

# Violence in the Workplace

## *Patterns of fatal workplace assaults differ from those of nonfatal ones.*

Guy Toscano and William Weber

Violence has emerged as an important safety issue in today's workplace. Its most extreme form, homicide, is the second leading cause of death resulting from job-related injuries, accounting for 1,063 of the 6,271 fatal injuries at work in 1993.<sup>1</sup> On average, three workers died each day under violent circumstances, among them taxicab drivers and fast food workers who were victims of robbery attempts. In addition to work-related homicides, more than 22,000 workers who were assaulted by persons at work in 1992 received injuries serious enough to require a day or more away from work.

This article summarizes information on injuries resulting from workplace violence available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and its Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses programs, conducted in cooperation with State agencies. Data from these two programs tell which workers commonly sustain injuries due to violent acts, where this violence occurs, and how it happens. Interestingly, these circumstances differ markedly between homicides and nonfatal assaults at work.

### Fatal and nonfatal assaults

Homicides make up a larger share of all fatal injuries than the share of serious, nonfatal injuries and illnesses resulting from nonfatal assaults. Of the 6,271 job-related fatal injuries, 17 percent were homicides. In contrast, 1 percent of the 2.3 million cases resulting in workdays lost resulted from assaults and violent acts in the workplace. Some safety and health experts contend that this difference might reflect, in part, less recognition and reporting of nonfatal violence in the workplace than actually takes place.

Table 1 summarizes some of the major differences in the characteristics of homicides and nonfatal assaults. For example, most homicide victims were men shot during a robbery, while women were most often the victims of nonfatal violence, commonly nursing staff hit or kicked by their patients.

<sup>1</sup> Homicide is generally defined here as intentionally taking another's life or killing another while committing a crime. Highway motor vehicle fatalities was the leading cause of workplace fatalities, accounting for 20 percent of the work injury fatality total. See Guy Toscano and Janice Windau, "The Changing Character of Fatal Work Injuries," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1994, pp. 17-28.

Guy Toscano and William Weber are economists in the Office of Safety, Health, and Working Conditions. Martin Personick, Janice Windau, and Tracy Jack, in the same office, provided assistance.

**Table 1. Fatal and nonfatal assaults at work by selected characteristics<sup>1</sup>**

Characteristic	Fatal	Nonfatal
Number of workers injured .....	1,063	22,396
Percent .....	100	100
Sex injured more frequently .....	Men 82	Women 56
Most frequent violent act .....	Shooting 82	Hitting, kicking, beating 47
Primary perpetrator .....	Robber 75	Health care patient 45
Occupations with largest share .....	Taxi driver 9 Cashier 9	Nurse's aides 30
Industries with largest share .....	Grocery stores 17 Restaurants 14	Nursing homes 27

<sup>1</sup>Data on fatalities is for 1993; data on nonfatal assaults is for 1992.

### Homicides at work

Although work-related homicides are newsworthy items, the motives behind these crimes still are largely misunderstood. While conventional wisdom believes them to be primarily crimes of anger and passion, BLS statistics point to robbery as the primary motive. Table 2 shows that robberies and related crimes, usually committed by persons unknown to the victims, accounted for three-fourths of the 1,063 homicides at work in 1993 compared to one-seventh committed by disgruntled co-workers, clients, or personal acquaintances.

**Table 2. Circumstances of job-related homicides, 1993**

Circumstance	Number	Percent
Total .....	1,063	100
Robberies and other crimes .....	793	75
Work associates as perpetrator .....	106	10
Co-worker, former co-worker .....	59	6
Customer, client .....	43	4
Police killed in the line of duty .....	67	6
Security guard killed in the line of duty .....	52	5
Personal acquaintances as perpetrator .....	45	4
Victim's husband, ex-husband .....	15	1
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend .....	11	1
Other relative .....	6	1
Other friends and acquaintances .....	11	1

Although no one is immune from becoming the victim of a workplace homicide, the risk varies greatly among jobs. Victims worked in such diverse occupations as cooks, food servers, auto mechanics, truck drivers, secretaries, janitors, and stock handlers and baggers. (See table 8.) Those at greatest risk generally work alone, late at night, and are known to handle cash. Ironically, however, the cash stolen is often a nominal amount.

