

# Model Policies

## STANDARDS OF CARE

<b>Confidentiality</b>	<p><b><i>Information Sharing and the Multidisciplinary Child Abuse Team</i></b>            Department of Criminal Justice Services, Children’s Justice Act Program (2005),  <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/resources/infoSharing.pdf">http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/resources/infoSharing.pdf</a>.            This book was developed for MDTs in Virginia to provide guidance on what information may be shared. It includes sample confidentiality agreements and discusses how to manage confidentiality.</p>
	<p>Sprague &amp; Hardin, <i>Strategies for Coordinating Juvenile and Criminal Court Proceedings</i>, Univ. of Louisville Journal of Fam. Law (Spring 1996-1997).            This article identifies the points at which information sharing may be appropriate.</p>
<b>Bias</b>	<p>Hicks and Tite, <b><i>Professionals’ attitudes about victims of child sexual abuse: implications for the collaborative child protection teams</i></b>, Child and Family Social Work 3 (1998).             This article examines different attitudes of professionals with regard to gender, age, &amp; behavior and suggests that these attitudes impact how credible the victim is perceived to be. This is a potential issue which can challenge effective investigations.</p>
<b>Crisis Intervention Services</b>	<p>Jones, et al, <b><i>Criminal Investigations of Child Abuse: The Research Behind Best Practices</i></b>, Trauma, Violence &amp; Abuse 6(3) (2005).            This article emphasizes the importance of crisis intervention and mental health services as part of an effective criminal investigation</p>
<b>Team Effectiveness</b>	<p>Bell, <b><i>Patterns of interaction in MDT child protection teams in New Jersey</i></b>, Child Abuse &amp; Neglect 25 (2001).             This article discusses interaction &amp; communication patterns among MDTs and the influence of these patterns on team effectiveness.</p>
	<p><b><i>Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse</i></b>, American Prosecutor’s Research Institute (2006).            The handbook covers different types of teams and the roles of team members. Also provides steps to organize a MDT; covers protocol development</p>
	<p>Sheppard &amp; Zangrillo, <b><i>Improving Joint Investigations of Child Abuse</i></b>, Police Foundation (1996).</p>



	Contains examples and sample protocols.
	Goldman and Salus, <i>A Coordinated Response to Child Abuse &amp; Neglect: The Foundation for Practice</i> , US DHHS (2003), <a href="http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/foundation/index.cfm">http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/foundation/index.cfm</a> . Chapters 8-11 discuss the laws, policies and best practices for investigation and assessment including community involvement and collaboration.

## TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS

<p>Sanders, Jackson and Thomas, <i>The Balance of Prevention, Investigation and Treatment in the Management of Child Protection Services</i>, Child Abuse &amp; Neglect 20(10) (1996). This article discusses how to make sure that family and child support is a key part of the MDT process and provides suggestions on avoiding focusing solely on the criminal aspect of the case and maintaining a therapeutic approach. It is key for MDTs not to lose sight of ensuring therapeutic services are provided to victims and families.</p>
<p>Sullivan and Clancey, <i>An Experimental Evaluation of Interdisciplinary Training in Intervention with Sexually Abused Adolescents</i>, Health and Social Work 15(3) (1990). This article discusses types of training most effective for MDTs &amp; the importance of pre/post testing as way to evaluate effectiveness.</p>
<p>Beran, <i>Evaluating a MultiDisciplinary Child Abuse Training</i>, <a href="http://www.ipt-forensics.com/journal/volume15/j15_1.htm">http://www.ipt-forensics.com/journal/volume15/j15_1.htm</a>. This article discusses the importance of training as a team &amp; doing an evaluation of training effectiveness.</p>
<p><i>Teen Summit "Train the Trainer" Curriculum</i>, Juvenile Rights Project and Portland State Child Welfare Partnership, (2007). <a href="http://www.cwpsalem.pdx.edu/teen/">http://www.cwpsalem.pdx.edu/teen/</a> .</p>

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Benefits of Working as Multidisciplinary Team, *Investigation & Prosecution of Child Abuse 3rd Ed.*, American Prosecutors Research Institute (Sage Publications 2004).

Bross, et al., *Client evaluation of a consultation team on crimes against children*, Child Abuse & Neglect 24(1) (1999).



Ells, *Forming a Multidisciplinary Team to Investigate Child Abuse*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2000).

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/170020.pdf>

Lashley, *Indicators of a Healthy Multidisciplinary Team*, Half A Nation by 2010, American Prosecutors Research Institute (2005).

*Investigation Models for Child Abuse and Neglect: Collaboration with Law Enforcement*, American Humane Children's Services (2003).

[http://www.americanhumane.org/site/DocServer/PC\\_EMCR\\_Report\\_6\\_03.pdf?docID=114](http://www.americanhumane.org/site/DocServer/PC_EMCR_Report_6_03.pdf?docID=114)

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*A Model Child Abuse Protocol*, State of Michigan Governor's Task Force on Children's Justice (1998). [http://www.michigan.gov/documents/FIA-Pub794\\_13083\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/FIA-Pub794_13083_7.pdf)

Rogan, *The Multidisciplinary Team Approach to Child Abuse and Neglect*, Violence Hits Home: Comprehensive Treatment Approaches to Domestic Violence (1990).

Kolbo and Strong, *Multidisciplinary Team Approaches to the Investigation and Resolution of Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Survey*. Child Maltreatment 2(1) (1997).

Bell, *Patterns of interaction in multidisciplinary child protection teams in New Jersey*, Child Abuse and Neglect 25 (2001).

*Sample Child Abuse Investigative Protocol for a County Multidisciplinary Team*, University of North Carolina Family & Children's Resource Program.

[http://ssw.unc.edu/fcrp/Cspn/vol8\\_no1/sample\\_protocol.pdf](http://ssw.unc.edu/fcrp/Cspn/vol8_no1/sample_protocol.pdf)

