

Efficacy of Children's Advocacy Centers

A Bibliography



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Scope

This bibliography provides citations and abstracts to English language publications on the efficacy of children's advocacy centers. While every attempt has been made to gather all available relevant publications, including international publications, this bibliography is not comprehensive.

Organization

Publications are arranged in date descending order from 2005 -2020. Author abstracts are provided unless otherwise stated.

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Efficacy of Children’s Advocacy Centers

A Bibliography

Westphaln, K. K., Regoeczi, W., Masotya, M., Vazquez-Westphaln, B., Lounsbury, K., McDavid, L., Lee, H., Johnson, J., Ronis, S., Herbert, J., Cross, T., & Walsh, W. (2020). Outcomes and outputs affiliated with children’s advocacy centers in the United States: A scoping review. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. Online ahead of print. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104828>

The Children’s Advocacy Center (CAC) model is the predominant multidisciplinary model that responds to child sexual abuse (CSA) in the United States (US). While the CAC model has made important contributions in case coordination and referrals for specialty services, little is known about child- or family-oriented outcomes. Explore the trends and gaps involving outcome and output measures affiliated with CACs in the US. A scoping review of the literature was conducted on English language articles published between 1985–2019 that involved CACs and children less than 18 years of age. An electronic database search using the terms “Children’s Advocacy Center(s),” “Child Advocacy Center(s),” and “CAC(s)” identified titles and abstracts. Data from articles selected for full text review were evaluated by a multidisciplinary team using a mixed methods approach. Measures of CAC impact frequently focus on service and programmatic outputs with person-centered outcomes left often reported. The most prevalent output measures related to case prosecution and forensic interviews. Person-centered outcomes most commonly emphasized child mental health and caregiver satisfaction. The majority of articles were limited by weak or unspecified study designs. The current literature on CACs suggests that while they are successful in coordinating services and facilitating referrals, little is known about how engagement with CACs impacts short and long-term outcomes for children and families. Further research beyond cross sectional or quasi-experimental designs is necessary to better understand how variability in CAC structure, function, and resources can be optimized to meet the needs of the diverse communities that they serve. This is especially salient given the national dissemination of the CAC model. Without such additional studies, knowledge will remain limited regarding the enduring impacts of CACs on the lives of those impacted by CSA.

Herbert, J. L., & Bromfield, L. M. (2020). A quasi-experimental study of the Multi-Agency Investigation & Support Team (MIST): A collaborative response to child sexual abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. Online ahead of print.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104827>

To improve the holistic response to child sexual abuse in Perth, Western Australia, a group consisting of government and community support agencies developed a new co-located approach that combined support services with investigations, called the Multi-agency Investigation & Support Team (MIST). The model was comparable to the prominent Children's Advocacy Centre approach, with adaptations for Australian conditions. This study evaluated the fidelity with which this new program was delivered and examined whether it resulted in improved criminal justice, child protection, and service outcomes compared to existing practice. Drawing on service data linked across participating agencies the study found MIST was delivered with reasonable fidelity to its planned procedure, but with some challenges for delivery of the program due to the relative workload for staff in the MIST condition. The service demonstrated high levels of caregiver satisfaction with the response and high rates of children's engagement with therapy. A quasi-experimental comparison between MIST (n = 126) and Practice as Usual (n = 276) found MIST was significantly faster throughout the criminal justice and child protection processes, but the conditions did not differ in the rate of arrest or child protection actions. While embedding support services within the investigation process may not have a dramatic influence on criminal justice and child protection outcomes, the high rates of uptake of therapeutic services and parental satisfaction suggest other benefits that require future exploration.

Herbert, J. L., & Bromfield, L. (2020). Worker perceptions of the Multi-Agency Investigation & Support Team (MIST): a process evaluation of a cross-agency response to severe child abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*. Online ahead of print.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2019.1709241>

The Multi-agency Investigation & Support Team (MIST) was a new approach to abuse investigations that aimed to minimize the distress and uncertainty experienced by children and non-abusive caregivers in dealing with the many agencies typically involved in a case post-disclosure, while also attempting to improve the accessibility of supportive and therapeutic services. As part of a broader evaluation, this study examined worker perceptions early in the implementation of this new approach. Thirty-three (33) interviews were conducted with workers

affected by this new pilot. The interviews identified almost exclusively positive perceptions of the changes relative to practice as usual, particularly in terms of improvements to collaboration and communication across agencies, and the benefits of providing support alongside the investigation process. Some areas of difficulty and areas for improvement were identified, particularly the need for stronger governance of the cross-agency protocol and improved connection to some of the groups involved in the response that were not co-located. The study suggests professionals working in the MIST model consider the model beneficial to the quality of the response to severe child abuse while highlighting that the process of change into this new way of working was challenging at times.

Hays, D. (2019). Multidisciplinary team members' perception of the child advocacy center model: Appreciative inquiry (Doctoral dissertation, Capella University).

