

Student Disruptive Behavior Definition: Student displays a behavior that violated the classroom expectations which interferes with instruction. Typically the teacher must reprimand the behavior for it to be considered disruptive. This helps to avoid a situation where you are counting actions. Students talking out when the teacher doesn't view this as problematic. Aggressive physical or verbal behavior is considered disruptive with or without a teacher reprimand. The following are some specific possible disruptive behaviors.

***TIP:** If something seems as though it has disrupted instruction or other students, then it probably is a disruption.*

<p>Talking Out: Any vocalization made by a student that was not solicited or violates the classroom rule for making a comment or speaking 3, results in a teacher reprimand.</p>	
<p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student cries out "Me. Me. Me!" when teacher provides an opportunity to respond. • Teacher: "Please raise your hand before talking, Caroline." • Student asks a question or makes a comment unrelated to the academic task (e.g., Teacher calls on student for a response to "What is 2+2?" Student replies, "I saw a movie this weekend." (No reprimand because this disrupts instruction) • Rather than answer a question a student tattles on another student "He isn't working." (No reprimand needed) <p>Humming, singing, whistling, deep sighs,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clucking of tongue or other noise made with mouth 3, result in a reprimand. 	<p>Non-examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coughing, sneezing, appropriate clearing of throat, or hiccups. • Noises made by blowing of nose or any noise associated with a stuffy nose.



Observational Definitions

Noncompliance/Defiance: Not following a teacher directive and/or refusing to participate in classroom activities.	
Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student refuses to complete assigned work or answer question asked by teacher.• Student cries, “No,” or puts his head down following a teacher request to come to the board.	Non-examples <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teacher asks student to come to the board to complete a math problem. The student gets up from their seat, comes to the board, but answers the question incorrectly.• A student leaves the room to use the restroom with permission when a new activity begins.

Negative Verbal/Physical Interactions: Displaying physical or verbal aggression toward another person or toward objects, including using profanity.	
Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student slams a book on their desk and leaves the room.• Student hits, pokes, bites, kicks, chokes, or throws an object at a peer or teacher.	Non-examples <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Student touches the arm of a peer to gain their attention.• Student accidentally drops a book or other object, making a loud noise.

Student Engagement Definition: Student is demonstrating the assigned/approved activity in the absence of disruptive behavior. Signs of engagement include (a) attending to the material and the task; (b) making an appropriate motor response such as writing or looking at the teacher; (c) asking for assistance or waiting for assistance in an acceptable manner (i.e., raising hand quietly); and (d) waiting appropriately for the teacher to begin or continue with instruction.

***TIP:** If you are not sure if a student is engaged (e.g., seems to be staring off), it is best to give them the benefit of the doubt. You are just giving your best estimate of the percentage of students who seem engaged versus not to determine if this is an area for improvement for the teacher. Classrooms with a high level of disruptive behavior will also have lower engagement.*