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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page #
List of Terms and Abbreviations	3
Abstract	4
Section 1 of the Final Progress Report	5
Significant (Key) Findings	5
Translation of Findings	6
Outcomes/ Impact	6
Section 2 of the Final Progress Report	7
Scientific Report	7
Background	7
Specific Aims	9
Methodology	9
Results	14
Discussion/Conclusions	40
Publications	41
Inclusion of Women and Minorities	42
Inclusion of Children	42
PHS Inclusion Enrolment Report	42

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIC	Akaike Information Criterion
APA	American Psychological Association
APHA	American Public Health Association
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
FTE	Full time equivalent
ISSRC	Iowa Social Science Research Center
NCE	No cost extension
NCVS	National Crime Victimization Survey
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOIRS	National Occupational Injury Research Symposium
RDD	Random digit dial
SES	Socioeconomic status
SOII	Survey of Occupational Injury and Illnesses
UI	University of Iowa
WVU	West Virginia University
WINCATI	Windows Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing

ABSTRACT

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Overview: Given their predominant employment in the high-risk retail and service industries, the lack of violence prevention programs in these industries, and the fact that they may be uniquely affected by workplace violence due to their ongoing development, young workers under age 25 are a vulnerable population at risk.

Method: To investigate workplace violence among this population we conducted a national telephone survey with a sample of 1,032 US working youth ages 14-24. Our goals were to estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization among young workers; to characterize employer-provided workplace violence prevention training received; to identify risk factors for workplace violence, and to describe the employment and educational consequences of victimization among young workers.

Results: Workplace violence is common among young workers ages 14 to 24, with over half of these workers reporting one or more instances of workplace violence over the prior 12-month period. Verbal abuse and sexual harassment were the two most prevalent forms reported. Customers and co-workers were the most frequent perpetrators. Females, emerging adults (ages 18-24), and gay/lesbian/bi-sexual youth were at greater risk of being victimized. We also found that young workers are exposed to a variety of workplace violence risk factors. The presence of these risk factors demonstrates the need for proper supervision and training. This study, however, found that many young people are working without a supervisor on site and many had not been trained in key workplace violence topics. When provided, training is usually given in the first week with the most common format being meetings/discussions. In terms of impacts, we found that few young victims reported significant impacts on their work life and fewer reported impacts on their school life. Injury was also not commonly reported in this population. Therefore, most cases of workplace violence will not be detected in occupational injury surveillance systems, which should be used with caution when assessing the true magnitude of the problem of workplace violence in the young worker population. Far more common were mental health impacts which included increased stress, anxiety, and insecurity.

Conclusions: Workplace violence is common among young workers yet some youth are at greater risk, thus, future research should be conducted to understand the causes of these differential risks. In the meantime, beyond establishing basic workplace violence programs and policies to protect all workers, employers need to ensure that any efforts they implement be understood by young employees. Ideally, employers who have a large number of young workers should consider providing age-appropriate training that is specifically targeted toward them. Our finding that sexual harassment is not unique to adults warrants action in the practice and policy arenas. Stakeholders need to ensure that any sexual harassment policy or legislation takes into account that workers of all ages are at risk and need to be protected. Practice professionals are also encouraged to redesign current adult-focused workplace violence and sexual harassment prevention programs, and/or develop new age-appropriate programs to help reach young workers. This is particularly needed to better protect our youngest, teenage workers.

SIGNIFICANT (KEY) FINDINGS

AIM 1: Estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization among young workers and characterize cases with regard to worker- (e.g., gender), employment- (e.g., occupation) and event-characteristics (e.g., injury, psychological harms).

The key findings relative to Aim 1 are as follows:

- the 12-month prevalence of workplace violence among young workers aged 14 to 24 years was 57% (n=584).
- verbal abuse (50%) and sexual harassment (22%) were the two most prevalent forms of workplace violence reported by youth ages 14 to 24, with customers (53%) being the most frequent perpetrators of workplace violence. These findings likely reflect the overrepresentation of youth in service occupations where fast-paced work and customer/client contact are central features of the job.
- women (66%) and emerging adults (ages 18-24) (61%) were more likely to be victimized compared to males (48%) and those in middle adolescents 14-17 (52%). Gender differences were anticipated and coincide with the literature on gender differences in adult workplace violence. These findings as well as age related differences will be explored further as we continue to analyze the data.
- gay/lesbian/bi-sexual youth (73%) were more likely to be victimized than their heterosexual counterparts (56%). This was an anticipated finding as we suspected that sexual minorities would be targets of workplace violence and bullying. We plan to explore this finding further as we continue to analyze the data.
- Just under one quarter of sexual harassment experienced by young workers occurred via electronic means such as texting, emailing, or posting on social media.
- injury (3.3%) was not typically associated with instances of workplace violence in this population.
- self-reported mental health impacts, post victimization, were reported by young workers ages 14 to 24. The most included: increased stress (41%); increased anxiety (39%); increased insecurity (26%); and decreased self-esteem/confidence (22%).

AIM 2: Identify risk factors for workplace violence victimization among young workers.

The key findings relative to Aim 2 are as follows:

- a significant proportion of young workers are in jobs where they have contact with the public, which is a major risk factor for workplace violence: 93% did so at least “sometimes” and 74% do so “always.”
- Other common exposures included: working at a fast pace (85%); working after dark (77%); cash handling (50%); and working late at night (43%).
- The presence of these risks demonstrates the need for proper supervision of young workers yet our study found that only 43% of young workers said they at least “sometimes” work with no supervisor on site and 15% “always” work without a supervisor on site.

AIM 3: Characterize employer-provided workplace violence prevention and response training received by young workers.

The key findings relative to Aim 3 are as follows:

- employer provided training is not widespread across all key topics yet there are some areas where many young workers ages 14 to 24 are receiving training. These include: how to properly interact with customers (84%); how to report workplace violence (59%); how to use available emergency systems to get help (56%); de-escalating dangerous situations using verbal communication (52%); and how to deal with sexual harassment (45%).
- few (24%) young workers said they had received active shooter training.
- when provided, training is usually given in the first week (65%).
- the most common training formats include the following: meetings/discussions (74%); handouts (46%); videos (40%); and online courses (31%).
- few (29%) of victims of workplace violence said they used employer provided training during the event in which they were last victimized.

AIM 4: Describe the employment and educational consequences of workplace violence victimization among young workers and examine associations between these outcomes and worker and event characteristics.

They key findings relative to Aim 4 are as follows:

- few young victims of workplace violence reported suffering employment consequences and even fewer reported any educational consequences.
- the most common work life impacts included: victims quit or considered quitting (29%); they cared less about the job (27%); and they stopped trying to do their best (16%). The most common school life impacts included: victims' grades went down (5%); they skipped classes more often (4%); and they showed up late more often (3%).

TRANSLATION OF FINDINGS

At this early stage, there are no translation outcomes to report. However, as we continue to share our results with the scientific and practice communities, we anticipate they will have great value in informing future efforts to reduce workplace violence and improve workplace safety. Our results demonstrate that workplace violence is common among youth. Beyond establishing basic workplace violence programs and policies to protect all workers, our findings should urge employers to ensure that any workplace violence prevention program they implement be understood by young employees. Ideally, employers who have a large number of young workers should consider providing age-appropriate training that is specifically targeted toward youth. Our finding that sexual harassment is not unique to the adult worker population warrants action in both the practice and policy arenas. Our results should urge policy makers and legislators to ensure that any sexual harassment policy or legislation, takes into account that workers of all ages are at risk and need to be protected. The use of social media to sexually harass is another important finding of this study. Employers should be encouraged to implement policies regarding cell phone use at work to lessen instances of sex harassment via electronic means. These results should also encourage practice professionals to redesigned current adult focused sexual harassment prevention programs or develop new age-appropriate programs to help reach young workers. This is particularly needed to better protect our youngest, teenage workers. Our finding showing that gay and lesbian youth are at greater risk of workplace violence warrant further study. Researchers should develop investigations that attempt to confirm these findings and identify factors that lead to this increased risk. In the meantime, interventions that address issues unique to gay and lesbian young workers should be considered in light of our findings. Our finding that young victims of workplace violence suffer a variety of mental health impacts should also be further investigated. Researchers should attempt to confirm our initial results about the mental health impacts of workplace violence in a manner that can overcome the limitations of the cross-sectional, self-reported outcomes of the current study. In addition, further studies should investigate whether mental health effects are short lived or lead to longer term psychological impacts.

RESEARCH OUTCOMES/IMPACT

Potential Outcomes

This research has generated new knowledge in the area of workplace violence which can be used by researchers to develop new hypotheses and keep the research on young worker safety moving forward. At the same time, practitioners can take the early evidence provided by this study to develop or modify intervention strategies targeted to young workers as well as programs that address the impact of workplace violence on this vulnerable worker population. Suggestions for how our findings can be used by the research and practice communities are provided above.

Intermediate Outcomes

We have none to report at this time.

End Outcomes

We have none to report at this time.

SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Background

Workplace Violence Magnitude and Risk among Young Workers

Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) showed that in 2009, 572,000 non-fatal violent crimes occurred at work, including “rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault,” among workers over age 15 [37]. While violence at work affects people of all ages, youth are at greater risk. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ (BLS) Survey of Injury and Illness (SOII) show that in 2011, the rate of non-fatal injury due to intentional violence was 1.4/10,000 FTE for all workers (≥ 16 yrs) yet the rate for 16- to 19-year-olds was 1.6/10,000 FTE, and the rate for 20- to 24-year-olds was 1.9/10,000 FTE [2]. With fatalities, the BLS’s Census of Fatal Occupational Injury (CFOI) reports that 47% of all workplace homicides in 2011 occurred among workers under the age of 25 [3].

