MANAGING AGGRESSIVE PERSONS

| CONFLICT SITUATION | SUGGESTED RESPONSE |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| General face to face | 1. Assess intensity or sensitivity of the complaint and decide on whether the location of |
| | taking the complaint is suitable. If required, move the client to a more private |
| | location, however for your safety, remain in view of other staff in case support is |
| | required. Move the client if appropriate |
| | 2. Use active listening and passive body language. |
| | 3. Empathetically react to any major issue stated demonstrating understanding. |
| | 4. Where applicable explain any relevant policy or procedure. |
| | 5. Explain course of action, or corrective action to be taken, if applicable. |
| | 6. Where necessary, advise the client that you will bring the matter to your manager. |
| | 7. Where appropriate thank the client for bringing the issue to your attention. |
| Caller becomes | If a caller becomes abusive and your tolerance level has been exceeded: |
| Abusive | 1. Using a calm tone and manner if abuse starts staff are advised to calmly acknowledge the complainant's issues. |
| | 2. Request calmly for the caller to alter their behaviour or the call will be terminated |
| | 3. Should there be a further escalation; staff again should calmly advise the caller that |
| | they will transfer the call to their manager, or other relevant staff member, or |
| | terminate the call. |
| | 4. If the caller continues to escalate, calmly advise the caller that the call will be |
| | terminated if behaviour continues. |
| | 5. Put in an incident report and report verbally to manager making appropriate notes in |
| | relevant system |
| Caller makes threats to | 1. On termination of the call the staff member shall immediately notify the manager or |
| come in and cause | senior staff member. |
| harm to staff | 2. A risk assessment should be conducted. Involve the staff member who received the |
| | call and any other staff who have knowledge of the aggressor. |
| | 3. Based on the risk assessment make a decision on whether the threat is low risk or high |
| | risk. |
| | 4. Generate an incident report |
| | Low Risk: |
| | 1. Notify relevant staff that an upset client could be attending. |
| \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | 2. Make a decision on who may be the best person to take the initial complaint, manager |
| | may or may not be suitable for the first contact, as manager can be used as second |
| | contact. |
| | 3. Consider where the initial contact is to be held and consider isolating the complainant |
| | from other staff and clients, while remaining in view of other staff in case support is |
| | required. |
| | 4. Organise and brief a staff member suitable to monitor and to intervene and initiate |
| | termination of interview and implement eviction procedures if necessary. |
| | 5. Manager may consider to call back the aggressor if possible and try calm the aggressor |
| | over the phone – if you have the necessary aggressor's phone details. |
| | |
| | High Risk: |
| | 1. Consider lock down. Lock down will remain in effect until police arrive or the threat no |
| | longer exits. |
| | 2. Refer to the site procedure manual for specific procedures to undertake if site goes in |
| | to lockdown. |
| | 3. Inform all staff who are present on the day (including outposted staff i.e. Trainers who |
| | may also be attending the site that day) 4. Call 000. |
| | 5. Notify the, or Operations Manager. |
| | 6. Consider what you are going to do with any other clients within the lock down are – |
| | o. Consider what you are going to do with any other chefits within the lock down are |

| | eg: notify clients of short inconvenience – let clients go via a back exit – ask customers |
|------------------------------------|--|
| | to be patient until police arrive. |
| | |
| Aggressor is | 1. If it appears the aggressor may be successful in breaching the lock down - |
| attempting to Breach the Lock Down | 2. Staff shall immediately start evacuating and follow "fire evacuation procedures" if possible |
| the Lock Down | 3. If fire evacuation procedures cannot be implemented – evacuate to any safe place e.g. |
| | - (to be pre determined by site) |
| | 4. If possible as you exit areas lock doors behind you |
| | 5. Recall 000 and update them whilst another employee makes contact with relevant |
| | manager to keep them informed |
| | 6. Every staff member shall stay away from the aggressor – <u>regardless if property</u> |
| | damage is occurring |
| Evicting aggressive | Staff handling the crisis to address the aggressor in a calm firm manner and ask them |
| clients | to leave the premises |
| | 2. Other staff can, where safe and applicable remove other clients – isolate the aggressor |
| | 3. Crisis handler shall keep a safe distance from the aggressor and if possible stay behind |
| | a desk |
| | 4. If the staff member is thinking police then either call 000 or delegate another staff |
| | member to call 000 – in the hearing of the aggressor if possible |
| | 5. Never threaten the aggressor with police |
| | 6. If the aggressor is reluctant to leave or increases their abuse – calmly inform the |
| | aggressor that police have been called |
| Aggressor refuses to | 1. Calmly and firmly inform aggressor police have been called again eg. "Police have been |
| leave | called a few minutes ago – they will be here any minute – you are better to leave now" |
| | 2. Remove yourself from the aggressor – isolate them – don't ever get near them and |
| | wait for police attendanceIncident controller can consider calling 000 a second or third time if necessary |
| Aggressive behaviour | Aggressive behaviour escalating towards violence |
| escalating towards | Where possible two staff to attend |
| violence | 3. Do not place yourself in danger (do not get too close to the aggressor) |
| | 4. First responder – gain attention of the aggressor |
| | 5. Always look to remove the easiest person e.g. Staff member or victim |
| | 6. Second responder remove victim or other person from the immediate scene |
| | 7. Use de-escalating techniques to calm aggressor. Get a commitment from the client |
| | not to reoffend (if appropriate considering the behaviour and level of distress caused) |
| | 8. Or – where behaviour is totally inappropriate inform the aggressor they have to leave |
| | the premises |
| | 9. Give them space and reasonable time to leave |
| | 10. Reapproach aggressor and ask them a second time to leave (without getting close physical proximity) |
| | 11. Should the aggressor refuse, inform the client that you are calling police then |
| | disengage – isolate the aggressor – inform other relevant staff in the area |
| | 12. Inform manager and consider calling police |
| | |
| Aggressor physically attacks staff | Organisation is bound by OH&S and Legislation and we do not advocate anything that |
| actuens stair | could place the staff member in danger. |
| | Organisation however recognises that every person within Australia has the legislated |
| | rights to use reasonable force to prevent or stop harm being perpetrated against |
| | themselves or another person. This is an individual's decision and absolutely not a |
| | Company mandate nor is it advised in any circumstances. |
| | This use of force legislation depends on you believing on reasonable grounds the force is |
| | The second secon |

necessary – the force must be reasonable in the circumstances and the use of force must cease when the threat ceases.

