

ANNUAL REPORT

DECEMBER 2017

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MISSION:

To eliminate	preventable	child abuse	and ne	glect	deaths
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Submitted to:

The Honorable Rick Scott, Governor, State of Florida
The Honorable Joe Negron, President, Florida Senate
The Honorable Richard Corcoran, Speaker, Florida House of Representatives

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Florida's Child Abuse Death Review Process

Section 383.402, Florida Statutes (FS), authorizes the State and Local Child Abuse Death Review (CADR) Committees and mandates guidelines for membership and duties. The Florida CADR system was established in Florida law in 1999. The program is administered by the Florida Department of Health (DOH) and utilizes Local CADR committees to conduct detailed reviews of the facts and circumstances surrounding child deaths reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline and accepted for investigation. The State CADR Committee collects and analyzes data from the local reviews and prepares an annual statistical report, which is submitted to the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The purpose of the CADR process is to:

- Develop a community-based approach to address child abuse deaths and contributing factors;
- Achieve a greater understanding of the causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child abuse or neglect;
- Identify gaps, deficiencies, or problems in service delivery to children and families by public and private agencies that may be related to child abuse deaths;
- Develop data-driven recommendations for reducing child abuse and neglect deaths; and
- Implement such recommendations, to the extent possible.

Since the inception of the CADR system, changes in statutory requirements have gradually widened the scope of child fatality cases committees are expected to review. Currently, local committees conduct case reviews on all child fatalities reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline, including those investigated and found **verified** as child maltreatment, **not substantiated**, and those with **no indicators** of maltreatment. This expanded scope has allowed the state committee to review additional data sets that can be used to inform statewide and local prevention strategies aimed at reducing preventable child deaths in Florida.

2016 Data: Case Review Analyses

Throughout 2017, the death review system conducted case reviews on over 348 child fatalities that occurred in 2016. Analyses of 2016 case review data reveal that Florida's youngest children continue to be most vulnerable to child abuse and neglect fatalities. Regardless of verification status, **children under five had the highest risk for all forms of death**. Additional findings identify three primary preventable causes of child deaths, which remain consistent with findings from previous years.

- **Drowning** continues to be a primary cause of preventable death among children in Florida. Unsupervised access to pools, spas/tubs, and open bodies of water remains a potential threat to child safety.
- Asphyxia, often the result of unsafe sleep practices, claims the lives of younger children.
- Trauma/wounds caused by a weapon, primarily the use of firearms or bodily force (e.g., fists and feet) to inflict harm, also ranks in the top three causes of child deaths.

From Analysis to Action

Florida's child welfare system is continuously evolving to meet the needs of a diverse and dynamic population. Years of research showing consistent correlation between child maltreatment and poor health outcomes later in life bring child maltreatment to the forefront as a serious public health issue. As challenges continue to surface, the CADR system has renewed its focus on the need to move beyond data collection and to act on findings at both state and local levels. This trend is evident throughout the state as progressively

more local, circuit-based committees actively collaborate with community partners to develop and implement multi-sector strategies to further prevention initiatives. During the past year, all 20 local committees developed and implemented community-based action plans to employ a wide array of prevention strategies. Action plans are continuously informed by local child abuse death review data as well as other data sets. Public awareness campaigns, improvements in community-based systems of care, enhancements in staff training and programmatic policy, and many other impact-based activities continue to be shaped and informed by CADR findings and recommendations.

2017 Prevention Recommendations

The State CADR Committee developed this year's prevention recommendations based on input and participation from local committee members, an analysis of case review data findings, and a review of literature and the most current research on prevention strategies as outlined by our nation's foremost experts. Prevention recommendations were developed and organized using a multi-level social ecological model for change to identify strategies that will address all levels of our social ecology. Strategies geared toward individuals, families and their interpersonal social networks, communities, and society as a whole, seek to create sustainable change as they target the top three primary causes of child fatalities as defined by all data sources.

The following prevention recommendations for 2017 provide a high-level overview of strategies and approaches aimed at eliminating preventable child fatalities in Florida:

Expand Efforts to Relay Timely Information to Parents Regarding the Safety of Children

The committee recommends that communities consider providing timely messaging to parents regarding potential risks to children. For example, partnering with the business sector, such as pool supply and maintenance companies, may provide a venue to distribute additional water safety information during the purchase of pool or spa supplies. Waterfront communities are encouraged to post signage regarding potential water safety hazards. This could be further expanded by distribution of information by hotels and other locations where tourists may visit, such as turnpike rest areas and water parks. Messaging should consider language barriers and cultural differences which may apply to international tourists. The same concept applies to the prevention of asphyxia, by educating parents of infants on safe sleep practices. Breastfeeding education should incorporate instruction on safe sleep practices, and include information on over-the-counter and prescription medications that may pose a risk to an adult's alertness while breastfeeding.

Expand Training of First Responders to Assess Risk to Children

First responders play a key role in prevention efforts, as evidenced by several locally-based prevention strategies seeking to intervene during hazardous situations that place children at risk. First responders can assess for adequate supervision, substance misuse, and other factors that contribute to child death. Increased reporting by these professionals will allow for timely intervention. In those cases where a death has occurred, reporting such deaths and surrounding circumstances will aid efforts to further study and prevent the incidence of child death.

❖ Consider the Use of Social Media to Provide Timely Messaging and Support to Parents

Parenting programs and awareness campaigns have begun to leverage social media as a powerful communication tool, especially among young parents. Expanding upon this platform, location services and targeted messaging could be used to alert parents to potential hazards in their environment. This potential targeted messaging should be further explored.

Leverage the Power of Shared Data

Agencies such as DOH, the Department of Children and Families (DCF), community-based care agencies, and substance-abuse and mental health managing entities must capitalize on the vast amount of data collected on children, including aspects of child welfare involvement and health outcomes. Matching child death data with other data-rich systems such as Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN), Florida Community Health Resource Tool (FLCHARTS), and DOH vital statistics data could further inform prevention strategies.

Data findings could be expanded for further analysis to assess for racial disproportionality, health inequities and will increase understanding of how social determinants for health may play into the occurrence of preventable child death. Additional analysis can help determine if preventable deaths such as drowning are under-reported in certain areas. The sharing of data between agencies is crucial to this expanded effort.

The committee recommends that sufficient resources be provided to these agencies to sufficiently collect clean, accurate data, enabling the committee to further drill-down into specific maltreatments that lead to child death. While much of the CADR data and related prevention strategies target asphyxia and drowning, the dynamics behind inflicted trauma should be further explored. This knowledge will improve the ability to provide the appropriate support to families and caregivers and prevent violence within the home.

Continue to Encourage Collaborative Partnerships at both the State and Community Levels

As demonstrated within this report, the well-being and protection of Florida's children is a shared responsibility, involving numerous agencies and professional services. Collective responses are necessary to fully meet the needs of at-risk children. A prime example of such efforts is a community-based approach provided by the National Drug-Endangered Children (DEC) Coalition. The National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children targets drug endangered children who are at risk of suffering physical or emotional harm as a result of illegal drug use, possession, manufacturing, cultivation, or distribution. This includes children whose caretaker's substance misuse interferes with the caretaker's ability to parent and provide a safe and nurturing environment. DEC provides training and support to communities seeking to protect these children via a multi-agency, multidisciplinary response to drug crises.

Another useful venue for state and local collaboration would be the continuation of joint meetings with State CADR Committee members and local chairpersons. The joint meetings provide opportunities to share ideas and best practices and troubleshoot concerns at both state and local levels.

At the local level, partnerships between agencies, councils, and task forces are a necessity. This would allow local groups to compare data, decide on key consistent prevention messaging, and develop collaborative community-based action plans to target the specific needs of their community. Local CADR committees should partner with community coalitions, their local Child Abuse Prevention and Permanency Task Force, local school systems, and community-based initiatives with similar goals.

Continue to Support the Integration of Behavioral Health Services into the Child Welfare System

Substance use disorders, mental health disorders, and dynamics associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) can both independently and collectively impact parental capacity and child well-being while greatly increasing the risk of child harm. Readily accessible and appropriate interventions for families at risk dealing with these issues is a critical step toward ensuring a safe, stable, and nurturing environment for children. Community-based systems of care must take the necessary steps to ensure behavioral health services are comprehensively integrated into the service delivery system to sufficiently meet the needs of their client population. Scope of services should address all levels of need, including prevention, intervention, and

treatment services. The provision of ongoing support services helps to ensure families at risk have the resources needed to bolster resiliency and sustain stability.

Continue to Support Programs that Enhance Parenting Skills

Home visiting programs, such as Healthy Families Florida (HFF), serve families at risk and bolster those protective factors that offset the risk of child maltreatment and preventable child death. The services provided by such programs are wide in scope and timely address all potential causes of maltreatment death. Targeted prevention programs such as HFF ensure an efficient and strategic use of our state's resources. Continued expansion of Family Intensive Treatment Teams (FITT) is another example of a targeted response to prevent child maltreatment deaths.

The implementation of these comprehensive prevention strategies will provide the momentum needed to work toward our ultimate goal:

To eliminate preventable child deaths in Florida by better understanding the complexities of child maltreatment and leveraging this evidence-based knowledge to drive current and future prevention strategies.

SECTION ONE: BACKGROUND

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Florida Child Abuse Death Review (CADR) System was established in Florida law in 1999. The program is administered by the Florida Department of Health (DOH) and utilizes local CADR committees to conduct detailed reviews of the facts and circumstances surrounding child deaths reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline and accepted for investigation. The State CADR Committee collects and analyzes data from the local reviews and prepares an annual statistical report, which is submitted to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 383.402, FS, authorizes the state and local CADR committees and mandates guidelines for membership and duties. State and local committees were initially authorized to review only verified child abuse deaths with at least one prior report to the Florida Abuse Hotline. After several years, it was determined that the requirement for a prior report limited the committee's ability to review infant deaths, and in 2004, the Florida Legislature expanded reviews to include all verified child abuse or neglect deaths. The legislature expanded the scope of reviews even further in 2014, and currently the local and state committees review all child deaths reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline. Section 383.402, FS, is referenced in Appendix A.

PROGRAM PURPOSE

The purpose of the CADR process is to:

- Develop a community-based approach to address child abuse deaths and contributing factors;
- Achieve a greater understanding of the causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child abuse or neglect;
- Identify gaps, deficiencies, or problems in service delivery to children and families by public and private agencies that may be related to child abuse deaths;
- Develop data-driven recommendations for reducing child abuse and neglect deaths; and
- Implement such recommendations, to the extent possible.

STATE COMMITTEE

The State CADR Committee consists of seven agency representatives and twelve appointments from various disciplines related to the health and welfare of children and families. Members of the State CADR Committee are appointed for staggered two-year terms. All members are eligible for reappointment not to exceed three consecutive terms. The representative of DOH serves as the state committee coordinator.

In addition to DOH, the State CADR Committee is composed of representatives from the following departments, agencies, or organizations:

- Department of Legal Affairs
- Department of Children and Families
- Department of Law Enforcement
- Department of Education
- Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.
- Florida Medical Examiners Commission, whose representative must be a forensic pathologist

The State Surgeon General is also responsible for appointing the following members based on recommendations from the agencies listed. The State Surgeon General's selection of appointees ensures that the committee represents to the greatest possible extent, the regional, gender, and racial/ethnic diversity of the state.

- The Department of Health Statewide Child Protection Team Medical Director
- A public health nurse
- A mental health professional who treats children or adolescents
- An employee of the Department of Children and Families who supervises family services counselors and who has at least five years of experience in child protective investigations
- A medical director of a child protection team
- A member of a child advocacy organization
- A social worker who has experience in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse
- A person trained as a paraprofessional in patient resources who is employed in a child abuse prevention program
- A law enforcement officer who has at least five years of experience in children's issues
- A representative of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- A representative from a private provider of programs on preventing child abuse and neglect
- A substance abuse treatment professional

For a listing of state committee members, see Appendix B.

The State CADR Committee is charged with oversight of the local committees through the establishment of local committee guidelines. Through analysis and discussion of statewide data, the State CADR Committee studies the adequacies of laws, rules, training, and services to determine what changes are needed to decrease the incidence of child abuse deaths, develop strategies, and recruit partners to implement these changes at both the state and local levels. Guidelines for the State CADR Committee are referenced in Appendix C.

LOCAL CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES

Local committees review all closed cases of alleged child abuse and neglect deaths reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline and present information relevant to these deaths to the State CADR Committee through the completion of the Case Report Form. Local committees comprise individuals from agencies within the community who share an interest in promoting, protecting, and improving the health and welfare of children.

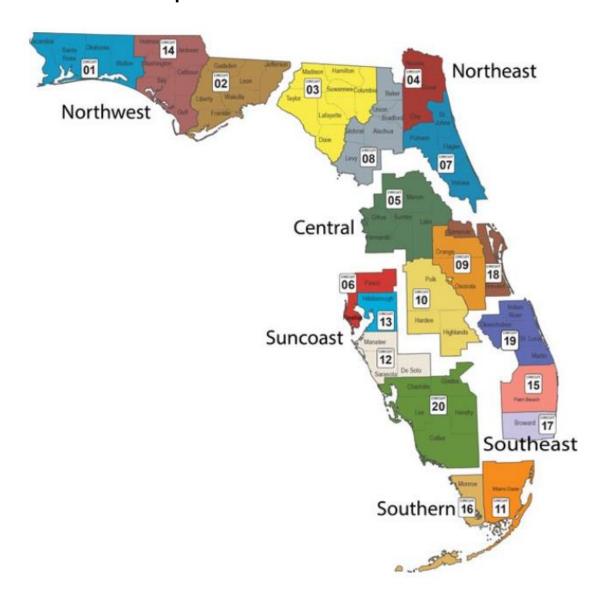
Membership of Local Committees

In January 2015, local committee boundaries were adjusted to realign with judicial circuits. County Health Officers are directed to appoint, convene, and support CADR committees. Every county has an appointed health officer, and one appointee is designated the lead CADR Health Officer for each circuit. At a minimum, representatives from the following organizations are appointed by CADR Health Officers:

- The state attorney's office
- The medical examiner's office
- The local Department of Children and Families child protective investigations unit
- Department of Health child protection team
- The community-based care lead agency
- State, county, or local law enforcement agencies
- The school district

- A mental health treatment provider
- A certified domestic violence center
- A substance abuse treatment provider
- Any other members who are listed in guidelines developed by the State CADR Committee

Map of Circuit-based Committees



Recent Developments

Over the past year, at the request of the State CADR Committee, local committees developed and submitted action plans designed to implement prevention strategies at the local level. While local committees have consistently submitted recommendations following case reviews, the implementation of such recommended strategies varied greatly amongst committees. By July 2017, 100 percent of local committees had developed and initiated implementation of written action plans. The action plans are informed by local case review data and help local committees make data driven decisions for local prevention initiatives. The action plans will continue to be utilized by local committees to clarify goals and strategies, identify specific tasks to be acted upon, and track completion of such tasks. DOH has developed a process to track and monitor local team activities as action plans are implemented, providing a statewide perspective of prevention activities aimed at eliminating child maltreatment deaths. Additional details regarding local committee action planning is included in section six of this report.

SECTION TWO: METHOD

CASE FILE TRANSFER

Following closure of a DCF investigation, a designated DCF Child Fatality Prevention Specialist reviews all pertinent information within the case file and completes a case review summary. The case file, along with the summary and supporting documentation, is then transferred to DOH. DOH archives the case and logs pertinent tracking information, then transfers all case information to the appropriate local committee chair. All file transfers are conducted using Movelt, a secure file transfer protocol website. Movelt provides the ability to track and safely deliver confidential case information. This process ensures accountability, protects the security of sensitive case information, and provides a reliable mechanism for tracking files as they move through the CADR system.

LOCAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS AND REPORTING PROCESS

For information detailing local CADR committee operating procedures, please see the *Guidelines for Local Committees* referenced in Appendix D. These local guidelines recommend best practices for conducting effective child fatality reviews and highlight the duties and responsibilities of the local CADR committees and members. The State CADR Committee has identified core data to be collected for each case and has provided detailed guidance on the content of case narratives.

Once the review is completed, case review data are entered into the Child Death Review Case Reporting System. Additional data sets, such as DCF's Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN) data, are used to validate the data sample and further inform the annual report and subsequent recommendations.

THE CADR CYCLE

Florida law directs state and local committees to identify gaps, deficiencies, or problems in the delivery of services to children and their families, and to recommend changes needed to better support the safe and healthy development of children. Local committees are encouraged to take a communitywide approach to address causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child maltreatment, and to implement identified strategies, to the extent possible.

Both state and local committees reinforce this goal – to move beyond data collection into collaborative action. During monthly circuit conference calls, training, and technical assistance, local committee members are encouraged to view the collective review process as a cycle, during which data are collected, analyzed and acted upon.

This recently adopted framework has enhanced state and local committee members' collective understanding of the need to build upon lessons learned, and supports our efforts to ensure the decision-making is based on applicable data.



SECTION THREE: DATA

Child maltreatment findings are rendered based on criteria outlined in DCF's policies and operating procedures. At the time of the local committee reviews of year 2016 cases, DCF's operating procedures (Child Maltreatment Index) classified the findings from investigations as follows:

- VERIFIED This finding is used when a preponderance of the credible evidence results in a
 determination that the specific harm or threat of harm was the result of abuse, abandonment, or
 neglect.
- NOT SUBSTANTIATED This finding is used when there is credible evidence, which does not meet
 the standard of being a preponderance, to support that the specific harm was the result of abuse,
 abandonment, or neglect.
- NO INDICATORS This finding is used when there is no credible evidence to support the allegations of abuse, abandonment, or neglect.

Core data elements of case reviews are summarized in this report by child maltreatment verification status. In past years, the "not substantiated" and "no indicators" categories were collapsed into a "non-verified child maltreatment" death category for analyses. For this year's report, the state committee recommended stratification of select analyses using the original Child Maltreatment Index classification denoted above.

The State CADR Committee also recommended that statewide summary data include:

- Itemization of child fatalities across geographic regions
- Analyses related to the child's age, using one-year intervals through the age of five, followed by fouryear or five-year groupings

Case Review Statistics

Case data analyzed for this report includes all information on closed cases reviewed with data entered into the National Center for the Review & Prevention of Child Deaths database by September 30, 2017. Cases that remain open to DCF for investigation (often due to law enforcement and/or judicial proceedings) are not available for review and are not included in the data sample. Table 1 details the distribution of 2016 child fatality cases reviewed (stratified by maltreatment verification status), those awaiting review, and those that were not available for review as of September 30, 2017, for each local CADR committee. Figure 1 provides a rank ordering of local committees (linked to judicial circuits) in terms of the number of 2016 child death cases that have or will be assigned for review. Finally, Figure 2, provides an aggregate summary of the case file status for all child deaths (N=459) reported to the Florida Child Abuse Hotline in 2016.

Table 1	: Child Fatalit	y Cases Reviewed	and Case Rev	iew Status <i>A</i>	Across Local	CADR Commi	ttees
	Total Cases (Child deaths called into hotline)	Cases Not Available for Review (Open investigation/Case still being processed)	Closed Investigation (case available for review)	Review Completed	Verified Maltreatment Cases Reviewed	Not Substantiated Maltreatment Cases Reviewed	No Indicators Maltreatment Cases Reviewed
Circuit #1	28	9	19	18	2	5	11
Circuit #2	15	7	8	8	0	2	6
Circuit #3	6	0	6	6	2	0	4
Circuit #4	47	1	46	45	10	4	31
Circuit #5	30	5	25	24	2	5	17
Circuit #6	35	4	31	29	10	6	13
Circuit #7	15	0	15	15	3	0	12
Circuit #8	15	2	13	13	3	1	9
Circuit #9	36	2	34	34	6	7	21
Circuit #10	25	2	23	23	0	2	21
Circuit #11	33	14	19	11	4	4	3
Circuit #12	14	5	9	9	3	3	3
Circuit #13	30	7	23	20	1	2	17
Circuit #14	8	2	6	6	0	0	6
Circuit #15	24	4	20	20	4	5	11
Circuit #16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit #17	32	3	29	22	7	9	6
Circuit #18	28	2	26	21	4	5	12
Circuit #19	10	1	9	3	1	0	2
Circuit #20	28	7	21	21	6	2	13
Totals	459	77	382	348	68	62	218

Figure 1: 2016 Child Death Cases Reported to the Hotline (N=459)

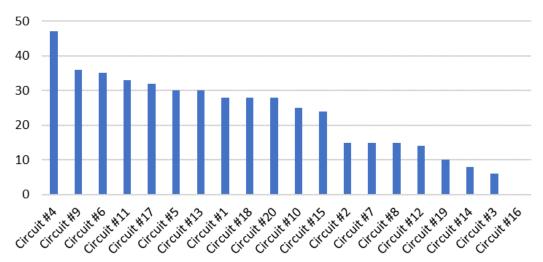
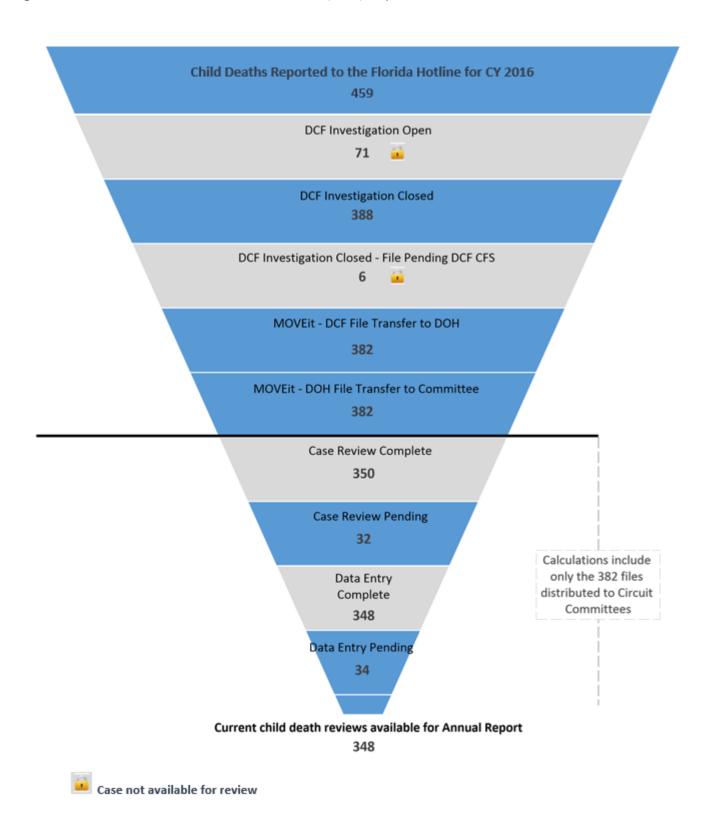


Figure 2: Case File Status All Child Deaths (459) reported to the Florida Hotline for CY 2016

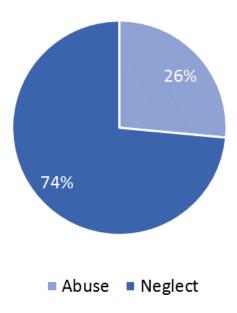


Summary Points:

As of September 30, 2017, 459 child fatalities for 2016 were called into DCF's Florida Abuse Hotline.

- 388 of these cases were closed by DCF.
- 77 cases were still open or recently closed for which case information was in the process of being assembled and prepared for review by local CADR committee.
- Of the 388 closed cases for which the information was available for review, 348 had local CADR committee reviews completed, with the remainder of cases (n=40) scheduled for review after September 30, 2017. Please note that this report applies to the 348 cases that local CADR committees completed. Findings are qualified by this fact and may change once all referenced child fatalities are reviewed. Consideration will be given in the future by the State CADR Committee toward supplemental analyses on 2016 fatalities when the remaining 111 child fatality cases are closed and reviewed by local committees.
- There were 11 local committees/circuits that had 25 or more child fatality cases called into the hotline in 2016. These include: Circuit 4 (n=47), Circuit 9 (n=36), Circuit 6 (n=35), Circuit 11 (n=33), Circuit 17 (n=32), Circuit 5 (n=30), Circuit 13 (n=30), Circuit 1 (n=28), Circuit 18 (n=28), Circuit 20 (n=28), and Circuit 10 (n=25).
- No cases were reported in Circuit 16 (Monroe County)
- Of the 68 verified maltreatment deaths reviewed, the majority, 50 (74%), were a result of neglect and 18 (26%) were a result of abuse (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Distribution of Reviewed Verified Maltreatment Deaths by Abuse and Neglect (n=68)



CHILD DEATH TRENDS

In 2016, the all-cause death rate for children aged 0-17 was 52.5 deaths per 100,000 child population (Florida CHARTS, 2017). The reported 2016 verified child maltreatment death rate in Table 2 is 1.60 per 100,000 child population. This figure should be considered tentative and an underestimate as there are several cases (see Table 1) that were still open at DCF and not yet transferred to local CADR committees for which verification status has been determined. Further, the updated rate for 2015 child fatalities should be considered tentative for the same reason. With respect to 2015 deaths, as of September 30, 2017, there were still 20 child fatalities whose cases was still open at DCF, 3 recently closed cases (where case information had yet to be transferred) and 27 case reviews pending/planned by local CADR committees. Cases that remain open for an extended period are likely to involve the criminal justice system and be later classified as verified maltreatment cases. Subsequent analyses on these cases will be necessary after all cases have been closed and reviews completed by local committees. Table 2 shows the number and rates of all-cause and verified child maltreatment deaths among children in Florida from 2011-2016 where the child maltreatment death rate (between 2011 and 2014) has ranged from a low of 3.2 (per 100,000) in 2012 to a high of 3.58 (per 100,000) in 2014.

Table 2: Child Deaths: All Causes and Maltreatments Florida, 2011-2016						
	Child Deaths All Causes	Child Death Rate per 100,000 Child Population	Verified Child Maltreatment Deaths	Child Maltreatment Death Rate per 100,000 Child Population		
2011	2,191	54.7	136	3.40		
2012	2,046	50.8	129	3.20		
2013	2,105	51.7	137	3.37		
2014	2,131	52	147	3.58		
2015	2,249	54.4	98*	2.30		
2016	2,217	52.5	68*	1.60		

^{*}The number of verified child maltreatment cases for 2015 and 2016 is not complete given the number of cases still open and not yet transferred to local CADR Committees OR not yet reviewed by local CADR Committees. Past year figures may have changed as cases were closed following the submission of past CADR reports. 2015 counts apply to 412 of 473 investigated child deaths. 2016 counts apply to 348 of 459 investigated child deaths.

CHILD DEATH INCIDENT INFORMATION

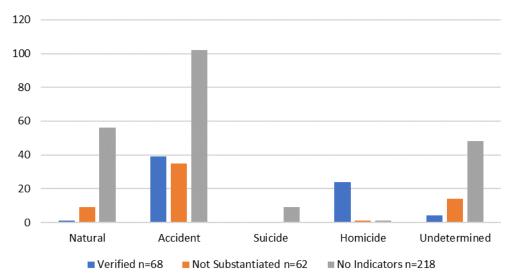
The following findings highlight information related to incident data associated with child fatalities, including an itemization of the location (by county) where the incident took place. Each child fatality review itemizes the official manner and primary cause of death, and if the death is ruled a homicide, whether the death is a result of child abuse or neglect. Some deaths classified by the Medical Examiner as accidental on death certificates will, upon investigation, be determined to be the result of neglect.

Official Manner of Death

Table 3 and Figure 4 denote the official manner of death obtained from death certificates for all child fatalities reviewed for this report. Of the 68 child fatalities verified to be the result of abuse and/or neglect, 39 (57.4%) were classified as accidents and 24 (35.3%) were classified as homicides. Among the 62 not-substantiated child maltreatment fatalities, the largest number of deaths 35 (56.5%) were classified as accidents followed by undetermined causes 14 (22.6%). Among the 218 no indicators deaths, the official manner of death was most likely classified as an accident 102 (46.8%) followed by natural 56 (25.7%) and undetermined 48 (22.0%) causes.

Table 3: Official Manner of Death (from death certificate) by Maltreatment Verification Status							
Child Maltreatment Death							
Official Manner of		n=348					
Death	Verified n=68	Not Substantiated n=62	No Indicators n=218				
Natural	1 9 56						
Accident	39 35 102						
Suicide	0 0 9						
Homicide	24 1 1						
Undetermined	4 14 48						
Pending	0	0 1 2					
Unknown	0	2	0				

Figure 4: Official Manner of Death by Maltreatment Verification Status



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Primary Cause of Death

Table 4 and Figure 5 denote the distribution of child fatality cases reviewed using the general classification of primary cause of death across child maltreatment verification status. Among the 68 child fatalities verified because of maltreatment, 66 (97.1%) resulted from an external injury and 2 (2.9%) due to a medical cause. Among the 62 not substantiated maltreatment fatalities, the majority 41 (66.1%) were the result of an external injury, 10 (16.1%) were determined to have a medical cause and 11 (17.7%) had undetermined or unknown cause of deaths. Among the 218 no indicators of maltreatment fatalities, the majority 118 (54.1%) were the result of an external injury, 52 (23.9%) were determined to have a medical cause, 36 (16.5%) were undetermined (if external injury or medical cause) and 12 (5.5%) had unknown cause of deaths.

Table 4: Primary Cause of Death by Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Child	Maltreatment [Death			
		n=348				
Primary Cause of Death		Not				
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators			
	n=68	n=62	n=218			
External Injury	66	41	118			
Medical Cause	2	10	52			
Undetermined If Injury or Medical	0	10	36			
Unknown	0	1	12			

Figure 5: Primary Cause of Death Across Maltreament Verification Status (N=348)

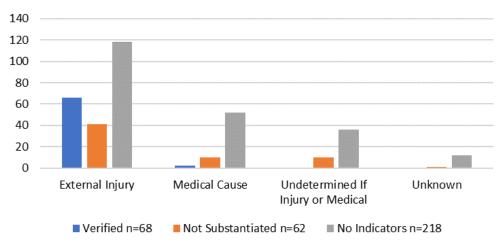


Table 5 and Figure 6 identify three specific primary causes of death (associated with external injuries) for maltreatment cases that account for 66.7% of known verified child maltreatment fatalities: deaths by drowning (33.3%), trauma/wounds caused by a weapon which may include fists, hands, or feet (21.2%) and asphyxia (12.1%). These are the primary cause of death categories throughout this report.

When the number of homicides (n=24) of children that were verified child maltreatment deaths are cross-referenced against primary cause of death categories, 13 (54.2%) resulted from weapons, 3 (12.5%) involved asphyxia, 1 (4.2%) involved drowning, 1 (4.2%) involved poisoning/overdose/intoxication and 6 (25.0%) were identified with "other" causes.

Table 5: Itemization of Specific Cause of Death for External Injuries by Child Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Child	Maltreatment [Death			
Specific External Injury Cause of		n=225				
Death		Not				
	Verified n=66	Substantiated n=41	No Indicators n=118			
Weapons	14	2	7			
Asphyxia	8	22	66			
Sleep-related	4	20	61			
Not sleep-related	4	2	5			
Drowning	22	8	33			
Motor Vehicle	6	4	6			
Poisoning, Overdose, Intoxication	8	1	2			
Animal Bite/Attack	0	0	0			
Fire, Burn, Electrocution	0	0	0			
Exposure	2	0	0			
Undetermined	0	3	2			
Other	6	0	0			
Fall/Crush	0	1	1			
Unknown	0	0	1			

Figure 6: Specific External Injury Cause of Death Across Maltreatment Verification Status (N=225)

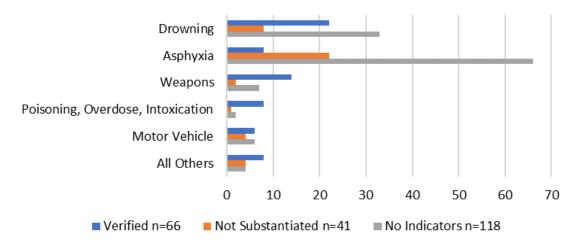


Table 6 displays counts of deaths resulting from medical causes. There were two verified maltreatment deaths due to medical neglect.

Table 6: Itemization of Specific Medical Cause of Death by Child Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Child Maltre	atment Death (Me	dical Cause)			
	n=62					
Specific Medical Cause of Death	Verified n=2	Not Substantiated n=10	No Indicators n=50			
Cancer	0	0	1			
Cardiovascular	0	0	2			
Congenital Anomaly	0	2	7			
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0			
Influenza	0	0	0			
Low Birth Weight	0	0	0			
Malnutrition/Dehydration	0	1	0			
Neurological/Seizure Disorder	0	0	4			
Pneumonia	0	0	11			
Prematurity	0	2	3			
SIDS	0	1	1			
Other Infection	0	0	6			
Other Perinatal	0	1	0			
Other Medical	2	2	12			
Diabetes	0	0	1			
Asthma	0	1	1			
Undetermined	0	0	0			
Unknown	0	0	1			

Location of Child Deaths

Please note that in this report, the word "county" refers to the county where the incident took place, not necessarily the county where the death occurred or the county of a child's residence. From a prevention standpoint, the use of the incident county provides more meaningful data regarding the death event. For the top three primary causes of death regardless of verification status:

- 52.4% (33 of 63) of all drownings occurred in eight counties: Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Sarasota, and Volusia.
- 56.3% (54 of 96) of all asphyxia deaths occurred in seven counties: Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Polk. Duval county alone accounted for 17.7% (17 of 96) of all asphyxia deaths.

• The 23 weapons deaths occurred across 19 separate counties, although 4 weapons deaths were in Orange county (17.4%).

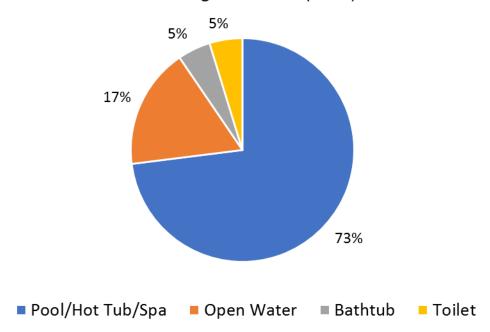
See Appendix G for additional information on location of child deaths.

Drowning Death Incident Information

For drowning deaths, local committees collect information on specific details associated with each death, including location of deaths and whether a barrier was in place. Table 7 and Figure 7 identify details of the location of drowning deaths.

Table 7: Drowning Location by Child Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Chil	d Maltreatment D	eath			
		n=63				
Drowning Location	Verified n=22	Not Sustantiated n=8	No Indicators n=33			
Open Water	7	1	3			
Pool/Hot Tub/Spa	13	6	27			
Bathtub	2	1	0			
Bucket	0	0	0			
Well/Cistern/Septic	0	0	0			
Toilet	0	0	3			
Other	0	0	0			

Figure 7: Drowning Location Across All Investigated Deaths (N=63)



Tables 8 details the barriers that were in place where the drowning took place. Barriers are physical structures (such as a door or a fence) that are intended to limit access to potentially hazardous bodies of water (such as a pool or spa). Note that the presence of a barrier does not necessarily mean that the barrier was in working order; the barrier could have been breached.

Table 8: Barriers in Place Where Drowning Took Place by Child Maltreatment Verification Status							
(Dupil	(Duplicate Counts if Multiple Barriers) Child Maltreatment Death						
	0	n=63					
Barriers in Place		Not					
	Verified n=22	Substantiated n=8	No Indicators n=33				
None	8 1 7						
Fence	6 2 6						
Gate	6	2	7				
Door	5 6 15						
Alarm	1 0 3						
Cover	0 0 0						
Unknown	1	0	7				

Among the 22 **verified** maltreatment drowning deaths:

- 19 (86.4%) of the children did not know how to swim, 16 (73.0%) of the drowning deaths occured under the age of 3 (Figure 12).
- 13 (59.1%) occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas
- 8 (36.4%) drowning cases had no barriers (alarms, gates, etc.) to bodies of water
- Among deaths that occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas, 3 of 13 (23.1%) had no barriers
- 13 (59.1%) of all verified drowning cases had barriers (some cases had more than 1 barrier)
- There were barriers in place for the 10 of 13 (76.9%) of the drowning deaths that took place in pools, hot tubs, or spas

Among the other 41 (combined) **not substantiated** and **no indicators** of maltreatment drowning deaths:

- 40 of the 41 cases had data on the child's ability to swim. Of these, 36 (87.8%) did not know how to swim
- 33 (80.5%) drowning cases occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas
- 8 (19.5%) drowning cases had no barriers (alarms, gates, etc.) to bodies of water
- Among deaths that occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas, only 5 of 33 (15.2%) had no barriers
- 26 (63.4%) cases had barriers in place (some cases had more than 1 barrier)
- There were barriers in place for 22 of 27 (81.5%) cases where barrier information was known of the drowning deaths that took place in pools, hot tubs, or spas

Where information was available, data elements were collected on the location of the child before drowning, activity of child before drowning, and drowning location. Among verified maltreatment deaths:

- 11 (50.0%) were in the home prior to drowning
- 6 (27.3%) were in the water prior to drowning

Most (19 of 22 or 86.4%) of the children whose death was verified as maltreatment and 36 of 41 (87.8%) of children whose drowning death was not substantiated or there were no indictors of maltreatment did not know how to swim. As for the activities children were engaged in prior to drowning, among verified maltreatment deaths, 12 of 22 (54.5%) of the children were playing, 4 of 22 (18.2%) were sleeping and the remaining 6 of 22 (27.3%) were swimming, bathing, engaged in an "other" activity and unknown before drowning. Among not substantiated and no indicator deaths (combined), 26 of 41 (63.4%) were playing prior to drowning. For additional detail, reference tables G-3, G-4, and Figure G-1 in Appendix G.

Since protective barriers were in place for most bodies of water (predominately pools, hot tubs, and spas) where children drowned, information was sought regarding the protective layers that were breached. Where data were available (see Figure 8), the most prevalent breach for verified maltreatment drowning deaths included doors being left unlocked (n=5), doors left open (n=4), and "other" breaches (n=5).