Limits to our Understanding of the Problem

Even the striking data presented above may represent an underestimate of workplace violence among youth given the limitations of the surveillance systems on which our understanding of this problem has historically been based. While some research exists on the topic of workplace violence among youth, the majority of what we know comes from occupational surveillance data. These data are vital, yet they suffer from challenges that limit our understanding of workplace violence in general, and among youth in particular. Most systems fail to capture forms of violence that do not reach a certain reporting threshold. As such, the data they generate underrepresent the magnitude of workplace violence. These systems are also limited as they tell us little about the psychological effects (i.e., anxiety) or the secondary consequences of workplace violence, such as negative impacts on employment and education. Another issue impacting the utility of surveillance data is underreporting [38-40] which is particularly relevant to workplace violence. Adult and young workers alike often view violence as part of their jobs and may not report such incidents [41, 42]. Even when workers are injured as a result of an attack, they may be less likely to report it unless the injury is severe [43]. With young workers in particular, workplace violence may go unreported due to fears of job loss as youth tend to view themselves as undervalued and easily replaced [44]. Conversely, youth who do not rely on the income from their jobs may simply quit rather than go through with reporting the incident. One final yet critically important challenge in using surveillance data to study workplace violence among youth has to do with case identification. Youth, particularly those who are still in school, are not often thought of as “workers” by adults, which presents a challenge to accurately capturing cases in certain surveillance systems. Studies, including one by Rauscher, reveal that young workers’ occupation is often misclassified as “student” and industry as “high school” [27, 29, 45] and that this impacts the extent to which work-related incidents among youth are classified as such [26, 29].

Nature and Typology of Workplace Violence among Young Workers

Studies of workplace violence among youth in the US are scant. One of the only studies to focus on workplace violence broadly was a survey of high school students conducted by Rauscher in 2009. This study showed that one third of working youth experienced some form of workplace violence at least once in their lifetimes while working in a formal paying job [6]. Twenty five percent reported they had been verbally threatened, 10% had been physically attacked, and 10% were sexually harassed. Other studies of young workers in the US have looked specifically at the issue of sexual harassment at work. A sampling of these show that between 33 and 74 percent of young people have experienced sexual harassment at work [5, 46-48], and younger female workers, even teenagers, are more likely to experience sexual harassment at work than older women [5, 47]. With regard to typology, little data exist. In Rauscher’s study (referenced above), customers were a common perpetrator of physical attacks (31%), verbal threats (55%) and sexual harassment (34%) [6]; yet coworkers and supervisors were also named as perpetrators [6]. This study, however, does not tell us whether youth are experiencing one time acts of violence or aggression, or patterns of attacks, intimidation, and harassment that constitute bullying by co-workers and supervisors. We suggest that the structure of youth employment may lend itself to youth-on-youth (i.e., worker-on-worker) workplace violence that may include bullying, as young people tend to be employed in businesses where the workforce is predominately made up of other young people and where supervisors are often the same age or only slightly older than the workers themselves [26]. We know very little about bullying at work among youth yet two studies show that hazing by co-workers,

interpersonal conflict between co-workers, and interpersonal conflict between workers and their supervisors all have significant effects on young victims' employment outcomes [4] and psychological well-being [4, 13] (described below). Given its potential to do a range of harms, youth's experiences with bullying at work is an area in need of study. Rauscher also found that youth experience workplace violence perpetrated by their romantic partners or acquaintances [6], a phenomenon which to this point, has only been studied among adult working women [49-54] including work by Gurka who found that 33% of all workplace femicides were perpetrated by acquaintances, 78% of whom were intimate partners of the victim [49]. Because there have been no large scale studies of workplace violence typology among youth, our understanding of both bullying and intimate partner violence at work among youth is limited [8, 55].

Unique Vulnerabilities of Youth and the Consequences of Workplace Violence

Adolescence is a highly formative period in which youth are developing their identity, sense of competence, and self-esteem. Even into their early twenties, adolescents are still developing cognitively, emotionally, and psychologically [31] and as such, they have fewer internal resources to help them cope with the experience of violence [56, 57]. This means that adolescents may find workplace violence particularly traumatic and suffer its effects more greatly than older workers. Studies have shown that interpersonal conflict at work, including bullying, have mental health consequences for youth including depression and decreased self-esteem [4, 58] as well as nightmares and thoughts of suicide [13]. Young women who are sexually harassed at work face similar effects and are also at increased risk of anxiety and eating disorders [15, 16, 59]. In addition to psychological harms, there is evidence that experiencing workplace violence can negatively affect youth's education and employment. One study of youth found that interpersonal conflict at work was associated with lower job satisfaction, lower organizational commitment (e.g., personal connection to the organization), and turnover intentions (i.e., intent to quit) [4]. Lower job satisfaction is also associated with workplace sexual harassment among girls [5]. These effects, along with decreases in job performance [60, 61] and work withdrawal (e.g., absenteeism) [60, 62, 63], have also been found among adult workers [60, 63-69]. In the area of educational outcomes, the evidence is more sparse. We found one study on this topic. It showed high-school aged females experience greater school avoidance (e.g., skipping classes) and academic withdrawal (e.g., not paying attention in class) after experiencing sexual harassment at work [5]. Looking to the general violence literature, we see that youth exposed to school and community violence suffer similar negative effects including decreased academic performance [21, 22] and school attendance [21, 23, 24]. Although the mechanisms may differ somewhat, it is not unreasonable to expect that similar outcomes may happen to youth who suffer workplace violence, particularly forms that are severe or repeated such as bullying. The evidence in this area, however, is lacking.

Lack of Workplace Violence Training for Young Workers

Prevention and response training are critical for reducing workplace violence and are particularly necessary for young workers for several reasons. First, youth tend to work in businesses and under conditions which pose significant risks of workplace violence including: working in jobs where they handle cash or where cash is present [8, 70], working at night during hours when most robbery-related violence occurs [8, 11, 28, 71], working alone [8, 11, 72] and in jobs where they interact with customers/clients [8, 42, 73]. Young workers have little experience and tend to be unfamiliar with the hazards in their workplaces including the risks for workplace violence [26, 74]. Second, young people, particularly those in early and middle adolescence, are in a developmental stage where they are striving to gain competence and become more self-reliant. In the work setting, this often leads youth to try to prove themselves as reliable, dependable workers who do not complain or cause trouble [26, 75]. This results in young workers being reluctant to speak up when something is wrong at work or to ask for help [75]. While an adult may respond more proactively when confronted with dangerous working conditions or the threat of workplace violence, a young worker may retreat or, more often, try to handle the situation him/herself [76]. For all these reasons it is imperative that young people be trained in workplace violence prevention and what to do if a violent situation occurs, yet studies show that very few young people receive workplace violence training from their employer [8, 44, 70]. While this research has demonstrated that youth lack training in workplace violence prevention and response, it tells us little about the content, quality, or quantity of the training that *is* provided to young workers by their employers.

Specific Aims

AIM 1: Estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization among young workers and characterize cases with regard to worker- (e.g., gender), employment- (e.g., occupation) and event-characteristics (e.g., injury, psychological harms).

AIM 2: Identify risk factors for workplace violence victimization among young workers.

AIM 3: Characterize employer-provided workplace violence prevention and response training received by young workers.

AIM 4: Describe the employment and educational consequences of workplace violence victimization among young workers and examine associations between these outcomes and worker and event characteristics.

Methodology

Study Design and Population

This study used a cross-sectional design to collect survey data via telephone interview from a national sample of 1,032 young workers living in the US. The survey data was collected at the University of Iowa by the Iowa Social Science Research Center (ISSRC). To be eligible, subjects had to be between the ages of 14 and 24 and have held a formal job (i.e., employed by a company that issues them a paycheck) in a civilian setting in the past 12 months. Babysitting, lawn mowing and similar jobs done for cash paid by a private individual were not considered “formal jobs”, and subjects who held only these jobs during the 12-month referent period were not eligible for inclusion. We excluded these types of jobs because they are not included in official employment statistics and thus, their inclusion would limit our ability to generalize our findings to the US population of working youth and compare them with other workplace violence studies. We chose a referent period of 12 months to account for the varied seasonal patterns of work among the 14- to 18-year-olds in the study who may either work only in the summer months or only during the school year [7].

Questionnaire Development

Members of the study teams at WVU and UI worked together to develop the questionnaire using validated items and measures where possible. To supplement these with additional items of relevance, we conducted focus groups with a total of 31 students. Three were conducted with college students, two at West Virginia University (n=8 and n=5 for a total n=13) and one at the University of Iowa (n=8), and two were conducted with high school students, one in West Virginia (n=5) and one in Iowa (n=5). Each focus group consisted of approximately equal numbers of males and females.

Telephone Survey

The Iowa Social Science Research Center (ISSRC) was responsible for both pilot testing and administering the national survey. The ISSRC utilized random digit dial (RDD) and non-probability samples to identify subjects. We also employed regional quotas (using 9 US Census regions) to ensure we achieved national reach. Two samples of workers were targeted. The first included workers ages 14-17 years and the second included workers ages 18-24 years. Both age groups were called on household land lines and cell phones. Standard calling protocols were used to capitalize on the sample and optimize response rates. The University of Iowa IRB granted a waiver to bypass the formal parental consent needed for respondents under age 18. Interviewers used a Windows-based Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (WinCATI) system to conduct the survey. A maximum of eight attempts were made to connect with a respondent per phone number. Once reached, respondents were screened for age and whether they worked at a formal job in the past 12 months (as described above). If a respondent qualified for the 15-17 age group, parental consent and respondent assent were verbally obtained. If a respondent qualified for the 18-24 age group, they verbally provided their own consent. Prior to full administration, the ISSRC conducted a small-scale pilot of the instrument with 38 subjects. The pilot served to provide duration times and tested the WinCATI programming of the questionnaire.

