

Two Opposing Schools of Thought on Human Behavior

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	Dominant and Traditional Practice in American Schools	The Positive Discipline (Solution Focused) Approach
Who developed the theory?	Common practice Pavlov, Thorndike, Skinner	Adler, Driekurs, Glasser, Nelsen, Lott, Dinkmeyer
What motivates behavior?	People respond to rewards and punishments in their environment.	People seek a sense of belonging (connection) and significance (meaning) in their social context
When do we have the most influence on the behavior of others?	At the moment of response to a specific behavior.	In an ongoing relationship founded on mutual respect.
What are the most powerful tools for adults?	Control, rewards, and punishments	Empathy, understanding the perspective of the student, collaborative problem solving, kind AND firm follow through
“Respect” is...	Obedience and compliance in relationships in which dignity and respect of the adult is primary	Mutual, in relationships in which each person is equally worthy of dignity and respect
Response to inappropriate behavior	Censure, isolation, punishment	Naming without shaming and blaming, focusing on solutions, following through, addressing the belief behind the behavior
Response to dangerous and destructive behavior	Censure, isolation, punishment	Clear follow through without getting in the way of the student experiencing the consequence of their action.
Student learning is maximized when...	The adult has effective control over student behavior	The student feels belonging and significance in the classroom