

Appendix 12. Evidence-based assessment tools and models, and methods and forms used to assess the adolescent's situation

Indicator/model	Target
Assessment of the overall situation	
Assessment of the need for child welfare measures	The BBIC model (Barns Behov i Centrum-modell) is used to support the assessment of the need for child welfare measures. The model examines the adolescent's situation from the point of view of the adolescent's needs, the parents' capabilities, the family and the environment.
Outlining the situation of the child/adolescent and determining the need for social work	The BBIC model is used during non-institutional child welfare social work. The goal of the model is to determine the situation and the need for social work. ⁴²
Health	
Assessment of depression symptoms	The BDI-21 (Beck Depression Inventory) assessment method is intended for assessing the severity of depression symptoms.
Assessing and monitoring the state of anxiety	The GAD-7 (Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item scale) assessment method is intended for the screening and monitoring of the anxiety disorder.
Investigating the level of self-esteem	The level of self-esteem is assessed with a designated self-esteem questionnaire.
Substance use	
Assessing adolescents' use of substances	The ADSUME (Adolescents' Substance Use Measurement) form is intended for assessing the adolescents' use of alcohol and the related risks.
Assessment of risks connected with the use of alcohol	The Audit questionnaire is intended for assessing risks connected with the use of alcohol.
Assessment of risks connected with the use of drugs	The DUDIT (Drug Use Disorders Identification Test) test is used to assess the problems and disadvantages related to the use of drugs.
Violence	
Assessing adolescents' criminal behaviour	The SAVRY (Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth) method is intended for assessing the adolescent's possible future criminal behaviour ⁴³
Assessing the threat of domestic and family violence	The MARAC form is intended for assessing the threat of domestic and family violence.
Assessing the threat of violence	HCR-20 (Historical Clinical Risk Management) is intended for assessing the threat of violence in individuals suffering from mental problems or having a violent background ^{44–46} . The use of HCR-20 requires certification ⁴⁷ .

Indicator/model	Target
Assessing violent radicalisation and extremism	
Identifying the threat of terrorism	<p>The TRAP-18 (Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol) is intended for assessing the threat of terrorist violence especially in persons who do not belong to radicalised groups, i.e. who are "lone actors".</p> <p>48. The use of the method requires a licence⁴⁹.</p>
Assessing empathy	<p>The VERA-2 (Violent Extremist Risk Assessment) assessment method is intended for assessing the individual's ability to feel empathy towards possible victims. Empathy is found to be connected with radicalisation into violent extremism.^{50,51} VERA-2 requires certified training for its use and interpretation⁵².</p>
Assessment of factors exposing to and protecting from violent extremism	<p>ERIS (Extremist Risk Intervention Scale) is intended for supporting the assessment of factors exposing to and protecting from violent extremism.</p>