

# 2024 HOSPITAL SECURITY BENCHMARK REPORT



### **Table of Contents**

	Page #
Executive Summary	2
Report Sponsor and Acknowledgements	3
County Participation	4
Hospital Type	4
Hospital Trauma Level	4
Hospital Location	5
Participation by Staffed Beds	5
Average Number of Insourced vs. Outsourced Security Staff by Staffed Beds	5
Department Units in Hospitals	6
Hospitals with Behavioral Health Beds	6
Hospitals that Experienced Security Budget Changes	7
Top Factors Influencing Changes in Security Budgets	7
Hospitals Planning to Replace Color Codes with Plain Language	8
Hospitals with Technicians to Support Security Systems	8
Number of Technicians Supporting Security Systems	8
Security Department Reporting Relationships	9
Security Staff Assignments	9
Other Departments Under Security Department	10
Hospitals Currently Registered or Planning to Register as a PSE or PPO	11
Security System Capabilities	12
Location of Hospital Security Applications for Video and Access Control	13
Organizations Planning to Move Applications to Hospital Network	13
Organizations with Armed Security Staff	14
Organizations with Undercover Security	14
How Dispatch Security Call for Services	15
Reported Incidents in the Last 12 Months	15
Reported Violent Incidents in the Last 12 Months	15
Changes in Reported Incidents Over the Last 12 Months	16
Entities Responsible for Conducting Security Assessments	17
Vendors Used for External Security Assessments	17
Delivery of WPVP Staff Training	17
Hospitals with Active Shooter Plan	18
Hospital Active Shooter Plan with Local Law Enforcement Agencies	18
Hospital with a Threat Management Team	18
Law Enforcement Response Time	19
Hospitals with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Law Enforcement	19

### **Executive Summary**

The physical safety of hospital workers and patients is a critical concern for health care facilities, requiring a multifaceted approach to mitigate risks. In the face of increasing patient volumes, complex medical needs, and heightened security challenges, hospitals must adopt comprehensive strategies that incorporate technology, advanced security systems, and a well-coordinated workforce to ensure safety and protect all stakeholders.

The purpose of this Hospital Security Benchmark Report is to provide insight into the strides that hospitals are taking to ensure the safety and security of their patients and workforce. The survey was distributed to directors responsible for safety and security in 173 member hospitals across the six HASC counties. Data was collected between September and November 2024. Fifty-three hospitals participated in the survey, representing a 30% response rate.

### **Key Findings**

- Seventy-three percent of respondents are in LA County (60%) and Orange County (13%).
- Most respondents are classified as general acute (85%) and acute psychiatric (11%).
- Eighty-two percent (82%) of respondents have staffed bed size of =<499 hospitals.
- Most respondents (53%) have indicated that they have not experienced a change in their security budget. However, forty-seven percent (47%) have experienced a change (increase or decrease). The top two factors influencing these changes include:
  - Upgrades to current systems and/or staffing levels (95%)
  - New facility, facility expansion or upgrades to current facility (86%)
- Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents are planning to replace color codes with plain language.
- Eighty-nine percent of security units report into operations.
- Twenty percent (20%) of respondents are currently registered as a Private Security Employer and sixteen percent (16%) are currently registered as a Private Patrol Operator.
- The top three security system capabilities at hospitals include:
  - Electronic Access Control (Proximity magnetic strip/bar code/smart code/keypads) (87%)
  - o Electronic Incident Reporting System (81%)
  - Mass notification for emergency preparedness (81%)
- Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents have armed security staff.
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of hospitals dispatch security calls for service through hospital operators.
  - Top changes in reported incidents over the last 12 months include:
    - o Patient/family violence against staff in hospitals, excluding emergency department (52%)
    - Attacks/assaults (49%)
    - Trespassing (48%)

In conclusion, this report provides critical insights into the current state of security operations across hospitals in the HASC region. Key findings show that while many hospitals have not experienced changes in their security budgets, those that have attribute them mainly to system upgrades and facility expansions. A notable trend is the growing interest in replacing color codes with plain language for better communication. The data reveals that most hospitals utilize electronic security systems, including access control and incident reporting, and many are facing more violence and trespassing incidents. Given these findings, it is recommended that hospitals focus on enhancing security measures, including increased staff training and system upgrades, to address the rising incidence of violence and ensure a safer environment for both staff and patients. Additionally, the shift toward plain language and expanded security protocols should be prioritized as part of overall improvement strategies.

### **Report Sponsor and Acknowledgements**

Hospital Association of Southern California

George W. Greene, President/CEO Teri Hollingsworth, Vice President, HR and Education Services 515 S. Figueroa Street, Suite 1300 Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 538-0700

### HASC

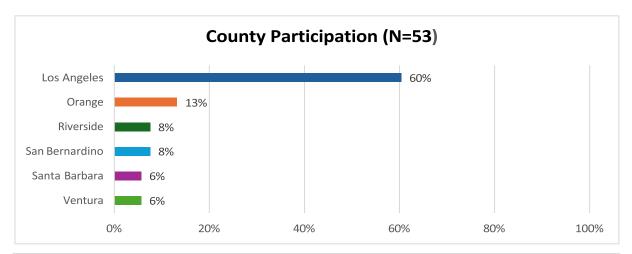
The Hospital Association of Southern California (HASC), founded in 1923, is a not-for-profit 501(c)(6) regional trade association. HASC is dedicated to effectively advancing the interests of hospitals in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. We comprise 176 member hospitals and 31 health systems, plus numerous related professional associations and associate members. All have a common goal: to improve the operating environment for hospitals and the health status of the communities they serve.

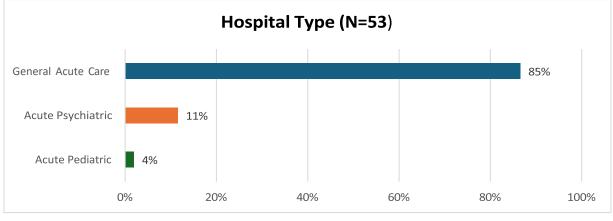
### **Hospital Safety and Security Committee**

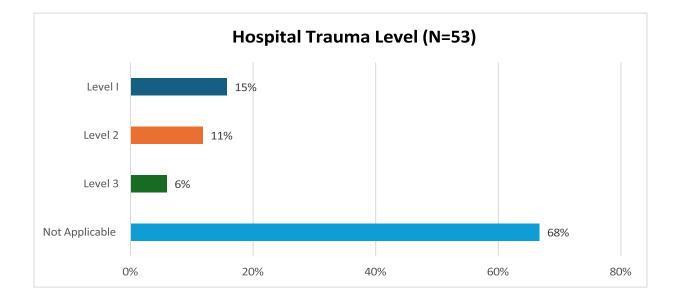
HASC wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to the Hospital Safety and Security Committee for its invaluable contribution to this report. The committee plays a critical role in providing oversight and guidance on security, safety, and information management within healthcare organizations. Through its efforts, the committee addresses safety and security concerns, assists hospital representatives in identifying trends and challenges, and ensures alignment with best practices. Additionally, the committee's dedication to supporting regulatory compliance and developing educational content on safety and security matters has been instrumental in promoting hospital safety standards. Once again, thank you for your outstanding work and ongoing support.

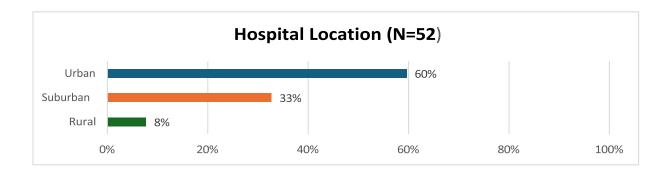
**Important Notice:** Nothing in this Report constitutes legal advice and the Hospital Association of Southern California assumes no responsibility, legal or otherwise, for the outcome of decisions, contracts, commitments, or other obligations or outcomes made based on this Report. The Hospital Association of Southern California also assumes no responsibility for the use or misuse of this Report by anyone, including Survey participants or other parties or individuals who obtain information from this Survey. Any analysis should be considered more in terms of trends and general direction rather than absolute reliance on exact amounts given that the data is aggregated from many sources of data and can represent a different sample of hospitals each year.