Occupations carrying the highest risk of homicide are shown in table 3. This list is limited to occupations having 20 or more homicides and employment of at least 100,000 in 1993. Overall, one homicide occurs for every 100,000 workers. (These rates are experimental, using annual averages of employment from the Current Population Survey.)<sup>2</sup>

**Table 3. Occupations with the highest risks of work-related homicides, 1993**

Occupation	All fatalities	Number of homicides	Homicides per 100,000 employed	
			Rate <sup>1</sup>	Relative standard error (percent) <sup>2</sup>
Total .....	6,271	1,063	.9	0.15
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs ..	113	97	43.1	6.83
Gas station attendant .....	34	22	11.1	7.28
Sales counter clerk .....	24	22	11.3	7.34
Police and detectives (public service) .....	101	57	11.2	4.53
Guards (excluding public service) .....	100	54	6.5	3.54
Managers, food and lodging .....	84	59	4.9	2.95
Sales, supervisors and proprietors .....	247	178	4.4	1.60
Cashiers .....	101	94	3.6	2.00

<sup>1</sup>Experimental measure using Current Population Survey (CPS) employment data. This rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employed and was calculated as follows:

$$N/W \times 100,000, \text{ where } N = \text{number of fatal work injuries and } W = \text{employment based on the 1993 CPS.}$$

<sup>2</sup>The CPS employment data used to calculate rates are estimates that are based upon a sample of persons employed rather than a complete count. Therefore, the employment estimates and the fatality rates have sampling errors; that is, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if it had been possible to take a complete census of employed persons. See Explanatory Notes on Household Data in the January 1994 issue of the BLS publication, *Employment and Earnings*, for an explanation of CPS sampling and estimation procedures and standard error tables. The relative standard error can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around the estimated rate. For example, to calculate a confidence interval of 90 percent: rate +/- (rate \* 1.64 \* relative standard error). Thus, the confidence interval for taxi drivers at a 90 percent level = 43.1 +/- (43.1 \* 1.64 \* 6.83%) = 43.1 +/- 4.2. Hence, we are 90 percent confident that the interval between 38.9 and 47.3 includes the true rate for taxi cab drivers.

Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs face unusually high risks of becoming homicide victims, with a rate of 43 homicides per 100,000 workers. This occupation accounted for almost a tenth of all victims of job-related homicide, but less than one-half of 1 percent of the Nation's work force. Noc-

<sup>2</sup>Unless indicated otherwise, employment data from the 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS) were used to calculate fatality rates and employment shares for demographic and industry groups.

turnal trips, especially those to secluded areas, make these drivers particularly vulnerable. Almost half the cab drivers died from 9 PM to 3 AM. The New York City metropolitan area accounted for almost half of all homicides involving taxicab drivers and chauffeurs; whereas, the employment of these workers in this area is about 20 percent of the national employment for this occupation.<sup>3</sup>

Law enforcement and retail sales were other activities where the risks of homicide are especially high. The rate of work-related homicides exceeded 10 times the national average for gas station attendants, sales counter clerks, and police and detectives in the public sector and 3.5 to 6.5 times the national average for private guards, managers of food serving and lodging businesses, and sales cashiers and proprietors. Robbery and homicide at work are closely linked. That linkage extends to the risky jobs mentioned above as well as several others, including bartenders and other restaurant staff, stock handlers in retail stores, and even cleaning staff working at the time of the robbery. However, homicide risks can vary within an occupation. Cashiers in retail stores face a higher risk of homicide than do bank cashiers, for example.

Workers in retail establishments, such as convenience stores, retail groceries, and restaurants, face an above-average risk. They account for about half of all homicides, but make up only a sixth of the Nation's work force. Outside of retail trade, individual industries in which at least 10 homicides occurred in 1993 included detective and armored car service, real estate, health services, automobile repair shops, police protection, and video tape rental. (See Table 9.) Table 4 shows a few industries that have particularly high risks of homicide.

