



Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report

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National Crime Victimization Survey

Workplace Violence, 1992-96

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Data from the National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS) for 1992-96 indicate that during each year U.S. residents experienced more than 2 million violent victimizations while they were working or on duty. The most common type of workplace violent crime was simple assault with an estimated average of 1.5 million victimizations occurring each year. While at work U.S. residents also suffered 396,000 aggravated assaults, 51,000 rapes and sexual assaults, 84,000 robberies, and 1,000 homicides.

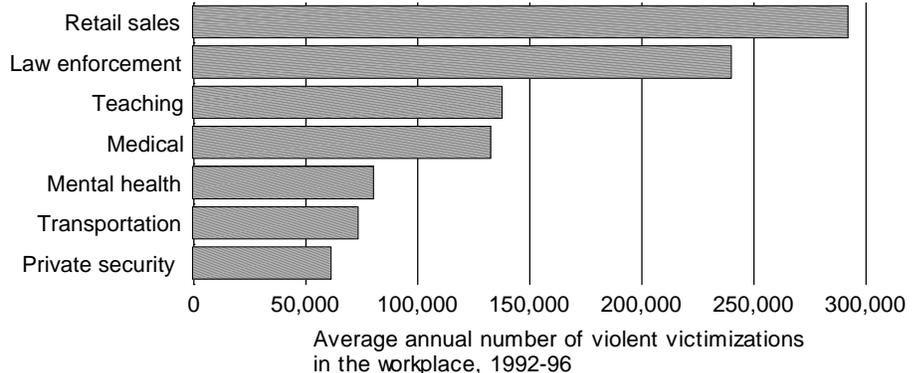
Workplace violence

In this report workplace violence is defined as violent acts against a person at work or on duty, including physical assaults (rape and sexual assault and aggravated and simple assault) and robbery. Attempts are included with completed victimizations. (See *Definitions* on page 8 for explanations of each offense.) The phrases *at work* and *on duty* are used synonymously for the term *workplace*.

While this report is mainly concerned with nonfatal violence as measured by the NCVS, data from the Bureau of

Highlights

Selected occupations with a larger number of violent victimizations



- Each year between 1992 and 1996, more than 2 million U.S. residents were victims of a violent crime while they were at work or on duty.
- More than 1,000 workplace homicides occurred annually.
- The most common type of workplace victimization was simple assault with an estimated 1.5 million occurring each year. U.S. residents also suffered 51,000 rapes and sexual assaults and about 84,000 robberies while they were at work.
- Annually, more than 230,000 police officers became victims of a nonfatal violent crime while they were working or on duty.
- About 40% of victims of nonfatal violence in the workplace reported that they knew their offenders.
- Women were more likely than men to be victimized by someone they knew.
- Approximately 12% of the nonfatal violent workplace crimes resulted in an injury to the victim. Of those injured, about half received medical treatment.
- Intimates (current and former spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends) were identified by the victims as the perpetrators of about 1% of all workplace violent crime.

Table 1. Victims of violence in the workplace, 1992-96

	Victimization in the workplace		All victimizations	
	Annual average	Percent	Annual average	Percent
Total	2,010,800	100.0%	10,868,900	100.0%
Homicide*	1,023	0.05	22,568	0.2
Rape and sexual assault	50,500	2.5	466,900	4.3
Robbery	83,700	4.2	1,274,500	11.7
Aggravated assault	395,500	19.7	2,364,600	21.7
Simple assault	1,480,000	73.6	6,740,300	62.0

*Homicide data from the FBI's UCR include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Labor Statistics and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are included as a supplement to describe the nature and scope of workplace homicide. UCR data on commercial robberies are also included. Unless otherwise noted as including homicide, all tables only describe nonfatal workplace violence.

The amount and nature of violent crime in the workplace

Each year from 1992 to 1996, more than 2 million U.S. residents experienced a violent crime victimization while they were working or on duty (table 1). The most common type of victimization was assault, with an estimated 1.5 million simple assaults and 395,000 aggravated assaults reported annually. Each year there

were 83,000 robberies, about 50,000 rape or sexual assaults, and more than 1,000 workplace homicides.

