

Risk Assessment Matrix

<p>Step 1 PROBABILITY OF HARM</p> <p>What is the probability that the violation will result in harm?</p> <p>It is important to remember that harm may occur in a form other than physical injury, e.g. emotional injury.</p>	<p>C) HIGH probability. Harm is imminent or has occurred</p>	<p>C-1 Level 3</p>	<p>C-2 Level 4</p>	<p>C-3 Level 4</p>
	<p>B) MEDIUM probability. Harm is likely to occur</p>	<p>B-1 Level 2</p>	<p>B-2 Level 3</p>	<p>B-3 Level 3</p>
	<p>A) LOW probability. Harm is not likely to occur, but the possibility exists</p>	<p>A-1 Level 1</p>	<p>A-2 Level 2</p>	<p>A-3 Level 2</p>
<p>Step 2 SEVERITY OF HARM</p> <p>What is the severity of harm that would probably result from violation?</p> <p>The severity of harm to a person is assessed on the basis of the level of knowledge, skills, abilities and/or authority needed to address potential or actual consequences from one or more violations.</p>	<p>1) MODERATE Severity A violation could or did cause minor harm to a child but would or did not require intervention(s) beyond the knowledge, skills, and abilities of direct care staff, teachers, or aides to address the problem. For example, the omission of inconsequential information from a form.</p>	<p>2) SERIOUS Severity A violation could or did cause significant harm to a child and would or did require professional intervention(s) such as from medical or mental health professionals to address the problem. For example, lack of supervision resulted in a child breaking their arm after gaining access to a piece of playground equipment that was not age-appropriate.</p>	<p>3) EXTREME Severity The violation could or did affect the well-being of a child in an extreme and negative way, and to the extent that one of the following conditions did occur or is very likely to occur: death, in-patient hospitalization, temporary or permanent and/or partial or total disability in physical, emotional, and/or psychological functioning, long-term treatment or therapy, an order by a local authority to cease partial or total services, the filing of felony charges and/or a lawsuit against the facility.</p>	

Guidelines for assessing risk

The Question:	The question to answer is, "What is the most likely outcome from the violation that is not in compliance with the rules?" The question is not, "What is the worst possible outcome?"
The Focus:	The focus when assessing risk is the potential for harm or injury to occur. The focus is not the actual harm or injury that occurred. If injury or harm occurred, the licensing specialist may attempt to determine the severity of harm by consulting a relevant expert such as a physician.
Harm Happened:	When harm has resulted from a violation, the Probability of Harm rating must always be assessed as "C".
Corrected Violations:	Do not downgrade a risk assessment because a violation was corrected while you were there or because a promise to correct a violation was made.
Adjustment Variables:	Variables that may increase the risk rating include: (1) frequency of occurrence or scope of violation(s), or (2) duration of violation(s). Variables that may lower the risk rating include: (1) enhanced physical safety features of a building or (2) staffing above the required number.