**Table 4. Industries with high risks of work-related homicides, 1993**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Number of homicides	Rate <sup>2</sup>
Taxicab operation (SIC 4121) .....	96	79
Gasoline service stations (SIC 5541) .....	53	13
Grocery stores (SIC 5411) .....	175	6
Detective & armored car services (SIC 7381) .....	26	5
Eating and drinking places (SIC 581) .....	144	2

<sup>1</sup>Based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition.

<sup>2</sup>Experimental measure using CPS employment data. This rate represents the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 employed and was calculated as follows:  $N/W \times 100,000$ , where  $N$  = number of fatalities and  $W$  = employment based on the 1993 CPS.

Table 4 also illustrates the importance of looking at dangerous activities from the perspective of both occupation and industry. For example, the risk of homicide for taxicab drivers and chauffeurs, although unusually high, still substantially understates the homicide risk for cab drivers by

<sup>3</sup>The 1990 Decennial Census, the latest data available on specific occupations by metropolitan area.

themselves. The “taxicab operation” industry estimates that risk at 79 per 100,000 workers, compared with 43 per 100,000 for taxicab drivers and chauffeurs. Unlike the taxicab industry, the latter occupation includes a substantial number of drivers on regular routes, such as airport-to-airport transfers, activities for which the homicide risk is relatively low. Similarly, the homicide rate for gas station attendants somewhat understates the homicide risks of working in gas stations, which employ cashiers, mechanics, and workers in other occupational categories besides station attendant.

The majority of homicides occur in public business establishments such as grocery stores, restaurants and cafes, and office buildings. Other locations that are commonly the site of homicides include parking lots and garages, and streets. Private residences, residential institutions (such as prisons), and schools are also sites of homicides. Homicides occurring at private residences primarily involve maintenance workers or police while in the line of duty. (See table 5.)

**Table 5. Work-related homicides by location, 1993**

Location	All fatalities		Homicides	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	6,271	100.0	1,063	100.0
Public building <sup>1</sup> .....	964	15.4	624	58.7
Market or grocery store .....	244	3.9	219	20.6
Shop, commercial, store (except grocery) .....	225	3.6	144	13.5
Restaurant, cafe .....	127	2.0	102	9.6
Office building .....	125	2.0	49	4.6
Street or highway .....	1,740	27.7	144	13.5
Parking lot, garage .....	211	3.4	82	7.8
Industrial place or premise .....	1,373	21.9	69	6.5
Private residence <sup>2</sup> .....	231	3.7	53	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Buildings and adjacent grounds used by the general public or a particular group, such as hotels, restaurants, stores, office buildings, and schools.

<sup>2</sup> These fatalities primarily occurred to repair or maintenance workers or to police while in the line of duty.

Work-related homicides are primarily an urban problem. Eight of the largest metropolitan areas accounted for almost half the job-related homicide victims. (See table 6.) Homicide was the leading cause of fatal work injuries in about one-third of the States.<sup>4</sup>

Men account for the majority (82 percent) of all homicide victims, far exceeding their 55-percent share of the work force. Women’s share of all homicides is also noteworthy, however, in that homicide was, by far, the leading way in which they were fatally injured. (Men more often were victims of highway fatality or contact with deadly objects.) Women, in fact, had a larger share of all homicides

<sup>4</sup> See Tracy Jack and Mark Zak, “Results from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, National and State Data, 1993,” *Compensation and Working Conditions*, February 1995.

**Table 6. Total fatal work injuries and homicides in some of the largest metropolitan areas, 1993.**

Metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	Number of work injuries	Number of homicides	Homicides as a percent of total fatalities in that area
Total U.S. ....	6,271	1,063	17
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island .....	364	166	46
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County .....	279	117	42
Chicago-Gary- Lake County .....	153	33	22
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City .....	127	42	33
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria .....	124	43	35
Washington-Baltimore .....	122	35	29
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose .....	107	34	32
Dallas-Fort Worth .....	103	32	31

<sup>1</sup> Areas are defined according to the U.S. Office of Management and Budget metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), Bulletin 93-17, June 30, 1993.

