

Risky Business: A Risk Management Primer for All Attendees

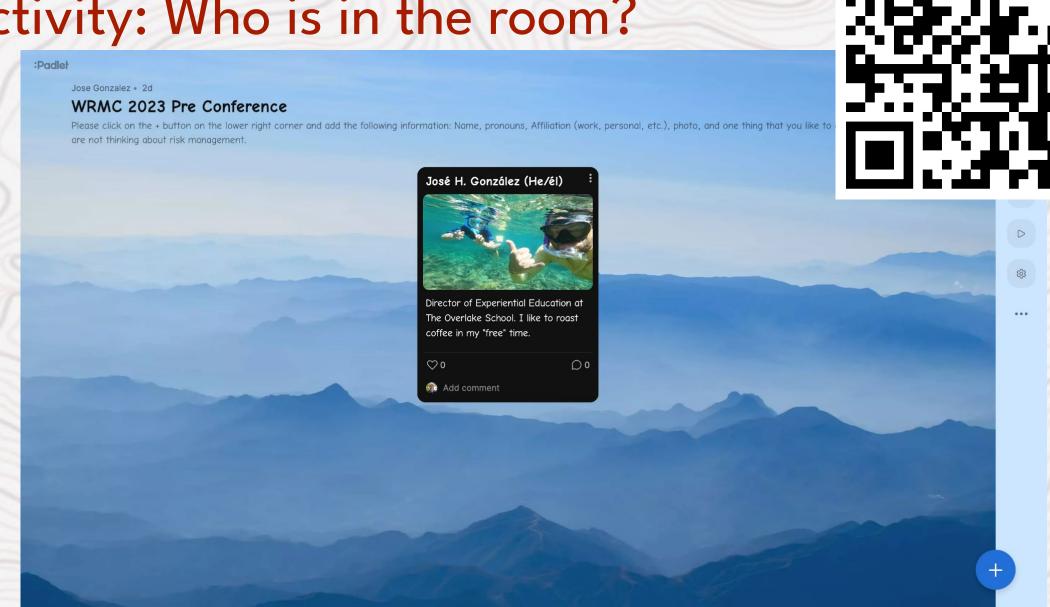
Dr. José González and Amberleigh Hammond

Wednesday, October 18, 2023 12:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Agenda (Noon - 4:00 pm, with 2 breaks)

- ✓ Who we are
- ✓ Norms
- ✓ Definitions
- ✓ Activity #1 Walk and Talk
- Risk Management Process
- ✓ Activity #2 RAMS
- ✓ Debrief

Activity: Who is in the room?



Norms

- Withhold judgment
- ✓ Listen to understand
- ✓ Take the learnings with you, leave the names behind
- ✓ Be respectful
- ✔ Be curious

Definitions

What is risk?

According to FEMA (2020), risk is the potential for an unwanted outcome.



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Types of Risks (Smith, 2021)

Perceived Risk

A subjective measure of risk based on what people perceive, which could be greater or lesser than the actual risk of a given activity.

Actual Risk

The objective amount of risk attached to a given activity, regardless of how it may be perceived.



What are hazards? What are risks?

Hazard: A natural or man-made source of harm, danger or difficulty.

Risk: are the likelihood of harm taking place based on exposure to that hazard

HAZARD

VS

RISK

A HAZARD is something that has the potential to harm you



RISK is the likelihood of a hazard causing harm



What are threats?



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A natural or man-made occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and /or property.