During both the pilot testing and full survey administration, the ISSRC issued respondents \$20 gift cards at interview completion.

Variables and Measures

AIM 1: Estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization among young workers and characterize cases with regard to worker- (e.g., gender), employment- (e.g., occupation) and event- characteristics (e.g., injury, psychological harms).

Worker Characteristics

Worker characteristics (collected on all respondents) included: age, race, gender identity, mother's education, father's education (as proxies for socioeconomic status) [78], visible disability, and sexual orientation. We also collected education variables including whether the respondent was currently attending school. If so, we asked their current grade and if they were attending school full- or part-time. If they were not currently in school, we collected the highest level achieved.

Employment Characteristics

To collect employment characteristics, respondents were first asked to state the number of jobs they held in the last 12 months (the referent period). If they had multiple jobs during this period (either concurrently or consecutively), the interviewer used a function in the WinCATI system to randomly select one job to serve as the referent job on which the remainder of the survey focused. We chose this approach over selecting the job held the longest during the referent period because the latter could exclude subjects who quit their jobs after a short period due to workplace violence. Referent job characteristics included: the job they held (e.g., cashier); type of business (e.g., convenience store); job tenure (in months), weekly hours worked, and whether they were employed by a parent.

Workplace Violence Victimization

Victimization data were collected to estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization over the 12-month referent period. Following procedures similar to those used in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) [118], examples of each form of violence were offered by the interviewer to help standardize responses. Victimization was defined as experiencing any of the following five forms of violence: physical attacks ("This includes everything from being hit, kicked, tripped, pushed, grabbed, to being shot or stabbed."); verbal abuse ("This includes someone yelling at you, calling you names, being rude to you, or talking to you in any way that made you feel scared, nervous or upset."); threats ("This includes someone being physically or verbally aggressive toward you in a way that made you feel nervous or afraid you might be hurt. This could be someone using a weapon to scare you, saying they are going to hurt you, or attempting to hurt you in some way."); sexual harassment ("This includes, someone repeatedly pressuring you for a date or sex; making sexual jokes or gestures, unwanted flirting, sharing sexual pictures with you, or any other unwanted sexual behavior that made you uncomfortable."); and sexual assault ("Sexual assault is any sexual activity to which you did not agree. This includes completed or attempted sexual acts which can range from someone touching or grabbing you inappropriately to someone physically forcing you to have sex with them."). To estimate the prevalence of workplace violence during the referent period we first asked about victimization in the referent job and if they had none, we then asked about victimization in any of their other jobs in the past 12 months.

We also asked about bullying at work. For each form of violence reported, if a respondent said they were victimized "more than once" we then asked, "Do you feel any of the [form of violence] was being done to bully you meaning the person who was [form of violence] you was trying to intimidate you or gain power and control over you? In addition, we inquired about specific bullying behaviors by both supervisors and co-workers, in the last 12 months. Interviewers used the following language to ask about bullying: "I'm going to read a list of things that may be done repeatedly to bully people at work, meaning they are done to intimidate people or control them. Some of these things can be done using email, text or social media. Did any of your coworkers repeatedly: tease or make fun of you; spread rumors about you; put you down or belittled you; humiliate you in front of other people; excluded you from the group on purpose; pressure you to meet unrealistic work goals; give you the worst stuff to do at work; and criticize your work unfairly. Respondents were first asked if these

forms of bullying happened in the referent job, and if none did, we then asked if they happened during any other job they held in the prior 12 month period. The same procedures were used to ask about supervisor bullying however the items were different and included the following: pressure you to meet unrealistic work goals; give you the worst stuff to do at work; criticize your work unfairly; assign you tasks that were beyond your skill and abilities; schedule you unfairly; cut your hours unfairly; and force you to work overtime. As bullying can also include the other forms of violence we asked about (i.e., verbal abuse, physical attacks, threats, sexual harassment and assault), we also asked the following question any time a respondent reported multiple instances of these forms of violence: "Do you feel any of the [form of violence] were done to bully you, meaning the person was trying to intimidate you or gain power and control over you?"

Event Characteristics

A series of follow-up questions were asked to collect information on the characteristics of the last incident in which the subject experienced workplace violence. If subjects report experiencing one form of violence, these follow-up questions focused only on the *last event* during which they experienced that one form. However, when subjects reported experiencing more than one form of violence, the interviewer used the WinCATI system to randomly select one form of violence on which the follow-up questions focus. The interviewer instructed respondents to think only about the *last event* in which they experienced the selected form of violence when answering the follow-up questions. Employing a random selection process reduced reporting bias and allowed us to capture the full range of workplace violence youth experience.

Victim Demographics and Employment Characteristics – Demographics included respondents age at the time of the event, whether they were in school, and if so, what grade were they in at the time. Employment characteristics included the job type and industry in which respondents were working at the time.

Event Details - For the event in which the single form of violence, or the form chosen at random, was experienced, respondents were asked to describe the event in brief. This was followed by a series of closed-ended questions meant to collect various characteristics of event. These questions included: who were the perpetrators, time of day, where on the premises the event occurred (e.g., parking lot); whether the perpetrator used a weapon, and if so, the type of weapon; whether the perpetrator used electronic means (e.g., social media) and if so, what form(s); whether the victim confronted or resisted the perpetrator and how, and whether any employer provided training was used during the event.

Reporting - Respondents were also asked if they reported the incident to anyone. If they did, the interviewer read the following list and asked the respondent to identify all of those to whom the event was reported: supervisor, co-worker, security, parents, someone at school, a medical professional, the police, a friend, or someone else (and who). Respondents will then be asked in an open-ended question what action was taken, if any, to address the problem by each person to whom they reported the incident.

Injury - For the event in which the single form of violence, or the form chosen at random, was experienced, the respondent was asked whether a traumatic injury was sustained ("During the incident, were you physically injured? This includes any physical harm you suffered from a cut or a bruise to a broken bone or gunshot wound."). If respondents answered yes, we then asked about the severity of the injury through the following questions: "Please tell me what kind of physical injuries you suffered;" "Did you receive medical treatment, beyond first aid, for your injuries?;" "Did your injuries cause you to miss one or more days of work or school?;" "Did your injuries cause you to limit your involvement in social or civic activities such as participation in sports, clubs, church activities, etc.?" and if yes, "Please tell me what activities were impacted."

Mental Health Impacts - We asked whether respondents sustained various psychological harms as a result of the event. The types of harm examined were derived from the literature on psychological effects resulting from workplace violence [4, 13, 15, 16, 59, 73] and items in the NCVS [118]. Specifically, respondents were asked, "After this incident, did you experience increased levels of the following types of distress as a result of this experience?" The types included: stress; worry or anxiety; fear or insecurity; sadness or depression; decreased self-confidence or self-esteem; feeling distrustful of people; having thoughts of suicide; having nightmares or other sleep disturbances; self-injuring or cutting; changes in eating habits; or any other mental

health impacts (and what were they). We also asked, “After this incident, did you increase your drug or alcohol use to cope with how you were feeling?” If a respondent answered yes to any of these items, we then asked the following questions to determine the severity of the impact: “Did any of the emotional problems or distress you experienced cause you to seek help from a counselor, social worker, psychiatrist or other mental health professional?,” “Did these feelings cause you to miss one or more days of work or school?,” and “Did these feelings cause you to limit your involvement in social or civic activities such as participation in sports, clubs, church activities, etc.?”

AIM 2: Identify risk factors for workplace violence victimization among young workers.

We also collected respondents exposures to known risk factors for workplace violence that cross-cut occupation and industry. These factors (assembled by NIOSH [117]) included: contact with the public; cash handling; used vehicle to make deliveries; worked after dark, worked at a fast pace, feared crime could happen, alcohol served on site; worked totally alone; worked with no supervisor on site, and worked late at night/during early morning hours. We also collected data on supervisor and co-workers social support which we hypothesized could be protective factors. Supervisor support and co-worker support were measured using validated 4-item scales (Cronbach $\alpha=0.77$, $\alpha=0.70$, respectively) developed by Rauscher [42] using social support items from Karasek’s Job Content Questionnaire [126].

AIM 3: Characterize employer-provided workplace violence prevention and response training received by young workers

We collected information on employer provided training on workplace violence prevention and response in the referent job. Topics included: how to handle a robbery, de-escalating a violence situation using verbal communication, preventing violence using physical contact, escaping violent situations, self-defense techniques, how to properly interact with coworkers, warning signs in co-workers, dealing with coworker arguments, how to properly interact with customers, warning signs in customers, using emergency systems for help, how to report workplace violence, how to deal with sexual harassment, and active shooter response. If trained in any of these topics, we asked at what point on the job was the training first received and how was it delivered (e.g., computer-based, role playing, meetings).

AIM 4: Describe the employment and educational consequences of workplace violence victimization among young workers and examine associations between these outcomes and worker and event characteristics

To capture employment and educational impacts, we used validated scales employed in the studies cited above and modified them for the purposes of our study. Use of the exact scales from these prior studies was not feasible due to differences in methodological approaches between those studies (in which outcomes were measured relative to one’s current job and compared across workers with and without workplace violent experiences) and the one used in this study (in which collected post-event reactions by *only those subjects who experienced some form of workplace violence* in the referent job, which may not be the current job). Modifications to these scales were therefore necessary. All outcomes were measured in relation to the event in which the single form of violence, or the form chosen at random, was experienced. Thus, items were worded to capture respondents’ feelings and behaviors after they experienced the violent event compared to their feelings and behaviors before the event.