(18 percent) than their share (8 percent) of all fatal work injuries reported in the 1993 BLS fatality census. (See table 10.)

Blacks, Asian Americans, and other minority races face a higher risk of homicide than their proportion of the work force would suggest. They comprise more than a fourth of all homicide victims compared with an eighth of the work force. The higher homicide risk for such minorities is explained in part by their disproportionate share of the work force in occupations where the homicide rate is high, such as taxicab drivers and managers and proprietors of small business establishments. Blacks, for example, represent 10 percent of the total labor force but account for 24 percent of taxi drivers.<sup>5</sup> Hispanics (who may be of any race) also have higher risks of homicide at work; they accounted for a sixth of all such homicides, double their share of the total work force. Immigrants to the United States also had a high risk of job-related homicide, accounting for 22 percent of the homicides victims, whereas, they represent about 9 percent of the employed.<sup>6</sup>

### Nonfatal assaults by persons

In 1992, about 22,400 workers were injured seriously enough in nonfatal assaults in the workplace to require days away from work to recuperate. These assaults by persons other than the injured account for about 1 percent of the 2.3 million cases that were reported in 1992 by employers participating in the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Women were the victims in 56 percent of these assaults.

Nonfatal violent acts usually took the form of “hitting and kicking,” resulting in an average of 5 days away from work. This form of violence accounted for almost half the nonfatal assaults. Shootings, which accounted for 82 per-

<sup>5</sup> See annual average employment from the 1993 Current Population Survey.

<sup>6</sup> Current Population Survey, 1991. This is the latest available data on immigrants in the U.S. labor force.

cent of fatal workplace assaults, accounted for about 3 percent of the nonfatal assaults. Half of the workers receiving nonfatal gunshot wounds, almost all men, commonly required over 30 days to recuperate. (See table 7.)

**Table 7. Nonfatal assaults by persons resulting in days away from work, private industry, 1992**

Violent act	Total cases	Women as a percent of total	Median days away from work
Total, violent acts by persons .....	22,396	56	5
Hitting, kicking, beating .....	10,425	55	5
Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting .....	2,457	84	4
Biting .....	901	53	3
Stabbing .....	598	7	28
Shooting .....	560	3	30
All other specified acts (e.g., rape, threats) .....	5,157	60	5
Unspecified acts .....	2,301	46	6

SOURCE: BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1992.

Nonfatal assaults were primarily encounters between patients and nursing staff in health care institutions. Other occupations where violence at work produced lost work time included private security guards, truck drivers, and sales workers. (See table 11.)

Almost two-thirds of nonfatal assaults occurred in service industries, such as nursing homes, hospitals, and establishments providing residential care and other social services (halfway homes, for example). Retail trade industries such as grocery stores and eating and drinking places accounted for about one-fifth of these assaults.

About half the nonfatal injuries were sprains, strains, and bruises. The part of the body most affected was the trunk—particularly the back and shoulder areas. Also of note were relatively large numbers of head injuries and serious injuries affecting several parts of the body.

## Methods and limitations

Collecting detailed information for workers seriously injured on the job was recommended a National Academy of Sciences report as an important step in identifying and eradicating the sources of serious injuries in the workplace.<sup>7</sup> The fatality census uses multiple data sources such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, Occupational Safety and Health Administration files, and news articles to compile the most complete count of fatal work injuries that is possible. The scope of the program is to collect information on all work-related fatalities including those to private wage and salary workers, government employees, and the self-employed.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is based on a scientifically selected sample of business establishments in the private sector. Unlike the fatality census, the self-employed and government workers are excluded from the scope of the survey of nonfatal injuries. These differences may affect comparisons of data for fatal and nonfatal workplace assaults. The self-employed accounted for about one-fourth of the victims of workplace homicide, primarily in retail trade. Police and other law enforcement officers in the public sector, another group not covered in the survey of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, accounted for 6 percent of the homicides occurring at work.