Victim characteristics

Among people victimized while working or on duty, male victims outnumbered females by about 2 to 1 (table 2). Nearly 9 in 10 of victims of workplace violence were white. Fewer than 10% of the workplace violence victims were black. About 70% of the victims were between ages 25 and 49, and fewer than 10% of the victims were over age 50.

While females made up the majority of rape/sexual assault victims (83%), males were more likely than females

The difference in robberies measured by the NCVS and UCR occurs in the distinct methods of accounting used by the two programs. The NCVS includes only cases in which individuals suffered a robbery or attempted robbery of their personal property. The UCR includes cases in which establishments or individuals lost property. For example, if a robber confronts a bank teller and steals from the bank but not the teller, the NCVS records the event as an assault rather than a robbery because the teller was not robbed of personal property.

Robberies reported to the police

An annual average of more than 533,000 robberies — commercial and noncommercial — were reported to the police between 1992 and 1996, according to the FBI. About 20% of these incidents were robberies of businesses, representing an average of 67,000 commercial houses, 28,000 convenience stores, and 13,000 gas station robberies each year.

	Annual average	
	1992-96	
All robberies	533,320	100.0%
Workplace robberies		
Total	107,854	20.2
Commercial house	67,144	12.6
Convenience store	28,090	5.3
Gas station	12,621	2.4

Source: FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, 1992-96.

to be victims of robbery and simple and aggravated assault.

	Rape/ Sexual assault	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated	Simple
Male	16.7%	72.0%	74.4%	66.1%
Female	83.3	28.0	25.6	33.9

More than half of the violent crime victimizations happened to individuals who worked for a private employer (table 3). While government employees make up approximately 16% of the U.S. workforce, about 37% of the victims of workplace violence were employed by a Federal, State, or county government organization.

Annually about 430,000 of the workplace violence victims identifying

Table 2. Characteristics of workplace violence victims, 1992-96

Victim characteristic	Percent
Total	100.0%
Sex	
Male	66.8%
Female	33.2
Race	
White	88.6%
Black	8.9
Other	2.5
Ethnicity*	
Hispanic	6.6%
Non-Hispanic	92.1
Age	
12-17	2.4%
18-24	17.9
25-34	32.9
35-49	37.0
50-59	7.2
60-64	1.5
65 or older	1.1

*Ethnicity was unknown for 1.3% of victims of workplace violence.

Table 3. Employers of workplace violence victims, 1992-96

	Victims of violence in the workplace	
	Number*	Percent
Private employer	1,127,800	56.1%
State/local government	677,600	33.7
Self-employed	134,500	6.7
Federal Government	62,900	3.1
Not ascertained	35,100	0.3

*Annual average, 1992-96.

their occupation stated they were employed by a government law enforcement agency or private security organization. Among these, an estimated 234,000 police officers and 71,100 private security guards were victims of workplace violent crime each year (table 4). The victimization of law enforcement officers accounts for the overrepresentation of government employees as workplace violence victims.

Table 4. Occupations of victims of nonfatal workplace violence, 1992-96

Occupation	Victims of workplace nonfatal violence	
	Annual average	Number per 1,000 workers
Total^a	2,009,400	14.8
Medical		
Physicians	10,000	15.7
Nurses	69,500	24.8
Technician	24,500	21.4
Other	56,800	10.7
Mental health		
Professional	50,300	79.5
Custodial	8,700	63.3
Other	43,500	64.0
Teaching		
Preschool ^b	2,400	3.6
Elementary	35,400	16.0
Junior high	47,300	57.4
High school	33,300	28.9
College/university	6,600	2.5
Technical/industrial ^b	400	4.4
Special education	9,000	40.7
Other	14,400	10.1
Law enforcement		
Police	234,200	306.0
Private security	71,100	117.3
Corrections officer	58,300	217.8
Other	67,600	61.5
Retail sales		
Convenience/liquor store	61,500	68.4
Gas station	15,500	79.1
Bar	26,400	91.3
Other	228,200	17.5
Transportation		
Taxi driver	16,100	183.8
Bus driver	17,200	45.0
Other	43,200	10.0
Other/unspecified	758,000	8.2

Note: Rates are calculated using population estimates from the NCVS for occupation, 1992-96. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

^aThe total for specified occupations was 1,251,400, with 29.4 victims of workplace violence per 1,000 workers.