Among not substantiated and no indicator drowning deaths (combined), the most prevalent breach included unlocked doors (n=10), doors left open (n=8), "other" breaches (n=6), gate left open (n=4), and gates unlocked (n=3). With respect to "other" breaches, local CADR committees identified specific persons (typically adults and/or caretakers or neighbor) whose actions may have resulted in a barrier breach for the child.

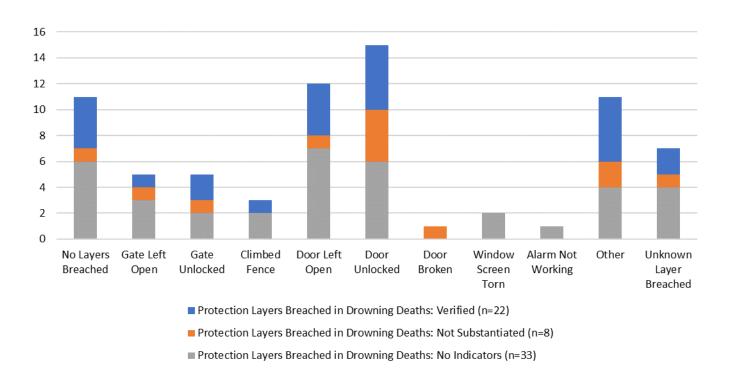


Figure 8: Protection Layers Breached in Drowning Deaths (N=63)

For additional findings on these data elements, see Appendix G.

Asphyxia Death Incident Information

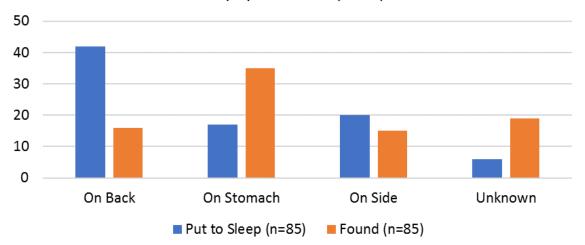
Asphyxia is the deprivation of oxygen that can be due to suffocation or strangulation. Among year 2016 CADR cases available for review, there were 96 deaths due to asphyxia. As noted in Table 5, 85 (88.5%) of these deaths (4 verified maltreatment deaths, 20 not substantiated, and 61 no indicators deaths) were classified as sleep-related. It is important to note that the cause of a sleep-related death may not be able to be determined after investigation. Therefore, it may be classified as a death from an unknown or undetermined cause.

When available, local CADR committees collect information on risk and protective factors that pertain to sleep-related deaths. For asphyxia deaths that were sleep-related, Table 9 (with Figure 9) and Table 10 (with Figure 10) provide overviews of some important factors of safe sleep placement and environments among reviewed cases.

Table 9 and Figure 9 provide information related to sleep placement position among cases that were classified as sleep-related asphyxia deaths: a child's usual sleep placement position, the sleep position a child was placed in <u>before</u> being found to be non-responsive or deceased, and the sleep position a child was in when found non-responsive or deceased. Please note that findings are presented on cases where data were reported (i.e. data were missing for one not substantiated death). The positions of sleep/sleep placement are: On Back, On Stomach, On Side, and Unknown.

Table 9: Sleep Positions Among Sleep-Related Asphyxia Deaths									
	Child Maltreatment Death								
					n=85				
Danisia.		Verified		N	lot Substantiate	ed		No Indicators	
Position		n=4	n=4 n=20		n=20			n=61	
	Usual	Put to Sleep	Found	Usual	Put to Sleep	Found	Usual	Put to Sleep	Found
	n=4	n=4	n=4	n=20	n=20	n=20	n=61	n=61	n=61
On Back	1	2	1	8	7	3	31	33	12
On Stomach	0	1	0	2	4	9	7	12	26
On Side	0	0	1	1	7	5	10	13	9
Unknown	3	1	2	9	2	3	13	3	14

Figure 9: Sleep Position Among Sleep Related Asphyxia Deaths (n=85)

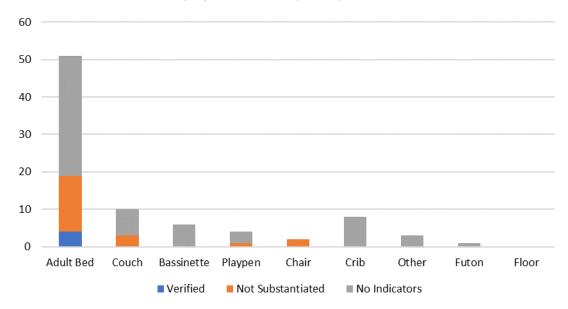


- On Back was the usual placement position for 42 of 85 (49.4%) of children who died from asphyxia.
- On Stomach was the most likely reported sleep position when the child was found non-responsive or deceased for 35 of 66 (53.0%) of child deaths where sleep position at time of death was known.

Table 10 and Figure 10 denote the incident sleep place for sleep-related asphyxia deaths. Here, 100% of verified maltreatment deaths, 75.0% of not substantiated, and 52.5% of no indicators for maltreatment occurred in an adult bed for all reviewed sleep-related asphyxia deaths. Together, 60% of all sleep-related asphyxia deaths took place in an adult bed. These statistics reinforce established concerns from extensive research regarding the risks of bed-sharing of adults with infants and toddlers.

Table 10: Incident Sleep Place for Sleep-Related Asphyxia Deaths						
	Child Maltreatment Death n=85					
Incident Sleep Place	Verified n=4	No Indicators n=61				
Adult Bed	4 (100%)	32 (52.5%)				
Couch	0 (0%)	3 (15.0%)	7 (11.5%)			
Bassinette	0 (0%)	6 (9.8%)				
Playpen	0 (0%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (4.9%)			
Chair	0 (0%)	1 (5.0%)	1 (1.6%)			
Crib	0 (0%) 0 (0%) 8 (13.1%)					
Other	0 (0%) 0 (0%) 3 (4.9%)					
Futon	0 (0%) 0 (0%) 1 (1.6%)					
Floor	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)			

Figure 10: Incident Sleep Place for Sleep-Related Asphyxia Deaths (n=85)



Weapon Related Death Incident Information

The death review process collects a variety of information related to weapon-related deaths, including information related to the type of weapon, firearms used (if applicable), and the person handling the weapon related to the child fatality. Note that fatalities associated with weapons include a wide range of weapons from firearms to "body parts," such as fists, hands, or feet. This intentional bodily infliction of harm is captured in this

category and remains a primary concern. The reader should note that when the data sample was pulled, a number of cases were not yet available for review (71 cases were still open to DCF investigation). These cases remain open due to pending law enforcement investigation or judicial action and may be classified as weapon-related deaths. It is expected figures presented on weapons will increase when all 2016 deaths are reviewed. Table 11 (with Figure 11) and Table 12 present information regarding type of weapon and firearm associated with weapons-related deaths.

Among the **verified** maltreatment weapon deaths (n=14):

- 7 (50.0%) weapons used were firearms. Among these firearm deaths:
 - o 6 of the firearms were handguns and 1 was a shotgun.
 - o 6 of the owners (85.7%) of firearms used were owned by males.
- 5 (35.7%) weapons were "body parts" (indicating physical abuse).
- 2 (14.3%) weapons were sharp instruments.

Among the **not substantiated** and **no indicators** of maltreatment deaths combined (n=9):

- 6 (66.7%) weapons used were firearms
- 3 (33.3%) weapons were blunt instruments

For detailed information for this category, see Appendix G.

Table 11: Type of Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status										
	Child Maltreatment Death									
	n=23									
Type of Weapon		Not								
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators							
	n=14	n=2	n=7							
Firearm	7	0	6							
Sharp Instrument	2	0	0							
Blunt Instrument	0	2	1							
Persons Body Part	5	0	0							
Explosive	0	0	0							
Rope	0	0	0							
Biological	0	0	0							
Other	0	0	0							
Unknown	0	0	0							

Figure 11: Type of Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=23)

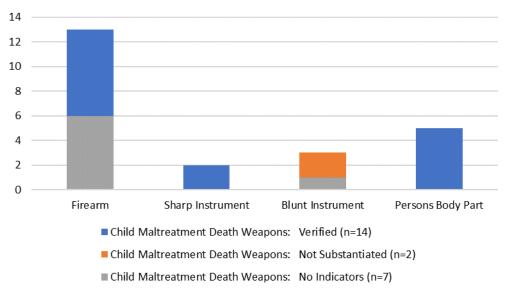


Table 12: Type of Firearm by Maltreatment Verification Status										
	Child Maltreatment Death									
	n=13									
Type of Firearm	Verified n=7	Not Substantiated n=0	No Indicators n=6							
Handgun	6	0	5							
Shotgun	1	0	1							
BB Gun	0	0	0							
Hunting Rifle	0	0	0							
Assault Rifle	0	0	0							
Air Rifle	0	0	0							
Sawed-Off Shotgun	0	0	0							
Other	0	0	0							
Unknown	0	0	0							

CHILD CHARACTERISTICS

The following section highlights analyses associated with select child characteristics.

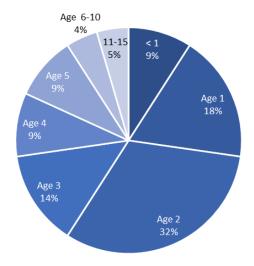
Age of Child

Regardless of verification status, children under age five had the highest risk for all forms of death. As shown in Table 13 and Figure 12, among drowning deaths, 73% of verified maltreatment deaths were children three

years of age and younger. 100% of not substantiated and 75% no indicators of maltreatment drowning deaths were three years of age and younger.

	Table 13: Age of Children by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death												
	Ver	ified Child Ma	Itreatment De	eath	Not Subs	tantiated Chil	d Maltreatme	nt Death	No Indicators of Child Maltreatment Death				
Ago		n=	68			n=	51		n=170				
Age	Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Other				Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Other				Drowning Asphyxia Weapon	Weapon	Other		
	n=22	n=8	n=14	n=24	n=8	n=22	n=2	n=19	n=33	n=66	n=7	n=64	
<1	2 (9%)	5 (63%)	3 (21%)	13 (54%)	1 (13%)	19 (86%)	0 (0%)	11 (58%)	2 (6%)	60 (91%)	0 (0%)	35 (55%)	
1	4 (18%)	2 (25%)	3 (21%)	4 (17%)	2 (25%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (11%)	8 (24%)	2 (3%)	1 (14%)	7 (11%)	
2	7 (32%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	2 (9%)	4 (50%)	1 (5%)	2 (100%)	1 (5%)	10 (30%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	6 (9%)	
3	3 (14%)	1 (13%)	2 (14%)	1 (4%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	5 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (5%)	
4	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (14%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	
5	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (5%)	
6-10	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (11%)	5 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (9%)	
11-15	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	1 (3%)	2 (3%)	5 (71%)	3 (5%)	
16+	0%	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	

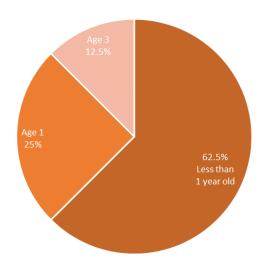
Figure 12: Verified Maltreatment Drowning Deaths by Age of Child (n=22)



As shown in Table 13 and Figure 13, the overwhelming majority of children dying from asphyxia were less than one year old:

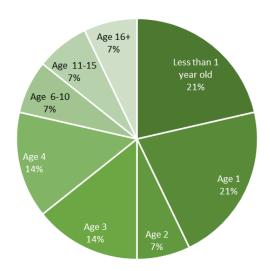
- 63% (n=5) of asphyxia deaths <u>verified</u> as child maltreatment involved children under the age of 1.
- 86% (n=19) of asphyxia deaths not substantiated as maltreatment involved children under the age of 1.
- 91% (n=60) of asphyxia deaths with <u>no indicators</u> of child maltreatment involved children under the age of 1.

Figure 13: Verified Maltreatment Asphyxia Deaths by Age of Child (n=8)



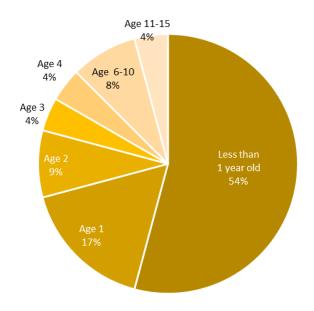
Although most children who died from a weapon (see Table 13 and Figure 14) were four years of age or younger (77.0% for verified maltreatment cases), 100% of (2 of 2) no indicators weapon deaths involved two-year-old children and 85.7% (6 of 7) of weapon deaths among no indicators of maltreatment involved children 11 and older.

Figure 14: Verified Maltreatment Weapon Deaths by Age of Child (n=14)



As with asphyxia deaths, most child deaths (across child maltreatment verification statuses) attributed to "other" causes (most likely to be medical related events) were under the age of 1 (see Table 13 and Figure 15). Among verified "other" maltreatment deaths, 54% were under the age of 1 (71% age 1 and younger). Among not substantiated "other" deaths, 58% were under the age of 1 (69% age 1 and younger). Finally, among no indicator of maltreatment "other" deaths, 55% were under the age of 1 (66% age 1 and younger).

Figure 15: Verified Maltreatment Other Deaths by Age of Child (n=24)



Race of Child and Hispanic or Latino Origin

Child death case reviews result in the collection of data on race and ethnicity as they relate to child maltreatment fatalities. As seen in Table 14 (and Figures 16 and 17), black children are disproportionately represented in drowning deaths when compared to the general population (based on available data). Here, among all child deaths investigated, 31.9% of the children were identified as black and 65.6% were identified as white. This is consistent with national studies that show drowning rates to be significantly higher for black children in proportion to their representation within the general population.¹

Ethnicity of the child could also be identified separate from race. Of all **verified** maltreatment fatalities, those children identified to be of **Hispanic or Latino** origin represented:

- 14% of drowning deaths
- 0% of asphyxia deaths
- 29% of weapon deaths
- 21% of other deaths

¹ Gilchrist J, Parker EM. <u>Racial/ethnic disparities in fatal unintentional drowning among persons aged ≤29 years—United States, 1999–2010</u>. MMWR 2014;63:421–6.

		Verifie	d Child		Not Substantiated				No Indicators			
		Maltreatm	ent Death		Child Maltreatment Death				Child Maltreatment Death			
Race	n=68					n=	51		n=170			
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=22	n=8	n=14	n=24	n=8	n=22	n=2	n=19	n=33	n=66	n=7	n=64
Black	50%	38%	36%	4%	13%	50%	100%	42%	24%	38%	14%	25%
White	45%	63%	64%	96%	75%	50%	0%	58%	70%	61%	71%	72%
Other	5%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	6%	2%	14%	2%
Hispanic or Latino Origin												
Hispanic or Latino	14%	0%	29%	21%	25%	27%	0%	11%	27%	9%	0%	27%

Figure 16: Race and Ethnicity of Child for Verified Maltreatment Deaths Across Primary Causes of Death (N=68)

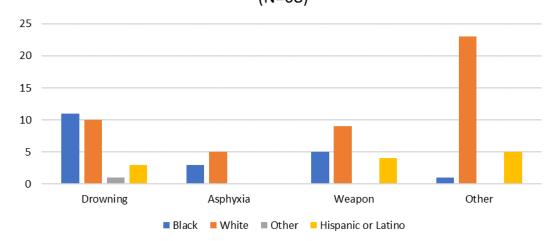
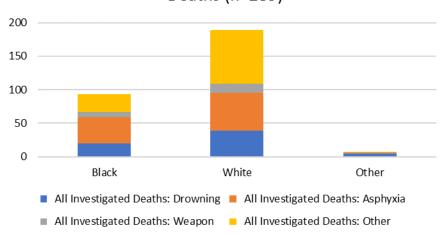


Figure 17: Race of Child Across All Investigated Deaths (n=289)



Sex of Child

Males (see Table 15 and Figures 18 through 21) were disproportionately represented among child fatalities across all primary causes of death (regardless of maltreatment verification status) except for weapons related deaths where most child victims were females.

Table 15: Sex of Children by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death												
	Child Maltreatment Death											
	n=289											
Child Sex	Verified				Not Substantiated				No Indicators			
		n=	68		n=51				n=170			
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=22	n=8	n=14	n=24	n=8	n=22	n=2	n=19	n=33*	n=66	n=7	n=64
Female	41%	38%	71%	38%	13%	41%	100%	37%	30%	42%	57%	39%
Male	59%	63%	29%	63%	88%	59%	0%	63%	67%	58%	43%	61%
* Although	there were 3	3 no indica	tors drowni	ng deaths, t	he sex of on	e child was	not reported	d.				

Figure 18: Sex of Child for All Investigated Drowning Deaths (N=62)

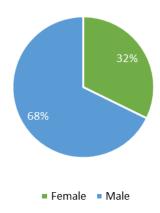


Figure 20: Sex of Child for All Investigated Weapon Deaths (N=23)

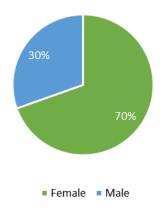


Figure 19: Sex of Child for All Investigated
Asphyxia Deaths (N=96)

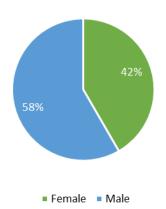
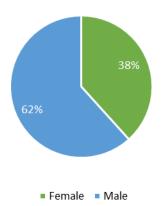


Figure 21: Sex of Child for All Investigated
Other Deaths (N=107)



Type of Residence and New Residence

The overwhelming majority (83.6%) of all children who are the subject of this report resided in their parental home. In 4 verified, 5 not substantiated, and 19 no indicators of maltreatment deaths, children lived with non-parental relatives. In total, 3 resided in a relative foster home (1 in each verification status category) and 16 (4 verified, 3 not substantiated, and 9 no indicators) in "other" situations not classified by the case reporting form. These "other" situations included residence with a friend or neighbors (n=5), hotel/motel (n=4), babysitter/paramour's home (n=2), another legal guardian or godparent's home (n=2), a residential drug treatment program (n=1), a shed (n=1), and an illegal/unlicensed daycare facility (n=1). Statewide information on whether the child's residence was a new residence (occupied within the 30 days prior to the incident) was reportedly known for 268 cases for which only 35 (13%) of the residences were considered new residences. Among these 35 cases, 7 associated with verified maltreatment fatalities.

Is Child from Multiple Birth?

Data on multiple births apply only to those deaths for which the child was under the age of one year. Statewide, 13 cases (1 verified, 3 not substantiated, and 9 no indicators deaths) were identified to be from multiple births.

Child Problems in School?

This question was deemed not applicable for 312 children. Of these, 301 children were five years of age or younger and likely have yet to be enrolled in school. Among applicable children, six were identified as having a school problem which were identified as either academic (n=2), behavioral (n=4) and other (n=1).

Disability or Chronic Illness of Child

Statewide, 53 of 348 children (15.2%) were identified as having a disability or chronic illness (7 verified, 6 not substantiated, and 40 no indicators). Please note that information on this data element was unknown or missing for 42 children (12.1%). Among the 53 children identified to have a disability or chronic illness, where the type of disability or illness was classified*:

- 36 had physical disabilities
- 20 had cognitive/intellectual disabilities
- 4 had mental health disabilities
- 6 had sensory disabilities
 - * Note: Some children had multiple disabilities.

Child's Mental Health

Information was collected regarding whether a deceased child had been receiving "current" mental health services, if a child had received mental health services in the past, if a child was on medications for mental health issues/illnesses, and if there were issues that prevented a child from receiving mental health services. For the majority of cases reviewed, these inquiries were not applicable due to the age of the child. For the valid responses received, the following was identified:

- 9 children had received prior mental health services (2 were verified, 1 not substantiated, and 6 were no indicator cases)
- 7 children were currently receiving mental health services (2 were verified, 0 not substantiated, and 5 were no indicator cases)
- 5 children were identified as currently on medications for mental health issues (2 were verified, 0 not substantiated, and 3 were no indicator cases)
- No children were identified to have been prevented from receiving needed mental health services

Child's History of Substance Abuse

For most child fatalities reviewed (85.1%, 296 of 348), questions related to the child's history of substance use and abuse were deemed not applicable. Responses to child substance abuse questions were left blank for four cases and identified as unknown for two cases. Among the remaining 46 cases, there were three children (one affiliated with each verification status category) identified to have had a history of substance abuse.

Child's History as Victim of Child Maltreatment

Information related to the child's history of child maltreatment was solicited from two data sources. First, each local committee was asked to report on this history (within the National Child Death Review Reporting System) given their review of all case information. Second, efforts were made to gather data from the Florida Department of Children and Families data on the number of prior reports of child maltreatment for each child whose death was investigated and the subject of 2016 case reviews.

Past history of child maltreatment was known for 292 cases, and unknown or not reported for 56 cases. Among the 292 cases for which this history was reported, 68 children (23.3%) had a known history of child maltreatment. Of these 68 children with a known history of maltreatment:

- 42.6% (29 of 68) were classified as verified maltreatment deaths.
- 16.2% (11 of 68) were verified as not substantiated maltreatment deaths.
- 41.2% (28 of 68) were classified as no indicators of maltreatment deaths.

The distribution (using actual counts and percentage) of known past maltreatment incidents across maltreatment verification status and primary cause of death is shown in Appendix G.

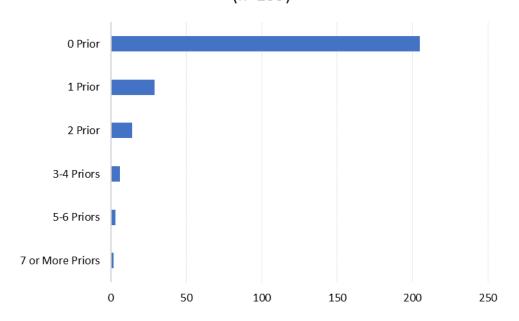
Table 16 and Figure 22 highlight the number and percentage of child deaths (across verification and primary cause of death categories) for which a prior DCF report of child maltreatment exists. The reader should note that the number of cases for which these data apply include those for which valid information (i.e. known history of prior maltreatment incident exists) could be matched with cases reviewed by local committees. Further, local committees can use information other than known priors investigated by the Florida Department of Children and Families (e.g. investigations in other states, unreported history made known following the child's death, etc.) in determining if there was a history of child maltreatment (reported above). Per DCF information, there were a total of 54 children (of those who are the subject of this report, not all 2016 deaths) for which there was a prior maltreatment incident investigated by DCF. Of these 54 children with priors:

- 40.7% (22 of 54) were classified as verified maltreatment deaths.
- 20.4% (11 of 54) were verified as not substantiated maltreatment deaths.
- 38.9% (21 of 54) were classified as no indicators of maltreatment death.

Among all known priors, the majority (53.7% or 29 of 54) had one known prior. A total of 14 (25.9%) had two known priors, six (11.1%) had three to four known priors, and five (9.3%) had five or more known priors.

Table 16	: Numbe	r of Prior	Reports	on Child	by Maltr	eatment '	Verification	on Status	and Prin	nary Caus	se of Dea	th
Prior Report	Verified Child Maltreatment Death n=60				Not Substantiated Child Maltreatment Death n=49				No Indicators Child Maltreatment Death n=150			
THO REPORT	Drowning n=20	Asphyxia n=6	Weapon n=14	Other n=20	Drowning n=7	Asphyxia n=21	Weapon n=2	Other n=19	Drowning n=25	Asphyxia n=60	Weapon n=7	Other n=58
Yes	40%	17%	50%	30%	29%	5%	50%	37%	12%	13%	29%	14%
No	60%	83%	50%	70%	71%	95%	50%	63%	88%	87%	71%	86%
Number of	If Yes, Verified Child Maltreatment Deaths (n=22)			If Yes, Not Substantiated as Child Maltreatment Deaths (n=11)			If Yes, No Indicators that Child Maltreatment Deaths (n=21)					
Reported Incidents	Drowning n=8	Asphyxia n=1	Weapon n=7	Other n=6	Drowning n=2	Asphyxia n=1	Weapon n=1	Other n=7	Drowning n=3	Asphyxia n=8	Weapon n=2	Other n=8
1	88%	100%	43%	33%	50%	0%	100%	43%	67%	75%	0%	38%
2	0%	0%	14%	50%	50%	100%	0%	29%	0%	0%	100%	50%
3	13%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
4	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	13%
5	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
8	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%

Figure 22: Total Number of Reported Incidents (n=259)



DCF Case Status at Time of Death and Past Placement History for Child and Siblings

Among the cases reviewed, there were 35 cases reported by the local committees with open child protective services cases at the time of the child death. Of these 35 cases, 10 (28.6%) of these child deaths were classified as verified maltreatment deaths, 8 (22.9%) were classified as not substantiated, and 17 (48.6%) were identified as no indicators of maltreatment deaths.

Among cases reviewed, there were 14 cases reported by the local committees placed outside the home at any time prior to the death (not necessarily at the time of the death). Of these 14 cases, 8 (57.1%) of these child deaths were classified as verified maltreatment deaths, 3 (21.4%) were classified as not substantiated, and 3 (21.4%) were identified as no indicators of maltreatment deaths.

Among cases reviewed, there were 40 cases reported by the local committees where siblings were placed outside of the home prior to the child's death. Of these 40 cases, 16 (40.0%) of these child deaths were classified as verified maltreatment deaths, 15 (37.5%) were classified as not substantiated, and 9 (22.5%) were identified as no indicators of maltreatment deaths.

CAREGIVER, SUPERVISOR, AND PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE CHARACTERISTICS

During case reviews, information is collected on the child's caregivers, the supervisor of the child at the time of the incident leading to the child's death, and for verified child maltreatment deaths, the person(s) responsible for the child's death. **Caregivers** are identified as the child's "primary caregivers" regardless of their involvement in the child's death. Opportunities are provided for the local committees to collect information on up to two primary caregivers. The **supervisor** of the child is the person primarily responsible for monitoring the child at the time of the death incident. This person may or may not be one of the primary caregivers. Finally, for verified child maltreatment deaths, there is a classification of the **person(s) responsible** for action(s) that caused and/or contributed to the child's death. It is important to note that person(s) may be represented more than once and in various combinations across these three classifications.

Number of Caregivers Present

At least one primary caregiver was identified for all child fatality cases. See Appendix G, which summarizes the percentage of child fatality cases where one or two caregivers were identified.

Average Age of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

The average age of all caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible across all primary causes of death ranges from a low of 15 years (for persons(s) responsible-caused for no indicators weapon related death) to a high of 50.0 years (for persons responsible-contributed for no indicators weapon related deaths) with the average age in the late twenties and early thirties for most other categories. See Appendix G for average ages of caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for child deaths.

Gender of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Females were the majority caregivers for children across all categories of death and verification status categories except for no indicator weapon deaths where 57 percent of the caregivers were males. The majority supervisors of children for drowning, asphyxia, and other death cases were females. There was an equal distribution (50% each) of male and female supervisors in weapons related deaths for verified and no indicators of maltreatment deaths; however, males represented the majority (100% or 2 of 2) supervisors in weapon deaths not substantiated as maltreatment.

Note that the Case Report Form does not collect data on relationship or marital status, so head of household status is unknown. The state committee recommends adding this data element to the Case Report Form for Florida cases, if possible. By collecting these data, we will be better able to understand how marital status and household living situations may impact child maltreatment.

Substance Abuse History of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Child's Death

Local committees were asked to identify, using information available, whether any caregivers, supervisors, and/or person(s) responsible had an identified substance abuse history. Note that "history" of substance abuse does not necessarily indicate that the individual was using substances during the death incident.

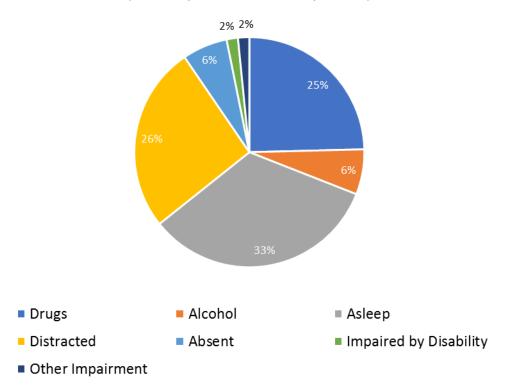
For verified child maltreatment cases:

- 36.0% of caregivers were known to have a substance abuse history
- 39.7% of supervisors were known to have a substance abuse history
- 51.5% of person(s) responsible were known to have a substance abuse history

Note that the above figures are conservative estimates based only on information that could be collected during the case review. The incidence is likely much higher. See Appendix G for detailed information related to substance abuse history of all caregivers, supervisors and person(s) responsible.

Information is collected regarding whether the supervisor of the child at the time of the death incident was impaired. Here, supervisor impairment was identified for 29.6 percent (103 of 348) cases, not identified for 46 percent (160 of 348), and unknown or missing for 24.4 percent (85 of 348) cases. Among the 103 cases where the supervisor was impaired, 30 were associated with verified maltreatment deaths, 19 with not substantiated, and 54 with no indicators of maltreatment deaths. Impairment can take several forms. Figure 23 provides a breakdown of the distribution of types of supervisor impairment across all investigated deaths. In total, 126 impairments were identified for 103 supervisors for which 33 percent of the impairments were associated with the supervisor being asleep, followed by being distracted (26%), and being under the influence of drugs (25%) and alcohol (6%).

Figure 23: Supervisor Impairment at Time of Death Incident (n=126 Impairments for 103 Supervisors)



Mental Health History of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Child's Death

Collection of data regarding mental health history can be challenging for several reasons. There are likely differences in how this data element may be interpreted and collected by each committee (i.e., requiring a formal diagnosis versus collateral information). In addition, individuals with a past diagnosis of mental illness may be reluctant to share this information. Thus, mental health history is often under-reported, leading to case sample sizes that are too small to make valid conclusions. For example, among all caregivers (first and second) identified across all child fatality cases reviewed, information on the history of chronic illness (including mental health history) is unknown for 68 caregivers (denoted in tables). However, there were an additional 94 caregivers (9 first and 85 second) for which data (not reflected in tables) were missing on this question (i.e. data element). These figures highlight the need for better collection of information regarding mental health history of family members associated with a child fatality case.

When information was available, committees collected mental health history data across all investigated deaths. Of those cases where the presence of disability or chronic illness was identified, verified maltreatment deaths resulting from **drowning** show the following:

- 100% of caregivers were known to have a mental health history (5 out of 5 caregivers)
- 100% of supervisors were known to have a mental health history (3 out of 3 supervisors)
- 100% of person(s) responsible were known to have a mental health history (4 of 4 persons responsible)

Mental health histories were prevalent in asphyxia cases, particularly those verified as maltreatment. For verified maltreatment deaths resulting from **asphyxia** (of those cases where the presence of disability or chronic illness was identified):

100% of caregivers were known to have mental health history (4 of 4 caregivers)

- 100% of supervisors were known to have mental health history (2 of 2 caregivers)
- 100% of person(s) responsible were known to have mental health history (3 of 3 persons responsible)

For verified maltreatment deaths resulting from weapons:

- 80% of caregivers were known to have a mental health history (4 out of 5 caregivers)
- 67% of supervisors were known to have a mental health history (2 out of 3 supervisors)
- 100% of person(s) responsible were known to have a mental health history (2 out of 2)

As noted earlier, given the small number of those identified with mental health histories and the number of 2016 cases still to be reviewed, these findings should be considered tentative estimates.

Disability or Chronic Illness Occurrence of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

The Case Report Form collects information on the occurrence of disability or chronic illness among the categories identified above; however, note that the presence of such a disability or illness does not mean that the condition was related to the death incident. Most caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible were noted not to have a disability at the time of a child's death. For more information on disability or chronic illness data element, see Appendix G.

Additional Characteristics of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible

Located in Appendix G is detailed information on the following:

- · Employment of caregivers
- Education level of caregivers
- English spoken by caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible
- Active military duty of caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible
- · Caregiver receipt of social services

Past History as Victim of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Local committees were asked to identify from available sources of information whether caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for the death of a child were past victims of child maltreatment. Local committees reported on 478 caregivers identified (up to two caregivers could be identified per case) for the 348 cases reviewed for which information on history as a victim of child maltreatment was available. History was unknown for 94 (19.7%) caregivers.

When past history as a victim of child maltreatment is examined for <u>supervisors</u> associated with verified maltreatment deaths:

- 33.9% (20 of 59) were past child victims of maltreatment
- 32.6% (14 of 43) of supervisors of not substantiated maltreatment had a past history as a victim of child maltreatment.
- 22.4% (34 of 152) of supervisors of no indicators maltreatment deaths had a past history as a victim of child maltreatment.

Among those <u>persons responsible</u> for the child's death, 31.3% (21 of 67) are known to be past child victims of maltreatment. See Appendix G for a breakdown of the proportion of caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible with a history of maltreatment as children.

Past History as Perpetrator of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Local committees were asked to identify whether caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for a child's death have a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment. For verified cases, the following had a history as a perpetrator: caregivers (47.2%), supervisors (52.5%) and person(s) responsible (50.7%).

Past History of Intimate Partner Violence (as Victim and Perpetrator) among Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible

When available, local committees collected information about caregivers' history with intimate partner violence (IPV) as a victim and/or perpetrator. It is unclear whether the caregivers were victims or perpetrators near the time of the child's death or if caregiver history was determined by historical information gathered by local teams during case reviews. In total, 24 of 113 (21.2%) caregivers were known to be victims and 17 of 113 (15.0%) were known to be perpetrators of intimate violence among those affiliated with verified maltreatment deaths (Figure 24). With respect to caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 22 of 102 (21.6%) were past victims and 20 of 102 (19.6%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence (Figure 24). In contrast, 40 of 308 (13.0%) and 27 of 308 (8.8%) caregivers in no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories as victims and perpetrators (respectively) of intimate partner violence (Figure 24). Information regarding history of involvement with IPV (as victim and/or perpetrator) among persons responsible for

verified maltreatment deaths is unknown for approximately one quarter (25% for other deaths) to one third (32% and 38% for drowning and asphyxia deaths respectively). Findings presented in Table 17 and Figure 25 highlight that among verified maltreatment deaths, history as a perpetrator of intimate partner violence for the person responsible for the child's death ranged from a low of 0% for asphyxia deaths to a high of 36 percent for weapon deaths. History as a victim of intimate partner violence for the person responsible for the child's death ranged from a low of 14 percent for weapon deaths to a high of 50 percent for asphyxia deaths.

Figure 24: History of Intimate Partner Violence with All Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=523)

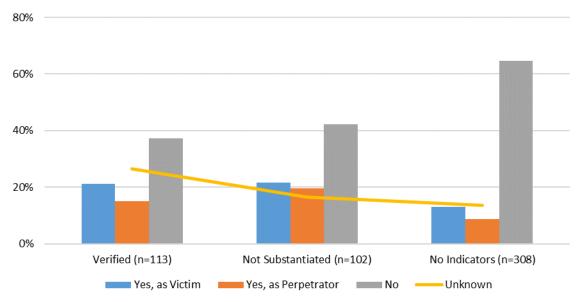
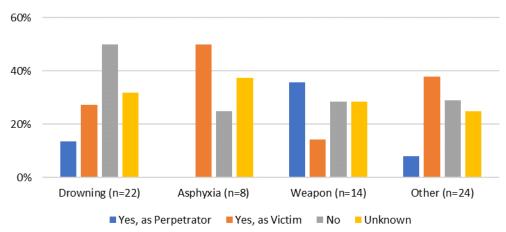


Table 17: Past History of Intimate Partner Violence for Person(s) Responsible for Verified Maltreatment Death Verified Child Maltreatment Death History of Intimate Partner Violence: n=68 Person(s) Responsible for Child Death Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Other n=22 n=8 n=14 n=24 Yes, as Perpetrator 0% 36% 8% 14% Yes, as Victim 27% 50% 14% 38% No 50% 25% 29% 29% 29% Unknown 32% 38% 25% Data presented only on valid cases where information known to local CADR Committee. Percentage total can exceed 100% in cases where intimate partners are both victims and perpetrators.

Figure 25: History of Intimate Partner Violence for Persons Responsible for Verified Maltreatment Death (N=68)



Appendix G provides more detailed information regarding the history of IPV (as victim and perpetrator) among caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible.

National research suggests that exposure to IPV as a child, particularly for male children, is a risk factor for perpetrating violence on one's family members as an adult. However, many children who grow up in abusive homes will never abuse their family members and are often outspoken in their efforts to prevent such violence. It is recommended that supplemental analyses are conducted in future reports regarding the contextual factors in these cases to gain additional insight that will help to prevent such deaths in the future.

Past Criminal History of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Among caregivers associated with verified maltreatment deaths, 38.0% (41 of 108) had committed a criminal offense in the past. Among those with a criminal history, those with drug offenses were represented from a low of 33% for caregivers associated with verified asphyxia deaths to a high of 75% of those caregivers associated with other deaths. The highest proportion of person(s) responsible (for verified maltreatment cases) with a criminal history were those affiliated with deaths caused by asphyxia (67%), weapons deaths (53%), other causes of deaths (29%), followed by drowning deaths (25%).

SECTION FOUR: FUTURE ANALYTIC PLANS

The overarching objective of epidemiological analyses is to connect findings and inform prevention and interventions for larger general populations, which, for State CADR Committee purposes, are children who are neglected and abused. The data analysis and subsequent assessments are utilized as evidence to direct prevention and intervention strategies for all children who are exposed to child safety risks. There are a variety of ways to conduct epidemiological studies; the following will outline the methods that were used to analyze CADR data.

Currently, data collected for the case reviews are comparable cross-sectional surveys, where information is gathered that is related to causes of death, events surrounding the death and characteristics of persons, time, and environments associated with deceased children. Some temporal (time sequence) and exposure outcome relationships can be explored with Florida CADR data, however, the data can be incomplete or may provide inconsistent information on other events, environments and circumstances that may have also influenced maltreatment outcomes and/or the risks of child death. In this report, findings of descriptive analyses of CADR data are used to compare and contrast with findings of other research about child maltreatment and deaths that result from child maltreatment.

