SUSTAINING A RESTORATIVE PRACTICE CULTURE BY MAKING CONNECTIONS

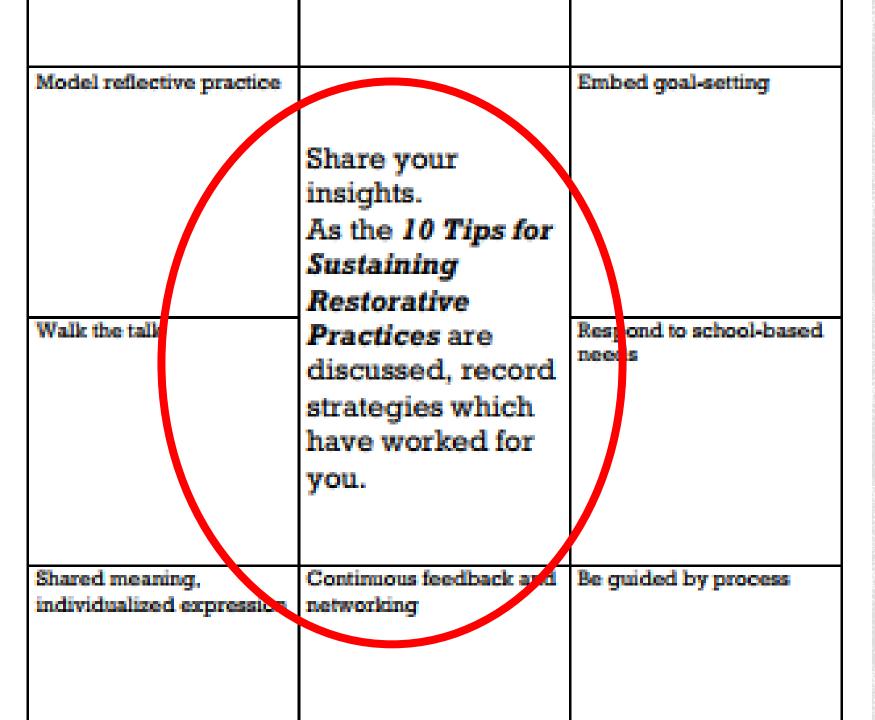
Presenter: Cathy Hird, M.S.W., B. Ed.

Project Facilitator - Restorative Practices

London District Catholic School Board

Email: chird@ldcsb.ca

IIRP Canada Conference: Leading & Sustaining Change April 30, 2018



GROUP INSIGHTS

At the end of the session, please submit your sheet to the facilitator. Group sharing will be summarized and will be forwarded to participants. Your email:



As cited by Blood and Thornsborne (2006) 70 % of change initiatives fail due to three primary reasons:

- people leading the change process announce the change and consider that is sufficient for having implemented
- peoples concerns are not surfaced or heard
- those expected to change are not actively involved in the change process



- Allowing complacency
- Failing to develop a guiding coalition
- Understanding the power of a vision
- Permitting obstacles to block the change process
- Failure to create short-term wins
- Declaring victory too soon
- Neglecting to anchor change

(Kotter, 2012)



Clarke (1999) outlines the five stages of the decision making process first articulated by Rogers as:

- knowledge (exposure to its existence, and understanding of its functions)
- **2. persuasion** (the forming of a favourable attitude to it)
- 3. decision (commitment to its adoption)
- 4. implementation (putting it to uses)
- confirmation (reinforcement based on positive outcomes from it)

Cited in Overcoming Resistance to Whole-School Uptake of Restorative Practice, P. Blood and M. Thorsborne, Paper for the IIRP Conference 2006) UNDERSTANDING THE CHANGE AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

- To experience the processes, need to allow time (multiple year plan)
- Consistent
 leadership at the
 helm to facilitate,
 support and monitor
 the progress





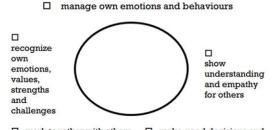


START SMALL, THINK BIG

- Innovation takes time: five-year plan (currently Year 2)
- Offer intensive training to each school-based team involved in the RP project and also other "leaders" – partnership with IIRP-Canada
- Broaden participant groups and understanding of RP continuum and philosophy through time
- Anchor in social-emotional learning



Age appropriately the student can....