^bFewer than 10 sample cases.

Annually, 330,000 retail sales workers became victims of workplace violence. These included an estimated 61,000 convenience/liquor store clerks and 26,000 bartenders. More than 160,000 workers in the medical occupations, including an estimated 70,000 nurses, 24,000 technicians, and about 10,000 physicians, were victimized each year.

Teachers accounted for about 149,000 of all workplace victimizations each year. An estimated 33,000 high school, 35,000 elementary, and 47,000 junior high/middle school teachers were victims of a violent crime while working or on duty.

Of the occupations examined, law enforcement had the highest rates of workplace violence while teaching had the lowest. Police officers experienced 306 victimizations for every 1,000 officers; corrections officers in prisons or jails, 218 per 1,000 officers. College or university teaching was the occupation with the lowest rate of violence at work: 2.5 per 1,000 teachers.

How often victims were assaulted at work was related to their occupation. Public law enforcement and private

Table 5. Workplace assaults by occupation, 1992-96

	Average annual number of assaults	
	Simple	Aggravated
Medical	137,500	12,800
Teaching	126,500	16,800
Mental health	79,000	15,300
Law enforcement	326,900	98,500
Transportation	45,200	17,400
Retail sales	215,700	90,700

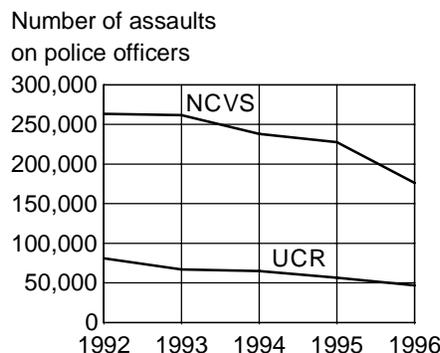


Figure 1

Table 6. Reactions to the violence by victims in the workplace, 1992-96

Reaction	Percent
Total	100.0%
Offered no resistance	27.3
Nonconfrontational action	29.6
Unarmed confrontation	20.9
Resisted with —	
Firearm	1.4
Other actions/weapons	1.7
Other	19.1
Unknown	0.1

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

security workers experienced the most workplace assaults each year — an estimated 327,000 simple assaults and nearly 100,000 aggravated assaults (table 5). Transportation workers suffered the fewest assaults — an estimated 45,000 simple assaults and 17,000 aggravated assaults.

Assaults on police

Both the NCVS and the UCR recorded recent decreases in the number of nonfatal assaults on police (figure 1). In 1996 police officers reported to the NCVS about 152,000 assaults, and agencies reported 47,000 such assaults to the UCR.

The higher levels in the NCVS data are partially attributable to the survey's recording assaults that victimized officers did not report to their superiors. These were possibly the less serious assaults in which officers were not injured: 87% of all assaults did not result in an injury. The difference between the UCR and the NCVS data is less distinct when comparing assaults on police officers resulting in injury — victimizations that officers may be more prone to report to their superiors.

	Annual average number of assaults injuring police officers
NCVS	30,304
UCR	21,604

Response to workplace violence

When confronted by the offender, about 27% of the workplace violence victims did not resist (table 6). The

Table 7. Injured victims of workplace violence, by type of offense, 1992-96

Injury to victims	Percent of victims of workplace violence			
	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Injured	19.3%	17.4%	17.3%	10.0%
Uninjured	80.7	82.6	82.7	90.0

Table 8. Victim-offender relationship of victims of workplace violence, 1992-96

Relationship of offender to victim	Percent of workplace violence victims		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Intimate	0.9	0.2*	2.2
Other relative	0.5	0.2*	1.0
Acquaintance	35.3	29.9	46.2
Stranger	59.6	65.9	47.0
Unknown	3.6	3.7	3.5

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.
*Fewer than 10 sample cases.

most common reaction of victims was nonconfrontational actions such as trying to stall, persuade, or bargain with the offender, or fleeing or hiding from the offender. Fewer than 4% of the victims resisted with a weapon.

Among workplace violence victims who took some type of self-protective action, more than 80% stated that they thought it helped the situation.

Value of response	Percent of victims
Total	100.0%
Helped situation	84.1
Did not help	12.4
Don't know	3.5

Injury from workplace violence

As with street crime, workplace violence can result in injured victims. Twelve percent of all victims of workplace violence reported having been physically injured.