Employment Impacts

The employment impacts we explored came mainly from the literature on the effects of workplace violence among adults and youth. We also drew additional items on educational consequences from the literature on school and neighborhood violence. The employment outcomes examined included: whether they did any of the following after the event: changed their schedule, cut back their hours, called in sick more often, or considered quitting or quit. Additionally, we asked, “After this incident, did you experience any of the following effects on your work?: the quality of your work went down, you cared less about the job after this happened to you, your productivity went down or you stopped trying your best in the job.”

Educational Impacts

The educational outcomes examined included school attendance/avoidance academic withdrawal, and academic achievement. Specifically, we asked if respondents skipped classes more/less/as often, if they showed up late to class more/less/as often, if they quit or considered quitting school, if (and how) their grades were effected, and if they cared less/more/as much about doing well in school after the event.

Statistical Analysis

At present, some of the analyses we proposed have been finished but the majority of this work is ongoing.

AIM 1: Estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization among young workers and characterize cases with regard to worker- (e.g., gender), employment- (e.g., occupation) and event-characteristics (e.g., injury, psychological harms). Victimization prevalence was defined as the proportion of respondents who report being victimized at work or on duty in the 12-month referent period. We calculated this for overall prevalence and prevalence by each form of violence (e.g., verbal abuse). To characterize workplace violence cases, descriptive statistics were calculated for each categorical and continuous variable of interest. Variables included worker and employment characteristics, and event characteristics.

AIM 2: Identify risk factors for workplace violence victimization among young workers. These analyses are currently ongoing. We plan to use log-binomial regression to estimate odds ratios for the association between worker, employment and training characteristics and workplace violence victimization outcomes. In modeling situations where the prevalence of outcomes is high and violates the rare disease assumption, Cox regression will be used to obtain prevalence ratios in a manner described by Barros and previously implemented in a study of workplace injury to teens by Rauscher and Myers. Two workplace violence victimization outcomes will be examined: (1) whether the worker reported being victimized in the referent job (yes/no); and (2) whether the worker reported a psychological harm as a result of victimization (yes/no). We will be examining several exposure variables, including worker (e.g., gender), employment (e.g., type of business) and training (e.g., content of training) characteristics as determined in Aims 1 and 3. For this report, we used descriptive statistics to show the extent to which young workers were exposed to each individual risk factors.

AIM 3: Characterize employer-provided workplace violence prevention and response training received by young workers. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the extent and type of employer provided workplace violence prevention training. Future plans include creating a scoring system that counts the number of topics on which workers report being trained. This score, as well as the length of training variable, will be examined for normality prior to further analyses, and decisions will be made as to whether they will be categorized. Categorical variables will also be examined to determine if categories should be collapsed. We are also interested in examining whether distributions of the training characteristics vary by the worker's occupation and the type of business in which he/she was employed. The type of statistical tests used to conduct these analyses will take into consideration properties of the variables and their distributions such as: (1) whether variables are categorical or continuous, and (2) whether assumptions of normality hold for continuous variables. These analyses are ongoing.

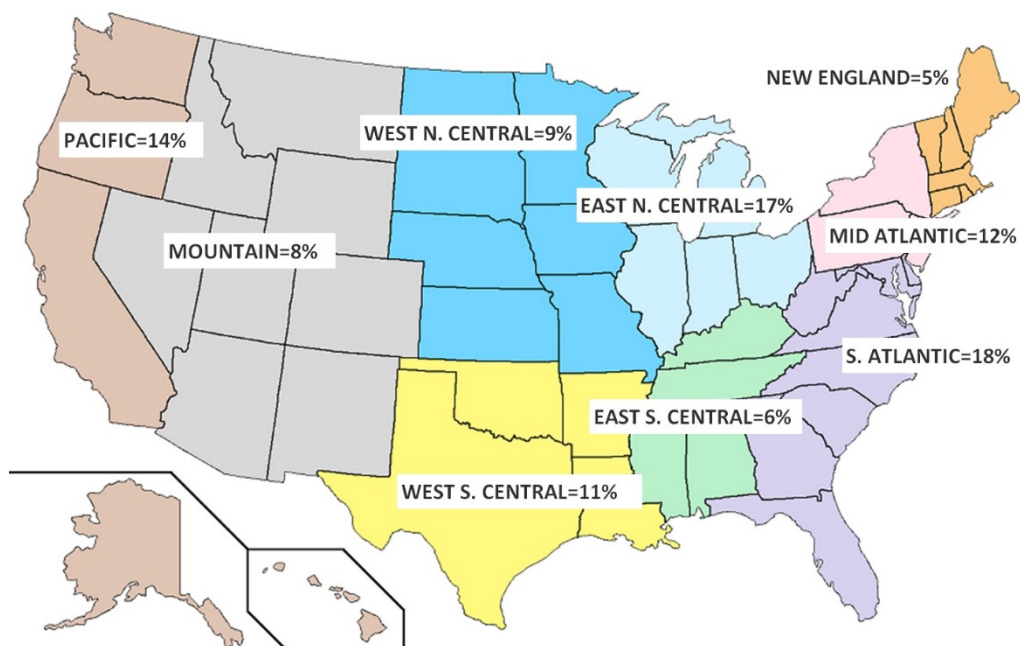
AIM 4: Describe the employment and educational consequences of workplace violence victimization among young workers and examine associations between these outcomes and worker and event characteristics. Descriptive statistics were used to determine the extent to which respondents reported various impacts on their working lives and their schooling. Future analyses will use linear regression to examine associations between worker characteristics and event characteristics and the risk of these outcomes. Worker characteristics include gender, race/ethnicity and SES. Event characteristics include: whether an injury was sustained, and if so, injury severity; whether a psychological harm was sustained, and other details of the event. Final selection of covariates for the linear models will be examined using the change in estimate criterion and by examining model fit using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). The respondents' levels of co-worker support and supervisor support will be examined as potential modifying variables. We will conduct standard linear regression model diagnostics and goodness of fit tests to assure the assumptions of linear regression modeling are met [135].

Results

Below are the characteristics of our sample (n=1,032).

Geographic Distribution

The below map shows the geographic distribution of the sample.



Demographic Characteristics

Age

Age	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
14	26	2.56	2.56
15	66	6.50	9.06
16	146	14.37	23.43
17	262	25.79	49.21
18	100	9.84	59.06
19	95	9.35	68.41
20	64	6.30	74.70
21	76	7.48	82.19
22	76	7.48	89.67
23	58	5.71	95.37
24	47	4.63	100.00
Total	1,016*	100.00	

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
age	1,016*	18.46358	2.631872	14	24

Age 2 categories	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. 14-17	505 ⁺	48.93	48.93
2. 18-24	527 ⁺	51.07	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

*age was calculated using date of birth and interview date. Missing values indicate a date of birth was not provided.

*Age group was determined using screening questions.

Gender

Demographics: Gender identity	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Male	550	53.29	53.29
2. Female	472	45.74	99.03
3. Transgender male	2	0.19	99.22
5. Gender non-conforming	4	0.39	99.61
6. Another gender identity	2	0.19	99.81
9. REFUSED	2	0.19	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Race

Demographics: Race	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. American Indian/Native American	17	1.65	1.65
2. Asian/Pacific Islander	28	2.71	4.36
3. Black/African American	95	9.21	13.57
4. White/Caucasian	784	75.97	89.53
5. Bi-/Multi-Racial	64	6.20	95.74
6. Other	27	2.62	98.35
7. Don't know/remember	7	0.68	99.03
9. Refused	10	0.97	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Hispanic Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino ethnicity	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	888	86.05	86.05
1. Yes	140	13.57	99.61
7. Don't know/remember	4	0.39	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Socioeconomic Status

Demographics: Mother's education	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. HS diploma or less	237	23.47	23.47
2. Tech/CC degree or some 4yr college	234	23.17	46.63
3. 4yr college degree	336	33.27	79.90
4. Some grad school or beyond	203	20.10	100.00
Total	1,010*	100.00	

Demographics: Father's education	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. HS diploma or less	7	50.00	50.00
2. Tech/CC degree or some 4yr college	5	35.71	85.71
3. 4yr college degree	2	14.29	100.00
Total	14**	100.00	

*22 respondents either did not know their mother/have a female guardian, refused to answer, or did not remember their mother's education.

**8 respondents either did not know their father/have a male guardian, refused to answer, or did not remember their father's education.

Note: we only asked about father's education if we did not collect an answer about mother's education.