□ work together with others, manage conflicts and form positive relationships social behaviour

SEL is the process whereby children and adults develop essential social and emotional competencies to:

- Recognize and manage emotions
- Handle oneself and tasks effectively
- Develop care and concern for others
- Establish positive relationship
- Make responsible decisions

interest in examining the link bet I functioning and academic achie uthors have examined the effect c nes on children's academic outco ades and standardized achievem Payton and colleagues (2008) is ti rous assessment of the impact of cammes on children (meta-analyti

s that evidence-based programs improving children's academic p

> SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL LEARNING (SEL)

SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL LEARNING

"If your emotional abilities aren't in hand, if you don't have self-awareness, if you are not able to manage your distressing emotions, if you can't have empathy and have effective relationships, then no matter how smart you are, you are not going to get very far."





INTERVAL TRAINING

- Framework allows for gatherings several times per calendar school year
- Each session is focused training in RP and goal-setting followed by opportunities to implement set goals
- Begin with informal processes and specific strategies/tools to implement
- Demonstration of how RP supports other district and school-based initiatives such as growth mindset, resiliency, mindfulness, self regulation programs, etc.





GING IN / SCHOOL

ents in your nity. Is there a < of who might cerns? How s affect that entences from active.

> I can't do this anymore. I have no friends. Adam is mad at me. There's too much work. I can't do all the work. How can I get all this work done? I start one thing and she gives me other things to do. She makes me stay in at recess. I can't stay in at recess. I want to call my mom. I can't do this anymore. I want to go home."

Former grade 8 student

JUST AS IMPORTANT RESEARCH TELLS US THAT EDUCATORS HAVE AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN NURTURING THAT SENSE OF BELONGING

FORMING TRUSTING RELATIONSHIPS with students are critical for students to ask for support.

•Am I liked? •Do I fit in? •Am I respected? •Am I valued?

environment (classroom and school

Students look for cues in the

SCHOOLS AS "FIELD HOSPITALS"

Field-hospital workers are trained in triage; they recognize very quickly the wounds, stop the bleeding and initiate the process of healing.

SHARED LEADERSHIP & VISION

"If the principal sneezes, the school catches a cold." Tom Whitaker

- Foster the belief that leadership can take many forms (creation of schoolbased teams)
- Create a consistent and enduring "critical mass"
- Make connections between restorative practice and district-wide focus areas (faith-based and directives from the Ministry of Education)



MODEL REFLECTIVE PRACTICE

"They don't care what you know until they know you care."

- The heart of restorative practice is nurturing the relational attitude; engaging in caring behaviours to support overall development
- Demonstrate how RP provides tangible ways to practice and cultivate caring (human connections, sensitively to students' academic and emotional needs, and regard of students' voice -opinions/perspectives)
- Work of Purkey and Stanley (1990) = INVITATIONAL EDUCATION

AFFIRM REFINE ALIGN BUILD



INTENTIONAL UNINVITIN'S Dismissive Alienating Harsh Vindictive 	PurposefulSensitive to student needs	ocean. As he upper ou doing?" The boy Hello! What are you doing?" The boy looked up and said, "I'm throwing starfish into the ocean?" ask into the ocean?" ask itide stranded them. If I do the water before the sun cr came the answer. "Surt there are miles of beach PRACTICE BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS AFFECTIVELY THE STAR THROWER
	and takes responsible action	DOES YOUR PRACTICE
UNINTENTIONALY UNINVITING	UNINENTIONALLY INVITING Energic but unaware 	+445 +37 -1-207.54
Negative	Enthusiastic but naïve	
Communicates I w	Positive but inconsistent	Develop EMPATHY (through reflection,
expectationsExhibits a low sense f	Communicates a laissez-faire attitude	insight and learning)?
efficacy		-ENHANCE responsibility and
Pessimistic	Smith et al (2017)	accountability?
		and the strengthening of relationship?

CE...

ocean. As ne app

(through reflection, oility and ehavioural change g of relationship?

From the restorative practices session today....

l affirmation:

1 refinement:

A goal to move RP forward for me:

unn manons.