Victim injury	Total	Males	Females
Injured	12.0%	11.3%	13.2%
Uninjured	88.0	88.7	86.8

Victims of certain types of violent crime, however, sustained a slightly, though not statistically significant, higher incidence of injury. Victims of rape or sexual assault suffered additional injury in 19% of the reported victimizations (table 7). About 17% of victims of robbery or aggravated assault were injured, compared to 10% of victims of simple assault.

The majority of workplace violence incidents (56%) happened to individuals working in cities. Individuals working in rural parts of the country accounted for about 11% of the incidents of violence at work.

Location	Percent
Total	100.0%
City	56.5
Suburb	14.6
Rural	10.8
More than one	17.7
Not ascertained	.4

The relationship between the victim and the offender may be of special interest with crime that occurs in the workplace. In addition to strangers, workplace crime has been in part attributed to disgruntled current or former employees and domestic disputes involving intimates (current and former spouses, boyfriends and girlfriends).

The majority of all workplace violent crime was committed by a stranger to the victim (table 8). A higher percentage of men (66%) than women (47%) were victimized by a stranger. Intimates were identified as the perpetrators in fewer than 1% of all incidents of workplace violence. Female victims reported that their attackers were intimates in about 2% of all offenses. Female victims were also more likely than male victims to report that their attackers were acquaintances (46%, compared to 30%).

About 6% of all workplace crimes resulted in the victim being injured and receiving medical treatment — either at the scene or at a medical facility.

Treatment	Percent
Total	100.0%
Not injured	88.0
Injured but not treated	6.1
Treated at the scene	2.3
Treated at a medical facility	3.6

Offense and offender characteristics

More than 60% of the workplace violent victimizations occurred during daylight hours.

Time of occurrence	Percent
Total	100.0%
Day	62.3
Night	36.2
Don't know	1.4

Table 9. Number of workplace violence offenders, by type of crime, 1992-96

Number of offenders	Annual average percent of victims of workplace violence			
	Rape/Sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1	85.1	53.8	77.1	88.2
More than 1	10.9	43.0	19.0	8.9
Not ascertained	4.0	3.1	3.9	2.9

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 10. Characteristic of offenders who committed workplace violence, 1992-96

Characteristic of offender	Percent of victims of workplace violence by lone offenders
Sex	
Male	82.9%
Female	14.1
Unknown	2.9
Race	
White	58.4%
Black	29.0
Other	8.1
Not ascertained	4.4
Age	
Under 12	1.9%
12 to 17	10.0
18 to 20	6.6
21 to 29	29.4
30 or older	47.0
Not ascertained	5.1

Table 11. Weapons present in workplace violence, 1992-96

Type of weapon present	Percent of violent victimizations in the workplace
None	73.4%
Unknown	6.2
Some type	20.4
Firearm	7.5%
Knife	6.0
Club, bottle, stick, or other object used as a weapon	6.0
Unknown type	1.0

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

When asked about the offenders, over 84% of workplace violence victims stated that the incident involved only one offender.

Number of offenders	Percent
1	84.7%
2	6.2
3	2.4
4 or more	3.5
Not ascertained	3.1

Forty-three percent of the robberies were committed by more than one offender (table 9). About 11% of the rapes and 9% of the simple assaults involved multiple offenders.

Those who committed workplace violence were predominately male, white, and older than 21 (table 10). Among workplace crimes for which victims reported just one perpetrator, more than 80% of the offenders were males, 58% were white, and 47% were over age 30.

About 20% of violent incidents in the workplace involved an armed offender (table 11). A firearm was used in fewer than 10% of all workplace violent crimes. The likelihood of a victim's being threatened or injured by an armed offender reflected the vulnerability of the victim's occupation (table 12). One in three incidents of violence against transportation workers were committed by an offender who had a gun, knife, or other weapon. One in four retail sales workers reported that the offender was armed during the incidents they experienced. Of those incidents examined, medical care workers faced an armed offender in 7% of violent crimes.