Safety

The condition of being safe from undergoing or causing hurt, injury, or loss (Merriam-Webster, 2023)

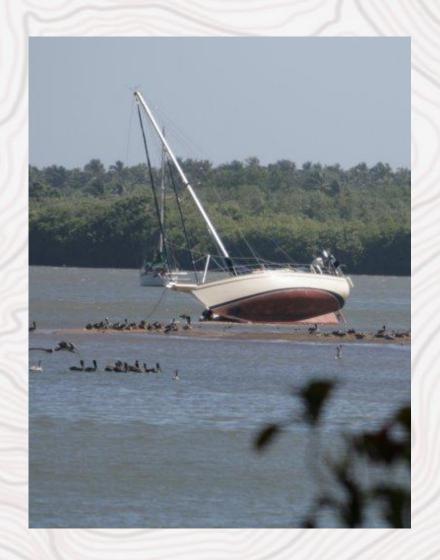
According to NOLS, safety implies freedom from harm.

Scope of practice

Is the limit of your knowledge, skills and experience and is made up of the activities you carry out within your professional or volunteer role.

Duty of Care

Is a legal obligation, which is imposed on an individual requiring adherence to a standard of reasonable care while performing any acts that could foreseeably harm others.



Negligence

Failure to do what a reasonable person would have done in the same circumstances (Jeff Jackson, 2011)

What is risk management?

Includes those policies, practices and procedures used by your program to appropriately address potential personal injury and financial losses in your organization. (Priest & Gass, 1997)

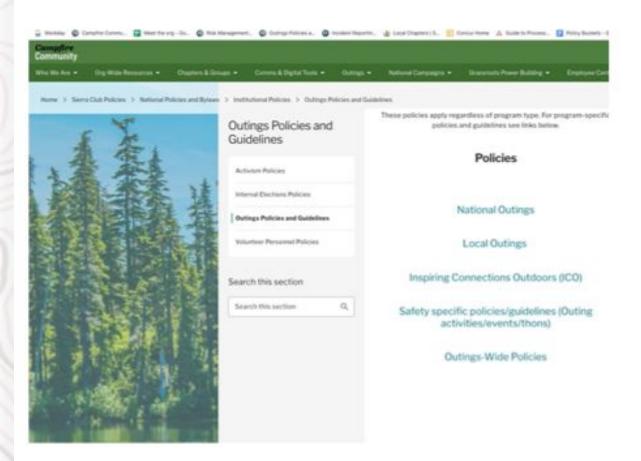


What is Safety Management?

Refers to all those procedures put into effect for the purpose of reducing the possibility of accidents (Priest & Gass, 1997)



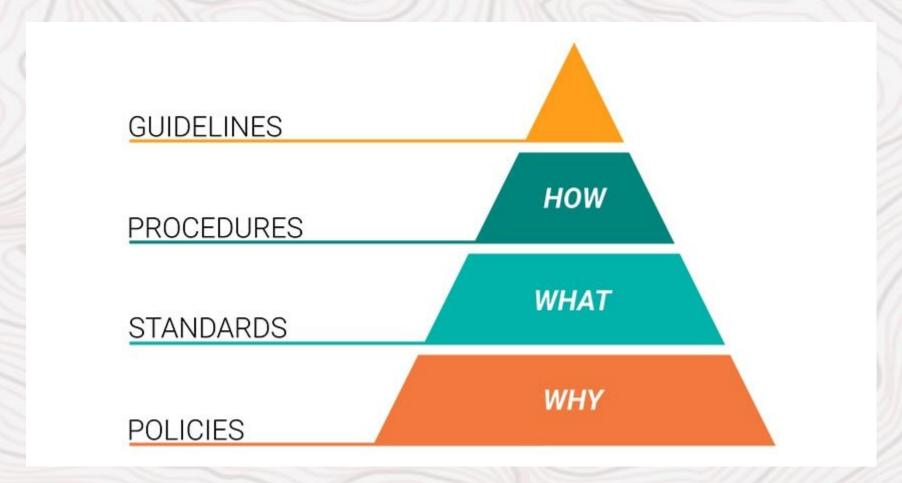
What are Safety Policies?



Policy – A statement that establishes definitive parameters for program operation. Something important enough to be consider a policy should be adhered uniformly and consistently. (Curtis, 2010).

