

J AIS (JUVENILE ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION SYSTEM)

- 75 questions (Boys) & 87 questions (Girls) ranging from General Information to Behavioral Observations
- Comprised of 4 supervision strategies
- The output report will identify the most appropriate supervision strategy to use with the minor and family to get the most positive outcomes
- Risk score indicates how much supervision to provide (hi-med-low)
- Principal Service Needs indicate what services to provide
- **Selective Intervention (SI): 20% of the population**
 - Positive pro-social adjustment w/out significant behavior issues
 - Delinquency is often a result of external stressors or core emotional problems (i.e. divorce, death, remarriage of caregiver parent, abuse)
 - Generally do not require a lot of assistance/supervision
 - Supervision goal is to resolve external stressor or emotional problem and maintain positive social ties (i.e. school, sports, and activities)
- **Limit Setting (LS): 20-25% of the population; connected to 80% of crime**
 - Motivated by power, money and excitement
 - Generally have an anti-social value structure
 - Readily engaged in delinquent activities for fun
 - Role models are often criminally oriented
 - Will change only in an effort to avoid getting caught/facing consequences
 - Require intensive supervision and surveillance
 - Sanctions should be given immediately for non-compliance
 - Supervision goal is to substitute legal means to achieve money, power, excitement, change /attitudes values so skills are used in a pro-social manner
- **Environmental Structure (ES): 10% of the population**
 - Lack social and survival skills
 - Generally have poor impulse control
 - Often used and exploited by others
 - Easily influenced by delinquent peers (LS and CC)
 - Need direct help in carrying out tasks until expectations are fully understood (probation supervision will decrease over time)
 - Need to structure leisure time activities that substitute positive influences for delinquent peers
 - Supervision goal is to develop and improve their social and survival skills
 - Increase impulse control and develop a realistic education plan based on ability
- **Casework Control (CC): 35% of the population**
 - General instability and chronic adjustment problems
 - Home life is often chaotic (emotional instability, substance abuse, lack of residential stability)
 - Physical, emotional, and/or sexual abuse are frequently noted
 - Negative attitudes towards authority result in behavioral problems in school
 - Delinquent behavior is often a result of the inability to cope with chronic personal and family problems coupled with generalized hostility
 - Supervision goal is to increase stability and decrease self-defeating behavior (including substance abuse)
 - Assist in removing their negative thoughts and feelings in an effort to increase self-worth and pro-social skills