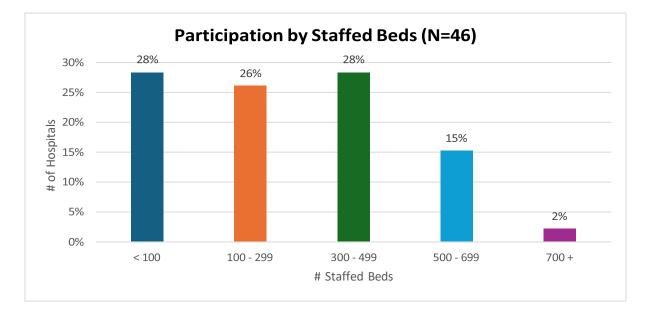
**Distribution Policy:** These reports are confidential and proprietary. They are only distributed to members of the Hospital Association of Southern California. As a condition to receiving these reports members agree that they will not reproduce or copy any portion of these reports in any manner and will not distribute, provide, or publish in any manner these reports to any other person or entity without the express written permission of the association.

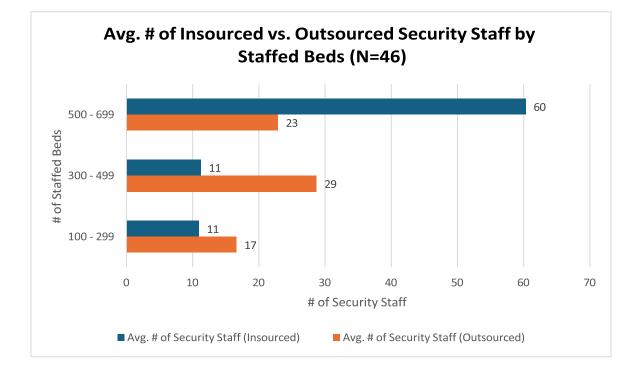


