Healthcare WPV Studies Measuring Compliance to OSHA Guidelines (2016)

Vizient (2020)	Perazzi (2019)	Implications
Risk assessment and plan		
• **50%** of hospitals conduct a patient risk assessment screening for violent tendencies upon admission.	• **84%** have a hazard and risk control plan in place	• Without early identification of high-risk patients, staff may miss opportunities to implement proactive safety measures. A standardized approach to risk assessments can bridge the gap between screening and formal hazard control planning.
Workplace culture and support systems		
• **88%** post safety expectation signage • **57%** use a violent patient handoff process • **52%** have emergency response teams • **78%** conduct debriefings after incidents	• **62%** post safety expectation signage	Facilities with inconsistent handoff processes or no emergency response teams leave staff vulnerable. Expanding the use of debriefings and emergency teams can enhance support and communication during high-risk events.
Policies aligned with facility strategy and culture		
• **86%** have dedicated WPV policies • **74%** have WPV committees • **98%** track WPV events	• **84%** have WPV protocols • **51%** have WPV committees • **91%** track WPV events	High policy implementation and tracking rates are encouraging. However, the lack of integration into organizational culture and strategy highlights missed opportunities to standardize prevention and response measures.
Employee training and education		
• **81%** provide WPV training • **40%** provide de-escalation training	• **82%** provide WPV training	• Limited de-escalation training suggests a gap in staff preparedness. Expanding de-escalation programs alongside regular WPV training could significantly enhance workplace safety.
Technology and environmental design		
• **93%** require security rounds • **99%** use video surveillance • **91%** have panic buttons • **89%** use secured doors • **28%** employ bulletproof barriers • **12%** have safe rooms • **12%** use K9 units • **11%** use secured furniture	• **52%** have improved lighting • **80%** use video surveillance • **67%** have panic buttons • **83%** use secured doors • **51%** use visitor check-in system	Foundational measures (e.g., surveillance, panic buttons) are widely used, but fewer facilities adopt advanced measures like safe rooms or secured furniture. Investment in advanced measures can provide added protection in high-risk situations.