

## Appendix to report

National reports of knowledge-based interventions for preventing juvenile delinquency within social care - A scoping review of publications from the Nordic countries, Report 370 (2023)

### Appendix 3 Summary of conclusions drawn by the authors of the national reports.

Ref	Country	Year	Agency/Organization	Title	Conclusion from the compiled information
[1]	Denmark	2014	Authority of Social Services and Housing ( <i>Socialstyrelsen</i> )	Prevention of criminality in children and young people: methodology and implementation guide ( <i>Forebyggelse af kriminalitet blandt børn og unge: en metode- og implementeringsguide</i> )	Six methods are considered to meet the eligibility criteria: 1) Support, advice and guidance for first-time parents (Family with Heart). 2) Youth mediation, for 12-17-year-olds facing significant conflicts with peers and adults. 3) Social interventions for all elementary school students displaying early or more severe indications of behavioral issues (school counselors). 4) Parent counseling for parents of youth displaying extensive and clearly noticeable behavioral issues. 5) Volunteer mentors for youth aged 13-17 who lack a positive adult relationship and have a history of criminal behavior. 6) Support for internships or similar opportunities for youth aged 15-17 who are not in school and who demonstrate social issues (The Spearhead Project - <i>Spydspidsen</i> ).

[2]	Denmark	2013	Ramboll on behalf of the Danish Agency for Labor Market and Recruitment ( <i>Arbejdsmarkedsstyrelsen</i> )	The effects of employment-focused interventions for former inmates ( <i>Effekterne af beskæftigelsesrettede indsatser over for tidligere indsatte</i> )	Education interventions for minors who are currently incarcerated or have recently been released from prison reduce the risk of criminal recidivism.
[3]	Denmark	2013	SFI – The National Research Center for Welfare on behalf of the Danish Crime Prevention Council ( <i>SFI – Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd på oppdrag av Det Kriminalpræventive Råd</i> )	Systematic review of youth crime prevention interventions	<p>1) Interventions that employ a resource-oriented approach, are of significant duration and target the social environment beyond individual factors in youth (e.g., changes in cognition, behavior, and skills) are more likely to be effective.</p> <p>2) The lack of interventions evaluated within a Danish framework is noteworthy, as is the paucity of evaluations from the Nordic countries (only three evaluations, all from Sweden).</p>
[4]	Denmark	2012	The Danish Crime Prevention Council ( <i>Det Kriminalpræventive Råd</i> )	The effects of mentorship and recreation programs on at-risk youth: a systematic review ( <i>Effekten af mentor- og fritidsindsatser for unge i risiko: en systematisk kortlægning</i> )	<p>1) Mentorship programs can prove effective for youth aged 11-14 with socioeconomic challenges in urban areas.</p> <p>2) A mentorship initiative will have the greatest chance of success if</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. it is intensive, involving weekly meetings lasting several hours and a duration of at least 1 year,</li> <li>2. the intervention is structured around a supportive, emotional relationship based on trust,</li> <li>3. professionals recruit and supervise mentors,</li> <li>4. the relationship lasts over time,</li> <li>5. the mentor is properly qualified,</li> <li>6. the young person is actively involved,</li> <li>7. the mentorship program includes social and emotional skills development,</li> <li>8. the mentorship helps reduce or disrupt access to harmful peer relationships.</li> </ol>