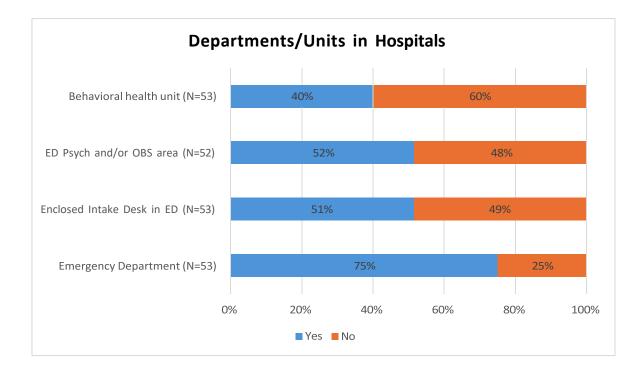


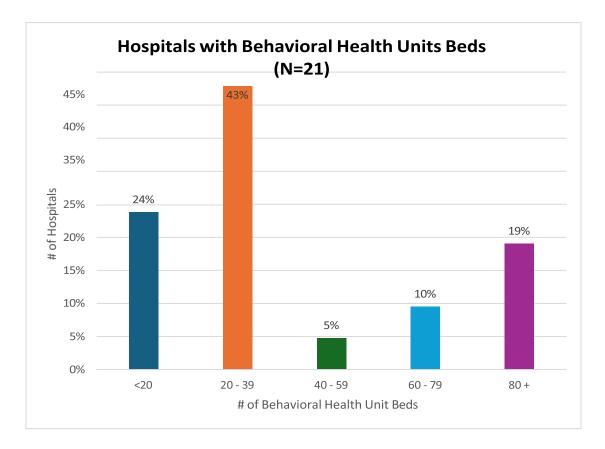


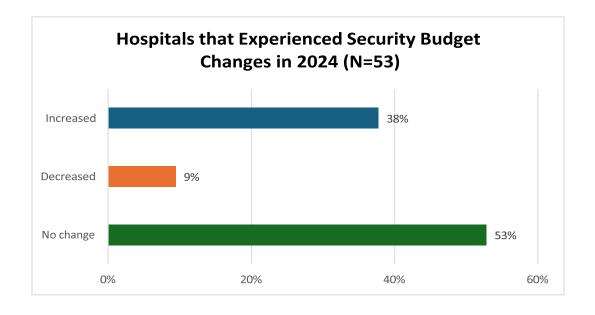


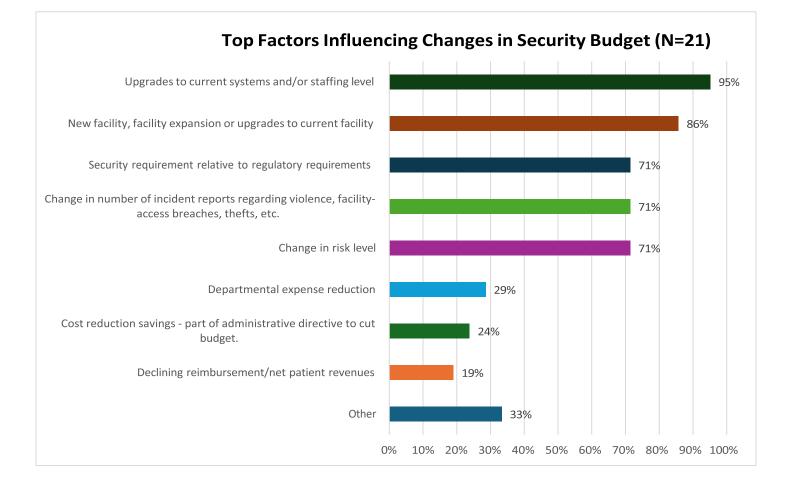


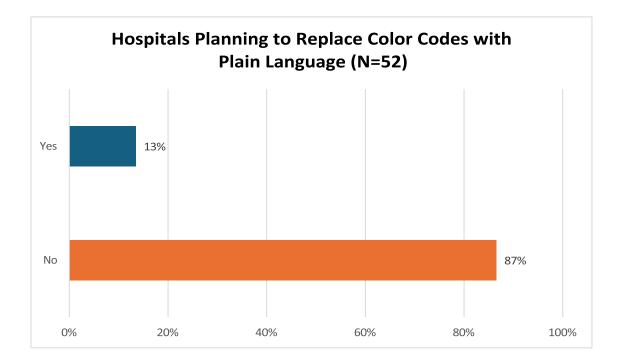


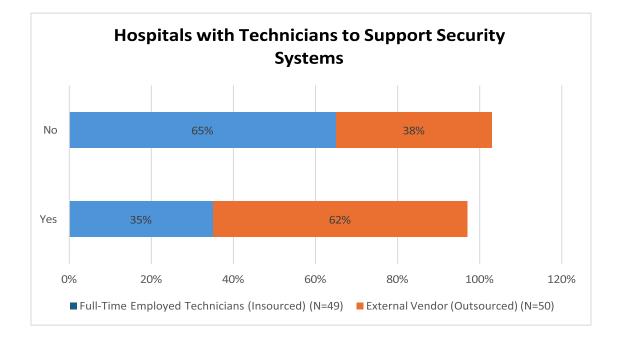






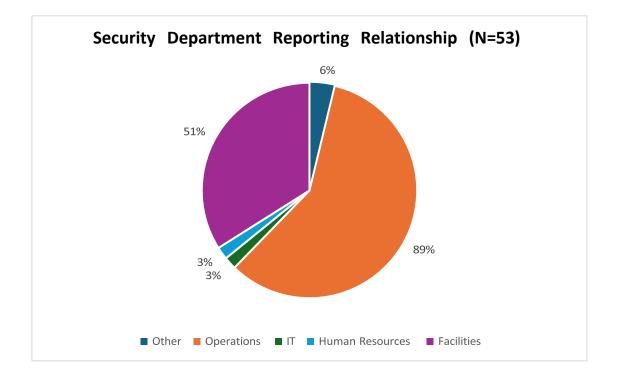


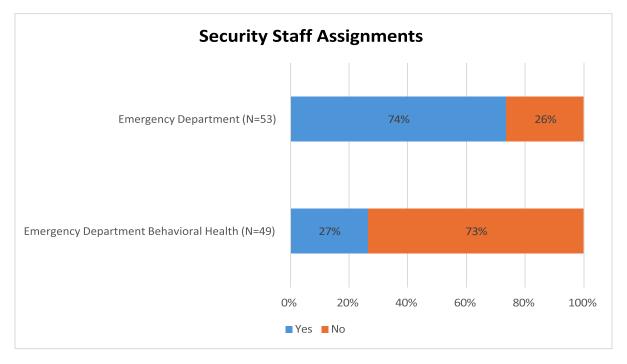




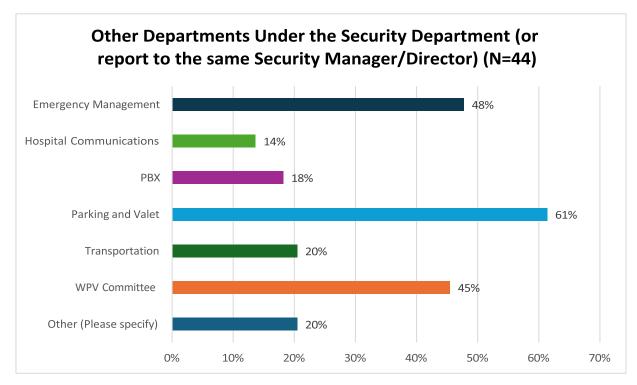
### Number of Technicians Supporting Security Systems

Technicians	# of Respondents	Average
