Restorative Healing

A PYD Approach to the 4-H Code of Conduct

What is Restorative Justice

- Restorative Justice:
  - Based on pro-actively developing relationships and community.
  - Works to repair a community when harm is done.
  - Provides a way of thinking about, talking about, and responding to issues and problems by involving all participants.
  - Empowers all involved to share their feelings and opinions, identify what happened, describe how it affected everyone, and find solutions to make things better.
  - Creates safer and more productive learning spaces where students develop social and emotional skills and strong relationships with peers and adults.
  - Chicago Public Schools

What is Restorative Justice

- [http://www.tinyurl.com/vhznue3](http://www.tinyurl.com/vhznue3)
- Honoring Restorative Roots
Creating a Restorative Climate in 4-H

- Welcome - set a tone of positive expectations
- Inquiry - inquire about each participant
- Acknowledgment - making sure to recognize the issues youth may be facing (teaching empathy through listening)
- Humanize - make youth aware of the effects their actions have by directly communicating (i.e., What you're doing hurts me.... That action really helped make me feel good)

Restorative Justice Practices

- Circles - can be used in club settings (a routine practice)
- Conference - All parties are equal (victim/offender/community) and meet in a situation of intensity
- Dialogue - Phrasing and language to use on the go
  - Empathetic Listening
  - "I" statements express feelings and convey how the speaker was affected
- Restorative Questions
- Apology & Restitution - Victim/offender/community collaboratively come up with an acceptable apology & restitution

1. Respond to conflict with a conversation
2. Incorporate entire group when determining potential consequences and next steps for adverse behavior
3. Model the compassionate and empathetic qualities you hope to build
### RU Language

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<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Example</th>
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| USING | Denying responsibility for one’s feelings or actions: GUILT | "You make me so frustrated when you talk during class."
| DENYING | Denying responsibility for one’s feelings or actions: GUILT | "When I saw you put your hands on Peter, I assumed because I’m responsible for making sure everyone is safe here. Can you tell me what happened?"

### RJ Scenarios

- **Defining Justice**
- **SCENARIO 3** Meghan is having trouble in English class. Instead of seeking help, she begins acting out in class. She disrupts, calls out and laughs at other students, especially when they have the answers right. Sometimes she even sings out loud and makes other noises while the rest of the class is trying to work.

### Questions and Discussion
For Further Discussion:

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