[5]	Denmark	2019	The Danish Crime Prevention Council ( <i>Det Kriminalpræventive Råd</i> )	Criminality and ethnic minorities part III: <i>Preventive measures (Kriminalitet og etniske minoriteter del III: Forebyggelsesmæssige indsatser)</i>	<p>1) Crime prevention efforts for individuals within an ethnic minority should start early, embrace a holistic approach, be rooted in the local context, and incorporate an interdisciplinary and intercultural focus.</p> <p>2) Interventions that are family-based, relationship-oriented and long-term are particularly successful. Examples of interventions that can be used in Denmark are FRAK, MindSpring Parent Groups and DIF Get2Sport.</p>
[6]	Denmark	2016	KORA: The Danish Institute for Local and Regional Government Research on behalf of the Danish Crime Prevention Council ( <i>Kora: Det Nationale Institut for Kommuner og Regioners Analyse og Forskning på oppdrag av Det Kriminalpræventive Råd</i> )	Initiatives involving parents and youth: report ( <i>Forældre- og ungeinddragende tiltag, rapport</i> )	<p>1) Parenting education, designed to empower parents with the skills and capabilities to navigate their role as caregivers, is an effective intervention for preventing future criminal behavior in younger children.</p> <p>2) Older children require more intensive interventions than parenting education, such as behavior-regulating initiatives. Combining parenting education with additional interventions, such as family therapy (e.g., MST, FFT, and SSP), offers advantages, especially for older children.</p> <p>3) Family counseling, aimed at supporting parents in finding solutions to their child's situation within the family independently, is a promising intervention.</p> <p>4) System-oriented approaches that integrate and combine interventions from various sectors, including family, school, law enforcement, and social services, may yield positive outcomes.</p>
[7]	Denmark	2015	KORA: The Danish Institute for Local and Regional Government Research on behalf of the Danish Crime Prevention Council ( <i>Kora: Det Nationale Institut for Kommuner og Regioners Analyse og Forskning på oppdrag av Det Kriminalpræventive Råd</i> )	Restorative Justice for youth at risk of criminal behavior: Review of current knowledge ( <i>Genoprettende Retfærdighed over for kriminalitetstruede unge: En kortlægning af viden</i> )	<p>1) There is no conclusive evidence that victim-offender mediation (restorative justice) reduces criminal recidivism. However, victims of crime experience positive effects.</p> <p>2) Mediation between victims and younger offenders who have committed less serious crimes may possibly have a slightly better effect.</p> <p>3) Key elements for successful mediation involve the expertise</p>

					and knowledge of professionals, along with dedicated time for planning and implementation.
[8]	Norway	2020	Norwegian Institute of Public Health ( <i>Folkehelseinstituttet</i> )	Children, youth and criminality. How to prevent children and youth from entering or continuing on a criminal trajectory? Summary and assessment of effective measures, treatment and organization ( <i>Barn, unge og kriminalitet. Hvordan forhindre at barn og unge kommer inn i eller fortsetter med en kriminell løpebane? Oppsummering og vurdering av virksomme tiltak, behandling og organisering</i> )	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Programs that can be offered in schools to all children and young people: The Olweus anti-bullying program and PALS.</li> <li>2) Interventions that can be provided to children who exhibit risk factors at group level: DUÅ, PMT, and TIBIR.</li> <li>3) Interventions to prevent relapse criminal recidivism: MST, FFT and TFCO.</li> <li>4) Interventions with psychiatric co-morbidity: MATCH-ADTC and TF-CBT.</li> <li>5) Institutional interventions: Key success factors include small family-like units, well-educated and stable personnel, a focus on relationships, and established methods for addressing negative behavior while promoting prosocial conduct. One promising initiative in Norway and internationally is MultiFunC, which is based on these principles.</li> <li>6) One limitation of the current knowledge base is that the majority of research has been conducted in the US and therefore may not be applicable to conditions in the Nordic region.</li> </ol>
[9]	Norway	2018	Police University College on behalf of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security ( <i>Politihøgskolen på oppdrag av Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet</i> )	Crime prevention in Norwegian: A knowledge review ( <i>Kriminalitetsforebygging på norsk: En kunnskapsoversikt</i> )	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Two key areas on which to focus crime prevention efforts are school and leisure.</li> <li>2) Early intervention is important (compared with reactive). Successful interventions are usually flexible and developed based on the premises of the target groups.</li> <li>3) Frequent follow-up, continuity and a low threshold for contact are often described as essential for success.</li> <li>4) Knowledge gap regarding methods and interventions to support the transition from placement to independent living.</li> </ol>