Full-Time Technicians		
(Insourced)	11	2.75
Technicians (Outsourced	10	1.7



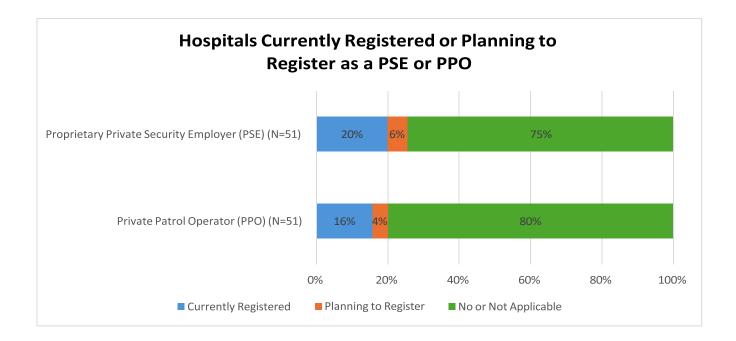


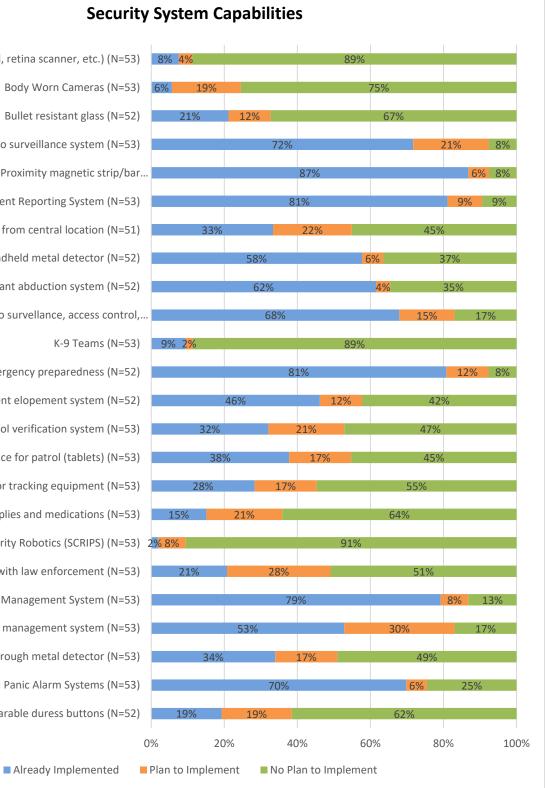
**Note**: Among the 53 respondents, E.D. security staffing ranged from 1 to 27, with the vast majority reporting between 2 and 6 staff. All but 1 of the 54 respondents indicated that security staff were permanently allocated to the Emergency Department for both general admissions and Behavioral Health Units.



