

Public Health and Children's Developmental Services

Community Care Violence Assessment Tool (VAT)

This form is to be completed by clinical healthcare worker or manager/supervisor.

	Client's Name:
Place Client Label Here	Identification #:
	☐ Initial Assessment ☐ Reassessment

Section A: Risk Indicators

Read the list of behaviours below and identify behaviours that will require specific care interventions. A score of 1 is applied for past occurrence of any of the History of Violence behaviours; and additional scores of 1 are applied for each observed behavior. Add the scores — the maximum is 12.

HISTORY OF VIOLENCE: Score 1 for past occurrence of any of the following:	SCORE
 Exercising physical force, in any setting, towards any person including a caregiver that caused or could have caused injury 	
 Attempting to exercise physical force, in any setting, towards any person including a caregiver that could cause injury Statement or behaviours that could reasonably be interpreted as threatening to exercise physical force, in any setting, against any person including a caregiver that could cause injury 	
OBSERVED BEHAVIORS:	SCORE
Score 1 for each of the observed behaviour categories below.	
Confused (Disoriented – e.g., unaware of time, place, or person)	
Irritable (Easily annoyed or angered; Unable to tolerate the presence of others; Unwilling to follow instructions)	
Boisterous (Overtly loud or noisy – e.g., slamming doors, shouting etc.)	
Verbal Threats (Raises voice in an intimidating or threatening way; Shouts angrily, insulting others or swearing; Makes aggressive sounds)	
Physical Threats (Raises arms / legs in an aggressive or agitated way; Makes a fist; Takes an aggressive stance; Moves / lunges forcefully towards others)	
Attacking Objects (Throws objects; Bangs or breaks windows; Kicks object; Smashes furniture)	
Agitate/Impulsive (Unable to remain composed; Quick to overreact to real and imagined disappointments; Troubled, nervous, restless or upset; Spontaneous, hasty, or emotional)	
Paranoid / suspicious (Unreasonably or obsessively anxious; Overly suspicious or mistrustful – e.g., belief of being spied on or someone conspiring to hurt them)	
Substance intoxication / withdrawal (Intoxicated or in withdrawal from alcohol or drugs)	
Socially inappropriate / disruptive behaviour (Makes disruptive noises; Screams; Engages in self-abusive acts, sexual behaviour or inappropriate behaviour – e.g., hoarding, smearing feces / food, etc.)	
Body Language (Torso shield – arms / objects acting as a barrier; Puffed up chest – territorial dominance; Deep breathing / panting; Arm dominance – arms spread, behind head, on hips; Eyes – pupil dilation / constriction, rapid blinking, gazing; Lips – compression, sneering, blushing / blanching)	
TOTAL SCORE	
Client's Risk Rating: ☐ Low (0) ☐ Moderate (1-3) ☐ High (4-5) ☐ Very High (6+)	
Completed By (Name/ Designation)	



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Section B: Overall Risk Rating

Apply the total behaviour score to the Risk Rating Scale to determine whether the client's risk level is low, moderate, high or very high. Each level provides cues for further action to consider. If moderate or high / very high risk is determined, complete Section C to identify factors that may trigger or escalate violent, aggressive, or responsive behaviour and ensure the care plan includes measures to avoid or reduce risk behaviours identified.