In the past, the primary comparisons made within the CADR report have been between child fatalities verified versus non-verified to be a result of child maltreatment. The 2017 CADR report has separated the non-verified maltreatment status to include not substantiated and no indicators per the 2016 State CADR Committee recommendations and in keeping with investigatory finding classifications used by DCF (Child Maltreatment Index). Future comparisons will gauge and test factors that have a predictive influence on whether the child fatality is a result of maltreatment or not and (if not) distinguish factors that influence whether the fatality is not substantiated or shows no indicators of maltreatment. Identifying commonalities and differences across these three investigation finding categories can help refine the analysis of the magnitude of select risk factors upon child fatalities and, subsequently, improve targeted prevention initiatives. However, the conclusions from such analyses relate only to the population of cases called in to the Florida Abuse Hotline.

Other research/study designs may better inform prevention initiatives in the future. For example, using cohort study designs, children can be "followed" forward or back in time to obtain information on exposures and outcomes that occurred during a certain time-period. This type of study design permits a variety of exposures to be assessed and temporal sequence of risk/protective exposures and outcomes to be determined. An example of a desired cohort study design is a birth cohort analysis, where maternal, paternal, and infant factors before, during, and shortly after delivery of a child can be obtained; and outcomes can be compared between infants (children < 1-year old) who are not exposed to maltreatment or who are exposed to maltreatment. To obtain pertinent information on children after the first year of life, it will be important to link to data that can provide a true picture of events occurring in a child's life beyond the first year (i.e. education; medical and mental health assessments and interventions; family socioeconomic status; neighborhood conditions).

DCF is currently engaged in efforts that utilize predictive analytics tools and techniques with historical and cohort data from multiple sources (including DCF FSFN and DOH vital statistics data) whose results (when published) may be of assistance in furthering the interpretation of findings generated from the local CADR committee reviews of child fatality cases. The DCF study is complete and a final report is forthcoming. More importantly, the State CADR Committee has been made aware that DCF (as part of the above noted study) has developed an integrated database that includes (but is not limited to) a variety of historical data on all clients reported to and/or served by DCF, vital statistics, and other population data on Florida children and

families. The State CADR Committee plans to explore opportunities for partnering with DCF (if feasible and allowed by DCF and DOH policy/protocols and state law) to merge CADR data with population data for the purpose of implementing more advanced epidemiological modeling aimed at developing collaborative recommendations for prevention initiatives. Such a collaboration using resources within each agency reinforces, from a public health perspective, the value and necessity for interagency efforts and use of advanced analytics in preventing child abuse and neglect and child maltreatment fatalities.

Expanding on these concepts, an added in-depth analysis of statewide population statistics could assist in developing targeted action plans to groups of children shown to be at risk for maltreatment based on gender, race and age as compared to the total population. These analyses will be instrumental in determining whether specific demographics associated with child deaths are over or underrepresented as compared to statewide population totals in current statistical evaluations. In addition, conducting more localized and comparative analyses could be beneficial to local CADR committees and the communities they represent. Providing local CADR committees with statistical breakdowns of their districts, and allowing local committees to visualize the key causes of child maltreatment and death impacting their specific regions will enable the local committees to compare the significant complications impacting their local regions with statewide data. This information would result in increasingly tailored local action plans for each local CADR committee.

In addition to the analytical directions outlined above, the State CADR Committee has made the following recommendations for future analyses:

- Supplemental analyses (on select data elements) including, but not limited to, multi-year analysis on 2015 and 2016 fatalities when the remaining child fatality cases are closed and reviewed by local committees
- Consider adding relationship or marital status as a data element, so head of household status (among caregivers) is known and used in analyses to better understand how marital status and household living situations impact child maltreatment.
- Explore the availability of data from local committee reviews that can aid with supplemental analyses
 regarding the contextual factors associated with cases involving a history of intimate partner violence,
 mental health issues, substance abuse, and criminal activity (and interactions between and among
 any of these factors)
- Conduct more trend analyses on key factors associated with verified maltreatment deaths since the
 adoption of the Child Death Review Case Reporting System (through the National Center for the
 Review & Prevention of Child Deaths) for findings generated from child fatality death reviews by local
 committees.
- Conduct select trend analyses comparing data on key factors across investigatory finding classifications (that include not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths) since 2014 (when the scope of cases reviewed was expanded by statute).

To inform a public health approach to child maltreatment deaths, connections between maltreatment outcomes and prevention/intervention initiatives, policies, and practices need to be assessed to determine evidence-based pathways that could lead to eliminating child maltreatment deaths. Future analyses of intervention and prevention impact studies could assess and compare outcomes of children participating in pilot programs, or when community-wide or statewide population interventions are implemented. Population and longitudinal data—beyond that currently available to the State CADR Committee but potentially accessible through enhanced collaboration between DOH and DCF—would be needed to provide the necessary information to make valid assessments on the impact of implemented preventions and interventions on child maltreatment outcomes.

SECTION FIVE: CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF FLORIDA'S CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

Florida's approach to the reduction of child fatalities has evolved over time. Through continuous analysis of data and timely reviews of the latest research, our child welfare system shifts, adapts, and continually seeks to improve our collective capacity to meet the ever-changing needs of a diverse population.

DCF: ENCOURAGING A PROACTIVE AND COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

The presence of substance use and mental health disorders within family systems are clearly contributing factors to child maltreatment. This is especially significant as Florida continues to battle a widespread opioid epidemic throughout the state. To address this ongoing challenge, DCF has led a statewide collaborative effort to improve the integration of behavioral health services within the child welfare system. This priority of effort seeks to improve the integration of critical substance abuse and mental health services within child welfare systems of care at the state and community level. Each DCF region within Florida has completed a self-assessment of their level of behavioral health integration based on a structured and scored rubric. Following this self-assessment process, each region was visited by a team of peers from neighboring regions to discuss and evaluate their status. This process provided an opportunity for peers to share insights, practices, and lessons learned as communities worked toward integrating these service delivery systems. The results of these activities led to the development of regional-level integration action plans, tailored to the individual needs of each community-level system of care. This work seeks to improve the processes and partnerships necessary to ensure that appropriate and timely mental health and substance abuse services are provided to those in need of such services.

Since 2015, DCF and community partners have taken an active role in investigating child deaths via the deployment of Critical Incident Rapid Response Teams (CIRRT). An immediate onsite investigation is required for all child deaths reported to DCF if the child or another child in his or her family was the subject of a verified report of suspected abuse or neglect during the previous 12 months. The Secretary of DCF may also direct an investigation for other cases involving serious injury to a child and those involving a child death fatality that occurred during an active investigation. The multiagency team is tasked with providing an immediate investigation to identify root causes and rapidly determine the need to change policies and practices related to child protection and child welfare. Each team consists of at least five professionals with expertise in child protection, child welfare, and organizational management. This initiative continues to provide ground-level insight, promoting positive change within the child welfare system.

DOH: IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH

DOH seeks to protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county and community efforts. Given the unique and varied demographics of our population within Florida, public health practice continues to address health inequities and social determinants that impact health outcomes for all Floridians.

Healthy People 2020 states that social determinants of health as patterns of social engagement and sense of security and well-being are also affected by where people live. Resources that enhance quality of life can have a significant influence on population health outcomes. Examples of these resources include safe and affordable housing, access to education, public safety, availability of healthy foods, and local emergency/health services. The availability of these resources clearly nourish the research-based protective factors that serve to reduce the risk of child maltreatment: concrete supports for parents, parent education, social connections, resiliency, nurturing and attachment, among others. The study of social determinants

continues to direct our efforts to bolster protective factors and reduce child maltreatment by providing support to at-risk families.

Effective public health practice also demands that goals and progress are monitored on social and health indicators to assess community health. Our ability to "move the needle" on population-based outcomes and practices hinge on well-defined health outcomes and objectives. While preventive efforts can be more difficult to evaluate, child maltreatment prevention advocates must continue to find ways to measure our success so that resources can be strategically leveraged.

COLLABORATING PARTERSHIPS: UNDERSTANDING THE SCOPE OF THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

Child maltreatment and preventable fatalities are issues that reach well beyond the scope of one or two agencies. Strategies to prevent child maltreatment must be implemented using a multi-level, multi-sector approach. Public health, social services, health care, education, justice, and even non-traditional partners such as businesses and service organizations need to work together to prevent child maltreatment and its consequences. This collaborative approach ensures consistency of messaging, encourages the pooling of resources, and reduces duplicative efforts.

A comprehensive approach that engages all levels of our social ecology (including societal culture) will positively impact community involvement, relationships among families, and individual behaviors. Effective prevention strategies should focus on modifying policies, practices, and societal norms to create safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments. State and local CADR committees will continue to utilize research and practice recommendations of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) pertaining to child maltreatment and violence prevention.

SECTION SIX: IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

DRIVING DATA INTO ACTION

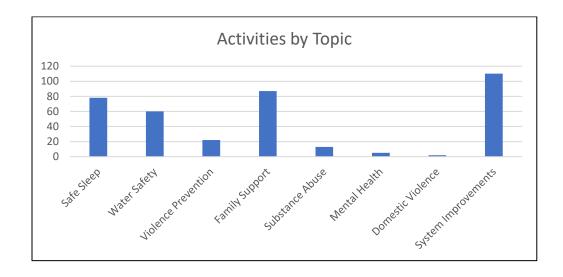
CADR data and corresponding recommendations continue to play a pivotal role in the shaping of prevention strategies at both state and local levels. Over the past year, local CADR committees used their community level data to develop action plans to enable them to act, when possible, on strategies aimed at prevention of child maltreatment. By July 2017, all 22 local CADR committees had prevention action plans in place comprising 194 activities.

PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

To better understand the scope and direction of community-based prevention activities throughout the state, DOH staff conducted a content analysis of CADR action plans created by local CADR committees. All 194 activities from local action plans were combined, sorted and coded based on the categories listed below:

- Safe Sleep media campaigns, pack-n-plays, training, etc.
- Water Safety media campaigns, swim lessons, watcher tags, pool/door alarms, etc.
- Violence Prevention shaken baby/coping with crying, gun safety, positive discipline
- Family Support parent education and support, bike safety, swim lessons, car seat installation, concrete goods
- Substance Abuse drug treatment programs, facilitated access to treatment, partner education
- Mental Health mental health treatment, facilitated access to treatment, partner education
- Domestic Violence (DV) intimate partner violence prevention, access to DV advocates
- System Improvements sustainable changes in processes or system, funding for position, etc.

The majority of topic-based prevention strategies targeted water safety and safe sleep, which is consistent with findings that drowning and asphyxia were top causes of death during last year's review of the data. Committees also demonstrated significant involvement in the provision of family supports and system improvements. These improvements often overlapped the specific targeting of safe sleep, water safety, and other areas known to be contributing factors to child death. System improvements and the provision of family support are often the venues by which we can address these contributing factors to child maltreatment. Many system improvements improved access to services by which the remaining topics could be addressed.



While these initial results are encouraging, potential opportunities for improvement are apparent. Prevention efforts aimed at violence prevention (prevention of inflicted trauma), substance use disorders, mental health, and domestic violence were lacking, despite evidence that these are often contributing factors to child maltreatment. Further analysis will serve to identify gaps in prevention strategies in circuits where these specific factors are significant enough to warrant additional attention. For a complete look at a content analysis of local CADR committee action planning, see Appendix F.

The remarkable leadership qualities that the local CADR chairpersons possess are constantly on display. These are individuals who have extremely demanding full-time careers, but commit countless hours of hard work to the prevention of child abuse and neglect deaths in Florida. These committed volunteers lead comprehensive child death review meetings, accurately complete data entry for each case they review, as well as recommend, plan, and implement prevention initiatives within their respective communities. In response to the 2016 recommendations to encourage collaborative partnerships and offer training to local committees, four highly regarded local chairpersons were selected by the State CADR Committee to serve as panelists for the 2017 Joint State and Local Child Abuse Death Review Meeting. The panelists included Connie Shingledecker, Karen Yatchum, Laly Serraty and Vicki Whitfield. These individuals were selected because of their experience, their proven ability to lead highly effective review meetings, and the innovations and prevention initiatives they are implementing at the local level. The panelists provided valuable information to meeting participants regarding three key objectives: operational and logistic processes, quality and consistency of specific review processes, and innovations and examples of prevention initiatives.

PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AT THE STATE LEVEL

CADR data findings and recommendations also significantly influence programmatic policies and processes at the state level. CADR findings help determine training needs for statewide staff, inform decisions regarding prioritization of effort, and assist in the development of policies to support and protect the well-being of Florida's children.

Over the past year, numerous statewide efforts have acted upon previous recommendations targeted to address preventable child deaths and identified contributing factors. Some examples follow:

- Safe Kids Florida Child Drowning Prevention efforts: WaterSmart drowning prevention campaign (www.WaterSmartFL.com)
- DOH continues to expand its Healthy Babies Florida initiative, which encourages Baby Friendly
 Hospitals and other efforts to reduce infant mortality throughout the state. Early Steps, a program
 designed to provide early intervention to children with developmental delays, is adding Neonatal
 Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) as an at-risk category.
- DCF's Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) Program partners with DOH and other agencies
 to prevent and reduce substance use disorders, a contributing factor to preventable child deaths. This
 partnership supports a website to educate public and health care providers including information on
 the effects of drug use during pregnancy.
- Home visiting programs, such as Healthy Families Florida (HFF), regularly provide information to
 clients regarding safe sleep, water safety, and coping with crying. In addition, HFF has received
 funding from DCF to implement and evaluate a dual-model behavioral health enhancement. This
 enhancement offers either in-home mental health counseling or behavioral health care navigation
 services to families who are experiencing domestic violence, substance abuse and mental health
 issues.

- Expansion of Family Intensive Treatment Teams (FITT): This unique program provides treatment and parent education to substance-involved families involved in the child welfare system and continues to be a model for child welfare and behavioral health integration.
- Recognizing that children in the foster care system often experience substandard life outcomes, the
 Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence (FCADV), DCF, and the Office of the Attorney General
 (OAG) partnered to create a groundbreaking program designed to provide a coordinated community
 response for families experiencing the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child abuse by colocating domestic violence advocates within child protection investigation units in all 67 counties. The
 co-located domestic violence advocates provide trauma-informed consultations with child welfare
 professionals around cases involving the co-occurrence of domestic violence and child abuse, utilizing
 trauma-informed practices to complete safety plans, case plans, and service provisions.

The above examples represent only a fraction of ongoing state efforts to reduce the incidence of child maltreatment and subsequent child death. Each State CADR Committee member, through the agencies they represent, serves as an advocate to seek positive change for this important cause.

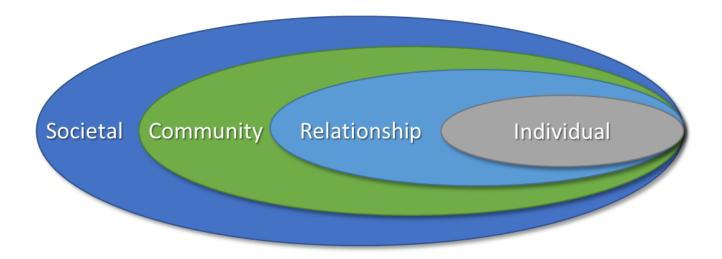
MOVING FORWARD: A SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR CHANGE

As outlined in the Data Section (Section Three) of this report, the top three categories of preventable child fatalities in Florida continue a trend that has persisted over the last several years. These categories include child fatalities that occur as a result of:

- Asphyxiation
- Drowning
- Inflicted Trauma

The 2017 prevention recommendations are based on an analysis of Florida's CADR findings for 2016 cases reviewed to date, input provided by State and local CADR committees, and a review of literature and the most current research on prevention strategies as outlined by our nation's foremost experts. Research and literature contributing to this year's recommendations include the following:

As reflected within this report, successful strategies to prevent child maltreatment are best implemented using a highly collaborative, comprehensive, multi-level, and multi-sector approach. In order to adequately address each level of intervention, approaches to prevention can be organized using the following framework known as the Social Ecological Model for Change.



This four-level model, as presented by the CDC, serves as a framework for prevention and illustrates the various factors that interact, overlap, and ultimately impact our understanding of societal issues (such as interpersonal violence). The above graphic also reflects the need to act across multiple levels of the model to achieve sustainable change. Societal, community, relationship, and individual levels of social ecology must all be considered during the development of prevention strategies.

The following key prevention strategies and approaches recommended by the CDC cut across all levels of the social ecology model and engage a wide range of societal sectors in prevention efforts.

Strategy	Approaches	Lead Sectors			
Strengthen economic supports to families	Strengthening household financial security	Government (Local, State, Federal)			
	Family-friendly work policies	Business/Labor			
Change social norms to support	Public engagement and education campaigns	Public Health			
parents and positive parenting	Legislative approaches to reduce corporal punishment	Government (Local, State, Federal)			
Provide quality care and education early in life	Preschool enrichment with family engagement Improved quality of child care through licensing and accreditation	 Social Services Public Health Business/Labor Government (Local, State, Federal) 			
Enhance parenting skills to promote healthy child development	Early childhood home visitation Parenting skill and family relationship approaches	Public Health Social Services Health Care			
Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk	Enhanced primary care Behavioral parent training programs Treatment to lessen harms of abuse and neglect exposure Treatment to prevent problem behavior and later involvement in violence	Public HealthSocial ServicesHealth CareJustice			

^{*} Table adapted from an expanded version outlined in <u>Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: A Technical Package for Policy, Norm, and Programmatic Activities</u>, developed by the by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

In response to a thorough review of the data presented in this year's report, the State CADR Committee also makes the following recommendations, all of which will serve to reduce the incidence of preventable child death by targeting drowning, unsafe sleep practices, inflicted trauma, and research-based contributing factors (i.e., substance use, mental health disorders, intimate partner violence) that increase the likelihood of such preventable deaths.

Expand Efforts to Relay Timely Information to Parents Regarding the Safety of Children

The State CADR Committee recommends that communities consider providing timely messaging to parents regarding potential risks to children. For example, partnering with the business sector, such as pool supply and maintenance companies, may provide a venue to distribute additional water safety information during the purchase of pool or spa supplies. Waterfront communities are encouraged to post signage regarding potential water safety hazards. This could be further expanded by distribution of information by hotels and other locations where tourists may visit, such as turnpike rest areas and water parks. Messaging should consider language barriers and cultural differences which may apply to international tourists. The same concept applies

to the prevention of asphyxia, by educating parents of infants on safe sleep practices. Breastfeeding education should incorporate instruction on safe sleep practices, and include information on over-the-counter and prescription medications that may pose a risk to an adult's alertness while breastfeeding.

Expand Training of First Responders to Assess Risk to Children

First responders play a key role in prevention efforts, as evidenced by several locally-based prevention strategies seeking to intervene during hazardous situations that place children at risk. First responders can assess for adequate supervision, substance misuse, and other factors that contribute to child death. Increased reporting by these professionals will allow for timely intervention. In those cases where a death has occurred, reporting such deaths and surrounding circumstances will aid efforts to further study and prevent the incidence of child death.

Consider the Use of Social Media to Provide Timely Messaging and Support to Parents

Parenting programs and awareness campaigns have begun to leverage social media as a powerful communication tool, especially among young parents. Expanding upon this platform, location services and targeted messaging could be used to alert parents to potential hazards in their environment. This potential targeted messaging should be further explored.

Leverage the Power of Shared Data

Agencies such as DOH, DCF, community-based care agencies, and substance-abuse and mental health managing entities must capitalize on the vast amounts of data collected on children, including aspects of child welfare involvement and health outcomes. Matching child death data with other data-rich systems such as Florida Safe Families Network (FSFN), Florida Community Health Resource Tool (FLCHARTS), and DOH vital statistics data could further inform prevention strategies.

Data findings could be expanded for further analysis to assess for racial disproportionality, health inequities and will increase understanding of how social determinants for health may play into the occurrence of preventable child death. Additional analysis can help determine if preventable deaths such as drowning are under-reported in certain areas. The sharing of data between agencies is crucial to this expanded effort.

The committee recommends that sufficient resources be provided to these agencies to sufficiently collect clean, accurate data, enabling the committee to further drill-down into specific maltreatments that lead to child death. While much of the CADR data and related prevention strategies target asphyxia and drowning, the dynamics behind inflicted trauma should be further explored. This knowledge will improve the ability to provide the appropriate support to families and caregivers and prevent violence within the home.

Continue to Encourage Collaborative Partnerships at both the State and Community Levels

As demonstrated within this report, the well-being and protection of Florida's children is a shared responsibility, involving numerous agencies and professional services. Collective responses are necessary to fully meet the needs of at-risk children. A prime example of such efforts is a community-based approach provided by the National Drug-Endangered Children (DEC) Coalition. The National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children targets drug endangered children who are at risk of suffering physical or emotional harm as a result of illegal drug use, possession, manufacturing, cultivation, or distribution. This includes children whose caretaker's substance misuse interferes with the caretaker's ability to parent and provide a safe and nurturing environment. DEC provides training and support to communities seeking to protect these children via a multi-agency, multidisciplinary response to drug crises.

Another useful venue for state and local collaboration would be the continuation of joint meetings with State CADR Committee members and local CADR Committee chairpersons. The joint meetings provide opportunities to share ideas and best practices and troubleshoot concerns at both state and local levels.

At the local level, partnering with other agencies, councils, and task forces is a necessity. This would allow local groups to compare data, decide on key consistent prevention messaging, and develop collaborative community-based action plans to target the specific needs of their community. Local CADR committees should partner with community coalitions, their local Child Abuse Prevention and Permanency Task Force, local school systems, and community-based initiatives with similar goals.

Continue to Support the Integration of Behavioral Health Services into the Child Welfare System

Substance use disorders, mental health disorders, and dynamics associated with IPV can both independently and collectively impact parental capacity and child well-being while greatly increasing the risk of child harm. Readily accessible and appropriate interventions for families at risk dealing with these issues is a critical step toward ensuring a safe, stable, and nurturing environment for children. Community-based systems of care must take the necessary steps to ensure behavioral health services are comprehensively integrated into the service delivery system to sufficiently meet the needs of their client population. Scope of services should address all levels of need, including prevention, intervention, and treatment services. The provision of ongoing support services helps to ensure families at risk have the resources needed to bolster resiliency and sustain stability.

Continue to Support Programs that Enhance Parenting Skills

Home visiting programs, such as Healthy Families Florida (HFF), serve families at risk and bolster those protective factors that offset the risk of child maltreatment and preventable child death. The services provided by such programs are wide in scope and timely address all potential causes of maltreatment death. Targeted prevention programs such as HFF ensure an efficient and strategic use of our state's resources. Continued expansion of Family Intensive Treatment Teams (FITT) is another example of a targeted response to prevent child maltreatment deaths.

SECTION EIGHT: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

This study is not an undertaking for the faint of heart; numerous emotions are stirred when Florida's children die preventable deaths. Those who give their time and energy to this cause steadfastly pursue the issues at hand to better understand how the unnecessary pain and grief that accompanies the loss of children can be avoided, in hopes that needless tragedy can be prevented in the future. These deaths must speak in a way that paves the way for future progress, for improvements in systems that will support at-risk families and the challenges faced by the growing population. For this reason, putting this data into action is of paramount importance.

The prevention recommendations included in this report will help ensure successful outcomes. Evidence-based prevention programs and practices should be adopted, and new innovative practices should be evaluated. The State CADR Committee will continue to improve and expand upon appropriate and available data sets to further research child maltreatment in Florida, reaching beyond the mere collection of data to strategic action.

We must continue to improve and expand upon appropriate and available data sets to further research child maltreatment in Florida, as we strive to reach our ultimate goal:

To eliminate preventable child fatalities in Florida by better understanding the complexities of child maltreatment and leveraging this evidence-based knowledge to drive current and future prevention strategies.

APPENDICES

ANNUAL REPORT

DECEMBER 2017



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APPENDIX A:

Section 383.402, Florida Statutes

Section 383.402, Florida Statutes

383.402 Child abuse death review; State Child Abuse Death Review Committee; local child abuse death review committees.—

- (1) INTENT.—It is the intent of the Legislature to establish a statewide multidisciplinary, multiagency, epidemiological child abuse death assessment and prevention system that consists of state and local review committees. The committees shall review the facts and circumstances of all deaths of children from birth to age 18 which occur in this state and are reported to the central abuse hotline of the Department of Children and Families. The state and local review committees shall work cooperatively. The primary function of the state review committee is to provide direction and leadership for the review system and to analyze data and recommendations from local review committees to identify issues and trends and to recommend statewide action. The primary function of the local review committees is to conduct individual case reviews of deaths, generate information, make recommendations, and implement improvements at the local level. The purpose of the state and local review system is to:
 - (a) Achieve a greater understanding of the causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child abuse.
 - (b) Whenever possible, develop a communitywide approach to address such causes and contributing factors.
 - (c) Identify any gaps, deficiencies, or problems in the delivery of services to children and their families by public and private agencies which may be related to deaths that are the result of child abuse.
 - (d) Recommend changes in law, rules, and policies at the state and local levels, as well as develop practice standards that support the safe and healthy development of children and reduce preventable child abuse deaths.
 - (e) Implement such recommendations, to the extent possible.

(2) STATE CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE.—

(a) Membership.—

- 1. The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee is established within the Department of Health and shall consist of a representative of the Department of Health, appointed by the State Surgeon General, who shall serve as the state committee coordinator. The head of each of the following agencies or organizations shall also appoint a representative to the state committee:
 - a. The Department of Legal Affairs.
 - b. The Department of Children and Families.
 - c. The Department of Law Enforcement.
 - d. The Department of Education.
 - e. The Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.
 - f. The Florida Medical Examiners Commission, whose representative must be a forensic pathologist.

- 2. In addition, the State Surgeon General shall appoint the following members to the state committee, based on recommendations from the Department of Health and the agencies listed in subparagraph 1., and ensuring that the committee represents the regional, gender, and ethnic diversity of the state to the greatest extent possible:
 - a. The Department of Health Statewide Child Protection Team Medical Director.
 - b. A public health nurse.
 - c. A mental health professional who treats children or adolescents.
 - d. An employee of the Department of Children and Families who supervises family services counselors and who has at least 5 years of experience in child protective investigations.
 - e. The medical director of a child protection team.
 - f. A member of a child advocacy organization.
 - g. A social worker who has experience in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse.
 - h. A person trained as a paraprofessional in patient resources who is employed in a child abuse prevention program.
 - i. A law enforcement officer who has at least 5 years of experience in children's issues.
 - j. A representative of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
 - k. A representative from a private provider of programs on preventing child abuse and neglect.
 - I. A substance abuse treatment professional.
- 3. The members of the state committee shall be appointed to staggered terms not to exceed 2 years each, as determined by the State Surgeon General. Members may be appointed to no more than three consecutive terms. The state committee shall elect a chairperson from among its members to serve for a 2-year term, and the chairperson may appoint ad hoc committees as necessary to carry out the duties of the committee.
- 4. Members of the state committee shall serve without compensation but may receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. <u>112.061</u> and to the extent that funds are available.
- (b) Duties.—The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee shall:
 - Develop a system for collecting data from local committees on deaths that are reported
 to the central abuse hotline. The system must include a protocol for the uniform collection of
 data statewide, which must, at a minimum, use the National Child Death Review Case
 Reporting System administered by the National Center for the Review and Prevention of
 Child Deaths.
 - 2. Provide training to cooperating agencies, individuals, and local child abuse death review committees on the use of the child abuse death data system.
 - 3. Provide training to local child abuse death review committee members on the dynamics and impact of domestic violence, substance abuse, or mental health disorders when there is a co-occurrence of child abuse. Training must be provided by the Florida Coalition Against

Domestic Violence, the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association, and the Florida Council for Community Mental Health in each entity's respective area of expertise.

- 4. Develop statewide uniform guidelines, standards, and protocols, including a protocol for standardized data collection and reporting, for local child abuse death review committees and provide training and technical assistance to local committees.
- 5. Develop statewide uniform guidelines for reviewing deaths that are the result of child abuse, including guidelines to be used by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, medical examiners, health care practitioners, health care facilities, and social service agencies.
- 6. Study the adequacy of laws, rules, training, and services to determine what changes are needed to decrease the incidence of child abuse deaths and develop strategies and recruit partners to implement these changes.
- 7. Provide consultation on individual cases to local committees upon request.
- 8. Educate the public regarding the provisions of chapter 99-168, Laws of Florida, the incidence and causes of child abuse death, and ways by which such deaths may be prevented.
- 9. Promote continuing education for professionals who investigate, treat, and prevent child abuse or neglect.
- 10. Recommend, when appropriate, the review of the death certificate of a child who died as a result of abuse or neglect.
- (3) LOCAL CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES.—At the direction of the State Surgeon General, a county or multicounty child abuse death review committee shall be convened and supported by the county health department directors in accordance with the protocols established by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee.
 - (a) Membership.—The local death review committees shall include, at a minimum, the following organizations' representatives, appointed by the county health department directors in consultation with those organizations:
 - 1. The state attorney's office.
 - 2. The medical examiner's office.
 - 3. The local Department of Children and Families child protective investigations unit.
 - 4. The Department of Health child protection team.
 - 5. The community-based care lead agency.
 - 6. State, county, or local law enforcement agencies.
 - 7. The school district.
 - 8. A mental health treatment provider.
 - A certified domestic violence center.
 - 10. A substance abuse treatment provider.
 - 11. Any other members that are determined by guidelines developed by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee.

To the extent possible, individuals from these organizations or entities who, in a professional capacity, dealt with a child whose death is verified as caused by abuse or neglect, or with the family of the child, shall attend any meetings where the child's case is reviewed. The members of a local committee shall be appointed to 2-year terms and may be reappointed. Members shall serve without compensation but may receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/10.1001/

- (b) Duties.—Each local child abuse death review committee shall:
 - 1. Assist the state committee in collecting data on deaths that are the result of child abuse, in accordance with the protocol established by the state committee. The local committee shall complete, to the fullest extent possible, the individual case report in the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System.
 - 2. Submit written reports as required by the state committee. The reports must include:
 - a. Nonidentifying information from individual cases.
 - b. Identification of any problems with the data system uncovered through the review process and the committee's recommendations for system improvements and needed resources, training, and information dissemination, where gaps or deficiencies may exist.
 - c. All steps taken by the local committee and private and public agencies to implement necessary changes and improve the coordination of services and reviews.
 - 3. Submit all records requested by the state committee at the conclusion of its review of a death resulting from child abuse.
 - 4. Abide by the standards and protocols developed by the state committee.
 - 5. On a case-by-case basis, request that the state committee review the data of a particular case.
- (4) ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.—The state committee shall prepare and submit a comprehensive statistical report by December 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes data, trends, analysis, findings, and recommendations for state and local action regarding deaths from child abuse. Data must be presented on an individual calendar year basis and in the context of a multiyear trend. At a minimum, the report must include:
 - (a) Descriptive statistics, including demographic information regarding victims and caregivers, and the causes and nature of deaths.
 - (b) A detailed statistical analysis of the incidence and causes of deaths.
 - (c) Specific issues identified within current policy, procedure, rule, or statute and recommendations to address those issues from both the state and local committees.

(d) Other recommendations to prevent deaths from child abuse based on an analysis of the data presented in the report.

(5) ACCESS TO AND USE OF RECORDS.—

- (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee, or the chairperson of a local committee, shall be provided with access to any information or records that pertain to a child whose death is being reviewed by the committee and that are necessary for the committee to carry out its duties, including information or records that pertain to the child's family, as follows:
 - 1. Patient records in the possession of a public or private provider of medical, dental, or mental health care, including, but not limited to, a facility licensed under chapter 393, chapter 394, or chapter 395, or a health care practitioner as defined in s. <u>456.001</u>. Providers may charge a fee for copies not to exceed 50 cents per page for paper records and \$1 per fiche for microfiche records.
 - 2. Information or records of any state agency or political subdivision which might assist a committee in reviewing a child's death, including, but not limited to, information or records of the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, or the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (b) The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee shall have access to all information of a law enforcement agency which is not the subject of an active investigation and which pertains to the review of the death of a child. A committee may not disclose any information that is not subject to public disclosure by the law enforcement agency, and active criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. 119.011(3), may not be made available for review or access under this section.
- (c) The state committee and any local committee may share with each other any relevant information that pertains to the review of the death of a child.
- (d) A member of the state committee or a local committee may not contact, interview, or obtain information by request or subpoena directly from a member of a deceased child's family as part of a committee's review of a child abuse death, except that if a committee member is also a public officer or state employee, that member may contact, interview, or obtain information from a member of the deceased child's family, if necessary, as part of the committee's review. A member of the deceased child's family may voluntarily provide records or information to the state committee or a local committee.
- (e) The chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee may require the production of records by requesting a subpoena, through the Department of Legal Affairs, in any county of the state. Such subpoena is effective throughout the state and may be served by any sheriff. Failure to obey the subpoena is punishable as provided by law.
- (f) This section does not authorize the members of the state committee or any local committee to have access to any grand jury proceedings.

(g) A person who has attended a meeting of the state committee or a local committee or who has otherwise participated in activities authorized by this section may not be permitted or required to testify in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding as to any records or information produced or presented to a committee during meetings or other activities authorized by this section. However, this ¹paragraph does not prevent any person who testifies before the committee or who is a member of the committee from testifying as to matters otherwise within his or her knowledge. An organization, institution, committee member, or other person who furnishes information, data, reports, or records to the state committee or a local committee is not liable for damages to any person and is not subject to any other civil, criminal, or administrative recourse. This ¹paragraph does not apply to any person who admits to committing a crime.

(6) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES.—

- (a) The Department of Health shall administer the funds appropriated to operate the review committees and may apply for grants and accept donations.
- (b) To the extent that funds are available, the Department of Health may hire staff or consultants to assist a review committee in performing its duties. Funds may also be used to reimburse reasonable expenses of the staff and consultants for the state committee and the local committees.
- (c) For the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities assigned to the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and the local review committees, the State Surgeon General may substitute an existing entity whose function and organization includes the function and organization of the committees established by this section.
- (7) DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each regional managing director of the Department of Children and Families must appoint a child abuse death review coordinator for the region. The coordinator must have knowledge and expertise in the area of child abuse and neglect. The coordinator's general responsibilities include:
 - (a) Coordinating with the local child abuse death review committee.
 - (b) Ensuring the appropriate implementation of the child abuse death review process and all regional activities related to the review of child abuse deaths.
 - (c) Working with the committee to ensure that the reviews are thorough and that all issues are appropriately addressed.
 - (d) Maintaining a system of logging child abuse deaths covered by this procedure and tracking cases during the child abuse death review process.
 - (e) Conducting or arranging for a Florida Safe Families Network record check on all child abuse deaths covered by this procedure to determine whether there were any prior reports concerning the child or concerning any siblings, other children, or adults in the home.

- (f) Coordinating child abuse death review activities, as needed, with individuals in the community and the Department of Health.
- (g) Notifying the regional managing director, the Secretary of Children and Families, the Department of Health Deputy Secretary for Health and Deputy State Health Officer for Children's Medical Services, and the Department of Health Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator of all deaths meeting criteria for review as specified in this section within 1 working day after case closure.
- (h) Ensuring that all critical issues identified by the local child abuse death review committee are brought to the attention of the regional managing director and the Secretary of Children and Families.
- (i) Providing technical assistance to the local child abuse death review committee during the review of any child abuse death.

History.—s. 13, ch. 99-168; s. 11, ch. 2000-160; s. 8, ch. 2000-217; s. 13, ch. 2001-53; s. 14, ch. 2004-350; s. 41, ch. 2008-6; s. 69, ch. 2014-19; s. 21, ch. 2014-224; s. 4, ch. 2015-79.

¹Note.—The word "paragraph" was substituted for the word "subsection" by the editors to conform to the redesignation of subsection (14) as paragraph (5)(g) by s. 4, ch. 2015-79.

APPENDIX B:

State and Local Committee Membership

Florida Child Abuse Death Review State Committee Membership

Social Worker

Robin Perry, Ph.D., Chairperson

Department of Health

Patricia Boswell, MPH

Department of Legal Affairs

Stephanie Bergen, JD

Department of Children and Families

Lesline Anglade-Dorleans, JD

Department of Law Enforcement

Seth Montgomery

Department of Education

Iris Williams, MSW

Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Thomas Bakkedahl, JD

Florida Medical Examiners Commission

Anthony Jose Clark, M.D.

Child Protection Team Statewide Medical

Director

Bruce McIntosh, M.D.

Public Health Nurse

Deborah Hogan, RN, MPH

Mental Health Professional

April Lott, LCSW

Department of Children and Families

Supervisor

Pattie Medlock

Medical Director, Child Protection Team

Carol Sekhon, M.D.

Child Advocacy Organization

Jennifer Ohlsen, MS

Paraprofessional in patient resources, child abuse prevention program

Maria Lesvia Alaniz

Law Enforcement Officer

Deputy Jason Comans

Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Brandy Carlson, MSW

Child Abuse Prevention Program

Zackary Gibson

Substance Abuse Professional

Linda Mann, LCSW, CAP

Florida Child Abuse Death Review **Local Committee Chairpersons**

Committee 1

Karena Karshbaum Pat Franklin

Committee 2

Holly Kirsch

Committee 3

Kim Loughe

Committee 4

Vicki Whitfield

Committee 5

Janine Hammett

Committee 6

Karen Yatchum

Committee 7

Vicki Whitfield

Committee 8

Stephanie Cox

Committee 9

Joy Chuba

Committee 10

Dr. Stephen Nelson

Committee 11

Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino

Committee 12

Connie Shingledecker Laura McIntyre

Committee 13

Jane Murphy

Committee 14

Kelly Byrns-Davis Stephanie Wood

Christi Bazemore

Committee 15 Sharon Greene

Committee 16

Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino

Committee 17

Barbara Lesh

Committee 18

Denise Conus Jeanie Raciti

Committee 19

Miranda C. Hawker

Committee 20

Francine Donnorummo

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APPENDIX C:

Guidelines for the State Committee

Guidelines for the State Committee



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CHAPTER I PURPOSE OF CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES

1.1 Background and Description

The Florida Child Abuse Death Review Committee was established by statute in s. 383.402, F.S., in 1999. The committee is established within the Department of Health, and utilizes state and local multi-disciplinary committees to review the facts and circumstances of all child deaths reported as suspected abuse or neglect and accepted by the Florida Abuse Hotline Information System within the Department of Children and Families (DCF). The major purpose of the committees is to make and implement data-driven recommendations for changes to law, rules and policies, as well as develop practice standards that support the safe and healthy development of children and reduce preventable deaths.