Respondents indicating "other" reported the following:

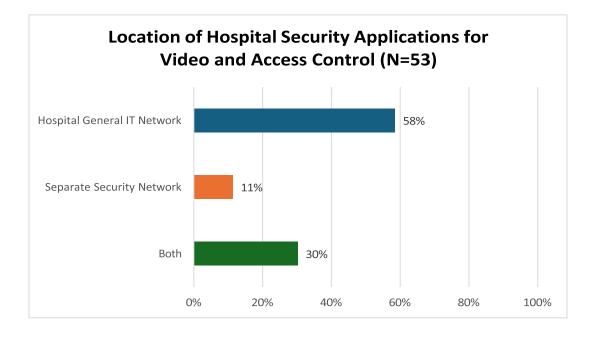
- Hospital Ambassadors
- Environmental Health and Safety
- Property Management, Safety
- Maintenance
- EVS/Housekeeping
- Concierge
- Biomed. EVS & Grounds

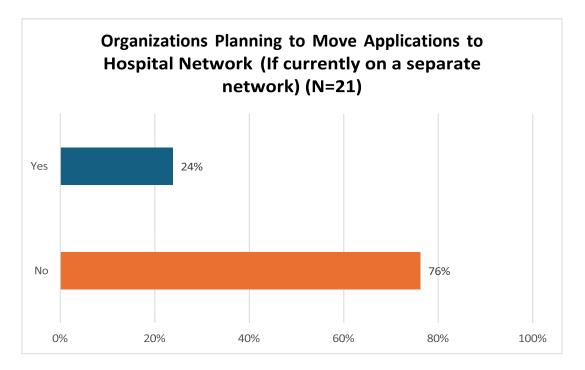


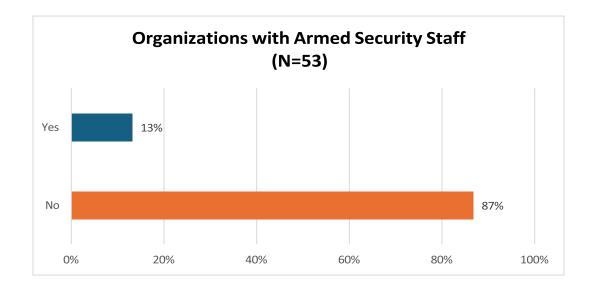


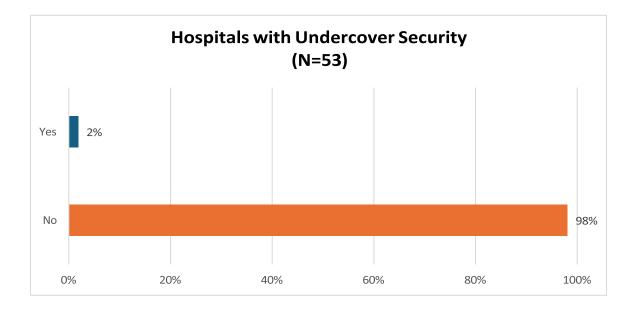
Biometrics (fingerprint, hand, retina scanner, etc.) (N=53) Body Worn Cameras (N=53) Bullet resistant glass (N=52) Digital IP - Video surveillance system (N=53) Electronic Access Control (Proximity magnetic strip/bar... Electronic Incident Reporting System (N=53) Electronic lockdown from central location (N=51) Handheld metal detector (N=52) Infant abduction system (N=52) Integrated Security System (video survellance, access control,... K-9 Teams (N=53) Mass notification for emergency preparedness (N=52) Patient elopement system (N=52) Patrol verification system (N=53) Portable smart device for patrol (tablets) (N=53) RFID for tracking equipment (N=53) RFID for tracking supplies and medications (N=53) Security Robotics (SCRIPS) (N=53) 2% 8% Two-way interoperative with law enforcement (N=53) Vendor Management System (N=53) Visitor management system (N=53) Walk-through metal detector (N=53) Wired Panic Alarm Systems (N=53) Wearable duress buttons (N=52)

