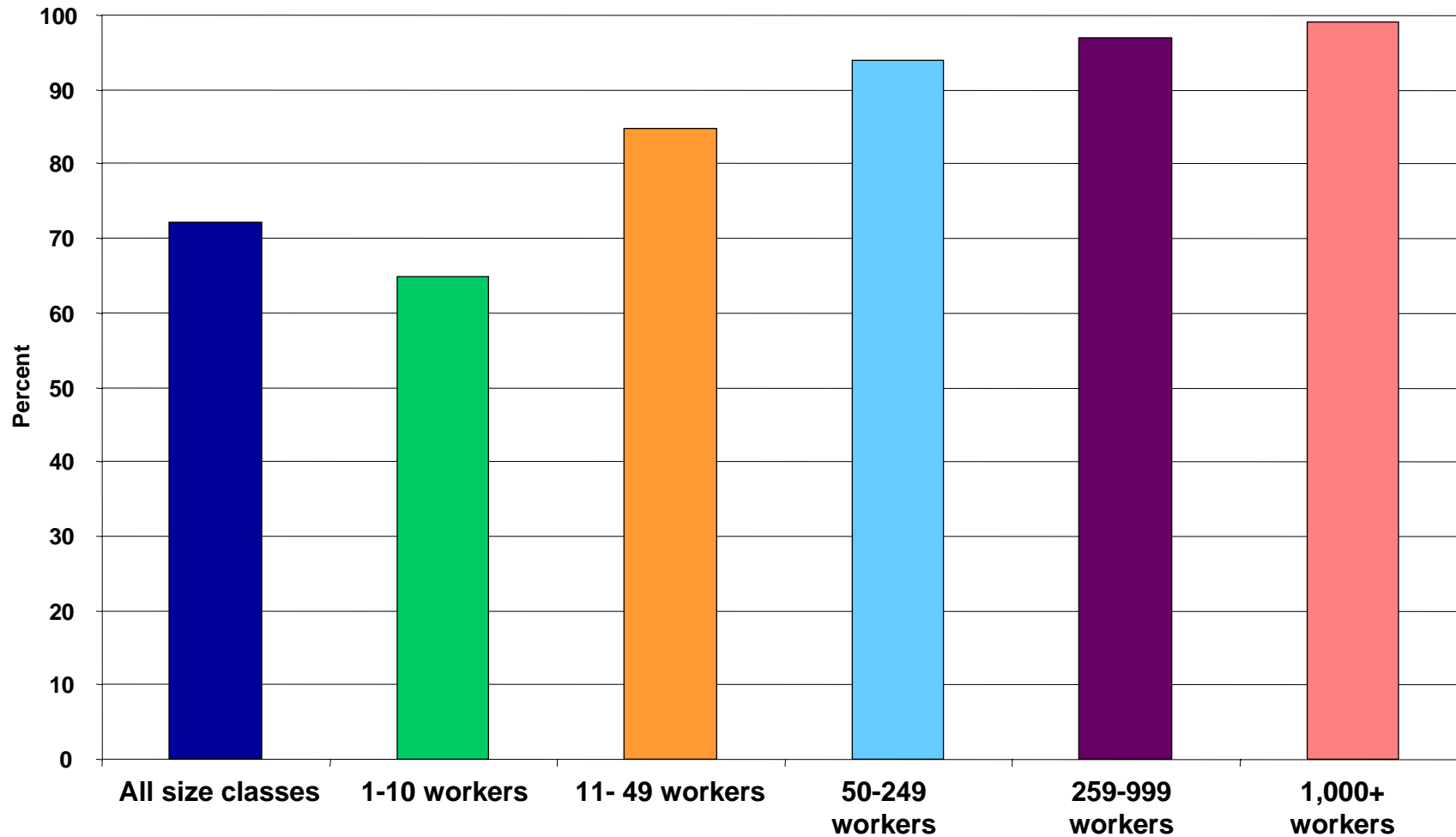
## Percent of establishments and employees by type of security, United States, 2005