Overall Score	Actions to take
Low	Continue to monitor and remain alert for any potential increase in risk
Score of 0	Communicate any change in behaviours, that elevate the score/concern and may put others at risk, to the manager/clinical lead/supervisor
	 Ensure communication device / processes are in place – (e.g., phone, personal safety/ "panic button" alarms, check-in or working alone protocols, emergency plans); respectfully terminate client engagement/visit if concerns arise
Moderate Score of 1-3	 Apply client alert in client record (electronic documentation systems that may be in use, or applicable paper documentation if electronic systems not used by program)
	 Promptly notify manager/clinical lead/ supervisor/other PHCDS managers, as applicable, so they can inform relevant staff and coordinate appropriate staffing, and workflow
	 Alert casual and other support staff/security/police and request assistance when needed
	Scan environment for potential risks and remove if possible
	 Arrange to meet client in a public location as needed
	 Ensure section c is completed and initiate the violence prevention care planning process – care plan should address known triggers, behaviours and include safety measures appropriate for the situation for clients and workers
	 Use effective therapeutic communication (e.g., maintain a calm, reassuring demeanor, remain non-judgmental and empathetic, and provide person-centered care.
	 Be prepared to apply behaviour management and self-protection teachings appropriate for the situation in accordance to organizational policy, including non-violent crisis intervention (NVCI) techniques
	Ensure communication device / processes are in place – (e.g., phone, personal safety/"panic button" alarm, check-in or working alone protocols and/or lone working applications (i.e. Medacom/Stay Safe)
	Communicate any change in behaviours, that may put others at risk, to manager/clinical lead/supervisor/other PHCDS managers as applicable
	 Inform client or substitute decision maker of the VAT results, if/when safe to do so
	Other:
High Score of 4-5	 Apply client alert in client record (electronic documentation systems that may be in use, or applicable paper documentation if electronic systems not used by program)
OB	 Promptly notify manager/clinical leader/supervisor/other PHCDS managers as applicable so they can ensure relevant staff are on high alert and prepared to respond
OR	 Alert casual or other support staff/security/police and request assistance when needed
	Scan environment for potential risks and remove if possible
Very High Score of 6+	 Determine if an alternate service delivery model is applicable (i.e., meet client in public location, consider in-office vs in-home visit, 2 staff to visit together or in collaboration with other services such as law enforcement or child protection services).
	 Ensure section c is completed and initiate the violence prevention care planning process – care plan should address known triggers, behaviours and include safety measures appropriate for the situation for both clients and workers, including non-violent crisis intervention techniques
	 Initiate applicable referrals
	 Use effective therapeutic communication (e.g., maintain a calm, reassuring demeanor, remain non-judgmental and empathetic, and provide person-centered care
	 Be prepared to apply behaviour management and self-protection teachings appropriate for the situation in accordance to organizational policy, including non-violent crisis intervention (NVCI) techniques
	Ensure communication device/process is in place – (e.g., phone, personal safety/" panic button" alarm, check-in or working alone protocols and / or lone working applications (i.e. Medacom, Stay Safe)
	Communicate any change in behaviours, that may put others at risk, to the manager/clinical leader/supervisor/ other PHCDS managers as applicable
	Call 911/activate safety plans as necessary
	 Inform client or substitute decision maker of VAT results, if/when safe to do so
	Other:

Section C: Contributing Factors

Physical, psychological, environmental, and activity triggers can lead to or escalate violent, aggressive or responsive behaviours. Documenting known triggers and behaviours and asking your client or substitute decision maker to help identify them can help you manage them more effectively and safely. Use the information collected to develop an individualized violence prevention care plan and a safety plan to protect workers at risk.

QUESTION FOR CLIENT:	CONSIDERATIONS – Select any that				
	PHYSICAL	PSYCHO	LOGIAL	ENVIRONMENTAL	ACTIVITY
To help us provide the best care possible, please describe if there is anything during your stay that could cause you to become agitated, upset or angry e.g., I am agitated when	□ hunger □pain □ infection □ new medication □ other	☐ fear ☐uncertainty ☐ feeling neglected ☐ loss of control ☐ being told to calm down ☐ being lectured ☐ other		□ noise □lighting □ temperature □scents □ privacy □time of day □ days of the week □visitors □ small spaces/ overcrowding □ other	□ bathing □ medication □ past experiences □ toileting □ changes in routine □ resistance to care □ other
What works to prevent or reduce the behaviour(s) e.g., When I am agitated, it helps if I	☐ Go for a walk ☐Listen to music ☐ Watch TV ☐Draw ☐ Read (Bible/Book) ☐ Have space and time alone		Identify potenti	PE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES ial de-escalation strategies using above info	
	☐ Talk 1:1 with	(who?)			
	☐ Consult a family member or friend				