Outcomes

Fewer than half of all nonfatal violent workplace crimes were reported to the police (table 13). Male victims (47%) were more likely than female victims (38%) to report the offense to the police. About 25% of the rapes and sexual assaults were reported to the police while nearly 73% of the robberies were reported. An injured

Table 13. Reporting of workplace violence to the police, by sex of victim, offense, injury, and victim-offender relationship, 1992-96

Workplace violence	Percent of violent crimes in the workplace reported to the police
All	44.2%
Sex of victim	
Male	47.0%
Female	38.4
Offense	
Rape	25.3%
Robbery	72.8
Aggravated assault	60.8
Simple assault	39.2
Injury of victim	
Injured	60.0%
Uninjured	42.2
Victim-offender relationship	
Intimate	60.7%
Stranger/acquaintance	44.0

victim was more likely than an uninjured victim to report the crime to the police. Sixty percent of the injured victims, but 42% of the uninjured, reported the offense to the police. About 61% of the victimizations committed by an intimate of the victim (spouse/ex-spouse or boy/girlfriend) were reported to the police.

When questioned about why they did not report the offense, workplace violence victims gave as their most common reason that they reported it to another official (29%). This other official may have been a supervisor or the security personnel of the organization for which they worked. Another 19% stated that the violence was not important enough to report to the police.

Table 12. Whether the offender in workplace violence was armed, by occupation of the victim, 1992-96

Whether the offender was armed	Percent of violent victimizations in the workplace						
	Medical	Mental health	Teaching	Law enforcement or security	Retail sales	Transportation	Other
Armed	7.2%	14.9%	11.9%	21.5%	26.6%	34.3%	20.6%
Unarmed	89.2	83.5	82.4	75.1	65.6	55.3	71.9
Unknown	3.5	1.6*	5.7	3.4	7.9	10.4	7.6

*Fewer than 10 sample cases.

Table 14. Whether offender in workplace violence was arrested, by offense, 1992-96

Outcome	Percent of incidents reported to the police				
	All	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Arrested	37.4%	30.0%	22.8%	44.1%	36.5%
Not arrested	57.3	64.7	68.7	48.4	59.3
Unknown	5.3	5.3	8.4	7.5	4.2

Reason for not reporting	Percent of victims who did not report workplace violence to the police
Reported to another official	29.4%
Private or personal matter	20.6
Not important enough	18.9
Police could/would not do anything	5.1
Afraid of the offender	1.8
Inconvenient	1.2
Do not know	.5
Other reason	20.5
No one reason more important	2.0

Of all workplace violence incidents reported to the police, 37% resulted in the eventual arrest or charging of an offender for the victimization between the time of the incident and the interview with the victim (table 14).

Workplace homicide

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that homicide was the second leading cause of death in the workplace between 1992 and 1996 (figure 3) with more than 1,000 murders occurring each year. The workplace homicides accounted for about 1 of every 6 fatal occupational injuries.

Firearms were used to commit more than 80 percent of all workplace homicides between 1992 and 1996. About 20 percent of the homicides were the result of bombings, stabbings, or beatings. This figure includes the deaths of employees among the 168 who died in the 1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

Table 15. Characteristics of workplace homicide victims, 1993-96

Selected characteristic of victims of workplace homicide	Annual average number
Male	821
Female	196
White	710
Black	191
American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander	106
Other	60
Hispanic	143
Younger than age 20	30
20-24	85
25-34	261
35-44	264
45-54	198
55-64	115
Age 65 or older	63

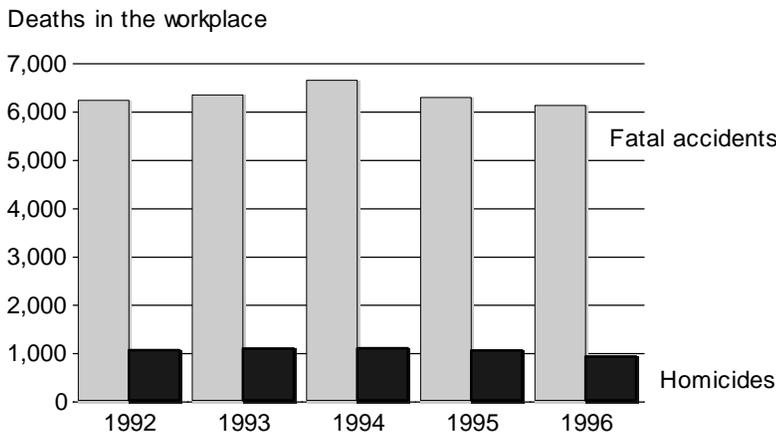
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993-96.

