

The anxiety and outrage scores have been collected using different methods since its introduction⁴. In 2011 and 2012 they were collated at the “National Risk Assessment - Public Outrage and Anxiety Scoring Workshops” run by CCS. Volunteer civil servants with appropriate security clearance were drawn from across the country, from central government departments, regional government offices and devolved administrations. Volunteers were sought who were not involved in resilience or security planning in their normal work. Within the workshops the volunteers were asked to score all threats and hazards on a scale of 0-5 using guidance. Prior to any scoring, members of CCS talked through each of the threats and hazards to ensure clarity and consistency of scoring. Once the scores had been taken in, the mean of the outrage and anxiety score for each risk was calculated to give the overall public outrage and anxiety impact score.

In 2013 a sample of outrage and anxiety scores were moderated by a Behavioural Science Expert Group for the first time. In 2014, risks that were being reviewed were also subject to scoring by the Behavioural Science Expert Group. As two risks were new (H61 and H62) and the number of risks being rescored for the interim NRA very small it was not possible for the Group to moderate existing scoring. Therefore, CCS has relied on the expert judgement of the Group. The next iteration of the NRA (which will be in 2016) will include a full review of all Public Outrage and Public Anxiety scores.

3. Overall Impact Score: The ‘Overall Impact score’ is the rounded mean of the five dimensions given above.
4. The impact assessment process is coordinated by CCS.

Risks Under Review

5. Those risks that do not meet NRA thresholds are recorded in a Risks Under Review table, which notes the reasons for their exclusion from the NRA grid. The possible reasons for exclusion include:
 - **Low impact** – i.e. it is judged that the impact of the risk would not be sufficient to challenge central Government.
 - **Low likelihood / plausibility** – For non-malicious hazards this means it has been assessed that there is less than a 1 in 200,000 chance of it occurring and for malicious threats, this means that the intent, capability or vulnerability is assessed to be very low (see below):

⁴ All risks in the 2011 NRA were scored in a public outrage and anxiety workshop that year. In 2012 the workshop was not re-run because analysis of the outrage and anxiety scores since 2005 showed they rarely changed year-on-year and a decision was taken to update these less frequently than annually. In 2012 outrage and anxiety was scored for some NRA risks, as part of the 2012 National Security Risk Assessment update – a broader assessment of events and trends at home and abroad which seriously threaten national security interests, which includes a selection of NRA risks.