[10]	Norway	2020	Norwegian Institute of Public Health ( <i>Folkehelseinstituttet</i> )	Interventions for children and young people with behavioral problems or who have committed criminal acts: an overview of systematic reviews ( <i>Tiltak for barn og unge med atferdsvansker eller som har begått kriminelle handlinger: en oversikt over systematiske oversikter</i> )	<p>1) Family-based interventions are likely to result in a reduction in antisocial behavior, such as arrests and crimes, among young people who have committed serious crimes.</p> <p>2) Various interventions to improve the psychosocial well-being of young people may result in a moderate improvement in psychosocial well-being.</p>
[11]	Finland	2019	Prime Minister's Office ( <i>Landstingets Kansli</i> )	Who responds to crimes committed by young people? Assessment of services by professionals and youth, along with a cost perspective	<p>1) Psychosocial and therapeutic approaches, such as interventions involving the family and cognitive behavioral therapy are effective. The outcome is influenced by the expertise, skills, and educational qualifications of the personnel. The intensity of the intervention should be adapted to the assessed risk level. Excessive interventions at low risk levels may lead to increased criminality.</p> <p>2) Specific methods and interventions that are considered effective are a) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for individuals at high risk of criminal recidivism and b) Multisystemic Therapy for individuals who also have behavioral issues.</p> <p>3) Parenting support programs are effective especially for younger children, and mentor programs are effective if the young person is motivated to change and receives both emotional and practical support from their mentor.</p> <p>4) Effective inpatient programs include GLM and EQUIP. Inpatient interventions should be comprehensive, covering a broad spectrum of the lives of young individuals. Examples</p>

					include self-image, skills, training and support for employment, as well as social relationships. 6) More research is needed on the impact of mindfulness-based interventions, mediation and leisure activities.
[12]	Finland	2018	Ministry of the Interior ( <i>Inrikesministeriet</i> )	Nordic action models for cooperation between authorities to promote youth well-being and prevent crime ( <i>Nordiska handlingsmodeller för samverkan mellan myndigheterna för att främja välmående hos unga och förebygga brott</i> )	The experience of working with collaborative models is positive concerning both operational and individual metrics. However, no objective metrics address the effectiveness of collaboration.
[13]	Norway	2006	Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training ( <i>Utdanningsdirektoratet</i> )	Knowledge platform for preventive and health-promoting work in schools – with a special focus on drugs and tobacco ( <i>Kunnskapsplattform for forebyggende og helsefremmende arbeid i skolen - med særlig fokus på rusmidler og tobakk</i> )	1) School-wide and classroom-centered interventions aimed at all children and young people (such as PALS and GBG) show promising results. The interventions aim to influence the social-cognitive approach that can lead to both the prevention of problems and the development of competencies and skills in children and young people. 2) Student-centered interventions that focus on positive reinforcement of desired behaviors and social skills training are effective (such as DUÅ). 3) Multicentric interventions are needed for individuals with severe behavioral problems and involve individualized and

					cross-environmental school interventions (such as MST). Support and encouragement from family, friends, colleagues and key people around the individual increase the likelihood of behavioral change in the individual.
[14]	Denmark	2011	SFI – The National Research Centre for Welfare on behalf of the Administration and Services Agency ( <i>SFI – Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd på oppdrag av Administrations og servicestyrelsen</i> )	Early identification of children and youth at risk of criminality: risk and protective factors ( <i>Tidlig identifikation af kriminalitetstruede børn og unge: risiko- og beskyttelsesfaktorer</i> )	None of the identified instruments are deemed to have adequately robust predictive validity and are assessed to potentially result in false positive outcomes (i.e., identifying a youth as being at risk of criminal behavior when, in reality, they are not).
[15]	Denmark	2013	The Danish Crime Prevention Council ( <i>Det Kriminalpræventive Råd</i> )	Self-control in children and adolescents: Systematic review of methods to strengthen self-control in children and young people ( <i>Børn og unges selvkontrol: Systematisk kortlægning af metoder, der kan styrke børn og unges selvkontrol</i> )	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) PMT is beneficial for parents with children up to 12 years of age.</li> <li>2) CBT and ART can be beneficial for individuals who have difficulties with aggression.</li> <li>3) Family-based interventions (such as MST) generally seem to be beneficial for children and youth with low self-control. However, the results for MST are mixed.</li> </ol>
[16]	Denmark	2015	VIVE on behalf of the Center for boligsocial udvikling	Effective crime prevention interventions in residential areas: A systematic research review #1 of 4 ( <i>Effektfulde indsatser i boligområder til forebyggelse af kriminalitet: En systematisk forskningsoversigt nr. 1 af 4</i> )	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Effective methods and interventions for preventing juvenile criminality include <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conflict management training at group level</li> <li>2. Increased access to summer jobs</li> <li>3. Strengthening self-control at the individual level</li> <li>4. Strengthening (providing) conditions for attending school/becoming educated.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

