<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Management</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Beneficence and Nonmaleficence**| Emotional, mental, physical harm    | Low         | Low-Moderate  | • Provide easily accessible support to study participants in the event of discomfort or harm  
• Weigh benefits (potential social value and knowledge) against risks to participants  
• Take precautions and engage in careful planning when researchers visit study participants in the field or at their homes |
| Autonomy                          | Uninformed participation            | Low         | Low           | • Disclose known and foreseeable risks  
• Obtain informed consent of parent/caregivers of minor study participants  
• Obtain informed assent of children  
• Include friendly language to explain study  
• Recognize that consent is an ongoing process |
| Autonomy                          | Coercion                            | Low         | Low           | • Provide informed consent  
• Emphasize that study participation does not influence relationship between participant and HITW  
• Consider implications of study incentives  
• Ensure that parents/caregivers of minors do not personally gain from their child’s study participation |
| Justice                           | Bias in selecting study participants| Low         | Low           | Fairly select participants so that risks are distributed among various strata |
| Justice                           | Insensitivity to vulnerable populations| Low         | Low           | • Ensure that vulnerable populations are not made to bear all risks of participation, and their participation must be accompanied by benefits  
• Ensure that risks are reasonable and research must aim to respond to the needs of the population in which the study is conducted |
| Confidentiality                   | Loss of privacy                     | Low         | Moderate      | • Protect identifying information  
• Encrypt files when sharing personally-identifying information  
• Shred hard copies after 3 years  
• Keep hard copies of consent and assent forms in double-locked locations  
• Balance the level of confidentiality provided to be commensurate to the risk involved  
• Don’t ask for identifying information unless it is essential to answer the research or evaluation question |

Other ways to manage risk in research and evaluation:
- Work with outside institutional review board (IRB)
- Review projects with Board and upper management
- Engage in review process for adverse events