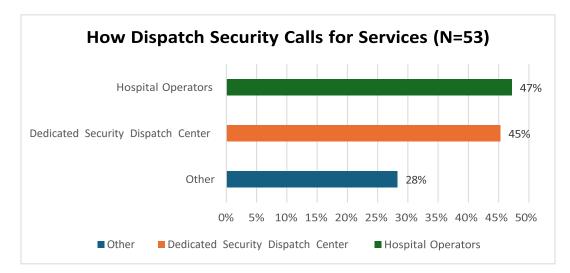
12











Respondents indicating "other" reported: Spectralink directly to lead security and Lobby or ED post.

### Reported Incidents in the Last 12 Months (N=47)

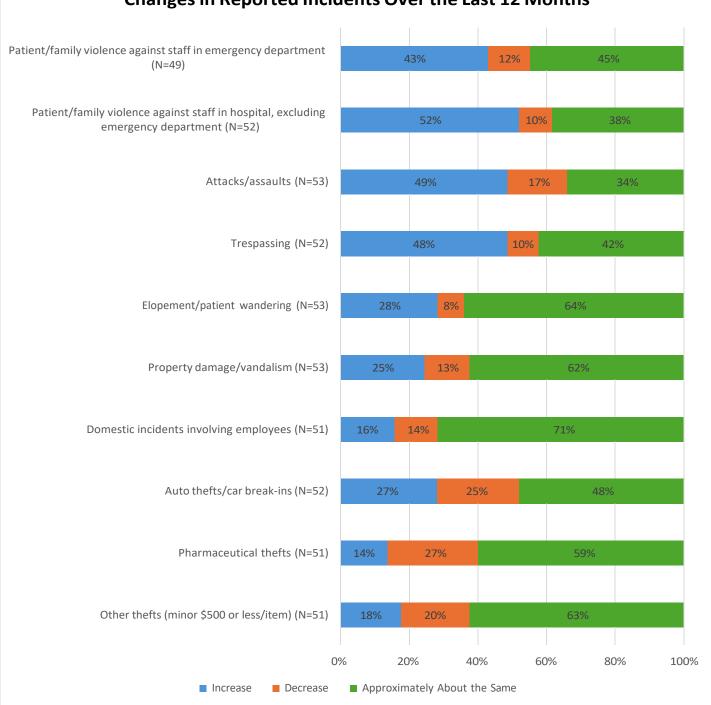
		Number of Reported Incidents in the Last 12 Months		
Staffed Beds	# Respondents	Average	Min.	Max.
< 100	12	362	2	3,120
100 - 299	12	10,242	6	116,382
300 - 499	16	3,484	30	43,484
500 - 699	6	13,104	5	60,000
700 +	1	*	*	*

\*Insufficient Data

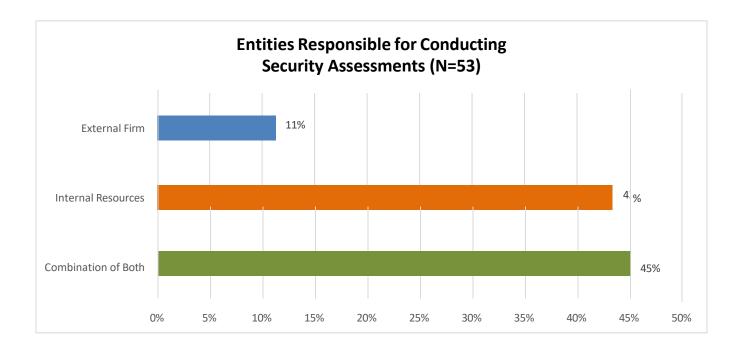
### Reported Violent Incidents in the Last 12 Months (N=47)

