### **Cheat Sheet**

# **Expert Witness Testimony in Child Sex Cases**

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For more information on this topic and a host of other evidence issues that arise in child victim cases, see my bulletin entitled Evidence Issues in Criminal Cases Involving Child Victims and Child Witnesses, here online: <a href="http://sogpubs.unc.edu/electronicversions/pdfs/aojb0807.pdf">http://sogpubs.unc.edu/electronicversions/pdfs/aojb0807.pdf</a>

# 1. Testimony That Sexual Abuse Occurred

- In a sexual offense prosecution involving a child victim, an expert may offer testimony that sexual abuse in fact occurred, if a proper foundation is laid.
- To lay a proper foundation for such testimony, the proponent must establish physical evidence consistent with abuse.
- If there are no physical findings supporting a diagnosis of sexual abuse, such testimony is an impermissible opinion regarding the victim's credibility.

#### 2. Profiles of Abused Children

- An expert may testify as to the profiles of sexually abused children.
- An expert also may testify as to whether the victim has symptoms and characteristics consistent with those profiles.

# 3. Identifying Defendant as the Perpetrator

- Cases have held that in child abuse prosecutions, medical experts and experts in clinical psychology may not state an opinion about the identity of the perpetrator.
- Note, however, that a victim's hearsay statements to a medical expert identifying a
  perpetrator may be admissible, such as when made for purposes of medical diagnosis and
  treatment.

### 4. Credibility, Believability, and Related Matters

 An expert may not offer opinion testimony concerning the victim's credibility or believability or that the victim is not lying.

# 5. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

- Evidence that a victim suffers from post-traumatic stress syndrome may not be admitted for the substantive purpose of proving that abuse has occurred.
- However, such evidence may be admitted for other purposes, such as corroborating the victim's story, explaining delays in reporting the crime, or refuting the defense of consent.