1.2 Mission Statement

Through systemic review and analysis of child deaths, identify and implement prevention strategies to eliminate child abuse and neglect deaths.

1.3 Operating Principle

A public health approach to child maltreatment is needed to address the range of conditions that place children at risk of harm. The circumstances involved in most child abuse and neglect deaths are multidimensional and require a data driven systemic review to identify successful prevention and intervention strategies.

The state and local review committees shall work cooperatively.

- The primary function of the state review committee is to provide direction and leadership for the review system and to analyze data and recommendations from local review committees
- To identify issues and trends and to recommend statewide action

1.4 Goal

The goal of Child Abuse Death Review Committee is to improve our understanding of the causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child abuse and neglect, to influence policies and programs to improve child health, safety and protection; and to eliminate preventable child deaths.

1.5 Objectives

- Develop a system and protocol for uniform collection of child abuse and neglect death data statewide, utilizing existing data-collection systems to the greatest extent possible
- Identify needed changes in legislation, policy and practices, and expand efforts in child health and safety to prevent child abuse and neglect deaths

Improve communication and linkages among agencies and enhance coordination of efforts

CHAPTER 2 STATE REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND DUTIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the general standards for the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee membership, and outlines general duties and responsibilities of committee members.

2.2 Statutory Membership

The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee is composed of representatives of the following departments, agencies or organizations:

- Department of Health The Department of Health representative serves as the state committee coordinator.
- Department of Legal Affairs
- Department of Children and Families
- Department of Law Enforcement
- Department of Education
- Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association
- Florida Medical Examiners Commission, whose representative must be a Forensic Pathologist

In addition, the State Surgeon General is responsible for appointing the following members based on recommendations from the Department of Health and affiliated agencies, and ensuring that the Committee represents to the greatest possible extent, the regional, gender, and ethnic diversity of the state:

- The Department of Health Statewide Medical Director for Child Protection Team
- A public health nurse
- A mental health professional who treats children or adolescents
- An employee of the Department of Children and Families who supervises family services counselors and who has at least five years of experience in child protective investigations
- A medical director of a Child Protection Team
- A member of a child advocacy organization
- A social worker who has experience in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse
- A person trained as a paraprofessional in patient resources who is employed in a child abuse prevention program
- A law enforcement officer who has at least five years of experience in children's issues
- A representative of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence
- A representative from a private provider of programs on preventing child abuse and neglect
- A Substance Abuse Treatment Professional

2.3 Term of Membership

The members of the state committee shall be appointed to staggered terms not to exceed 2 years each as determined by the State Surgeon General. Members may be appointed to no more than three consecutive terms. The state committee shall elect a chairperson from among its members to serve for a 2-year term, and the chairperson may appoint ad hoc committees as necessary to carry out the duties of the committee.

Agency representatives who leave their agency during their term must notify the agency head, and the DOH Child Abuse Death Review Committee Coordinator. The agency appointment expires upon the effective date of the member's departure from the agency and the State Surgeon General will request that the agency appoint a new member.

State Surgeon General appointees who resign from their current position must notify the DOH Child Abuse Death Review Committee Coordinator. At the discretion of the Surgeon General, they may remain on the state Committee provided they are still active in their appointed discipline and continue to be employed in the specific job category where indicated. All appointees who leave their employment and otherwise cease to be active in their designated discipline must notify the Chair of the State Committee and the DOH Death Review Committee Coordinator.

All replacements to the state Committee will serve the remainder of the term for the appointee they replace.

2.4 Consultants

The Department of Health may hire staff or consultants to assist the review committee in performing its duties. Consultants must be able to provide important information, experience, and expertise to the Committee. They may not use their participation on the Committee to discover, identify, acquire or use information for any purpose other than the stated purpose of conducting approved child abuse death review activities.

2.5 Election of State Chairperson

The chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee is elected for a two (2) year term by a majority vote of the members of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee. Members of the committee with investigatory responsibilities are not eligible to serve as chairperson. The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee Chairperson may appoint ad hoc committees as necessary to carry out the duties of the Committee.

2.6 Reimbursement

Members of the state Committee serve without compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. 112.061, F.S., and to the extent that funds are available. Consultants can be reimbursed reasonable expenses to the extent that funds are available. Requests for funding must be reviewed and approved by the Child Death Review Committee Coordinator.

2.7 Terminating State Committee Membership

A member or a consultant of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee may resign at any time. A written resignation shall be submitted to the Child Death Review Committee Coordinator. Should action be required, a letter shall be addressed to the State Surgeon

General who will either make a new appointment or contact the agency head requesting the designation of a new representative.

2.8 State Review Committee Duties

Chairperson

- Chair Committee meetings
- Ensure that the Committee operates according to guidelines and protocols
- Ensure that all new Committee members and ad hoc members sign a confidentiality agreement

Department of Health Committee Coordinator/Department of Health, Death Review Coordinator for the State CADR or designee

- Send meeting notices to committee members
- Submit child abuse death review data to the State Committee for review and analysis
- Maintain current roster and bibliography of members, attendance records and minutes

All Committee Members

- Develop a system for collecting data from local committees on deaths that are reported to the central abuse hotline. The system must include a protocol for the uniform collection of data statewide, which must, at a minimum, use the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System administered by the National Center for the Review and Prevention of Child Deaths, deaths that are reported to the central abuse hotline
- Provide training to cooperating agencies, individuals and local child abuse death review committees on the use of the child abuse death data system
- ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT— prepare and submit a comprehensive statistical report by December 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes data, trends, analysis, findings, and recommendations for state and local action regarding deaths from child abuse. Data must be presented on an individual calendar year basis and in the context of a multiyear trend. At a minimum, the report must include:
 - (a) Descriptive statistics, including demographic information regarding victims and caregivers, and the causes and nature of deaths.
 - (b) A detailed statistical analysis of the incidence and causes of deaths.
 - (c) Specific issues identified within current policy, procedure, rule, or statute and recommendations to address those issues from both the state and local committees.
 - (d) Other recommendations to prevent deaths from child abuse based on an analysis
 of the data presented in the report.
- Encourage and assist in developing the local child abuse death review committees and provide consultation on individual cases to local committees upon request
- Develop guidelines, standards and protocols, including a protocol for data collection for local child abuse death review committees and provide training technical assistance to local committees upon request
- Provide training on the dynamics and impact of domestic violence, substance abuse or mental health disorders when there is a co-occurrence of child abuse. Training shall be provided by the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Florida Alcohol and

Drug Abuse Association, and the Florida Council for Community Mental Health in each entity's respective area of expertise

- Develop guidelines for reviewing deaths that are the result of child abuse, including guidelines to be used by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, medical examiners, health care practitioners, health care facilities and social service agencies
- Study the adequacy of laws, rules, training and services to determine what changes are needed to decrease the incidence of child abuse deaths and develop strategies and recruit partners to implement these changes
- Educate the public regarding the incidence and causes of child abuse death, and the ways to prevent such deaths
- Provide continuing education for professionals who investigate, treat and prevent child abuse or neglect
- Recommend, when appropriate, the review of the death certificate of a child who is suspected to have died of abuse or neglect

CHAPTER 3 MAINTAINING AN EFFECTIVE COMMITTEE

3.1 Conducting an Effective Meeting

The work of the Committee requires regular attendance and participation by all Committee members. Regularly scheduled meetings allow Committee members to make long-term plans and allow for better attendance. Members should become acquainted with protocol for data collection and analysis and come prepared to present their agencies' information and perspectives.

Each member agrees to keep meeting discussions and information regarding specific child abuse and neglect deaths confidential. Confidentiality is essential for each agency to fully participate in the meetings. Committee members are reminded of the following by the Chairperson.

- The review Committee is not an investigative body
- All participants agree to keep Committee discussions relating to specific child abuse deaths confidential
- Meeting minutes will not indicate any case specific information
- The purpose of the Committee is to improve services and agency practices by identifying issues and trends related to child abuse deaths and provide recommendations to address these issues and prevent other child deaths

Each professional brings to the review Committee a unique perspective, professional knowledge and expertise. Each member must acknowledge and respect the professional role of each participating agency.

This reference provides guidelines for the development, implementation, and management of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and will be reviewed bi-annually or more often if necessary. Revisions will be distributed to all committee members and posted to the Child Abuse Death Review website.

3.2 Focus on Prevention

The key to good prevention is implementation at the local level. Review Committee members can provide leadership by serving as catalysts for community action. Prevention efforts can range from simply changing one agency practice or policy or setting up more complex interventions for high-risk parents.

The State Committee should work with local committees and community programs involved in child death, safety and protection. Some communities have child safety coalitions, prevention coalitions or active citizen advocacy groups. Connect state and local Committee findings to ensure results. Assist these groups in accessing state and national resources in the prevention areas targeted by their communities.

CHAPTER 4 COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES

4.1 Obtaining Data from Local Committee Reviews

The Chairperson should work closely with the local committees and the state CADR Committee designee to ensure receipt of data from local committees.

Additionally, any meeting notes that directly relate to a specific child must also be secured and separate from general meeting notes.

4.2 Record Keeping and Retention

All records (e.g., completed data forms with attachments, copies of agency department files) must be maintained in a secure area.

All correspondence, public records requests, letters, and communications with the State Chairperson or other Committee members must be copied to Florida Department of Health Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator.

- Pursuant to State of Florida Department of State Record Retention Schedule #34 the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee shall retain a permanent copy of each annual report, either electronically or written.
- State of Florida Department of State Record Retention Schedule #35 addresses copies of documents received from third parties (e.g. individuals, entities, and government agencies) by the State and Local Child Abuse Death Review Committees pursuant to the review of child abuse deaths and for the preparation of the annual incidence and causes of death report required by Section 383.402, F.S. Record copies must be maintained for a period of one year from the date of publication of the annual report. Permission must be obtained from the Florida Department of Health State Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator prior to the destruction of any record
- Documents produced by the State or Local Child Abuse Death Review Committee (e.g., the data form, death summary report, or listing of records reviewed, etc.) must be maintained pursuant to State of Florida Department of State Record Retention Schedule GS1-S, item #338 for a period of five years. Permission must be obtained from the Florida Department of Health State Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator prior to the destruction of any record.
- Committee members must adhere to s. 286.011, F.S. (Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law), and can only communicate with one another about any committee business during a properly noticed meeting

4.3 Child Abuse Death Review Case Reporting System

The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee utilizes the national Child Death Review Case Reporting System to record and track data from child death reviews. The System Guide provides instructions for completing the data form. The Child Death Review Case Reporting System Case Report must be completed on all child abuse deaths reviewed. The committee coordinator should review the data form to ensure that all information is accurate and that the case review is complete.

CHAPTER 5 CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

5.1 Introduction

As provided in section 383.412, Florida Statutes., all information and records that are confidential or exempt under Florida's public records laws shall retain that status throughout the child abuse death review process, including, but not limited to the following:

- Information that reveals the identity of the siblings, surviving family members, or others living in home of a deceased child
- Any information held by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee which reveals the identity of a deceased child whose death has been reported to the central abuse hotline but determined not to be the result of abuse or neglect, or the identity of the surviving siblings, family members, or others living in the home of such deceased child.
- Portions of meetings of the state or local child death review committees at which confidential, exempt information is discussed
- Recordings of closed meetings

Pursuant to Section 383.412, Florida Statutes, , a person who violates the confidentiality provisions of this statute is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor. Violation of confidentiality provisions by committee members should be referred to the representative agency/organization for appropriate action,

Specific questions regarding confidentiality of child abuse death review information should be directed to the Department of Health, Child Abuse Death Review Committee Coordinator. The Coordinator will seek advice on the issue, as needed, from the Department of Health Office of General Counsel

The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and local committees may share information made confidential and exempt by this section:

- (a) With each other;
- (b) With a governmental agency in furtherance of its duties; or
- (c) With any person or entity authorized by the Department of Health to use such relevant information for bona fide research or statistical purposes. A person or entity who is authorized to obtain such relevant information for research or statistical purposes must enter into a privacy and security

agreement with the Department of Health and comply with all laws and rules governing the use of such records and information for research or statistical purposes. Anything identifying the subjects of such relevant information must be treated as confidential by the person or entity and may

not be released in any form

5.2 Confidentiality Statements

Any person who may have access to any information or records regarding review of a child abuse death is required to sign a statement of confidentiality. Persons who may have access to this information shall include state and local Committee chairpersons, state and local Committee members, administrative and support staff for the state and local Committees who open or handle mail, birth or death certificates, records, or any other components required in the preparation of a child abuse death review case.

Each child abuse and neglect death review Committee shall maintain a file with signed copies of the member's confidentiality statement. Other confidentiality statements must be obtained for non-Committee member participants, as needed, on a case-by-case basis. These should be maintained in the local Committee's file.

5.3 Protecting Family Privacy

A member or consultant of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee shall not contact, interview, or obtain information by request or subpoena from a member of the deceased child's family. This does not apply to a member or consultant who makes such contact as part of his or her official duties. Such member or consultant shall make no reference to his/her role or duties with the Child Abuse Death Review Committee.

5.4 Document Storage and Security

All information, records and documents for child abuse death review cases shall be stored in locked files. Persons who have access to the locked files or information contained therein shall be required to sign a confidentiality statement.

Copies of documents provided for Committee meetings shall not be taken from Committee meetings. At the conclusion of the Committee meeting, the copies shall be collected and destroyed.

Data about the circumstances surrounding the death of a child is entered into the Child Abuse Death Review Data System from the Child Abuse Death Review Data Form. This secure database is used to generate summary or management reports and statistical summaries or analyses.

5.5 Media Relations and Public Records Request

Public record requests or other media inquiries should be referred to the Florida Department of Health Child Abuse Death Review Committee Coordinator

CHAPTER 6 CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW ANNUAL REPORT

6.1 Guidelines for Report

The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee is required to provide an annual report to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1st. The report will summarize information gathered by the local committees resulting from their review of specific cases meeting statutory review criteria. The report will contain the following sections.

A) Background

- Program Description
- Statutory Authority
- Program Purpose
- Membership of the State Committee
- Local Child Abuse Death Review Committees

B) Method

- Overview of Child Death Data
- Department of Health Data on all Children Ages 0 through 17 years
- C) Findings-Trend Analysis Based on Three Years of Data
 - Causes of Death (Abuse & Neglect)
 - Age at Death
 - Gender and Race
 - Age and Relationship of Caregiver(s) Responsible
 - Child and Family Risk Factors
- D) Conclusions
- E) Prevention Recommendations
- F) Summary

APPENDIX D:

Guidelines for Local Committees

Guidelines for Local Committees



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CHAPTER I

PURPOSE OF CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES

1.1 Background and Description

The Florida Child Abuse Death Review Committee (CADR) was established in 1999, in Section 383.402, *Florida Statutes* (appendix A). The committee is established within the Department of Health (DOH), and utilizes state and local multi-disciplinary committees to review the facts and circumstances of all child deaths reported as suspected abuse or neglect and accepted by the Florida Abuse Hotline Information System (FAHIS) within the Department of Children and Families (DCF). The major purpose of the committees is to recommend changes in law, rules and policies at the state and local levels, as well as develop practice standards that support the safe and healthy development of children and reduce preventable deaths.

1.2 Mission Statement

Through systematic review and analysis of child deaths, identify and implement prevention strategies to eliminate child abuse and neglect deaths.

1.3 Operating Principle

A public health approach to child maltreatment is needed to address the range of conditions that place children at risk of harm. The circumstances involved in most child abuse and neglect deaths are multidimensional and require a data driven systematic review to identify successful prevention and intervention strategies.

The state and local review committees shall work cooperatively. The primary function of the local review committees is to conduct individual case reviews of deaths, generate information, make recommendations, and implement improvements at the local level.

1.4 Goal

The goal of Child Abuse Death Review Committee is to improve our understanding of the causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child abuse and neglect, to influence policies and programs to improve child health, safety and protection, and to eliminate preventable child deaths.

1.5 Objectives

- Develop a system and protocol for uniform collection of child abuse and neglect death data statewide, utilizing existing data-collection systems to the greatest extent possible
- Identify needed changes in legislation, policy and practices, and expand efforts in child health and safety to prevent child abuse and neglect deaths
- Improve communication and linkages among agencies and enhance coordination of efforts

CHAPTER 2

LOCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND DUTIES

2.1 Committee Membership

Local committees enable various disciplines to come together on a regular basis and combine their expertise to gain a better understanding of the causes and contributing factors of child abuse deaths in their jurisdictions.

The directors of county health departments or designee will convene and support a. county or multi-county review committees. The local death review committees shall include, at a minimum, the following organizations' representatives, appointed by the county health department directors in consultation with those organizations:

- State Attorney's Office
- County Health Department
- District Medical Examiner's Office
- Local Child Protective Investigations
- Local Child Protection Team
- The Community-based Care lead agency
- State, County, or Local Law Enforcement
- Local School District
- A mental health treatment provider
- A certified domestic violence center
- A substance abuse treatment provider

Other Committee members may include representatives of specific agencies from the community that provide services to children and families. Local child abuse death review core members should identify appropriate representatives from these agencies to participate on the committee. Suggested members include the following:

- A board-certified pediatrician or family practice physician
- A public health nurse
- A member of a child advocacy organization
- A social worker who has experience in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse
- A person trained as a paraprofessional in patient resources who is employed in a child abuse prevention program
- A representative from a private provider of programs on preventing child abuse and neglect

To the extent possible, individuals from these organizations or entities who, in a professional capacity, dealt with a child whose death is verified as caused by abuse or neglect, or with the family of the child shall attend any meetings where the child's case is reviewed. This participation can be of value in assisting the local committees in their critical appraisal of information that can aid in the evaluation of circumstances surrounding a death (not re-investigation of a case), identification of local trends and specific issues contributing to child abuse and neglect fatalities within their region, and the development of prevention recommendations in keeping with the mission of the Statewide Child Abuse Death Review Committee.

2.2 Term of Membership

Members of the Local Child Abuse Death Review Committee are appointed for two year terms and may be reappointed. Agency representatives who leave their agency during their term must notify the Chairperson of the local committee, who will notify the County Health Department representative. All replacements to the local committee are appointed for a new two year term.

2.3 Consultants

To the extent that funds are available, the Department of Health may hire staff or consultants to assist the review committee in performing its duties. Funds may also be used to reimburse reasonable expenses of the staff and consultants for the local committee. Consultants must be able to provide important information, experience, and expertise to the Committee. They may not use their participation on the Committee to discover, identify, acquire or use information for any purpose other than the stated purpose of conducting approved child abuse death review activities.

2.4 Ad Hoc Members

Committees may designate ad hoc members. They attend meetings only when they have been directly involved in a case scheduled for review or to provide information on committee related activities. They may be DCF child protective investigators or family services counselors involved in a specific case, law enforcement officers from a police agency that handled the case or a service provider or child advocate who worked with a family.

2.5 Local Review Committee Duties

The duties of the Local Child Abuse Death Review Committee are:

- Assist the state committee in collecting data on deaths that are reported to the child abuse hotline within the Department of Children and Families
- Collect data on applicable child deaths for the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee utilizing the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System
- Maintain a record of attendance, minutes and audio recording of the committee meetings
- Submit written reports to the state committee as directed and in keeping with the intent of the law as denoted in Appendix A. The reports must include:
- a. Nonidentifying information from individual cases.
- b. Identification of any problems with the data system uncovered through the review process and the committee's recommendations for system improvements and needed resources, training, and information dissemination, where gaps or deficiencies may exist.
- c. All steps taken by the local committee and private and public agencies to implement necessary changes and improve the coordination of services and reviews.

2.6 Local Committee Member Responsibilities

The role of local committee members can be flexible to meet the needs of particular communities. Each member should:

- Contribute information from his or her records, in accordance with Section 383.402, Florida Statutes (see Appendix A)
- Serve as a liaison to respective professional counterparts
- Provide definitions or professional terminology

- Interpret agency procedures and policies
- Explain the legal responsibilities or limitations of his or her profession

All committee members must have a clear understanding of their own and other professional and agency roles and responsibilities in their community's response to child abuse and neglect fatalities.

2.7 Orientation and Training of Local Committee Members

Orientation and ongoing training of review committees is required to maintain consistency in application of review methods, data review and collection activities. One of the primary goals of this training is to develop consistent, accurate, and thorough application of program standards, and to help ensure that meaningful information can be obtained for identification of prevention strategies for reduction of child abuse and neglect deaths.

Local committees will work in collaboration with the Department of Children and Families Child Fatality Prevention Specialist and the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee for planning and conducting these training activities, especially during the first several meetings of the local committee.

Orientation should include, at a minimum, review of the Child Abuse Death Review Guidelines with an emphasis on confidentiality of records and information, Section 286.011, *Florida Statutes (*Florida Sunshine Law; see Appendix B) and any other training required by Section 383.402, *Florida Statutes*, including:

- Provide training to cooperating agencies, individuals, and local child abuse death review committees on the use of the child abuse death data system.
- Provide training to local child abuse death review committee members on the dynamics and impact of domestic violence, substance abuse, or mental health disorders when there is a co-occurrence of child abuse.
- Develop guidelines for reviewing deaths that are the result of child abuse, including guidelines to be used by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, medical examiners, health care practitioners, health care facilities, and social service agencies.
- Study the adequacy of laws, rules, training, and services to determine what changes
 are needed to decrease the incidence of child abuse deaths and develop strategies
 and recruit partners to implement these changes.

2.8 Support and Technical Assistance for Local Committees

The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee recognizes the importance of consistency and accuracy in the information provided by local child abuse death review Committees. Without this consistency, information collected about the reasons for child abuse and neglect deaths may not be reliable or accurate. To this end, the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee will provide training and technical assistance for local Committee members.

Local Committees may request technical assistance directly from the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee; requests should be directed to the State Committee Chairperson or the DOH State Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator.

CHAPTER 3 MAINTAINING AN EFFECTIVE COMMITTEE

3.1 Conducting an Effective Meeting

The work of the Committee requires regular attendance and participation by all committee members. Regularly scheduled meetings allow committee members to make long-term plans and allow for better attendance. Members should become acquainted with protocol for data collection and analysis and come prepared to present their agencies' information and perspectives.

Each member agrees to keep meeting discussions and information regarding specific child abuse and neglect deaths confidential. Confidentiality is essential for each agency to fully participate in the meetings. Committee members are reminded of the following by the Chairperson:

- The review Committee is not an investigative body
- All participants agree to keep Committee discussions relating to specific child abuse deaths confidential
- Meeting minutes will not indicate any case specific information
- The purpose of the Committee is to improve services and agency practices by identifying issues and trends related to child abuse deaths and provide recommendations to address these issues and prevent other child deaths

Each professional brings to the review Committee a unique perspective, professional knowledge and expertise. Each member must acknowledge and respect the professional role of each participating agency.

Committee members must adhere to Section 286.011, *Florida Statutes* (Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law; see Appendix B), and can only communicate with one another about any committee business during a properly noticed meeting.

3.2 Beginning the Meeting

Members and ad hoc members sign the Child Abuse Death Review Signature Sheet outlining confidentiality policies prior to the start of their participation in review meetings. A confidentiality agreement (see Appendix D) signed by committee members and required for other meeting attendees should be kept at each meeting by the Committee Coordinator.

3.3 Sharing Information

Reviews are conducted by discussing each child abuse death individually. It can be helpful to establish the order in which information will be presented. This will help the meetings and reviews to run more smoothly and make completing the data form easier. Each participant provides information from their agency's records. If any information is distributed, it must be collected before the end of the meeting.

Often committee members may be unable to share information due to confidentiality restrictions or lack of information. If there is insufficient information available at the time of the review, the Committee may postpone the review of that case until additional information is available.

3.4 Community Education and Prevention

The state and local Child Abuse Death Review Committees review and analyze information on the nature of child abuse deaths in Florida. The key to good prevention is leadership at the local level. Local committees identify trends in child abuse death statistics for their own communities, and develop and implement community education and prevention plans that are data-driven. Prevention efforts can range

from simply changing one agency practice or policy or setting up more complex interventions for high-risk parents.

Review committees should work with local community programs involved in child death, safety and protection. Some communities have child safety coalitions, prevention coalitions or active citizen advocacy groups. Connect review findings to these groups to ensure results. Also, assist these groups in accessing state and national resources in the prevention areas targeted by the community.

CHAPTER 4 COMMITTEE OPERATING PROCEDURES

4.1 Information Sharing

Background and current information from Committee members' records and other sources is necessary for case reviews. Committees can request information and records as needed to carry out their duties in accordance with state statutes. Such requests should be addressed to the "custodians of the records" or agency director and should include the review Committee authorizing statute, information regarding the Committee's operation and purpose, and a copy of the Committee's interagency agreement.

4.2 Committee Chairperson

A Committee chairperson should be selected biennially at the organizational meeting. The chairperson, who can be one of the committee members, serves at the discretion of the committee.

Chairperson duties:

- Call and chair committee meetings. Meetings should be held at least quarterly, or as often as needed to review cases and to discuss community prevention initiatives (quarterly meetings will be conducted even when there are no case files for review).
- Send meeting notices to committee members.
- Chairperson is to ensure that meetings are conducted according to Section 286.011, Florida Statutes (Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law).
- Work with DOH staff to obtain names and compile the summary sheet of child abuse deaths to be reviewed for distribution to committee members two weeks prior to each meeting.
- Obtain all records needed for the local reviews in accordance Section 383.402, Florida Statutes.
- Submit completed child abuse death review data forms with attached materials to the Department of Health, Death Review Coordinator for the State CADR or designee.
- Ensure that the Committee operates according to protocols as adapted by the Committee.
- Ensure that all new Committee members and ad hoc members sign a confidentiality agreement.
- Maintain attendance records, current roster, and resumes or CVs detailing qualifications and experience of members.
- Ensure secure transfer of all records to new Chairperson upon transfer of duties.

4.3 Meeting Attendance

Committee members must recognize the importance of regular attendance as a means of sharing the expertise and knowledge for which they were recruited. Attendance at meetings must be in person to

ensure maximum participation in the death review process. For confidentiality reasons, phone conferencing is not acceptable. Local committees should develop a policy to address non-attendance of committee members.

4.4 Obtaining Names for Committee Reviews

The Chairperson should work closely with the DCF Child Fatality Prevention Specialist to ensure notification of deaths that meet criteria for review.

4.5 Record Keeping and Retention

All records (e.g., completed data forms with attachments, copies of agency department files) must be maintained in a secure area within locked files and may not be destroyed without permission from the Department of Health Death Review Coordinator or designee.

All correspondence, public records requests, letters, and communications with the State Chairperson or other Committee members must be copied to Florida Department of Health Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator or designee.

- Pursuant to State of Florida Department of State Record Retention Schedule #34 the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee shall retain a permanent copy of each annual report, either electronically or written.
- State of Florida Department of State Record Retention Schedule #35 addresses copies of documents received from third parties (e.g. individuals, entities, and government agencies) by the State and Local Child Abuse Death Review Committees pursuant to the review of child abuse deaths and for the preparation of the annual incidence and causes of death report required by Section 383.402, Florida Statutes. Record copies must be maintained for a period of one year from the date of publication of the annual report. Permission must be obtained from the Florida Department of Health State Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator or designee prior to the destruction of any record.
- Documents produced by the State or Local Child Abuse Death Review Committee (e.g., the data form, death summary report, or listing of records reviewed, etc.) must be maintained pursuant to State of Florida Department of State Record Retention Schedule GS1-S, item #338 for a period of five years. Permission must be obtained from the Florida Department of Health State Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator or designee prior to the destruction of any record.
- Committee members must adhere to Section 286.011, Florida Statutes (Florida's Government in the Sunshine Law), and can only communicate with one another about any committee business during a properly noticed meeting.

4.6 Child Abuse Death Review Case Reporting System

The Child Abuse Death Review Committees utilize the national Child Death Review Case Reporting System to record and track data from child death reviews. The System Guide provides instructions for completing the data form. The Child Death Review Case Reporting System Case Report must be completed on all child abuse deaths reviewed. The committee chair should review the data form to ensure that all information is accurate and that the case review is complete.

CHAPTER 5 CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

5.1 Introduction

As provided in Section 383.412, *Florida Statutes* (Appendix C) all information and records that are confidential or exempt under Florida's public records laws shall retain that status throughout the child abuse death review process, including, but not limited to the following:

- Any Information that reveals the identity of the surviving siblings of a deceased child whose death occurred as the result of a verified report of abuse or neglect
- Any information that reveals the identity of a deceased child whose death has been reported to the central abuse hotline but determined not to be the result of abuse or neglect, or the identity of the surviving siblings, family members, or others living in the home of such deceased child
- Portions of meetings of the state or local child death review committees at which confidential, exempt information is discussed
- Recordings of closed meetings

Pursuant to Section 383.412, *Florida Statutes*, a person who violates the confidentiality provisions of this statute is guilty of a first degree misdemeanor. Violation of confidentiality provisions by committee members should be referred to the representative agency/organization for appropriate action.

Specific questions regarding confidentiality of child abuse death review information should be directed to the Department of Health, Child Abuse Death Review Committee Coordinator or designee. The Coordinator will seek advice on the issue, as needed, from the Department of Health, Office of the General Counsel.

5.2 Confidentiality Statements

Any person who may have access to any information or records regarding review of a child abuse death is required to sign a statement of confidentiality (Appendix D). Persons who may have access to this information shall include state and local committee chairpersons, state and local committee members, administrative and support staff for the state and local committees who open or handle mail, birth or death certificates, records, or any other components required in the preparation of a child abuse death review case.

Each child abuse and neglect death review Committee shall maintain a file with signed copies of the member's confidentiality statement. Other confidentiality statements must be obtained for non-committee member participants, as needed, on a case-by-case basis. These should be maintained in the local Committee's file.

5.3 Protecting Family Privacy

A member or consultant of the local review committee shall not contact, interview, or obtain information by request or subpoena from a member of the deceased child's family. This does not apply to a member or consultant who makes such contact as part of his or her other official duties. Such member or consultant shall make no reference to his/her role or duties with the Child Abuse Death Review Committee.

5.4 Document Storage and Security

All information, records and documents for child abuse death review cases must be maintained in a secure area within locked files. Persons who have access to the locked files or information contained therein shall be required to sign a confidentiality statement.

Copies of documents provided for Committee meetings shall not be taken from Committee meetings. At the conclusion of the Committee meeting, the copies provided to members for the review purposes shall be collected and destroyed.

Data about the circumstances surrounding the death of a child is entered into the Child Abuse Death Review Data System from the Child Abuse Death Review Data Form. This secure database is used to generate summary or management reports and statistical summaries or analyses.

5.5 Media Relations and Public Records Request

Public record requests or other media inquiries should be referred to the Florida Department of Health Child Abuse Death Review Committee Coordinator or designee.

Appendix A - See Ch. 2015-79, Laws of Fla. @ www.leg.state.fl.us

383.402 Child abuse death review; State Child Abuse Death Review Committee; local child abuse death review committees.—

- (1) INTENT.—It is the intent of the Legislature to establish a statewide multidisciplinary, multiagency, epidemiological child abuse death assessment and prevention system that consists of state and local review committees. The committees shall review the facts and circumstances of all deaths of children from birth to age 18 which occur in this state and are reported to the central abuse hotline of the Department of Children and Families. The state and local review committees shall work cooperatively. The primary function of the state review committee is to provide direction and leadership for the review system and to analyze data and recommendations from local review committees to identify issues and trends and to recommend statewide action. The primary function of the local review committees is to conduct individual case reviews of deaths, generate information, make recommendations, and implement improvements at the local level. The purpose of the state and local review system is to:
- (a) Achieve a greater understanding of the causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child abuse.
- (b) Whenever possible, develop a communitywide approach to address such causes and contributing factors
- (c) Identify any gaps, deficiencies, or problems in the delivery of services to children and their families by public and private agencies which may be related to deaths that are the result of child abuse.
- (d) Recommend changes in law, rules, and policies at the state and local levels, as well as develop practice standards that support the safe and healthy development of children and reduce preventable child abuse deaths.
- (e) Implement such recommendations, to the extent possible.
- (2) STATE CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE.—
- (a) Membership.—
- 1. The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee is established within the Department of Health and shall consist of a representative of the Department of Health, appointed by the State Surgeon General, who shall serve as the state committee coordinator. The head of each of the following agencies or organizations shall also appoint a representative to the state committee:
- a. The Department of Legal Affairs.
- b. The Department of Children and Families.
- c. The Department of Law Enforcement.
- d. The Department of Education.
- e. The Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association, Inc.
- f. The Florida Medical Examiners Commission, whose representative must be a forensic pathologist.
- 2. In addition, the State Surgeon General shall appoint the following members to the state committee, based on recommendations from the Department of Health and the agencies listed in subparagraph 1., and ensuring that the committee represents the regional, gender, and ethnic diversity of the state to the greatest extent possible:
- a. The Department of Health Statewide Child Protection Team Medical Director.
- b. A public health nurse.
- c. A mental health professional who treats children or adolescents.
- d. An employee of the Department of Children and Families who supervises family services counselors and who has at least 5 years of experience in child protective investigations.
- e. The medical director of a child protection team.
- f. A member of a child advocacy organization.
- g. A social worker who has experience in working with victims and perpetrators of child abuse.
- h. A person trained as a paraprofessional in patient resources who is employed in a child abuse prevention program.
- i. A law enforcement officer who has at least 5 years of experience in children's issues.

- j. A representative of the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence.
- k. A representative from a private provider of programs on preventing child abuse and neglect.
- I. A substance abuse treatment professional.
- 3. The members of the state committee shall be appointed to staggered terms not to exceed 2 years each, as determined by the State Surgeon General. Members may be appointed to no more than three consecutive terms. The state committee shall elect a chairperson from among its members to serve for a 2-year term, and the chairperson may appoint ad hoc committees as necessary to carry out the duties of the committee.
- 4. Members of the state committee shall serve without compensation but may receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/10.1001/j
- (b) Duties.—The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee shall:
- 1. Develop a system for collecting data from local committees on deaths that are reported to the central abuse hotline. The system must include a protocol for the uniform collection of data statewide, which must, at a minimum, use the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System administered by the National Center for the Review and Prevention of Child Deaths.
- 2. Provide training to cooperating agencies, individuals, and local child abuse death review committees on the use of the child abuse death data system.
- 3. Provide training to local child abuse death review committee members on the dynamics and impact of domestic violence, substance abuse, or mental health disorders when there is a co-occurrence of child abuse. Training must be provided by the Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association, and the Florida Council for Community Mental Health in each entity's respective area of expertise.
- 4. Develop statewide uniform guidelines, standards, and protocols, including a protocol for standardized data collection and reporting, for local child abuse death review committees and provide training and technical assistance to local committees.
- 5. Develop statewide uniform guidelines for reviewing deaths that are the result of child abuse, including guidelines to be used by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, medical examiners, health care practitioners, health care facilities, and social service agencies.
- 6. Study the adequacy of laws, rules, training, and services to determine what changes are needed to decrease the incidence of child abuse deaths and develop strategies and recruit partners to implement these changes.
- 7. Provide consultation on individual cases to local committees upon request.
- 8. Educate the public regarding the provisions of Chapter 99-168, Laws of Florida, the incidence and causes of child abuse death, and ways by which such deaths may be prevented.
- 9. Promote continuing education for professionals who investigate, treat, and prevent child abuse or neglect.
- 10. Recommend, when appropriate, the review of the death certificate of a child who died as a result of abuse or neglect.
- (3) LOCAL CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES.—At the direction of the State Surgeon General, a county or multicounty child abuse death review committee shall be convened and supported by the county health department directors in accordance with the protocols established by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee.
- (a) Membership.—The local death review committees shall include, at a minimum, the following organizations' representatives, appointed by the county health department directors in consultation with those organizations:
- 1. The state attorney's office.
- 2. The medical examiner's office.
- 3. The local Department of Children and Families child protective investigations unit.
- 4. The Department of Health child protection team.
- 5. The community-based care lead agency.

- 6. State, county, or local law enforcement agencies.
- 7. The school district.
- 8. A mental health treatment provider.
- 9. A certified domestic violence center.
- 10. A substance abuse treatment provider.
- 11. Any other members that are determined by guidelines developed by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee.

To the extent possible, individuals from these organizations or entities who, in a professional capacity, dealt with a child whose death is verified as caused by abuse or neglect, or with the family of the child, shall attend any meetings where the child's case is reviewed. The members of a local committee shall be appointed to 2-year terms and may be reappointed. Members shall serve without compensation but may receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in s. 112.061 and to the extent that funds are available.

