

Logical Consequences

Logical consequences are those that fit into one of the “3 R’s & H”, which means that they are related, respectful, reasonable, and helpful. Related means that they are inherently related to the action that caused the consequence. Logical consequences are always respectful to all involved. They are reasonable to both the student and the teacher. Ultimately, however – logical consequences are helpful because they relate directly to the misbehavior. The goal of this type of discipline management is for them to eventually learn how to manage their own behavior, utilize self-control, and want to follow the rules.

HOW TO USE:

- 1. Address** - Address the problem and clearly identify the reason for the misbehavior. At this time, it is extremely important to ensure you are being empathic to the student and are in no way condescending toward their behavior.
- 2. Choices** - This is not necessarily giving the student choices; this is reminding them that they are in this situation because of the choice they have made previously. State clearly, for example, “Due to *your choice* not to do your work while we were working together in class...”
- 3. Consequence** - Provide the specific, fair, reasonable, and related consequence to the student in clear language. For example, to finish step 2, “...you will be finishing it for homework.” Remember to give the consequence with empathy for the rule breaker.
- 4. Walk Away** - Walk away from the student. Do not argue, and do not engage with the student. Consistency is key for this kind of consequence, so to go back on your decision would be counter-productive.

WHEN TO USE:

1. Student(s) break(s) something, could be a rule or an item
2. Student(s) begin to get in a fight, or a student picks on another student.
3. Student(s) do not finish their assignments in class

VARIATIONS:

Kagan – “Consequences”:

The teacher establishes consequences beforehand, and in the event that some kind of disruption arises – the teacher takes some time to remind the students of those consequences. The teacher could remind them with phrases like “remember the consequences we agreed on”.

Make a Better Choice:

Rather than immediately scolding or redirecting a misbehavior, the teacher would employ this strategy to allow the student to take a moment to reflect on the decision they have made and make a better choice to change the impending consequence.