**Seventy-two percent of establishments, employing 91 percent of workers, had at least one form of security.**

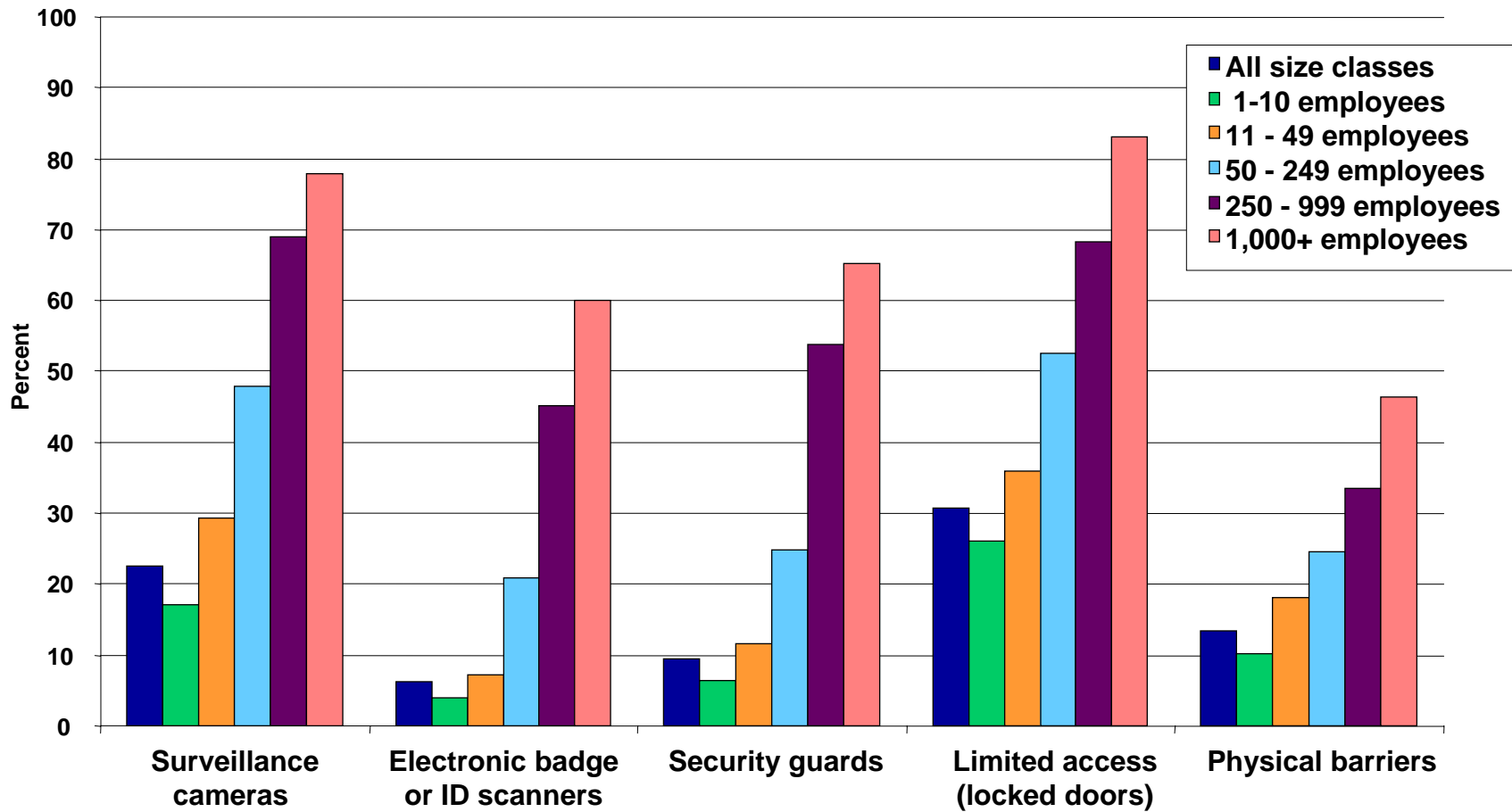


### Percent of establishments with some form of security, by size of establishment, United States, 2005



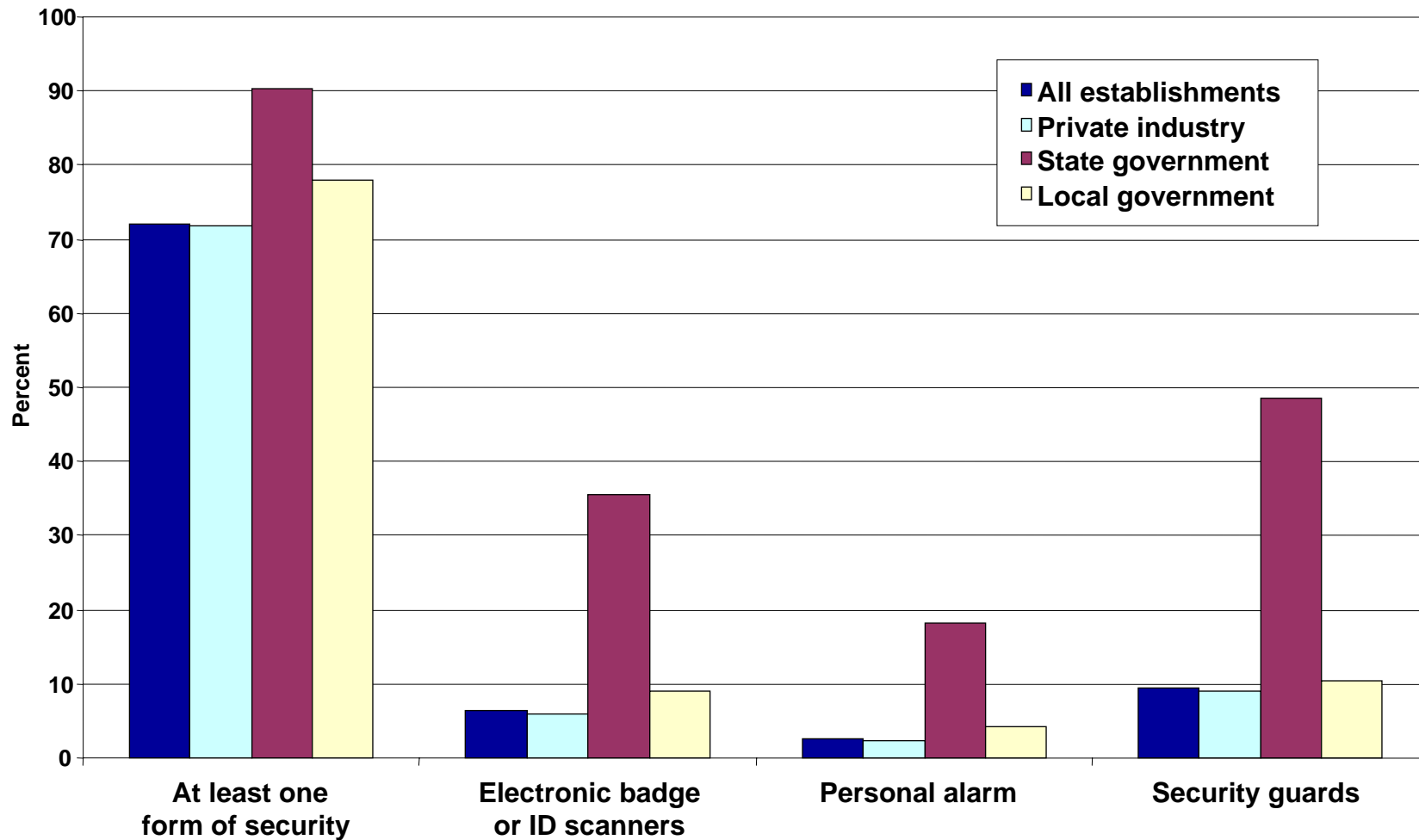
The availability of some form of security generally increased as the size of the establishment increased.

