





Dr. Kevin Roberts, PhD





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|  | <ol> <li>Characterize the difference between Risk and Crisis in management<br/>and communications</li> </ol> |
|  | 2. Explain the role of Trust in risk communications  |
|  | 3. Identify methods for effective food safety risk communications  |

**OBJECTIVES** 

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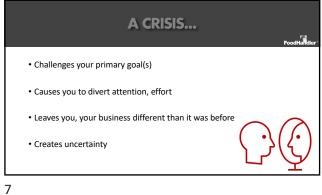
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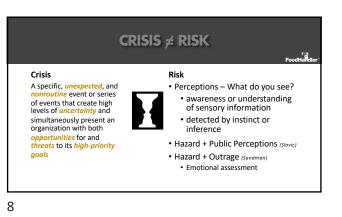
## **Risk & Crisis** In Management & Communication

# CRISIS ≠ RISK

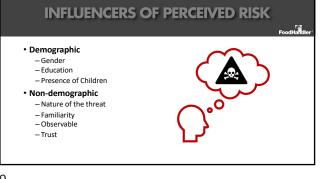
Risk

Crisis A specific, unexpected, and nonroutine event or series of events that create high levels of uncertainty and simultaneously present an organization with both opportunities for and threats to its high-priority goals





Hand



### MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

#### Management

- Decision making process
- Weighing and selecting options
- Implementing controls to assure appropriate level of protection
- Not just regulatory decision making

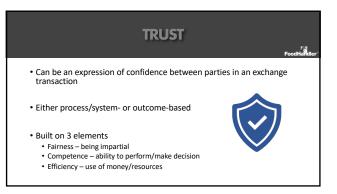
#### Communications

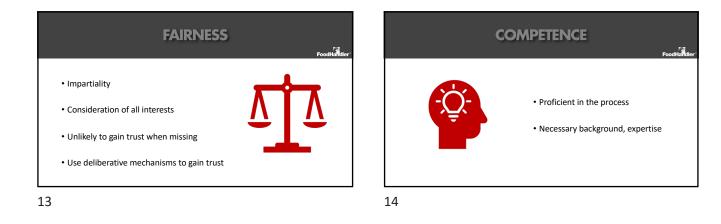
- Transmission/exchange of
- information

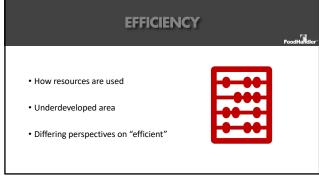
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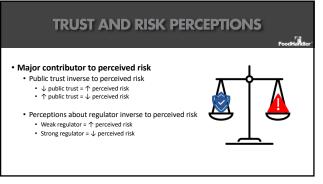
- Interactive process
- Social interaction
- Influenced by context













### POLL QUESTION

# Of the three elements of Trust, which is the one you think you overlook the most?

- A. Fairness
- B. Competence
- C. Efficiency

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### FOUR MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF RISK COMMUNICATIONS

- Education and enlightenment: To inform about risks and the handling of these risks.
- Risk training and inducement of behavioral changes: To help people to cope with risks.
- Confidence in institutions of risk assessment and risk management: To assure people that the existing governance structures are capable of handling risk in an effective, efficient, fair, and acceptable manner.
- Involvement in risk-related decisions and conflict resolution: To give stakeholders and representatives of the public the opportunity to participate in the risk assessment and to be included in the resolution of conflicts about risks.

Hampel, J. 2006



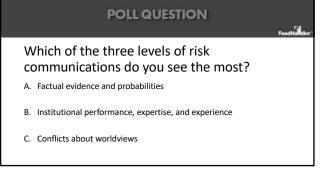
# MENTAL MODELS APPROACH TO RISK COMMUNICATIONS · Develop a mental model of scientific understanding

• Develop a mental model of "audience" understanding

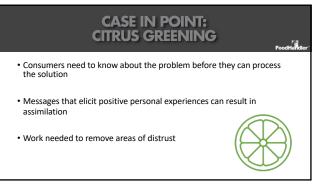
• Identify gaps, overlaps, and misunderstandings

- Orient communications to build on overlaps, fill in gaps factual evidence and probabilities;
  institutional performance, expertise, and experience;

  - conflicts about worldviews







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(Fischoff)

## PARTING THOUGHTS

They don't care how much you know until they know how much you care

Science doesn't matter – if they don't trust you, they won't listen to your science. And if they trust you, they don't care about your science.

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