Views youth offending as intersection of multiple risks, failure of prevention efforts to respond to or identify these risks, and the lack of community-based resources. Provides interventions at the universal (or population) level, the selective (or at risk) level, and the indicated (or high risk) level.

Views youth offending as a reflection of disorder within one or many of youth’s ecological systems. Focus on increasing youths’ positive identity development and building capacity to effectively navigate these relational processes.

Views youth offending as break in relationships between a youth and his/her community. Interventions focus on community-based approaches targeting community healing.
The IMJJ is a comprehensive framework, providing RJ, socio-ecologically informed interventions to youth at the three public health levels (population, at-risk, and high-risk). As you approach your work, consider:

- At which level is your work situated?
- How can you adhere to the IMJJ theory as you develop and propose recommendations?