"The importance of social-emotional learning"

"Feeling more comfortable with circles and implementing the restorative questions"

Refinement: ""I need to refine my use of restorative language" "Love the plot line strategy"

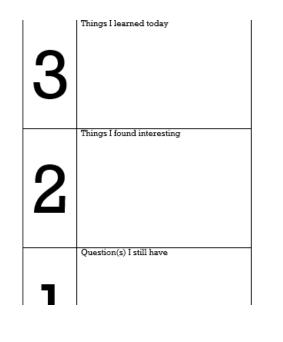


o move forward: gthening the repair – suggested actions and up afterwards" ng to move more staff forward"

> EMBED GOAL-Setting

You need to know where you've been before you know where you're going.





the LDCSB vision statement. 16% Agree 84% Strongly Agree	between restorative practice and Catholic values and teachings. 12% Agree 88% Strongly Agree					
explicitly restorative in my practice.						
28% Agree 72	70 Strongly Agree					
!	! *					

DEBRIEFING, EXIT CARDS AND SURVEYS

- Identify concerns (personal, implementation, impact, collaboration, refinement)
- Monitoring the elements of effective change (vision, skills, incentives, resources and action plan)
- Gauge the momentum (within and across schools)
- Provide direction to fine tune professional learning sessions
- Gather data for accountability purposes



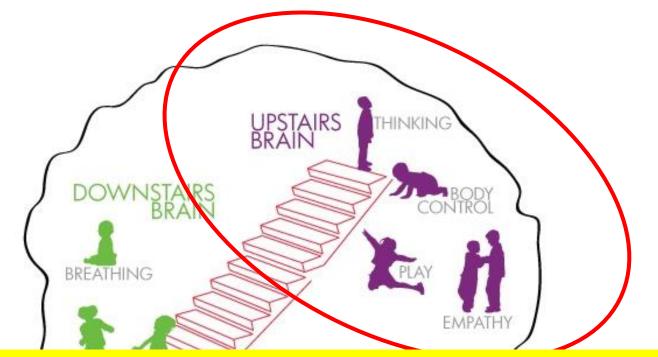




WALK THE TALK

"Wherever you look in the natural world, you find only networks, not org. charts....All living systems are webs of relations spun into existence as individuals realize that there is more benefit available to them if they create relationships than if they stay locked in narrow boundaries of self-interest. Unending processes of collaboration and symbiosis characterize life...These relationships of mutual benefit lead to the creation of systems that are more supportive and protective of individuals that if they had to live alone. It's important to remember that nothing living lives alone." Wheatley (1999)





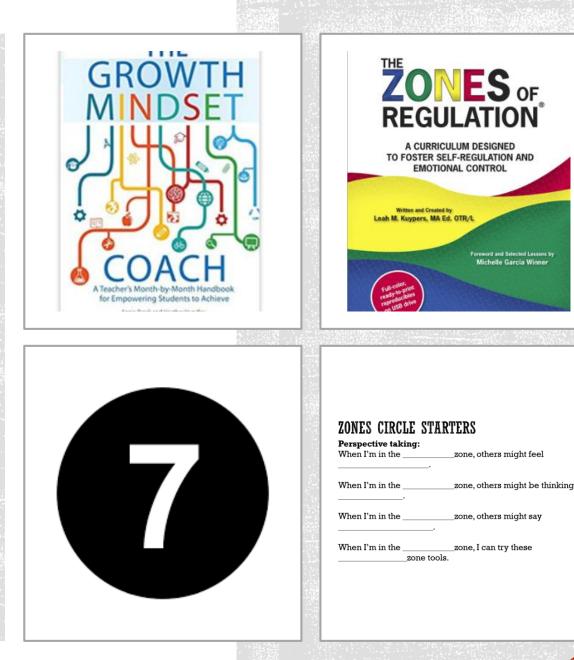
- 1. Know thyself. It's important to know our own set of triggers and see them for what they are. How am I feelings about this student and this behaviour? How can I react in a way that supports this students instead of reacting emotionally to his or her choices? What do I need at this time to stay focused on the needs of the student?
- 2. Connect with students. The use of affective statements and questions helps us become more aware of our students' needs, strengths, interests, triggers, and deviations from baseline behaviours.
- **3. Prevent the tornado from happening.** Finds ways to be proactive instead of reactive. Encourage independence, self-reflection/knowledge, and empowerment.