Research shows the act of child abuse has a devastating and long-lasting impact upon victims. In relation to the current study, research has shown abuse investigations are uncoordinated and often result in children participating in multiple forensic interviews. Introduced in 1985, the child advocacy center (CAC) model utilizes the multidisciplinary team (MDT) approach to intervening with child victims of sexual assault and their non-offending caregivers. The preferred approach to investigations of child abuse, CACs provided child-focused, coordinated, investigative efforts often overlooked throughout traditional investigations. Research has validated that using the CAC approach is beneficial to child victims and their non-offending caregivers. Minimal research exists related to the benefits of the CAC model to those mandated to utilize the model throughout their investigative role. Conducted within a Northeastern state, this appreciative inquiry (AI) study evaluated a newly established CAC. Study participants represented two mandated investigator agencies, child welfare social workers, and law enforcement investigators. Data focused on participants' perception of the benefit of utilizing the CAC model throughout investigations of child abuse. The research question addressed the following: How can the CAC model be improved © 2020. National Children's Advocacy Center. All rights reserved. Page 25 of 127 Children's Advocacy Centers -The Literature: A Bibliography August 2020 to facilitate its goals? Data sources included artifact review, researcher observation, and individual semi-structured interviews conducted with child welfare social workers and law enforcement investigators who utilized

services offered by the research site. Strengths, opportunities, aspirations, and results (SOAR) analysis was utilized to analyze collected data as they aligned with AI's 4D model. Data results were similar to the benefits identified by the National Children's Alliance (NCA). Participants identified the forensic interview process as beneficial as it provided access to trained forensic interviewers and increased the data collection and information sharing process amongst MDT members. Recommendations to improve the CAC model included increasing MDT members' knowledge of the role of other team members and priorities within the investigative process. Additional research related to how the CAC model benefits MDT members is necessary.

Herbert, J. L., & Bromfield, L. (2019). Multi-disciplinary teams responding to child abuse: Common features and assumptions. *Children and Youth Services Review, 106*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2019.104467>

The physical and sexual abuse of children is a complex social issue that often requires a multidisciplinary response; an alliance between police, child welfare authorities, mental health, medical examiners, and advocates for children and their non-abusive caregivers. Previously published reviews have identified deficits in the rationale for multi-disciplinary approaches to child abuse; a mismatch between the intention of systems to address the wellbeing of children post-disclosure, and their design which overwhelmingly focuses on the needs of the criminal justice system. This article aims to present a collective program logic from models identified in the research literature, reflecting the collective rationale in use among multi-disciplinary teams responding to child abuse. The logic highlights that the rationale for multi-disciplinary teams relies heavily on referral to external services and programs to improve the wellbeing of children and families affected by abuse. This article will add to the conceptual development, planning and evaluation of multidisciplinary teams by elucidating common assumptions about the connection between mechanisms and outcomes across approaches. Articulating the assumptions underlying this common approach will assist program developers with designing interventions that are appropriately targeted and result in meaningful improvements to multi-disciplinary approaches and suggests critical areas for further research to improve understanding of the effects of multi-agency components.

Alşen Güney, S., Bağ, Ö., & Cevher Binici, N. (2018). An overview of a hospital-based child advocacy center's experience from Turkey. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse, 27*(5), 476-489. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2018.1483461>

The purpose of the present study was to investigate sociodemographic variables, features of sexual abuse (SA), and first psychiatric evaluation results of abused children, and to analyze the relation of the psychiatric evaluation results to the children's age and gender, type and duration of abuse, abuser-child relationship, and marital status of the children's parents, at one of the most experienced Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) in Turkey. All data were obtained from reports prepared by child and adolescent psychiatrists. The sample of this study consists of 436 child sexual abuse (CSA) cases who admitted İzmir CAC between April 2014 and November 2015. The statistical analyses yielded significant relations between psychiatric symptoms and chronic abuse, the gender of the children, and type of abuse. Suicidal ideation and behaviors due to sexual abuse (SA) were also examined. According to our results, it is fair to say that children exposed to SA benefit from immediate psychiatric help because of their vulnerability for psychiatric disorders due to abuse. In this context, CACs are very important multidisciplinary establishments to determine children's multiple needs to ease their trauma with collaborative teamwork. Psychiatric evaluation should be part of this multidisciplinary context.

Bracewell, T. E. (2018). Multidisciplinary team involvement and prosecutorial decisions in child sexual abuse cases. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal, 35*(6), 567-576. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-018-0557-1>

This study examines the impact of multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) coordinated by Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) on the prosecutorial decision to accept or reject cases of child sexual abuse (CSA). This analysis is part of an examination of the utility of CACs as it relates to prosecutorial decisions. Case specific information was obtained on all cases with both child protective services (CPS) law enforcement involvement processed through one Texas CAC, serving multiple counties, from 2010 to 2013. For the purposes of this study one county is listed as rural and one is listed as urban. The study site also unofficially serves several more rural counties. The urban county accounts for approximately 75% of all cases processed through the CAC. The final analyses included 553 cases of alleged CSA. Logistic regression was used to evaluate the utility of MDTs and case coordination among law enforcement and CPS as they relate

to prosecutorial decisions. The number of participants at MDT meetings was correlated with an increase in prosecutorial acceptance rates by approximately 30%. Prosecutor presence at MDT meetings was correlated with an increase in acceptance rates by approximately 80%. Official case coordination between law enforcement and CPS was not statistically significant. Results of this study suggest that the MDT model provides a useful tool for prosecutors when determining whether to accept or reject cases of CSA, while official coordination may be less impactful.

Duron, J. F. (2018). Legal decision-making in child sexual abuse investigations: A mixed-methods study of factors that influence prosecution. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 79, 302-314. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.02.022>

Prosecution of child sexual abuse cases is an important aspect of a community's response for holding perpetrators accountable and protecting children. Differences in charging rates across jurisdictions may reflect considerations made in prosecutors' decision-making process. This mixed-methods, multiphase study used data from a Children's Advocacy Center in a suburban county in the Southern United States to explore the factors associated with child sexual abuse cases that are accepted for prosecution and the process followed by prosecutors. Data were sequentially linked in three phases (qualitative-quantitative-qualitative), incorporating 1) prosecutor perceptions about what case characteristics affect charging potential, 2) 100 case records and forensic interviews, and 3) in-depth reviews of cases prosecuted. Content analysis was used to identify influential case elements, logistic regression modeling was used to determine factors associated with a decision to prosecute, and framework analysis was used to further confirm and expand upon case factors. Overall, findings indicate that prosecution is most strongly predicted by caregiver support and the availability of other evidence. The decision to prosecute was found to include a process of ongoing evaluation of the evidence and determination of a balanced approach to justice. The decision to prosecute a case can be influenced by strong and supportive investigative practices. An important implication is that interaction among multidisciplinary professionals promotes communication and efforts, further enhancing discretion about potential legal actions

Herbert, J. L., Walsh, W., & Bromfield, L. (2018). A national survey of characteristics of child advocacy centers in the United States: Do the flagship models match those in broader practice? *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 76, 583-595. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.09.030>

Child Advocacy Centers (CAC) emphasize developing effective cross-agency collaborations between workers involved in serious abuse investigations to foster improvements in agency outcomes, and to minimize distress, confusion and uncertainty for children and families. This study © 2020. National Children's Advocacy Center. All rights reserved. Page 63 of 131 Children's Advocacy Centers -The Literature: A Topical Bibliography August 2020 examined the characteristics of CACs, whether models in practice match the predominant model presented in the research literature. Directors of CACs in the United States that were members of the National Children's Alliance (NCA) mailing list (n = 361) completed an online survey in 2016. While some core characteristics were ubiquitous across CACs, the data suggests that different types of CACs exist defined by characteristics that are not prescribed under NCA principles, but which are arguably relevant to the quality of the response. From the results of a cluster analysis, the researchers propose a typology of CACs that reflects the development and integration of centers: (a) core CAC services (i.e. interviewing & cross-agency case review), (b) an aggregator of external services, and (c) a more centralized full-service CAC. Further research is needed to understand how these variations may impact practice and outcomes; this is particularly important considering many CACs do not match the full-service models most commonly examined in the research literature, which limits the degree to which these findings apply to CACs generally. This article proposes further research framed by the need to better understand how different parts of the response impact on outcomes for children and families affected by abuse.

Tener, D., Lusky, E., Tarshish, N., & Turjeman, S. (2018). Parental attitudes following disclosure of sibling sexual abuse: A child advocacy center intervention study. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 88(6), 661-669. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ort0000311>

Sibling sexual abuse (SSA) represents a range of childhood sexual behaviors that cannot be considered manifestations of age-appropriate curiosity. Despite being the commonest and longest lasting form of sexual abuse within the family, SSA is the least reported, treated, and researched. This qualitative study is based on a sample of 60 mostly religious Jewish families referred to a

child advocacy center (CAC) in Jerusalem from 2010 to 2015. It examines parental attitudes to SSA and their reconstruction, during and after their experience at the CAC. Analysis of case summaries and documented conversations between child protection officers and parents reveals 2 main initial parental attitudes after the disclosure SSA. The first is the attitude that no sexual acts took place at all. The second is that they did occur, with 3 different variations: the sexual acts as “not serious,” as a “rupture in the family’s ideal narrative,” and as “another tragic episode in the family’s tragic life story.” Findings also suggest that the CAC intervention is a turning point, leading most parents to reconstruct their initial attitudes from “never happened” or “not serious” to “rupture in the family image” or to “another negative event in the family.” These findings underscore the need to study the experiences of parents whose children were involved in SSA to inform policy, treatment and research. This is critical, as interventions that are not aligned with family attitudes and needs are known to exacerbate the family crisis. (PsycINFO Database Record © 2018 APA, all rights reserved)

Herbert, J. L., & Bromfield, L. (2017). Better together? A review of evidence for multidisciplinary teams responding to physical and sexual child abuse. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 20*(2), 214-228. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838017697268>

Multi-Disciplinary teams (MDTs) have often been presented as the key to dealing with a number of intractable problems associated with responding to allegations of physical and sexual child abuse. While these approaches have proliferated internationally, researchers have complained of the lack of a specific evidence base identifying the processes and structures supporting multidisciplinary work and how these contribute to high-level outcomes. This systematic search of the literature aims to synthesize the existing state of knowledge on the effectiveness of MDTs. This review found that overall there is reasonable evidence to support the idea that MDTs are effective in improving criminal justice and mental health responses compared to standard agency practices. The next step toward developing a viable evidence base to inform these types of approaches seems to be to more clearly identify the mechanisms associated with effective MDTs in order to better inform how they are planned and implemented.

Herbert, J., & Bromfield, L. (2017). [Multiagency Investigation & Support Team \(MIST\) Pilot: Evaluation report](#). Adelaide, South Australia: Australian Centre for Child Protection Division of Education, Arts, and Social Sciences University of South Australia.

This report summarises the findings of the evaluation of the Multiagency Investigation and Support Team (MIST), a pilot response developed by WA Police (Child Abuse Squad); Department for Child Protection & Family Support (Child First, Armadale & Cannington Districts); WA Department of Health (Princess Margaret Hospital); Department of the Attorney General (Child Witness Service); and Parkerville Children and Youth Care Inc.

Pendergraft, J. M., & Magallanes, S. G. (2017). [Non-offending caregivers' experiences at a Southern California children's assessment center](#). (Master's thesis). California State University, San Bernardino.

Victims of child maltreatment are often subjected to both repeat interviews and physical exams over the course of an investigation. There are specialized centers across the country that serve this highly at-risk population with the goal of minimizing further traumatization of victims by repeat interviews and exams. These centers must maintain a high standard of practice and undergo outside scrutiny and evaluation, in order to best serve their clients and recognize possible shortcomings. An evaluative, pilot study was conducted at a Southern California Children's Assessment Center (SCCAC). The purpose of this pilot study was to gain more knowledge about caregivers' overall experiences at the center and the population's willingness to participate in future studies. Twelve participants were identified through convenience sampling and completed a qualitative interview. Demographic information was input into SPSS and analyzed through descriptive statistics. In addition, interview response content was analyzed by the use of triangulation. Overall findings support existing literature which states that clients are generally satisfied with their experiences at the SCCAC. The significance of this study for social work will enhance the understanding of the need for additional policies to ensure proper training. This study will also benefit the field of child welfare by providing a small amount of insight into how different components of service factors may affect diverse individual's experiences during a difficult time. This study will allow child welfare professionals to further customize their engagement approach and provide services that are considerate and effective for each individual.

Voss, L., Rushforth, H., & Powell, C. (2017). [Multi-agency response to childhood sexual abuse: A case study that explores the role of a specialist centre](https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2489). *Child Abuse Review*, 27(3), 209-222. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2489>

Through the application of case study methods, this research explored the role of a specialist centre that responds to actual or suspected childhood sexual abuse (CSA). When CSA is suspected to have occurred, children and families and professionals from statutory agencies are required to navigate complex processes. This study was undertaken to explore those processes in a specialist children's referral centre. It comprised three datasets: (1) 60 children (0–17 years) were ‘tracked’ to ascertain and criminal justice actions; (2) semi-structured interviews with 16 professionals (paediatricians, specialist nurses, child abuse investigation police officers and children's social workers); and (3) analysis of ‘patient’ and parent/carer satisfaction questionnaires. Medical examination rarely confirmed abuse and only 13 per cent of cases were pursued within the criminal justice system. However, 66 per cent of children had an identified health need requiring follow up. Professionals from all groups believed the centre provided a ‘child friendly’ facility that enhanced co-operation. However, challenges with focusing on the needs of children and with multiagency working were identified. Routine patient satisfaction data collected at the time of the study demonstrated positive views of the care received, although other data suggest that this may be an incomplete picture.

Anderson, G. D. (2016). Service outcomes following disclosure of child sexual abuse during forensic interviews: An exploratory study. *Journal of Public Child Welfare*, 10(5), 477-494. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15548732.2016.1206505>

Few children disclose sexual abuse and participate in a formal investigation. Furthermore, not all children that disclose abuse during a forensic interview receive services to address trauma or safety. Despite the importance of such outcomes little is known about which factors may influence when children will receive services. Through content analysis of 139 case records findings indicate that a child's race/ethnicity abuse-related factors and level of family support are all significant in predicting service and placement outcomes in child protection cases. Implications for social work practice include the need for ongoing engagement in culturally sensitive strengths-based practice with families.

Vanderzee, K. L., Pemberton, J. R., Conners-Burrow, N., & Kramer, T. L. (2016). Who is advocating for children under six? Uncovering unmet needs in child advocacy centers. *Children and Youth Services Review, 61*, 303-310.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2016.01.003>

Evidence suggests that children under the age of 6 years are affected by trauma, yet there are few studies available to determine how well their needs are addressed in the mental health system. Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) offer a promising avenue for expanding the system of care for very young children exposed to sexual and/or physical abuse. This study used a mixed-methods approach to examine the type and extent of CAC services for very young children in one state. Quantitative results revealed that the youngest children were less likely to be referred for counseling and less likely to already be engaged in counseling when an investigation is initiated. Qualitative results from interviews with CAC advocates suggest that advocates have variable perceptions regarding the effects of trauma on young children, and they do not consistently receive training in the mental health needs of traumatized children under 6. Our results confirm the need for an expanded system of service delivery for the youngest and most vulnerable child maltreatment victims.

Elmqvist, J., Shorey, R. C., Febres, J., Zapor, H., Klostermann, K., Schratte, A., & Stuart, G. L. (2015). A review of Children's Advocacy Centers' (CACs) response to cases of child maltreatment in the United States. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 25*, 26-34.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2015.07.002>

Child maltreatment is a serious and prevalent problem in the United States. Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) were established in 1985 to better respond to cases of child maltreatment and address problems associated with an uncoordinated community-wide response to child maltreatment. CACs are community-based, multidisciplinary organizations that seek to improve the response and prosecution of child maltreatment in the United States. The primary purpose of this manuscript is to present a review of the literature on CACs, including the CAC model (e.g., practices, services, and programs) and CACs' response to cases of child maltreatment. This review suggests that there is preliminary evidence supporting the efficacy of CACs in reducing the stress and trauma imposed on child victims during the criminal justice investigation process into the maltreatment. However, this review also identified important CAC policies, practices, and components that need further evaluation and improvement. In addition, due to the methodological

limitations and gaps in the existing literature, research is needed on CACs that employ longitudinal designs and larger samples sizes and that evaluate a larger array of center-specific outcomes. Finally, this review suggests that CACs might benefit from incorporating ongoing research into the CAC model and accreditation standards and by recognizing the importance of integrating services for child and adult victims of interpersonal violence.

Herbert, J. L., & Bromfield, L. (2015). Evidence for the efficacy of the Child Advocacy Center model: A systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 17*(3), 341-357.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838015585319>

The Child Advocacy Center (CAC) model has been presented as the solution to many of the problems inherent in responses by authorities to child sexual abuse. The lack of referral to therapeutic services and support, procedurally flawed and potentially traumatic investigation practices, and conflict between the different statutory agencies involved are all thought to contribute to low conviction rates for abuse and poor outcomes for children. The CAC model aims to address these problems through a combination of multidisciplinary teams, joint investigations, and services, all provided in a single child friendly environment. Using a systematic search strategy, this research aimed to identify and review all studies that have evaluated the effectiveness of the approach as a whole, recognizing that a separate evidence base exists for parts of the approach (e.g., victim advocacy and therapeutic responses). The review found that while the criminal justice outcomes of the model have been well studied, there was a lack of research on the effect of the model on child and family outcomes. Although some modest outcomes were clear, the lack of empirical research, and overreliance on measuring program outputs, rather than outcomes, suggests that some clarification of the goals of the CAC model is needed.

Nwogu, N. N., Agrawal, L., Chambers, S., Buagas, A. B., Daniele, R. M., & Singleton, J. K. (2015). Effectiveness of Child Advocacy Centers and the multidisciplinary team approach on prosecution rates of alleged sex offenders and satisfaction of non-offending caregivers with allegations of child sexual abuse: A systematic review. *JBIR database of systematic reviews and implementation reports, 13*(12), 93-129. doi: 10.11124/jbisrir-2015-2113

Child sexual abuse is a multifaceted issue that negatively affects the lives of millions of children worldwide. These children suffer numerous medical and psychological long-term adverse effects

both in childhood and adulthood. It is imperative to implement evidence-based interventions for the investigation of this crime. The use of Child Advocacy Centers and the multidisciplinary team approach may improve the investigation of child sexual abuse. The study objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of Child Advocacy Centers and the multidisciplinary team approach on prosecution rates of alleged sex offenders and satisfaction of non-offending caregivers of children less than 18 years of age, with allegations of child sexual abuse. Children under 18 years, of any race, ethnicity or gender with allegations of child sexual abuse. Other participants included in this review are non-offending caregivers of children with allegations of child sexual abuse, and alleged sex offenders. The use of Child Advocacy Centers and the multidisciplinary team approach on child sexual abuse investigations. Prosecution rates of alleged sex offenders and the satisfaction of non-offending caregivers of children with allegations of child sexual abuse. This review includes quasi-experimental and descriptive studies. The search strategy aimed to find published and unpublished articles in the English language published from 1985 through April 2015 for inclusion. The databases searched include: PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), Health Source: Nursing/Academic Edition, Criminal Justice Periodicals, ProQuest Dissertations & Theses and Criminal Justice Collections. An additional grey literature search was conducted. Two reviewers evaluated the included studies for methodological quality using standardized critical appraisal instruments from the Joanna Briggs Institute. Data were extracted using standardized data extraction instruments from the Joanna Briggs Institute. Due to heterogeneity between the included studies, statistical meta-analysis was not possible. Results are presented in a narrative form. The use of Child Advocacy Centers and the multidisciplinary team approach in child sexual abuse investigation may have positive benefits in increasing non-offending caregivers' satisfaction and prosecution rates of alleged sex offenders. Utilization of Child Advocacy Centers and the multidisciplinary team approach for child sexual abuse investigations may be beneficial in improving prosecution rates and the experiences of families involved. The use of satisfaction surveys for non-offending caregivers may be an effective tool to evaluate the satisfaction with services rendered by Child Advocacy Centers. Findings from this review may help to guide reforms. It is hoped that client satisfaction may lead to or improve utilization of services important for the healing process of victims of abuse.

Connors-Burrow, N. A., Tempel, A. B., Sigel, B. A., Church, J. K., Kramer, T. L., & Worley, K. B. (2012). The development of a systematic approach to mental health screening in Child Advocacy Centers. *Children and Youth Services Review, 34*(9), 1675-1682. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2012.04.020>

We report on efforts to implement a new protocol of mental health screening for children seen in Child Advocacy Centers (CACs), including the results from the first year of implementation with 1685 families. The parent-reported child screening results (obtained on 46.3% of children) indicate that while many children were not experiencing significant symptoms of internalizing or externalizing problems, a subset of children had very elevated scores. At the one-week and one-month screening, consistent predictors of more severe internalizing problems included age, a parent or step-parent as the offender, and having been removed from the home. For externalizing problems, consistent predictors included Caucasian ethnicity and having been removed from the home. By the one-week follow-up, about half of those interviewed (50.8%) had entered counseling or had an appointment pending. The likelihood of initiating mental health services was increased when the alleged abuse type was sexual, when the child had been removed from the home, and when the child's internalizing and externalizing symptoms were more severe. Surveys of the CAC staff implementing the new process suggest that it helped them understand the needs of the children, though their ability to reach some families was a barrier to implementation.

Tavkar, P., & Hansen, D. J. (2011). Interventions for families victimized by child sexual abuse: Clinical issues and approaches for child advocacy center-based services. *Aggression & Violent Behavior, 16*(3), 188-199. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2011.02.005>

Child sexual abuse poses serious mental health risks, not only to child victims but also to non-offending family members. As the impact of child sexual abuse is heterogeneous, varied mental health interventions should be available in order to ensure that effective and individualized treatments are implemented. Treatment modalities for child victims and non-offending family members are identified and described. The benefits of providing on-site mental health services at Child Advocacy Centers to better triage and provide care are discussed through a description of an existing Child Advocacy Center-based treatment program. Recommendations for research and clinical practice are provided.

Miller, A., & Rubin, D. (2009). The contribution of children's advocacy centers to felony prosecutions of child sexual abuse. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 33(1), 12-18.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2008.07.002>

To describe trends of felony sexual abuse prosecutions between 1992 and 2002 for two districts of a large urban city that differed primarily in their use of children's advocacy centers (CACs) for sexual abuse evaluations in children. Aggregate data for two districts of a large urban city were provided from 1992 to 2002 from the district attorney's office, child protective services (CPS) agency, and all CACs serving both districts. Summary statistics were calculated over time and compared between both districts for ecologic trends using negative binomial regression. Over the time period of the study, substantiated reports of child sexual abuse declined: District 1 experienced a 59% decrease in the incidence of reports, while District 2 experienced a 49% decrease in the incidence of reports. Despite this decrease, felony prosecutions of child sexual abuse increased in District 1 (from 56.6 to 93.0 prosecutions/100,000 children, rate ratio 1.64, 95% CI 1.38–1.95), but did not significantly increase in District 2 (from 58.0 to 54.9 prosecutions/100,000 children, rate ratio 0.94, 95% CI 0.73–1.23); by 2002, the rate of felony prosecutions in District 1 was 69% greater (95% CI 37–109%) than the rate in District 2. In 1992, CACs in District 1 evaluated approximately 400 children, increasing to 1,187 children by 2002. The number of children evaluated by CACs in District 2 increased modestly from nearly 800 in 1992 to 1,000 in 2002. Felony prosecutions of child sexual abuse doubled in a district where the use of CACs nearly tripled, while no increase in felony prosecutions of child sexual abuse was found in a neighboring district, where the use of CACs remained fairly constant over time.

Cross, T. P., Jones, L. M., Walsh, W. A., Simone, M., Kolko, D. J., Szczepanski, J., Lippert, T., Davison, K., Cryns, A., Sosnowski, P., Shadoin, A., & Magnuson, S. (2008). [Evaluating children's advocacy centers' response to child sexual abuse](#). *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. No. 218530. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

This Bulletin describes the findings of a study by researchers at the University of New Hampshire's Crimes Against Children Research Center that evaluated the effectiveness of the CAC model in four prominent Children's Advocacy Centers and nearby comparison communities. Findings demonstrate the important role these centers can play in advancing child abuse investigations and suggest ways in which the model could be improved in the future.

Hornor, G. (2008). Child advocacy centers: Providing support to primary care providers. *Journal of Pediatric Health Care*, 22(1), 35-39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedhc.2007.01.008>

Child abuse affects the lives of many American children. Child abuse is nothing new; it has existed since the beginning of time. Child abuse is a complex problem with no easy solution. Child advocacy centers (CACs) have developed because of an increased awareness of the problem of child abuse within our society and the recognition of a true need to better respond to the problem. CACs provide communities with a multidisciplinary approach to investigate, manage, treat, and prosecute cases of child abuse. CACs can be an invaluable resource to primary care providers, including pediatric nurse practitioners; services provided and ways to access services will be discussed.

Wolfteich, P., & Loggins, B. (2007). Evaluation of the children's advocacy center model: Efficiency, legal and revictimization outcomes. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 24(4), 333-352. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-007-0087-8>

This study compares the Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) model with more traditional child protection services on several important outcomes such as substantiation of abuse, arrest and prosecution of the perpetrator, the efficiency of the multidisciplinary process and child revictimization rates. One hundred and eighty-four child abuse and neglect cases from a large metropolitan area in Florida comprised the sample. Cases were selected over a five year-period from three different modes of child protection services including a CAC. Similar outcomes were found between the CAC model and the Child Protection Team (CPT), a multidisciplinary model, which was first developed in Florida in 1978. In comparison with traditional child protective investigation, these models were associated with improved substantiation rates and investigation efficiency. Results are discussed in terms of the utility of CACs above and beyond the aspect of multidisciplinary coordination and whether the goals of the CAC model need to be redefined. Recommendations for further research in the areas of multidisciplinary team decision-making, the long-term impact of the CACs and the role of supportive professionals on the multidisciplinary team were made.

Walsh, W. A., Cross, T. P., Jones, L. M., Simone, M., & Kolko, D. J. (2007). [Which sexual abuse victims receive a forensic medical examination? The impact of Children's Advocacy Centers.](#) *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31(10), 1053-1068. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.04.006>

This study examines the impact of Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC) and other factors, such as the child's age, alleged penetration, and injury on the use of forensic medical examinations as part of the response to reported child sexual abuse. This analysis is part of a quasi-experimental study, the Multi-Site Evaluation of Children's Advocacy Centers, which evaluated four CACs relative to within-state non-CAC comparison communities. Case abstractors collected data on forensic medical exams in 1,220 child sexual abuse cases through review of case records. Suspected sexual abuse victims at CACs were two times more likely to have forensic medical examinations than those seen at comparison communities, controlling for other variables. Girls, children with reported penetration, victims who were physically injured while being abused, White victims, and younger children were more likely to have exams, controlling for other variables. Non-penetration cases at CACs were four times more likely to receive exams as compared to those in comparison communities. About half of exams were conducted the same day as the reported abuse in both CAC and comparison communities. The majority of caregivers were very satisfied with the medical professional. Receipt of a medical exam was not associated with offenders being charged. Results of this study suggest that CACs are an effective tool for furthering access to forensic medical examinations for child sexual abuse victims.

Faller, K. C., & Palusci, V. J. (2007). Children's advocacy centers: Do they lead to positive case outcomes? Invited Commentary. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31(10), 1021-1029. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.09.001

Our commentary begins with a summary of the etiology of CACs and is followed by a brief description of each of the four centers included in the national evaluation. We summarize findings reported in the articles, offer commentary on each, and conclude with general comments.

Cross T. P., Jones L. M., Walsh W. A., Simone, M., & Kolko, D. (2007). [Child forensic interviewing in children's advocacy centers: Empirical data on a practice model](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.04.007). *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31(10), 1031-1052. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.04.007>

Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) aim to improve child forensic interviewing following allegations of child abuse by coordinating multiple investigations, providing child-friendly interviewing locations, and limiting redundant interviewing. This analysis presents one of the first rigorous evaluations of CACs' implementation of these methods. This analysis is part of a quasi-experimental study, the Multi-Site Evaluation of Children's Advocacy Centers, which evaluated four CACs relative to within-state non-CAC comparison communities. Case abstractors collected data on investigation methods in 1,069 child sexual abuse cases with forensic interviews by reviewing case records from multiple agencies. CAC cases were more likely than comparison cases to feature police involvement in CPS cases (41% vs. 15%), multidisciplinary team (MDT) interviews (28% vs. 6%), case reviews (56% vs. 7%), joint police/child protective services (CPS) investigations (81% vs. 52%) and video/audiotaping of interviews (52% vs. 17%, all these comparisons $p < .001$). CACs varied in which coordination methods they used, and some comparison communities also used certain coordination methods more than the CAC with which they were paired. Eighty-five percent of CAC interviews took place in child-friendly CAC facilities, while notable proportions of comparison interviews took place at CPS offices (22%), police facilities (18%), home (16%), or school (19%). Ninety-five percent of children had no more than two forensic interviews, and CAC and comparison differences on number of interviews were mostly non-significant. Relative to the comparison communities, these CACs appear to have increased coordination on investigations and child forensic interviewing. The CAC setting was the location for the vast majority of CAC child interviews, while comparison communities often used settings that many consider undesirable. CACs showed no advantage on reducing the number of forensic interviews, which was consistently small across the sample.

Jones, L. M., Cross, T. P., Walsh, W. A., & Simone, M. (2007). [Do children's advocacy centers improve families' experiences of child sexual abuse investigations?](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.07.003) *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 31(10), 1069-1085. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2007.07.003>

The Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) model of child abuse investigation is designed to be more child and family-friendly than traditional methods, but there have been no rigorous studies of their

effect on children's and caregivers' experience. Data collected as part of the Multi-Site Evaluation of Children's Advocacy with investigations. Nonoffending caregiver and child satisfaction were assessed during research interviews, including the administration of a 14-item Investigation Satisfaction Scale (ISS) for caregivers. Two hundred and twenty-nine sexual abuse cases investigated through a CAC were compared to 55 cases investigated in communities with no CAC. Hierarchical linear regression results indicated that caregivers in CAC cases were more satisfied with the investigation than those from comparison sites, even after controlling for a number of relevant variables. There were few differences between CAC and comparison samples on children's satisfaction. Children described moderate to high satisfaction with the investigation, while a minority expressed concerns about their experience.

Smith, D. W., Witte, T. H., & Fricker-Elhai, A. E. (2006). [Service outcomes in physical and sexual abuse cases: A comparison of child advocacy center-based and standard services.](https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559506292277) *Child Maltreatment, 11*, 354-360. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559506292277>

Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) were developed to improve on child abuse investigative services provided by child protective service (CPS) agencies. However, until very recently, there has been little research comparing CAC-based procedures and outcomes to those in CPS investigations not based in CACs. The current study tracked 76 child abuse cases that were reported to authorities and investigated through either a private, not-for-profit CAC or typical CPS services in a mid-south rural county. Comparisons between CAC and CPS cases were made in terms of involvement of local law enforcement in the investigation, provision of medical exams, abuse substantiation rates, mental health referrals, prosecution referrals, and conviction rates. Analyses revealed higher rates of law enforcement involvement, medical examinations, and case substantiation in the CAC-based cases compared to the CPS cases. Despite limitations due to sample size and nonrandomization, this underlying the establishment of CACs.

Newman, B. S., Dannenfelser, P. L., & Pendleton, D. (2005). Child abuse investigations: Reasons for using child advocacy centers and suggestions for improvement. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 22(2), 165-181. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10560-005-3416-9>

Child protective service (CPS) and child abuse law enforcement (LE) investigators have been required by the majority of states to work together when investigating criminal cases of child abuse. Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) and other multidisciplinary models of collaboration have developed across the United States to meet these requirements. This study surveyed 290 CPS and LE investigators who use a CAC in their investigations of criminal cases of child abuse. Reasons given for using centers, include legal or administrative mandate and protocol, child appropriate environment, support, referrals, capacity for medical exams, expertise of center interviewers and access to video and audio technology. Respondents also identified ways that centers could be more helpful.

Jackson, S. L. (2004). A USA national survey of program services provided by child advocacy centers. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 28(4), 411-421. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2003.09.020>

Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) are designed to improve the community collaborative response to child sexual abuse and the criminal justice processing of child sexual abuse cases. CACs, in existence for 16 years, now have standards for membership developed by the National Children's Alliance (NCA) that include nine core components. And yet no systematic examination of the CAC model exists. The purpose of this paper was to assess the variations within these core components as they exist in the field. Using a stratified random sampling design, 117 CAC directors were interviewed using a semi-structured interview that was based on the NCA's standards for membership. The eight core components of the CAC model examined in this study include: a child-friendly facility, a multidisciplinary team, an investigative child interview, a medical examination of the child, provision of mental health services, victim advocacy, case review, and case tracking. Results reveal the CAC model has been widely adopted by both member and nonmember centers, although variations in implementation exist. Future developments in the CAC model must include evaluation of the model.

Shadoin, A. L., Magnuson, S. N., Overman, L. B., Formby, J. P., & Shao, L. (2005). Cost-Benefit analysis of community responses to child maltreatment: A comparison of communities with and without child advocacy centers. Huntsville, AL: National Children's Advocacy Center.

In the three decades since passage of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (1974) a large body of literature has demonstrated that child maltreatment and abuse have long term negative impacts on victims' physical and mental health and may be associated with juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. As a result, the estimated costs of child maltreatment to society are enormous. This paper provides review of studies that have applied economic analysis to costs *or* benefits, or costs *and* benefits to programs that seek to prevent or intervene in child maltreatment. The paper also reports on a cost-benefit analysis undertaken in two counties that use different models of child abuse investigation: a Child Advocacy Center (CAC) model using a multidisciplinary team approach and a traditional child protection and law enforcement services model that typically uses a joint investigations approach. The cost-benefit study indicates that while CAC style investigations have somewhat higher operational costs, they also result in higher perceived public benefits. The CAC community studied here achieves a \$3.33 to \$1 benefit-cost ratio.

Faller, K. C., & Henry, J. (2000). Child sexual abuse: A case study in community collaboration. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 24(9), 1215-1225. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0145-2134\(00\)00171-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0145-2134(00)00171-X)

This is an exploratory study that describes the process and outcomes of a Midwestern US community's approach to case management of child sexual abuse. Data were abstracted from 323 criminal court files. Specific information gathered included child and suspect demographic data, law enforcement and CPS involvement, child disclosure patterns and caretaker responses, offender confession, offender plea, trial and child testimony information, and sentences received by offenders. Both case process and outcome variables were examined. In this community, criminal court records reflect a sex offense confession rate of 64% and a sex offense plea rate of 70%. Only 15 cases went to trial and in six the offender was convicted. Communities can achieve successful outcomes when criminal prosecution of sexual abuse is sought, but the child's testimony is not necessarily the centerpiece of a successful case. In this study, desired outcomes were a

consequence of the collaborative efforts of law enforcement, CPS, and the prosecutor's office, which resulted in a high confession and plea rate.