					<p>2) At a general level, prevention of violence and victimization, as well as alcohol consumption, help to reduce juvenile criminality.</p> <p>3) Key elements that promote success include greater collaboration between law enforcement and community residents, as well as fostering a mutual objective between schools and parents.</p>
[17]	Norway	2020	Norwegian Institute of Public Health ( <i>Folkehelseinstituttet</i> )	In-depth analysis of the summary concerning behavioral problems in children and youth ( <i>Dypdykk i oppsummeringen om atferdsvansker hos barn og unge</i> )	<p>1) Support for parents of younger children may be provided by personnel with lower educational qualifications. Broader interventions encompassing both parents and children, or interventions targeting parents and young people, such as MST, FFT, and TFCO, should be provided by professionals with advanced education in pertinent subjects (such as psychology or social work), practical experience with children and adolescents, and training in and experience implementing the specific intervention.</p> <p>2) DUÅ, FFT, MST, TFCO and PMTO are economically viable (cost-effective) compared with both conventional treatment and placement.</p> <p>3) The effects of the interventions from the studies are transferable to the Norwegian context.</p> <p>4) The long-term impact of the interventions is mixed.</p>
[18]	Finland	2017	Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy ( <i>Institutet för kriminologi och rättspolitik</i> )	The profitability of crime prevention: a preliminary systematic literature review ( <i>Rikksentorjunnan kannattavuus: alustava systemaattinen kirjallisuuskatsaus</i> )	<p>1) Interventions should target individuals at risk. For preschool and school-age children, the focus should be on supporting individual development and providing support to parents, as well as supporting schooling. Interventions for youth and young adults should focus on improving employability and reducing substance abuse.</p> <p>2) Examples of specific interventions that are appropriate in the Nordic context:</p> <p>1. Danish programs: Crime prevention intervention for young adults (<i>Kriminalpræventiv indsats for unge voksne</i>); Exit, Risk,</p>



					Need and Responsivity; Swedish Positive Parenting Program. 2. Finnish programs: Self-Initiated Program for Change and Sauna at Five, Cell at Six ( <i>Omaehtoisien muutoksen ohjelma och Viideltä saunaan, kuudelta putkaan</i> ); CTC.
[19]	Denmark	2023	VIVE on behalf of the Authority of Social Services and Housing ( <i>Socialstyrelsen</i> )	Social workers in schools and daycare centers: Screening the possibility of integrating social workers in the general area ( <i>Socialfaglige medarbejdere i skole og dagtilbud: Screening af muligheden for integration af socialfaglige medarbejdere på almenområdet</i> )	Factors for success for the school social worker are: 1) The social worker should have good skills 2) Good cooperation between parents 3) The child/young person should be involved in interventions 4) The social worker should work closely with school staff and administration.
[20]	Norway	2023	Norwegian Institute of Public Health ( <i>Folkehelseinstituttet</i> )	Children and young people who commit serious offenses against others: a quick overview ( <i>Barn og unge som utøver alvorlige handlinger mot andre: en hurtigoversikt</i> )	1) Most interventions targeting the group that commits serious crimes seem to have mixed results. Low implementation and program integrity have been highlighted as possible obstacles to positive treatment outcomes. Organizational aspects that have an impact on the outcome include:  1. Staff education and training 2. Relationship between staff and young people 3. Collaboration and communication among professionals  2) Regarding specific methods and interventions for the population:  1. Mixed results regarding MST, “Non-violent resistance,” MultifunC, multidisciplinary community interventions, substance abuse and addiction treatment, programs with cognitive and behavioral components.