- (b) Duties.—Each local child abuse death review committee shall:
- 1. Assist the state committee in collecting data on deaths that are the result of child abuse, in accordance with the protocol established by the state committee. The local committee shall complete, to the fullest extent possible, the individual case report in the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System.
- 2. Submit written reports as required by the state committee. The reports must include:
- a. Nonidentifying information from individual cases.
- b. Identification of any problems with the data system uncovered through the review process and the committee's recommendations for system improvements and needed resources, training, and information dissemination, where gaps or deficiencies may exist.
- c. All steps taken by the local committee and private and public agencies to implement necessary changes and improve the coordination of services and reviews.
- 3. Submit all records requested by the state committee at the conclusion of its review of a death resulting from child abuse.
- 4. Abide by the standards and protocols developed by the state committee.
- 5. On a case-by-case basis, request that the state committee review the data of a particular case.
- (4) ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.—The state committee shall prepare and submit a comprehensive statistical report by December 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes data, trends, analysis, findings, and recommendations for state and local action regarding deaths from child abuse. Data must be presented on an individual calendar year basis and in the context of a multiyear trend. At a minimum, the report must include:
- (a) Descriptive statistics, including demographic information regarding victims and caregivers, and the causes and nature of deaths.
- (b) A detailed statistical analysis of the incidence and causes of deaths.
- (c) Specific issues identified within current policy, procedure, rule, or statute and recommendations to address those issues from both the state and local committees.
- (d) Other recommendations to prevent deaths from child abuse based on an analysis of the data presented in the report.
- (5) ACCESS TO AND USE OF RECORDS.—
- (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee, or the chairperson of a local committee, shall be provided with access to any information or records that pertain to a child whose death is being reviewed by the committee and that are necessary for the committee to carry out its duties, including information or records that pertain to the child's family, as follows:

- 1. Patient records in the possession of a public or private provider of medical, dental, or mental health care, including, but not limited to, a facility licensed under Chapter 393, Chapter 394, or Chapter 395, or a health care practitioner as defined in s. <u>456.001</u>. Providers may charge a fee for copies not to exceed 50 cents per page for paper records and \$1 per fiche for microfiche records.
- 2. Information or records of any state agency or political subdivision which might assist a committee in reviewing a child's death, including, but not limited to, information or records of the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, or the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (b) The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee shall have access to all information of a law enforcement agency which is not the subject of an active investigation and which pertains to the review of the death of a child. A committee may not disclose any information that is not subject to public disclosure by the law enforcement agency, and active criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. 119.011(3), may not be made available for review or access under this section.
- (c) The state committee and any local committee may share with each other any relevant information that pertains to the review of the death of a child.
- (d) A member of the state committee or a local committee may not contact, interview, or obtain information by request or subpoena directly from a member of a deceased child's family as part of a committee's review of a child abuse death, except that if a committee member is also a public officer or state employee, that member may contact, interview, or obtain information from a member of the deceased child's family, if necessary, as part of the committee's review. A member of the deceased child's family may voluntarily provide records or information to the state committee or a local committee.
- (e) The chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee may require the production of records by requesting a subpoena, through the Department of Legal Affairs, in any county of the state. Such subpoena is effective throughout the state and may be served by any sheriff. Failure to obey the subpoena is punishable as provided by law.
- (f) This section does not authorize the members of the state committee or any local committee to have access to any grand jury proceedings.
- (g) A person who has attended a meeting of the state committee or a local committee or who has otherwise participated in activities authorized by this section may not be permitted or required to testify in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding as to any records or information produced or presented to a committee during meetings or other activities authorized by this section. However, this ¹paragraph does not prevent any person who testifies before the committee or who is a member of the committee from testifying as to matters otherwise within his or her knowledge. An organization, institution, committee member, or other person who furnishes information, data, reports, or records to the state committee or a local committee is not liable for damages to any person and is not subject to any other civil, criminal, or administrative recourse. This ¹paragraph does not apply to any person who admits to committing a crime.
- (6) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES.—
- (a) The Department of Health shall administer the funds appropriated to operate the review committees and may apply for grants and accept donations.
- (b) To the extent that funds are available, the Department of Health may hire staff or consultants to assist a review committee in performing its duties. Funds may also be used to reimburse reasonable expenses of the staff and consultants for the state committee and the local committees.
- (c) For the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities assigned to the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and the local review committees, the State Surgeon General may substitute an existing entity whose function and organization includes the function and organization of the committees established by this section.
- (7) DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each regional managing director of the Department of Children and Families must appoint a child abuse death review coordinator for the region. The coordinator must have knowledge and expertise in the area of child abuse and neglect. The coordinator's general responsibilities include:

- (a) Coordinating with the local child abuse death review committee.
- (b) Ensuring the appropriate implementation of the child abuse death review process and all regional activities related to the review of child abuse deaths.
- (c) Working with the committee to ensure that the reviews are thorough and that all issues are appropriately addressed.
- (d) Maintaining a system of logging child abuse deaths covered by this procedure and tracking cases during the child abuse death review process.
- (e) Conducting or arranging for a Florida Safe Families Network record check on all child abuse deaths covered by this procedure to determine whether there were any prior reports concerning the child or concerning any siblings, other children, or adults in the home.
- (f) Coordinating child abuse death review activities, as needed, with individuals in the community and the Department of Health.
- (g) Notifying the regional managing director, the Secretary of Children and Families, the Department of Health Deputy Secretary for Health and Deputy State Health Officer for Children's Medical Services, and the Department of Health Child Abuse Death Review Coordinator of all deaths meeting criteria for review as specified in this section within 1 working day after case closure.
- (h) Ensuring that all critical issues identified by the local child abuse death review committee are brought to the attention of the regional managing director and the Secretary of Children and Families.
- (i) Providing technical assistance to the local child abuse death review committee during the review of any child abuse death.

History.—s. 13, ch. 99-168; s. 11, ch. 2000-160; s. 8, ch. 2000-217; s. 13, ch. 2001-53; s. 14, ch. 2004-350; s. 41, ch. 2008-6; s. 69, ch. 2014-19; s. 21, ch. 2014-224; s. 4, ch. 2015-79.

¹Note.—The word "paragraph" was substituted for the word "subsection" by the editors to conform to the redesignation of subsection (14) as paragraph (5)(g) by s. 4, ch. 2015-79.

Appendix B

286.011 Public meetings and records; public inspection; criminal and civil penalties —

- (1) All meetings of any board or commission of any state agency or authority or of any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, including meetings with or attended by any person elected to such board or commission, but who has not yet taken office, at which official acts are to be taken are declared to be public meetings open to the public at all times, and no resolution, rule, or formal action shall be considered binding except as taken or made at such meeting. The board or commission must provide reasonable notice of all such meetings.
- (2) The minutes of a meeting of any such board or commission of any such state agency or authority shall be promptly recorded, and such records shall be open to public inspection. The circuit courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to issue injunctions to enforce the purposes of this section upon application by any citizen of this state.
- (3)(a) Any public officer who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500.
- (b) Any person who is a member of a board or commission or of any state agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision who knowingly violates the provisions of this section by attending a meeting not held in accordance with the provisions hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. <u>775.082</u> or s. <u>775.083</u>.
- (c) Conduct which occurs outside the state which would constitute a knowing violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. <u>775.082</u> or s. <u>775.083</u>.
- (4) Whenever an action has been filed against any board or commission of any state agency or authority or any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision to enforce the provisions of this section or to invalidate the actions of any such board, commission, agency, or authority, which action was taken in violation of this section, and the court determines that the defendant or defendants to such action acted in violation of this section, the court shall assess a reasonable attorney's fee against such agency, and may assess a reasonable attorney's fee against the individual filing such an action if the court finds it was filed in bad faith or was frivolous. Any fees so assessed may be assessed against the individual member or members of such board or commission; provided, that in any case where the board or commission seeks the advice of its attorney and such advice is followed, no such fees shall be assessed against the individual member or members of the board or commission. However, this subsection shall not apply to a state attorney or his or her duly authorized assistants or any officer charged with enforcing the provisions of this section.
- (5) Whenever any board or commission of any state agency or authority or any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision appeals any court order which has found said board, commission, agency, or authority to have violated this section, and such order is affirmed, the court shall assess a reasonable attorney's fee for the appeal against such board, commission, agency, or authority. Any fees so assessed may be assessed against the individual member or members of such board or commission; provided, that in any case where the board or commission seeks the advice of its attorney and such advice is followed, no such fees shall be assessed against the individual member or members of the board or commission.
- (6) All persons subject to subsection (1) are prohibited from holding meetings at any facility or location which discriminates on the basis of sex, age, race, creed, color, origin, or economic status or which operates in such a manner as to unreasonably restrict public access to such a facility.

- (7) Whenever any member of any board or commission of any state agency or authority or any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision is charged with a violation of this section and is subsequently acquitted, the board or commission is authorized to reimburse said member for any portion of his or her reasonable attorney's fees.
- (8) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), any board or commission of any state agency or authority or any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, and the chief administrative or executive officer of the governmental entity, may meet in private with the entity's attorney to discuss pending litigation to which the entity is presently a party before a court or administrative agency, provided that the following conditions are met:
- (a) The entity's attorney shall advise the entity at a public meeting that he or she desires advice concerning the litigation.
- (b) The subject matter of the meeting shall be confined to settlement negotiations or strategy sessions related to litigation expenditures.
- (c) The entire session shall be recorded by a certified court reporter. The reporter shall record the times of commencement and termination of the session, all discussion and proceedings, the names of all persons present at any time, and the names of all persons speaking. No portion of the session shall be off the record. The court reporter's notes shall be fully transcribed and filed with the entity's clerk within a reasonable time after the meeting.
- (d) The entity shall give reasonable public notice of the time and date of the attorney-client session and the names of persons who will be attending the session. The session shall commence at an open meeting at which the persons chairing the meeting shall announce the commencement and estimated length of the attorney-client session and the names of the persons attending. At the conclusion of the attorney-client session, the meeting shall be reopened, and the person chairing the meeting shall announce the termination of the session.
- (e) The transcript shall be made part of the public record upon conclusion of the litigation.

History.—s. 1, ch. 67-356; s. 159, ch. 71-136; s. 1, ch. 78-365; s. 6, ch. 85-301; s. 33, ch. 91-224; s. 1, ch. 93-232; s. 210, ch. 95-148; s. 1, ch. 95-353; s. 2, ch. 2012-25.

Appendix C - See Ch. 2015-77, Laws of Fla. @ www.leg.state.fl.us

383.412 Public records and public meetings exemptions.—

- (1) For purposes of this section, the term "local committee" means a local child abuse death review committee or a panel or committee assembled by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local child abuse death review committee pursuant to s. 383.402.
- (2)(a) Any information held by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee which reveals the identity of the surviving siblings of a deceased child whose death occurred as the result of a verified report of abuse or neglect is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (b) Any information held by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee which reveals the identity of a deceased child whose death has been reported to the central abuse hotline but determined not to be the result of abuse or neglect, or the identity of the surviving siblings, family members, or others living in the home of such deceased child, is confidential and exempt from s. <u>119.07(1)</u> and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (c) Information made confidential or exempt from s. <u>119.07(1)</u> and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution which is obtained by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee shall retain its confidential or exempt status.
- (3)(a) Portions of meetings of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee at which information made confidential and exempt pursuant to subsection (2) is discussed are exempt from s. <u>286.011</u> and s. 24(b), Art. I of the State Constitution. The closed portion of a meeting must be recorded, and no portion of the closed meeting may be off the record. The recording shall be maintained by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee.
- (b) The recording of a closed portion of a meeting is exempt from s. <u>119.07(1)</u> and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (4) The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and local committees may share information made confidential and exempt by this section:
- (a) With each other;
- (b) With a governmental agency in furtherance of its duties; or
- (c) With any person or entity authorized by the Department of Health to use such relevant information for bona fide research or statistical purposes. A person or entity who is authorized to obtain such relevant information for research or statistical purposes must enter into a privacy and security agreement with the Department of Health and comply with all laws and rules governing the use of such records and information for research or statistical purposes. Anything identifying the subjects of such relevant information must be treated as confidential by the person or entity and may not be released in any form.
- (5) Any person who knowingly or willfully makes public or discloses to any unauthorized person any information made confidential and exempt under this section commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) This section is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. <u>119.15</u>, and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2020, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature. History.—s. 1, ch. 2005-190; s. 95, ch. 2008-4; s. 1, ch. 2010-40; s. 1, ch. 2015-77.

Appendix D

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Name:
Date:
I understand the following:
The purpose of the Child Abuse Death Review Team is to conduct a full examination of the death incident.
No material will be taken from the meeting with case identifying information.
The confidentiality of the information and records is governed by applicable Floridalaw.
(Signature)
(Agency)

APPENDIX E:

Case Report Form



Saving Lives Together

Child Death Review Case Reporting System Case Report - Version 4.1

Instructions:

This case report is used by Child Death Review (CDR) teams to enter data into the National CDR Case Reporting System. This system is available to states from the National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention and requires a data use agreement for state and local data entry. System functions include data entry, case report, editing and printing, data download and standardized reports.

The purpose of this form is to collect comprehensive information from multiple agencies participating in a child death review.

The form documents demographics, the circumstances involved in the death, investigative actions, services provided or needed, key risk factors and actions recommended and/or taken by the CDR team to prevent other deaths.

While this data collection form is an important part of the child death review process, the form should not be the central focus of the review meeting. Experienced users have found that it works best to assign a person to record data while the team discussions are occurring. Persons should not attempt to answer every single question in a step-by-step manner as part of the team discussion. The form can be partially filled out before a meeting.

It is not expected that teams will have answers to all of the questions related to a death. However, over time teams begin to understand the importance of data collection and bring the necessary information to the meeting. They find that the percentage of unknowns and unanswered questions decreases as the team becomes more familiar with the form.

The form contains three types of questions: (1) Those that users should only select <u>one</u> response as represented by a circle; (2) Those in which users can select <u>multiple</u> responses as represented by a square; and (3) Those in which users enter text. This last type is indicated by the words 'specify' or 'describe'.

Most questions have a selection for unknown (U/K). A question should be marked 'unknown' if an attempt was made to find the answer but no clear or satisfactory response was obtained. A question should be left blank (unanswered) if no attempt was made to find the answer. 'N/A' stands for 'Not Applicable' and should be used if the question is not applicable.

This edition is Version 4.1, effective June 2016. Additional paper forms can be ordered from the National Center at no charge. Users interested in participating in the web-based case reporting system for data entry and reporting should contact the National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention. This latest version incorporates the Sudden and Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) Case Registry and the Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry questions.

Data entry website: https://cdrdata.org

Phone: 1-800-656-2434 Email: Info@childdeathreview.org Website: www.childdeathreview.org

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CASE NUMBER									
			Case Typ	e: O Death	De	ath Cer	tficate Number:		
, ,	,			O Near death/serk	ous injury Bir	th Certif	Icate Number:		
State / County or Team Number /	Year of Review / Sequent	e of Review		O Not born alive	ME	Coron	er Number:		
				•			T Notfled of Death:	,	
A CHILD INCODE TO						ac oon	T NODEC OF DESCRI		
A. CHILD INFORMATION									
1. Child's name: First		Middle:		Last				urk	
2. Date of birth: UK 3. Da	ate of death: U/K	_		5. Race, check all that ap	oply:	uw	6. Hispanic or	7. Sex:	
		٥	Months	White	 Native Hawai 	ilan	Latino origin?		
		0	Days	☐ Black	□ Pacific Island	ier,	O Yes	O Male	
<u> </u>		<u> </u>	Hours	Asian, specify:	specify:	I	O №	Q Female	
mm dd yyyy m	m dd yyyy	0	Minutes	American Indian, 1	Tribe:	I	Quk	Quk	
		0	UK	Alaskan Native, Tr	tbe:				
8. Residence address:	JIK		9. Type of	residence:				10. New residence	
Street		Apt.	O Pare	ntal home OR	elative home	Q Jali	detention	in past 30 days?	
			Que	nsed group home OL	Ving on own	O on	er, specify:	O Yes	
City:			Que	nsed foster home Q8	helter			O No	
State: Zip	: Cou	inty:	O Rela	tive foster home OH	omeless	Q uk		O ux	
11. Residence overcrowded? 12. 0	Child ever homeless?	13. Number of other	r children I	Ving 14. Child's weig	nt u	ĸ	15. Child's height:	□ uĸ	
Oyes One Ouk Oy	es ONo Ouk	with child:		☐ U/K O Poundsloun	ces <u> </u>	—I	O Feet/Inches		
			_	O Grams/klog	eme sura	— I	O cm		
16. Highest education level:		17. Child's work sta	itus:	18. Did child have probler	ms in school?		19. Child's health in	surance,	
_	Drop out	ONA		ONA Oyes	ONO O	uĸ	check all that ap	ply:	
O None O	HS graduate	O Employed		if yes, check all that a	poly:	- 1	None		
	College	O Full time	.		☐ Behavioral	- 1	Private		
	Other, specify:	O Parttim		_	☐ Expulsion	- 1	☐ Medicald		
	UK	Ouk	-	□ Suspensions		I	State plan		
O Home schooled, K-8	uk	O Notworking		Other, specify:	L uk	I	☐ Indian He		
		Ouk		Contar, specify.		I	_		
O Home schooled, 9-12		Juk				I	Cther, sp	ecity:	
							□ uĸ	_	
20. Child had disability or chronic ili		21. Child's mental I		-		22. Child had history of substance abuse? ONA Over One Our			
Oyes One Our	к	Child had rece				ONA Oyes Ono Ouk			
If yes, check all that apply:				No Ouk			hat apply:		
Physical/orthopedic, spec	-	Child was recei	_		□ Ako		☐ Other	specify:	
Mental health/substance				No Ouk	□ coc		_		
☐ Cognitive/Intellectual, spe	ecity:	Child on medica			☐ Mar	•	uĸ		
Sensory, specify:				No Quik	I —	thamphe	etemine		
□ uĸ		-		m receiving MH services?					
If yes, was child receiving Chil	idren's	ONA O	Yes C	No Ouk		scription			
Special Health Care Needs se	ervices?	If yes, specif	y:		0 ov	er-the-c	ounter drugs		
OYes ONo Out									
23. Child had history of child maltre				24. Was there an open CF	PS case with child	' F		y of intimate partner	
As Victim As Percetrator		Perceivator		at time of death?	_	I		ck all that apply:	
Q NA		Physical		OYes ONo			□ NA		
O O 165		Neglect		25. Was child ever placed		- 1	Yes, as v	ictim	
O O No		Sexual		home prior to the deal	th?	- 1	Yes, as p	erpetrator	
O O UK		Emotional/psycho	iogical	O Yes O No			□ No		
If yes, how was history identified:	:	UK		26. Were any siblings place	ed outside of the		□ uĸ		
O Through CPS	' 	# CPS referrals		home prior to this child	fs death?	I			
O Other source	s	# Substantiation	15	ONA OYes,#_	<u>Q</u> № _Q	uk			
28. Child had delinquent or criminal	history?	29. Child spent time	e in juvenii	e detention?	32. If child over age 12, what was child's gender identity?				
ONA OYES ON	lo Duk	O N/A C	Yes	OND OUK	O Male				
If yes, check all that apply:		30. Child acutely III	during the	O Female					
Assaults	Other, specify:	Oyes O	O No O UK			Ouk			
Robbery		31. Was any paren	t a first ger	33. If child over age 12, what was child's sexual orientation?					
□ Drugs	□ uĸ	Oyes C	No (Duk	O Heterosexual O Lesbian O Questioning				
		If yes, country	of origin:		☐ Gav		Bisenial C	luk	

COMPLETE FOR ALL II	NFANTS UNDER ONE YE	AR								
34.Gestational age: UK	35. Birth weight: UK	36. Multip	le birth?		the deceased in	-	38. Includ			-
	Grams/kliograms	O _{Ye}	s,#	how ma	ny pregnancies o	lid the		_	irths did th	
#weeks	O Pounds/ounces	<u></u> ○ №	Ouk	birth mo	ther have?#	_ □ uĸ	birth r	nother hav	e?#	□ uĸ
39. Not including the decease	d infant, number of children 4	0. Prenatal care pr	ovided during pregn	ancy of dece	ased Infant?	Yes	No	uĸ		
birth mother still has living	? # □ uĸ	If yes, number of	of prenatal visits: #		JK Ifyes, m	onth of first	prenatal v	st: Spect	/ 1 -9	□ uĸ
41. During pregnancy, did mo			dical complications/						_	
	and (check an end approx).	1 2 1	_						infant 4000	
Yes No UK			te/chronic lung disea							_
	dical complications/infections?	□ Anc		_	gh MSAFP				infant pret	
OOO Experienc	e intimate partner violence?	☐ Car	dac disease	□ H ₁	/dramnlos/oligoh	ydramnios		small	for gestat	on
O O O Use likit	drugs?	☐ Cho	rioamnionitis	□ In	competent cervis			PROM		
Infant	born drug exposed?	□ Chr	onic hypertension	□ Lo	w MSAFP			Renal dis	-	
OOO Misuse 0	TC or prescription drups?	□ Dat	eles	По	her infectious dis	-		Rh sensit	zalion	
O O O Have hea		□ Eda		_	egnancy-related			Uterine bi		
	-		•		hypertension		_			
□ Intent syndn	born with fetal alcohol effects or	Ligen	tal herpes	_	-			Other, sp	ecny:	
-					eterm labor					
42. Were there access or com	pliance issues related to prenat	alcare? O	Yes O No	Ouk in	yes, check all tha	t apply:				
 Lack of money for care 	☐ Cultural	differences	Multip	le providers,	not coordinated	Unwill	ing to obtai	n care		
Limitations of health ins	surance coverage Religiou	s objections to can	e 🗆 🗆 Lack (of child care		Intima	te partner	would not	allow care	
Multiple health insurance	e, not coordinated Langua	ge barriers	□ Lack (of family/socia	ni support	Other,	specific			
Lack of transportation		s not made		ces not availa		□uĸ	apecarj.			
						LIUK				
☐ No phone		st needed, not ava		st of health co						
	months before pregnancy?		-	_	imester 1 Tri	nester 2	Trimeste	3		
O Yes If yes,	Avg # cigarettes/day	during pregnan	cy?	if yes,				Avg	# cigarette	s/day
O No	(20 cigarettes in pack)	Oyes D	No Duk					(20 d	garettes in	(pack)
Ouk	☐ UK quantity							uk	quantity	
_	46. Was mother injured during p	memano/?	47. Did infant have	abnomal m	etaholic newhom	screening	results?	O Yes	ONo	Ouk
OYES ON OUK		_	If yes, was abnor							Quk
CIE CIM DUK		Juk		manty a ratty o		-		_	140	UK
	If yes, describe:		If yes, describe:			her abnom				
	ant's last 72 hours, did the infan	have a	49. In the 72 hours	prior to death	h, did the infant h	ave any of	the following	ng? Check	al that ap	iply:
history of (check all that a	pply): Cyanosis		Fever		□ Vomi	ting		Apnea		
Infection	Setzures or con-	vulsions	Excessive swea	ting	□ Chok	ing		Cyanost		
Allergies	Cardiac abnorm	altes	☐ Lethargy/sleepir	ng more than	usual Diam	iea		Setzures	or convut	sions
_	gain/loss	ers.	☐ Fussinessiexce			changes	Г	Other, s	ectiv	
Apries	Other, specify:		☐ Decrease in app			uity breathi				
						_	_			
50. In the 72 hours prior to de		-		-		iven	53. What			
was the infant injured?	the infant given a	_	-		? Include herbal,		I _		k all that a	
O Yes O No I	Duk O Yes O	No □uk			nter medications		☐ Brea	st mik	_	Other,
If yes, describe cause and in	(urles: If yes, list name(s) o	of vaccines:	and home reme	des.			☐ Form	ula, type:		specify:
			OYes C	No O	UK		☐ Baiby	food, type	5	
			If yes, list name	and last dos	e given:		☐ Cere	al, type:	0	uĸ
B. PRIMARY CAREGIV	/ER/S) INFORMATION									
	Select only one each in column	one and but	2. Caregiver(s) ago	in wears: 4	Carechier(s) en	ninument :	rhahue:	5 Careot	ver(s) inco	me:
	•	and the		- J. J 4.		pagarant :				
One Two			One Two		One Two			One	_	
O Self, go to Section				#Years		ployed		0	OHgh	
Q Biological pare		1	_ _	UK	_	employed		O	O Med	um
 Adoptive parer 	t O Cother	relative	Caregiver(s) sex		0 00	disability		0	O Low	
O Stepparent	O OFfice		One Two		0 0 8	y-at-home		0	Quk	
O O Foster parent		tional staff	O OMS	.	O OR	tired				
O OMother's partn	1 1 1		O OFen		0 0					
		apecay.	O Duk		- 0					
				_				_		
	Do caregiver(s) speak Englis	in: 8. Carego	ver(s) on active milit	ary duty? 9.		elve social	services i	the past t	weive mor	INS?
One Two	One Two	One	Two		One Two	1	One	TWD		
O O< High school	O QYes	0	Oyes		O Q Yes	1		□ v	nc.	
O OHigh school	O ONo	0	ONo		O 0 No	If yes, c	heck	□ T	ANF	
O Ocolege	O Ouk	0	Ouk		O Our	all that a	apply	■ M	edicald	
O OPost graduate	If no, language spoken:	H van	specify branch:			1			ood stamp	
O Ouk	my ne gange sponer.	.,,,,,	apacity works.			1			ther, speci	
J 00m						1				-
	1			- 1		10		_ U	TN.	

10. Caregiver(s) have substance	11. Caregiver(s) ever victim of child	12. Caregiver(s) ever perpetrat	or of maltreatment?	13. Caregiver(s) have disability or
abuse history?	maltreatment?	One Two		chronic liness?
One Two	One Two	O OYes		One Two
O O Yes	O Yes	O ON		O O Yes
0 0 №	0 0 №	O O UK		0 0 №
O Ouk	D O UK	If yes, check all that apply:		O Q UK
		Physical		
if yes, check all that apply:	if yes, check all that apply:			If yes, check all that apply:
□ □ Alcohol	□ □ Physical	□ □ Neglect		Physical, specify:
□ □ Cocaine	□ □ Neglect	□ Serval		☐ ☐ Mental, specify:
☐ Marijuana	Sexual	■ Emotional/psych	nological	Sensory, specify:
■ Methamphetamine	□ □ Emotional/psychological	uk		□ □ uĸ
□ □ Oplates	□ □ wĸ	# CP8 refer	rais	If mental liness, was caregiver
☐ Prescription drugs	# CP8 referrals	# Substantia	tions	receiving MH services?
□ □ Over-the-counter	# Substantiations	☐ ☐ CP8 prevention	services	O O Yes
Other, specify:	■ Ever in foster care or	☐ ☐ Family preserva	tion services	O O No
□ □uĸ	adopted	☐ Children ever re	moved	O Ouk
14. Caregiver(s) have prior	If yes, cause(s): Check all that apply:	15. Caregiver(s) have history (of Intimate partner 16. Care	giver(s) have delinquent/criminal history?
child deaths?	One Two	violence?	One	
One Two	Child abuse #	One Two	1 5	
			I =	O No
<u> </u>				
0 0%	Accident #	Yes, as perpe	I -	O uk
O Ouk	Suicide #	□ □ No		s, check all that apply:
	SIDS #	□ □ uĸ	-	☐ Assaults
	□ Other#		-	Robbery
	Other, specify:		-	□ Drugs
	□ □uĸ			Other, specify:
·				□ uĸ
C. SUPERVISOR INFORMAT	ION			
Did child have supervision at time.	of incident leading to death?	2. How inno before incident dis	3 is ner	son a nrimary caregiver as listed
Did child have supervision at time	of incident leading to death?	How long before incident dis- supervisor last see child? Se		son a primary caregiver as listed
Yes, answer 2-15		supervisor last see child? Se	elect one: In pro	evious section?
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme	of incident leading to death? Intal age or circumstances, go to Sect. D	supervisor last see child? Se	iect one: In pr	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15	ntal age or circumstances, go to Sect. D	supervisor last see child? Set O Child in sight of superviso O Minutes	electione: In pro	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D	supervisor last see child? Set O Child in sight of superviso O Minutes	iect one: In pr	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one:	Supervisor last see child? See	r O Days O Y	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one:	supervisor last see child? Set O Child in sight of superviso O Minutes	electione: In pro	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Fos	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one:	Supervisor last see child? See	r O Days O Y	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Mot	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of superviso O Minutes O Hours O Friend O Acquaintance	electione: In print of the prin	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo off, go to 15 O Other, specify:
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Mot	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of superviso O Minutes O Hours O Friend O Acquaintance	O Days O Y O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo off, go to 15 O Other, specify:
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Stepparent O Fati	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	O Days O Y O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo off, go to 15 Off, go to 15 Ouk UK
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Fos O Adoptive parent O Stepparent D Fatt S. Supervisor's age in years:	er 3-15 er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent Grandparent her's partner Glother relative 6. Supervisor's sex:	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	O DaysO Y O DaysO Y O Link O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UK	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo ff, go to 15 O Other, specify: care worker O U/K 8. Supervisor on active military duty?
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Fos O Adoptive parent O Stepparent D Fatt S. Supervisor's age in years:	er 3-15 er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent Grandparent her's partner Glother relative 6. Supervisor's sex:	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	O DaysO Y O DaysO Y O Link O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UK	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo off, go to 15 Offer, specify: care worker Offer B. Supervisor on active military duty? Offer No Offer Offer
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Ros O Adoptive parent O Stepparent S Supervisor's age in years:	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	O Days O Y O Days O Y O Link O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O U/K oken:	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo off, go to 15 Offer, specify: care worker Offer B. Supervisor on active military duty? Offer If yes, specify branch:
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Fos O Adoptive parent O Mot O Stepparent O Fatt 5. Supervisor's age in years:	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	D Days O Y O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O U/K oken: Isor has disability nic iliness?	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo off, go to 15 Off, go to 15 Other, specify: care worker Ouk 8. Supervisor on active military duty? Oyes No UK if yes, specify branch: 12. Supervisor has prior child deaths?
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Stepparent O Stepparent UK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? O Yes O No O UK	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 er vision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes O Hours O Friend O Acquaintance O Hospital staff, go 7. Does supervisor s O Yes O If no, language sp reatment? 11. Superv or chro	O Days O Y O Days O Y O Link O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UK soken: to rhas disability nic liness?	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo iff, go to 15 O Other, specify: care worker O UK 8. Supervisor on active military duty? O Yes No O UK If yes, specify branch: 12. Supervisor has prior child deaths? O Yes O No O UK
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Stepparent O Stepparent S. Supervisor's age in years: UK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? O Yes O No O UK If yes, check all that apply:	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 er vision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes O Hours O Friend O Acquaintance O Hospital staff, go 7. Does supervisor s O Yes O If no, language sp reatment? 11. Superv or chro	D Days O Y D Days O Y D UIK O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UIK stor has disability nic illness? Ites O No O UIK check all that apply:	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo off, go to 15 Offer, specify: care worker O UK 8. Supervisor on active military duty? O Yes No O UK If yes, specify branch: 12. Supervisor has prior child deaths? O Yes O No O UK If yes, check all that apply:
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Fos O Adoptive parent O Not O Stepparent O Fati 5. Supervisor's age in years: □ UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes O No O UIK If yes, check all that apply: □ Alcohol	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes O Hours O Friend O Acquaintance O Hospital staff, go 7. Does supervisor s O Yes O If no, language sp reatment? 11. Superv or chro	D Days O Y D Days O Y D UIK O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UIK olden: tsor has disability nic illness? res O No O UIK check all that apply: sical, specify:	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo iff, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent ○ Fos ○ Adoptive parent ○ Mot ○ Stepparent ○ Fati 5. Supervisor's age in years: □ UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes ○ No ○ UIK If yes, check all that apply: □ Alcohol □ Cocalne	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 ervision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	D Days O Y D Days O Y D UIK O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UIK other: to the O No O UIK theck all that apply: sical, specify: tal, specify:	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo iff, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent ○ Fos O Adoptive parent ○ Rati S. Supervisor's age in years: □ UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes ○ No ○ UIK If yes, check all that apply: □ Alcohol □ Cocalne □ Marijuana	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 envision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	D Days O Y D Days O Y D Days O Y D UIK O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UIK oken: tsor has disability nic iliness? res O No O UIK check all that apply: sical, specify: tal, specify: sory, specify:	evious section? les, caregiver one, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 les, caregiver two, go to 15 lo iff, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Rob O Stepparent O Fati S. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? O Yes O No O UK If yes, check all that apply: Alcohol Cocaline Marijuana Methamphetamine	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 envision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	D Days O Y D Days O Y D Days O Y D UIK O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UIK oken: tsor has disability nic iliness? res O No O UIK check all that apply: sical, specify: tal, specify: sory, specify:	evious section? es, caregiver one, go to 15 es, caregiver two, go to 15 in go to 15 O Other, specify: care worker O UK 8. Supervisor on active military duty? O Yes No O UK If yes, specify branch: 12. Supervisor has prior child deaths? O Yes O Yes O No O UK If yes, check all that apply: Child abuse # Child neglect # Accident # Suicide #
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Stepparent O Stepparent UK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UK 19. Supervisor's Alexance abuse history? O Yes O No O UK 17 yes, check all that apply: Alexand O Cocaline Marijuana Methamphetamine O plates	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 envision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	D Days O Y D Days O Y D Days O Y D UIK O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UIK oken: tsor has disability nic iliness? res O No O UIK check all that apply: sical, specify: tal, specify: sory, specify:	evious section? es, caregiver one, go to 15 es, caregiver two, go to 15 in, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Stepparent O Stepparent UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? O Yes O No O UK If yes, check all that apply: Alcohol Occaine Marijuana Methamphetamine Optates Prescription drugs	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 envision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? Se O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	D Days O Y D Days O Y D Days O Y D Days O Y O N O Institutional state O Babysitter to 15 O Licensed child peak English? No O UK olten: toor has disability nic liness? res O No O UK check all that apply: sical, specify: tal, specify: sory, specify:	evious section? es, caregiver one, go to 15 es, caregiver two, go to 15 is, caregiver two, go to 15 if, go to 15
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O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Stepparent O Stepparent UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? O Yes O No UIK If yes, check all that apply: Alcohol Occaine Marijuana Methamphetamine Optates Prescription drugs Over-the-counter	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 envision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? See O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	D Days O Y D Days O Y D Days O Y D DAYS O Y O DAYS	evious section? es, caregiver one, go to 15 es, caregiver two, go to 15 is, caregiver two, go to 15 if, go to 15
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O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent O Adoptive parent O Stepparent O Stepparent UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? O Yes O No UIK If yes, check all that apply: Alcohol Occaine Marijuana Methamphetamine Optates Prescription drugs Over-the-counter	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 envision? Select only one: ter parent	Supervisor last see child? Se O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	Days O Y Days O Y Days O Y O D	evious section? es, caregiver one, go to 15 es, caregiver two, go to 15 is, caregiver two, go to 15 if, go to 15
O Yes, answer 2-15 O No, not needed given developme O No, but needed, answer 3-15 O Unable to determine, try to answ 4. Primary person responsible for sup O Biological parent ○ Fos O Adoptive parent ○ Fati S. Supervisor's age in years: □ UIK 9. Supervisor's age in years: □ UIK 9. Supervisor has substance abuse history? ○ Yes ○ No ○ UIK If yes, check all that apply: □ Alcohol □ Cocaine □ Marijuana □ Methamphetamine □ Oplates □ Prescription drugs □ Over-the-counter □ Other, specify:	ental age or circumstances, go to Sect. D er 3-15 envision? Select only one: ter parent	supervisor last see child? Se O Child in sight of supervisor O Minutes	Days O Y Days O Y Days O Y O D	evious section? es, caregiver one, go to 15 es, caregiver two, go to 15 iff, go to 15

