The goal of the present research was to explore prevalence of aggression in workplace relations and to reveal gender differences in workplace aggression. The participants were 156 women and 44 men. Aggression in workplace relations was measured by means of the Russian version of the Workplace Aggression Scale (R.A. Baron, J.H. Neuman, 1996). Expressions of hostility (18 scale items, Cronbach's alpha=0.90), obstructionism (10 scale items, Cronbach's alpha=0.77) and overt aggression (8 scale items, Cronbach's alpha=0.93) were evaluated.

Research results indicate that 53.4% of respondents have never experienced aggression from other members of the staff of their organizations, while 9.1% were exposed to aggression often or very often. Among them, 14% were victims of display of hostility, 7% of obstructionism and only 2% of open aggression. Besides, there are certain gender differences in display of aggression in workplace relations. The general victimization index does not show considerable variation between men and women (p≥0.05). Nevertheless, mens experience obstructionism significantly more often than women (p≤0.1). Women significantly more often face such forms of aggression as spreading false rumours about someone, belittling someone's opinions to others, sending unfairly negative information about others to superiors in the company, delivering unfairly negative performance appraisals (p≤0.05), while men face failing to return phone calls or respond to memos and needlessly consuming resources needed by others (p≤0.01).

Regardless of gender, the most widespread forms of hostility were raising one's voice, criticizing, quibbles, silent neglect of other's opinion, interrupting others when they are speaking~ of obstructionism – failing to transmit information needed by others; with regard to overt aggression, no similarities were discovered.