Mandatory directives or high-lever

Safety Policies, Procedures and Guidelines





What are policies?

Policy – A statement that establishes definitive parameters for program operation. Something important enough to be consider a policy should be adhered uniformly and consistently. (Curtis, 2010).

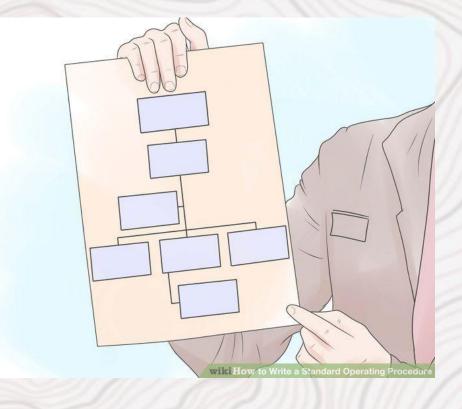
Mandatory directives or high-level rules



What are procedures?

A method for acting in a particular situation. Less mandatory than policies (Curtis, 2010).

Are established way of doing things and should be followed unless it is evidently safer or superior not to do so.(Baierlein, 2019)





Standards

Standards are a statement by a professional association, governmental or quasi-governmental agency, or other organization which wishes to guide constituents or a larger audience in achieving what it considers good practices. Standards are not mere "guidelines," which are, generally speaking, suggestions only (Reb Gregg, 2023)



Procedures

Standard Operational Procedures

 A standard operating procedure (SOP) is a set of step-by-step instructions compiled by an organization to help staff carry out routine operations

Local Operational Procedure

- An SOP or LOP specific to a branch or division of the organization
- (often in a geographic area)



Guidelines

A recommendation for how to proceed in a situation (Curtis, 2010).



Risk Philosophy

Management and employees are expected to incorporate risk management into their daily business practices and decision-making processes within the risk appetites and tolerances for their respective level of accountability.



Risk tolerance or risk appetite

Risk tolerance is the degree of risk or uncertainty that is acceptable to an organization.

Risk Appetite is the amount of risk, at a broad level, that an organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives.



Mission-Driven Risk Management

When the mission is aligned with the activities and the risk, can can achieve better satisfaction, role clarity, staff retention, efficiency, etc.

Risk must have benefit to be useful for the student and the organization.



Incident

An incident is an occurrence that threatens or causes personal or organizational loss including but not limited to physical, emotional or property damage.

Near miss

A near miss ss an occurrence in which no property was damaged and no personal injury was sustained, but here, given a slight shift in time or position, damage or injury easily could have occurred.



Blind Spot

These blind spots are areas where the business has little-to-no visibility, thus emerging risk and/or compliance issues in the area may not be detected until it is too late to address proactively. Understanding these blind spots is the first step to eliminating them



Social-Emotional Learning

Social-emotional learning (SEL) is the process of developing the self-awareness, self-control, and interpersonal skills that are vital for school, work, and life success.



Stress Tolerance

Individuals closer to green are healthy and ready to respond when stressful situations arise. Awareness and communication of where we're starting from is crucial when determining how much additional stress we can safely take on.

RESPONDER STRESS CONTINUUM

READY	REACTING	INJURED	CRITICAL
Sense Of Mission Spiritually & Emotionally Healthy Physically Healthy Emotionally Available Healthy Sleep Gratitude Vitality Room For Complexity	Sleep Loss Change In Attitude Criticism Avoidance Loss Of Interest Distance From Others Short Fuse Cutting Corners Loss Of Creativity Lack Of Motivation Fatigue	Sleep Issues Emotional Numbness Burnout Nightmares Disengaged Exhausted Physical Symptoms Feeling Trapped Relationships Suffering Isolation	Insomnia Hopelessness Anxiety & Panic Depression Intrusive Thoughts Feeling Lost Or Out Of Control Blame Hiding Out Broken Relationships Thoughts Of Suicide



Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD)

The educational and supportive group sessions in which an accident and subsequent reactions are discussed (Ajango, 2004).