	14. Supervisor has delinquent	_	15	15. At time of incident was su	pervisor im	paired?	Ove C	No Onk
Intimate partner violence?	OYes ONo (Quk		If yes, check all that apply				
Yes, as victim	If yes, check all that apply:			Drug impaired, specify:		Absent		
Yes, as perpetrator	☐ Assaults ☐ Dn	ugs 🗆 UK	- 1	 Alcohol impaired 		Impaired	by liness, spe	ecity:
□ No	☐ Robbery ☐ Ot	her, specify:	- 1	Asieep		Impaired	by disability, s	specify:
□ ux				Distracted		Other, sp	ecity:	
D. INCIDENT INFORM	ATION							
Date of incident event		Approximate time of	fday that			between incide	nt and death:	□ uĸ
Same as date of death		l		O w		utes	☐ Wee	
O If different than date of		Hour, specify 1-12	_	O PM	_	·		ths
Ouk	(mm/dd/yyyy)			Q ux	□ Da	,s	Year	s —
Place of incident, check all						_		5. Type of area:
Child's home	Licensed child care			_		Other, spe	cify:	O Urban
Relative's home	Licensed child care			Other parking a				O Suburban
☐ Friend's home	Unlicensed child car				y park	_		O Rural
Licensed foster care ho		Jalidete				□ uĸ		O Frontier
Relative foster care ho	me School	Sidewal	ılk	Other recreation	in area			Ouk
Licensed group home	Place of work	Roadwa	ау	Hospital				
6. Incident state: 7. Incide	nt county: 8. Death state:	9. Death county: 10	1. Was th	he incident witnessed?	Yes O	No Q UK		
		'	If yes, by	y whom? Parent/relative		_		ional, if death
11. Was 911 or local emerger				Other caretaker	rbabysiter	000	urred in a hosp	pital setting
O NA OYes	O _{No} Ouk	1		☐ Teacher/coach/	athletic tra	ner 🗆 Strang	ger	ı
		L		Other acquaints	ance	Other	specify:	
Was resuscitation attempt	ted? ONA OYes	ON OUK						
If yes, by whom?		If yes, type of	of resuscit	tation:		1	lf yes, was a	rhythm recorded?
□ EMS	Stranger	□ CPR					O Yes O	No QUK
☐ Parent/relative	Other, specify:	☐ Automater	d Externa	al Defibrilator (AED)				ı
☐ Other caretaker/babys/t	ter	If no AEI	D, was A	ED available/accessible?	Yes O	No Ouk		
☐ Teacher/coach/athletic	rainer	If AED, v	was shock	ck administered?	Yes Q	No QUK	If yes, wh	at was the rhythm?
 Other acquaintance 		lf y	yes, how	many shocks were administe	red?			
☐ Health care professiona	i, if death	☐ Rescue m	nedication	ns, specify type:				
occurred in a hospital se	etting	Other, spe	ecify:					ı
13. At time of incident leading	to death, 14. Chlid's activity a		_	apply: 15. Total	number of	deaths at incide	ent event:	
had child used drugs or al		Working Driving/ve		I				_
O NA O Yes O No	_			cupant LIU/K	Childre	n, ages 0-18		Ouk
	- UK Haying -	Eating Other, sp.		cupant LIUK	Childre	n, ages 0-18		Ouk
E. INVESTIGATION IN	IFORMATION	Eating Cither, spe		cupant LIUK		n, ages 0-18		Quik
INVESTIGATION IN Death referred to:			pecify:		Adults	n, ages 0-18		Оик
	IFORMATION		pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by:	Adults			
Death referred to:	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca	use and manner of deat	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed?	O Yes		If no, why	not (e.g. parent or objected)?
Death referred to: Medical examiner	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca O Medical examiner	use and manner of deal	pecify:	Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by:	O Yes	Ono Ouk	If no, why	not (e.g. parent or
Death referred to: Medical examiner Coroner	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca O Medical examiner O Coroner	use and manner of deal	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Porensic pathologist	O Yes	O No O UK	If no, why	not (e.g. parent or
Death referred to:	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner O Hospital physician	O Mortician Other, specify:	pecify:	a. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Forensic pathologist Pediatric pathologist General pathologist	O Yes	O No O UK her physician her, specify:	If no, why	not (e.g. parent or
Death referred to:	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner O Hospital physician	O Mortician Other, specify:	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Forensic pathologist Pediatric pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist	O Yes O or O or	O No O UK her physician her, specify:	if no, why caregiver	not (e.g. parent or objected)?
Death referred to:	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner O Hospital physician	O Mortician Other, specify:	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Prorensic pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co	O Yes O or O or O un	O No O Ulk her physician her, specify: K fing autopsy (car	if no, why caregiver	not (e.g. parent or objected)?
Death referred to: O Medical examiner Coroner Not referred UK	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner O Hospital physician	O Mortician O Other, specify:	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: O Forensic pathologist O Fediatric pathologist O General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co	O'Yes O'O' O'O' O'U' resulted dur	O No O Ulk her physician her, specify: K ting autopsy (car yes, specify spe	If no, why caregiver rdiac, neurolog clalist:	not (e.g. parent or objected)?
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesses	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner C Hospital physician Cther physician	O Mortician O Other, specify: O UK	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: O Forensic pathologist O Fediatric pathologist O General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co	O'Yes O'O' O'O' O'U' resulted dur	O No O UK her physician her, specify: K fing autopsy (ca yes, specify spe 5. Were any of	If no, why caregiver rdiac, neurolog clalist:	not (e.g. parent or objected)? gy, etc.)?
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesses	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner Coroner Hospital physician Other physician	O Mortician O Other, specify: O UK	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: O Forensic pathologist O Fediatric pathologist O General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co	O'Yes O'O' O'O' O'U' resulted dur	O No O Unit her physician her, specify: K ting autopsy (car yes, specify sper at or prior to Please list an	If no, why caregiver rdiac, neurolog clalist: these addition the autopsy? ty abnormalibe	not (e.g. parent or objected)? py, etc.)?
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesse Please list any about Yes No UK	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner Coroner Hospital physician Other physician	Wee and manner of deat O Mortician O Other, specify: C UK Through information coi	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: O Forensic pathologist O Fediatric pathologist O General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co	O'Yes O'O' O'O' O'U' resulted dur	O No O UIK her physician her, specify: K ting autopsy (car yes, specify spe 5. Were any of at or prior to	If no, why caregiver rdiac, neurolog clalist: these addition the autopsy? ty abnormalibe	not (e.g. parent or objected)? gy, etc.)?
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesse Please list arry above Yes No UK Imaging:	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner Hospital physician Other physician d either through the autopsy or	O Mortician O Other, specify: C UK r through information col E8. Yes No UK External Exam:	pecify:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Prorensic pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co Yes No Order to the autopsy?	O'Yes O'O' O'O' O'U' resulted dur	O No O UK her physician her, specify: K ting autopsy (car yes, specify spe 5. Were any of at or prior to o Please list ar findings in Et	if no, why caregiver rdiac, neurolog challst: these addition the autopsy? ty abnormalite a.	not (e.g. parent or objected)? ay, etc.)? nal tests performed es/significant
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesse Please list any abnot I maging: O O O X-ray-sir	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca	O Mortician O Other, specify: O UK Through information col E8. Yes No UK External Exam: O O D Ex	pecify: ath: 3.	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Prorensic pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist Ves, was a specialist co Yes No vior to the autopsy?	O'Yes O'O' O'O' O'U' resulted dur	her physician her, specify: K ting autopsy (car yes, specify spe 5. Were any of at or prior to in Please list ar findings in Es Yes No 1 O 0 0	if no, why caregiver rollac, neurolog challst: these addition the autopsy? abnormalities.	not (e.g. parent or objected)? gy, etc.)? nal tests performed es/significant
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesse Please list any abnot Yes No UK Imaging: O O O X-ray-sit O O O X-ray-sit	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner C Hospital physician C Other physician C Other physician d either through the autopsy or amalties/significant findings in	O Mortician O Other, specify: O UK Through information coi	pecify: ath: 3. pilected pr arm of geread circur	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Forensic pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist Unknown pathologist Yes, was a specialist co Yes No orior to the autopsy?	O'Yes O'O' O'O' O'U' resulted dur	ther physician her, specify: K Ing autopsy (car yes, specify spe 5. Were any of at or prior to Please list ar findings in Eis Yes No. 1 O O C	if no, why caregiver ratiac, neurolog classes: these addition the autopsy? to abnormalities. Cultures to Microscop Microscop	not (e.g. parent or objected)? gy, etc.)? nai tests performed es/significant for infectious disease pichistologic exam
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesse Please list any abnot Yes No UK Imaging: O O X-ray - st O O X-ray - st O O X-ray - co	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca Medical examiner Coroner Hospital physician Other physician delither through the autopsy or ormalities/significant findings in the coronal property of the coron	D Mortician O Mortician O Other, specify: C UK Through information col E8. Yes No UK External Exam: O O Exc O He Other Autopsy Proce	pecify: ath: 3. bilected prices arm of geread circum oedures:	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Porensic pathologist Pediatric pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co Yes No O vior to the autopsy? eneral appearance	O'Yes O ox O ox O urrsuited dur	ONo Outs her physician her, specify: K fing autopsy (car yes, specify spe st, specify spe at or prior to Please list ar findings in El Yes No 1 O 0 0 O 0 0	if no, why caregiver rollac, neurolog clalist: these addition the autopsy? y abnormalite autopsy? Outputs 1 Outputs	r not (e.g. parent or objected)? gy, etc.)? sal tests performed es/significant for infectious disease pichistologic exam em metabolic screen
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesse Please list any abnot Yes No UK Imaging: O O O X-ray-sit O O X-ray-o O O O Other inse	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner C Coroner C Hospital physician C Other physician C Other physician d either through the autopsy or amalties/significant findings in	West and manner of deal O Mortician O Other, specify: O UK Through information coi E8. Yes No UK External Exam: O O E E Other Autopsy Proof	pecify: ath: 3. poliected provided and of geread circum condures: las a gross	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Forensic pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co Yes No O vior to the autopsy? eneral appearance inference ss examination of organs don	O'Yes O ox O ox O urrsuited dur	O No O UNK her physician her, specify: K ting autopsy (cas yes, specify speci	if no, why caregiver dilac, neurolog dallat these addition these addition the autopsy? to abnormalite 3. UK Cultures 1 Microson Control of Postmort Controls of Postmort Control C	not (e.g. parent or objected)? 29, etc.)? al tests performed es/significant for infectious disease pichistologic exam em metabolic screen lesting
1. Death referred to: O Medical examiner O Coroner O Not referred O UK 4. Were the following assesse Please list any abnot Yes No UK Imaging: O O O X-ray-sit O O X-ray-o O O O Other inse	IFORMATION 2. Person declaring official ca C Medical examiner Coroner Hospital physician Other physician deliher through the autopsy or primalities/significant findings in utiple views implete skeletal series aging, specify (includes MRII,	West and manner of deal O Mortician O Other, specify: O UK Through information coi E8. Yes No UK External Exam: O O E E Other Autopsy Proof	pecify: ath: 3. poliected provided and of geread circum condures: las a gross	3. Autopsy performed? If yes, conducted by: Porensic pathologist Pediatric pathologist General pathologist Unknown pathologist If yes, was a specialist co Yes No O vior to the autopsy? eneral appearance	O'Yes O ox O ox O urrsuited dur	O No O UNK her physician her, specify: K ting autopsy (cas yes, specify speci	if no, why caregiver rollac, neurolog clalist: these addition the autopsy? y abnormalite autopsy? Outputs 1 Outputs	not (e.g. parent or objected)? 29, etc.)? al tests performed es/significant for infectious disease pichistologic exam em metabolic screen lesting

Was any toxicology testing performed	f?					
Oyes Ono Ouk	If yes, check all that apply:	Negative	Oplates		Too high Rx dru	g, specify:
1		Alcohol	Marjuana		Too high OTC dr	rug, specify:
1		Cocaine	■ Methamph	etamine	Other, specify:	
I					□ uĸ	
 Was the child's medical history review if yes, did this include: 	wed as part of the autopsy?	Yes O No O UP	C			
Review of the newborn metab	ole seman mente?	OYes ONe C	THE OWNER	arthumani		
			_			
Review of neonatal CCHD scr 8. Describe any abnormalities checked			UK () Not P	enurmeu		
a. Describe any automatics crecked	n pr u es u une synicani	nungs notes in the da	upay.			
Was there agreement between the control of the differences. If no, describe the differences.		ology report and on the	death certificate?	ONAD	Yes Q No C	Duk
10. Was a death scene investigation pe					11. Agencies that o	
If yes, which of the following d	eath scene investigation compo	nents were completed?			investigation,	check all that apply:
Yes No UK		_	es, shared with C	DR team?	■ Medical exami	ner
0 0 0 cocs st	JIDI Reporting Form or jurisdict	onal equivalent	O Yes O	No	Coroner	
O O O Narrative	description of circumstances		O Yes O	No	■ ME Investigato	r
OOO Scene ph	otos		O Yes O I	No	☐ Coroner Invest	ägator
O O O Scene re	creation with doll		O Yes O	No	☐ Law enforcem	ent
1	creation without doil		O Yes O	No	☐ Fire investigate	or
O O O Winess i	ntervieus		O Yes O		□ FM8	
000	T. T. C.		0.00		Child Protectiv	- Candras
1						
1					Other, specify:	
1					l _	
1					□ uĸ	
1						
1						
12. Was a CPS record check conducted	d as a result of death?	O Yes O No O	uk		•	
				O _{No} Ouk		
13. Did any investigation find evidence of prior abuse?	 CP8 action taken because 	or deam?	N/A Yes	ONO OUK		15. If death occurred in
						Icensed setting (see D4),
ONA OYES ONO OUK	If yes, highest level of action	if yes, services or ac	ctions resulting, ch	neck all that apply:		Indicate action taken:
If yes, from what source?	taken because of death:					O No action
Check all that apply:	Report screened out	☐ Voluntary services	offered	Court-ordere	d out of home	O License suspended
☐ From x-rays ☐ U/K	and not investigated	☐ Voluntary services	provided	placement		O License revoked
☐ From autopsy	O Unsubstantiated	☐ Court-ordered ser		Children rem	owed	O Investigation ongoing
☐ From CPS review	O inconclusive		-			O Other, specify:
		☐ Voluntary out of h	une placement	Parental rigi	no terminateo	Ouk
From law enforcement	O Substantiated			□ uĸ		₩
F. OFFICIAL MANNER AND P						
Enter the cause of death code (ICD-)	(0) assigned to this case by Vita	_		sponding number	e.g., W75 or V94.4)	and include up
to one decimal place if applicable:			UK			
Enter the following information exact;	y as written on the death certific	ate:	UK			
Immediate cause (final diseas	e or condition resulting in death)c				
a.						
Seguentally list any conditions	s leading to immediate cause of	death. In other words	. list underlying dis	sease or injury that	initiated events resul	ting in death:
b.						_
C.						
d.						
 Enter other significant conditions con 	tributing to death but not the un	derlying cause(s) listed	in F2 exactly as v	witten on the death	certificate:	□ uĸ
I						
 If injury, describe how injury occurred 	exactly as written on the death	certificate:	UK			

							_					
		of death 6. P	rimary cause of death: Choose only	y 1 of the 4 major o	ategories, then a spe	onc cause. For pend	ng, choose mo	ost likely cause	E.			
wom th	e oeath				_		_		_			
l _		IC	From an injury (external cause). 8	Select one and	From a medical co		Undeterm	ined if injury o	r Owk			
O Na			answer F4:		Asthma, go to	G10	medical c	ause, oo to H1	00 to H1			
0 🚾	cident	- 1	OMotor vehicle and other transpo	ort, go to G1	Cancer, specif	y and go to G10						
O Su	icide	- 1	Fire, burn, or electrocution, go t	b G2	Cardiovascula	r, specify and go to G	10					
Он	micide	- 1	Crowning, go to G3		Congenital and	omaly, specify and go	to G10					
O un	determi	ned	CAsphysta, go to G4		Diabetes, go to	G10						
O Pe	ending		Weapon, including body part, g	o to G5	HIV/AIDS, go	to G10						
Our	ĸ	- 1	OAnimal bite or attack, go to G6		O Influenza, go to G10							
			OFall or crush, go to G7		Clow birth weight, go to G10							
If Homic	ide:	Yes	Poisoning, overdose or acute in	itoxication,		hydration, go to G10						
Child at		_ ı	go to G8		Neurological/s	eizure disorder, go to	G10					
	eglect?		©Exposure, go to G9			ecity and go to G10						
Complete	_		Oundetermined, go to H1		O Prematurity, o	_						
Acts of 0		-	Other cause, go to G11		OSIDS, go to G							
or Comm			Ourk, go to H1		<u>-</u>	, specify and go to G	10					
			go to 111		_	i condition, specify an						
If Suicide	Com	data			_	condition, specify and	_					
		Omission			Oundetermined		2010 010					
		Omission			QU/K, go to G10	_						
or Comm	nission	- 1			U/K, go to G10	J						
G. DE	TAILE	D INFORMAT	TION BY CAUSE OF DEATH	H: CHOOSE O	NE SECTION ON	LY, THAT IS SAI	ME AS THE	CAUSE SE	ELECTED ABOVE			
						SECTION ONLY, THAT IS SAME AS THE CAUSE SELECTED ABOVE						
	TOD.	E11101 E 411	OTHER TRANSPORT									
	*****		D OTHER TRANSPORT									
a. Vehicle	s involv	ed in incident:	b. Position of child:			c. Causes of Incident						
a. Vehicle	s involv		b. Position of child: ODriver			Speeding over I	imit	☐ Back/from				
a. Vehicle Total n	umber o	ed in incident: if vehicles: primary vehicle	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass	senger, relationship		Speeding over I	imit	☐ Back/from				
a. Vehicle Total n Child's	umber o	ed in incident: of vehicles:	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass O Pront seat	Biological pa	rent	Speeding over i	imit or conditions	Back/from	ht line			
a. Vehicle Total n	umber o	ed in incident: if vehicles: primary vehicle	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass		rent	Speeding over I	imit or conditions	☐ Back/from	ht line			
a. Vehicle Total n Child's	umber o	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimany vehicle None	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass O Pront seat	Biological pa	rent	Speeding over i	imit or conditions or red light	Back/from	ht line nging lanes			
a. Vehicle Total n Child's O	other O	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car	b. Position of child: ODriver OPassenger if pass OFront seat OBack seat OTruck bed	OBiological pa	rent	Speeding over i Unsafe speed fo Recklessness Ran stop sign o	imit or conditions or red light	Back/from	nt line nging lanes zard			
a. Vehicle Total n Child's O	Other O	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van	b. Position of child: ODriver OPassenger if pass OFront seat OBack seat OTruck bed	OBiological pa	rent ent	Speeding over i Unsafe speed ft Recklessness Ran stop sign o	imit or conditions or red light on	Back/from	nt line nging lanes zard			
a. Vehicle Total n Child's O	os involvemento o Other O	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility ve	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass OFront seat OBack seat OTruck bed Oother, specify: OUK	OBiological par OAdoptive par OStepparent OFoster paren	rent t ner	Speeding over i Unsafe speed fr Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio	imit or conditions or red light on	Back/from	nt line aging lanes zard n road			
a. Vehicle Total n Child's O	O O O	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei	b. Position of child: ODriver OPassenger if pass OFront seat OBack seat OTruck bed Oother, specify: OUK	OBiological pa OAdoptive par OStepparent OFoster parent OMother's part	rent t mer	Speeding over i Unsate speed to Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Oriver inexperie	imit or conditions or red light on	Back/from	nt line nging lanes zard n road ne use while driving			
a. Vehicle Total in Child's O O O O	O O O O	ed in incident: of vehicles:	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass OFront seat OBack seat OTruck bed Oother, specify: OUK	OBlological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent OMother's part	rent t mer	Speeding over I Unsafe speed fi Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Oriver inexperie Mechanical fallu Poor tires	imit or conditions or red light on	Back/from	ht line nging lanes zard n road ne use while driving not authorized			
a. Vehicle Total in Child's O O O O O O	Other O O O O O	ed in incident: of vehicles:	b. Position of child: Obvier OPassenger If pass OPrort seat OBack seat OTruck bed Oother, specify: OUK O On bicycle O Pedestrian	OBlological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent OMother's part OFather's part OGrandparent OSibling	rent t ner	Speeding over I Unsafe speed fi Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical fallu Poor tires Poor weather	imit r conditions r red light n nce	Back/from	nt line highing lanes zard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify:			
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a. Vehicle Total in Child's O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Oner O	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei Truck Semi/tractor tr RV School bus Other bus Motorcycle	b. Position of child: ODriver OPassenger if pass O Front seat OBack seat OTruck bed hicle Oother, specify: OUK aller O no bicycle O Pedestrian OWalking OBoarding/blading Oother, specify: OUK	OBiological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent OMother's part OFather's part OGrandparent OSibling Oother relative OFriend	rent t ner ner	Speeding over I Unsafe speed ft Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical fallu Poor tres Poor weather Poor visibility Orugs or alcoho Fatigue'sieeping	imit r conditions r red light n nce re	Back/fror Filipover Poor sign Car chan Road ha Animal in Cell phor Racing, r	nt line highing lanes zard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify:			
a. Vehicle Total in Child's O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei Truck Semi/tractor tr RV School bus Other bus Motorcycle Tractor Other farm veh	b. Position of child: ODriver OPassenger if pass O Front seat OBack seat OTruck bed Nicle Oother, specify: OUK On bicycle O Pedestrian OWalking OBoarding/blading Oother, specify: OUK	OBiological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent OMother's part OFather's part OGrandparent OSibling Oother relative OFriend	rent t ner ner	Speeding over I Unsafe speed ft Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical fallu Poor tres Poor weather Poor visibility Orugs or alcoho Faligue/sleeping Medical event, s	imit or conditions r red light n nce are	Back/fror Filipover Poor sigi Car chan Road ha Animal in Cell phor Racing, r Other dri	ht line aging lanes zard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify:			
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a. Vehicle Total in Childs O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	s involvement of contract of c	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei Truck Semi/tractor tr RV School bus Other bus Motorcycle Tractor Other farm veh All terrain vehi Snowmobile Bicycle Train	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass O Pront seat O Back seat O Truck bed Nicle OOther, specify: OUK O In bicycle O Pedestrian O'Walking O Boarding/blading O Other, specify: OUK OUK de d. Collision type: Ochild not in/on a vehicle, but struck by vehicle Ochild in/on a vehicle,	OBiological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent OFoster parent OFather's part OGrandparent OSibling Oother relative OFtend Oother, specifically	ent tent tent tent tener ter ter ter ter ter ter ter ter ter t	Speeding over i Unsate speed it Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical failu Poor tires Poor weather Poor visibility Drugs or alcoho Fatigue'sleepin Medical event, s check all that	imit or conditions r red light n nce re l use specify: f. Locatio City: Resi Rura	Back/fror Bilpover Poor sigil Car chan Road has Animal in Cell phor Racing, i Other dri Ulik un of incident, o street dential street	ht line hging lanes zard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify: becify: check all that apply: Driveway Parking area Off road			
a. Vehicle Total in Shilida O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	s involvement of the control of the	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei Truck Semi/tractor to RV School bus Other bus Motorcycle Tractor Other farm veh Snowmobile Bicycle Train Subway	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass O Pront seat O Back seat O Truck bed Oother, specify: OUK aller O Pedestrian OWalking O Boarding/blading Oother, specify: OUK d. Collision type: Ochild not in/on a vehicle, but struck by other vehicle	OBiological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent Offser parent Specify:	ent ent ent ent ent ent ent ent	Speeding over i Unsate speed ft Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical fallu Poor tires Poor weather Poor visibility Drugs or alcoho Fatigue'sleepin, Medical event, s c, check all that	imit or conditions r red light n nce re l use g specify: f. Locatio City: Rura High	Back/fror Bilpover Poor sigi Car chan Road has Animal in Cell phor Racing, i Other dri Ulik un of incident, o street dential street il road way	ht line hging lanes szard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify: secify: check all that apply: Driveway Parking area Off road RR xing/tracks			
a. Vehicle Total in Shillis	s involvement of the control of the	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei Truck Semi/tractor tr RV School bus Other bus Motorcycle Tractor Other farm veh All terrain vehi Snowmobile Blicycle Train Subway Trolley	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass O Pront seat O Back seat OTruck bed Oother, specify: OUK aller O Redestrian OWalking OBoarding/blading Other, specify: OUK d. Collision type: Ochild not inion a vehicle, struck by other vehicle OChild inion a vehicle	OBiological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent OFoster parent OFather's part OGrandparent OSibling Oother relative OFtend Oother, specifically	ent	Speeding over i Unsate speed it Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical failu Poor tires Poor weather Poor visibility Drugs or alcoho Fatigue'sleepin Medical event, s check all that	imit or conditions r red light n nce re if use gre f. Locatio City: Rura High Inter Inter	Back/fror Bilpover Poor sigi Car chan Road has Animal in Cell phor Racing, i Other dri Ulik un of incident, o street dential street il road way section	ht line hging lanes zard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify: becify: check all that apply: Driveway Parking area Off road			
a. Vehicle Total in Shilida O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	s involvement of the control of the	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei Truck Semi/tractor to RV School bus Other bus Motorcycle Tractor Other farm veh Snowmobile Bicycle Train Subway	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass O Front seat O Back seat O Truck bed Nicle OOther, specify: OUK O In bicycle O Pedestrian O'Walking O Boarding/blading O Other, specify: OUK d. Collision type: Ochild not in/on a vehicle, but struck by vehicle Ochild in/on a vehicle struck by other vehicle OChild in/on a vehicle that struck other vehicle	OBiological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent Offser parent Specify:	ent ent ent ent ent e. Driving condition apply: Normal Loose gravel Muddy I ce/snow Fog	Speeding over i Unsate speed it Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical fallu Poor tires Poor weather Poor visibility Drugs or alcoho Fatigue'sleepin, Medical event, s check all that	imit or conditions r red light n nce re if use graphic conditions f. Location City: Rura High Inten Shou	Back/fror Blipover Poor sigi Car chan Road has Animal in Cell phor Racing, i Other dri Ulik In of incident, of street dential street il road way section ulder	ht line hging lanes zard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify: becify: check all that apply: Driveway Parking area Off road RR xing/tracks Other, specify:			
a. Vehicle Total in Shillis	s involvement of the control of the	ed in incident: of vehicles: orimary vehicle None Car Van Sport utility vei Truck Semi/tractor tr RV School bus Other bus Motorcycle Tractor Other farm veh All terrain vehi Snowmobile Blicycle Train Subway Trolley	b. Position of child: Obriver OPassenger If pass O Pront seat O Back seat OTruck bed Oother, specify: OUK aller O Redestrian OWalking OBoarding/blading Other, specify: OUK d. Collision type: Ochild not inion a vehicle, struck by other vehicle OChild inion a vehicle	OBiological pa OAdoptive pan OStepparent OFoster parent Offser parent Specify:	ent	Speeding over I Unsate speed it Recklessness Ran stop sign o Driver distractio Driver inexperie Mechanical fallu Poor tires Poor weather Poor visibility Drugs or alcoho Fatigue'sleepin, Medical event, st s, check all that	imit or conditions r red light n nce re if use gre f. Locatio City: Rura High Inter Inter	Back/fror Blipover Poor sigi Car chan Road has Animal in Cell phor Racing, i Other dri Ulik In of incident, of street dential street il road way section ulder	ht line hging lanes szard n road ne use while driving not authorized liver error, specify: secify: check all that apply: Driveway Parking area Off road RR xing/tracks			

g. Drivers involved in	n incident, chec	ok all that	apply:						
Child as driver C	hild's driver	Oriver of o	ther primary v	ehide	Child as dr	iver Child's driv	er Driver of other	primary vehicle	
Α.	ge of Driver	Age of	Driver					Has a graduated lice	ense
	0	0	<16 years					Has a full license	
	0	0	16 to 18 year	rs old				Has a full license the	at has been restricted
	0	0	19 to 21 year	rs old				Has a suspended lic	cense
	Ö	ō	22 to 29 year	rs old				If recreational vehicle	le, has driver safety certificate
	õ	ŏ	30 to 65 year	rs old		_	_	Other, specify:	
	ŏ	ŏ	>65 years ok			_			ated licensing rules:
	ŏ	ŏ	U/K age			_	_	Nighttime driving	•
_	ĕ	ĕ		for causing incident		_		Passenger restric	
	_					_	_		
_	_	_		idrug impaired	_	_	_		equired supervision
	_	_	Has no licens			_	_	Other violations,	specify:
	<u> </u>		Has a learne	r's permit	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	UK	
h. Total number of or						In other primary	vehicle involved in in	wident	
in child's W	In child's vehicle, including child: N/A, child was not in a vehicle								
	_						otal number of occup	single vehicle crash	□ wĸ
							umber of teens, age		□ wĸ
	Number of teens, ages 14-21:						otal number of death		□ u/K
	Total number of deaths:								□ u/k
	Total number of teen deaths:						otal number of teen		⊔ uk
i. Protective measur		-	Not		resent used	Present use	_	-	
Select one option	per row.		eeded	none present	correctly	incorrectly		_	
Airbag			0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lap belt			٥	0	0	0	0	0	"If child seat, type:
Shoulder b	eit		٥	0	0	0	0	0	Rear facing
Child seat			٥	0	0	0	0	0	○ Front facing
Belt position	oning boosters	eat	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ouk
Helmet			0	0	0	0	0	0	
				_	_	_	_		
Other, spe	aify:		כ	0	0 0			0	1
			TION	0	0			0	ı
2. FIRE, BURN	, OR ELECT	TROCU		•	0	0			- Forto still dealthorn
FIRE, BURN Ignition, heat or el	, OR ELECT	TROCU	TION	_			b. Type of incident		c. For fire, child died from:
FIRE, BURN Ignition, heat or el Matches	OR ELECT	TROCU urce: leating sto	TION	O Lightning	Oos	her explosives	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to c		O Burns
FIRE, BURN Ignition, heat or el Matches Cigarette lighte	ectrocution sou	TROCU urce: leating sto space hea	TION ove	O Lightning O Coygen tank	Ooi OA	her explosives	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to o OScald, go to	,	O Burns O Smoke inhalation
FIRE, BURN Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lighter Outsity lighter	I, OR ELECT lectrocution sou OH er OS	TROCU urce: leating sto space hear urnace	TION ove	Lightning Oxygen tank Hot cooking water	Ooi OA	her explosives	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to c Oscald, go to Other burn, g	r go to t	O Burns
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lighter Ocigarette or de	I, OR ELECT lectrocution sou OH er OS	TROCU urce: leating sto space hea	TION ove ster	Lightning Chygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water	Oot OA Oot	her explosives	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to o OScald, go to	r go to t	O Burns O Smoke inhalation
FIRE, BURN Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lighter Outsity lighter	I, OR ELECT lectrocution sou OH er OS OF gar OP	TROCU urce: leating sto space hear urnace	TION ove iter	Lightning Chygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp	Oot OA Oot	her explosives	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to c Oscald, go to Other burn, g	r gotot 1, gotos	O Burns O Smoke inhalation
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lighter Ocigarette or de	octroaution sou	TROCU urce: leating sto space hear urnace Power line	TION ove ster	Lightning Chygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water	Oot OA Oot	her explosives spliance in water her, specify:	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to c OScald, go to Other burn, g	r gotot 1, gotos	O Smoke inhalation Other, specify:
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el Matches Ocigarette lighte Outsity lighter Ocigarette or de Ocandies Ocooking stove	I, OR ELECT lectrocution soc OH er Os OF ger OP	TROCU uroe: ieating sto space hea furnace Power line Electrical o	TTON ove ter outlet wiring	Lightning Onygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp Fireworks	Oor OAs	her explosives phance in water her, specify:	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to c OSoald, go to Other burn, g OElectroculor Other, specif	r gotot a, gotos Ny and gotot	O Burns O Smoke inhalation O Other, specify: O UK
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el Matches Ocigarette lighte Outsity lighter Ocigarette or di Ocandies Ocooking stove d. Material first ignite	I, OR ELECT lectrocution soc OH or Os OF OF OE OE OE	trocu uroe: leating sk space heaf- urnace leatrical c electrical c	TION ove ster	Lightning Chygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp	Oos OAp Oos pecity:	her explosives pilance in water her, specify.	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to c OSoald, go to Other burn, g OElectroculor Other, specif OUK, go to t person?	r go to t h, go to s ly and go to t h. Did anyone attern	O Burns O Smoke inhalation Other, specify: O LIK
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lights Outsity lighter Ocigarette or di Ocandies Ocooking stove d. Material first ignite Outphoistery	I, OR ELECT lectroaution sour OH er Os ger OP OE ot OE	TROCU uroe: feating sto space hea furnace Power line Slectrical of Clectrical of ONVA	TION ove ster outlet wiring siding on fire:	Lightning Onygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp Fireworks Building's primary construction mater	Oos OAp Oos pecity:	her explosives phance in water her, specify:	b. Type of incident: OFire, go to c OSoald, go to Other burn, g OElectroculor Other, specif OUK, go to t person?	r go to t h, go to s ly and go to t h. Did anyone attern Yes No	Burns Smoke inhalation Other, specify: UK pt to put out fire?
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lights Outsity lighter Ocigarette or di Ocandies Ocooking stove d. Material first ignite Outphoistery Mattress	I, OR ELECT lectroaution sour OH er Os ger OP OE dd: e. T	TROCU uroe: leating sto space heaf urnace lectrical c electrical v lype of bu NVA Single I	TION ove ster outlet wiring siding on fire:	Lightning Onygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp Fireworks It. Building's primary construction mater Owood	Ool OAp Ool pecify: Our	her explosives ppliance in water her, specify. K Fire started by a	b. Type of incident OFire, go to c OSoald, go to Other burn, g Electrocution Other, specif OUK, go to t person? OUK	r go to t a, go to s by and go to t h. Did anyone attem Yes No L. Did escape or res	O Burns O Smoke inhalation Other, specify: UK UK pt to put out fire? OLIK oue efforts women fire?
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el	I, OR ELECT lectroculion soc OH or OB OF gar OP OE od: e. T	TROCU uroe: leating sto space head furnace cover line clectrical of clectrical of the cover line clectr	TION ove siter outlet wiring silding on fire:	Lightning Oxygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp Fireworks Building's primary construction mater Wood Steel	O Or O O	her explosives ppliance in water her, specify. K Fire started by a Yes No	b. Type of incident OFire, go to c OSoald, go to Other burn, g Electrocution Other, specif OUK, go to t person? OUK	r go to t a, go to s by and go to t h. Did anyone attem Yes No L. Did escape or res Yes No	O Burns O Smoke inhalation Other, specify: O LIK ppt to put out fire? O LIK LIK LIK LUK LUK LUK LUK LUK
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lights Outsity lighter Ocigarette or di Ocandies Ocooking stove d. Material first ignite Outphoistery OMattress Ochristmas tree Ociothing	I, OR ELECT lectrocution soci or OB OF gar OP OE od e. T	TROCU uroe: leating sto space heat furnace Power line Electrical of Electrical of NVA Single I Diuplex Apartm	TION ove siter outliet wiring sidding on fire: home	Chygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp Fireworks I. Building's primary construction mater Wood Steel OBrick/stone	O OR O Appendity:	her explosives appliance in water her, specify. K Fire started by a Yes No	b. Type of incident OFire, go to c OSoald, go to Other burn, g Electrocution Other, specif OUK, go to t person? OUK	n go to t n, go to s Ny and go to t Th. Did anyone atterm Yes No L. Did escape or res Yes No J. Did any factors de	O Burns O Smoke inhalation Other, specify: O LIK LIK LUK LUK LUK LUK LUK LUK
2. FIRE, BURN a. Ignition, heat or el OMatches Ocigarette lights Outsity lighter Ocigarette or di Ocandies Ocooking stove d. Material first ignite Outhoistery OMattress Ochristmas tree Ociothing Ocurtain	I, OR ELECT lectrocution soci or OB OF gar OP OE od e. T	TROCU uroe: ieating str space hea urnace cover line electrical of pype of bu DN/A Single I DDuplex DApartm Trailer/I	TION ove siter outliet wiring sidding on fire: home ent	Clightning Chygen tank Hot cooking water Hot bath water Other hot liquid, sp Fireworks I. Building's primary construction mater Wood Steel Dirick/stone Aluminum	O on	her explosives ppliance in water ther, specify. K Fire started by a No Yes No No Yes, person's age to sperson have etting fires?	b. Type of incident OFire, go to c OSoald, go to Other burn, g Electrocution Other, specif OUK, go to t person? OUK a history of	n go to t n, go to s Ny and go to t Th. Did anyone atterm Yes No L. Did escape or res Yes No J. Did any factors de	O Burns O Smoke inhalation Other, specify: O LIK ppt to put out fire? O LIK LIK LIK LUK LUK LUK LUK LUK
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g. Suspected arso	on?	r. For scald, was hot water heater	s. For electrocution, what cause: t. O			t. Other, describe in detail:				
O Yes ONo		set too high?		ectrical storm						
	_	ONA		ulty wiring						
		O Yes, temp. setting:	_	re/product in wate	.					
		ONo	_	ild playing with ou						
		Quk	_	her, specify:	***					
		Cox	Our							
			- Our	ĸ						
3. DROWNIN	IG									
	ld last seen before	 b. What was child last seen doing 		c. Was child for		d?	d. Drowning local	tion:		
drowning? Che	eck all that apply:	before drowning?		OYes ON	b Ouk		Open wate		OUK, go to n	
☐ in water	☐ In yard	O Playing Tubing		l			O Pool, hot t	ub, spa, go to) i	
On shore	In bathroom	O Boating		l			O Bathtub, g	o to w		
On dock	☐ in house	O Swimming O Sleeping		l			O Bucket, go	to x		
☐ Poolside	Other, specify:	O Bathing O Other, specif	y:	l			O Well/cister	n/septic, go t	on	
		O Fishing		l			O Tollet, go t	to z		
	□uĸ	Osurfing Ouk					O Other, spe	city and go to	on	
e. For open water,	place:	f. For open water, contributing		g. If boating, ty	pe of boat		h. For boating, wa	s the child pi	ioting boat?	
O Lake	O Quarry	environmental factors:		○ Salboat	Comm	nercial	Oyes O N	O UK		
O River	O Gravel pit	O Weather ○ Drop off		O Jet ski	O Other	specify:				
O Pond	O Canal	☐ Temperature ☐ Rough wave	s	OMotorboa	t					
○ Creek	Quk	Current Other, speci	ty:	Cance						
Ocean		☐Riptide/ ☐UK		○ Kayak	O uk					
		undertow		ORaft						
l. For pool, type o	f pool:	j. For pool, child found:		k. For pool, own	ership is:		L Length of time	owners had p	ooi/hot tub/spa:	
Above grou	und	In the pool/hot tub/spa		O Private			ONA		O >1yr	
O in-ground	O Hot tub, spa	On or under the cover		O Public			O≪smo	nths	Ouk	
O Wading	Ouk	Ouk		Ouk			O 6m-1 yr			
m. Flotation devi	ce used?			•			n. What barriers/	layers of prob	ection existed	
ONA	If yes, check all that	apply:					to prevent access to water?			
Oyes	Coast Guard		□ Not 0	Coast Guard appr	oved	□ uĸ				
ONo	Jacket	Cushion Lifesaving ring		Swim rings			□None □ Alarm, go to r			
Ouk	If Jacket:			Inner tube			☐None ☐ Alarm, go to r ☐Fence, go to o ☐ Cover, go to s			
	Correct	size? O Yes O No O UK	0	Air mattress			☐Gate, go to) p	uk	
	Worn co	rrectly? O'Yes O'No O'UK		Other, specify:			□Door, go to			
o. Fence:		p. Gate, check all that apply:	g. Door,	check all that app	ly:		r. Alarm, check al	that apply:	s. Type of cover:	
Describe type:		☐ Has self-closing latch	_	Patio door	Opens to	water	□ Door		Hard	
Fence height in	ı ft	☐ Has lock	l =	Screen door	☐ Barrier bei	tween	Window	v	Soft	
Fence surround		☐ is a double gate	ı –	Steel door	door and v		□ Pool		Quk	
O Four sides	_	Opens to water	_	Sef-closing	□uĸ		Laser		- Can	
O Three sides		□ ux	_	Has lock			□uĸ			
•	Ouk		I -							
t. Local ordinance	-	u. How were layers of protection breach	ed? Check	all that apply:						
access to water		□No layers breached		in fence	□ Door	screen to	m	□ Cover le	ft off	
Oyes On	o Ouk	☐Gate left open		aged fence		self-close		Cover no		
		☐Gate unlocked		e too short		low left op		Other, si		
if yes, rules vic	siated?	Gate latch falled	_	r left open		low screer				
OYes ON		☐ Gap in gate		runlocked		not work				
0.5		Climbed fence		r broken		not answ		□uĸ		
v. Child able to sw	im?	w. For bathtub, child in a bathing aid?		x. Warning sign			y. Lifeguard prese			
ONA	ONo	Dyes ONo Duk		ONA	ONo		ONA	ONo		
Oyes	Quk	If yes, specify type:		Oyes	Our		Oyes	Que		
z. Rescue attempt		a yes, specify type:		aa. Did rescuer(s			bb. Appropriate re			
Q N/A	ff yes, who? Che	ck all that anotic		ON/A	ONo.		QN/A	QNo		
Oyes	Parent	Bystander		Oyes	Ouk		Oyes	Quit		
ONo	Otherchil			I -	er of rescuers		V.6	- Cur		
Ouk	Lifeguard			that drowne						
) uk	LI LIEGUARO	LI UK					L			