REMAIN IN OUR UPSTAIRS BRAIN

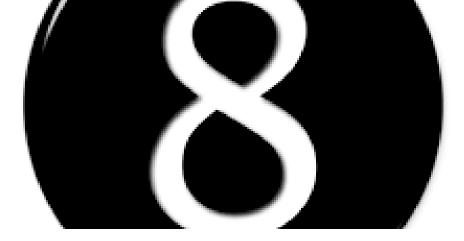
It's important during these times, not to enter the tornado. We need to remain in our upstairs brains in order to ensure a calm, safe learning environment for ourselves, all the other students watching what's happening, and for the student who created the tornado so that he or she is offered support to access alternative coping strategies and learn about personal triggers. Souers and Hall(2016)

RESPOND TO SCHOOL-BASED NEEDS

- Support school-based teams to identify connections between current initiatives and restorative practice – How can it support what staff are currently engaged in a school community to address social-emotional needs?
- Use collaborative problem-solving to address challenges faced in school communities (i.e., student behaviour, school-wide implementation of RP, etc.)







Behaviour

Feelings and Needs

THE <u>RP</u> WAY: AN "ETHIC OF CARE"

- "Not a "cookie cutter" approach to discipline and addressing misbehaviors
- Through caring relationships, students learn how to understand that their actions can cause harm
- Builds a foundation to develop and foster empathy and connection
- It's about reflection and personal accountability
- Actively listening to students identifies underlying needs which

"SAFE ENOUGH HEALTHY ENOUGH"

"If our interactions with students are characterized by positivity, respect, and consistency, we'll **establish relationships that are safe enough** for them. And if we initiate a supportive process to resolve conflicts like RP, then we cultivate an **environment that is** healthy enough for them.

SHARED MEANING, INDIVIDUALIZED EXPRESSION

- What does restorative practice look like, sound like and feel like in YOUR school community?
- How do you foster a culture of belonging
- How are staff invited on the journey?
- How do you communicate the RP Way in your school community?
- What are the challenges you have encountered?





Apps 🔣 Managed bookmarks 📋 Call for Presenters « L 😉 restorative practice in 🌃 PowerSchool 泌 Parents Keachii

Office 365 SharePoint

Catholic School BOARD

BROWSE PAGE

Restorative Practices





Schedule of Professional Learning Sessions 2017-2018

R	F . 4	10	

Date	Group A	Group B	
Session 1	8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	
Sept. 27, 2017	CEC-Oxford Room	CEC-Board Room	
Session 2	8:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.		
Nov. 14, 2017	CEC-Board Room		
Session 3:	Any Group A members	8:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.	
January 31 & Feb.1, 2018	new to restorative	Facilitator: IIRP Canada	
2-Day Restorative Practices	practices can sign up for	CEC-Board Room	
Training	the training		
Scheduled only for those	January 31, 2017 4:15 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.		
participants NEW to	LDCSB staff previously trained in RP are invited to this		
	follow up session with the IIRP facilitator.		
restorative practices	Focus: review of RP approach, networking and sharing.		
Session 4:	Dinner Session: 4:15 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.		
Conferencing	(Dinner will be available at the start of the session)		
April 18, 2018	CEC – Board Room		
Session 5:	Dinner Session: 4:15 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.		
Conferencing and Moving	(Dinner will be available at the start of the session)		
Forward	CEC – Board Room		
June 5, 2017			

Group A: Year 2 of restorative practices journey

CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK AND NETWORKING

BE GUIDED BY PROCESS

"Effective organisational leadership is more about managing the journey of change than announcing the destination." (Zigarmi et al:Blanchard, 2006

- Shifting thinking and behaviours takes time
- Sustainability is enhanced with active engagement
- Time invested will save time (proactive approach to resolve underlying issues and prevent reoccurrence)
- Model a growth mindset and a resilient mindset (we all learn from mistakes, the value of perseverance)



