What Works?

Principles of Effective Criminal Justice Practices
Overarching Objectives

• Wherever possible, prevent further penetration into the criminal justice system (Deflect and Divert)
• Prevent reoffending (Correct and Restore)
Four Core Principles

- Risk Principle
- Need Principle
- Treatment Principle
- Fidelity Principle
Risk Principle

• Right Person, Right Dosage
  • Target intensive treatment for those with a higher probability of recidivism
  • Continue treatment only for as long as needed

• Avoid “one-size fits all” approaches

• Focus on the person’s risk of re-offending, not the seriousness of the offense
Need Principle

- Intervention should target criminogenic factors
  - Antisocial/procriminal networks
  - Antisocial behavior
  - Substance use disorder
  - Lack of self control

- There are identified criminogenic factors. Be sure to refer to them.
Treatment Principle

• Intervention should be focused on behavior change
  • Different thinking = different actions
  • Targeted at the behavior that led to the offense
• E.g., cognitive behavioral therapy, functional family therapy
• Relapse recognition and prevention
Fidelity Principle

- Intervention is regularly monitored and evaluated for:
  - Effectiveness - consistently having the intended impact
  - Quality Control - delivered as designed