**Percent of establishments providing selected types of security,  
by size of establishment, United States, 2005**



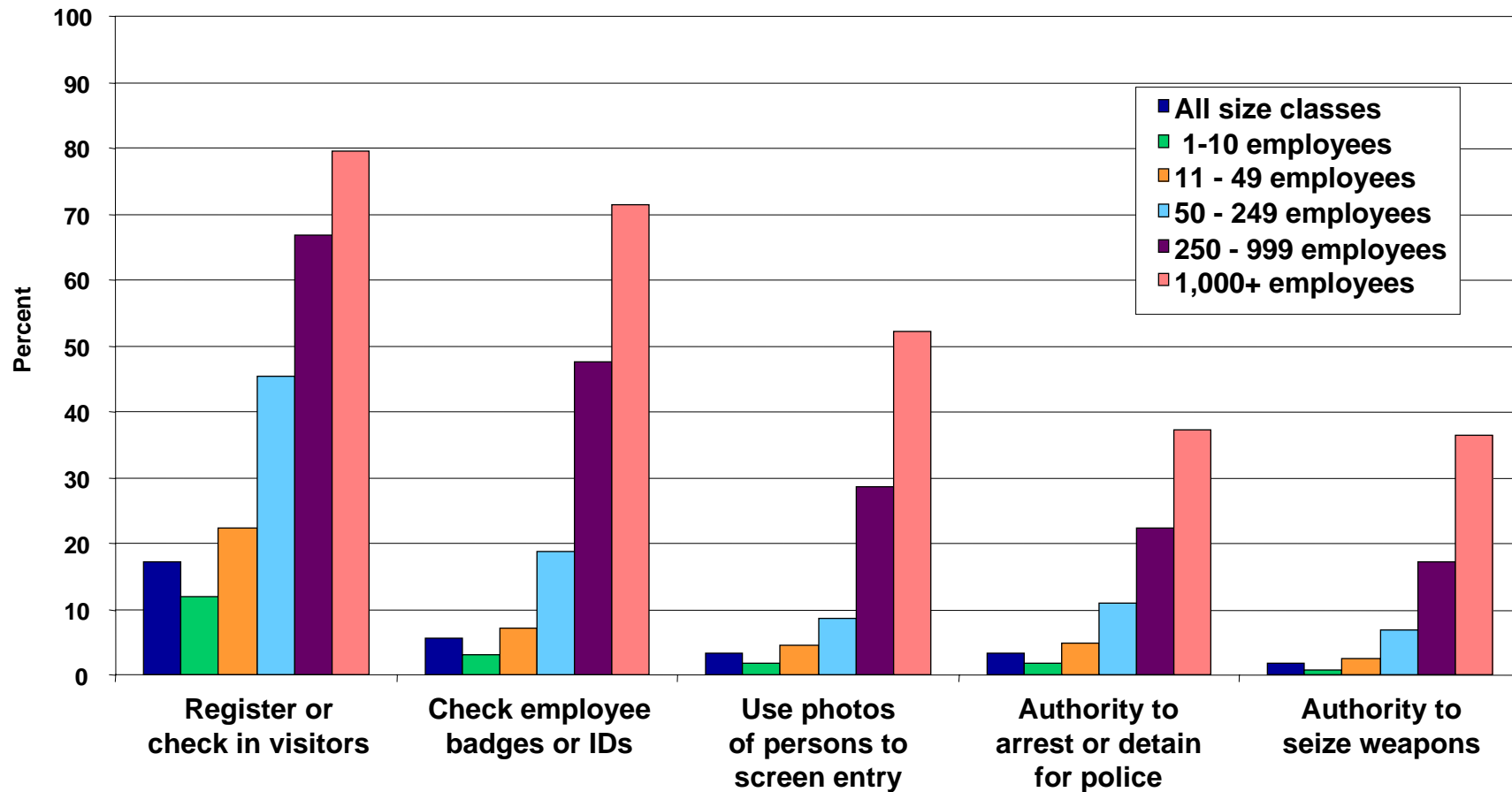
**The prevalence of most types of security features increased with establishment size.**