Weapon	Annual average percent of workplace homicides, 1992-96
Firearm	83.7%
Bomb or other	11.4
Knife	7.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure, 1992-96.

From 1993 to 1996 males were the majority of workplace homicide victims (table 15). Each year an average of 710 whites and 191 blacks were murdered while working. About 143 workplace homicide victims each year were of Hispanic origin. Most workplace homicide victims were between ages 25 and 44.

Homicide accounts for about 17% of all deaths in the workplace



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992-96

Figure 3

Between 1993 and 1996 most workplace homicides — an average of nearly 760 each year — were the result of a robbery (figure 4). About 100 workplace homicides a year were attributed to the victim's coworkers or customers. Personal acquaintances of homicide victims were identified as perpetrators in about 50 workplace murders each year.

Of select occupations sales workers experienced the highest number of workplace homicides — an average of 327 each year from 1993 to 1996 (figure 5). Annually, 74 taxi drivers and chauffeurs were murdered while working or on duty. About 70 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty each year.

Methodology

Except as noted, the data for this report come from the 1992 to 1996 National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS). The NCVS is an annual survey of about 46,000 households and 95,000 individuals age 12 or older. It obtains information about crimes, including those not reported to the police, from a continuous, nationally representative sample of households in the United States.

Respondents who reported that they were a victim of a violent crime while working or on duty represent the sample for this report. This sample does not include those crime victims who stated that they were on their way to or from work. Customers affected by violence at a workplace also were not included in the analysis. Because the NCVS does not measure murder, the homicide data included in this report were drawn from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. While some trends are presented, most data are presented in the aggregate. Using aggregate data from 5 years for this report makes possible more reliable estimates.

The estimates in this report are not directly comparable to those in *Violence and Theft in the Workplace*

Each year from 1993 to 1996 nearly 800 workplace homicides were the result of a robbery.