Trauma-informed lens

Trauma Informed lens means being sensitive to the impact of trauma on others and yourself, understanding and utilizing tools to support self and others in regulating during times of stress; as well as identifying and supporting the system change needed to reduce re-traumatization.



Heuristics

Heuristics are mental shortcuts that can facilitate problem-solving and probability judgments. These strategies are generalizations, or rules-of-thumb, that reduce cognitive load. They can be effective for making immediate judgments, however, they often result in irrational or inaccurate conclusions.





Types of Risks

Risk factors

- Strategic risk
- Financial risk
- Operational risk
- Field risk
- Psychosocial risk (Bias)
- Reputational Risk



Strategic risk

Anything that might affect one or more aspects of an organization's future operations (Examples: vision, mission, outcomes, program design, partnerships, etc.).



Pair up and Chat:

Share an example of a Strategic Risk for your organization





Financial risk

Anything that might impact the financial status of the organization (Examples: decrease in revenue, increase in expenses, etc).



Pair up and Chat:
Share an example of a Financial Risk
for your organization





Operational risk

Any part of the business involved in producing the products or services (Examples: human resources concerns, training, marketing, facility maintenance, etc.).



Pair up and Chat: Share an example of a Operational Risk for your organization





Field risk

Any condition that heightens the chance of an accident or incident within the organization (Examples: environmental hazards, participant behavior, leadership errors, etc.)



Pair up and Chat: Share an example of a Field Risk for

your organization





Psychosocial (bias) risk

An act of conduct, speech, or expression that targets an individual or group based on their actual or perceived race/color, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, gender identity/expression, age, disability, or sexual orientation. (Examples: microaggressions, etc.)



Pair up and Chat:
Share an example of a Psychosocial
Risk for your organization





Reputational risk

Is anything that has the potential to damage the public's perception of your organization.

(Examples: social media, employee misconduct, behaviors and sentiments that don't align with the consumer base)



Pair up and Chat:
Share an example of a Reputational
Risk for your organization





Prep for Walk and Talk

- Bring phone/headphones
- Dress for the weather
- Revisit agenda





Walk and Talk (with phones) - 30 minutes

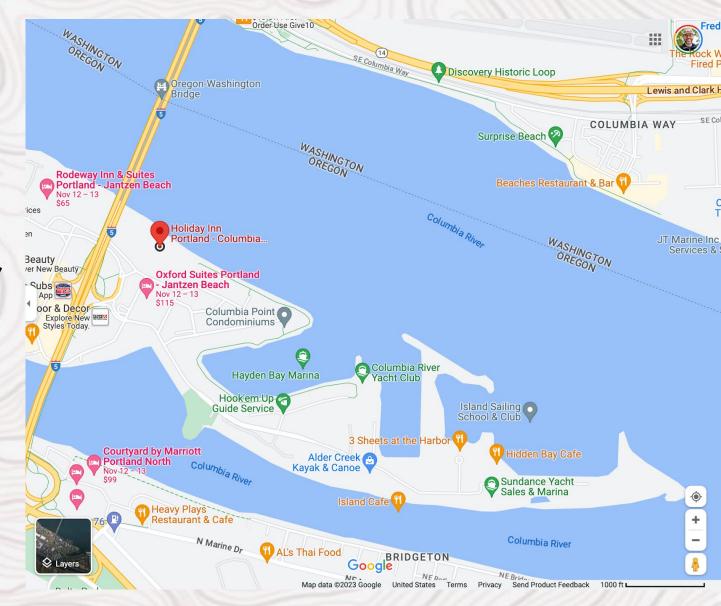
Call this number... **316-512-9259 PIN: 513 967 775**# **Star *6 to mute/unmute**

Stay in the area defined in the map (next slide)

