

Child Development-Community Policing Program (CDCP)

Acronym (abbreviation) for intervention: CDCP Average length/number of sessions: 1-6 **Treatment** Aspects of culture or group experiences that are addressed (e.g., Description faith/spiritual component, or addresses transportation barriers): race, language, poverty, access to treatment issues Trauma type (primary): community violence Trauma type (secondary): domestic violence Additional descriptors (not included above): CDCP is a collaborative model between law enforcement and child mental health professionals to respond to children and families in the aftermath of crime and violence. Two interventions included: 1) Domestic Violence Home Visit Initiative, in which outreach advocates and regular beat officers visit families after an incident of domestic violence. 2) Child and Family Traumatic Stress Initiative. a threesession postevent model to help parents support potentially traumatized children more effectively. Age range: (lower limit) 0 to (upper limit) 18+ **Gender:** ☐ Males ☐ Females ☒ Both Ethnic/Racial Group (include acculturation level/immigration/refugee history-**Target** -e.g., multinational sample of Latinos, recent immigrant Cambodians, **Population** multigeneration African Americans): Primarily AA and latino, Latino range from new and/or illegal to multigeneration in continental U.S. Few new asians and Other cultural characteristics (e.g., SES, religion): improverished, multidemoninaitonal christian Language(s): english and spanish Region (.e.g., rural, urban): urban Other characteristics (not included above): Theoretical basis: CDCP is essentially a model of secondary prevention that **Essential** provides crisis intervention and follow-up community- and clinic-based clinical Components and collaborative interventions for exposed children. Key components: 1) Training for Police Officers: all sergeants and above receive 24 hours in child development and trauma. All line officers receive inservices on the program. 2) Training for Clinicians: clinicians do a minimum of 50 hrs of "ride-alongs" with officers in police cars or on walking beats. 3) Program Conference: weekly meeting to review cases, and discuss collaborative follow-up or treatment. 4) Trauma Treatment Clinic: treatment for children who are symptomatic using multiple modalities. 5) Consultation Service: clinician availability to police 24/7. Clinicians Are you aware of any suggestion/evidence that this treatment may be harmful? ☐Yes ☐No ☐ Uncertain Clinical & Extent to which cultural issues have been described in writings about this Anecdotal intervention (scale of 1-5 where 1=not at all to 5=all the time). 2 Evidence



This intervention is being used on the basis of anecdotes and personal
communications only (no writings) that suggest its value with this group.
☐Yes ⊠No
Are there any anecdotes describing satisfaction with treatment, drop-out rates
(e.g., quarterly/annual reports)? ⊠Yes □No
If YES, please include citation: 31. Marans, S., Murphy, R. and Berkowitz,
S. (2002) Police-Mental Health Responses to Children Exposed to Violence:
The Child Development-Community Policing Program. Lewis, M. (ed.) Child
and Adolescent Psychiatry: A Comprehensive Textbook, 3rd Edition.
Baltimore, MD: Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins, Inc., 1406-1416.
Has this intervention been presented at scientific meetings? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If YES, please include citation: multiple,
Are there any general writings which describe the components of the
intervention or how to administer it? ⊠Yes □No
If YES, please include citation:
 Has the intervention been replicated anywhere?
Other countries? (please list) Italy
Other clinical and/or anecdotal evidence (not included above): Multiple
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awards ;including Presidential Acclamation (Clinton). Named the National
Center for Children Exposed to Violence (1999) by Whitehouse and USDOJ.

Barrant			Number of	Sample	Citation
Research			Participants	Breakdown	
Evidence	Published	⊠Yes	N =	By gender: y	Marans, S. &
	Case Studies	□No		By ethnicity:	Adelman, A. (1997),
					Experiencing
				By other cultural	Violence in a
				factors:	Developmental
					Context. In:
					Children and Youth
					Violence, Osofsky,
					J. (ed.). New York,
					NY: Guilford
					Publications, 202-
					222.
	Pilot Trials/	⊠Yes	N =	By gender:	replicated in
	Feasibility	No		By ethnicity:	multiple
	Trials (w/o				communities
	control			By other cultural	
	groups)			factors:	
	Clinical Trials	⊠Yes	N =	By gender:	in progress for
	(w/ control	∏No		By ethnicity:	DVHVI and CDCP
	groups)				program
				By other cultural	
				factors:	
	Randomized	Yes	N =	By gender:	to begin for CFTSI





	Control Trials	\boxtimes No		By ethnicity:			
				By other cultural			
				factors:			
	Studies	Yes	N =	By gender:			
	describing	⊠No		By ethnicity:			
	modifications						
				By other cultural			
	Other	Yes	N =	factors: By gender:			
	research	⊠No	14 -	Ethnicity:			
	evidence			By other cultural			
				factors:			
Outcomes	 What assessments or measures are used as part of the intervention or for research purposes, if any? If research studies have been conducted, what were the outcomes? CDCP evaluation in process. Study so far demonstrates that children exposed to violence in areas of the nation where a model exists receive more social, clinical, and police services than where model does not exist. Domestic violence initiative pilot demonstrated 50% decrease in recidivism compared to matched controls. A current evaluation will assess developmental outcomes. 						
Training Materials & Requirements	 List citations for manuals or protocol descriptions and/or where manuals or protocol descriptions can be obtained. How/where is training obtained? Training is available at Yale child Study Center What is the cost of training? Are intervention materials (handouts) available in other languages? Yes No If YES, what languages? Other training materials &/or requirement (not included above): 15 community trained throughout the US. Four sites with strick adherence to model, others with modifications. 						
Pros & Cons/ Qualitative Impressions	 What are the pros of this intervention over others for this specific group (e.g., addresses stigma re. treatment, addresses transportation barriers)? What are the cons of this intervention over others for this specific group (e.g., length of treatment, difficult to get reimbursement)?: difficulty developing full partnerships Other qualitative impressions: Partnership and cross training are crucial 						
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