

DIPLOMA IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

DLE 2163: SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Chapter 11

Assessment of Risk



LEARNING OUTCOMES

Upon completion of the syllabus topics, students should be able to:

1. Identify the importance of risk management.
2. Demonstrate comprehension of various aspects of risk management.
3. Apply risk management techniques to risk management issues.
4. Demonstrate risk management skills in work.

TOPIC 11

Assessment of Risk

TOPIC 11



Definition of Risk Assessment

- “A process designed to identify potential threats/events that may affect an organization and manage the risks to achieve the organization’s objectives.”



What is Risk Assessment?

- Risk assessment is a term used to describe the overall process or method where organization:
 - 1) Identify hazards and risk factors that have the potential to cause harm (hazard identification).
 - 2) Analyze and evaluate the risk associated with that hazard (risk analysis and risk evaluation).
 - 3) Determine appropriate ways to eliminate the hazard, or control the risk when the hazard cannot be eliminated (risk control).

What is Risk Assessment? . . . cont .

- A risk assessment is a thorough look at your workplace to identify those things, situations, processes, etc. that may cause harm, particularly to people.
- After identification is made, you analyze and evaluate how likely and severe the risk is.
- When this determination is made, you can next, decide what measures should be in place to effectively eliminate or control the harm from happening.

The Important of Risk Assessment

Risk assessments are very important as it will help to:

- Create awareness of hazards and risk.
- Identify who may be at risk (e.g. employees, visitors, contractors, or etc.).
- Determine if existing control measures are adequate or if more should be done.

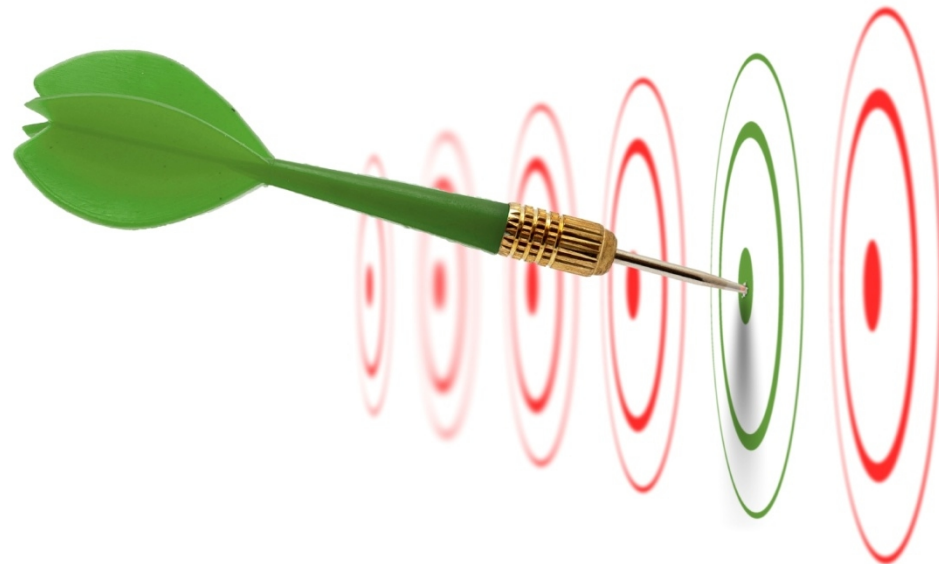
The Important of Risk Assessment...cont.

- Prevent injuries or illnesses (especially when done at the design or planning stage).
- Prioritize hazards and control measures.
- Meet legal requirements where applicable.



Goal of Risk Assessment?

- The aim of the risk assessment process is to evaluate hazards, then remove that hazard or minimize the level of its risk by adding control measures, as necessary. By doing so, you have created a safer and healthier workplace.



When Should a Risk Assessment Be Done?

- There are many reasons a risk assessment is needed, including:
 - 1) Before new processes or activities are introduced,
 - 2) Before changes are introduced to existing processes or activities, including when products, machinery, tools, equipment change or new information concerning harm becomes available, or
 - 3) When hazards are identified.

How To Plan For a Risk Assessment?

In general, it will determine:

- What the scope of your risk assessment will be (e.g., be specific about what we are assessing such as the physical area where the work activity takes place, the types of hazards or the lifetime of the product,)
- The resources needed (e.g., train a team of individuals to carry out the assessment, the types of information sources, etc.)

How To Plan For a Risk Assessment? . . cont .

- What type of risk analysis measures will be used (e.g., how exact the scale or parameters need to be in order to provide the most relevant evaluation)
- Who are the stakeholders involved (e.g., manager, supervisors, workers, suppliers, union congress, etc.)
- What relevant laws, regulations, codes, or standards may apply in the jurisdiction, as well as organizational policies and procedures.