Sexual Orientation

Demographics: Sexual orientation	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Straight	932	90.31	90.31
2. Homosexual	24	2.33	92.64
3. Bisexual	56	5.43	98.06
4. Other	9	0.87	98.93
7. Don't know/remember	6	0.58	99.52
9. Refused	5	0.48	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Disability

Demographics: Visible disability	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	996	96.51	96.51
1. Yes	34	3.29	99.81
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.10	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Education

Demographics: Student at time of interview	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	208	20.16	20.16
1. Yes	823	79.75	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Demographics: School level	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. High/middle school	510	61.97	61.97
2. Tech/CC	90	10.94	72.90
3. 4yr college	194	23.57	96.48
4. Grad school	24	2.92	99.39
5. Other	5	0.61	100.00
Total	823	100.00	

Demographics: HS grade	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. 8th/9th grade	39	7.66	7.66
2. 10th grade	69	13.56	21.22
3. 11th grade	188	36.94	58.15
4. 12th grade	213	41.85	100.00
Total	509	100.00	

Demographics: College grade	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Freshman	57	29.53	29.53
2. Sophomore	42	21.76	51.30
3. Junior	43	22.28	73.58
4. Senior	51	26.42	100.00
Total	193	100.00	

Demographics: FT/PT			
College students			
only	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1. Full-time	256	83.66	83.66
2. Part-time	50	16.34	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	306	100.00	

Demographics: Highest level of			
Education achieved	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1. HS diploma or less	90	43.90	43.90
2. Tech/CC degree or some 4yr college	55	26.83	70.73
3. 4yr college degree	55	26.83	97.56
4. Some grad school or beyond	5	2.44	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	205	100.00	

Employment Characteristics

Number of jobs held in prior 12 months

Work history:			
Number of jobs			
held in past			
12 months	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1	609	59.01	59.01
2	311	30.14	89.15
3	90	8.72	97.87
4	22	2.13	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent Job

This variable is being coded.

Referent Industry

This variable is being coded.

Job Tenure

The tabulation of job tenure is lengthy and coding is ongoing, therefore we opted not to include these results at this point.

Weekly Hours Worked

The below raw data show how many hours respondents worked per week in the referent job at the time of the interview.

Risk			
factors:			
Weekly			
hours	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1	1	0.10	0.10
2	6	0.58	0.68
3	7	0.68	1.36
4	9	0.87	2.24
5	17	1.65	3.89
6	18	1.75	5.64
7	20	1.94	7.58
8	37	3.60	11.18

9		6	0.58	11.76
10		55	5.34	17.10
11		3	0.29	17.40
12		50	4.86	22.25
13		5	0.49	22.74
14		10	0.97	23.71
15		87	8.45	32.17
16		24	2.33	34.50
17		9	0.87	35.37
18		13	1.26	36.64
19		4	0.39	37.03
20		126	12.24	49.27
21		6	0.58	49.85
22		7	0.68	50.53
24		14	1.36	51.90
25		77	7.48	59.38
26		2	0.19	59.57
27		2	0.19	59.77
28		9	0.87	60.64
29		2	0.19	60.84
30		94	9.14	69.97
32		17	1.65	71.62
33		2	0.19	71.82
34		3	0.29	72.11
35		47	4.57	76.68
36		12	1.17	77.84
37		1	0.10	77.94
38		7	0.68	78.62
40		137	13.31	91.93
41		1	0.10	92.03
42		4	0.39	92.42
43		3	0.29	92.71
45		21	2.04	94.75
46		2	0.19	94.95
47		1	0.10	95.04
50		19	1.85	96.89
55		6	0.58	97.47
60		12	1.17	98.64
65		4	0.39	99.03
70		3	0.29	99.32
75		1	0.10	99.42
80		1	0.10	99.51
84		2	0.19	99.71
90		1	0.10	99.81
98		1	0.10	99.90
140		1	0.10	100.00
-----+-----				
Total		1,029	100.00	

Worked for their Parents

Referent job: Risk				
factors: Parents'				
business				
		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----				
0. No		994	96.32	96.32
1. Yes		37	3.59	99.90
7. Don't know/remember		1	0.10	100.00
-----+-----				
Total		1,032	100.00	

AIM 1: Estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization among young workers and characterize cases with regard to worker- (e.g., gender), employment- (e.g., occupation) and event-characteristics (e.g., injured, location of event, perpetrator)

Prevalence

Workplace Violence Victimization

The overall 12-month prevalence of workplace violence (all types) was 57% (n=584). This figure does not include instances of the additional bullying behaviors (see below).

Workplace Violence Victimization by Form

The 12-month prevalence of workplace violence by form of violence is as follows: verbal abuse = 50% (n=516); sexual harassment = 22% (n=223); threats = 15% (n=150); physical attacks = 7% (n=67); and sexual assault = 5% (n=54).

Demographic Differences

Women (66%, $p < 0.001$) and emerging adults (ages 18-24, $p = 0.006$) (61%) were more likely to be victimized compared to males (48%) and those in middle adolescents 14-17 (52%). In addition, gay/lesbian/bi-sexual youth (73%, $p = 0.003$) were more likely to be victimized than their heterosexual counterparts (56%). No significant differences were found by race ($p = 0.555$) or Hispanic ethnicity ($p = 0.074$).

Bullying

The data below show how many victims of each form of violence, believed the violence was being done to bully them. This information was only collected for respondents who reported a form of violence had happened to them multiple times in the referent period.

Workplace Violence Done to Bully

Sex harassment: Multi:				
Meant to bully		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
----- -----				
0. No		97	78.86	78.86
1. Yes		22	17.89	96.75
7. Don't know/remember		4	3.25	100.00
----- -----				
Total		123	100.00	

Verbal abuse: Multi:				
Meant to bully		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
----- -----				
0. No		133	41.30	41.30
1. Yes		180	55.90	97.20
7. Don't know/remember		9	2.80	100.00
----- -----				
Total		322	100.00	

Threats: Multi:				
Meant to bully		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
----- -----				
0. No		17	26.15	26.15
1. Yes		45	69.23	95.38
7. Don't know/remember		3	4.62	100.00
----- -----				
Total		65	100.00	

Sexual assault:			
Multi: Meant to bully	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	9	64.29	64.29
1. Yes	5	35.71	100.00
Total	14	100.00	

Physical attack:			
Multi: Meant to bully	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	14	48.28	48.28
1. Yes	15	51.72	100.00
Total	29	100.00	

Additional Bullying Behaviors

The below data show the 12-month prevalence of additional bullying behaviors perpetrated by supervisors and co-workers, separately.

Co-work bully: ANY			
type in ANY job			
(no/yes)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	576	56.42	56.42
1. Yes	445	43.58	100.00
Total	1,021	100.00	

Super bully: ANY type			
in ANY job (no/yes)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	601	58.75	58.75
1. Yes	422	41.25	100.00
Total	1,023	100.00	

The proportions of respondents who reported experiencing each co-worker bullying behavior are as follows:

Your co-workers...

- give you the worst things to do = 22.1% (n=228)
- criticize your work unfairly = 19.2% (n=198)
- put you down or belittle you = 17.6% (n=182)
- tease or make fun of you = 15.4% (n=159)
- humiliate you in front of others = 11% (n=114)
- spread rumors about you = 10.3 (n=106)
- exclude you from the group = 9.5% (n=98)

The proportions of respondents who reported experiencing each supervisor bullying behavior are as follows:

Your supervisor...

- puts pressure on you = 19.3% (n=166)
- schedules you unfairly = 18.3% (n=189)
- cuts your hours unfairly = 15.6% (n=161)
- gives you the worst stuff to do = 15.2% (n=157)
- criticize your work unfairly = 14.7% (n=152)
- forces you to work overtime = 13.9% (n=143)
- assigns tasks that are beyond your ability = 11.4% (n=118)

Social Media Used

The 12-month prevalence of workplace violence performed via social media (e.g., facebook, snapchat) was 16.6%. This includes only the forms of workplace violence we investigated that could be performed via social media (*sexual harassment and threats*). The 12-month prevalence of sexual harassment via social media was 22% and the 12-month prevalence of threats via social media was 8.7%.

Event Characteristics

There were 584 instances of workplace violence reported in the 12-month study period. Below are the characteristics of the most recent events reported by respondents.

Victim Characteristics (at time of last event)

Event: Age	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
14	13	2.23	2.23
15	39	6.68	8.90
16	132	22.60	31.51
17	114	19.52	51.03
18	69	11.82	62.84
19	44	7.53	70.38
20	39	6.68	77.05
21	44	7.53	84.59
22	40	6.85	91.44
23	33	5.65	97.09
24	17	2.91	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Event: Student status	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	122	20.89	20.89
1. Yes	461	78.94	99.83
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Event: School grade (9 categories)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. 9th grade	21	4.58	4.58
2. 10th grade	71	15.47	20.04
3. 11th grade	111	24.18	44.23
4. 12th grade	98	21.35	65.58
5. Freshman in college	49	10.68	76.25
6. Sophomore in college	39	8.50	84.75
7. Junior in college	33	7.19	91.9
8. Senior in college	28	6.10	98.04
9. In graduate school	9	1.96	100.00
Total	459*	100.00	

*data missing for 2 respondents.

Employment Characteristics (at time of last incident)

Job Type

The tabulation of job type is lengthy and coding is ongoing, therefore we opted not to include these results at this point.

Industry

The tabulation of industry is lengthy and coding is ongoing, therefore we opted not to include these results at this point.