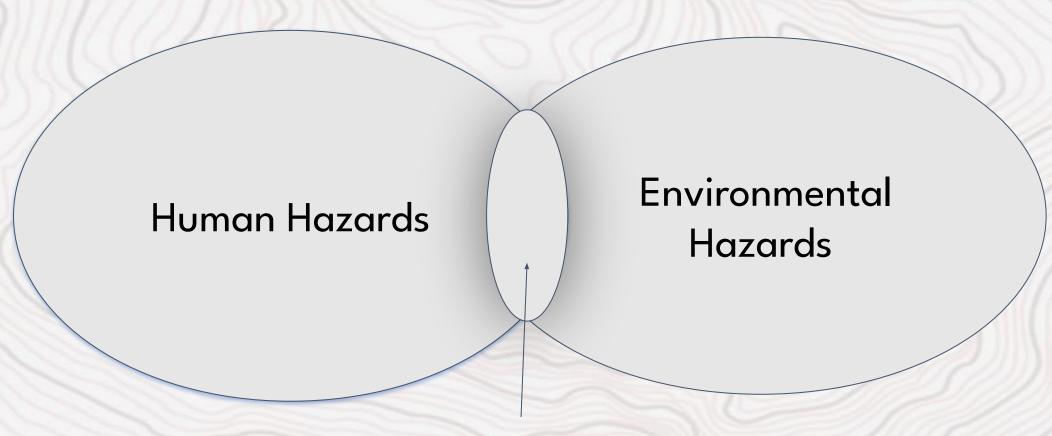


Logistics:

- Bring phone
- Dress for the weather
- Stay in this area
- Walk in pairs of 2/3
- Duration: 30 min (be back by ____



Risk Potential or Accident Equation (Venn Diagram: Subjective/Objective)- (Hale, 1983)



