Escalation Cycle of Behaviour Planning Tool | FACT SHEET

Purpose

The purpose of this template is to support understanding of a student's escalating behaviour sequences and to identify the most appropriate strategies to de-escalate the behaviour. The Escalation Cycle of Behaviour Plan is used in conjunction with the strategies described in the Behaviour Support Plan.

Calm Phase

The student is on task and responsive.

- **Behaviour:** Describe what the student is doing, looks and sounds like when at their most calm, engaged and responsive. **E.g.** follows instructions, completes work, body is relaxed.
- Strategies: Describe what is contributing to the student's positive behaviour. E.g. structure and predictability, positive feedback, appropriately targeted curriculum.

Escalation 1 Phase

The student is becoming agitated, anxious.

- Behaviour: Describe what the student is doing, looks and sounds like when first agitated. E.g. body language
 is tense, eye gaze averted, unresponsive to prompting.
- *Trigger:* Describe what occurred immediately prior to the change in behaviour. **E.g.** handwriting lesson began, peer commented, change in routine.
- Strategies: Describe what helps the student to return to being calm. E.g. redirection, teacher empathy, offer of break, reminder of positive consequence, calm directive instruction, preferred activities.

Escalation 2 Phase:

The student becomes oppositional, defensive, verbal, defiant, refuses to follow instructions.

- Behaviour: Describe what the student is doing, looks and sounds like when becoming more agitated and becomes defensive: E.g. becomes oppositional, refuses to follow instructions, says no.
- Triggers: Describe the triggers which can be a continuation of the above triggers. E.g. a teacher giving
 more instructions, not allowing time for processing, or becoming reactive to the student.
- Strategies: Describe what helps the student to return to being calm. E.g. teacher uses few words, gives a
 redirection in low slow voice, shows a visual of what is happening; offers a choice including a preferred
 activity.

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Crisis Phase

The student has lost control of their actions.

- **Behaviour:** Describe what the student is doing, looks and sounds like when they have lost control of their behaviour. **E.g.** punches, kicks, runs away, damages equipment, self-injures.
- *Trigger:* Describe any obvious response that escalates the student's behaviour. **E.g.** repetition of demand, physical contact, threats.
- Strategies: Describe strategies necessary to maintain safety of staff and students. **E.g.** remove other students from the room; use short, calm, directive instructions; minimal verbal input; signal for assistance, allow time for student to 'cool down'.

De-escalation Phase

The student has low energy, deflated and can appear confused.

- Behaviour: Describe what the student is doing, looks and sounds like immediately after a crisis. **E.g.** low energy, seeks reassurance, engages in preferred activity, removes self, seeks out personal space.
- Strategies: Describe strategies for monitoring of the health and safety of all involved. E.g. monitor the
 student for re-escalation of the behaviour, allow time and space, provide opportunity for non-judgemental
 discussion, no discussion of incident.

Recovery Phase

The student is subdued bug begins to re-engage.

- Behaviour: Describe what the student is doing, looks and sounds like. **E.g.** eagerness for independent work, subdued, defensive, avoidance of de-briefing
- Strategies: Describe strategies that maintain the student at recovery or return to Phase 1: Calm. E.g. reinforce appropriate behaviour, no discussion of incident, low key engagement without demand for response, discussion of normal, everyday topics, explain next steps only when calm.

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Student Name:	Date of Plan:

Calm: On Task	Escalation 1: Anxiety / Agitated	Escalation 2: Defensive / Verbals	CRISIS	De-escalation	Recovery
Behaviour:	Behaviour:	Behaviour:	Behaviour:	Behaviour:	Behaviour:
	Triggers:	Triggers:	Triggers:	Triggers:	
Strategies:	Strategies:	Strategies:	Strategies:	Strategies:	Strategies: