



Broadening Your Thinking of Partnerships

Ted Cross

Children's Advocacy Centers of Illinois
Annual Directors' Meeting and
Conference
Champaign, IL
October 26, 2023

I ILLINOIS

CFRC | Children & Family Research Center

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

National survey of CAC directors we did in 2015

- 222 CAC directors responded
- Our report presented results on:
 - Who was represented on the CAC's MDT
 - What services children and caregivers received

https://cfrc.illinois.edu/pubs/bf_20220314_PracticeInUSChildrensAdvocacyCentersResultsOfASurveyOfCACDirectors.pdf



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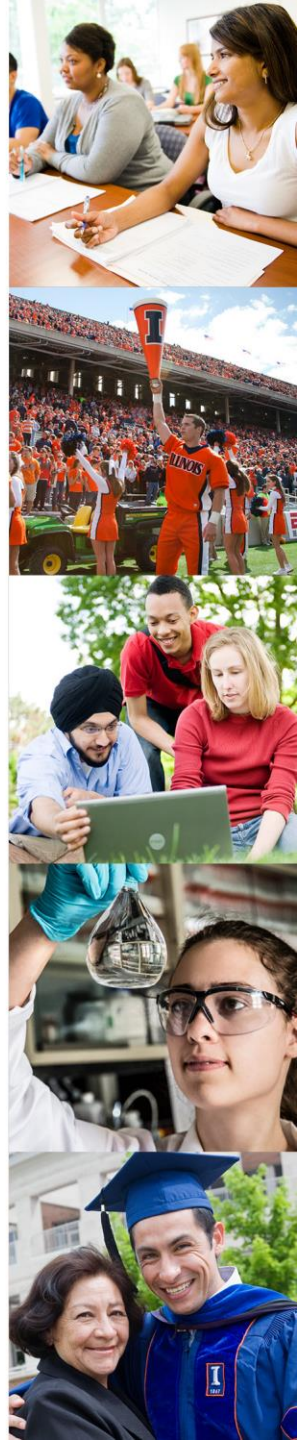
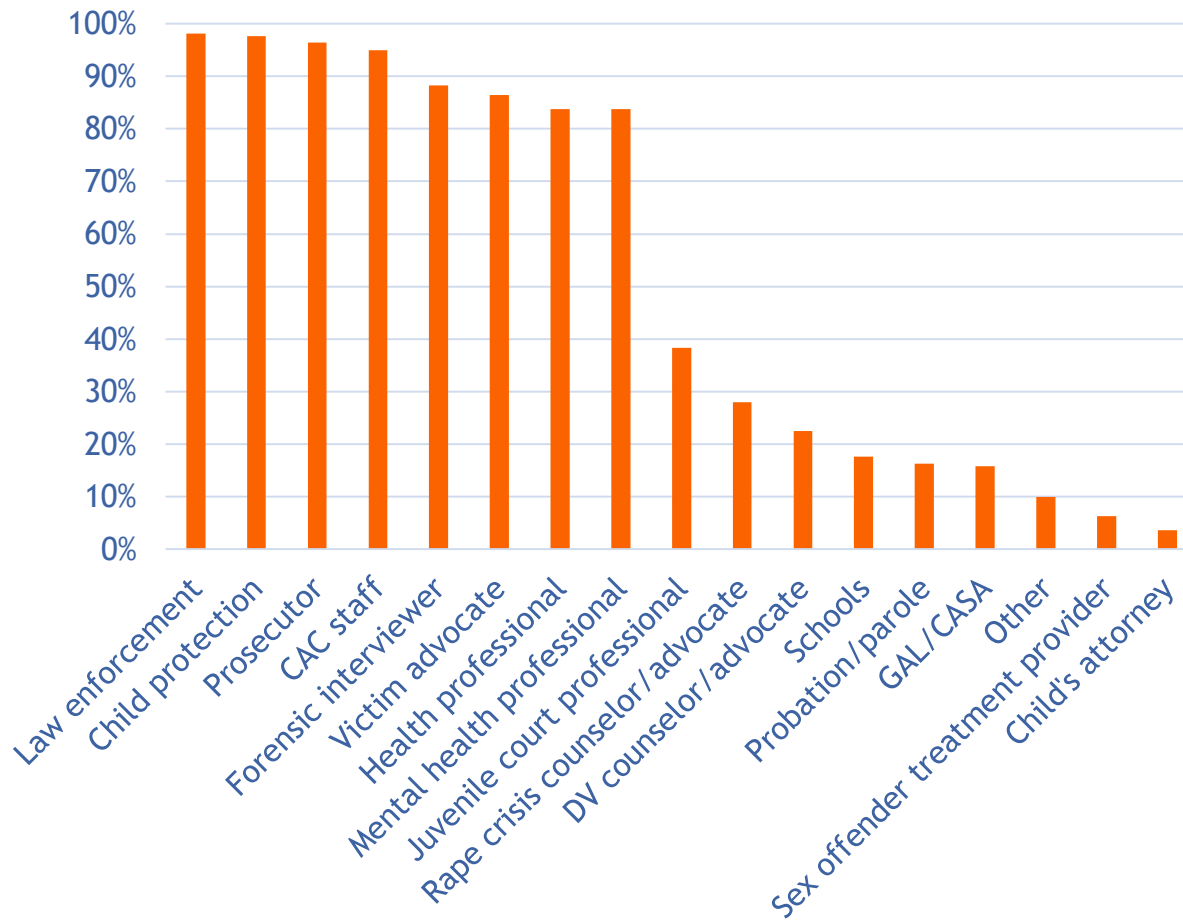
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Practice in U.S. Children's Advocacy Centers: Results of a Survey of CAC Directors

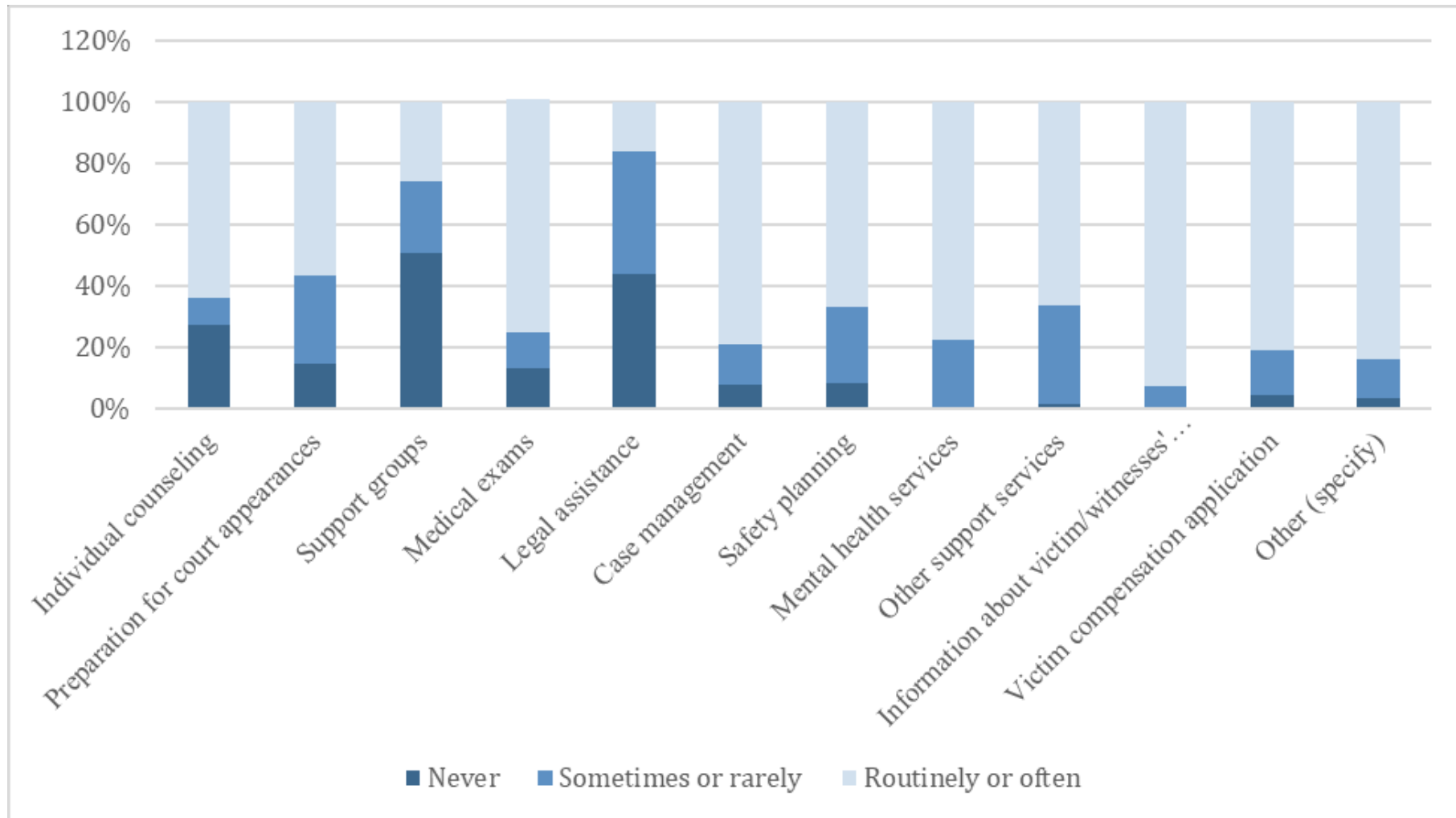
Theodore P. Cross, Debra Whitcomb, Emi Maren

Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) are central to the response to child sexual abuse and other child maltreatment in the United States. CACs coordinate the investigative and service response to child victimization, and support child survivors and their families to reduce the stress that follows a child maltreatment allegation. Multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) are the mechanism CACs use to coordinate investigation and service delivery in a centralized, child-friendly setting. CACs use forensic interviewers specially trained to work with children; and offer children and families medical, therapeutic, advocacy services, and other services. (Cross et al., 2008; National Children's Alliance, 2019b). CACs help adult family members as well as children, because child victimization is traumatic for the entire family (van Toledo & Seymour, 2016), and because this helps bolster the non-offending caregivers' support for the child, which research shows is important for reducing the impact of child victimization and improving outcomes (see Malloy & Lyon, 2006; National Children's Alliance, 2017). In its 2020 annual report, the National Children's Alliance (NCA), the accrediting organization for CACs, reported 924 CACs in the U.S. (National Children's Alliance, 2020). Canada and Australia have developed similar networks of children's

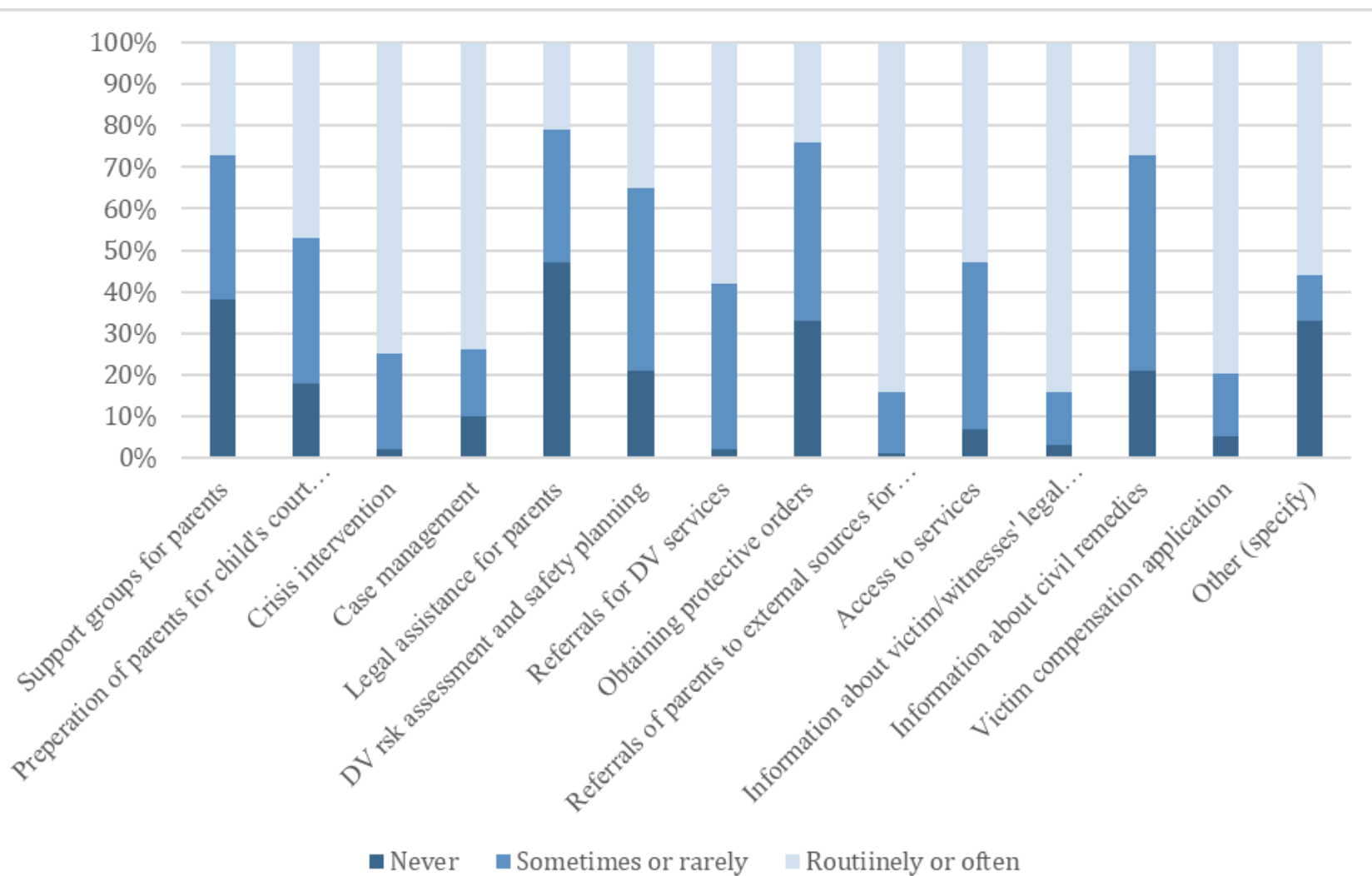
Disciplines represented on CAC MDTs (N=222)



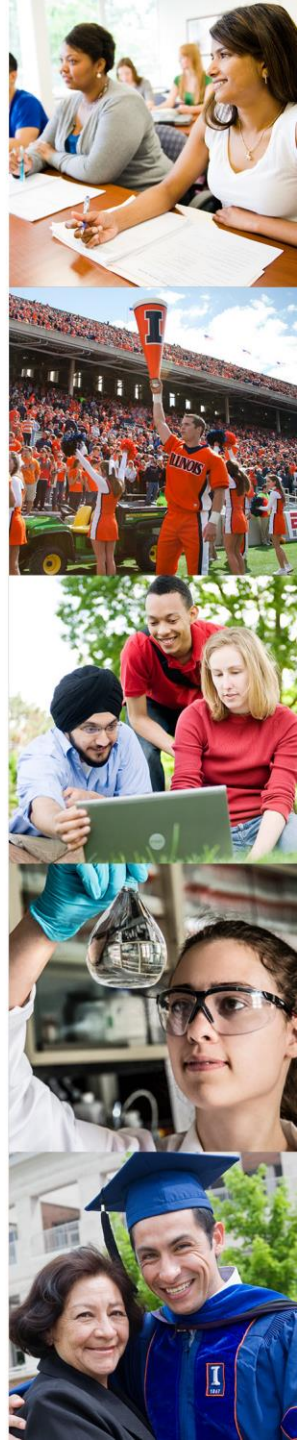
Assistance for the Child Victim



Assistance for Caregivers

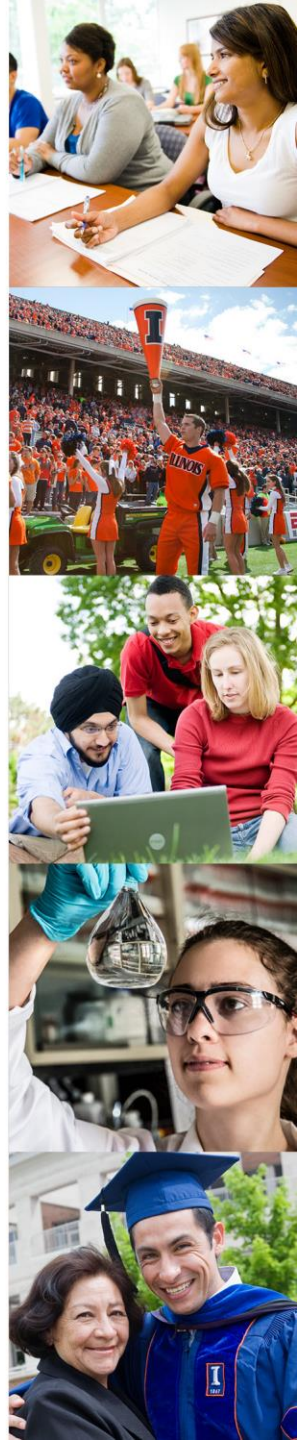


Rape crisis centers



Rape crisis center and CACs

- Overlap in the populations they serve
- Each may have capabilities, resources, and services that the other lacks



Example of two CACs and a rape crisis center in Pennsylvania

Children's Advocacy Center of Lawrence County (PA) & Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh CAC

- No dedicated Victim Advocate from CV to CAC
- An Advocate was not always available when CV was called providers and hoped an Advocate was able to be present
- No formal referral process / information sharing
- Lack of resources for clinical supervision

Center for Victims, Pittsburgh, PA

- Difficult to manage request for Advocate to be present (lack of preplanning)
- Cases falling through cracks – families not following through with contacting RCC
- Meeting child and family later in process (court) – lack of earlier intervention
- Lack of Resources for Clinical Supervision – Identified Need to Increase Clinical Services and Supervision

Results of their collaboration

- Victim Advocate has work space in CAC and is present on a daily basis
- Advocate meets with available family/caregivers during child interviews
- Every family who needs a Victim Advocate has one present during appointment
- Can talk and share information with Advocate Shared Clinical Director

Domestic violence programs

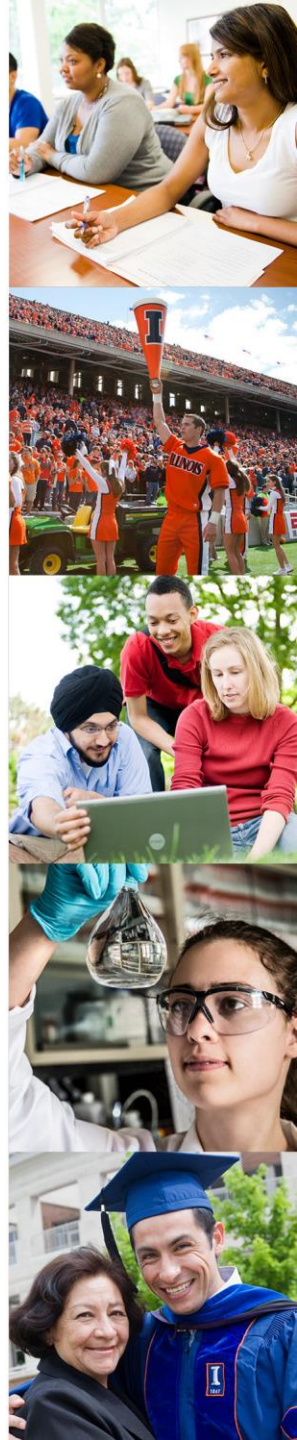


Link between domestic violence and child abuse

- Exposure to domestic violence has a traumatic effect on children's mental health and has been considered as a form of abuse in itself
- Appel & Holden (1998) found that in 40% of homes with either DV or child abuse, the other was present as well

Thackeray et al. (2010) survey of CACs

- 57.6% of CACs conducted DV assessments of female caregivers
- 29.4% conducted DV assessments of female caregivers more than 75% of the time
- CACs with on-site DV resources and/or required DV training were more likely
 - to conduct DV assessments
 - to conduct them more than 75% of the time



Schools



School could play a helpful role on the MDT

- Support them in providing a trauma-informed response
- Add additional services and supports
- May have information that is relevant for the investigation
- May help manage cases that are referred from the schools to the CACs

Illinois State Board of Education new resource guide provides contact info on each IL CAC

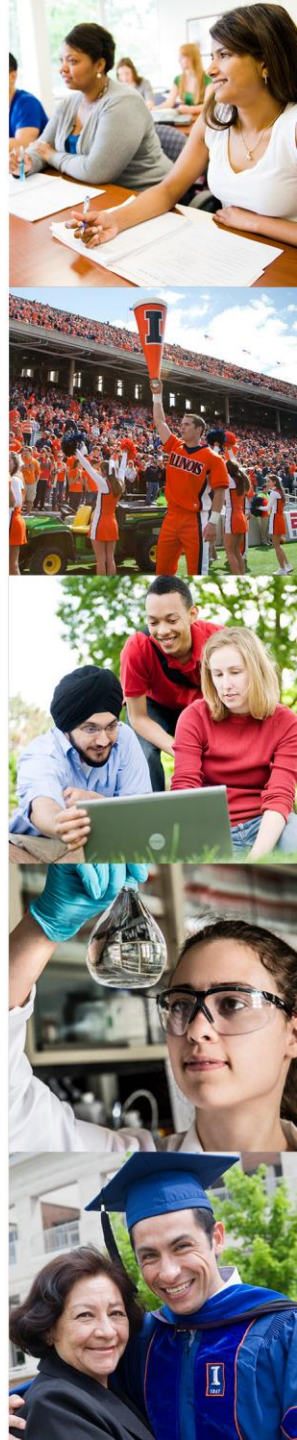
Sexual Abuse Response and Prevention Resource Guide

Children's Advocacy Centers

Each center provides services in Multidisciplinary Team Response, Diversity, Forensic Interviewing, Victim Support and Advocacy, Forensic Medical Evaluation, Evidenced Based Mental Health, Case Review, Case Tracking, Organizational Capacity and Child Protection.

Center Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Website	Email	Counties Served
April House	101 E. Main St.	Morrison	61270	815-772-5286	https://aprilhouse.org/	carrie@aprilhouse.org	Whiteside
Braveheart Children's Advocacy Center	292 South East Rd. Ste. A	Cambridge	61238	309-937-5963	https://braveheartcac.org/	jackie@braveheartcac.org	Henry, Bureau, Stark, Putnam, Marshall
Carrie Lynn Children's Advocacy Center	828 North Main Street.	Rockford	61103	815-318-4150	http://carrie-lynn.org/	KPrombac@Carrie-Lynn.org	Winnebago, Boone
Child Network	171 North West Ave.	Bradley	60915	815-936-7372	https://www.childnetwork.org/	info@ChildNetwork.org	Kankakee, Iroquois
Dani-Brandom Center	603 East Etna Rd.	Ottawa	61350	815-433-0411	NA	lasallecacdirector@mchsi.com	LaSalle
Jeanine Nicario Children's Advocacy Center 422 North County Farm Road	422 North County Farm Road	Wheaton	60187	630-407-2750	https://www.dupagecounty.gov/elected_officials/state_s.attorney/children_s_center/#collapse43872b0	Catherine.Hundley@dupageco.org	DuPage
Family Service Agency's Children's Advocacy Center of DeKalb County	1325 Sycamore Rd.	DeKalb	60115	815-758-8816	https://fsadecalbcounty.org/programs/childrens-advocacy-center/	info@fsadecalbcounty.org	DeKalb
Grundy County Child Advocacy Center	111 E. Washington	Morrison	60450	815-943-182	NA	tjahn@grundycountyll.gov	Grundy
Kane County Child Advocacy Center	427 West Campbell St.	Geneva	60134	630-208-5180	NA	kanecac@co.kane.il.us	Kane

Faith leaders



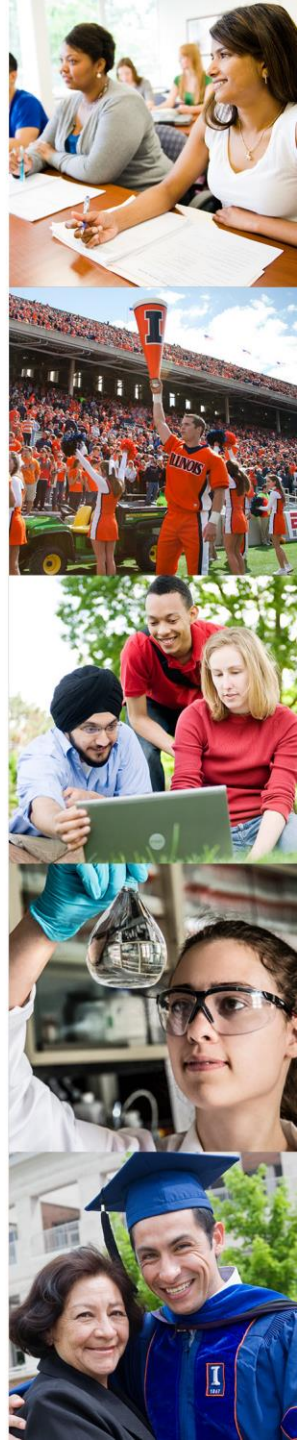
Spiritual trauma of child abuse

- Abuse may cause children to wonder why God allowed this or how God thinks about this
 - “Am I still a virgin in God’s eyes?”
- Responding to spiritual trauma is a form of being cultural sensitive, an NCA standard
- This problem is heightened when the perpetrator is a faith leader or a faith community does not report disclosures or supports the abuser
- Faith communities may promote corporal punishment
- Abuse may heighten the Problem of Evil and cause secondary spiritual distress for professionals



CAC Chaplain

- Ministers to the spiritual needs of child victims and families - CAC screens for it
- Participates in case review
- Assists MDT members with spiritual distress related to their work
- Consults to and educates other community faith leaders



New grant from the Office for Victims of Crime to the Zero Abuse Project

Enhancing Access to Spiritual Care for Child Abuse Victims Project

- Toolkit planned
 - Guidelines and standards governing the CAC chaplains
 - Implementation Guide for CACs
- Developing a 3-day training for CACs and faith leaders

The HALOS Strategy

Community Collaborations for Children



MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR • TOOLKIT FORMS • FOR MORE INFORMATION • HOME

Text size [] [] Send []

- ▶ What Is HALOS?
- ▶ About This Toolkit
- ▶ Program Structure and Implementation
- ▶ Planning and Program Development
- ▶ Data Collection and Evaluation
- ▶ Sustainability
- ▶ HALOS Accomplishments

In communities across America, relatives and foster families are caring for abused and neglected children who are not safe in their own homes. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as of September 30, 2011, more than 400,000 children nationwide were placed outside their homes—47 percent with foster families, 27 percent with relatives, 15 percent in institutions or group homes, and 12 percent in other living arrangements.¹ These figures only represent children who were formally placed by child welfare agencies. In fact, as many as 2.7 million children are being raised by grandparents, other relatives, and close family friends through informal arrangements.² Although foster parents and kinship caregivers generally receive compensation from child welfare agencies for the cost of supporting the children in their care, the payments are often insufficient to meet the children's needs. [Helping and Lending Outreach Support](#) (HALOS) is a nonprofit community-based organization in Charleston County, South Carolina, that was created to fill this critical gap for children.

¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway (2013). *Foster Care Statistics 2011*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau.

² Stepping Up for Kids: What Government and Communities Should Do to Support Kinship Families (2012). Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Office for Victims of Crime
 810 Seventh Street NW, Washington, DC 20531
 The Office for Victims of Crime is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

May 2014 / NCJ #246834

Message From The Director

Children are among the most vulnerable members of society, dependent on those closest to them for nurturing, guidance, and protection from harm. Sadly, many children are not safe in their own homes and must be placed in foster care or with relatives, often under cash-strapped circumstances.



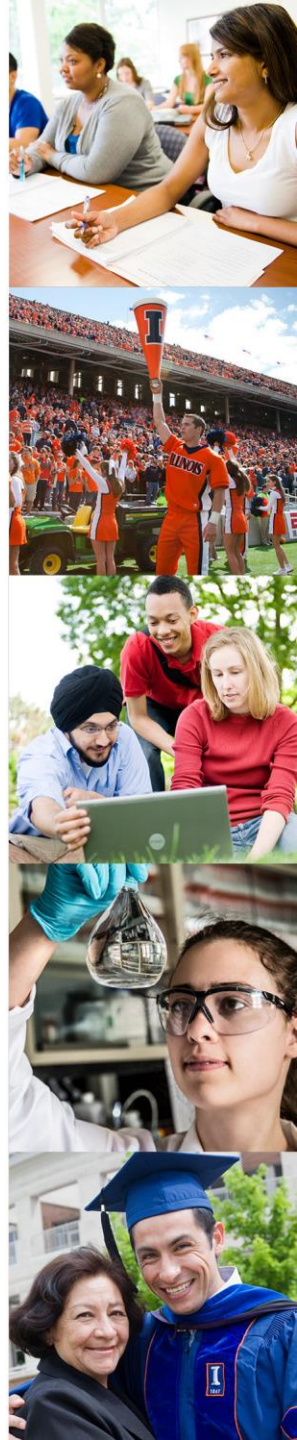
▶ See More

▶ TOOLKIT FORMS



<https://ovc.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh226/files/halos/index.html>

Law Enforcement

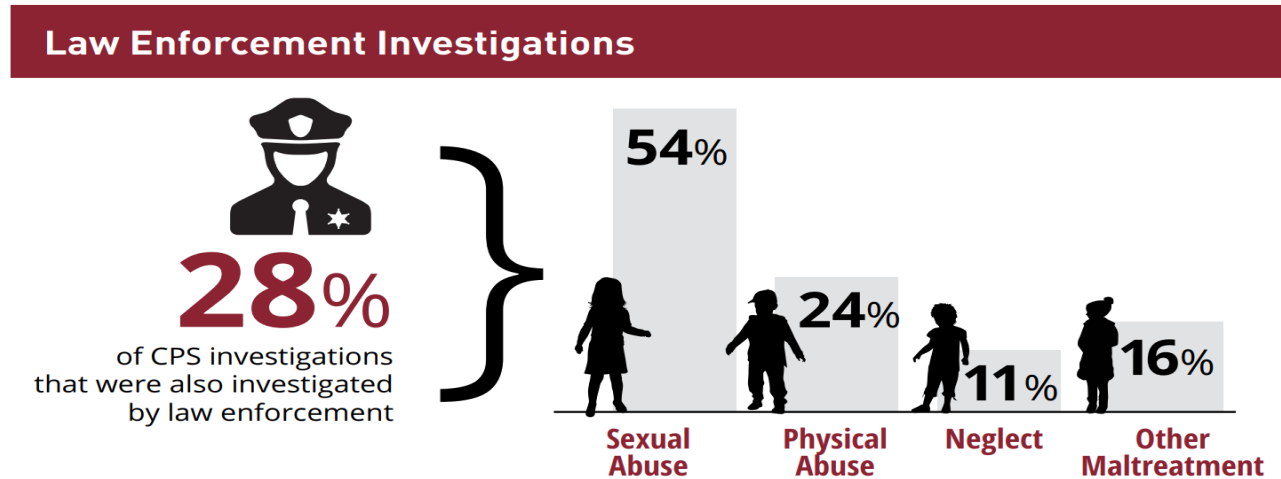


Cross et al. (2015) national study of co-occurring law enforcement and CPS investigations

Emmeline Chuang, PhD, Jesse Helton, PhD, Seth Boughton, NSW, QMHP, & Emily Lux, MSW

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occurred in 54% of cases in which sexual abuse was the primary alleged maltreatment, versus 24% for physical abuse, 11% for neglect, and 16% for other forms of maltreatment.

rate differs depending on the choices each community makes. Every CPS-police MOU should include a provision for data collection and analysis. It is difficult to interpret our results

Across 82 CPS agencies, the % of co-occurring law enforcement and CPS Investigations ranged from 0% to 75%

Results from Interviews with Caregivers in Investigated Cases (Jones, et al., 2010, pages 301-302)

The most common response by caregivers to the question “What was worse than expected about the investigation?” involved disappointment with the thoroughness of evidence collection, perceived failures by investigators to pursue justice fully, and bungled or problematic investigation procedures...Responses from this category included the following examples:

They do not really investigate...I know he is little and does not talk really well, but I feel they should have done more.

Well, the person who hurt my children was a family member, so I know for a fact that he has never been questioned and nothing has been done to him about this. But my children still have to see him every day and hear comments from him stating that he is untouchable.

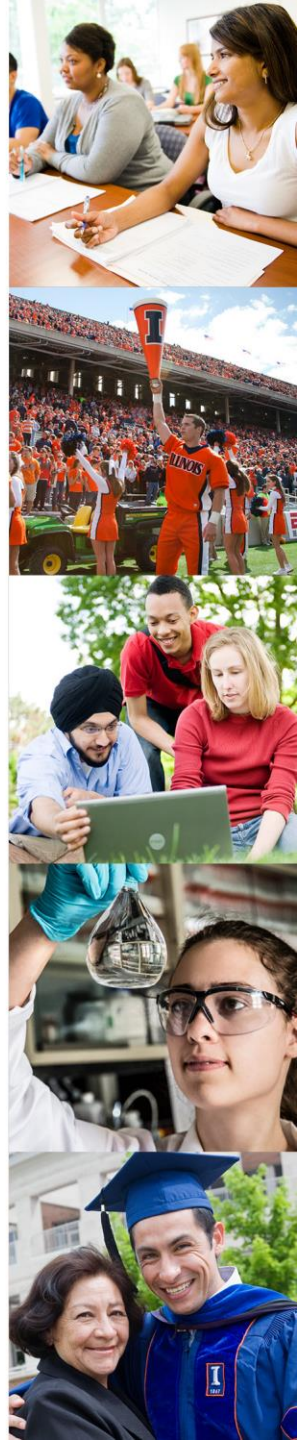
There was no follow-up . . . we felt ignored. It was frustrating that everything was not really checked into more. They let it go.

Steps CACs could take to enhance the law enforcement response

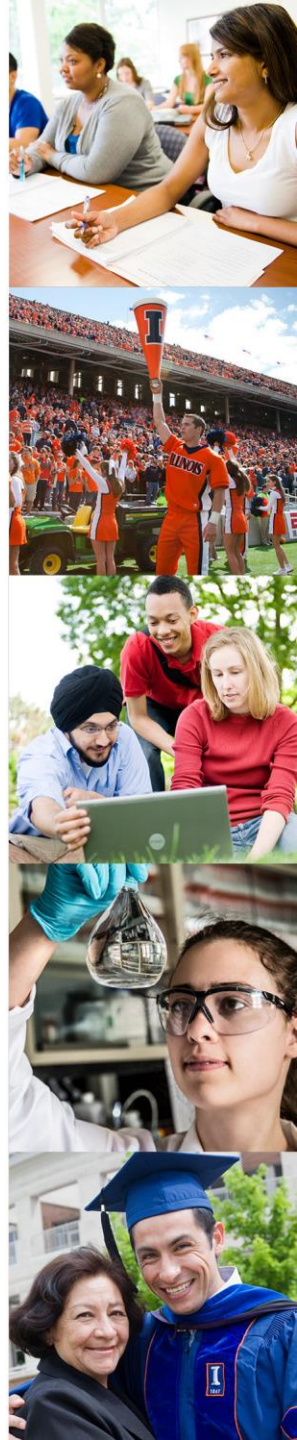
- Track criminal justice actions and outcomes - collect data on what percentage of these were *appropriate* or *just*
- Initiate cross-training with law enforcement

Reasons for doing cross-trainings aimed at law enforcement

- Law enforcement lacks experience, time, resources, training
- Educates everyone on the MDT about law enforcement
- Generate good will that could be paid back
- Cases that are quickly resolved in the criminal justice system put less strain on everyone



Prosecutor



All disciplines on the MDT contribute to holding offenders accountable

Discipline	Contribution to Accountability
Forensic interviewer	Child forensic interview provides leads for law enforcement investigation
Child protective services	CPS investigation can inform law enforcement investigation
Physicians and nurses	Timely forensic medical exam can yield critical evidence (e.g., DNA, evidence of injuries), especially with adolescents
Victim and family advocacy	Support victims and families throughout the criminal justice process
Mental health	Helping children and families cope throughout the criminal justice process (prosecution more likely if mh problems are reduced)

Full length article

The practice of prosecuting child maltreatment: Results of an online survey of prosecutors[☆]



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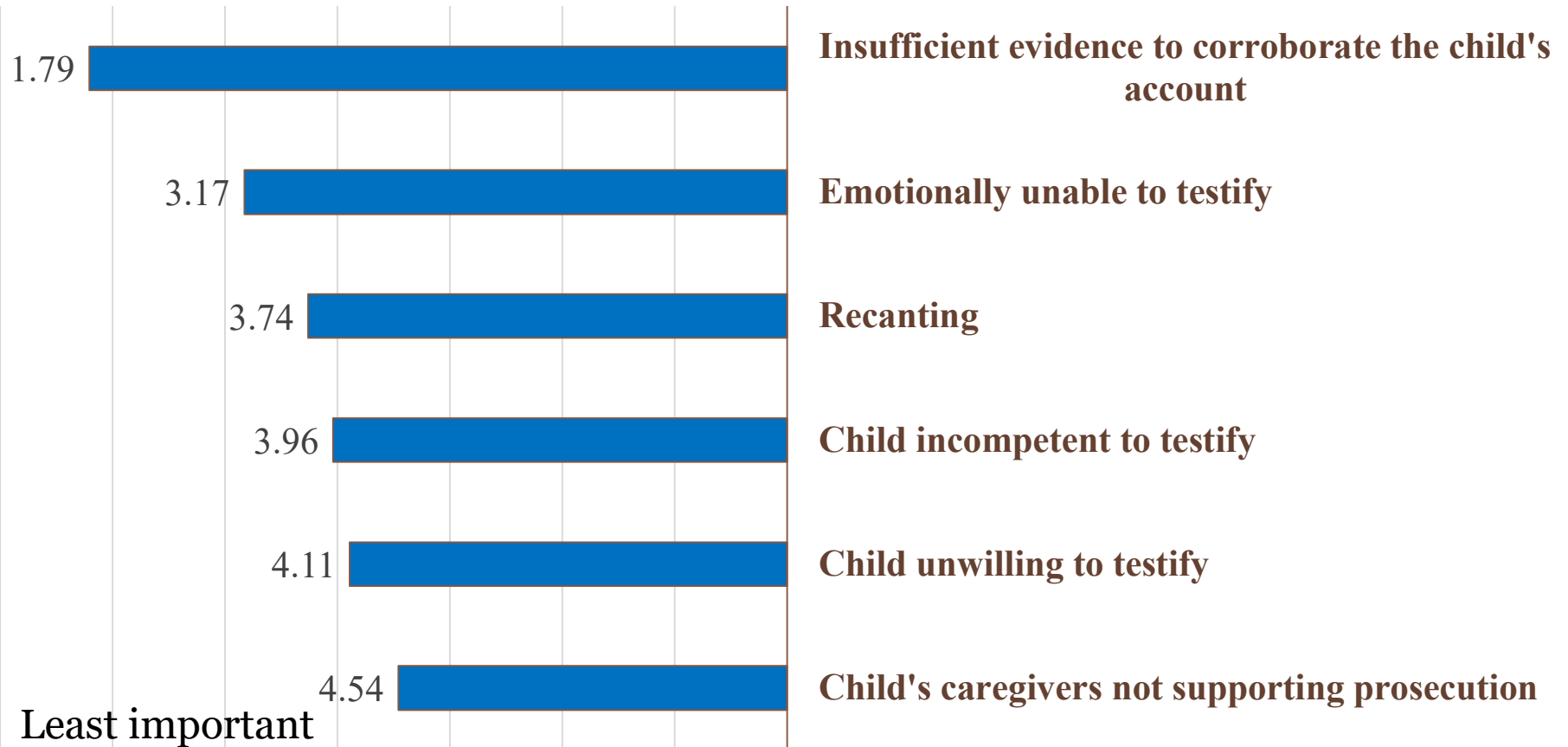
Child abuse and neglect
Prosecution
Corroboration
Crawford v. Washington
Sex offender registry
Safe harbor laws

ABSTRACT

Despite efforts by advocates, practitioners, and legislators to alleviate the burden on child maltreatment victims in the criminal justice system, many challenges remain for prosecutors as they seek to hold offenders accountable while minimizing the emotional impact on children. More than 200 state and local prosecutors in 37 states responded to an online survey to share their perspectives on current challenges, procedures to support children in the adjudication process, and the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court opinion in *Crawford v. Washington* (2004), sex offender registries, and "Safe Harbor" legislation to protect child sexual exploitation victims. Respondents' most pressing challenges were obtaining evidence to corroborate children's statements and the difficulties of working with child victims. Child testimony was ranked as more frequent than any other type of evidence, and least frequent were DNA, photos or videos of criminal acts, and other physical evidence. Prosecutors rely primarily on victim/witness assistants and courtroom tours to prepare children for testimony; technological alternatives are seldom used. Results suggest a real but limited impact of the *Crawford* opinion on the need for child testimony and on the decision to prosecute. Survey findings indicate a need for greater attention to thorough investigations with particular attention to corroboration. Doing so may strengthen the child's credibility, which is especially critical in cases lacking physical or medical evidence of maltreatment.

Average Rank for Most Important Reason for Declining a Case

Most important



Least important

Corroboration Findings

In child sexual abuse cases,

Lippert et al. found that a corroborative witness more than doubled the odds of a suspect confession (odds ratio = 2.29).

Walsh et al. found that a corroborative witness came close to doubling the odds of criminal charges being filed (odds ratio=1.70).



CENTER PIECE

The Official Newsletter of the National Child Protection Training Center

When the Child Has Spoken: Corroborating the Forensic Interview

Victor I. Vieth¹

Introduction

The historic purpose of a forensic interview is to take a child's statement in a legally defensible manner.² Indeed, the word "forensic" means "pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law."³ To fulfill these historic and essential purposes, the forensic interviewer must be well trained in memory and suggestibility issues,⁴ child development,⁵ cognitive development, the usage of anatomical diagrams and dolls,⁶ and must use a forensic interviewing protocol rooted in research.⁷ The forensic interviewer must also participate in peer review, attend basic and advanced trainings and otherwise stay abreast of the field.⁸

A forensic interviewer must also understand the rules of evidence that may govern the admissibility of the forensic interview in a civil and criminal court of law. Failure to understand these rules may cause problems in the event the case comes to trial.⁹ Moreover, the forensic interviewer needs to understand how to defend the forensic interview in a court of law and, if need be, to educate jurors and judges on procedures and protocols relating to forensic interviewing.¹⁰

Finally, and most importantly, the forensic interviewer must understand the critical importance of obtaining, in a developmentally appropriate manner, as many details as possible from the child. It is the details that will enable law enforcement and social service investigators to corroborate a child's statement. If the forensic interviewer excels in this critical aspect of his or her work, investigators should be able to find multiple pieces of corroborating evidence.

Corroborating evidence doubles the chance a suspect will confess to child sexual abuse,¹¹ increases the likelihood of a prosecution,¹² and otherwise makes it more difficult for defense "experts" to attack the forensic interview.¹³ For example, the defense "expert" may still challenge certain questions that lead to details pertaining to the child maltreatment, such as the usage of a lubricant, as suggestive but if the detectives find the lubricant in the exact location the child described, the defense challenge is weakened.

Ten Tips for Corroborating the Child's Statement

In the search for corroborating evidence, forensic interviewers and investigators may benefit from the following ten tips.

1. Think at the child's level

Young children lack the vocabulary of an adult. Accordingly, they often don't have words for "ejaculation," "dildo," "fellatio" or "cunnilingus." As a result, they may describe a dildo as a "pink snake" or an ejaculation as grandpa's pee pee "throwing up." Accordingly, examine the statements of a child from the perspective of a child. In one case, a four year old girl said she was sexually abused in the room with a "giant eagle."¹⁴ When the suspect's house was searched, the investigators found the bedspread with a depiction of a giant eagle. If this had not been seized the defense counsel could have had a field day with the child, claiming she was fantasizing. In another case, a child described a "worm" on daddy's pee pee. The "worm," of course, turned out to be a condom (the child was apparently thinking about the receptacle on the top of the condom).

UPCOMING conferences

Forensic Interviewer at Trial:

This course is designed for teams of two: prosecutors and forensic interviewers. Prosecutors will be required to conduct a direct examination of forensic interviewers, and then conduct a re-direct examination after their forensic interviewers have been cross-examined. The prosecutors, working with forensic interviewers, must also respond to the critiques of their forensic interviews from a defense expert.

Location: Winona, Minnesota on
Winona State University campus

Tuition Fee: Please submit \$50 payment with your registration. Make checks payable to: NCPTC. Or pay online, when you register at www.ncptc.org.

- September training session: We are accepting registration for ATTORNEYS ONLY!
- October training session: Please register in a team of two (one attorney and one forensic interviewer). Attorneys are also welcome to register without a forensic interviewer for the Oct. 11 - 13, 2010 session.

NCPTC has applied for MN POST Board credits for law enforcement professionals, for both training sessions offered.

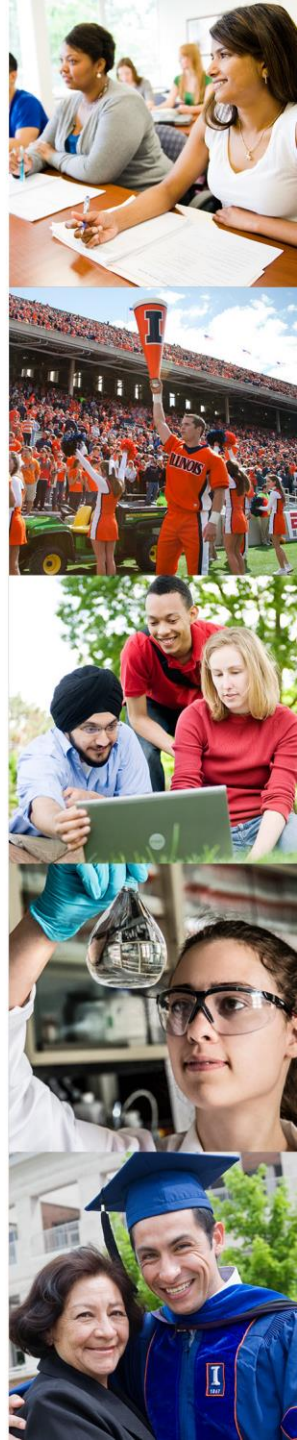


This project was supported by Grant No. 2009-DD-BX-K150 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



Seeking corroboration for the child

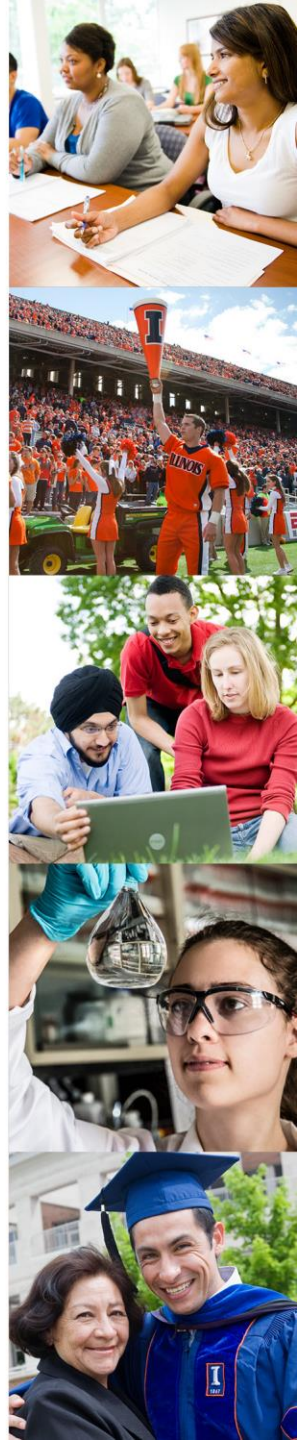
- Investigate every detail provided by the child in forensic interview
 - May lead to direct evidence
 - Can help provide circumstantial evidence to enhance the child's credibility
- Effective crime scene evaluation, including photographs that corroborate the child's account
- Interview with the non-offending parent
- Interview suspects effectively and obtain self-incriminating statements
- **MDT members may have information that can lead to corroborative evidence**



Examples of using children's statements from the forensic interview to corroborate the child

Child Statement	Investigative Action
Father read <i>Goodnight Moon</i> to me before he touched me.	Search suspect's house and seize the book
Uncle George always took me to the blue house	Take photograph of the house
Grandpa pulled my pants down on our fishing trip	Look for campground registration, photographs of the trip, fishing equipment at Grandpa's
<i>All About the Bass</i> was playing on the radio on Jersey's finest 99 FM	Obtain radio playlist

Internet and digital evidence specialists

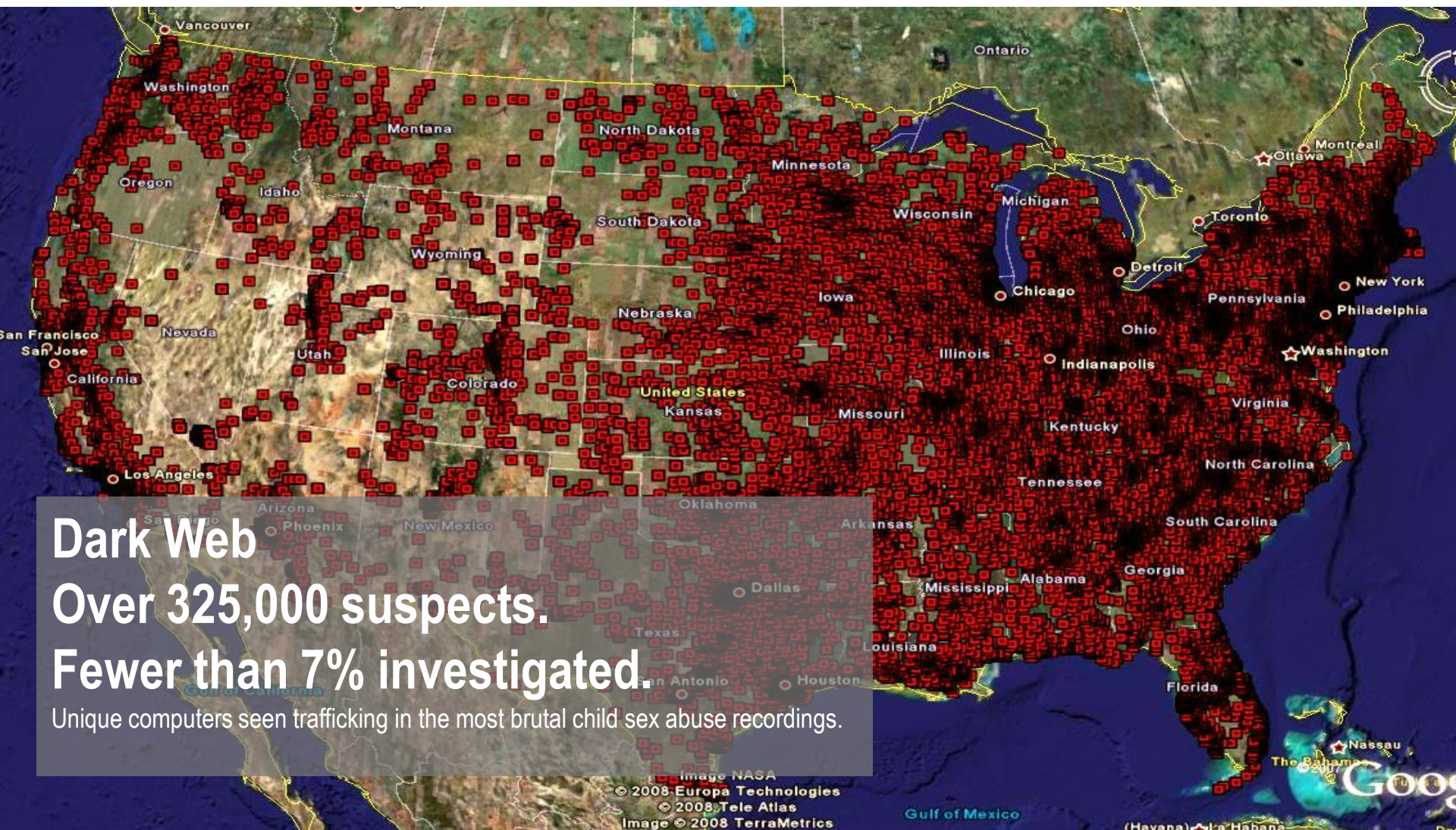




29,309,106

**Reports of apparent child sexual abuse material
(CSAM) reported to NCMEC Cyber-Tipline.**





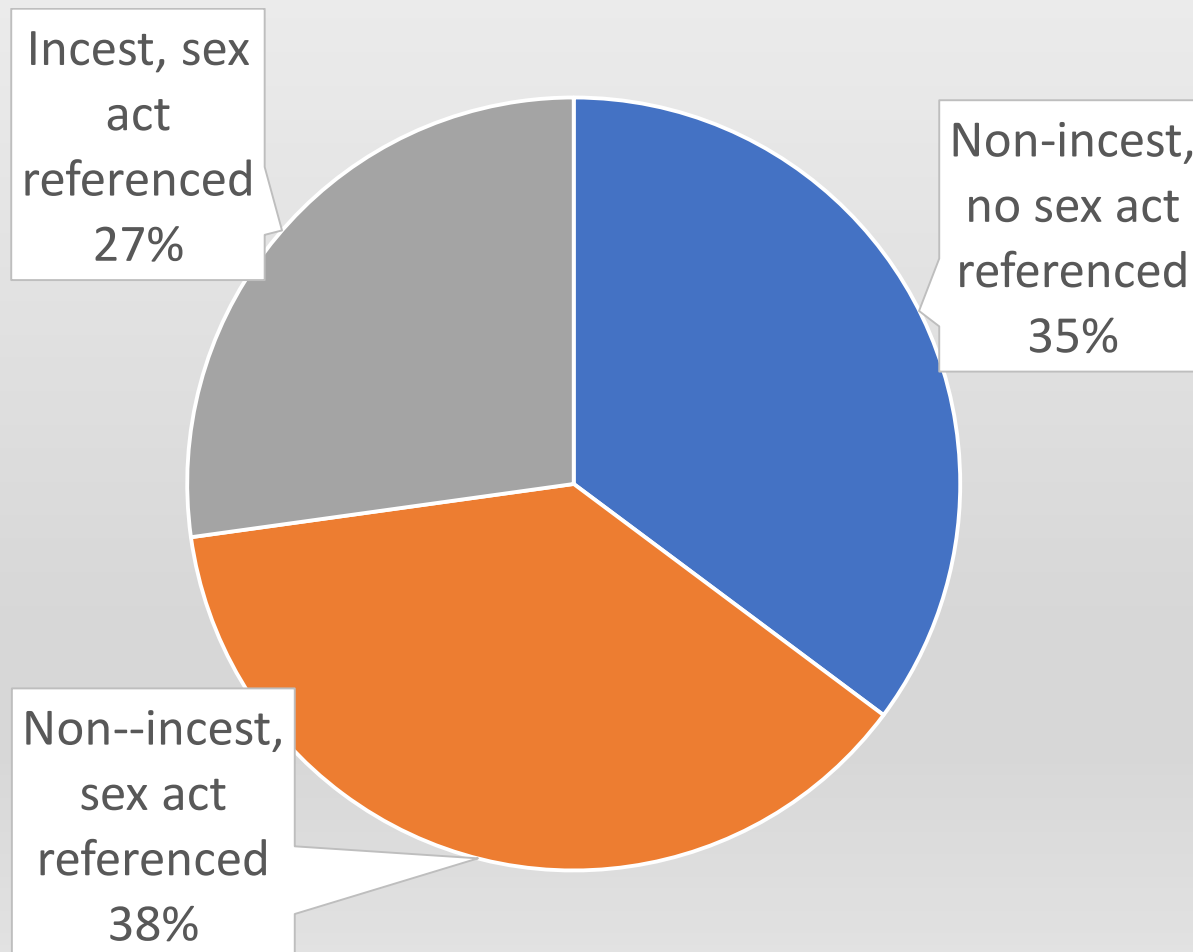
Dark Web

Over 325,000 suspects.

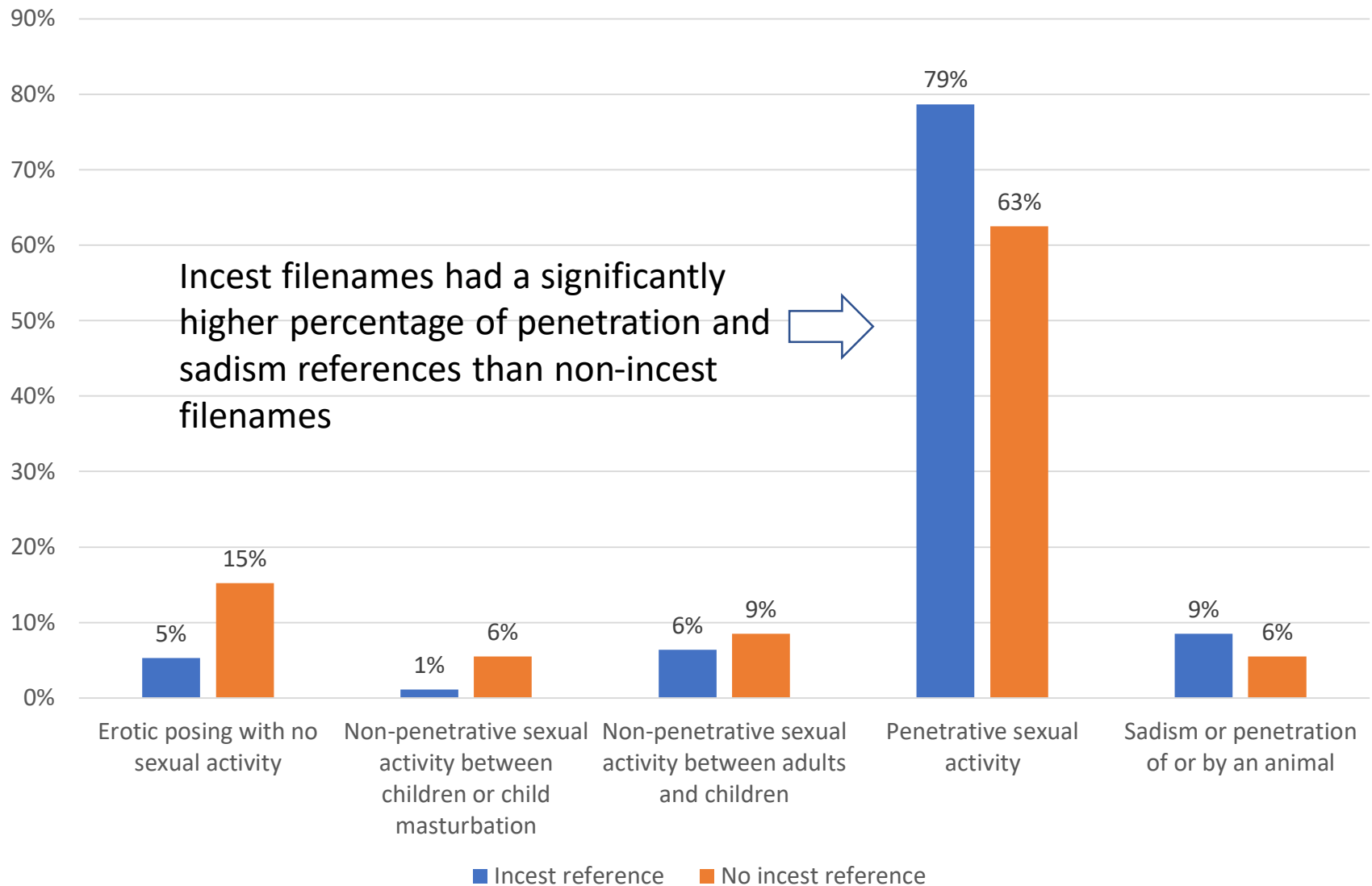
Fewer than 7% investigated.

Unique computers seen trafficking in the most brutal child sex abuse recordings.

In our research on online CSAM filenames,
more than $\frac{1}{4}$ referenced incest

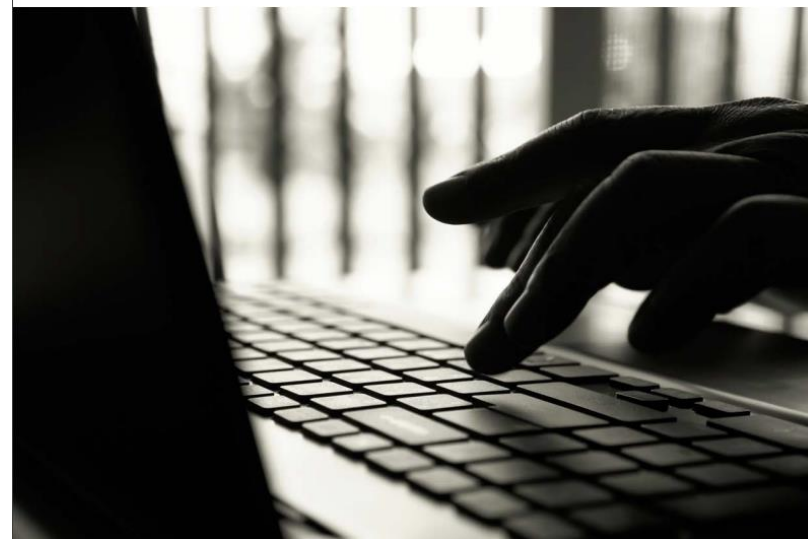


The majority of filenames that described incest referenced penetration and/or sadism



- More than forty percent (43.7%) of non-production child pornography offenders participated in an online child pornography community in fiscal year 2019.
- Nearly half (48.0%) of non-production child pornography offenders engaged in aggravating sexual conduct prior to, or concurrently with, the instant non-production child pornography offense in fiscal year 2019. This represents a 12.9 percentage point increase since fiscal year 2010, when 35.1 percent of offenders engaged in such conduct.

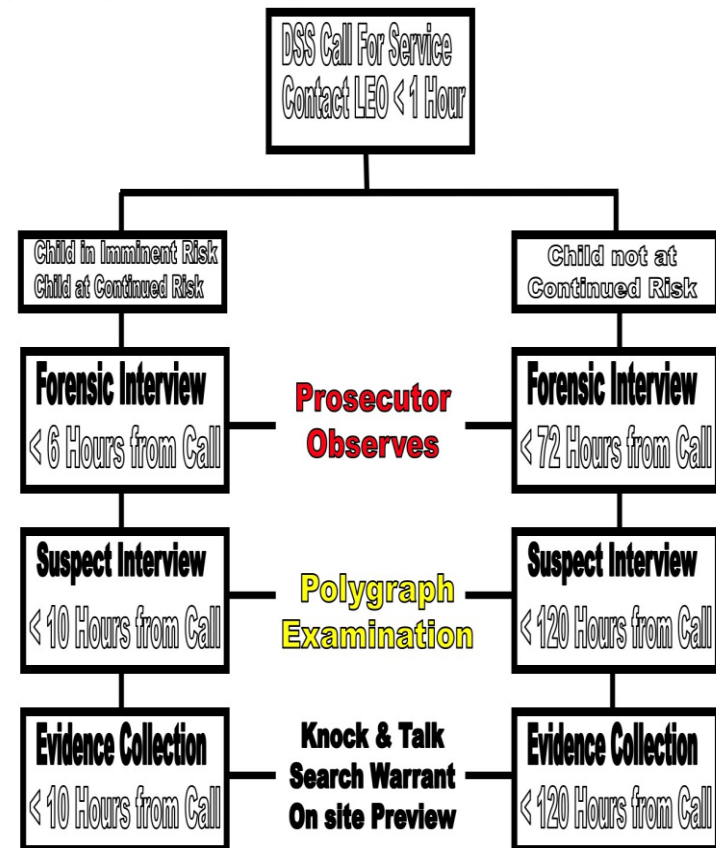
FEDERAL SENTENCING OF **CHILD PORNOGRAPHY** NON-PRODUCTION OFFENSES



Louisa County, VA's protocol for involving the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force

1. All sex abuse contact cases get sent to law enforcement in under 1 hour.
2. If the child is in imminent harm, then a child forensic interview is conducted in less than 6 hours from time of report.
3. Offender interview conducted in less than 10 hours with a polygrapher in the next room. Investigator asks the offender to take a polygraph at the time of first contact. This prevents offenders from building cognitive defenses and lawyering up.
4. As the offender interview is happening, ICAC is searching the digital media. Sometimes it is at the same time as an offender interview and sometimes separately offsite. If there is not enough for a warrant then, ICAC uses consent searches.

Rapid Response to Allegation of Sexual Assault of Minor



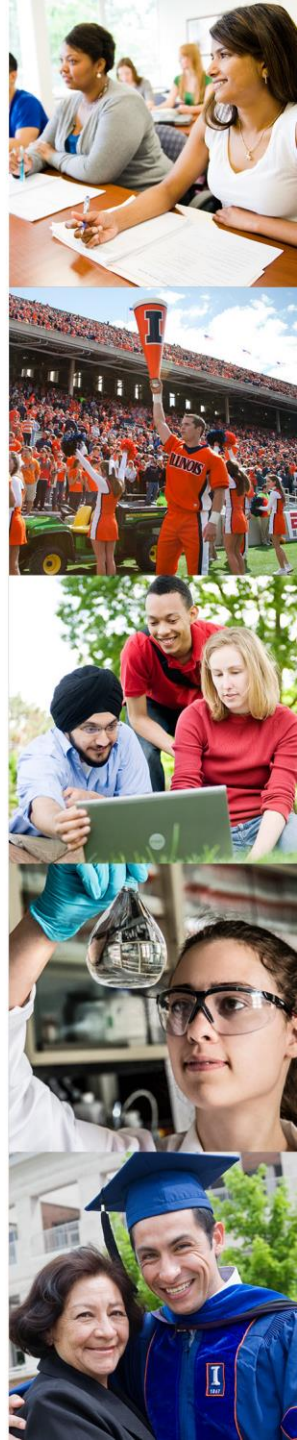
Code of Virginia, Title 15.2., Subtitle II, Chapter 16, Article 4, § 15.2-1627.5

The following individuals...shall participate in review meetings of the multidisciplinary team...the attorney for the Commonwealth; law-enforcement officials...the local child protective services unit; a representative of a child advocacy center...; and a representative of an **Internet Crimes Against Children task force**...The attorney for the Commonwealth may invite other individuals...including the school superintendent...; a representative of ...sexual assault crisis center...the director of the victim/witness program...; and a health professional

<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title15.2/chapter16/section15.2-1627.5/>

Potential sources of digital evidence

- Laptops
- Desktop computers
- Tablets
- External hard drives and thumb drives
- Smartphone and watches
- Routers
- Video game consoles
- Alexa
- Fitbit and other biometric monitoring devices
- Internet-connected toys
- Surveillance video security systems



Council, T. (2023). *Evidence collection in child abuse cases: A primer for investigators and prosecutors*. Zero Abuse Project. https://www.zeroabuseproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/105_Evidence-Collection-in-Child-Abuse-Cases_508_FINAL.pdf



ICAC Task Force Leaders in Illinois

Catherine Foresman

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cookcounty.il.gov](mailto:Catherine.foresman@cookcounty.il.gov)

312-492-3180

Ron Wolflick

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us](mailto:Rwolflick@atg.state.il.us)

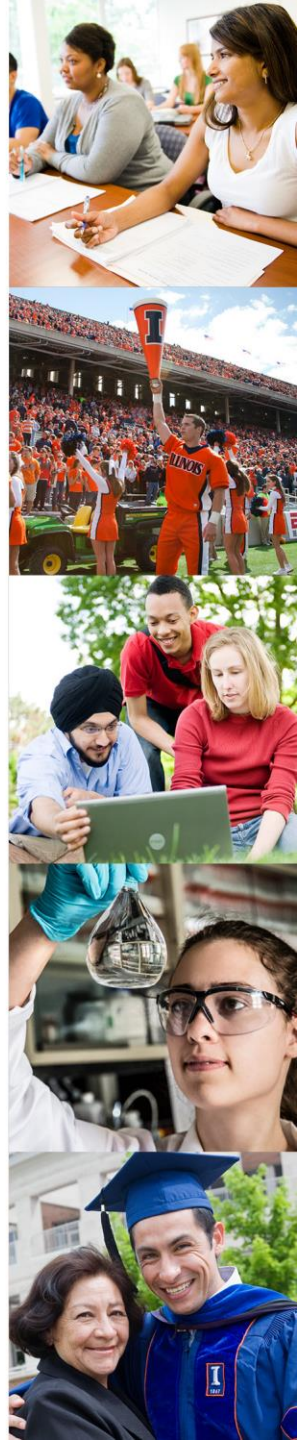
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Protecting Children from Online Predators

The Illinois Attorney General's ICAC Task Force was comprised of over 550 Illinois-based federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutor's offices as of December 31, 2022.

Crime lab and forensic evidence specialist



Evidence Collection in Child Abuse Cases

A Primer for Investigators and Prosecutors

By Tyler Council, EdD

Forensic Expert and Director, Child Advocacy Studies (CAST),

a program of Zero Abuse Project

DNA Evidence

- DNA evidence found on the child's body through a forensic medical exam or at the crime scene (e.g., clothes, bedding, tissues) can provide strong evidence against a child sexual abuse suspect
- DNA evidence can sometimes identify unknown offenders through matches with the FBI's CODIS DNA Database

Suggested time frames for obtaining DNA evidence from forensic medical exams

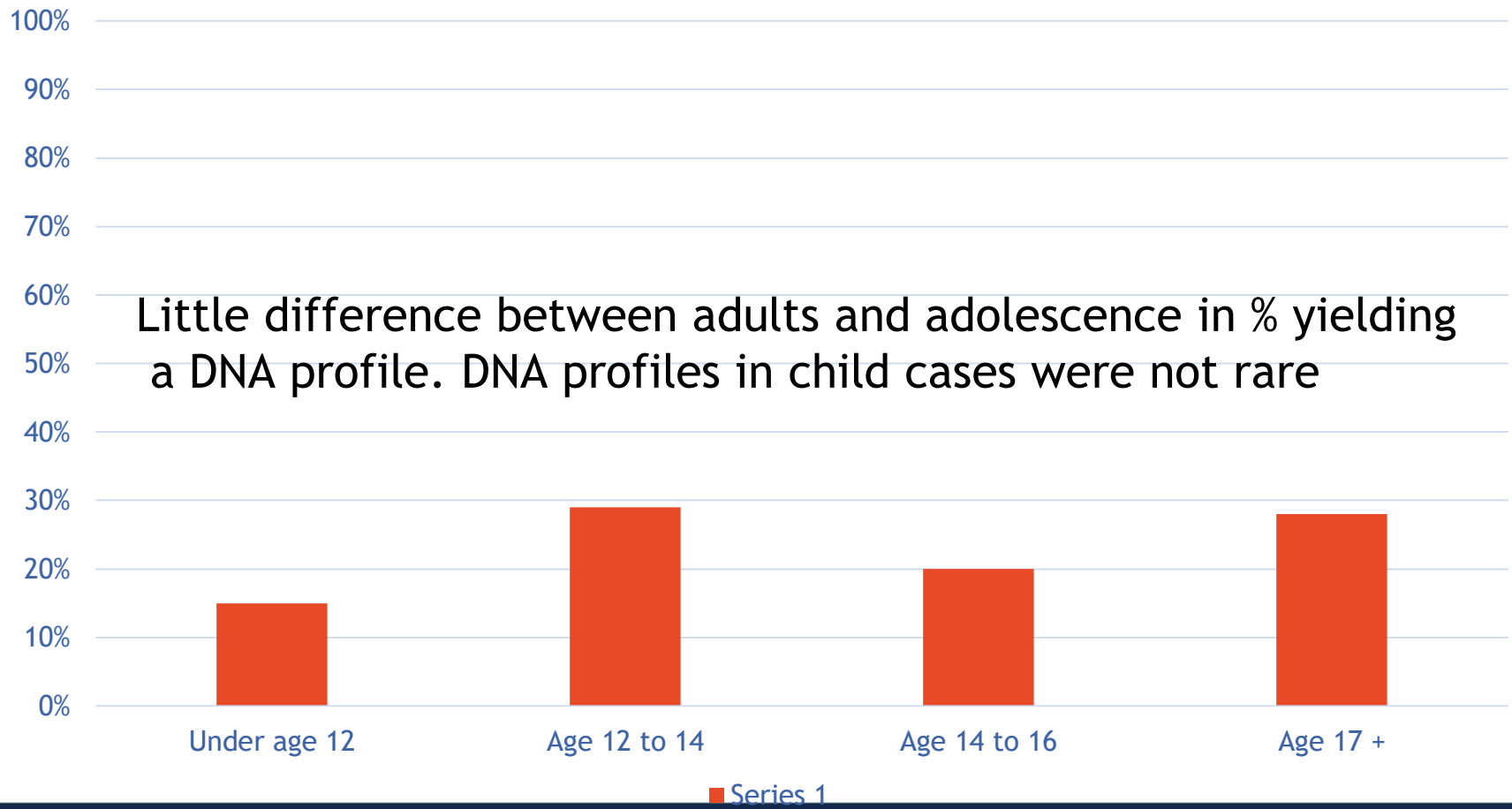
Type of Assault	Recommended time frame
Vaginal	Up to 120 hours
Anal	Up to 72 hours
Oral	Up to 24 hours
Bite marks/saliva on skin	Up to 96 hours
Unknown	Collect respective samples within the time frames listed above

The time frame to consider depends on the case. “both DNA and body fluids containing cells rich in DNA persist for days, if not weeks, ...MDTs with rigid timelines for evidence collection should review their practices.”

- Counsil (2023, p. 34)



% of sexual assault evidence kits that yielded a DNA profile in a Massachusetts statewide sample (Cross & Schmitt, 2019)



Other forensic evidence

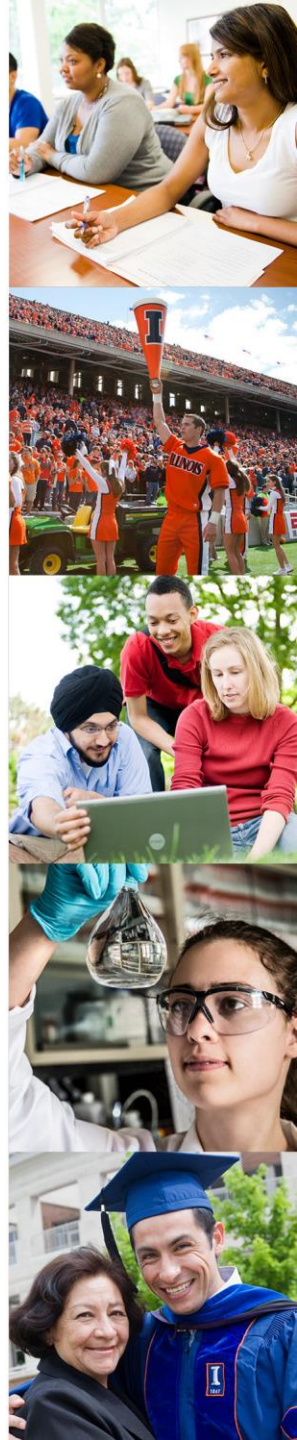
Specialist	Examples of evidence
Trace evidence analysts	Bindings used to confine child, Fibers in carpets or clothes Chemicals in lubricants, Plant matter connected to outdoor abuse
Ophthalmologist	Damage to the eyes from abuse
Dentist	Damage to the teeth, mouth, or lips from abuse
Veterinarian	Animal abuse coinciding with child abuse
Forensic palynology (pollen)	Pollen grains can help establish location
Forensic carpologist (seeds)	Evidence of oral sexual abuse from blueberry seeds in child's mouth and perp's pants

From Council (2023)

The MDT and forensic evidence

- The MDT can support children getting a forensic medical examination
- MDT could assist with obtaining and preserving other DNA sources (e.g., DNA evidence can be obtained from semen stains on clothes months after the events)
- Forensic specialists consulting to the MDT can advise on ways of finding and using forensic evidence and provide training on helping preserve and not contaminate DNA sources

The MDT



Costs and Benefits of Broadening Your Thinking of Partnerships

Costs

- It could increase the time needed to communicate and coordinate with professionals
- More people that you need to get to MDT meetings
- Lengthier and more complicated case review meetings
- Possibility of unrealistic expectations
- We don't want CAC Directors' heads to explode



Benefits

- Provide a much more effective response to children
- Investment in partnerships may reduce some costs
 - Confessions and guilty pleas reduce children and families' involvement in the CJ system
 - More effective partnerships may reduce the length of time a case needs to be reviewed by the MDT
 - More effective partnerships may increase MDT members knowledge and the quality of their relationships
- Should these ideas be treated as a to-do list or a menu?

Will this quote apply to MDTs that broaden their partnerships?

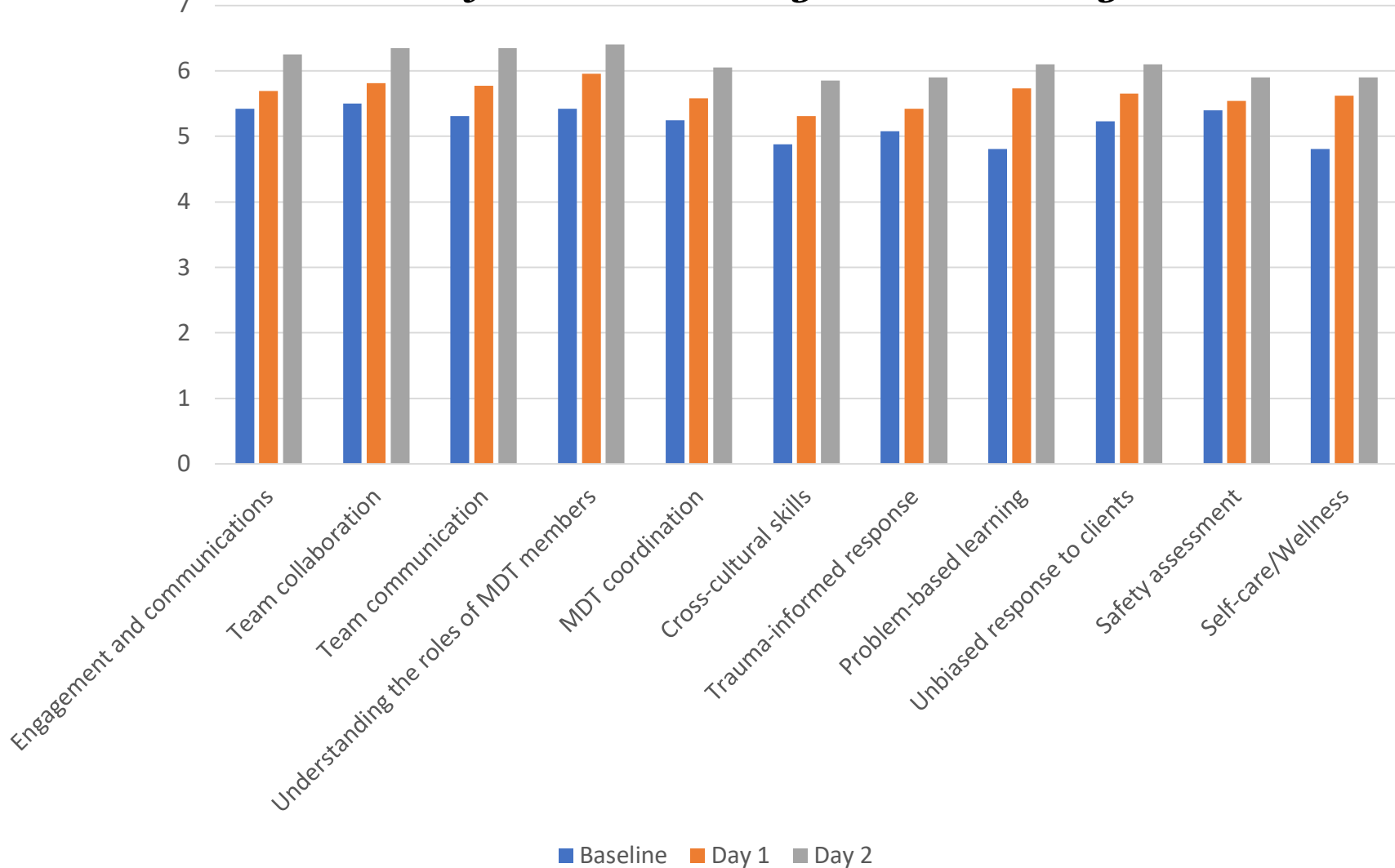
No one goes to that restaurant anymore. It's too crowded

— Yogi Berra



Simulation Training for Multidisciplinary Teams

Increases in Confidence During the Training



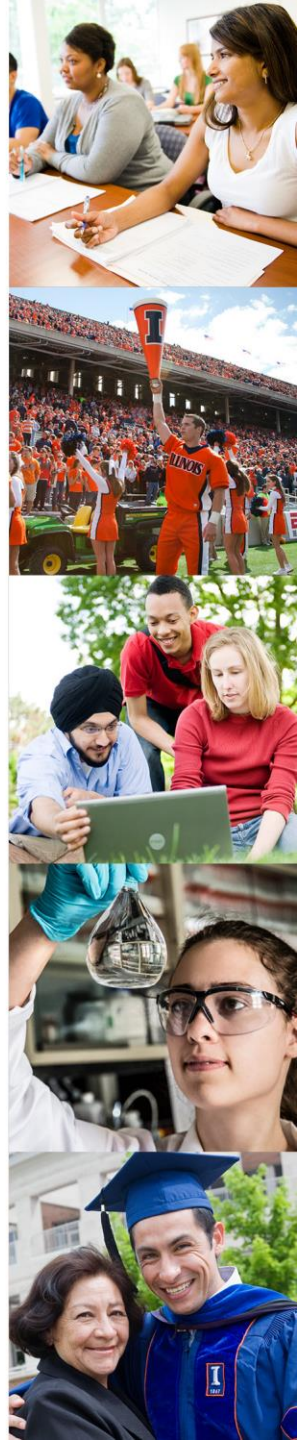
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Inspiration from Yogi Berra

[About the 1973 New York Mets,
who were in last place in July
but made it to the World Series]

We were overwhelming
underdogs

— Yogi Berra



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See

<https://cfrc.illinois.edu/sexual-abuse-and-assault.php>

Related podcast:

<https://oneintenpodcast.org/episodes/the-future-of-possible-in-childrens-advocacy-centers/>

