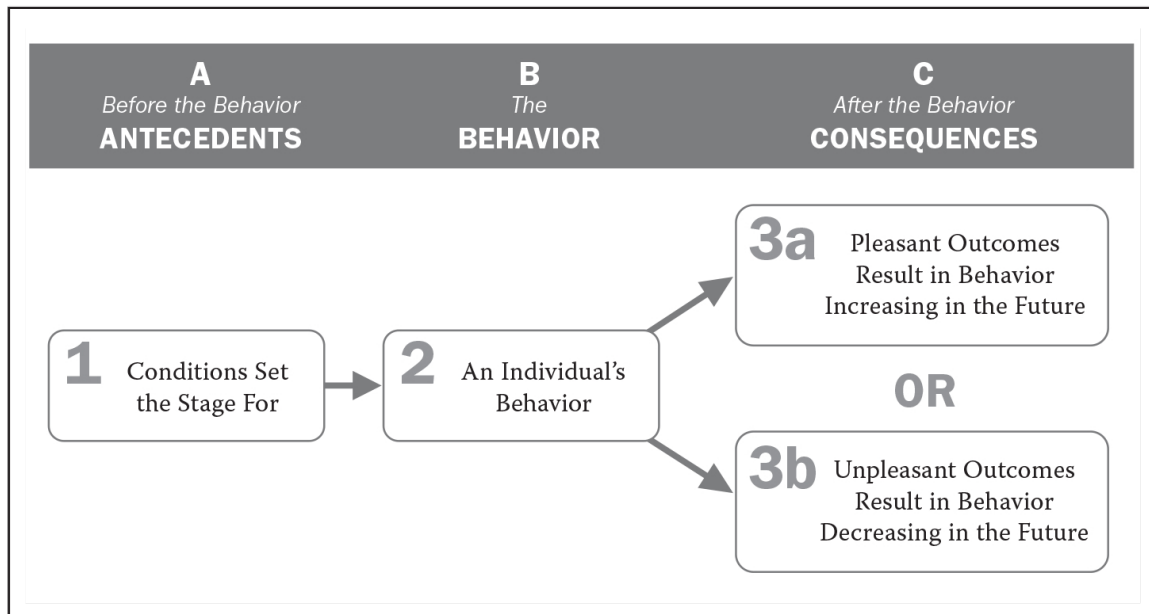


Understanding Behavior Theory

FIGURE 2-3 VARIABLES THAT AFFECT BEHAVIOR—THE ABC MODEL OF BEHAVIORAL THEORY



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- **Antecedents** proceed both appropriate behaviors and misbehavior
- **Consequences** are not “things”, they are “effects”. We don’t know if they are reinforcing or reductive until we administer them.
- Think about your case study student:
 - What are some **pleasant outcomes** that reinforce the appropriate behaviors?
 - Verbal praise and acknowledgment
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 - What are some reductive consequences that decrease inappropriate behavior?
 - Verbal or non-verbal reprimand
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Understanding Behavior Theory

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The Motivation Equation Expectancy X Value = Motivation

Expectancy Rate 10 X Value Rate 10 = 100% motivation
Expectancy Rate 10 X Value Rate 0 = 0% motivation
Expectancy Rate 0 X Value Rate 10 = 0% motivation

- Expectancy rate: How much does your case study student perceive they will be successful in whatever you are asking them to do?
- Value rate: How much does your case study student care about what you are asking them to do?
- Think about your case study student:
 - What strategies do you have to address a **low expectancy rate** for your case study student? Consider how you address academic deficits and/or social skills deficits.
 - Newsela to differentiate reading level
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 - What strategies do you have to address a **low value rate** for your case study student? Consider some of the strategies presented in webinars 3 & 4 that might raise the value rate for your student.
 - Newsela for high interest topics
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