**Risk assessment of events**

Risk assessments can include the points described in the table below.

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| **Risk factor** | **Assessment** | **Risk-reducing measure** |
| **Epidemiological situation** |  |  |
| **Transmission of COVID-19 locally/regionally/nationally** | With high transmission rates, there is a high risk of transmission at events. | Cancel/ postponeConsider digital eventReduce number of participants /size of event |
| **Who are the participants?** |  |  |
| **Number of participants / performers / audience***Any distance requirements and national / local limits for number of participants must be met.* | Many participants / performers / audience and close contact increase the risk of transmission.  | Limit the number of participantsDivide participants into groups that are separated by time and/or venueRegulate audience areas, (increase number of toilets, use more entrances, etc.) |
| **Persons from different geographical areas** | The risk of introducing infection to the municipality where the event takes place increases with participation from areas with a higher transmission.Potential for transmission to larger areas. | Consider local eventPlan for handling people who are sick |
| **Persons in risk groups** | Increased risk of transmission for each individual. | Cancel/ postponeConsider digital eventReduce number of participants /size of event |
| **Persons who work in vital societal functions** | Increased risk of operational problems in important societal functions related to increased sickness absence | Cancel/ postponeConsider digital eventReduce number of participants /size of event |
| **Type of event** |  |  |
| **Duration of the event** | Prolonged events may increase the likelihood of transmission. Staying overnight in shared rooms could increase risk of transmission | Consider shortening the eventConsider accommodation in single rooms |
| **Indoor or outdoor event** | There is a greater risk of transmission in indoor events than outdoors | Consider whether all or parts of the event can be held outdoors |
| **Open event /pop-up event** | Uncertainty about the number of participants, etc.  | Estimate the number of participants Limit the number of participants if appropriate |
| **Events that occur in several places** | Increased risk for transmission to more local areas | Limit the number of placesLimit contact with the local population – can be relevant in some cases |
| **Type of activity** | Singing, shouting, high intensity training etc., can increase risk of transmission | Large venue / increased distance |
| **Other conditions** |  |  |
| **Serving of food and alcohol** | Places that serve food are often associated with close contact. Serving alcohol can reduce the effect of infection control measures | Increase capacity of the number of serving places and seatingIf necessary, remove cateringConsider stopping serving of alcoholHygiene measures |
| **Venue** | Cramped rooms with poor ventilation can increase risk of transmission | Larger venue if possiblePossibility for better ventilation or airing |
| **Toilets** | Possibility for queues/ crowding | Increase capacityHygiene measures |
| **Transport** | Transport to and from events can be associated with transmission risk due to close contact/ crowding | Ensure good planningIncrease transport capacity |