

# Conduct Disorder



## Symptoms or Behaviors

- Bullying or threatening classmates and other students
- Poor attendance record or chronic truancy
- History of frequent suspension
- Little empathy for others and a lack of appropriate feelings of guilt and remorse
- Low self-esteem masked by bravado
- Lying to peers or teachers
- Stealing from peers or the school
- Frequent physical fights; use of a weapon
- Destruction of property

## About the Disorder

Children and adolescents with conduct disorder are highly visible, demonstrating a complicated group of behavioral and emotional problems. Serious, repetitive, and persistent misbehavior is the essential feature of this disorder.

These behaviors fall into 4 main groups: aggressive behavior toward people or animals, destruction of property, deceitfulness or theft, and serious violations of rules.

To receive a diagnosis of conduct disorder, a child or adolescent must have displayed 3 or more characteristic behaviors in the past 12 months. At least 1 of these behaviors must have been evident during the past 6 months.

Diagnosing conduct disorder can be a dilemma because children are constantly changing. This makes it difficult to discern whether the problem is persistent enough to warrant a diagnosis. In some cases, what appears to be conduct disorder may be a problem adjusting to acute or chronic stress. Many children with conduct disorder also have learning disabilities and about 1/3 are depressed. Many children stop exhibiting behavior problems when they are treated for depression.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimates that between 6 and 16 percent of males and 2 to 9 percent of females under age 18 have conduct disorder that ranges in severity from mild to severe.

Other serious disorders of childhood and adolescence commonly associated with conduct disorder are attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD) or oppositional defiant disorder (ODD). The majority of children and adolescents with conduct disorder may have lifelong patterns of antisocial behavior and be at higher risk for a mood or anxiety disorder. But for many, the disorder may subside in later adulthood.

The social context in which a student lives (poverty or a high crime area, for example) may influence what we view as antisocial behavior. In these cases, a diagnosis of conduct disorder can be misapplied to individuals whose behaviors may be protective or exist within the cultural context.

A child with suspected conduct disorder needs to be referred for a mental health assessment. If the symptoms are mild, the student may be able to receive services and remain in the regular school environment. More seriously troubled children, however, may need more specialized educational environments.

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### Educational Implications

Students with conduct disorder like to engage in power struggles. They often react badly to direct demands or statements such as: "You need to..." or "You must..." They may consistently challenge class rules, refuse to do assignments, and argue or fight with other students. This behavior can cause significant impairment in both social and academic functioning. They also work best in environments with high staff/student ratios, 1-to-1 situations, or self-contained programs when there is plenty of structure and clearly defined guidelines. Their frequent absences and their refusal to do assignments often leads to academic failure.

### Instructional Strategies and Classroom Accommodations

- Make sure curriculum is at an appropriate level. When work is too hard, students become frustrated. When it is too easy, they become bored. Both reactions lead to problems in the classroom.
- Avoid "infantile" materials to teach basic skills. Materials should be age-appropriate, positive, and relevant to students' lives.
- Remember that praise is important but needs to be sincere.
- Consider the use of technology. Students with conduct disorder tend to work well on computers with active programs.
- Students with conduct disorder often do well in programs that allow them to work outside the school setting.
- Be aware that adults can unconsciously form and behaviorally express negative impressions of low-performing, uncooperative students. Try to monitor your impressions, keep them as neutral as possible, communicate a positive regard for the students, and give them the benefit of the doubt whenever possible.
- Remember that children with conduct disorder like to argue. Maintain calm, respect, and detachment. Avoid power struggles and don't argue.
- Give the student options. Stay away from direct demands or statements such as: "You need to..." or "you must..."
- Avoid escalating prompts such as shouting, touching, nagging, or cornering the student.
- Establish clear classroom rules. Rules should be few, fair, clear, displayed, taught, and consistently enforced. Be clear about what is non-negotiable.
- Have your students participate in the establishment of rules, routines, schedules, and expectations.
- Systematically teach social skills including anger management, conflict resolution strategies, and how to be assertive in an appropriate manner. For example, discuss strategies that the students may use to calm themselves when they feel their anger escalating. Do this when the students are calm.
- Maximize the performance of low-performing students through the use of individualized instruction, cues, prompting, the breaking down of academic tasks, debriefing, coaching, and providing positive incentives.
- Structure activities so the student with conduct disorder is not always left out or the last one picked.

### Resources

#### American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

3615 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20016-3007  
800-333-7636  
[www.aacap.org](http://www.aacap.org)

#### American Academy of Family Physicians

PO Box 11210, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207  
800-274-2237  
[www.aafp.org](http://www.aafp.org)

#### The Council for Exceptional Children (CEC)

1110 North Glebe Road, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201  
703-620-3660  
[www.cec.sped.org](http://www.cec.sped.org)

#### National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

Office of Communications  
6001 Executive Boulevard, Room 8184, MSC 9663  
Bethesda, MD 20892-9663  
866-615-6464  
[www.nimh.nih.gov](http://www.nimh.nih.gov)  
*Free educational materials for professionals and the public*

#### SAMHSA'S National Mental Health Information Center—Center for Mental Health Services

PO Box 42557, Washington, DC 20015  
800-789-2647  
[www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov](http://www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov)

#### Publications

*The Explosive Child: A New Approach for Understanding Easily Frustrated, Chronically Inflexible Children*, by Ross W. Greene, HarperCollins, 2001.

- In addition to this publication, many of the websites listed above also recommend publications and have information about current research.

While it is important to respect a child's need for confidentiality, if you work with children or families, you are legally required to report suspected child abuse or neglect. For more information, consult "Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect: A Resource Guide for Mandated Reporters," available from the Minnesota Department of Human Services.

This fact sheet must not be used for the purpose of making a diagnosis. It is to be used only as a reference for your own understanding and to provide information about the different kinds of behaviors and mental health issues you may encounter in your classroom.