When you made choices and things went wrong.... STEPS TO RESPECT What were you thinking of at the time? Nhat happen MAKE RESPI CHOICI LISTEN WITH AN TREAT OTHERS Choose actions th 'SAMPLE' **OPEN MIND** AS EQUALS the Catholic value ANNERS AND compassion, equa VISUALS/TOOLS Accept the differences in Look at the speaker, keep E POLITE your body still, and give your others full attention our others' pr d acknowledge Talk in y name Pause and T.H.I.N.K. before feel go w the Golde peaking per to say: "Please" What Can I Say To Myself? Show ki BEFORE YOU SPEAK from your (ou", "May to understand how the your wo en affected by stakes welk er person feels "Im sorry is it... True? Instead of ... Try thinking... is it... Helpful? cour o understand the other I'm not good at this. What am I missing? stakes n's side of the story is it... Inspiring? "I won't do it again" I'm on the right track! I'm awesome at this. l aive up. I'll use some of the nize that it's okay to is it... Necessary? strategies we've learned. n others ferent perspectives This may take some This is too hard. 25 time and effort. is it...Kind? I can always improve. I can't make this tements: "How do I repair the harm?" any better. so I'll keep trying. Т when..." I'm going to train my l just can't do math. brain in math. "In every ha I made a mistake. is a responsibility Mistakes help me to learn better. do unto She's so smart. I will I'm going to figure out how RESPONSIBILITY she does it so I can try it! Jous (Matthe never be that smart. 0 Is it really my best work? It's good enough. Plan A didn't work. Good thing the alphabet has 25 more letters!

Searce: David Georg

10 TIPS FOR SUSTAINING RESTORATIVE PRACTICE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

- 1. Start small, think big
- 2. Interval training
- 3. Shared leadership & vision
- 4. Model reflective practice
- 5. Embed goal-setting
- 6. Walk the talk
- 7. Respond to school-based needs
- 8. Shared meaning, individualized expression
- 9. Continuous feedback and networking
- 10. Be guided by the process





References

Armstrong, T. (2018). Multiple intelligences in the classroom. 4th Edition. Alexandria, Virginia: The Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development.

- Bartolino-Krachman, S., LaRocca, R. & Gabrieli, C. (2017). *Accounting for the whole child*. Educational Leadership Vol 75 No., pp. 28-34.
- Costello, B., Wachtel, J. & Wachtel, T. (2010), *Restorative circles in schools: Building community and enhancing learning*. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: International Institute for Restorative Practices.
- Costello, B., Wachtel, J. & Wachtel, T. (2009). *The restorative practices handbook for teachers, disciplinarians and administrators.* Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: International Institute for Restorative Practices.
- Hattie, J. (2012) Visible learning for teachers: Maximizing impact on Learning. New York: Routledge.
- Kotter, J. (2012). Leading change. Boston, MA: Harvard Business Review Press.
- Hoerr, T.R., (2017). The formative five: Fostering girt, empathy, and other success skills every student needs. Alexandria, Virginia: The Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development.

Kuypers, L. M. (2011). The zones of regulation: A curriculum designed to foster self regulation and emotional control. Santa Clara, CA: Think-Social Publishing, Inc.



- Ricci, M.C. (2013). *Mindset in the classroom: Building a culture of success and student achievement in schools*. Waco, TX: Prufrock Press, Inc.
- Ontario Ministry of Education (2010). Caring and safe schools in Ontario: Supporting students with special education needs through progressive discipline, Kindergarten to grade 12. Toronto, Ontario: Queen's Printer of Ontario.
- Smith, D., Fry N., Pumpian, I. & Fisher, D. (2017). *Building equity: policies and practices to empower all learners.* Alexandria, Virginia: The Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Souers, K. (2017). Fostering resilient learners: Strategies for creating a trauma-sensitive classroom. Alexandria, Virginia: The Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development
- Stutzman-Amstutz, L. & Mullet, J.H. (2014). *The little book of restorative discipline for schools: Teaching responsibility, Creating caring climates*. New York, NY: Skyhorse Publishing, Inc.
- Thorsborne, M. & Blood, P. (2013). *Implementing restorative practices in schools: A practical guide to transforming school communities*. Philadelphia, PA: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

Wachtel, T., O'Connell, T. & Wachtel, B. (2010). *Restorative justice conferencing: Real justice* & the conferencing handbook. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: International Institute for Restorative Practices.