The data on workplace homicides were compiled in the 1993 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Information on nonfatal assaults and violent acts resulting in 1 or more days away from work was collected in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and cover 1992, the latest year for which the data are available. Selected characteristics for nonfatal injuries and illnesses that occurred in 1993 will be released in April 1995.

<sup>7</sup> *Counting Injuries and Illnesses in the Workplace: Proposals for a Better System* (National Research Council, National Academy Press, 1987).

**Table 8. Fatal occupational injuries and homicides by occupation, 1993.**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	All fatalities		Homicides	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	6,271	100.0	1,063	100.0
<b>Managerial and professional specialty</b> .....	681	10.9	159	15.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial .....	427	6.8	122	11.5
Managers, food serving and lodging establishments .....	84	1.3	59	5.6
Managers, properties and real estate .....	19	.3	9	.8
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. ....	15	.2	6	.6
Managers and administrators, n.e.c. ....	213	3.4	35	3.3
Professional specialty .....	254	4.1	37	3.5
Health assessment and treating occupations .....	32	.5	6	.6
Lawyers and judges .....	11	.2	6	.6
Lawyers .....	11	.2	6	.6
<b>Technical, sales, and administrative support</b> .....	842	13.4	399	37.5
Sales occupations .....	556	8.9	353	33.2
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations .....	247	3.9	178	16.7
Sales representatives, finance and business services ..	45	.7	14	1.3
Real estate sales occupations .....	11	.2	6	.6
Sales workers, retail and personal services .....	225	3.6	159	15.0
Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats .....	17	.3	7	.7
Sales counter clerks .....	24	.4	22	2.1
Cashiers .....	101	1.6	94	8.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	119	1.9	42	4.0
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists .....	18	.3	10	.9
Secretaries .....	18	.3	10	.9
Financial records processing occupations .....	8	.1	6	.6
Miscellaneous administrative support .....	21	.3	10	.9
General office clerks .....	13	.2	6	.6
<b>Service occupations</b> .....	539	8.6	211	19.8
Protective service occupations .....	288	4.6	122	11.5
Police and detectives, including supervisors .....	149	2.4	68	6.4
Police and detectives, public services .....	101	1.6	57	5.4
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	28	.4	9	.8
Guards .....	100	1.6	54	5.1
Guards and police, except public service .....	86	1.4	53	5.0
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	243	3.9	84	7.9
Food preparation and service occupations .....	77	1.2	54	5.1
Waiters and waitresses .....	13	.2	9	.8
Cooks .....	17	.3	12	1.1
Food counter, fountain and related occupations .....	9	.1	7	.7
Miscellaneous food preparation occupations .....	15	.2	11	1.0
Health service occupations .....	16	.3	7	.7
Cleaning and building service occupations, except household .....	106	1.7	10	.9
Janitors and cleaners .....	83	1.3	9	.8
Personal service occupations .....	44	.7	13	1.2
Hairdressers and cosmetologists .....	7	.1	6	.6
<b>Farming, forestry, and fishing</b> .....	961	15.3	12	1.1
Other agricultural and related occupations .....	319	5.1	6	.6
<b>Precision production, craft, and repair</b> .....	1,095	17.5	65	6.1
Mechanics and repairers .....	317	5.1	29	2.7
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers, and supervisors .....	200	3.2	22	2.1
Automobile mechanics and apprentices .....	60	1.0	15	1.4
Construction trades .....	565	9.0	11	1.0
Construction trades, except supervisors .....	473	7.5	8	.8
Precision production occupations .....	116	1.8	23	2.2
<b>Operators, fabricators, and laborers</b> .....	1,959	31.2	203	19.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	205	3.3	14	1.3
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1,182	18.8	132	12.4
Motor vehicle operators .....	917	14.6	129	12.1
Truck drivers .....	731	11.7	23	2.2
Driver-sales workers .....	41	.7	7	.7
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs .....	113	1.8	97	9.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	572	9.1	57	5.4
Freight, stock, and material handlers .....	81	1.3	20	1.9
Stock handlers and baggers .....	21	.3	18	1.7
Garage and service station related occupations .....	34	.5	22	2.1
Laborers, except construction .....	202	3.2	9	.8