## Percent of establishments by selected types of security and ownership, United States, 2005



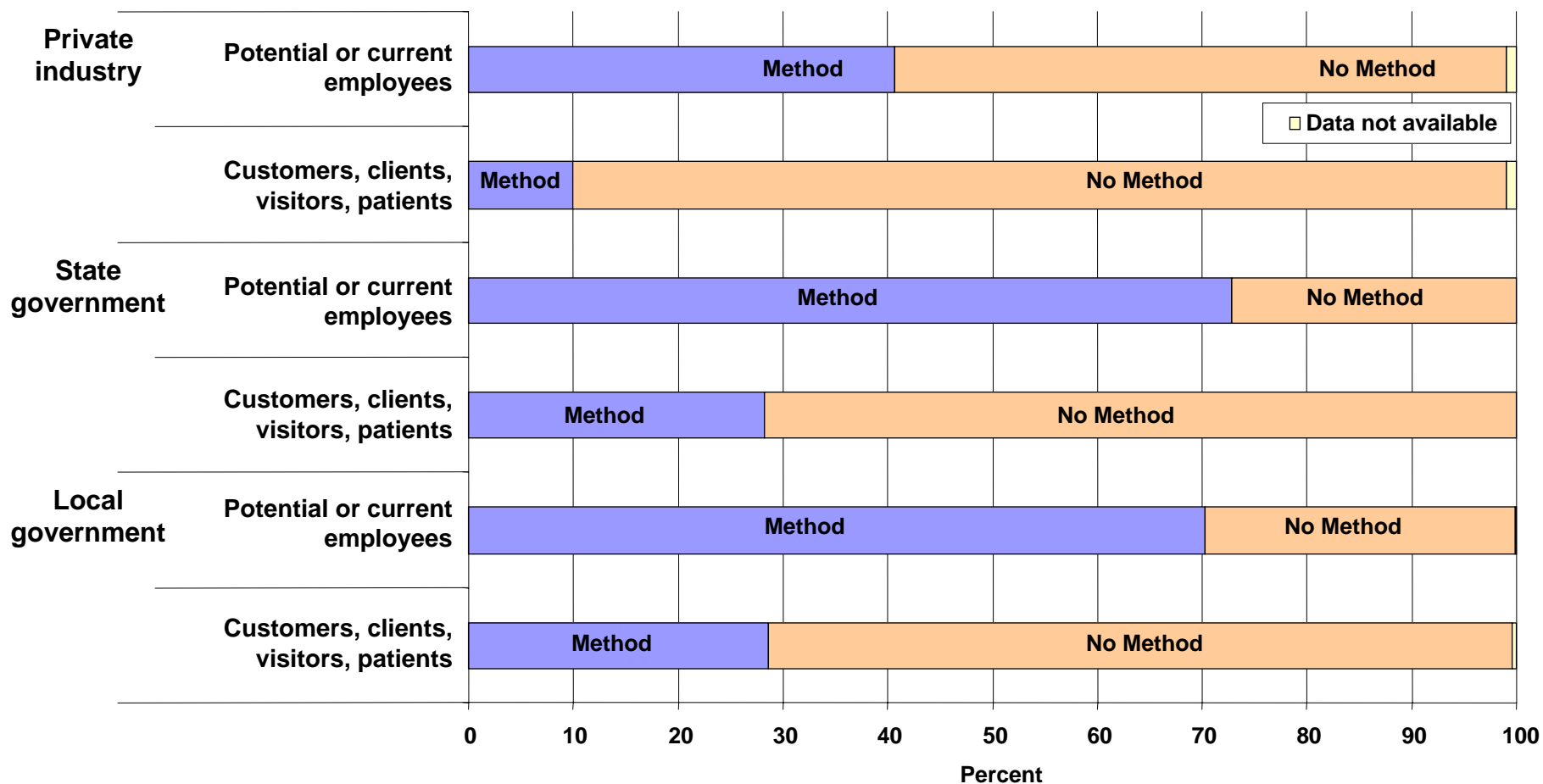
State governments tended to have more security precautions than either private industry or local governments.

**Percent of establishments by selected methods of monitoring entry,  
by size of establishment, United States, 2005**



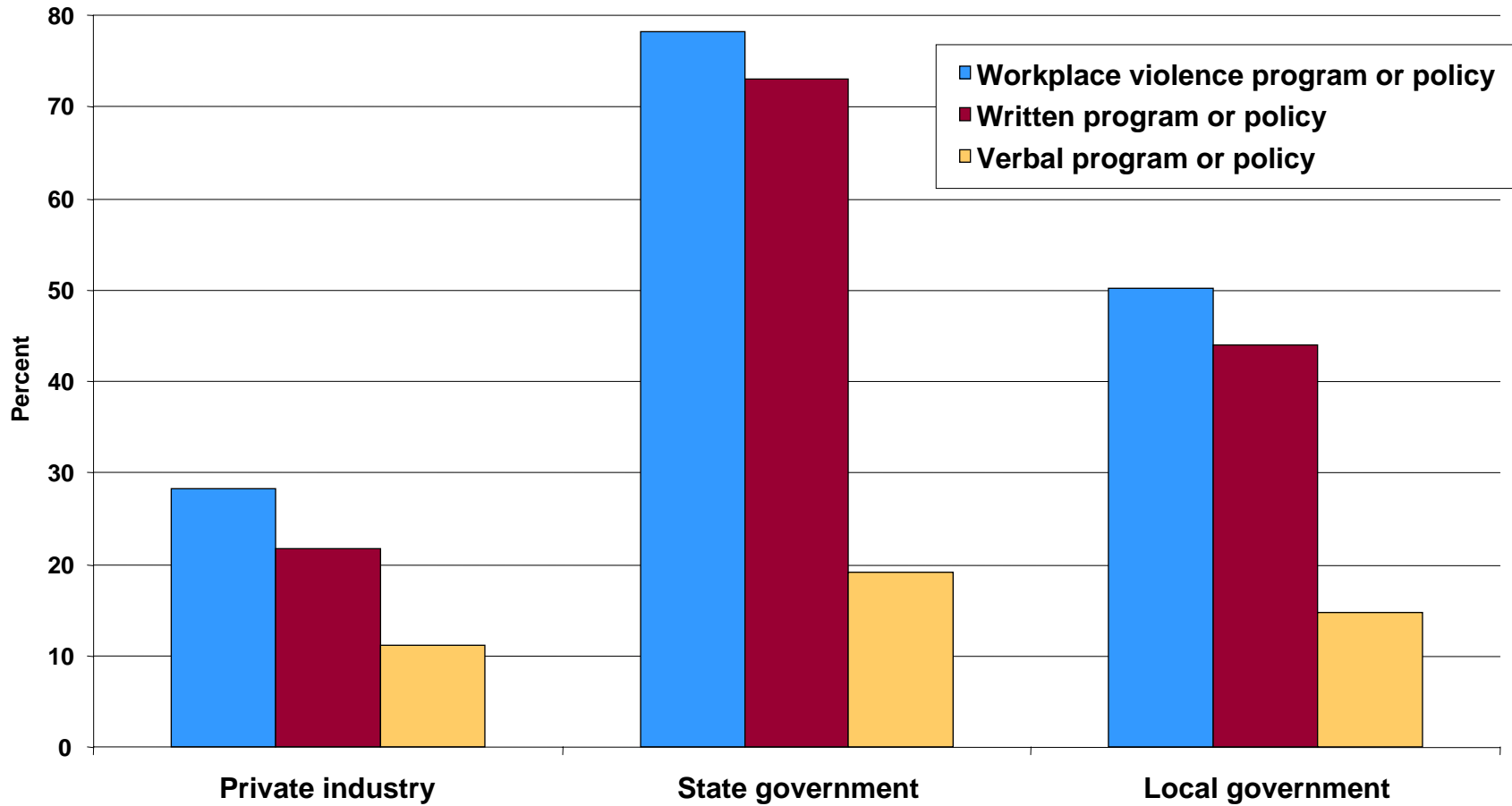
**Employers used varying methods to monitor entry to workplaces,  
the prevalence increasing as the size of the establishment increased.**