Risk Management vs. Risk Assessment

	Risk Management	Risk Assessment
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage risks across business to acceptable level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and prioritize risks
Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall program across all four phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Single phase of risk management program
Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scheduled activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous activity
Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aligned with budgeting cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable

Risk Assessment Methodologies

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Quantitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks prioritized by financial impact; assets prioritized by their financial values. • Results facilitate management of risk by return on security investment. • Results can be expressed in management-specific terminology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact values assigned to risks are based upon subjective opinions of the participants. • Very time-consuming. • Can be extremely costly.
Qualitative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables visibility and understanding of risk ranking. • Easier to reach consensus. • Not necessary to quantify threat frequency. • Not necessary to determine financial values of assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient granularity between important risks. • Difficult to justify investing in control as there is no basis for a cost-benefit analysis. • Results dependent upon the quality of the risk management team that is created.

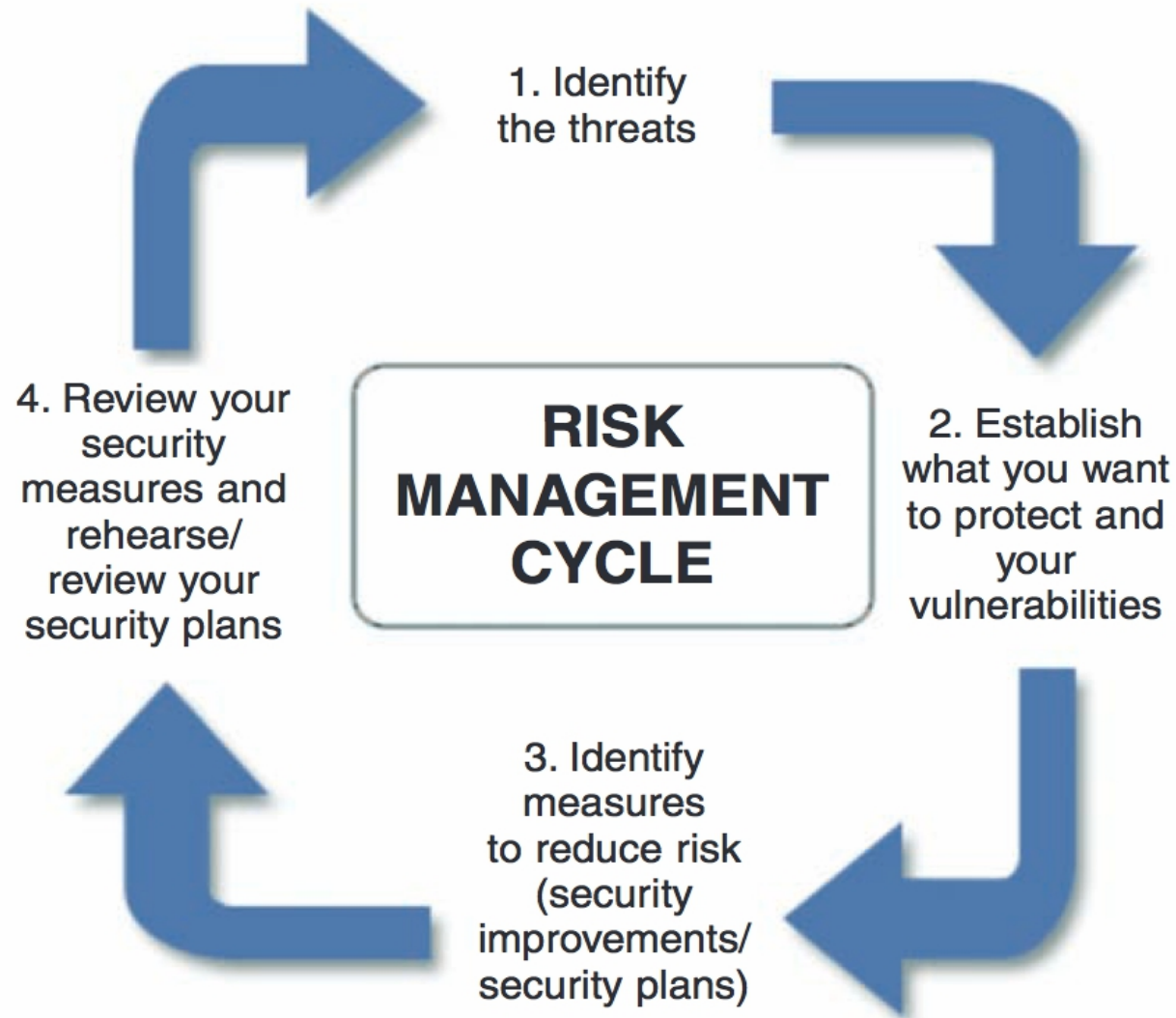
Risk Management Process



Security Risk Assessment



Security Risk Management Cycle



Before the Job

Risk Assessments, RAMS,
Safe Systems of Work, Competence

After the Job

Are there lessons
to be learnt or
unresolved issues?
Feed back to
manager.

On the Job – Dynamic Risk Assessment



Assess the current situation. Is the usual system of work going to manage the risks? Do any further controls need to be implemented?