Checklist



Assessing Environmental Factors to Reduce Violence in Hospitals

Healthcare and social service workers experience the highest rates of workplace violence injuries and are five times as likely to be injured because of workplace violence than workers overall.¹ Violence can occur in all areas of a hospital, but it happens most frequently in behavioral health units, emergency departments, waiting rooms, and geriatric units.² The risk factors for workplace violence vary from facility to facility.

Since no universal strategy exists to address these risk factors and prevent violence, hospital leaders can protect their patients, employees, and visitors by developing comprehensive violence prevention programs, evaluating those programs regularly, and providing safety training for employees.

Part of a prevention program includes assessing and addressing any issues in the environmental design of a hospital. Hospitals can use this checklist to assess environmental factors, identify deficiencies, and make modifications to enhance safety for patients, employees, and visitors.

	Yes	No
Security Measures		
Are emergency signaling systems used (e.g., portable or fixed panic buttons, paging systems at workstations, or personal alarm devices)? Are they tested on a regular basis and repaired promptly when necessary?		
Are video surveillance systems (e.g., security cameras or closed-circuit monitors) present inside and outside of the building(s)? Are they tested on a regular basis and repaired promptly when necessary?		
Are there security mirrors (e.g., convex/curved mirrors) in the building(s) for better surveillance? Are they present in dead-end corridors and cross corridors?		

	Yes	No
Security Measures (continued)		
Are there security screening devices (e.g., metal detectors) in the building(s)? Are they regularly maintained?		
Do buildings have secured entry (e.g., cameras and buzzers)?		
Do all visitors and contractors sign in and wear visible identification?		
Assuming all employees are required to wear identification badges or cards:		
 Are only employees' first names shown, especially for employees working in behavioral health units? 		
• Are tear-away options used for identification worn around the neck?		
Do all doors in the building(s) have locks?		
Are all organization phones, including the internal telephone system, programmed for 911 and/or local emergency security numbers?		
Do employees have easy access to telephones?		
Are two-way radios available? Are they tested on a daily basis?		
Are all broken windows and doors in the building(s) repaired promptly?		
Do exterior hospital windows only open 4 to 6 inches to prevent access or elopement?		
Exterior Building Areas		
If open or concealed carry of weapons is not allowed (due to state laws or hospital policy), are signs posted on the facility campus that indicate no guns or weapons are permitted?		
Are entrances to the building(s) clearly visible from the street?		
Is the area surrounding the building(s) free of bushes and other hiding places?		
Are exterior walkways visible to security personnel?		
Are security personnel stationed outside the building(s)?		

	Yes	No
Exterior Building Areas (continued)		
For hospitals that have a secured/attended parking lot for employees:		
 Is the parking lot area free of blind spots? 		
 Is the landscaping trimmed back to prevent hiding within? 		
 Is the lighting adequate to see clearly in the parking lot and when walking to the building(s)? 		
 Do security personnel escort employees to and from the parking lot when it's dark or when requested? 		
Entries/Exits		_
Do buildings have sufficient exits and adequate escape routes?		
Do all exit doors only open from the inside to prevent unauthorized entry?		
Are security guards present at the main entrances and exits?		
Is a security device (e.g., metal detector) placed at the building(s) entrances?		
Are reception and work areas designed to prevent unauthorized entry?		
Are security devices, such as cameras, located in the hallways?		
Is a "safe room" available for employees to go to in case of an emergency?		
Is furniture arranged so that employees can have a clear exit route?		
Regarding behavioral health units:		
 Is there a place to lock visitors' valuables before entering the unit? 		
 Are all visitors to the unit checked for contraband before entering? 		
 Do counseling rooms have two exits? 		
 Do staff counseling and treatment rooms have doors with locks? 		
 Are windows locked to prevent access or elopement? 		

	Yes	No
Barrier Protection		
Are reception desks enclosed and do they have bullet-resistant glass?		
Are counters designed (deep and elevated) to prevent patients from jumping over or reaching over to unlock the gate into any nurses' stations?		
Are all unused doors locked to limit access in accordance with local fire codes?		
Do facility travel vehicles have physical barriers to separate drivers from forensic patients?		
Waiting and Work Area Hazards		
Are waiting areas designed to accommodate and assist visitors and patients who may have a delay in service?		
Are hallways and work areas clear of obstacles that may block pathways?		
Are chairs and furniture in waiting and work areas secured to prevent them from being used as weapons?		
Is furniture arranged in waiting and work areas to prevent employees and visitors from being trapped?		
Lighting		
Is bright, effective (not harsh) lighting installed inside the building(s)?		
Is appropriate lighting used in patient care areas?		
Are burned out lights reported and replaced immediately?		
Is bright, effective lighting installed at the entrances, on the grounds, near the sidewalks, in the courtyards, in the parking areas, and on the walkways?		
Are landscaping materials cut back from lights and light standards so as not to affect their coverage?		
Are exterior lights numbered to help identify broken ones?		

	Yes	No
Patient Areas		
Are open hinges on doors replaced with continuous hinges to reduce hazards and improve safety?		
Do cabinets and syringe drawers have working locks installed on them?		
Are sharp-edged objects, such as metal table frames, padded or replaced?		
Are sharp surfaces covered or smoothed down?		
Are handrails, drinking fountains, and any other protruding items recessed?		
Can employees observe patients in waiting areas and rooms from workstations?		
Has an area been established for patients to de-escalate? Does this room have camera observation?		
Employee-Only Areas		
Is a designated employee-only work area available that is separate from the public area?		
Do employees have a designated secure place to store their personal belongings?		
Are there lockable (for keyless door systems) and secure restrooms for employees (with locks on the inside) that are separated from patient and visitor facilities?		

Resources

- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality: Addressing Workplace Violence and Creating a Safer Workplace
- American Association of Critical-Care Nurses: Preventing Workplace Violence in Healthcare
- American Hospital Association: Workforce and Workplace Violence Prevention
- American Society for Healthcare Risk Management: Workplace Violence Toolkit
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Violence Occupational Hazards in Hospitals
- MedPro Group: An Uncomfortable Reality: Dealing With Domestic Violence in the Workplace

- MedPro Group: From Verbal Insults to Death: The Reality of Workplace Violence in Healthcare
- MedPro Group: Risk Q&A: Concealed Carry of Weapons in Healthcare Facilities
- MedPro Group: Risk Resources: Emergency Preparedness and Response
- MedPro Group: Risk Resources: Violence Prevention in the Emergency Department
- MedPro Group: Tips and Strategies for De-Escalating Aggressive, Hostile, or Violent Patients

Endnotes

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. (2002). *Violence Occupational Hazards in Hospitals*. Retrieved from www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2002-101/default.html

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¹ Gooch, K. (2021, October 11). Healthcare workers push to address workplace violence. *Becker's Hospital Review*. Retrieved from www.beckershospitalrevstatistiiew.com/workforce/healthcare-workers-push-to-address-workplace-violence.html