<sup>1</sup> Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

**Table 9. Fatal occupational injuries and homicides by industry, 1993**

Industry <sup>1</sup>	All fatalities		Homicides	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	6,271	100.0	1,063	100.0
<b>Private industry</b> .....	5,590	89.1	940	88.4
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b> .....	855	13.6	14	1.3
<b>Construction</b> .....	924	14.7	20	1.9
Special trades contractors .....	517	8.2	12	1.1
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	762	12.2	45	4.2
Food and kindred products .....	82	1.3	7	.7
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	890	14.2	125	11.8
Local and interurban passenger transportation .....	130	2.1	100	9.4
Taxicabs .....	106	1.7	96	9.0
Trucking and warehousing .....	468	7.5	17	1.6
Trucking and courier services, except air .....	426	6.8	15	1.4
Trucking, except local .....	211	3.4	6	.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	250	4.0	24	2.3
Wholesale trade--durable goods .....	137	2.2	13	1.2
Wholesale trade--nondurable goods .....	113	1.8	11	1.0
Groceries and related products .....	42	.7	7	.7
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	784	12.5	519	48.8
General merchandise stores .....	26	.4	11	1.0
Department stores .....	14	.2	6	.6
Food stores .....	223	3.6	194	18.3
Grocery stores .....	199	3.2	175	16.5
Retail bakeries .....	11	.2	8	.8
Automotive dealers and service stations .....	138	2.2	69	6.5
Auto and home supply stores .....	22	.4	6	.6
Gasoline service stations .....	68	1.1	53	5.0
Apparel and accessory stores .....	23	.4	16	1.5
Family clothing stores .....	7	.1	6	.6
Furniture and homefurnishings stores .....	25	.4	10	.9
Radio, television, and computer stores .....	11	.2	8	.8
Eating and drinking places .....	199	3.2	144	13.5
Eating places .....	113	1.8	79	7.4
Drinking places .....	39	.6	33	3.1
Miscellaneous retail .....	118	1.9	70	6.6
Liquor stores .....	23	.4	18	1.7
Used merchandise stores .....	15	.2	11	1.0
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores .....	23	.4	15	1.4
Nonstore retailers .....	22	.4	10	.9
Retail stores, nec .....	16	.3	10	.9
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	116	1.8	34	3.2
Insurance carriers .....	13	.2	7	.7
Real estate .....	64	1.0	20	1.9
Real estate operators and lessors .....	35	.6	10	.9
Real estate agents and managers .....	25	.4	9	.8
<b>Services</b> .....	758	12.1	153	14.4
Hotels and other lodging places .....	33	.5	9	.8
Hotels and motels .....	25	.4	8	.8
Personal services .....	30	.5	18	1.7
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services .....	12	.2	7	.7
Beauty shops .....	9	.1	8	.8
Business services .....	188	3.0	39	3.7
Miscellaneous business services .....	82	1.3	32	3.0
Detective and armored car services .....	44	.7	26	2.4
Automotive repair, services, and parking .....	116	1.8	22	2.1
Automotive repair shops .....	83	1.3	18	1.7
Motion pictures .....	23	.4	12	1.1
Video tape rental .....	10	.2	10	.9
Amusement and recreation services .....	77	1.2	9	.8
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services .....	70	1.1	9	.8
Health services .....	65	1.0	14	1.3
Legal services .....	14	.2	8	.8
Social services .....	28	.4	6	.6
<b>Government<sup>2</sup></b> .....	681	10.9	123	11.6
Federal (including resident armed forces) .....	186	3.0	18	1.7
State .....	146	2.3	20	1.9
Local .....	340	5.4	85	8.0
Public order and safety .....	128	2.0	40	3.8
Police protection .....	86	1.4	38	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

<sup>2</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

between private and government was made for each. The total number of fatalities reported for 1992 has been revised and includes additional cases identified since its initial release.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. There were 77 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993.

