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### Risk Management

Risk is the likelihood of an event happening and the impact that this could have for a particular person or others whom they may come into contact with.

Risk can often be viewed negatively, however, by taking into account well-being and choice, it should be possible to create a support plan which enables choice but also manages identified risks.

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### The 4 Stage Process.

- 1- Identify risks in the life-context of the individual and their circumstances (and therefore impact on quality of life and individual wellbeing)
- 2- Identify risk perspectives from all the people involved
- 3- Identify weighting of risks (to establish high and low risk concerns, impact on emotional, social and psychological wellbeing)
- 4- Identify current and past strategies for managing risks

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### Identifying Risk

Risk is dynamic and may fluctuate depending on the person's circumstances.

Risk must be seen exploring and understanding potential benefits and harm to them and others.

Sources of Risk include:

- Private and family life
- Service provision.
- Self-neglect
- Community provision

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### Assessing Risk

Professionals are to not make assumptions-The existence of risk factor does not always mean there is a risk.

Assessment to consider. Individuals view of their own risk and their wishes

- What influences will increase or decrease the risk?
- What other agencies are involved in their care and what are their responsibilities?
- Is a referral needed for risk management process i.e. CASPA, MARAC or MA

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### For more information

Check the Luton Tri.X Local Resources and the Pan Bedfordshire Safeguarding space - <https://panbedfordshire.sabs.trixonline.co.uk/>

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### Working in Partnership

It is essential to work with the individual and all agencies involved.

Consider how the plan will be monitored, frequency of reviews and who is to be involved.

It may not always be possible to reach agreement, but professionals should evidence that all attempts to reach an agreement were taken.

For complex Multi-Agency risk assessment please refer to CASPA

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### Positive Risk Management

Following Risk assessment, practitioners should agree with the individual or their carer how the risk will be managed.

Develop action plans that support positive priorities identified by the person.

Identify services that be involved in managing the risks.

Any intervention should comply with the principles of the MCA 2005 and the Care Act 2014