

Principles of Effective Intervention: A Brief View

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Principles of Effective Intervention

THREE MAIN PRINCIPLES

- Risk
- Need
- Responsivity
- And a Practice: Fidelity

Principles of Effective Intervention

RISK PRINCIPLE

- Assess and identify higher-risk youth
- Target higher-risk youth for more intensive treatment, services, and supervision
- Avoid including lower-risk in higher-end programs; it may increase their risk and failure rates!

Principles of Effective Intervention

NEED PRINCIPLE

- Identify and target criminogenic needs:
 - Attitudes, values, beliefs
 - Peer associations
 - Personality
 - Education/employment
 - Family
 - Substance abuse
 - Leisure/recreation

Principles of Effective Intervention

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

- Specific responsivity
 - Remove barriers to treatment
 - Match style and mode of service delivery to key youth characteristics
- General responsivity
 - Use cognitive behavioral interventions***

Cognitive-Behavioral Model

DEFINING THEMES AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Scientific
- Active
- Present-focused
- Based on theories of learning
- Individualized
- Brief
- Step-wise progression
- Treatment packages

Readiness

- ▶ Partnership
 - ▶ Team to use What Works to create healthier and safer communities