Event Details

Perpetrators

Event: Perp(s):				
SUPERVISOR (not				
mutually exclusive)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No		467	79.97	79.97
1. Yes		114	19.52	99.49
7. Don't know/remember		1	0.17	99.66
9. Refused		2	0.34	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total		584	100.00	

Event: Perp(s):				
CO-WORKER (not				
mutually exclusive)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No		382	65.41	65.41
1. Yes		197	33.73	99.14
7. Don't know/remember		3	0.51	99.66
9. Refused		2	0.34	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total		584	100.00	

Event: Perp(s):				
CUSTOMER (not				
mutually exclusive)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No		275	47.09	47.09
1. Yes		307	52.57	99.66
9. Refused		2	0.34	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total		584	100.00	

Event: Perp(s):				
INTIMATE PARTNER (not				
mutually exclusive)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No		569	97.43	97.43
1. Yes		13	2.23	99.66
9. Refused		2	0.34	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total		584	100.00	

Event: Perp(s): OTHER				
(no/yes) (not mutually				
exclusive)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No		556	95.21	95.21
1. One other person		21	3.60	98.80
2. Multiple other people		4	0.68	99.49
7. Don't know/remember		1	0.17	99.66
9. Refused		2	0.34	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total		584	100.00	

Time of Day

Event: Time of day	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
010000	2	0.36	0.36
013000	1	0.18	0.55
020000	1	0.18	0.73
030000	1	0.18	0.91
040000	1	0.18	1.09
050000	2	0.36	1.45
053000	1	0.18	1.64
060000	3	0.55	2.18
070000	1	0.18	2.36
080000	11	2.00	4.36
083000	2	0.36	4.73
090000	6	1.09	5.82
091300	1	0.18	6.00
091500	1	0.18	6.18
093000	2	0.36	6.55
094000	1	0.18	6.73
100000	21	3.82	10.55
103000	2	0.36	10.91
104000	1	0.18	11.09
110000	17	3.09	14.18
113000	7	1.27	15.45
114500	2	0.36	15.82
115900	1	0.18	16.00
120000	7	1.27	17.27
121200	1	0.18	17.45
130000	57	10.36	27.82
133000	8	1.45	29.27
140000	38	6.91	36.18
143000	2	0.36	36.55
150000	49	8.91	45.45
153000	2	0.36	45.82
160000	25	4.55	50.36
162000	1	0.18	50.55
162600	1	0.18	50.73
163000	8	1.45	52.18
164500	1	0.18	52.36
170000	38	6.91	59.27
173000	11	2.00	61.27
180000	54	9.82	71.09
181500	1	0.18	71.27
183000	9	1.64	72.91
184500	1	0.18	73.09
190000	37	6.73	79.82
193000	10	1.82	81.64
200000	40	7.27	88.91
201500	1	0.18	89.09
203000	1	0.18	89.27
210000	15	2.73	92.00
213000	6	1.09	93.09
214500	2	0.36	93.45
220000	21	3.82	97.27
223000	5	0.91	98.18
224500	1	0.18	98.36
230000	5	0.91	99.27
233000	3	0.55	99.82
235900	1	0.18	100.00
Total	550	100.00	

Location

The tabulation of location is lengthy and coding is ongoing, therefore did not include these results at this point.

Weapons Used

The data below show how many respondents reported the perpetrator used a weapon and what type(s).

Event: Weapons:	No/yes	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		572	97.95	97.95
1. Yes		11	1.88	99.83
7. Don't know/remember		1	0.17	100.00
Total		584	100.00	

Event: Weapons: 1st	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
2 by 4	1	9.09	9.09
Gun	1	9.09	18.18
Gun: long rifle (AR-15)	1	9.09	27.27
Kitchen knife	1	9.09	36.36
Knife	2	18.18	54.55
Knife. Could've had more, but they on..	1	9.09	63.64
Scissors	1	9.09	72.73
Shampoo bottle	1	9.09	81.82
Spoon and pointed it at me	1	9.09	90.91
Taser	1	9.09	100.00
Total	11	100.00	

Event: Weapons: 2nd	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Clamps	1	25.00	25.00
Knife	1	25.00	50.00
Pipe	1	25.00	75.00
Shank made out of a popsicle stick	1	25.00	100.00
Total	4	100.00	

Event: Weapons: 3rd	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Gun, but never drew it	1	50.00	50.00
Hammers	1	50.00	100.00
Total	2	100.00	

Resistance

The data below show whether respondents did anything to resist and if so, did they feel their actions helped the situation or made it worse.

Event: Resistance:	No/Yes	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		333	57.02	57.02
1. Yes		249	42.64	99.66
7. Don't know/remember		2	0.34	100.00
Total		584	100.00	

Event: Resistance:			
Helped or made worse	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1. Helped	157	63.05	63.05
2. Made it worse	55	22.09	85.14
7. Don't know/remember	36	14.46	99.60
9. Refused	1	0.40	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	249	100.00	

The tabulation of what respondents did to resist is lengthy and coding is ongoing, therefore we opted not to include these results at this point.

Training Used

The data below show how many respondents reported they used some kind of employer provided training during the last event in which they were victimized.

Event: Training was used			
(no/yes)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	405	69.35	69.35
1. Yes	170	29.11	98.46
7. Don't know/remember	8	1.37	99.83
9. Refused	1	0.17	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

The tabulation of the specific training used is lengthy and coding is ongoing, therefore we opted not to include these results at this point.

Reporting

The data below show how many respondents reported the last event during which they were victimized, to whom they reported the event, and the actions taken by each person to whom they reported the event.

Event: Reporting:			
No/Yes	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	143	24.49	24.49
1. Yes	438	75.00	99.49
7. Don't know/remember	3	0.51	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Event: Reporting:			
Told supervisor	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	136	31.05	31.05
1. Yes	302	68.95	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:			
Told co-worker(s)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	97	22.15	22.15
1. Yes	340	77.63	99.77
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.23	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:				
Told security		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		408	93.15	93.15
1. Yes		27	6.16	99.32
7. Don't know/remember		2	0.46	99.77
9. Refused		1	0.23	100.00
Total		438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:				
Told parent(s)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		180	41.10	41.10
1. Yes		251	57.31	98.40
7. Don't know/remember		7	1.60	100.00
Total		438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:				
Told someone at school		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		404	92.24	92.24
1. Yes		34	7.76	100.00
Total		438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:				
Told medical professional		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		415	94.75	94.75
1. Yes		23	5.25	100.00
Total		438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:				
Told the police		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		418	95.43	95.43
1. Yes		20	4.57	100.00
Total		438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:				
Told friend(s)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		139	31.74	31.74
1. Yes		297	67.81	99.54
7. Don't know/remember		2	0.46	100.00
Total		438	100.00	

Event: Reporting:				
Told other (no/yes)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		382	87.21	87.21
1. Yes		55	12.56	99.77
7. Don't know/remember		1	0.23	100.00
Total		438	100.00	

The tabulations of actions taken by each person to whom the event was reported are lengthy and coding is ongoing, therefore we opted not to include these results at this point.

Injury and severity

The data below show how many respondents reported they were injured during the last event when they were victimized, the type of injury sustained, and the severity of the injury.

Injured: No/Yes	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	564	96.58	96.58
1. Yes	19	3.25	99.83
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Injured: Type	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
A black eye, bleeding from the mouth	1	5.26	5.26
A bruise on each of my hips	1	5.26	10.53
A bruise on my arm	1	5.26	15.79
A couple bruises.	1	5.26	21.05
Bruises	1	5.26	26.32
Couple cuts and a bruise	1	5.26	31.58
Cuts and bruises	1	5.26	36.84
Cuts down my arm and triceps	1	5.26	42.11
I cut part of my thumb off.	1	5.26	47.37
I got a bruise.	1	5.26	52.63
I got a small cut on my arm, but that..	1	5.26	57.89
I had a hurt wrist and having to go f..	1	5.26	63.16
I just had a scratch	1	5.26	68.42
Just a bruise	1	5.26	73.68
Just bruises	1	5.26	78.95
No lasting injuries, but the guy grab..	1	5.26	84.21
She fractured my eye socket, she cut ..	1	5.26	89.47
So... like we work fast on the weekends..	1	5.26	94.74
[I] developed a rash. [It kept the re..	1	5.26	100.00
Total	19	100.00	

Injured: Severity:	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Required medical attention			
0. No	17	89.47	89.47
1. Yes	2	10.53	100.00
Total	19	100.00	

Injured: Severity:	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Missed ≥1 days work/school			
0. No	17	89.47	89.47
1. Yes	2	10.53	100.00
Total	19	100.00	

Injured: Severity:	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Social/civic activities limited (no/yes)			
0. No	18	94.74	94.74
1. Yes	1	5.26	100.00
Total	19	100.00	

Mental Health Impacts

The data below show the mental health impacts experienced by respondents after they were last victimized and the severity of these impacts.

Mental health: Stress increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	345	59.08	59.08
1. Yes	238	40.75	99.83
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Anxiety increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	357	61.13	61.13
1. Yes	226	38.70	99.83
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Insecurity increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	432	73.97	73.97
1. Yes	152	26.03	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Depression increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	515	88.18	88.18
1. Yes	68	11.64	99.83
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Confidence/self-esteem decreased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	457	78.25	78.25
1. Yes	127	21.75	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Distrust of people increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	462	79.11	79.11
1. Yes	122	20.89	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Thoughts of suicide up	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	576	98.63	98.63
1. Yes	6	1.03	99.66
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	99.83
9. Refused	1	0.17	100.00
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Sleep			
problems/nightmares			
increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No	557	95.38	95.38
1. Yes	27	4.62	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health:			
Self-injuring/cutting			
increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No	579	99.14	99.14
1. Yes	5	0.86	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Eating			
habits changed	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No	556	95.21	95.21
1. Yes	27	4.62	99.83
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health:			
Alcohol/drug use			
increased	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No	564	96.58	96.58
1. Yes	20	3.42	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health: Other			
problems			
occured(no/yes)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No	554	94.86	94.86
1. Yes	30	5.14	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	584	100.00	

Mental health:			
Severity: Sought			
psychological help	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No	337	94.40	94.40
1. Yes	20	5.60	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	357	100.00	

Mental health:			
Severity: Missed ≥1			
days work/school	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----	-----	-----	-----
0. No	327	91.60	91.60
1. Yes	29	8.12	99.72
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.28	100.00
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	357	100.00	

AIM 2: Identify risk factors for workplace violence victimization among young workers.

The data below show the frequency with which respondents reported being exposed to each risk factor.