## Percent of establishments having a process to identify customers or employees with a history of violence, by ownership, United States, 2005



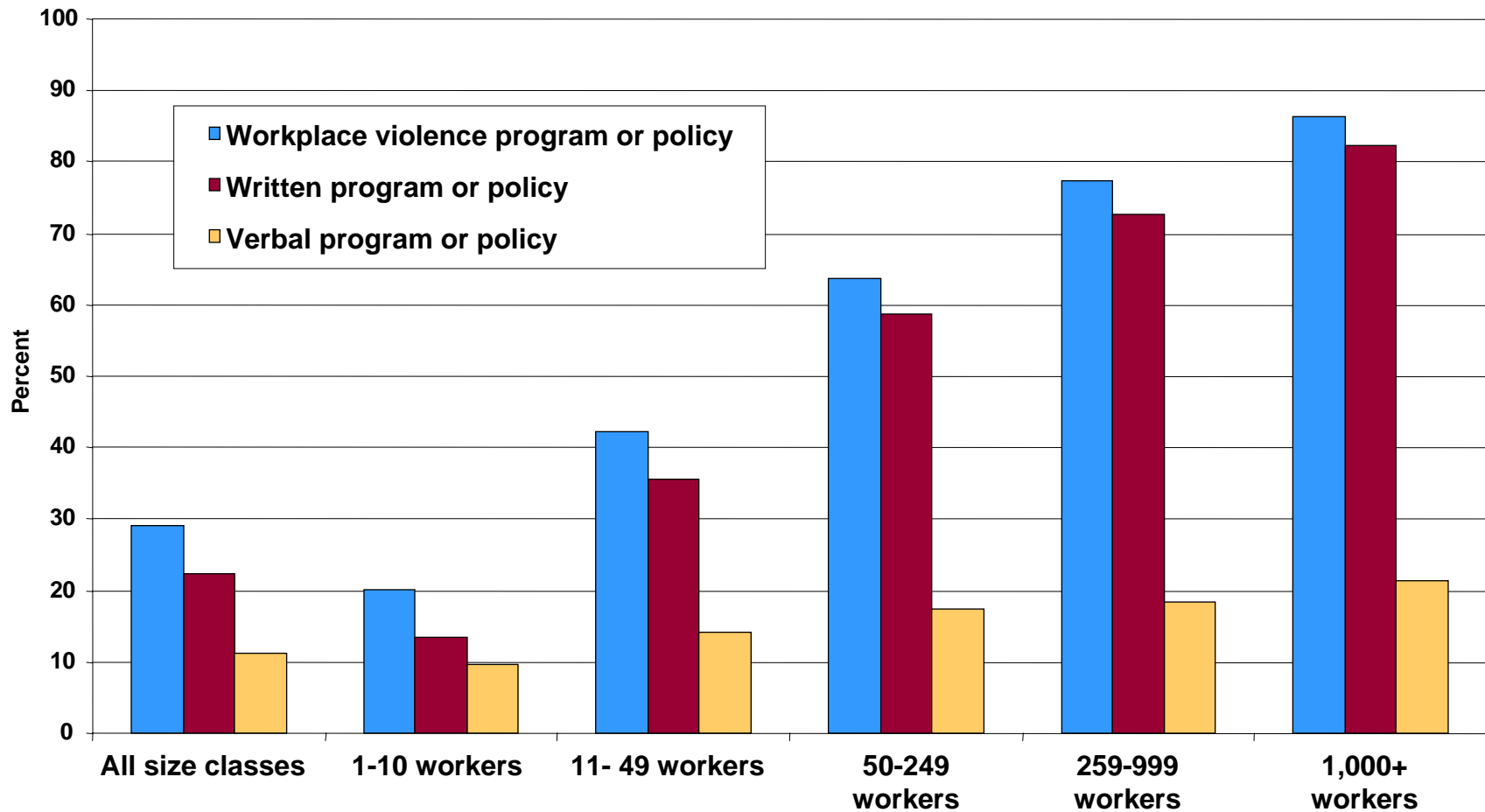
**Employers were more likely to have procedures to identify potentially violent employees than customers or clients.**

**Percent of establishments having a workplace violence prevention program or policy,  
by ownership, United States, 2005**