		Number of Reported Violent Incidents in the Last 12 Months		
Staffed Beds	# Respondents	Average	Min.	Max.
< 100	12	50	0	206
100 - 299	12	91	10	168
300 - 499	16	180	2	780
500 - 699	6	1,571	21	3,120
700 +	1	*	*	*

\*Insufficient Data

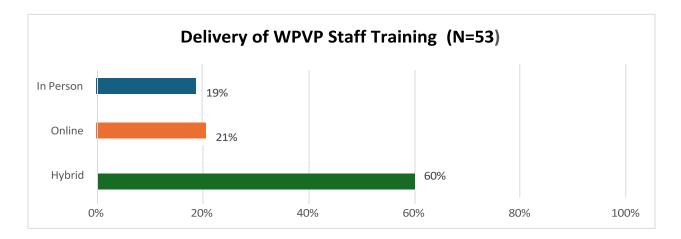


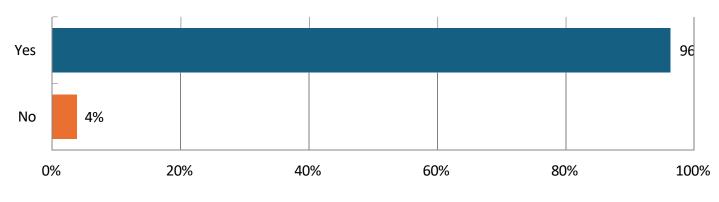
### **Changes in Reported Incidents Over the Last 12 Months**



### Vendors Used for External Security Assessments

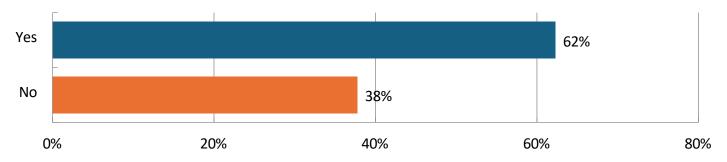
Security Assessment	# Respondents
Allied Security	7
Dynamic Security Strategies	1
Federal Law Enforcement	2
In House	1
JRIC	6
Local Law Enforcement	3
Margolis Healy and Associates, LLC	1
Securitas	1
Signal 88	1
Threat Analysis Group	1
Wifli	1

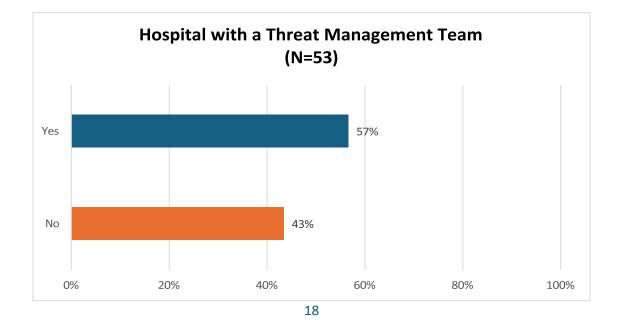




Hospitals with Active Shooter Plan (N=53)

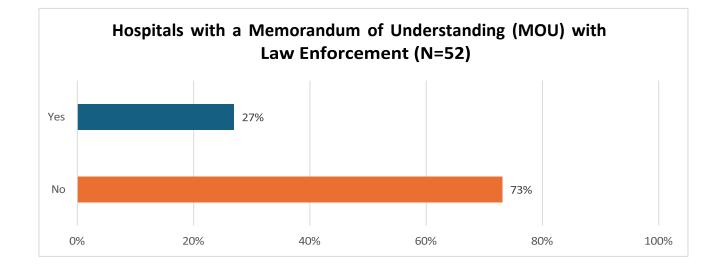
Hospital Active Shooter Plans with Local Law Enforcement Agency (N=53)





### Law Enforcement Response Time

Response Time	# Respondents	%
0 - 5 Minutes	36	72%
5 - 10 Minutes	8	16%
10 +	2	4%
Varies	4	8%
	50	



## The End