					<p>2. Generally positive results from ART, RE-ART and TFCO.</p> <p>3) Methods and interventions in the institutional setting with mixed but predominantly positive results are Paws for progress, cognitive behavioral therapy, the Fairy tale model and SafePath.</p>
[21]	Sweden	2021	National Board of Health and Welfare ( <i>Socialstyrelsen</i> )	Interventions to prevent continued deviant behavior and criminal recidivism ( <i>Insatser för att motverka fortsatt normbrytande beteende och återfall i brott</i> )	<p>1) Parental support and skills training are effective for individuals aged 6-11 (Cope, DUÅ, Comet, Triple-P, Coping power, Fina program, SNAP).</p> <p>2) Family therapy, skills training and foster care are effective for individuals aged 12-17 (BSFT, FFT, MDFT, MST, TFCO and CBT).</p> <p>3) Deterrence methods such as "Scared straight" should not be offered.</p>
[22]	Sweden	2020	National Board of Health and Welfare ( <i>Socialstyrelsen</i> )	Assessing risk and needs of children and young people who commit crimes or display other deviant behavior ( <i>Bedöma risk och behov för barn och unga som begår brott eller har annat normbrytande beteende</i> )	<p>1) YLS/CMI and SAVRY can be used to assess the risk of committing a crime.</p> <p>2) Factors that contribute to success:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involve the child, family and network</li> <li>2. Collaborate with other professions and services</li> <li>3. Identify early signs of deviant behavior in children before they reach adolescence</li> <li>4. In risk assessments of older children, determine when various issues have arisen during childhood</li> </ol>

					5. Pay particular attention to onset and duration, multi-level risk factors, number of risk factors, cumulative effect.
[23]	Sweden	2019	Swedish Agency on Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU)	Risk and needs assessment regarding reoffending in adolescents.	<p>1) YLS/CMI and SAVRY may possibly aid in the detection of individuals at low risk of developing criminality, but do not support the assessment of individuals at medium to high risk.</p> <p>2) Being incorrectly assessed as having an increased risk of continued violence and other criminality may result in interventions that are neither socioeconomically nor ethically justified.</p> <p>3) BBIC, as used in Sweden, has not been developed to assess risk.</p> <p>4) Audit and Dudit should not be used to assess the risk of criminal recidivism.</p>
[24]	Sweden	2020	Swedish Agency on Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU)	Outpatient interventions to prevent criminal recidivism among young people	<p>1) The reliability of the scientific evidence is extremely limited regarding the impact of the interventions on criminal recidivism, making it difficult to definitively ascertain the effectiveness of any specific intervention.</p> <p>2) Deterrence methods such as "Scared straight" can lead to increased criminality.</p> <p>3) In the absence of scientific knowledge, it is important to monitor and document the impact of interventions in practical contexts. In addition, autonomy and privacy should be taken into account when choosing interventions, which may involve clients having the opportunity to influence both the choice and content of an intervention.</p>
[25]	Sweden	2022	Family Law and Parental Support Authority ( <i>Bedöma risk och behov för barn och unga som begår brott eller har annat normbrytande beteende</i> )	Action plan for crime prevention through parental support.	<p>1) Selective interventions should target: residents in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas, who are economically and socially marginalized, have a different cultural background, have migrated or are in the asylum process, have cognitive impairments or language difficulties, or, otherwise live in social exclusion. The following is proposed for these individuals</p> <p>1. Individual counseling sessions with parents, home visits, group parental support, or preschool programs within the</p>

