

Skills for Intervention Psychologists

Students in the doctoral program in Psychology and Social Intervention should attain a variety of skills in their training. Students with different interests or headed for different sorts of careers may put different emphases on different skills. Because research projects in PSI typically take multiple years, and students come into them at different phases, students may acquire these skills in a different order from that listed here. Classes, practicum, the 2nd year paper, the dissertation, other ongoing research, the comprehensive exam, and additional tailored experiences, such as policy internships may all help in developing skills. This list serves as a tool for advisors and advisees to use in evaluating what students have accomplished so far, and to plan additional training experiences that will help students accomplish more.

Conceptualization of research project

- 1) Developing conceptual model and hypotheses or research questions
- 2) Designing study to answer questions
- 3) Designing analyses of secondary data to answer questions
- 4) Designing interventions
 - a) Designing evaluations of interventions
- 5) Designing measures to capture key constructs
 - a) Quantitative measures
 - b) Qualitative protocols or guides
 - c) Culturally anchored measures
 - d) Measures at multiple ecological levels
 - e) Measures of intervention fidelity

Considering ethical implications of all forms of PSI work

- 1) Preparing human subject applications
- 2) IRB hearings

Carrying out research

- 1) Collecting data
 - a) Questionnaires
 - b) Structured interviews
 - c) Observations
 - d) Qualitative techniques, e.g. ethnographic methods, in-depth interviews, focus groups
 - e) Archival, GIS, or other methods that do not involve collecting information from individuals
- 2) Analyzing data
 - a) Data cleaning
 - b) Psychometric analyses
 - c) Quantitative tests of models and hypotheses (multiple methods)
 - d) Qualitative analyses (multiple methods)

Mastering writing in different formats

- 1) Empirical reports of research for scientific audience
- 2) Literature review for scientific audience
- 3) Reports for policy audience
- 4) Reports for community audiences
- 5) Grant proposals

Working collaboratively with community agencies

- 1) Negotiating entry
- 2) Developing mutually beneficial relationships
- 3) Communicating with multiple audiences