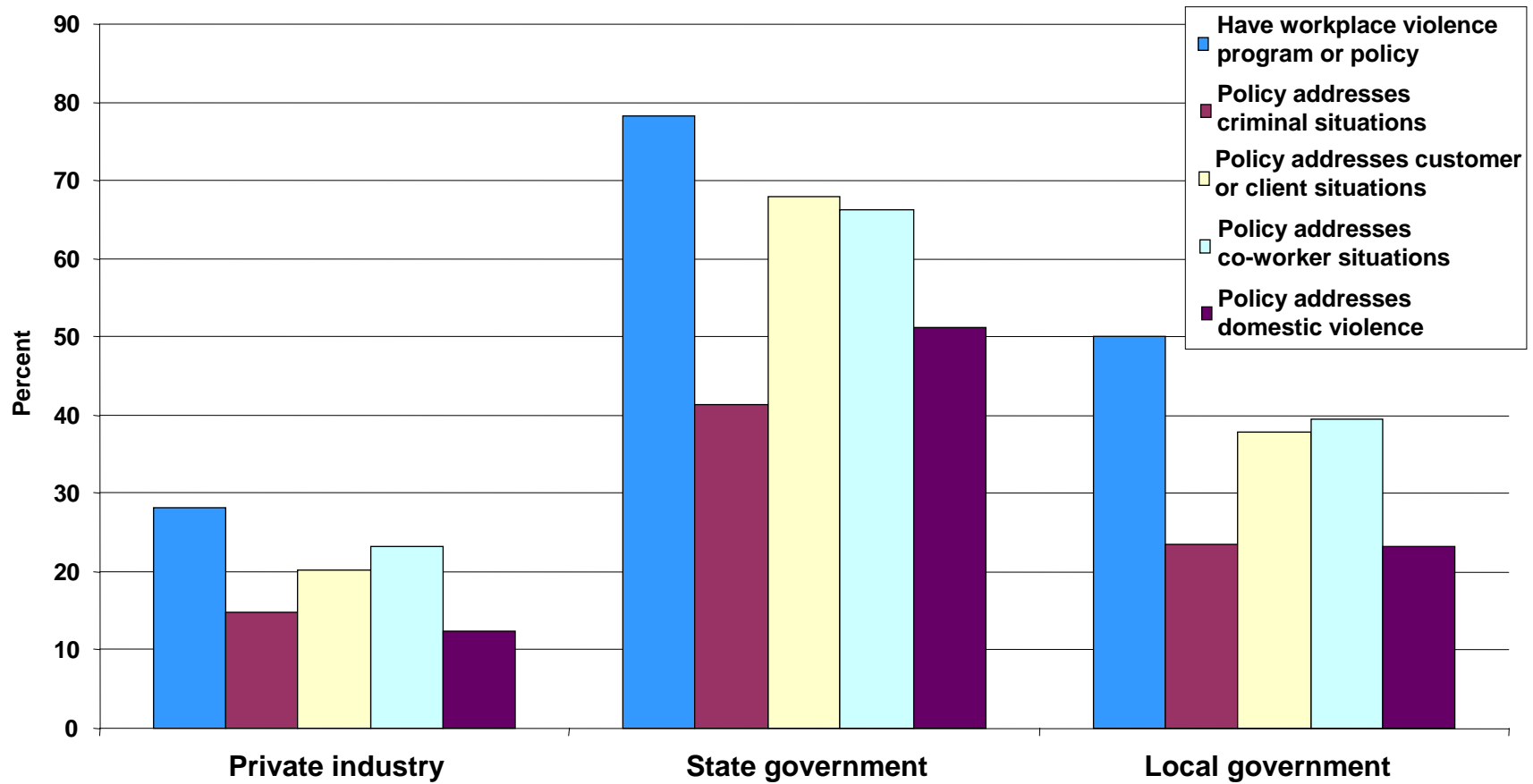
**State governments were much more likely to have a formal workplace violence program or policy than private industry or local governments. Over 70 percent of all establishments did not have a formal policy to address workplace violence.**

## Percent of establishments having a workplace violence prevention program or policy, by size of establishment, United States, 2005



The existence of formal workplace violence prevention policies or programs increased as the size of the establishment increased.

