Suggestions for Classroom Consequence Menu
(All consequences should be approved by the principal.)

When used, negative consequences or punishment should be related logically to the misbehavior. Milder punishments are often as effective as more intense forms and do not arouse as much negative emotion. Misbehavior is less likely to recur if a student makes a commitment to avoid the action and to engage in more desirable alternative behaviors. **Consistency** in the application of consequences is the key factor in classroom management.

- Reteaching of Behavior
- Loss of all or part of recess
- Short detention at lunchtime
- Isolation in lunch room (‘silent lunch’)
- Detention after school
- Clean up the mess created
- Student call to parent at home or work to report misbehavior
- Isolation in another classroom (by pre-arrangement)
- Loss of star/demerit on behavior chart
- Assignment to clean-up tasks--room, building, yard
- Restriction from programs and special assemblies
- Loss of center time or/free-choice time
- Lower conduct grade
- Seating assignment changed
- Tape-recording of tantrums; play back for parents
- Removal of pupil and desk to hallway
- Student apology to those offended
- Last in line
- Notes home to parent(s)
- Reparations (e.g., of damaged or stolen property)
- Isolation in classroom (time out)
- Loss of break period
- Removal to the office
- Overcorrection (the student is required repetitively to practice a skill that will ‘replace’ or improve upon an inappropriate or problem behavior. For example, a student who wanders the halls without permission when taking an unsupervised bathroom break may have to stay after school one afternoon and take multiple ‘practice’ trips to the school bathroom. The teacher might accompany the student to monitor how promptly the student walked, and returned from the bathroom and to give the student feedback about how much this target behavior has improved.)

taken from “The Savvy Teacher's Guide” - Jim Wright