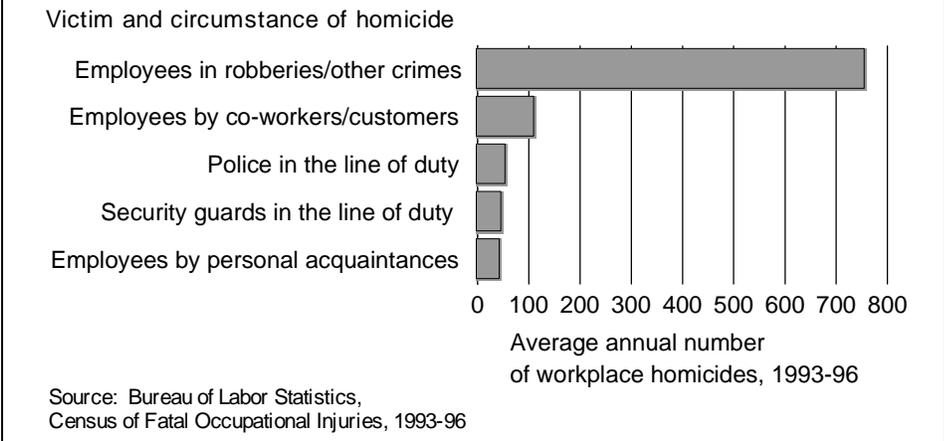


Figure 4

Most workplace homicide victims were employed in retail sales

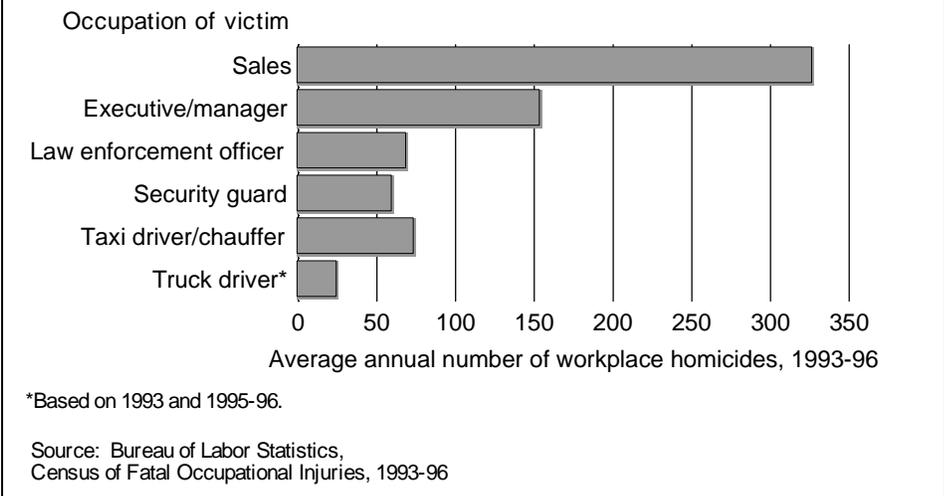


Figure 5

(BJS Crime Data Brief, NCJ 148199, July 1994). The differences reflect changes in survey methodology introduced by the 1992 redesign of the NCVS.

Research prior to the redesign indicated that a substantial proportion of certain types of crimes were not recounted. In general, the redesigned survey gives respondents additional cues to encourage recall of eligible crime events. These changes achieved the intended effect of producing higher and more accurate estimates of violent crime than had resulted from the previously used procedures. For a detailed explanation, see *Effects of the*

Redesign on Victimization Estimates (BJS Technical Report, NCJ 164381, April 1997).

Definitions

Aggravated assault: Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred and attack without a weapon when serious injury occurs.

Simple assault: Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury, or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Robbery: Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Rape: Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Sexual assault: A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. These crimes include attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Intimates: Includes spouses, ex-spouses and current and former boyfriends and girlfriends. The relationship is defined by the respondent.

Acquaintances: Includes friends, former friends, roommates or boarders, schoolmates, neighbors, someone at work, or some other known non-relative.

Relatives: Includes parents and step-parents, children and stepchildren, siblings and other relatives.

Stranger: Someone not known to the victim.

Rounding of percentages

Percentages in the tables may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Computation of standard errors

The results in this report were tested to determine if the observed differences between groups were statistically significant.

Comparisons qualified by the phrase "more likely" or "statistically significant" had a significance level between 90 percent and 95 percent.

The standard error calculations were made using statistical programs specifically developed for the NCVS by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These programs take into account the complex sample design of the NCVS when calculating the generalized variance estimates.

Though 5 years of data are covered in this report, some estimates were based on relatively small numbers. This is noted in tables where estimates are based on 10 or fewer sample cases. Because standard errors cannot be accurately computed for such estimates, it is not advisable to compare them to other estimates. Caution should also be used when comparing estimates not specifically mentioned in the text of this report. Large differences may not be statistically significant at even the 90-percent confidence level.

References

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Determining occupation for the NCVS

The victim reported his or her job at the time of the victimization by answering question 138 on the NCVS Incident Report.

Occupation Variable (No. 138)

Q. Which of the following best describes your job at the time of the incident?

Medical Profession

1. Physician
2. Nurse
3. Technician
4. Other

Mental Health Service Field —

Are your duties—

5. Professional (social worker/psychiatrist)
6. Custodial care
7. Other

Teaching Profession —

Were you employed in a —

8. Preschool
9. Elementary
10. Junior high or middle school
11. High school
12. College or university
13. Technician or industrial school
14. Special education facility
15. Other

Law Enforcement or Security Field —

Were you employed as a —

16. Law enforcement officer
17. Prison or jail guard
18. Security guard
19. Other

Retail Sales —

Were you employed as a —

20. Convenience or liquor store clerk
21. Gas station attendant
22. Bartender
23. Other

Transportation Field —

Were you employed as a —

24. Bus driver
25. Taxi cab driver
26. Other

or

27. Something else

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D., is director.

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Greg Warchol, Ph.D., wrote this report. Cathy Maston provided statistical review. Tom Hester produced and edited the report. Marilyn Marbrook, assisted by Jayne Robinson and Yvonne Boston, administered final production.

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This report and its data are available on the Internet:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>

The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data can provide computer readable files from the National Crime Victimization Survey and the Uniform Crime Reports. The archive can be accessed through the BJS Web site.