Accident Potential

Risk Management Process

Risk ID

Risk
Assessment/
Analysis

Risk Mitigation

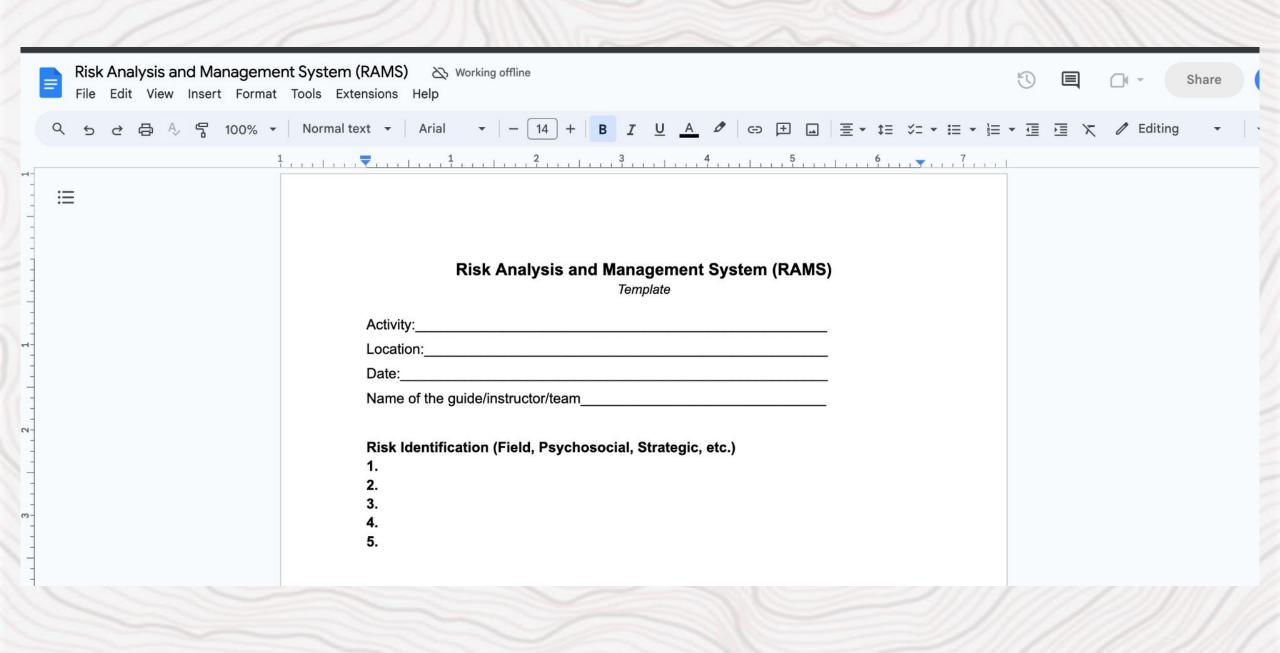
Download the RAMS template



Step 1 – Identify the Risk Factors

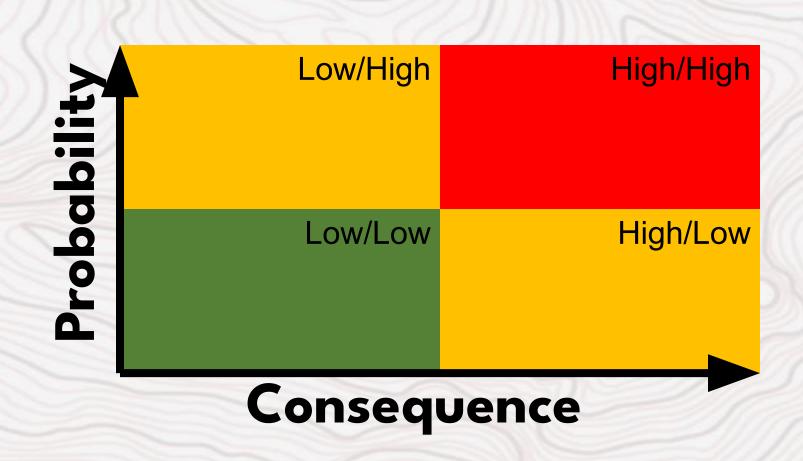
- 1. Identify the risk factors
 - Strategic
 - Operational
 - ☐ Field
 - Psychological/Social
 - Reputational







Step 2 – Risk Assessment & Analysis



Step 3 – Risk Mitigation

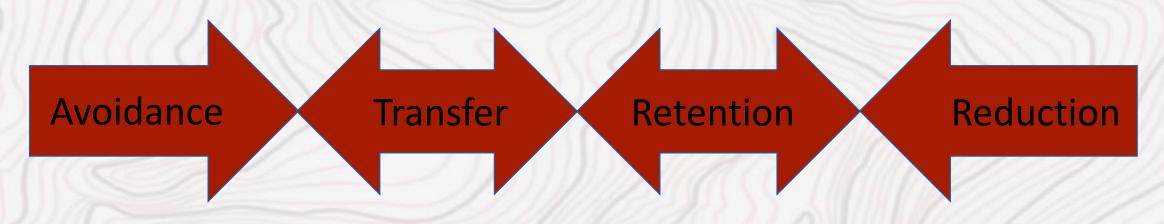
What are you going to do with the risks and hazards identified in your first step?

Choosing appropriate risk management strategies

Consider using Van der Smissen (1990) risk management strategy.