Risk Factor Exposures

Referent job: Risk factors: Worked Late at night	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. Never	584	56.59	56.59
1. Sometimes	332	32.17	88.76
2. Always	115	11.14	99.90
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk factors: No supervisor on site	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. Never	586	56.78	56.78
1. Sometimes	292	28.29	85.08
2. Always	153	14.83	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk factors: Worked totally alone	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. Never	814	78.88	78.88
1. Sometimes	171	16.57	95.45
2. Always	47	4.55	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk factors: Public contact	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. Never	73	7.07	7.07
1. Sometimes	195	18.90	25.97
2. Always	764	74.03	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk factors: Cash handling	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. Never	520	50.39	50.39
1. Sometimes	163	15.79	66.18
2. Always	348	33.72	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk factors: Vehicle to make deliveries	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. Never	924	89.53	89.53
1. Sometimes	73	7.07	96.61
2. Always	34	3.29	99.90
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk			
factors: Worked			
after dark	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. Never	240	23.26	23.26
1. Sometimes	497	48.16	71.41
2. Always	295	28.59	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk			
factors: Worked			
at fast pace	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. Never	157	15.21	15.21
1. Sometimes	532	51.55	66.76
2. Always	342	33.14	99.90
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.10	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk			
factors: Feared crime			
-----+-----			
0. Never	815	78.97	78.97
1. Sometimes	193	18.70	97.67
2. Always	23	2.23	99.90
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.10	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job: Risk			
factors: Alcohol			
served on site	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	860	83.33	83.33
1. Yes	170	16.47	99.81
7. Don't know/remember	2	0.19	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	1,032	100.00	

Protective Factor Exposures

Below are descriptive statistics on supervisor support and co-worker support, which we view as potential protective factors. Scales of support using these measures are forthcoming.

Supervisor Support

Referent job:			
Supervisor: Hostile			
toward you	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1. Strongly disagree	625	60.56	60.56
2. Disagree	272	26.36	86.92
3. Agree	98	9.50	96.41
4. Strongly agree	29	2.81	99.22
7. Don't know/remember	3	0.29	99.52
9. Refused	5	0.48	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Supervisor: Paid			
attention to what you			
said			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Strongly disagree	32	3.10	3.10
2. Disagree	62	6.01	9.11
3. Agree	394	38.18	47.29
4. Strongly agree	539	52.23	99.52
7. Don't know/remember	2	0.19	99.71
9. Refused	3	0.29	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Supervisor: Helpful			
in getting the job			
done			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Strongly disagree	43	4.17	4.17
2. Disagree	96	9.30	13.47
3. Agree	407	39.44	52.91
4. Strongly agree	480	46.51	99.42
7. Don't know/remember	3	0.29	99.71
9. Refused	3	0.29	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Supervisor: Concerned			
about workers'			
well-being			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Strongly disagree	22	2.13	2.13
2. Disagree	75	7.27	9.40
3. Agree	287	27.81	37.21
4. Strongly agree	639	61.92	99.13
7. Don't know/remember	5	0.48	99.61
9. Refused	4	0.39	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Co-worker Support

Referent job:			
Coworkers: Hostile			
toward you			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Strongly disagree	562	54.46	54.46
2. Disagree	318	30.81	85.27
3. Agree	116	11.24	96.51
4. Strongly agree	30	2.91	99.42
7. Don't know/remember	3	0.29	99.71
9. Refused	3	0.29	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Coworkers: Friendly			
toward you	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Strongly disagree	3	0.29	0.29
2. Disagree	36	3.49	3.78
3. Agree	392	37.98	41.76
4. Strongly agree	594	57.56	99.32
7. Don't know/remember	4	0.39	99.71
9. Refused	3	0.29	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Coworkers: Encouraged			
teamwork	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Strongly disagree	29	2.81	2.81
2. Disagree	110	10.66	13.47
3. Agree	442	42.83	56.30
4. Strongly agree	439	42.54	98.84
7. Don't know/remember	8	0.78	99.61
9. Refused	4	0.39	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Coworkers: Helpful in			
getting the job done	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Strongly disagree	18	1.74	1.74
2. Disagree	82	7.95	9.69
3. Agree	458	44.38	54.07
4. Strongly agree	465	45.06	99.13
7. Don't know/remember	5	0.48	99.61
9. Refused	4	0.39	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

AIM 3: Characterize employer-provided workplace violence prevention and response training received by young workers.

Training Topics

The data below show the topics on which respondents reported having received employer-provided training.

Referent job:			
Training: Handling a			
robbery	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	736	71.32	71.32
1. Yes	289	28.00	99.32
7. Don't know/remember	6	0.58	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Training:			
De-escalating using			
verbal comm	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	480	46.51	46.51
1. Yes	534	51.74	98.26
7. Don't know/remember	17	1.65	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Dealing			
with coworker			
arguments			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	609	59.01	59.01
1. Yes	409	39.63	98.64
7. Don't know/remember	12	1.16	99.81
9. Refused	2	0.19	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Emergency			
sys for assistance			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	449	43.51	43.51
1. Yes	573	55.52	99.03
7. Don't know/remember	9	0.87	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Escaping			
violent situations			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	666	64.53	64.53
1. Yes	354	34.30	98.84
7. Don't know/remember	10	0.97	99.81
9. Refused	2	0.19	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Self-defense			
techniques			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	912	88.37	88.37
1. Yes	118	11.43	99.81
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.10	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: How to			
report WPV			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	406	39.34	39.34
1. Yes	612	59.30	98.64
7. Don't know/remember	13	1.26	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Deal with			
sexual harassment			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	561	54.36	54.36
1. Yes	461	44.67	99.03
7. Don't know/remember	9	0.87	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Active			
shooter response	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	784	75.97	75.97
1. Yes	240	23.26	99.22
7. Don't know/remember	7	0.68	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Prevent			
using physical contact	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	945	91.57	91.57
1. Yes	80	7.75	99.32
7. Don't know/remember	6	0.58	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Interacting			
with customers	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	160	15.50	15.50
1. Yes	868	84.11	99.61
7. Don't know/remember	3	0.29	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Interacting			
with coworkers	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	233	22.58	22.58
1. Yes	795	77.03	99.61
7. Don't know/remember	2	0.19	99.81
9. Refused	2	0.19	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Warning			
signs in coworkers	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	689	66.76	66.76
1. Yes	323	31.30	98.06
7. Don't know/remember	18	1.74	99.81
9. Refused	2	0.19	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Warning			
signs in customers	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	607	58.82	58.82
1. Yes	408	39.53	98.35
7. Don't know/remember	16	1.55	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
Total	1,032	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Other topic			
(no/yes)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	946	91.67	91.67
1. Yes	62	6.01	97.67
7. Don't know/remember	23	2.23	99.90
9. Refused	1	0.10	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	1,032	100.00	

When Training Received

The below data show when training was received, among those reporting receipt of training on any of the topics listed above.

Referent job: Training:			
When first trained	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1. First week	634	65.29	65.29
2. After crime occurred	11	1.13	66.43
3. After other violent event	31	3.19	69.62
4. Other time	188	19.36	88.98
7. Don't know/remember	104	10.71	99.69
9. Refused	3	0.31	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	971	100.00	

Training Formats

The below data show the formats used to train respondents, among those reporting receipt of training on any of the topics listed above.

Referent job:			
Training: Format:			
Online course	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	664	68.38	68.38
1. Yes	297	30.59	98.97
7. Don't know/remember	10	1.03	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	971	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Format:			
Video	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	571	58.81	58.81
1. Yes	386	39.75	98.56
7. Don't know/remember	14	1.44	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	971	100.00	

Referent job:			
Training: Format:			
Handouts	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	507	52.21	52.21
1. Yes	449	46.24	98.46
7. Don't know/remember	15	1.54	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	971	100.00	

Referent job:				
Training: Format:				
Meetings/discussions		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		253	26.06	26.06
1. Yes		714	73.53	99.59
7. Don't know/remember		4	0.41	100.00
Total		971	100.00	

Referent job:				
Training: Format:				
Role playing		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		792	81.57	81.57
1. Yes		176	18.13	99.69
7. Don't know/remember		2	0.21	99.90
9. Refused		1	0.10	100.00
Total		971	100.00	

Referent job:				
Training: Format:				
Other (no/yes)		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No		883	90.94	90.94
1. Yes		75	7.72	98.66
7. Don't know/remember		13	1.34	100.00
Total		971	100.00	

AIM 4: Describe the employment and educational consequences of workplace violence victimization among young workers and examine associations between these outcomes and worker and event characteristics.

Employment Impacts

The data below show how being a victim of workplace violence affected respondents work life.

Work life: Changing schedule		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. You asked to change schedule		45	7.71	7.71
2. You considered changing schedule		55	9.42	17.12
3. You never considered changing shedul		478	81.85	98.97
7. Don't know/remember		4	0.68	99.66
9. Refused		2	0.34	100.00
Total		584	100.00	

Work life: Cutting back hours		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. You cut back hours		30	5.14	5.14
2. You considered cutting back hours		50	8.56	13.70
3. You never considered cutting back ho		502	85.96	99.66
7. Don't know/remember		1	0.17	99.83
9. Refused		1	0.17	100.00
Total		584	100.00	

Work life: Calling in sick			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1. Just as often	549	94.01	94.01
2. More often	31	5.31	99.32
7. Don't know/remember	3	0.51	99.83
9. Refused	1	0.17	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Work life: Quitting			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1. You quit	54	9.25	9.25
2. You considered quitting	118	20.21	29.45
3. You never considered quitting	410	70.21	99.66
7. Don't know/remember	2	0.34	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Work life: Quality of work went down			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	513	87.84	87.84
1. Yes	66	11.30	99.14
7. Don't know/remember	4	0.68	99.83
9. Refused	1	0.17	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Work life: Cared less about job			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	427	73.12	73.12
1. Yes	156	26.71	99.83
9. Refused	1	0.17	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Work life: Productivity went down			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	508	86.99	86.99
1. Yes	74	12.67	99.66
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	99.83
9. Refused	1	0.17	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Work life: Stopped trying to do best work			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	487	83.39	83.39
1. Yes	96	16.44	99.83
9. Refused	1	0.17	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Work life: Other Impacts (no/yes)			
	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
0. No	546	93.49	93.49
1. Yes	37	6.34	99.83
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.17	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	584	100.00	

Educational Impacts

The data below show how being a victim of workplace violence affected respondents school life. These data include only respondents who were students when they were last victimized.