4. ASPHYXIA													
a. Type of event:		b. If suffocation/asp	hyxia, act	ion causing e	event:								
OSuffocation, go to t		Sleep-related	(e.g. bedd	ling, overlay,	wedged	i) Confine	d in tight spa	. O:	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (d in tight bi	anket, but	not sleep-related	
OStrangulation, go to	o c	Covered in or	fell into ob	ject, but not	sleep-re	elated O Refrig	eralor/freeze	rŌι	Wedged	into tight s	pace, but	not sleep-related	
OChoking, go to d		O Plastic ba	•			○ Toy cf	hest	Ō	Asphyxia	by gas, go	to G8h		
Other, specify and	go to e	O _{Dirt/sand}				O Auton	nobile	Ŏ	Other, sp	ecify:			
		Oother, spe	ecity:			Om	unik	Ō					
QuK, go to e		Ouk				Oot	her, specify:	_					
						Ōur	ĸ						
						O other,	specify:						
						Ouk							
c. If strangulation, object	causing even	t	d. If choi	ting, object		e. Was asphyxla ar	n autoerotic e	event? o	g. History of seizures?				
	Leash	_	l	ng choking:		Oyes ONo	_	- 1	O Yes O No O U/K If yes, #				
	Bectrical cor	rd	OF	od, specify:				- 1		tnessed?			
	Person, go t			y, specify:		f. Was child particle	nating in	$\overline{}$		y of apnea?		U	
_		power window	OB			f. Was child participating in 'choking game' or 'pass out game'?				ONo	_	fives,#	
OHgh chair	or sunroof		_	her, specify:		OYes ONo	Quik	- 1	_	tnessed?			
	Other, specif	Nr.	Ŏ un			J J		- ⊢		imilch Man			
)uk	y-	•						ONo	Ouk			
		Beonie Boun D	ART					- 103		- Cinc			
a. Type of weapon:	ODING FLI		ON'S BODY PART For firearms, type:				d. Firearm s						
Offrearm, go to b		O Handoun	-	c. Firearm I			U. Fileami s	_	ures, che	_		disconnect	
		OShotgun		O TES	INO	Ouk							
OSharp Instrument,		_	i			Personalization device Minimum							
OBjunt Instrument, g		QBB gun		l	□ External safety/drop safety □ Other,: □ Loaded chamber indicator □ U.K.					еспу:			
O Person's body part		O Hunting rifle											
O Explosive, go to m				e. Where wa							Frearm stored with		
ORope, go to m		OAiriffe	_	ONots			Inder mattress/pillow ammunition?						
OPipe, go to m		O Sawed off sh	-	OLocke		_	her, specify:				s ONo OUK		
O Biological, go to m		Other, specify	r.	Ounice		_				g. Firearm stored loaded? O Yes O No O UK			
Other, specify and	go to m			QGlove	compa	irtment Qui	K		OYes ONO OUK				
OUK, go to m		Ouk					l. Type of sharp object:			Щ,			
h. Owner of fatal firearm:			0~	-worker		 Sex of fatal firearm owner: 	D Kitch		Œ:	- 1		biunt object:	
O U/K, weapon stoler O U/K, weapon found		randparent	_	-worker stitutional staf	_	OMale	Oswitch					O Bat O Club	
O Self	Os	_	_		•	OFemale	OPock				_		
_	=		=	ighbor		Ouk	_				0 88		
O Biological parent	OF	her relative		val gang men ranger	nber	Ouk	ORazo				O _{Ro}		
O Adoptive parent	_				_		OHunt	_			_		
Stepparent	_	quaintance	_	w enforceme	mt .		OSciss				_	usehold Item	
O Foster parent		nlid's boyfriend girlfriend	Uot	her, specify:			Cothe	r, specify:			Cott	er, specify:	
O Mother's partner		•	ο								Α		
C Father's partner		assmate	Q un				Ouk				Our		
 What did person's body part do? Check all that 		erson using weapon y of weapon-related	have	ı		g weapons at time o						p. Sex of person(s) handling weapon:	
apply:	offens	-		ı —		er weapon	_	Vor Other				narraing weapon.	
				-									
Beat, kick or punch	I -			-		Biological parent			Acquainta			Fatal weapon:	
Drop	QN				_	Adoptive parent				yffiend or (girffriend	Q Male	
Push	Ou			ı –		Stepparent			llassmat			O Female	
Bite		anyone in child's fam	_			Foster parent		_	Co-worke			Ouk	
Shake		tory of weapon offens		-		Mother's partner		_	nstitution				
Strangle	I .	weapons-related car		I □		Father's partner	l □		Velghbor			Other weapon:	
Throw	l Ow	es, describe circumst	ances:	-	_	Grandparent	-			g member		O Male	
Drown			-		Sibling	-		tranger			O Female		
□Bum	l _				Spouse				rcement of	ficer	Ouk		
Other, specify:	ON					Other relative	-		Other, spe	ecity:			
□uĸ	Ou	/K		1			' -		J/K				

 Use of weapon at time, che 											
Self injury	☐ Argume	nt	□н	unting		Russian			Intervener assisting crime		
☐ Commission of crime	☐ Jealous	у	□™	arget shootin		Gang-re	elated activity		victim (Good Samaritan)		
☐ Drive-by shooting	Intimate	partner vk	olence P	aying with we	eapon	Self-def	ense		Other, specify:		
Random violence	☐ Hate cri	me	□ w	leapon mista	ken for toy	Cleaning	g weapon				
Child was a bystander	Builying	1	□8	howing gun to	others	Loading	weapon		uk		
6. ANIMAL BITE OR A	TTACK										
a. Type of animal:		b. Animal	access to child, o	heck all that	apply:			c. Did ch	ild provoke animal?		
O Domesticated dog	O Insect	l	Animal on leash			al escaped from	n cage or leash		ON OUK		
O Domesticated cat	O Other,		Animal caged or i	nside fence		I not caged or	-	_	s, how?		
□ Snake	specify:	l	Child reached in		□ ux			- 7	-		
O Wild mammal,			Child entered a					d Anima	i has history of biting or		
specify:	O uk	1 -	-					attacking?			
	O un	uk Ouk						_	ONo OUK		
7. FALL OR CRUSH								U IIG	ONE OUR		
a. Type:	b. Height of fail:	c. Child fe	el from:								
☐ Fall, go to b	feet	Oopen		O Natural	elevation	O Stairs/si	teos OMovino	object, specify: QAnimal, specify:			
Crush, go to h		I - · .	Screen	_	de elevation	OFunitur		object, specify: QAnimal, specify: Other, specify:			
C crash, go to ii	inches	· ·		_		QBed	Overpa		Could, specify.		
						ORoof			Ouk		
	□ uĸ		U/K if screen	O Tree		URDOT	OBalcony		Ouk		
d. Surface child fell onto:	e. Barrier in place:		f. Child in a baby	walker?					ush:		
Cement/concrete	Check all that app	ply:	ONA		Climb up	on object			☐ Dirt/sand		
○ Grass	None		O Yes		O Pull objec	t down	□ Television		Person, go to G5q		
O Gravel	Screen		Ó №		O Hide behi	ind object	O Furniture		Commercial equipment		
O Wood floor	Other window	v guard	Ouk		Go behin	d object	O Walls		O Farm equipment		
O Carpeted floor	Fence		g. Was child pus	hed,	O Fallout of	fobject	O Playground e	gulpment	Other, specify:		
O Linoleum/vinyl	Railing		dropped or the		O Other, sp	ecify:	O Animai				
O Marbie/tie	Stairway		Oyes O No	Quk			O Tree branch		Ouk		
Other, specify:	Gate				Ouk		O Boulders/rock	•	•		
•	Other, specif	ve	if yes, go to G5	0							
Оuк	□uĸ		-,,								
8. POISONING, OVER	DOSE OR ACU	TE INTO	XICATION								
a. Type of substance involved	, check all that apply	:									
Prescription drug		Over-the-	counter drug		Cleaning s	ubstances		Other	substances UK		
Antidepressant		□ Diet	pilis		Bleac	h			Plants		
☐ Blood pressure med	Ication	□ Stim	ulants		☐ Drain	cleaner			Alcohol		
Pain killer (oplate)		☐ Coup	n medicine		_	ne-based clear	ner		Street drugs		
Pain killer (non-opia	te)		medication		Solve				Pesticide		
☐ Methadone		_	iren's vitamins		Other				Antifreeze		
Cardiac medication		=	supplement		_				Other chemical		
Other, specify:			rvitamins					_	Herbal remedy		
			r, specify:					_	Carbon monoxide, go to f		
		_	netics/personal ca	ne noodusts					Other fume/gas/vapor		
			Cica personal ci	ec products					Other, specify:		
b. Where was the substance :	tored? c Was t	ne nendurt	in its original	f Was th	e incident the res	null of?	g. Was Poison Cor		h. For CO poisoning, was a		
O Open area	contai				dental overdose		called?		CO detector present?		
O Open cabinet	. I .	NA	ONo	_	ical treatment mi:	shan	Over Over	Our	Oyes One Ouk		
Closed cabinet, unlocke	I -	Yes	Ouk	_	erse effect, but no		If yes, who calls	_	United Cities		
Closed cabinet, unlocked		ntainer hav		┛ ̄	erate poisoning		Ochid	I			
Other, specify:	a. Dia co safety		e a chiu	I -	_		I [—]	If yes, how many?			
Coner, specify:			O	O Acute Intoxication OParent							
	1 -	N/A Yes	Qno Quk	Other, specify: Other caregiv							
Ouk	┤ ╭			OFIrst respond							
	s it child's?	Ouk			O Medical person		OYes ONo OUK				
	OYes	ONo	Ouk	1			Other, specify	y.			
							Ouk				

9. EXPOS	URE															
a. Circumstar	nces, check all that apply	ŗ				b. Condition	of expo	sure:		c. Number	of hour	,	d. We	child w	earing	
Abendo	nment		est outde	oors		OHyper	thermia			expose	dt.		app	ropriate	clothing?	,
☐ Left in o	oer		egal bor	der cross	ing	OHypot	hermia							Yes		
Left in r	oom		ther, sp	ecity:		OUK				-	_			No		
Subme	rged in water	□u	ĸ								UK			UK		
☐ Injured	outdoors					Ar	nbient to	ımp, degr	ees F							
10. MEDIC	AL CONDITION															
a. How long d	id the child have the	b. We	s death	expected	as a result of	c. Was child	receivin	g heath o	are for the		1. Were	the prescri	bed care	plans e	ppropriet	e for
medical co				condition		medical co						dical condi		,		
O in uten	O Weeks	ا م	N/A not	previous	y diagnosed	OYes (No	Ouk		- 1	c	IN/A				
○ Since I		۱ŏ			et a later date	If yes, with				- 1	- 6	Yes				
O Hours	O Years	١ŏ				Oyes (_	_		- 1	_	No, speci				
O Days	Ouk	۱ŏ					-	_		- 1		luk				
	amily compliant with the			ians?				f Was d	hild up to d	ate with		_	he medi	cal cond	tion	
				Appoin	tments					ny of Pedia	trica			h an out		
ONA					ations, specify:				ization sch			Ow	s, speci	N-		
OYes	If no, what ween't	compliant			il equipment use	specify		OW	4			QNo		,		
QNo	Check all that app		_	_	ies, specify:	- special		Oye				Ou				
Quk	Cincin di Cini			Other,					specify:							
				u w	4			Du				ı				
				-						÷						
	onmental tobacco				compliance issu	es related to			OYes	No		If yes, ch				
in death?	contributing factor				y for care			Language				Caregive				
_					health insurance				not made			Caregive				
O Yes					insurance, not o	coordinated		Specialist 8 2 2	needed, n	ot evallable		Caregive	unwillin	g to pro	vide care	
O No			Lack	of transp	portation			Multiple p	roviders, n	ot coordina	ted	Caregive	r's partn	er would	not allow	care
O uk		1 '	No p	hone				Lack of d	hild care			Other, sp	ecify:			
		1 1	Cult	rei differe	ences			Lack of fe	mily or so	cial support						
		1 1	Relig	gious obje	ections to care			Services	not availab	le		UK				
11. OTHE	R KNOWN INJURY	CAUSI	E													
	e, describe in detail:															
H. OTHE	R CIRCUMSTANCI	ES OF I	NCIDE	NT -	ANSWER RE	LEVANT S	ECTK	ONS								
1. SUDDE	N AND UNEXPECT	ED DE	ATH IN	THE Y	OUNG											
Public reporting maintaining the unless it display	88 No. 0920-1092, Exp. De burden of this collection of data needed, and completi a a cumently valid OMS co UATSDR Reports Clearance	information ng and revi ntrol numbe	is estim ewing the er. Send	collection	of information. An regarding this but	agency may n den estimate o	ot condu rany oth	ct or spons er aspect o	or, and a pe of this collect	ereon le not r	equired to	respond to	a collect	ion of info	emation	
e. Was this de	eth a homicide, suicide,	overdose	, injury v	with the ex	xternal cause as	the only and	obvious	cause of	death or a	death whic	h was a	pected wit	hin 6 ma	onths		
due to term	inal illness?	Yes	ONo	Ouk	If yes, go	to Section Hi	È									
b. Did the obj	d have a history of any	of the follow	udea ao	de condi	fone or exempton	e willia 22 h	um nd	r to death				e than 72 h			4	
	UK for all	or the solo	and ac	and Corner	sons or sympton	8 WILLIAM 12 II	Jura prik	I ID Geed	"			e than 72 f sonal histo				tne
	AFK TOT BILL											ns or symp			K for all	
Syn	nptom F	resent w	/in 72 h	ours of d	leath	Pres	ent w/in	72 hours	of death	Sympton		Present		an 72 h	ours of d	eath
Can	diac	Yes	No	UK			Yes	No	UK	Cardiac			Yes	No	UK	
Che	st pain	ᅙ	ᅙ	ō	Other Acute 8	ymptoms	_	_		Chest pai	in		Ö	ਠ	ਠ	
Diez	riness/lightheadedness	0	0	0	Fever		0	0	0	Dizziness	/lighthee	dedness	0	0	٥	
Fair	ting	0	0	0	Heat exhaus	ion/heat stroi	ie ()	0	0	Fainting			0	0	0	
Pak	otations	0	ō	0	Muscle ache	s/cramping	0	000	0	Pelpitatio	ns		0	0	0	
Nes	rologic				Slurred spee	ch	0	0	00	Neurolos	ric					
Con	cussion	0	0	0	Vomiting		0	0	0	Concussi	on		0	0	0	
Con	fusion	0	0	0	Other, specif	y:	О			Confusion			0	O	0	
Con	vulsions/seizure	0	0	0			_			Convulsio	ns/seizu	re	0	0	0	
Hee	deche	0	0	0						Headach	•		0	0	0	
Hee	d injury	ō	ō	ā						Heed inju	ry		a	0	0	
Pay	chiatric symptoms	ō	ō	ō						Respirat	ony		_	_	_	
	alysis (acute)	ō	ō	ō						Difficulty			a	0	0	
	piratory	-	-	_						Other				_	-	
_	me	0	0	0						Sturred s	peech		0	0	٥	
	umonia	õ	ŏ	ŏ						Other, sp			ō	_	-	
	culty breathing	ō	ō	ō						-			_			
		_	_													_

Did the child have any price parious injuries.		drovelo	o car accidar	ê hesin leken/2				
Did the child have any prior serious injuries (O Yes O No O UK		drowning describe		t, brain injury):				
. Had the child ever been diagnosed by a medic			the following	? UK for all			_	
Condition	Diagn	osed		Condition	-	Diagno	iced	
Blood disease	O.	8	O	Neurologio (cont)	1	Ç.	Ö	O.
Sickle cell disease Sickle cell trait	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Epilepsy/seizure disorder Febrile seizure		ö	õ	ŏ
Thrombophilia (clotting disorder)	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Mesial temporal scierosis		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Cardiao	•	~	•	Neurodegenerative disease		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Abnormal electrocardiogram	0	0	0	Stroke/mini stroke/		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
(EKG or ECG)	_	_	•	TIA-Transient Ischemic Attack		_	_	•
Aneurysm or aortic dilatation	0	0	0	Central nervous system infection		0	0	0
Antythmia/artythmia syndrome	0	O	0	(meningitis or encephalitis)				
Cardiomyopathy	0	0	0	Respiratory				
Commotio cordis	٥	0	0	Apnea		0	0	0
Congenital heart disease	0	0	0	Asthma		0	0	0
Coronary artery abnormality	0	0	0	Pulmonary embolism	-	0	0	0
Coronary artery disease	0	0	0	Pulmonary hemorrhage	-	0	0	0
(atheroscierosis)				Respiratory arrest	-	0	0	0
Endocarditis	0	0	0	Other				
Heart failure	0	0	0	Connective tissue disease	-	0	0	0
Heart murmur	0	0	O	Diabetes	-	0	0	0
High cholesterol	o	Ö	Ö	Endocrine disorder, other:	-	0	0	0
Hypertension	0	0	0	thyroid, adrenal, pitultary		_	_	_
Myocarditis (heart infection)	Ö	Ö	0	Hearing problems or deafness		ō	ò	o o
Pulmonary hypertension	ŏ	0	ŏ	Kidney disease		0	0	0
Sudden cardiac arrest	0	0	0	Mental Illness/psychiatric disease		ŏ	ŏ	0
Neurologio	_	_	_	Metabolic disease		ŏ	0	0
Anaxic brain injury	0	Ö	0	Muscle disorder or muscular	'	0	0	0
Traumatic brain injury/	0	0	0	dystrophy		_	_	^
head injury/concussion	0	0	0	Oncologic disease treated by	'	0	0	0
Brain tumor	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	chemotherapy or radiation		0	0	0
Brain aneurysm Brain hemorrhage	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Prematurity Congenital disorder/		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Developmental brain disorder	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	genetic syndrome	'	_	•	•
Developmental train district	•	_	•	Other, specify:		0		
if a more specific diagnosis is known,	provide a	ny additi	onal Informati			_		-
				_				
	lected, wh	at cardi	ac treatments	did the child have? Check all that apply:	_			
Cardiac ablation				Heart surgery	=		e replan	t
Cardiac device pi			t (100)	Interventional cardiac	_		specify:	
(Implanted car or pacemaker				catheterization		UK		
				s, cousins, grandparents or other more distant relatives)	-	o Has	any bioc	d relative (siblings,
with the following diseases, conditions or symp		_	U/K for all	, country, grandparents or other more design reserves	ľ			ts, uncles, cousins,
Y N UKDeaths				Y N UK Symptoms	- 1	gren	dparent	s) had genetic testing?
O O Sudden unexpected death to	efore age	50		OOO Febrile seizures	- 1		OYe	O No O UK
Heart Disease				OOO Unexplained fainting	- 1		•	•
O O Heart condition/heart attack	or stroke	before a	ge 50	Other Diagnoses	- 1	f yes	, descrit	e what test and/or
OOO Aortic aneurysm or aortic ru	pture			OOO Congenital deathess	- 1	for w	hat diser	sse and results:
Anthythmia (fast or irregular	heart rhy	thm)		OOO Connective tissue disease	- 1			
C Cardiomyopathy				OOO Mitochondrial disease	- 1			
OOO Congenital heart disease				OOO Muscle disorder or muscular dystrophy	- 1			
Neurologio Disease				OOO Thrombophilia (clotting disorder)	- 1			
○ ○ Epilepsy or convulsions/sela	al ge			Other diseases that are genetic or	- [
O O Other neurologic disease				run in families, specify:	- 1	Was	a gene r	mutation found?
			example, SII	DS, drowning, relative who died in single and/or	- [O Ye	S O No O UK
unexplained motor vehicle accident (d	river of ca	ir)):			- 1			

h. In the 72 hours prior to death wa	s the c	hild takir	ng any prescri	bed me	dication	(s)?			wing substar	rce(s) within 24 hours of death?
Oyes One Ouk							Check all t	nat apply: er the counter medicine		☐ Supplements
l'yes, describe:								cent/short term prescripti	ons	☐ Tobacco
L Within 2 weeks prior to death had	d the ct	ild	N/	A Yes	No L	IK.		ergy drinks		Alcohol
Taken extra doses of prescribe					Ö		□ Car	fleine		☐ Illegal drugs
Missed doses of prescribed me	dicatio	ns	_		0 (☐ Per	formance enhancers		 Legalized marijuana
Changed prescribed medication	ns, des	cribe:	C	0	0 (•	☐ Die	t assisting medications		Other, specify:
J. Was the child compliant with the	ir presc	ribed m	edications?				1			□ uĸ
ONA OYES ON	Ou	WK					If yes to an	y Items above, describe:		
If not compliant, desc	ribe wh	y and h	ow often:				l			
 Did the child experience any of the 		wing stin É inoide				in 24 hours of incident		UK for all at time: ☐ UK for all within 2		alda at
Stimuli	Yes		U/K					LIK for all weeks 2	A nours or in	odent
Physical activity	ō	No.	0	0	Ö	C WK	lf ye	es to physical activity, de	scribe type o	f activity:
Sleep deprivation	ō	ō	_	ō	ō	ō	Ati	incident	Within 24	hours of incident
Driving	ō	ō		ō	ō	ō				
Visual stimuli	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Video game stimuli	0	O	0	0	0	0				
Emotional stimuli	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Auditory stimul/startie	0	O	0	0	0	0				
Physical trauma	0	0	0	0	0	0		ner specify:		
Other	<u>۰</u>			<u> </u>			. Atı	ncident	Within 24	hours of incident
m. Was the child an athlete?	0		Ove Or	_ =		_		•		
			type of sport:	_		_		QUnknown rto death? O Yes () O	
n. Did the child ever have any of th	a follow					•				re-participation exam for a sport?
within 24 hours after physical ac				Sympu	ons da	ng or	O. II Ciliu age	ONA OYES		
Chest pain		Hea					f yes:	Olan Ola	U U	
Confusion			itations					ne within a year prior to d	eath? O	Yes O No Ouk
Convulsions/setzure		Sho	rtness of brea	th/diffic	uity bres	ithing	ı			therwise? O'Yes O'No O'UK
☐ Dizziness/lightheadednes	35	☐ Othe	er, specify:				If yes	specify restrictions:		
Fainting		□uĸ					l			
If yes to any item, describe type of	of physic	cal activ	ity and extent	of sym	ptoms:					
Questions p through	h v: Ar	newerl	f "Epilepsyl	Selzu	re Diso	rder" is ar	sewered Yes	In question e above	(Diagnose	d for a medical condition)
p. How old was the child when diag	nosed	with epi	epsy/seizure		I _			child have? Check all th	at apply:	t. How many setzures did the child have
disorder? Age 0 (infant) through 20 year					1 =	Non-com				in the year preceding death?
UK	_					_	re (grand mai : ilized tonic-clor			Other Q 2 O More than 3
	ales est to	ha abild			٫ ا	_		-		O1 O3 O UK
q. What were the underlying cause Check all that apply:	(s) or t	ne chila	s seames?				en exposed to pame, or flicker	ring light (reflex seizure)		u. Did treatment for seizures include anti-epileptic drugs?
☐ Brain injury/trauma, specify:					۔ ا	l ux				OYES ON: OUK
☐ Brain tumor	□ G	eneticio	hromosomal		s. Desc	orbe the chi	id's epilepsylse	elzures. Check all that ap	ply:	If yes, how many different types of anti-
Cerebrovascular		lesial ter	mporal scieros	sis	[Lastiess	than 30 minut	es		epilepsy drugs (AED) did the child take?
☐ Central nervous system		dopathic	or cryptogen	lc	[Lastmon	e than 30 minu	ites (status epilepticus)		O1 O4 O More than 6
Infection		ther ac	ute liness or ir	njury	[Occur in	the presence o	of fever (febrile seizure)		O2 O5 OUK
■ Degenerative process		other t	han epliepsy		[Occurin	the absence of	ffever		O ₅
Developmental brain disorder			ecity:		[strobe lights, video		v. Was night surveillance used?
☐ Inborn error of metabolism	_ u					game,	or flickering lig	ht (reflex seizure)		OYes ONo OUK
ANSWER THIS ONLY IF WAS DEATH RELATED						IVIRONM	ENT?	Yes, go to H2a (No, go to	H2s OUK, go to H2s
a. Incident sleep place:								If adult bed, what	type?	l'futori,
Q Crib	-	dult bed			_	Chair		O™		Bed position
If crib, type:	Ow	Vaterbed	1		C	Floor		O Full		Couch position
Not portable	O _F	uton				Carseat		○ Queen		O uk
Portable, e.g. pack-n-pla	y Q P	laypenk	other play stru	cture		Stroller		Oking		
O Unknown crib type	b	ut not po	ortable crib			Other, sp	ecity:	O Other, s	pecify:	
O Basshette	Qo	ouch				uĸ		Ouk		

b. Child put to sleep:			c. Child f	ound:			e. Usual s	sleep positi	on:			, bassinette or port-a-crib in home
On back			0	On back			0	On back		for c	hild?	
On stomach			0	On stomac	ch		0	On stoma	ch		Oyes	O _{No} Ouk
On side			0	On side			0	On side				
O uk			0	uĸ			0	UK				
d. Usual sleep place:						If adu	t bed, wha	t type?		g. Chik	i in a new o	r different environment than usual?
Ocrib		0	Playpen/c	other play st	ructure	0	Twin				Oyes	O No O UK If yes, specify:
if crib, type:			but not po	ortable crib		0	Full					
Not portable		O	Couch			0	Queen			h. Chik	d last placed	to sleep with a pacifier?
Portable, e.g. po	sck-n	play O	Chair			0	King				Oyes	O _{No} Quk
Unknown crib ty	pe	O	Floor			0	Other, sp	ecify:				
O Bassinette		0	Car seat			0	U/K			I. Child	wrapped or	swaddled in blanket?
QAdult bed		0	Stroller			_				-	O Yes	ON OUK
OWaterbed		0	Other, sp	ecify:		If futo	n, O	Bed posit	on Ouk		If yes, desc	ribe:
O Futon		Ö	uw			1	0	Couch po	sition			
. Child overheated?	-	Yes	O _{No}	Ouk						k. Chik	d exposed to	second hand smoke?
If yes, outside temp_	de	grees F		Check all t	hat apply		Room too	hot, temp	degrees	F	Oyes	ON OUK
		_					Too much				, how often	: OFrequently Ouk
							Too much					Occasionally
I. Child's face when found	: 1	m. Childs	s neck wh	en found:			fs airway:			Iffully o	r partially of	structed, what was obstructed?
ODown		OHype	erextender	d (head bac	k)	I _		by person	or object		Nose	□uĸ
Oue	- 1	_		(chin to che	-	I -			on or object		Mouth	
O To left or right side	- 1	ONeut							erson or object		Chest co	moressed
Оик	- 1	OTum				Qu						
	- 1	Ouk										
o. Objects in child's sleep	envir	onment ir	n relation (in airway of	struction							p. Caregiver/supervisor fell asleep
				_			sition of ob	ect:	If or	esent, did obj	ect	while feeding child?
Objects:		Preser	nt?	On top	Under	Next	Tangled		_	struct airway?		Oyes One Ouk
	Yes	No	uk	of child	child		around ch	ild WK	Yes	No	UK	If yes, type of feeding:
Adult(s)	ō	ō	ā						0	O	$\overline{\mathbf{o}}$	O Bottle O UK
Other child(ren)	О	0	O						0	0	0	○ Breast
Animal(s)	О	0	O						0	0	0	q. Child sleeping in the same room as
Mattress	0	0	0						0	0	0	caregiver/supervisor at time of death?
Comforter, quilt, or other	0	0	0						0	0	0	O Yes O No O UK
Thin blanket/flat sheet	0	0	0						0	0	0	r. Child sleeping on same surface with
Pllow(s)	0	0	0						0	0	0	person(s) or animal(s)?
Cushion	0	0	0						0	0	0	Oyes ONo Ouk
Boppy or U shaped pillow	0	0	0						0	0	0	If yes, check all that apply:
Sleep positioner (wedge)	0	0	0						0	0	0	☐ With adult(s):
Bumper pads	0	0	0						0	0	0	# #UK
Ciothing	0	0	0						0	0	0	Adult obese: O Yes O UK
Crib railing/side	0	О	0						0	0	0	O _{No}
Wall	0	O	0						0	0	0	☐ With other children:
Toy(s)	0	0	0						0	0	0	# #UK
Other(s), specify:												Children's ages:
	O								0	0	0	With animal(s):
	O								' O	0	0	# #UK
s. Is there a scene re-crea		photo ava	allable for	upload?	Q _{Yes}	ONo	Ifyes	upload he	re. Only one p			Type(s) of animal:
Select photo that most des												□ UK
3. WAS DEATH A										Ove	s C	No, go to H4 OUK, go to H4
a. Describe product and	_			ed property?			call in place	_	d. Did product			Consumer Product Safety Commission
circumstances:	ſ			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					safety label?			c) notified?
	Į,	O Yes	ONo	Quk		Q Yes	ONo	Quk	OYes O	No QUI	Ow	s Ö uk
		_	_	_			_	_		-	1 =	o, go to www.saferproducts.gov to report
1	- 1											

 DID DEATH OCCUR DURI 	NG CO	MMISSION OF ANOTH	ER CRIME	?			O Yes	ONo.	Ouk
a. Type of crime, check all that apply:									
Robbery/burglary	Other ass	sault Arson			Illegal border crossing		U/K		
Interpersonal violence	Gang con	nflict Prostitut	ion		Auto theft				
Sexual assault	Drug trad	le 🗆 Witness	Intimidation		Other, specify:				
I. ACTS OF OMISSION OR C	OMMISS	SION INCLUDING POO	R SUPERV	/ISION	CHILD ABUSE & NEG	LECT.	ASSAULTS	AND SUI	CIDE
TYPE OF ACT									
	-1	2. What asks) assessed as as							
 Did any act(s) of omission or commis cause and/or contribute to the death 		What act(s) caused or co Check only one per colur							
O Yes	-		ontributed	DE III III	arauve.				
No, go to Section J		0			upervision, go to 10				
O Probable		ŏ	O Child a						
Q UK, go to Section J		0	O Child n						
Circ, go to decitor 3		ŏ	_		_				
Warner to the course the angle of the course		Ä	O other						
If yes/probable, were the act(s) either Check all that apply:	or both:	ŏ	_		alid abuse, go to 10				
_		_			ral practices, go to 10				
☐ The direct cause of death		2	Q Suidde	-					
☐ The contributing cause of o	leath	0	_		venture, specify and go to 11				
		0	_		and go to 10				
		0	O UK, g						
 Child abuse, type. Check all that app and describe in narrative. 	dy	Type of physical abuse, c		pply:	For abusive head trauma,			riggering phy	sical abuse,
_		Abusive head trauma, g			there retinal hemorrhages		check all t	hat apply:	
Physical, go to 4		Chronic Battered Child		to 7	OYes ON OUK		None		
☐ Emotional, specify and go to 10		Beating/kicking, go to 7					Crying		
Sexual, specify and go to 10		Scalding or burning, go			For abusive head trauma, v	Nas	□ Tollet t		
U/K, go to 10		Munchausen Syndrome	by Proxy, go	to 7	the child shaken?		Disobe	dience	
		Other, specify and go to	7		Oyes One Ouk		Feedin	g problems	
					If yes, was there impact?		Domes	tic argument	
		U/K, go to 7			QYes ONo OUK		Other,	specify:	
							□u/ĸ		
B. Child neglect, check all that apply:					9. Other negligence:	10. Was	act(s) of omis	sion/commiss	ion:
Failure to protect from hazards,		Failure to seek/follow treatm	ent, specify:		O Vehicular	Caused	Contribut	ed	
specify:					Other, specify:	0	0	Chronic with	child
Failure to provide necessities		Emotional neglect, specify:				0	-	Pattem in fan	nlly or with
Food		Abandonment, specify:			O ux			perpetrator	
Shelter						0	٥	Isolated Incid	ent
Other, specify:		uĸ				٥	٥	u/K	
PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE									
11. Is person the caregiver or superviso	r	12. Primary person respons	ble for action	(s) that	caused and/or contributed to d	eath:			
In previous section?		Select no more than one	person for co	sused a	nd one person for contributed.				
Caused Contributed		Caused Contributed		Caus	ed Contributed	- 1	Caused	Contributed	
Yes, caregiver one, go	to 24	O Self, go to 2	4	0	○ Grandparent		0 (Medical pr	rovider
Yes, caregiver two, go t	to 24	☐ ☐ Biological p	arent	0	Sibling		0 6	Institution	al staff
O Yes, supervisor, go to 2	15	○ ○ Adoptive pa	rent	ō	Other relative		o o	Babysitter	,
O O No		O Stepparent		O	○ Friend		0 (Licensed	child care
		O O Foster pare	nt	0	○ Acquaintance			worker	
		O O Mother's pa	rtner	ò	Child's boyfflend or gi	riffiend	0 0	Other, spe	edfy:
		O O Father's par	tner	ō	Stranger		0 (uk	
13. Person's age in years:	14. Perso	on's sex:	_	erson s	peak English?	16. Pers	on on active m		
Caused Contributed		sed Contributed		d Co	ntributed	_	sed Contrib		
	C) () Male	0	-	Yes	() O 1	s	
# Years	0		0	-) No	(_	9	
□ □ UK	0	O uk	0	•	uk	۰ () Ou	K	
1			I Foo lan	OUR OF 1	moken:	H wee	specify honor		

