



## Risk Analysis Tool

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Describe the risk – not “the behavior,” but the danger of harm the team is concerned about. This should include things like how often the harm occurs and different levels/intensities.
2. What is the individual doing that is creating the risk? (That is, what is the “behavior” leading to the risk?)
3. When the person is putting themselves at risk, what is s/he trying to communicate or accomplish? What need is s/he trying to meet?
4. If any of the following factors affect the person’s level of risk, describe how:
  - a. Not feeling well (medical concerns, whether acute or chronic)
  - b. Reactions to medications
  - c. Personal care needs (hunger/thirst/restroom/personal temperature/sleep, etc.)
  - d. Emotions (scared, angry, sad, worried etc.)
  - e. Mental health diagnosis (mania, hallucinations, delusions, severe depression)
  - f. This behavior is the only way the person has or knows to deal with the problem or get what they need
  - g. Sensory needs
  - h. Loneliness or needing connection with people (sometimes called “attention-seeking”)



- i. Boredom (also called “attention-seeking”)
  - j. Routine and structure (including disruption or lack of)
  - k. Time of day/year/season (including personal history)
  - l. Specific parts of environment (location, activity, # of people, certain people doing certain things, etc.)
  - m. How people approach and talk to him/her (examples: serious, silly, controlling, very close to the person, lots of personal distance, etc., etc.)
  - n. Traumatic history
  - o. How person communicates information (expressive skills)
  - p. How person receives and processes information (receptive skills)
  - q. How supports deliver information (format such as talking/writing/pictures, tone, volume, speed, specific words)
  - r. Memory (short term and long term) and use of reminders
  - s. Options for making choices
  - t. Attention span
  - u. Attention to Social cues (how close to stand to people, how to tell when people don’t want to talk, etc.)
5. For each factor above that affects the person’s risk, describe the supports that are helping the person to either maintain or build skills/supports to prevent or decrease the risk.
6. How does this person’s risk relate to his/her Outcomes and Important Tos? What are ways the team is addressing the Outcomes or Important Tos that could reduce risk?