School life: Skipping classes	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Less often	51	11.06	11.06
2. Just as often	391	84.82	95.88
3. Somewhat more often	9	1.95	97.83
4. Far more often	7	1.52	99.35
7. Don't know/remember	2	0.43	99.78
9. Refused	1	0.22	100.00
Total	461	100.00	

School life: Being late for classes	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Less often	49	10.63	10.63
2. Just as often	393	85.25	95.88
3. Somewhat more often	11	2.39	98.26
4. Far more often	4	0.87	99.13
7. Don't know/remember	3	0.65	99.78
9. Refused	1	0.22	100.00
Total	461	100.00	

School life: Quitting	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
2. You considered quitting	5	1.08	1.08
3. You never considered quitting	455	98.70	99.78
7. Don't know/remember	1	0.22	100.00
Total	461	100.00	

School life: How grades affected	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Down a lot	4	0.87	0.87
2. Down a little	17	3.70	4.57
3. Not affected	428	93.04	97.61
4. Up a little	9	1.96	99.57
5. Up a lot	2	0.43	100.00
Total	460	100.00	

School life: Caring about doing well	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1. Cared less	6	1.31	1.31
2. No change	421	91.92	93.23
3. Cared More	31	6.77	100.00
Total	458	100.00	

School life: Other (no/yes)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
0. No	456	98.92	98.92
1. Yes	5	1.08	100.00
Total	461	100.00	

Discussion/Conclusions

Below are the main conclusions from this study, by aim, followed by a summary of the key take away messages.

AIM 1: Estimate the prevalence of workplace violence victimization among young workers and characterize cases with regard to worker- (e.g., gender), employment- (e.g., occupation) and event-characteristics (e.g., injury, psychological harms).

Workplace violence is common among young workers ages 14 to 24 with a 12-month prevalence of 57% (n=584). Verbal abuse (50%) and sexual harassment (22%) were the two most prevalent forms of workplace violence reported by youth ages 14 to 24. Just under one quarter of sexual harassment experienced by young workers occurred via electronic means such as texting, emailing, or posting on social media. Overall, customers (53%) were the most frequent perpetrators of workplace violence. These findings likely reflect the overrepresentation of youth in service occupations where fast-paced work and customer/client contact are central features of the job. Further, women (66%) and emerging adults (ages 18-24) (61%) were more likely to be victimized compared to males (48%) and those in middle adolescence 14-17 (52%). Gender differences were anticipated and coincide with the literature on gender differences in adult workplace violence. These findings as well as age related differences will be explored further as we continue to analyze the data. Another key demographic difference was that gay/lesbian/bi-sexual youth (73%) were more likely to be victimized than their heterosexual counterparts (56%). This was an anticipated finding as we suspected that sexual minorities would be targets of workplace violence and bullying. We plan to explore this finding further as we continue to analyze the data. Finally, injury (3.3%) was not commonly associated with instances of workplace violence in this population. Therefore, most cases of workplace violence will not be detected in traditional occupational injury surveillance systems. Such surveillance systems should be used with caution when attempting to assess the true magnitude of the problem of workplace violence in the US young worker population. A more common problem was self-reported mental health impacts, post victimization, which included: increased stress (41%); increased anxiety (39%); increased insecurity (26%); and decreased self-esteem/confidence (22%).

AIM 2: Identify risk factors for workplace violence victimization among young workers.

Young workers are exposed to a variety of workplace violence risk factors. A significant proportion of young workers are in jobs where they have contact with the public, which is a major risk factor for workplace violence: 93% did so at least “sometimes” and 74% do so “always.” Other common exposures included: working at a fast pace (85%); working after dark (77%); cash handling (50%); and working late at night (43%). The presence of these risks demonstrates the need for proper supervision of young workers yet our study found that only 43% of young workers said they at least “sometimes” work with no supervisor on site and 15% “always” work without a supervisor on site.

AIM 3: Characterize employer-provided workplace violence prevention and response training received by young workers.

Employer provided training is not widespread across all key topics yet there are some areas where many young workers ages 14 to 24 are receiving training. These include: how to properly interact with customers (84%); how to report workplace violence (59%); how to use available emergency systems to get help (56%); de-escalating dangerous situations using verbal communication (52%); and how to deal with sexual harassment (45%). When provided, training is usually given in the first week (65%). The most common training formats include meetings/discussions (74%); handouts (46%); videos (40%); and online courses (31%).

AIM 4: Describe the employment and educational consequences of workplace violence victimization among young workers and examine associations between these outcomes and worker and event characteristics.

Young victims of workplace violence do not report significant impacts on their work or school lives. Few young victims reported suffering employment consequences and even fewer reported any educational consequences. The most common work life impacts included: victims quit or considered quitting (29%); they cared less about the job (27%); and they stopped trying to do their best (16%) while the most common school life impacts

included: victims' grades went down (5%); they skipped classes more often (4%); and they showed up late more often (3%).

Summary

Our results demonstrate that workplace violence is common among youth. Beyond establishing basic workplace violence programs and policies to protect all workers, our findings should urge employers to ensure that any workplace violence prevention program they implement be understood by young employees. Ideally, employers who have a large number of young workers should consider providing age-appropriate training that is specifically targeted toward youth. Our finding that sexual harassment is not unique to the adult worker population warrants action in both the practice and policy arenas. Our results should urge policy makers and legislators to ensure that any sexual harassment policy or legislation, takes into account that workers of all ages are at risk and need to be protected. The use of social media to sexually harass is another important finding of this study. Employers should be encouraged to implement policies regarding cell phone use at work to lessen instances of sex harassment via electronic means. These results should also encourage practice professionals to redesigned current adult focused sexual harassment prevention programs or develop new age-appropriate programs to help reach young workers. This is particularly needed to better protect our youngest, teenage workers. Our finding showing that gay and lesbian youth are at greater risk of workplace violence warrant further study. Researchers should develop investigations that attempt to confirm these findings and identify factors that lead to this increased risk. In the meantime, interventions that address issues unique to gay and lesbian young workers should be considered in light of our findings. Our finding that young victims of workplace violence suffer a variety of mental health impacts should also be further investigated. Researchers should attempt to confirm our initial results about the mental health impacts of workplace violence in a manner that can overcome the limitations of the cross-sectional, self-reported outcomes of the current study. In addition, further studies should investigate whether mental health effects are short lived or lead to longer term psychological impacts.

Publications

While multiple publications are in preparation, we currently have one publication that is under review in a peer-reviewed journal. This manuscript It was submitted for inclusion in a special volume of the Journal of Safety Research highlighting select work presented at NIOSH's 2018 NOIRS conference held in Morgantown, WV. The paper was led by a West Virginia University School of Public Health Doctoral student, under the mentorship of Dr. Rauscher (PI).

The citation is as follows: **Brown B, Myers D, Casteel C, and Rauscher K. (*revise and resubmit*). Young Workers Uncategorized: Comparing the Workplace Violence Experiences of High School and College-aged Workers. Journal of Safety Research.**

In addition to this paper, results from this study have been presented at multiple scientific conferences. These are as follows:

1. Rauscher KJ, Brown B*, Myers DJ, Casteel C, Peek-Asa C. (2019). Young Victims of Sexual Harassment at Work: Results from a National Telephone Survey. *American Public Health Association (APHA) Annual Meeting*, Philadelphia, PA.
2. Rauscher KJ, Casteel C, Myers D, and Peek-Asa, C. (2019). Workplace Violence Against Youth: Characteristics and Consequences. 13th International Conference on Work, Stress and Health. *American Psychological Association (APA)*. Philadelphia, PA.
3. Rauscher, KJ, Casteel, C., Myers. (2018). Workplace Violence against Young Workers. *National Occupational Injury Research Symposium (NOIRS)*, Morgantown, WV.

4. Brown, B, Myers, D, Casteel, C, Branch, C, and Rauscher, KJ. (2018). Understanding Differences in the Workplace Violence Experiences of Teens and Young Adults. *National Occupational Injury Research Symposium (NOIRS)*, Morgantown, WV.
5. Brown B, Myers DJ, Casteel C, Branch, C, and Rauscher KJ. (2017). Workplace Violence Among Young Workers: Exploring Differences in the Experiences of High School and College Students. *American Public Health Association (APHA) Annual Meeting*, Atlanta, GA.

INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND MINORITIES

This information is included in the attached PHS Inclusion Enrollment Report.

INCLUSION OF CHILDREN.

Children under the age of 21 were included in this study. This study was relevant for conditions affecting children as it explicitly focused on the working conditions related to workplace violence among workers ages 24 and younger.

CUMMULATIVE ENROLMENT REPORT

This information is provided in the attached PHS Inclusion Enrollment Report.