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 27th, 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

<table>
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<th>Establishments with a workplace violence incident in the previous 12 months</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>346,420 establishments (4.8% of private industry establishments)</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did the workplace violence incident have a negative impact on your employees?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<th>Was there a program or policy change after the incident?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>No WVP program</td>
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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.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention, 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.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention, 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.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention, 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.
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.
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.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention, 2005
Seventy-two percent of establishments, employing 91 percent of workers, had at least one form of security.
The availability of some form of security generally increased as the size of the establishment increased.
The prevalence of most types of security features increased with establishment size.
State governments tended to have more security precautions than either private industry or local governments.
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.
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.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention, 2005
The existence of formal workplace violence prevention policies or programs increased as the size of the establishment increased.
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.
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.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Workplace Violence Prevention, 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.
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.