



An Overview of Restorative Practices

3 Concepts

1. ***What does it look like when you get it right?***

Find out what the community or interested parties would like to see as the best outcome. Collectively figure out the ideal scenario before taking action.

2. ***Move from punitive to restorative.***

Move from external control to teaching internal motivation and controls.

3. ***Be trauma informed.***

Practice being aware that anyone could have trauma – kids and adults. Be aware that your feelings and behavior can trigger trauma in others, however accidentally. Be aware of your own triggers.

3 Tools

1. ***Circle Up***

Regularly engage your community – family, friends, colleagues. Speak from the heart. Listen carefully.

2. ***Questions***

Shift from statements to questions.

3. ***Emotions with "I"***

Handle your own emotions responsibly. Own them. Use "I" statements

Retributive vs. Restorative Justice

Retributive	Restorative
Crime is an act against the state and its laws.	Crime is an act against individuals and the community.
The state controls crime.	Crime control lies primarily within the community.
Accountability is punishment.	Accountability is taking responsibility and repairing harm.
The justice process is adversarial.	The justice process involves all voices in dialogue to negotiate reparation to victim and community.
Victims are peripheral to the process.	Victims are central to the process.
Crime and misbehavior define the offender's personal deficits.	Taking responsibility and repairing harm defines the offender's capacity.
The justice process focuses on shaming, blaming, and establishing guilt.	The justice process focuses on understanding and resolving problems, accepting accountability, and preventing problems in future.
The goal is to punish crime by inflicting pain and isolation from the community.	The goal is to restore and reconcile by making restitution and repairing harm.
Threat of punishment is an effective deterrent, and punishment will improve the offender's behavior.	Threats and punishments by themselves are more likely to produce anti-social attitudes and further disrupt community relationships.
State professionals represent the community in the legal process.	The community represent themselves in facilitating the restorative process.
The process is dominated those not directly impacted by the offense.	The process involves those who have been directly harmed by the offender or are otherwise involved in the situations.
Traditional Justice aims to hurt.	Restorative Justice aims to heal.