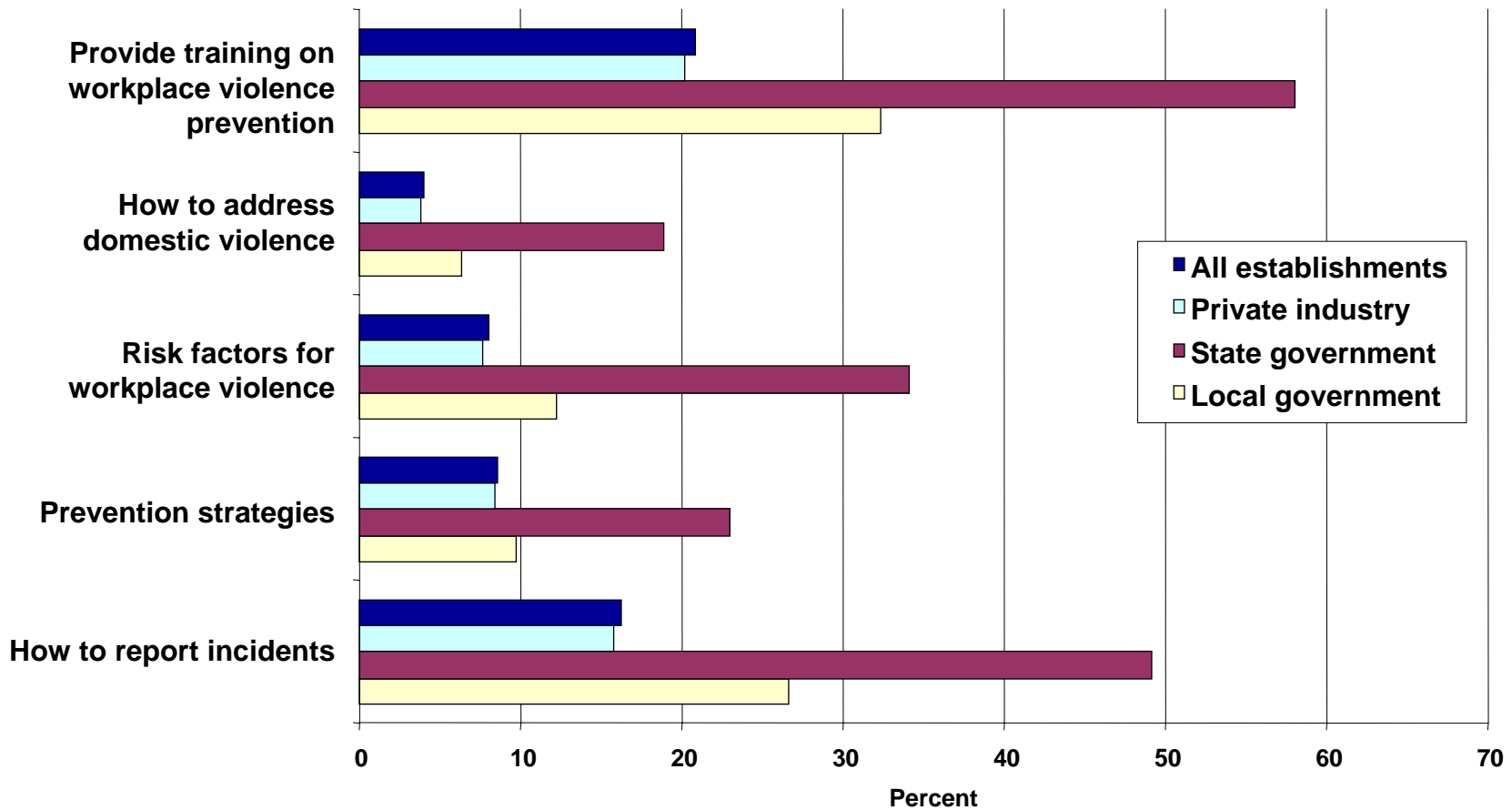
**Percent of establishments addressing different types of workplace violence, by ownership, United States, 2005**



**In establishments with a formal workplace violence prevention program or policy, more emphasis was placed on customer and co-worker violence. State governments placed more emphasis on domestic violence than did private industry or local government.**