Risk in adventure programs

4 approaches to control Risk



(Van der Smissen, 1990)

Risk in adventure programs

4 approaches to control Risk

Avoidance Transfer Retention Reduction (Hanna, 1991) Do not accept The Organization **Employment of** Insurance the risk and liability assumes the safety

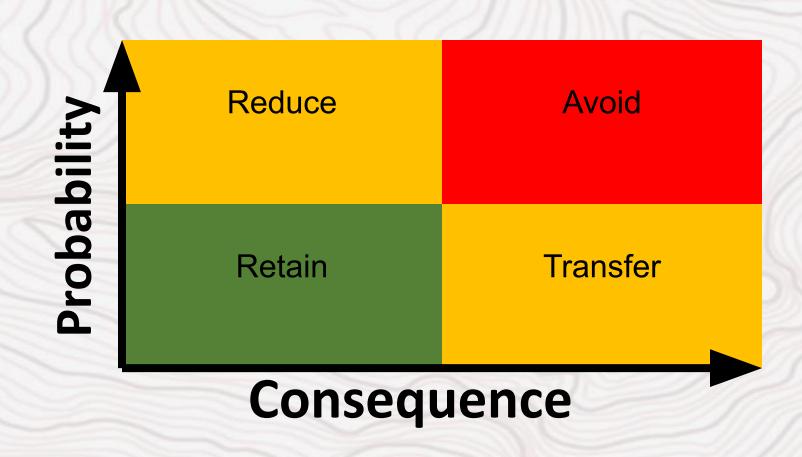
associated with the situation

waivers

consequences of any losses

measures to reduce the potential for a loss

Probability vs. Consequence Matrix



Risk Mitigation

- •Reduce = Scouting a venue, safety plan, leader selection, training/certifications, subcontractor assessment, participant screening, and training.
- •**Transfer** = Health Forms, liability forms, subcontracting and insurance policy.
- •Retained/Accept = Lower risk with: policies, procedures, safety management plan/JHA/RAM, leader training, medical training, etc.
- •Avoidance = Not doing the high risk activity



RAMS- Activity

Activity: Conduct a Risk Analysis and Management System (RAMS) for a new program.

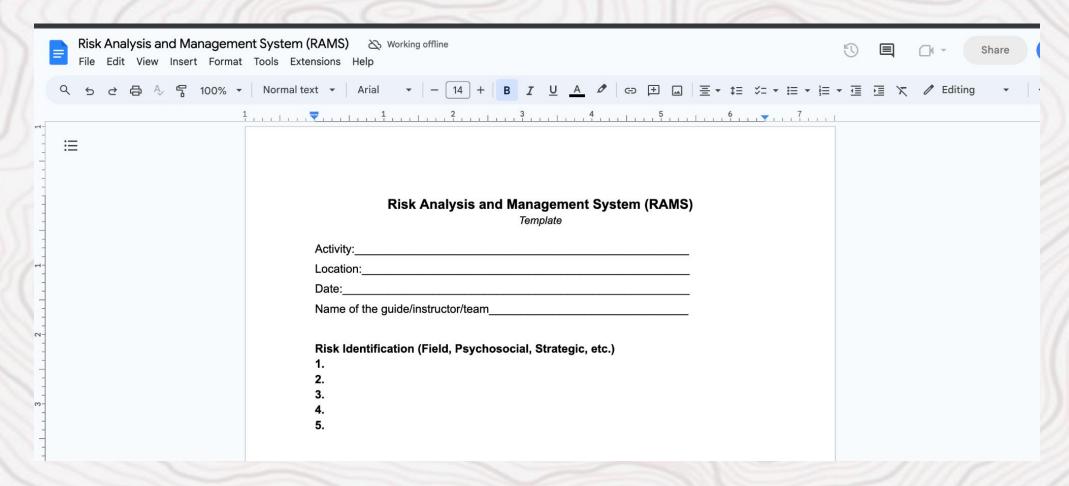
Time: 20 minutes

Description: You work for an outdoor youth development organization in the Portland area. You are interested in developing a multi-day flat water kayaking expedition. You need to complete a RAMS as part of your new program approval process.

Download the RAMS template



RAMS Activity Debrief



Next steps

Questions?

Comments?

Feedback?

Add one thing...



Stay in touch!

*This IS myrealio

josehgonzalez







Father I Husband I Educator I Author I Surfer I Adventure Seeker Columbia, South Carolina, United States · Contact info

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