					<p>framework of the Prenatal Care Center or Pediatric Care Center for families and children aged 0-6 years.</p> <p>2. Multimodal interventions, i.e. support offered to both the child and the parents and involving several participants, for children and young people aged 6-18.</p> <p>2) Specific interventions that may be appropriate include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From civil society: CTC, Mentors in violence prevention</li> <li>2. From social services: ABC-Teen Years, Parenting in Sweden</li> <li>3. In collaboration: TSI, HLT, Back the Child, SSPF network</li> <li>4. For parents: Comet, COPE, IY, ABC, Triple P and Family Check-up</li> <li>5. Other: GIRFEC, the Scotland Model, Childproof and PCIT.</li> </ol>
[26]	Sweden	2016	Swedish Agency on Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU)	Programs for youth with antisocial issues in the institutional care setting ( <i>Program för ungdomar med antisocial problematik inom institutionsvård</i> )	<p>1) The effectiveness of the following programs for youth with antisocial issues in institutional care is uncertain/ambiguous: ART, DBT, FFT, MST-FIT, PMT (including KOMET), RP, TE and SITCAP- ART.</p> <p>2) There is no scientific basis for assessing the relationship between program costs and effects.</p>
[27]	Sweden	2009	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention ( <i>Brottsförebyggande rådet</i> )	Causes of youth crime and strategies to prevent criminal development ( <i>Orsaker till brott bland unga och metoder att motverka kriminell utveckling</i> )	<p>1) Specific practices and interventions that may have an impact include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Early family-oriented interventions such as home visits</li> <li>2. Subsequent family-based interventions (FFT, MST)</li> <li>3. School-based interventions such as life skills and skill training</li> <li>4. Mentorship</li> <li>5. Multisystemic interventions.</li> </ol> <p>2) The effects of punishment, deterrence, youth service and discipline on young people who commit crimes are unclear. Field trips to adult prisons may lead to increased criminality among young people. Locking up young people is an expensive</p>

					method for handling juvenile criminality. 3) Mediation has little effect.
[28]	Sweden	2018	Swedish Agency on Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU)	Treatment Foster Care Oregon for seriously delinquent adolescents	TFCO is more effective and less expensive than residential care.
[29]	Sweden	2016	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention ( <i>Brottsförebyggande rådet</i> )	Interventions to tackle crime and insecurity in socially marginalized areas: A knowledge review ( <i>Insatser mot brott och otrygghet i socialt utsatta områden: En kunskapsöversikt</i> )	1) Early intervention to prevent children and adolescents from engaging in crime or falling into a criminal lifestyle (home visit programs, fostering intellectual and social skills, parent training, school initiatives, improving school attendance) 2) Interventions to prevent young criminals from relapsing into crime and substance abuse (CBT and family interventions, individual interventions proving more effective than group interventions)."
[30]	Sweden	2012	National Board of Health and Welfare ( <i>Socialstyrelsen</i> )	Analysis of collaborative interventions aimed at preventing a criminal lifestyle among young people	1) Unclear whether any collaborative intervention has an effect on criminal recidivism. 2) Prerequisites for collaborative interventions entail long-term commitment and planning that encompass all societal levels, along with systematic monitoring of these efforts.

**ABC** = Alla barn i Centrum; **ART** = Aggression replacement therapy; **Audit** = Alcohol Use Disorder Identification; **BBIC** = Barns behov i centrum; **BSFT** = Brief Strategic Family Therapy; **BVC** = Barnavårdscentral; **COPE** = Community Parent Education; **CTC** = Communities that Care; **DBT** = Dialectical behavioral therapy ; **Dudit** = Drug Use Disorders Identification Test; **DUÅ** = De otroliga åren; **FFT** = Functional family therapy; **EQUIP** = inpatient program; **FRAK** = Fostering resilience in adolescent at risk; **GBG** = Good behavior game; **GIRFEC** = Getting It Right For Every Child; **GLM** = The Good Lives Model; **CBT** = Cognitive behavioral therapy; **KORA** = Det The National Institute for Local and Regional Government Analysis and Research; **LP model** = Learning environment and educational analysis; **MATCH-ADTC** = Modular Approach to Therapy for Children with Anxiety, Depression, Trauma, or Conduct Problems; **MDFT** = Multidimensional Family Therapy; **MST** = Multisystemic therapy; **MST-FIT** = Multisystemic therapy-Family Integrated Transitions; **MVC** = Mödravårdscentral; **PCIT** = Parent-Child Interaction Therapy; **PALS** = Positive behavior and supportive learning environment; **PMT/PMTO** = Parent management training; **RP** = Relapse Prevention; **SAVRY** = Structured Assessment of Violence Risk in Youth; **SITCAP-ART** = Adjudicated and At-Risk Youth Treatment Program; **SSP** = Sentencing Service Program; **TE** = Token Economy; **TFCO** = Treatment Foster Care Oregon; **TF-CBT** = Trauma Focus Course Cognitive Behavioral Therapy; **TIBIR** = Tidiga insatser för riskbarn; **TSI** = Tidiga och samordnade insatser för barn och unga; **YLS/CMI** = Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory.

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