

# DOCUMENTING PAs' EXPERIENCE WITH WORKPLACE VIOLENCE & BIAS

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2018, healthcare workers accounted for 73% of all nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses related to violence.

While organizations believe it is imperative to ensure patient and staff safety in hospitals, to date no research illustrates the violence and bias PAs experience.

## METHODS & ANALYSIS

### Method

- 2022 AAPA Salary Survey with 11,739 PA respondents
- 2,269 agreed to answer additional questions (21.6% Module Response Rate)

### Analysis

- Regressions and descriptive statistics calculated with IBM SPSS v29

## FINDINGS

**31.9%**

of PAs are threatened with harm by patients at least once a year.

**6.1%**

of PAs are physically harmed by patients at least once a year.

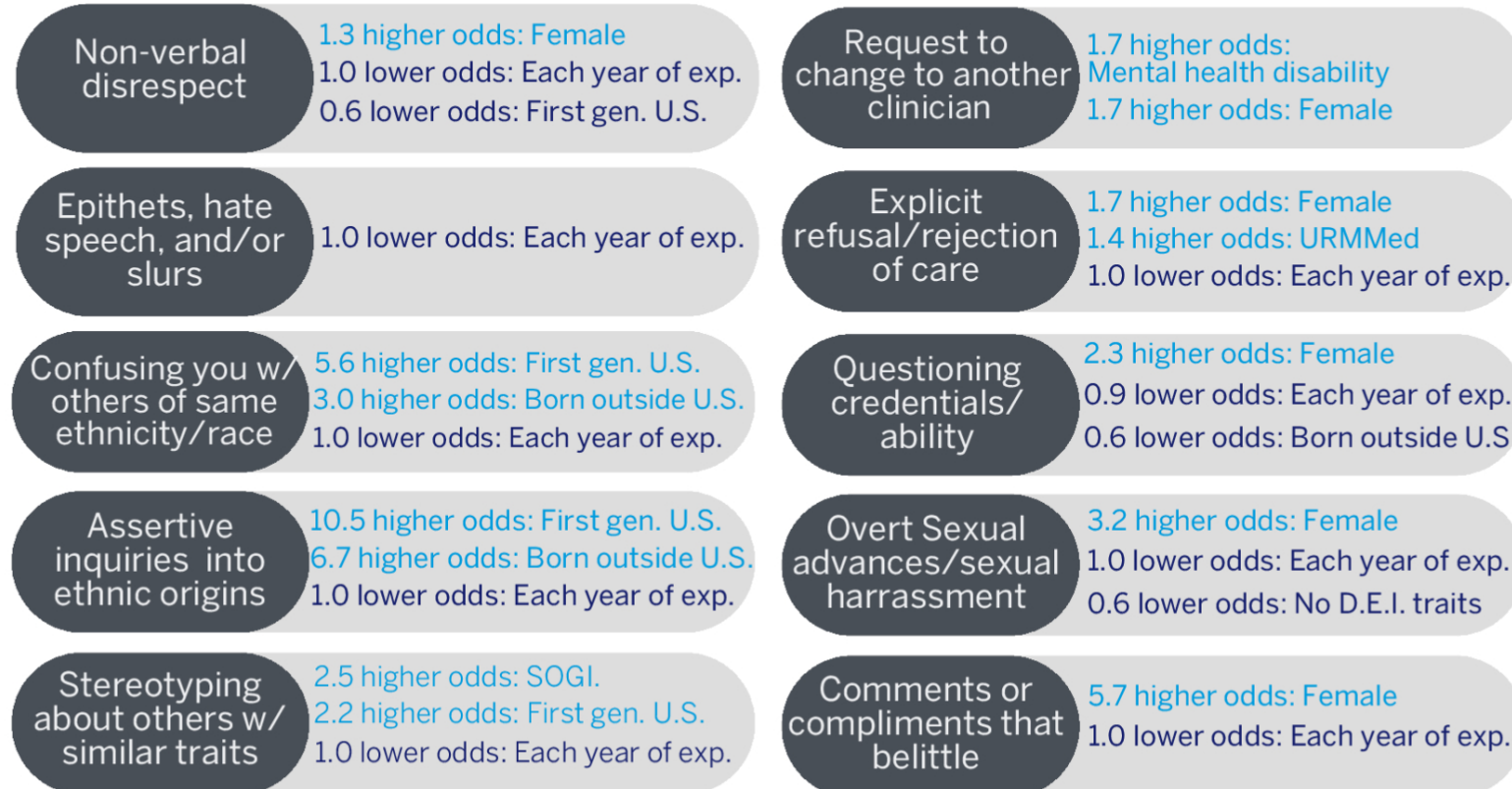


PAs working in emergency medicine had **higher odds** of **experiencing threats and physical violence**.

PAs who were female, URM, first generation U.S., born outside of the U.S., and/or had less experience had the highest odds of experiencing many forms of bias.



PAs who did not identify with any D.E.I. group, were male, and had more experience were the least likely to experience patient bias.



## OBJECTIVES

(1) To document PAs experiences with workplace violence and bias in 2022.

(2) Help promote discussion on the prevalence of violence and microaggression in the workplace.

## CONCLUSION

PAs experience workplace violence and biases from patients.

More research is needed to understand the intersectionality of personal characteristics that put PAs at higher or lower risk.