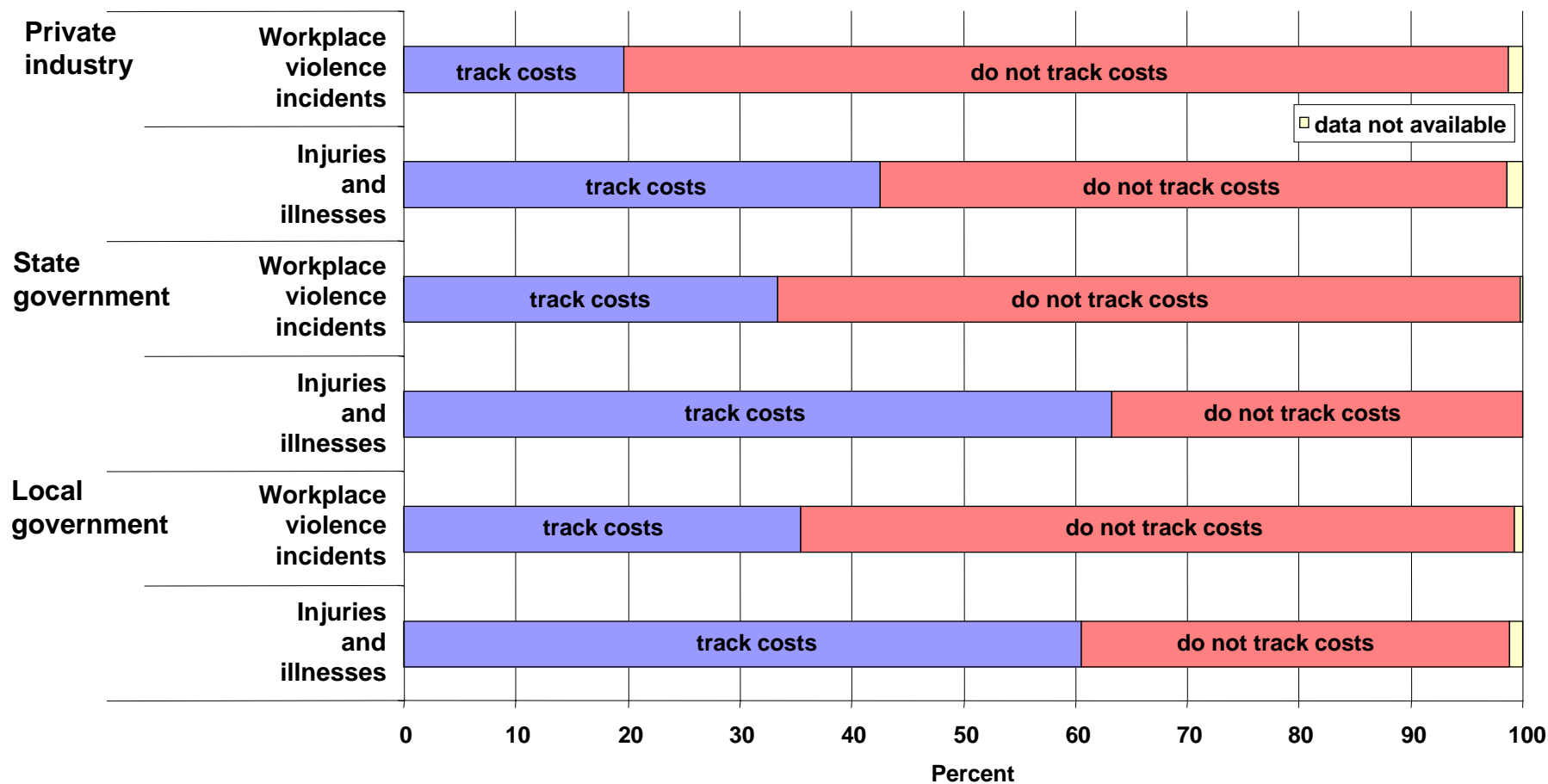


**Percent of establishments providing training on workplace violence prevention  
by topic and ownership, United States, 2005**



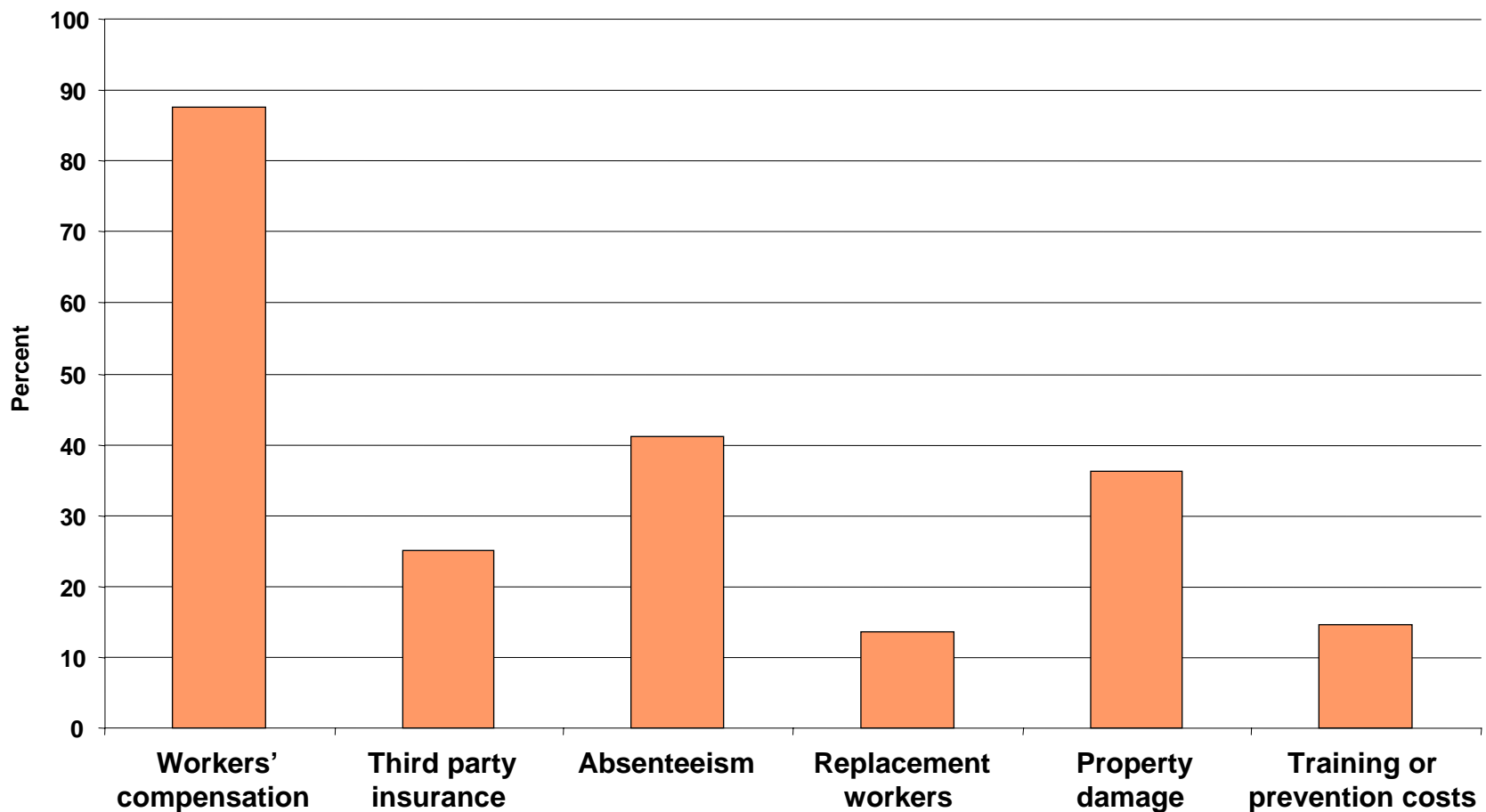
**Twenty-one percent of all establishments provided training on workplace violence prevention, while 58 percent of State governments provided this training. Only four percent of all establishments provided training on domestic violence.**

## Percent of establishments tracking costs of occupational injuries and illnesses and incidents of workplace violence, by ownership, United States, 2005



Forty-three percent of private industry establishments reported tracking costs for workplace injuries and illnesses while 20 percent reported tracking costs of workplace violence incidents. This same pattern of tracking costs occurred in State and local governments.

### Percent of establishments by types of costs tracked for incidents of workplace violence, United States, 2005



Where costs of workplace violence incidents were tracked, workers' compensation costs were most frequently tracked. Among other costs tracked, absenteeism and property damage costs were tracked more often than other items.