**Table 10. Fatal occupational injuries and homicides by selected worker characteristics, 1993**

Characteristics	All fatalities		Homicides	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	6,271	100.0	1,063	100.0
<b>Employee status</b>				
Wage and salary workers .....	4,981	79.4	781	73.5
Self-employed <sup>1</sup> .....	1,290	20.6	282	26.5
<b>Sex and age</b>				
Men .....	5,790	92.3	875	82.3
Women .....	481	7.7	188	17.7
Both sexes:				
Under 16 years .....	29	.5	6	.6
16 to 17 years .....	39	.6	11	1.0
18 to 19 years .....	101	1.6	16	1.5
20 to 24 years .....	502	8.0	89	8.4
25 to 34 years .....	1,510	24.1	291	27.4
35 to 44 years .....	1,576	25.1	292	27.5
45 to 54 years .....	1,193	19.0	191	18.0
55 to 64 years .....	801	12.8	107	10.1
65 years and over .....	514	8.2	60	5.6
<b>Race</b>				
White .....	5,106	81.4	694	65.3
Black .....	664	10.6	169	15.9
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	190	3.0	120	11.3
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo .....	47	.7	6	.6
Other .....	263	4.2	74	7.0
<b>Hispanic origin</b>				
Hispanic <sup>2</sup> .....	604	9.6	178	16.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

<sup>2</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals

because of rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993.

**Table 11. Nonfatal assaults by persons resulting in days away from work by selected characteristics, private wage and salary workers, 1992**

Characteristic	Nonfatal assaults	Characteristic	Nonfatal assaults
Number of cases .....	22,396	Number of cases .....	22,396
Percent .....	100	Percent .....	100
<b>Sex</b>		<b>Industry—Continued</b>	
Men .....	44	Transportation and public utilities .....	4
Women .....	56	Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	4
<b>Age</b>		Manufacturing .....	3
Under 20 years .....	20	Wholesale trade .....	2
25 to 34 years .....	32	Other .....	2
35 to 44 years .....	25	<b>Event</b>	
45 to 54 years .....	12	Hitting, kicking, beating .....	47
55 to 64 years .....	5	Squeezing, pinching, scratching, twisting .....	11
65 and over .....	1	Biting .....	4
Not reported .....	5	Shooting .....	3
<b>Race or ethnic origin</b>		Stabbing .....	2
White, non-Hispanic .....	47	All other specified acts .....	23
Black, non-Hispanic .....	14	Unspecified .....	10
Hispanic .....	6	<b>Source of injury<sup>1</sup></b>	
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	6	Persons .....	82
Not reported .....	26	Health care patient .....	45
<b>Occupation</b>		Co-worker, former co-worker .....	6
Service occupations .....	47	Other person, e.g., visitor, robber .....	31
Nurses aides, orderlies .....	30	Other sources of injury .....	19
Guards, police (private) .....	8	<b>Nature of injury</b>	
Technical, sales, and administrative support .....	22	Sprains, strains .....	24
Cashiers .....	5	Bruises, contusions .....	24
Licensed practical nurse .....	4	Cuts, lacerations, puncture wounds .....	7
Managerial and professional specialty Registered nurse .....	18	Fractures .....	5
Registered nurse .....	4	Multiple injuries .....	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	11	Other .....	31
Truck drivers .....	4	<b>Part of body affected</b>	
Other .....	2	Trunk .....	26
<b>Industry</b>		Back .....	9
Services .....	64	Shoulder .....	5
Health services .....	40	Upper extremities .....	21
Nursing homes .....	27	Wrist .....	6
Hospitals .....	11	Finger .....	5
Social services .....	13	Head .....	19
Retail trade .....	21	Multiple <sup>2</sup> .....	19
Grocery stores .....	6	Lower extremities .....	7
Eating and drinking places .....	5	Other .....	8

<sup>1</sup> The source of injury identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, person, or exposure which directly produced or inflicted the injury.

<sup>2</sup> Includes cases where more than one major body part were affected, such as an arm (upper extremities) and a leg (lower extremities).

NOTE: Because of rounding and nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992.