

Table 3.135

Workplace homicides

By victim characteristics, type of event, and circumstances, United States, 1995^a

	Homicides			Homicides	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,024	100%			
<u>Victim characteristics</u>			<u>Major occupation</u>		
<u>Employee status</u>			Managerial and professional specialty occupations	199	19%
Wage and salary workers	817	80	Technical, sales, and administrative support jobs	374	37
Self-employed ^b	207	20	Service occupations	212	21
			Police and detectives	81	8
<u>Sex</u>			Guards	59	6
Male	780	76	Operators, fabricators, and laborers	160	16
Female	244	24	Other and unspecified	79	8
			<u>Major industry</u>		
<u>Age</u>			Agriculture, forestry, fishing	19	2
18 or 19 years	25	2	Construction	15	1
20 to 24 years	69	7	Manufacturing	44	4
25 to 34 years	262	26	Transportation and public utilities	97	9
35 to 44 years	255	25	Taxicabs	68	7
45 to 54 years	213	21	Wholesale trade	25	2
55 to 64 years	125	12	Retail trade	416	41
65 years and older	64	6	Grocery stores	150	15
Other or unspecified	11	1	Eating and drinking places	119	12
			Gasoline service stations	36	4
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			Finance, insurance, real estate	53	5
White	666	65	Services	137	13
Black	208	20	Business services	39	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	90	9	Detective and armored car services	26	3
Other or unspecified	60	6	Government	211	2
Hispanic ^c	128	13	Federal	109	11
			State	17	2
<u>Type of event</u>			Local	83	8
Shooting	754	74	Other and unspecified	7	1
Stabbing	67	7			
Hitting, kicking, beating	44	4			
Other ^d	159	16			
<u>Type of circumstance</u>					
Work associates	113	11			
Co-worker, former co-worker	88	9			
Customer or client	25	2			
Personal acquaintances	44	4			
Husband, ex-husband	14	1			
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1			
Other relative or acquaintance	19	2			
Police in the line of duty	81	8			
Security guards in the line of duty	59	6			
Robberies and other crimes	727	71			

Note: These data were collected through the 1995 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. Data were collected from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, police reports, news reports, and reports to various regulatory agencies.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, therefore, includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), another Federal or State agency, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Federal agencies participating in the census include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. State and local agencies participating in the census include State and local police departments; State vital statistics registrars; State departments of health, labor, and industries; and local coroners and medical examiners. Multiple sources were used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents were matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred at work, information

was verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire. It was not possible to verify independently a small number of work-related fatalities included in the 1995 census. However, information in the initiating source document for these cases was sufficient to determine that the incident was likely to be work-related.

^aDetail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories and because of rounding.

^bIncludes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^cPersons identified as Hispanic may be of any race; therefore detail may not add to total.

^dIncludes bombing.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Job-Related Homicides Profiled," Fatal Work Injuries and Work Hazards Fact Sheet, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 1996. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 2-5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.