	n have history of		18. Person have history of ch	ılld		n have history of c	hild maltres	tment	20. Persor	n have disability or chronic	liness?
subst	ance abuse?		maltreatment as victim?		as a j	perpetrator?			l		
Course	Contributed		Caused Contributed		Coursed	Contributed			Caused	Contributed	
0	O Yes		O O Yes		0	O Yes			0	O Yes	
0	Q No		O O No		0 0 10			0	O No		
0	O UK		O Ouk		O Duk			0	O uk		
If yes, o	check all that app	dy:	If yes, check all that apply		If yes, check all that apply:			lf yes,	check all that apply:		
	Alcohol		☐ Physical		☐ ☐ Physical			-	Physical, specify:		
	Cocaine		Neglect			Neglect			0	Mental, specify:	
	Marjuana		Sexual		0	Sexual			0	Sensory, specify:	
	Methamph	etamine	□ □ Emotional/			☐ Emotional/p	sychologic	al	-	□ uĸ	
	Oplates		psychologica	si .		□ UK				al liness, was person recei	ving
	 Prescriptio 	n drugs	□ □ uĸ		l —	# CPS re	demak		MH ser	vices?	
	Over-the-c	counter	# CP8 re	terrals	l —	# Substa	antiations		0	O Yes	
	Other, spe	cify:	# Substa	ntiations		CPS prever	ition servic	8	0	Ø №	
	□ U/K		■ Ever in foste	rcare		 Family pres 	ervation se	rvices	0	Q uk	
			or adopted			☐ Children ev	er removed	1			
21. Persor	n have prior	If yes, ch	eck all that apply:		22. Perso	n have history of			23. Perso	n have delinquent/criminal	history?
child d	eaths?	Caused	Contributed		Intima	ate partner violence	?		Caused	Contributed	
Council	Contributed		Child abuse #		Caused	Contributed			0	O Yes	
0	Q Yes		Child neglect #	_		Yes, as vi	dim		0	O No	
0	Q №		Accident#			Yes, as pe	erpetrator		0	O uk	
0	O ux		Suicide#			□ No			ffyes, c	heck all that apply:	
			SID8 #			□ uk			-	Assaults	
			☐ Other#		l				0	Robbery	
			Other, specify:		l				-	□ Drugs	
			□ uĸ		l					Other, specify:	
										□ uĸ	
24. At time	of incident was p	person impai	red?	25. Does	person ha	we, check all that a	pply:	26. Lega	outcomes	in this death, check all that	apply:
Caused			Contributed	Caused	Contribu			Caused	Contribu	rted	
O Yes	ONo Our		Oyes One Our				acts	_		u <u>ted</u> charges filed	
O Yes If yes, ch	eck all that apply				Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	00	□ No	charges filed arges pending	
Yes If yes, ch Caused	eck all that apply Contributed				Pric	uted or history of similar	acts	000	□ No □ Chu	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify:	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	eck all that apply				Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	0000	□ No □ Chu	charges filed arges pending	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	eck all that apply Contributed	: ired			Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	00000	Chu	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify:	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im	red paired			Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	000000	No	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	Contributed Drug impa Alcohol im Asieep Distracted	red paired			Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	000000	No	charges fied arges pending arges fied, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: I guilty verdict	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	Contributed Drug impa Alcohol im Asieep Distracted Absent	r ired paired	Oyes Ono Ouk		Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	0000000	No	charges fied arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: t guilty verdict lity verdict, specify:	
Q Yes If yes, ch Caused	Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asleep Distracted Absent Impaired b	red paired by liness, spe	Öyes Öno Ouk		Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	00000000	No	charges fied arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: It guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: It charges, specify:	
Cytes if yes, ch	Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired b	: paired py liness, spo disabilty, s	Öyes Öno Ouk		Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	0000000	No	charges fied arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: It guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: It charges, specify:	
O Yes If yes, ch	contributed Only Impa Asicep Distracted Assent Impaired b Other, spe	: paired py liness, spo disabilty, s	Öyes Öno Ouk		Pric	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	00000000	No	charges fied arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: It guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: It charges, specify:	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Only Impa Alcohol Im Asleep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe	ired paired y liness, spo disability, s	O'Yes O'No O'UK	0	Prix	<u>uted</u> or history of similar or arrests	acts	00000000	No	charges fied arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: It guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: It charges, specify:	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe	cired paired yy liness, spy ydsabilty, scily:	Öyes Öno Ouk	0	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions		0000000000	No	charges fied arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: It guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: It charges, specify:	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asleep Distracted Absent Impaired is Other, spe	red paired y liness, spy disability, s city: , no or wik to	O'Yes O'No O'UK ecity: specify: r each question. Describe ans	0	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions	No.	00000000	No Chu	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed infession aid, specify: t; guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: t; charges, specify: (
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired is Other, spe	ired paired y liness, spr y disability, s city: O	O'Yes O'No O'UK ecity: specify: r each question. Describe ans	0	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions	<u>™</u>	000000000 ¥0	No Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed infession ad, specify: t guilty verdict ity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: (
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Only impa Alcohol im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired is Other, spe	ired paired yy liness, spr yy disability, s city: O O	ecity: specify: r each question. Describe ans Anote was left Child talked about suicide	owers in na	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions	Nia O O		No Child had:	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed intession aid, specify: t guilty verdict ity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: (
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Only impa Alcohol im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired is Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes O O O O	ired paired yy liness, spr yy disability, s city: O O	ecity: specify: Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were man	owers in na	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions	***		No Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed intession aid, specify: t guilty verdict ity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: t charges, specify: c	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Orug Impa Alcohol Im Asleep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes, Yes O O O O O	red paired yy liness, spr yy disability, s city: O O O	ecity: specify: Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were man	ewers in na	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions	***	0000000000	No Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed intession aid, specify: t guilty verdict ity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: t charges, specify: (
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	eck all that apply Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes, Yes No O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ired paired yy liness, spr yy disability, s city: O O O O	ecity: specify: A note was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were ma Prior attempts were made Suicide was completely unexp	iwers in na	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions	***		No Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed intession aid, specify: t guilty verdict ity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: t charges, specify: c	
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Orug Impa Alcohol Im Asleep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes, Yes O O O O O	red paired yy liness, spr yy disability, s city: O O O	ecity: specify: Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were man	iwers in na	Prix	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions	***	0000000000	No Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed intession aid, specify: t guilty verdict ity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: t charges, specify: (
O Yes If yes, ch Caused	contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Impaired is Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes Yes OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO O	ired paired by liness, spired by liness, spired by liness, spired by disability, scitly:	ecity: specify: A note was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were ma Prior attempts were made Suicide was completely unexp	wers in na	Pric	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions Yes O O O O	M 0 0 0 0 0	000000	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed infession ad, specify: guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: c a history of self mutilation family history of suicide as part of a suicide pact as part of a suicide cluster	
O Yes If yes, ch	contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Impaired is Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes Yes OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO O	ired paired by liness, spired by liness, spired by liness, spired by disability, scitly:	ecity: specify: r each question. Describe ans Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were ma Prior attempts were made Suicide was completely unesp Child had a history of running	de sected away tees that n	Pric	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions Yes O O O O	Nia O O O O	uk cccco	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed infession ad, specify: guilty verdict lity verdict, specify: t charges, specify: c a history of self mutilation family history of suicide as part of a suicide pact as part of a suicide cluster	ms
O Yes If yes, ch	contributed Only Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Assent Impaired is Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO OOO	ired paired by liness, spired by liness, spired by liness, spired by disability, scitly:	ecity: specify: r each question. Describe ans Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were ma Prior stempts were made Suicide was completely unex Child had a history of running cute or cumulative personal or	de pected away ises that in relative	Pric	uted or history of similar or arrests or convictions Yes O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Nia O O O O O o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	uk ccccc	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed infession ad, specify: guilty versict lity versict lity versict, specify: t charges, specify: c a history of self mutilation family history of suicide as part of a suicide pact as part of a suicide cluster ast apply:	
O Yes If yes, ch	contributed Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asleep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes, COOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	ired paired by liness, spoy disability, scity:	ecity: specify: reach question. Describe ans Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were ma Prior attempts were made Suicide was completely unex Child had a history of running cute or cumulative personal or	de pected away ises that in relative	Pric	vites or history of similar or arrests or convictions Yes O O O O Ontributed to the ch	big O O O O O o abuselass	uk ccccc	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed infession and, specify: guilty versict lity versict, specify: t charges, specify	ult activities
O Yes If yes, ch	Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes. Yes No O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ired paired by liness, sproy disability, scity:	ecity: specify: reach question. Describe ans Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were ma Prior attempts were made Suicide was completely unex Child had a history of running cute or cumulative personal or Suicide by friend or	de pected away tees that in relative id or relative	Pric	yes Yes O O ontributed to the ch	big O O O O O o abuselass auai abuse s with the ii	uk ccccc	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession and, specify: guilty versict ity versict, specify: t charges, specify:	ult activities
O Yes If yes, ch	Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes. Yes No O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ired paired by liness, sproy disability, scity:	ecity: specify: Anote was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were made Suicide was completely unesp Child had a history of running cute or cumulative personal or Suicide by friend or Other death of frien Bullying as victim	de pected away tees that in relative id or relative	Pric	yes Yes O ontributed to the ch	big O O O O O o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	uk ccccc	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession and, specify: to charges, specify: to charge specify: to charge specify: to charges, specify: to charge specify: t	uit activities omputer
O Yes If yes, ch	Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired b Other, spe SUICIDE Acide, select yes. Yes No O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ired paired yy liness, spr yy disability, s city: O O O O O O a history of a separation irents/caregi	ecity: specify: A note was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were made Suicide was completely unesq Child had a history of running cute or cumulative personal or Suicide by friend or Suicide by friend or Suicide by friend or Suicide by School failure	de pected away tees that in relative id or relative	Pric	Yes O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Nis O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	uk cccco	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges fled, specify: arges dismissed infession and, specify: to guilty verdict, specify: to charges, specify: to charges, specify: to charges, specify: to charges, specify: to specify: to charges, specify: to charge specify: to charge specify: to charges specify: to charge specif	uit activities omputer
O Yes If yes, ch	contributed Contributed Drug Impa Alcohol Im Asieep Distracted Absent Impaired b Impaired b Other, spe BUICIDE Acide, select yes, Yes Ac O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ired paired by liness, sproy disability, scrip; on or ulk for O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ecity: specify: A note was left Child talked about suicide Prior suicide threats were made Suicide was completely unesq Child had a history of running cute or cumulative personal or Suicide by friend or Suicide by friend or Suicide by friend or Suicide by School failure	de pected away isses that in relative id or relative	Pric	Yes O O O Ontributed to the ch Physical Rape/se Problem D rugslai	Nis O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	uk cccco	No Chi Chi	charges filed arges pending arges filed, specify: arges dismissed infession and, specify: it guity verdict lity verdict, specify: it charges, specify: (a history of self mutilation ifamily history of suicide as part of a murder-suicide as part of a suicide pact as part of a suicide cluster Gambling proble Involvement in c Involvement in c Involvement in c	uit activities omputer

J. SI	ERVICES TO FAMILY A	ND COMMUNITY	Y AS A RESUL	LT OF DEATH						
1. 86	ervices:	Provided	Offered but	Offered but	Should be	<u>. N</u>	Needed but		9	DR review
86	elect one option per row:	after death	refused	U/K if used	offered	n	ot available	UK	le	d to referral
E	Bereavement counseling	ο	o	ο	Q		0	Q		
	Debriefing for professionals	0	0	0	0		o	0		
E	Economic support	0	o	0	0		0	0		
	Funeral arrangements	0	0	0	0		0	0		
	mergency shelter	o	0	o	0		0	0		
	Mental health services	0	0	0	0		0	0		
	Foster care	0	ŏ	0	o		0	0		
	Health services	0	õ	0	0		0	0		
	.egal services	0	0	0	٥		0	0		
	Senetic counseling	0	0	0	0		0	0		
	Other, specify:	_	_			are de la la	_	_	n of a lat	_
C P	REVENTION INITIATIVE						oase to edit/add prev		ne at a lav	er date
i. Cou	aid the death have been preven	ited?	Yes, probably	O No, probab	ly not	O Ter	am could not determine	e		
. Wha	at specific recommendations an	id/or initiatives result	led from the revie	w? Check all that apply:		O No	recommendations ma	de, go to Sec	tion L	
		Cu	rrent Action Stay	ge	1	Ту	pe of Aption	Le	evel of Act	lon
	E	decommendation	Planning	Implementation		Short term		Local	State	National
	Media campaign	0	0	0						
	School program	0	٥	0						
9	Community safety project	0	0	0						
Education	Provider education	0	0	0						
B	Parent education	0	0	0						
	Public forum	0	0	0						
	Other education	0	0	0	\rightarrow					
	New policy(les)	0	٥	0						
ó	Revised policy(les)	0	٥	0						
Agency	New program	0	٥	0		_				
*	New services	0	0	0		_	_			
ď	Expanded services	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	+					
ž	New lawlordinance	0	0	0						
Ţ	Amended lawfordhance	0	ŏ	0						
_ }	Enforcement of lawfordinan	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- 0	\rightarrow					
Environment	Modify a consumer product Recall a consumer product	_	0	ő						
100	Modify a public space	0	Ö	ö		ö				
B	Modify a public space Modify a private space(s)	ö	ö	ŏ						
,	Other, specify:	ŏ	ö	ŏ		_				
Brief	fly describe the initiatives:	•	•	•		_	_	_	_	_
. Wh	o took responsibility for champi	ioning the prevention	initiatives? Chr	eck all that apply:		—				
_		Mental health	_	Law enforcement		□ Adr	vocacy organization			Other, specify:
	No one	Schools		Medical examiner		☐ Loc	cal community group			
	Health department	Hospital		Coroner		□ Ne	w coaltion/task force			
	Social services	Other health care pro	oviders	Elected official		☐ You	uth group			uk
-	THE RELIEF MEETING F									
11	HE REVIEW MEETING P	ROCESS								
I. Date	e of first CDR meeting:		2. Number of	f CDR meetings for this co	ase:		3. Is CDR complete?	ON	A OY	es ONo
	encles at CDR meeting, check a									
	Medical examiner/coroner	CP8		Other healt	h care		Mental health		Militar	_
	Law enforcement	☐ Other soci		☐ Fire			Substance abu	se	Other	s, list:
	Prosecutoridistrict attorney	Physician	1	□ EMS			Court			
	Public health	■ Hospital		Education			 Child advocate 	2		

5. Were the following data sources available at the CDR meeting?	e	8. Factors that prevented an e	effective CDR meeting, check all that apply:
Check all that apply:	- 1	_	nong members prevented full exchange of information
CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form	- 1		ented access to or exchange of information
Jurisdictional equivalent of the CDC SUIDI Reporting Form	- 1		n precluded having enough information for review
Birth certificate - full form Death certificate	- 1	_	bring adequate information to the meeting
☐ Child's medical records or clinical history, including veccination		Necessary team memb	
☐ Biological mother's obstetric and prenetal information		Meeting was held too lo	
Newborn screening results	- 1	_	were needed from another locality in-state
Lew enforcement records	- 1		were needed from another state
Social service records	- 1	Team disagreement on	
☐ Child protection agency records	- 1	Other factors, specify:	
☐ EMS run sheet	- 1		
☐ Hospital records	- 1		
Autopsy/pathology reports	- 1		
Mental health records	- 1		
School records	- 1		
Substance abuse treatment records			
CDR meeting outcomes, check all that apply:			
Review led to additional investigation			Review led to the delivery of services
Team disagreed with official manner of death. What did team bel			Review led to changes in agency policies or practices
Team disagreed with official cause of death. What did team belie			Review led to prevention initiatives being implemented
Because of the review, the official cause or manner of death was	changed		Local State National
Describe the factor(s) that directly contributed to this death:			
Which of the fectors that directly contributed to this death are modifie	able?		
 List any recommendations to prevent deaths from similar causes or 	r circumstances in the	future:	
11. What additional information would the team like to know about the d	feath scene investigat	tion?	
12. What additional information would the team like to know about the a	utopsy?		
What additional information would the team like to know about the s	sutopsy?		
	autopsy?		
M. SUID AND SDY CASE REGISTRY	autopsy?		
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APPENDIX F:

Local Committee Action Planning: Content Analysis Summary

BACKGROUND:

Over the past year, local committees have been directed to develop action plans to enable them to act, when possible, on strategies aimed at prevention of child maltreatment. By July 2017, all 22 local committees had action plans in place.

CURRENT FORMAT OF ACTION PLANS:

The action plan template distributed to circuits was organized to correspond with prevention data entry in the National Database and featured five sections:

- EDUCATION (ex: media campaign, school program, community safety project, provider education, parent education, public forum, and other education)
- AGENCY (ex: new policies, new programs, new services and expanded services)
- LAW (ex: new law/ordinance, amended law/ordinance, enforcement of law/ordinance)
- ENVIRONMENT (ex: modify a consumer product, recall a consumer product, modify public space, modify private space)

METHOD:

Activities from all action plans were combined into a master spreadsheet. Activities were then sorted and tabulated based on the categories listed above. In an effort to gain more insight into the scope of prevention efforts aimed at our most significant challenges, each activity was coded (based on available content) based on the topic addressed.* Topic areas included:

- Safe Sleep media campaigns, pack-n-plays, training, etc.
- Water Safety media campaigns, swim lessons, watcher tags, pool/door alarms, etc.
- Violence Prevention shaken baby/coping with crying, gun safety, positive discipline
- Family Support parent education and support, bike safety, swim lessons, car seat installation, concrete goods
- Substance Abuse drug treatment programs, facilitated access to treatment, partner education
- Mental Health mental health treatment, facilitated access to treatment, partner education
- Domestic Violence intimate partner violence prevention, access to DV advocates
- System Improvements sustainable changes in processes or system, funding for position, etc.

Activities were not restricted to one code. Numerous activities addressed more than one topic, therefore, certain activities were coded under multiple areas.

FINDINGS:

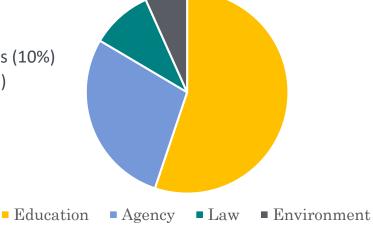
A combined total of **194** activities were included in local level action planning. Some general observations follow:

- The quality of action plans varied. Many were thoughtfully planned and included viable prevention strategies.
- Based on the entities/persons responsible for each activity, most action plans showed significant collaboration between community partners and shared initiatives.
- Activities varied greatly, ranging from recommendations to prevention strategies to system improvements.

Breakdown by Action Plan Category

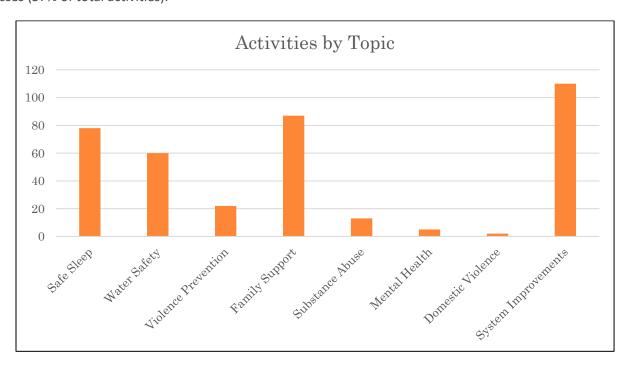
Activities were categorized based on the sections listed above. The breakdown in these categories was as follows:

- EDUCATION 107 activities (55%)
- AGENCY 55 activities (28%)
- LAW ENFORCEMENT 19 activities (10%)
- ENVIRONMENT 13 activities (7%)



Breakdown by Topic Area:

In addition to the above categories, activities were further coded and sorted by identified prevention topic areas. "System improvements" was the most commonly addressed topic with 110 activities aimed at improving systems or processes (57% of total activities).



A complete cross-walk showing both categories and topics follows:

TOPIC	# of Education Activities	# of Agency Activities	# of Law Activities	# of Enviroment Activities	TOTALS:	% of Total Activities
Safe Sleep	50	21	2	5	78	40%
Water Safety	36	15	7	2	60	31%
Violence Prevention	15	3	4	0	22	11%
Family Support	50	29	3	5	87	45%
Substance Abuse	5	5	3	0	13	7%
Mental Health	2	3	0	0	5	3%
Domestic Violence	1	1	0	0	2	1%
System Improvements	40	40	19	11	110	57%

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS:

- Further analysis could be completed by breaking down certain topics, especially Family Support and System Improvements, as these topics cover a wide range of activities.
- Feedback from local committees regarding the template of the action plan and its utility would be informative as we consider improving the format to capture categories of information that are most relevant.
- Local committees would benefit from training and guidance in the development and implementation of action planning. This could be accomplished through our monthly call with local CADR chairs and stakeholders.
- Central office CADR liaisons assigned to specific regions can help monitor the progress of action plans at the local level via monthly calls with each chair.

APPENDIX G:

Additional Child Abuse Death Review Data

CHILD DEATH INCIDENT INFORMATION

Location of Child Deaths

Tables G-1 and G-2 provide information related to the number of child fatalities that occurred in each county in Florida. Please note that the county refers to the county where the incident took place, not necessarily the county where the death occurred (although they may be the same). By way of explanation, there are occasions where the incident causing a child's death may happen in one county; however, the child's death (for example, because he/she was transported to a medical facility in another county) may be documented in another county. From a prevention standpoint, for this report, any county reference refers to the county where the incident contributing to the death (i.e., "death county") took place. Table G-1 highlights every child death across individual counties stratified by maltreatment verification status and primary cause of death (i.e., drowning, asphyxia, weapon, and other). Table G-2 aggregates information denoted in Table G-1 for all primary causes of death for each county. No information in a table cell in either Table G-1 or Table G-2 indicates a zero count for that county category.

When information from Table G-1 is examined, there are six counties that account for almost half 31 of 68 (45.6%) of the verified child maltreatment deaths (across all primary causes of death) in Florida. These include Broward (n=7), Duval (n=5), Orange (n=5), Pinellas (n=6), Miami-Dade (n=4), and Pasco (n=4). Verified child maltreatment deaths happened in 24 additional counties throughout Florida for a total of 37 of 67 (54.4%) of Florida's counties.

When primary cause of death among verified maltreatment cases are examined, all drowning deaths (thus far reviewed) took place in thirteen counties (n=22) with 7 of 22 (31.8%) taken place in two counties (Broward and Duval). Among verified maltreatment deaths involving asphyxia, all took place in five counties; namely, Broward (n=3), Pasco (n=2), Okeechobee (n=1), Palm Beach (n=1), and Seminole (n=1). The 14 verified maltreatment deaths by weapons are found across 11 different counties in Florida with the greatest number occurring in Orange county (n=3).

When the total number of child fatalities (regardless of verification status and primary cause of death) investigated for each county is examined (see Table G-2), there are 12 counties with more than ten investigated deaths that collectively account for 217 of 348 (62.4%) of all fatalities. These include: Duval (n=34), Orange (n=23), Broward (n=22), Polk (n=22), Hillsborough (n=20), Pinellas (n=20), Palm Beach (n=20), Brevard (n=12), Alachua (n=12), Miami-Dade (n=11), Osceola (n=11), and Escambia (n=10).

Table G-1: Distribution of Maltreatment Finding Status Across Florida Counties by Primary Cause of Death

		Verified for I	M altreatment		Not	Substantiated	i as Maltreatm	ent	N	lo Indicators o	f Maltreatmen	t	
County		n=	68			n=	62			n=2	18		Total
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	
Alachua Baker	1			1				1	1			2	6
Bay									1	2			3
Bradford				1									1
Brevard Broward	3	3	1		1	4		1			1	2 1	6 13
Calhoun	J	J				-							0
Charlotte									1	1			2
Citrus Clay			1	1	1				1	1	1	1 2	7
Collier				1	'				2	2		4	9
Columbia				1						3		1	5
DeSoto								1					1
Dixie Duval	4			1			1	2	1	17		5	0 31
Escambia			1			2				1		2	6
Flagler									1	1			2
Franklin Gadsden						1							0
Gilchrist													0
Glades	1												1
Gulf Hamilton				1									0
Hardee				'									0
Hendry				1					1				2
Hernando								1		1	4		1
Highlands Hillsborough				1		2			3	3	1	6	15
Holmes													0
Indian River													0
Jackson Jefferson												1	0
Lafayette													0
Lake					1				1	3		1	6
Lee Leon			2	1		2		1	1	1		1	6 4
Levy									<u> </u>				0
Liberty													0
M adison			1		1	1				1			0 4
M anatee M arion			'	2	<u> </u>	1	1			3		1	8
Martin													0
Miami-Dade	1		1	2		4				1		2	11
Monroe Nassua	1			2						1			0 4
Okaloosa				_				1	1			4	6
Okeechobee		1										2	3
Orange Osceola	1		3	1	1			3 1	3 4		1	5 2	18 9
Palm Beach	2	1	1			2		3	1	4		5	19
Pasco	2	2							1		1	2	8
Pinellas Polk	1			5	1	3		1	5	4 6		7	16 20
Polk					<u> </u>			'	5	υ	1	,	1
St Johns										2		1	3
St Lucie				4						4			0
Santa Rosa Sarasota	2			1					1	1	1		2 4
Seminole		1	2					1	1	1		1	7
Sumter										2			2
Suwanee Taylor													0
Union													0
Volusia	2		1						1	3		1	8
Wakulla Walton													0
Washington													0
Total	22	8	14	24	8	22	2	19	33	66	7	64	289
The above	figures de n	at include a	aild dootha	far.ubiah +h	a sausa of d	looth was lie	+ a d a a d a	torminad .	inknown or	missing Th		atal of FO de	41

The above figures do not include child deaths for which the cause of death was listed as undetermined, unknown, or missing. There were a total of 59 deaths whose cause of death was undetermined or not known for which 12 of these deaths were classifed as Not Sustantiated for Child Maltreatment and 47 were found to have No Indicators for Child Maltreatment.

Table G-2: Distribution of All Child Death Cases Reviewed Across Florida Counties by Primary Cause of Death

County	Drowning (N=63)	Asphyxia (N=96)	Weapon (N=23)	Other (N=107)	Undetermined/ Unknown (N=59)	Total (N=348)
Alachua	2			4	6	12
Baker						0
Bay	1	2				3
Bradford				1		1
Brevard	2		1	3	6	12
Broward	3	7	1	2	9	22
Calhoun					1	1
Charlotte	1	1	1	1		2 4
Citrus Clay	2	1	1	3		7
Collier	2	2	'	5		9
Columbia	-	3		2		5
DeSoto		Ŭ		1		1
Dixie				·		0
Duval	5	17	1	8	3	34
Escambia	-	3	1	2	4	10
Flagler	1	1				2
Franklin						0
Gadsden		1			1	2
Gilchrist						0
Glades	1					1
Gulf						0
Hamilton				1		1
Hardee						0
Hendry	1			1		2
Hernando		1		1		2
Highlands			1			1
Hillsborough	3	5		7	5	20
Holmes						0
Indian River						0
Jackson				1	1	2
Jefferson						0
Lafayette						0
Lake	2	3		1	1	7
Lee	1	2	2	1	1	7
Leon	1	1		2	2	6
Levy						0
Liberty						0
Madison	4	2	4			0 4
M anatee M arion	1	2 4	1	3		8
Martin		4	'	3		0
Miami-Dade	1	5	1	4		11
Monroe	<u>'</u>	J	'	-		0
Nassau	1	1		2		4
Okaloosa	1	·		5		6
Okeechobee	· ·	1		2		3
Orange	5		4	9	5	23
Osceola	5			4	2	11
Palm Beach	3	7	1	8	1	20
Pasco	3	2	1	2	1	9
Pinellas	1	7		8	4	20
Polk	6	6		8	2	22
Putnam			1			1
Saint Johns		2		1		3
St Lucie						0
Santa Rosa		1		1		2
Sarasota	3		1			4
Seminole	1	2	2	2	2	9
Sumter		2			1	3
Suwanee						0
Taylor						0
Union						0
Volusia	3	3	1	1	1	9
Wakulla						0
Walton						0
Washington		00	00	407	F0	0
	63	96	23	107	59	348

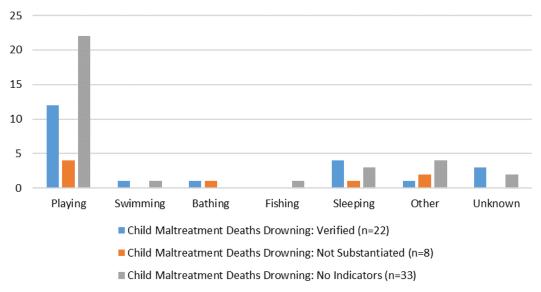
Drowning Death Incident Information

Where information was available, Tables G-3 and G-4 with Figure G-1 represent findings on the location and activity of child before drowning. As findings suggest in Table G-3, children (regardless of verification status) were most likely to be last documented in their house 32 of 63 (50.8%) or in the water (18 of 63 or 28.6%) of deaths investigated prior to drowning. The majority 38 of 63 (60.3%) of all children (across all verification status categories) were playing before drowning; there were 8 of 63 (12.7%) children that were sleeping prior to drowning.

Table G-3: Location of Child Before Drowning by Child Maltreatment Verification Status							
Location of Child	Child Maltreatment Deaths Drowning n=63						
Before Drowning	Verified (n=22)	Not Substantiated (n=8)	No Indicators (n=33)				
In Water	6	2	10				
On Shore	0 0 0						
On Dock	0	0	0				
Pool Side	1	0	4				
In Yard	2	0	5				
In Bathroom	2	1	0				
In House	11	6	15				
Other	0 0 1						
Unknown 0 0 0							
Aggregate totals across locations may exceed total number of cases as multiple locations were reported for select cases.							

Table G-4: Activity of Child Before Drowning by Child Maltreatment Verification Status									
Activity Before	Child Maltreatment Deaths Drowning n=63								
Drowning	Verified (n=22)	Not Verified Substantiated No Indicat							
Playing	12	4	22						
Boating	0	0 0 0							
Swimming	1	0	1						
Bathing	1	1	0						
Fishing	0	0	1						
Surfing	0	0	0						
Tubing	0	0	0						
Water Skiing	0	0	0						
Sleeping	4	1	3						
Other	1 2 4								
Unknown	3	0	2						

Figure G-1: Activity of Child Before Drowning by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=63)



Sleep-Related Asphyxia Death Incident Information

Table G-5 provides a listing and associated counts of specific objects (including persons) that were reported in a child's sleep environment and for objects identified to have blocked/obstructed a child's airway among the reviewed sleep-related asphyxia cases (N=85) regardless of verification status. Please note that there may be more than one identified object present in the sleeping environment as well as more than one object(s) blocking the child's airway contributing to death. There was a total of 97 objects blocking the airways of the 85 children that died from sleep-related asphyxia. Among these objects, 68 of 97 (70.1%) objects were associated with bedding-related objects (i.e., pillows, mattresses, comforters/quilts, sheets/thin blankets, bumper pads, etc.). A total of 17 of 63 (27.0%) adults reportedly blocked the airways of children that died; however, 51 adults were sleeping/present with the child at the time of the death incident.

Table G-5: Objects in Sleep Environment Among Sleep-Related Asphyxia Deaths (N=85) **Objects Present** Objects in Sleeping Obstructing Environment Child's Airway Adult(s) 51 17 Other Children 11 1 Animal(s) 0 0 Mattress 53 19 Comforter 35 13 Thin blanket/flat sheet 43 14 46 Pillow(s) 17 9 3 Cushion Boppy or U-Shaped Pillow 4 2 Sleep Positioner 2 0 **Bumper Pads** 2 1 7 Clothing Crib Railing/Side 5 1 3 Wall 0 Toy(s) 6 2 2 Other 12

The above data apply to sleep-related deaths if the child was under the age of five. Column totals may exceed number of children as multiple objects could be present or a source of obstruction.

Weapon-Related Death Incident Information

Tables G-6 through G-8 summarize information related to the sex of the firearm owner (in firearm deaths only), and the sex and relationship of the person handling the weapon related to the child fatality at the time of the incident. The clear majority of the owners 11 of 13 (84.6%) of firearms used in the fatality were owned by males. When all weapons used in verified maltreatment deaths are considered, 20 of 29 (69.0%) were males who handled the weapon that was used in the child's fatality.

As highlighted in Table G-8 and Figure G-3 and G-4 the biological parent was most likely (8 of 14 or 57.1%) to be the person handling the weapon at the time of death, followed by the mother's partner (n=2) and the child's sibling (n=2). In 5 of the 7 (71.4%) no indicators of maltreatment deaths, the child who died was handling the fatal weapon at the time of death incident.

Table G-6: Sex of Fatal Firearm Owner by Maltreatment Verification Status					
Sex of Fatal Firearm Owner	Child Maltreament Death Firearm Deaths n=13				
	Verified (n= 7)	Not Substantiated (n=0)	No Indicators (n=6)		
Male	6	0	5		
Female	1	0	1		
Unknown	0	0	0		

Table G-7: Sex of Person Handling Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status					
Sex of Person Handling Weapon	Child Maltreatment Death n=23				
		Not			
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators		
	(n=14)	(n=2)	(n= 7)		
Male	10	2	4		
Female	4	0	3		
Unknown	0	0	0		
Missing	0	0	0		

Figure G-2: Sex of Person Handing Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=23)

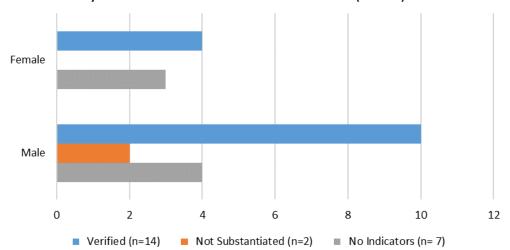


Table G-8: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Death Incident by Maltreatment Verification Status					
Person Handling Fatal Weapon	Child Maltreatment Death (n=23)				
	Verified (n=14)	Not Substantiated (n=2)	No Indicators (n= 7)		
Self/Child	1	0	5		
Biological Parent	8	0	0		
Adoptive Parent	0	0	0		
Stepparent	0	0	0		
Foster parent	0	0	0		
Mother's Partner	2	1	0		
Father's Partner	0	0	0		
Grandparent	0	0	0		
Sibling	2	0	1		
Other relative	0	1	0		
Other Non-relative	1	0	1		

Figure G-3: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Death (N=23)

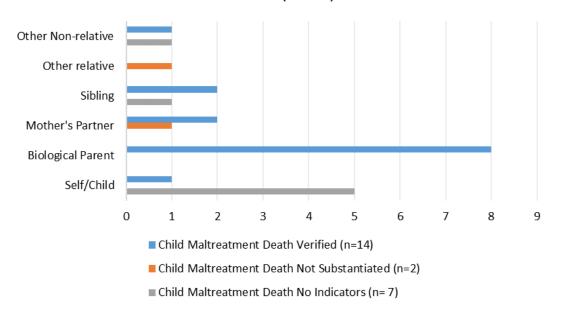
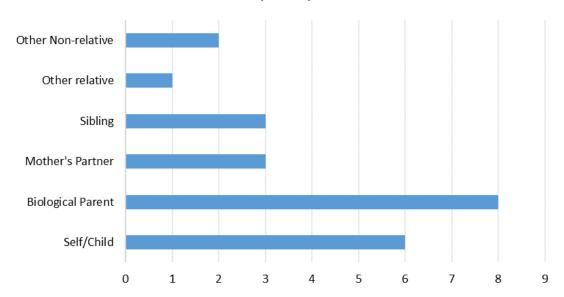


Figure G-4: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Fatal Death Incident Across All Investigated Cases (N=23)



CHILD CHARACTERISTICS

Age of Child

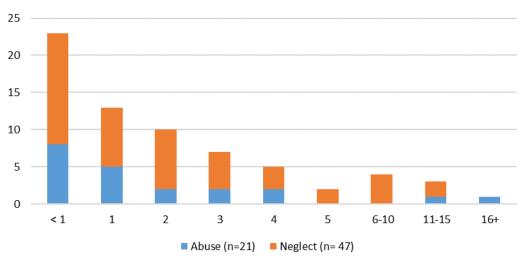
Table G-9 provides a count of children by age group for which their death was verified as maltreatment by primary cause of death. Table G-10 and Figure G-5 itemize the number of children by age group whose death was classified as abuse or neglect.

Table G-9: Age of Children with Verified Maltreatment by Primary Cause of Death and if Death Classified as Abuse or Neglect Verified Child Maltreatment Death n=68 Age Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Other n=22 n=8 n=14 n=24 Neglect Abuse Abuse Neglect Abuse Neglect Abuse Neglect < 1 6-10 11-15 16+

There were no cases classified as abuse or neglect for cases where the cause of death was classified as undetermined or unknown.

Table G-10: Age of Children with Verified Maltreatment Death Classified as Abuse or Neglect				
Δσρ	Verified Child Maltreatment Death n=68			
Age	Abuse n=21	Neglect n=47		
<1	8	15		
1	5	8		
2	2	8		
3	2	5		
4	2	3		
5	0	2		
6-10	0	4		
11-15	1	2		
16+	1	0		

Figure G-5: Verified Maltreatment Deaths
Classified as Abuse and Neglect by Age Group (N=68)



Child's History as Victim of Maltreatment

If known and applicable, the distribution of past maltreatment incidents across maltreatment verification status and primary cause of death are denoted in Table G-11 and Figure 6. Please note that for each child identified as a past victim of maltreatment, there may be multiple past maltreatment incidents and/or multiple forms of maltreatment during a single incident.

		,	Table G-11:	Child's Hist	tory as a Vic	tim of Malt	reatment fo	r Child Fata	lity Cases				
					С	hild Maltrea	tment Deat	:h					
Type of Past		Verifie	d Child			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators		
Maltreatment		n=	68			n=	51			n=170			
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	
	n=22	n=8	n=14	n=24	n=8	n=22	n=2	n=19	n=33	n=66	n=7	n=64	
Physical	9.1%	12.5%	28.6%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	3.0%	0.0%	14.3%	3.1%	
Neglect	31.8%	37.5%	35.7%	25.0%	12.5%	4.5%	0.0%	21.1%	6.1%	12.1%	14.3%	12.5%	
Sexual	0.0%	12.5%	7.1%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Emotional	4.5%	0.0%	28.6%	8.3%	12.5%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.5%	0.0%	1.6%	

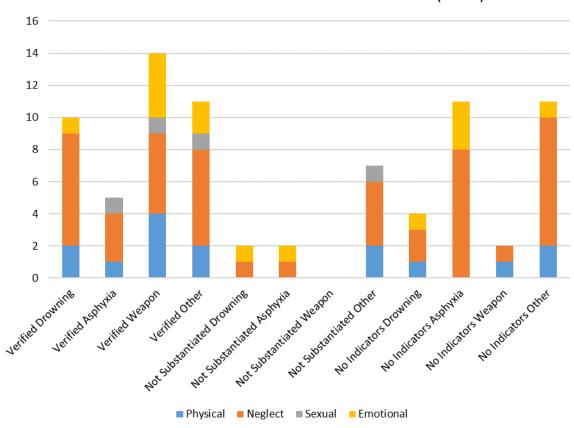


Figure G-6: Child's History as Victim of Maltreatment by Type of Past Maltreatment and Verification Status (n=79)

CAREGIVER, SUPERVISOR, AND PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE CHARACTERISTICS

Table G-12 summarizes the percentage of child fatality cases where one or two caregivers were identified. At least one primary caregiver was identified for all child fatality cases. Among verified maltreatment deaths, between 41.67% (other deaths) and 92.86% (weapon deaths) of the children had a second caregiver present in the home. Most of the not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths had a second caregiver present in the home.

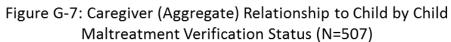
Table G-1	Table G-12: Percentage of Cases with One and Two <u>Caregivers</u> I dentified as Present by Child Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death														
	Child Maltreatment Death														
Caregiver Present	VerifiedNot SubstantiatedNo Indicatorsn=68n=51n=170														
rresent	Drowning n=22	Asphyxia n=8	Weapon n=14	Other n=24	Drowning n=8	Asphyxia n=22	Weapon n=2	Other n=19	Drowning n=33	Asphyxia n=66	Weapon n=7	Other n=64			
One	One 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00%											100.00%			
Two	Two 68.18% 62.50% 92.86% 41.67% 87.50% 95.45% 100.00% 68.42% 90.91% 75.76% 100.00% 70.31%														

Relationship to Child of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Tables G-13 through G-15 and Figure G-7 demonstrate that the most likely caregiver(s) present across all causes of death were the biological parents of the child. Of the 507 caregivers identified for the 348 children, 433 (85.4%) were the child's biological parents, followed by 26 (5.1%) grandparents.

Among verified child maltreatment deaths, the proportion of aggregate caregivers who are biological parents was 73% for drowning deaths, 92% for asphyxia deaths, 78% for weapons deaths (grandparents were other caregivers in weapons deaths), and 88% for other deaths. These proportions are approximately paralleled for not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment deaths.

Table G-13: Relations	Table G-13: Relationship to Child of All Identified Caregivers (Aggregate) by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death														
						Child Maltrea	tment Death								
Caregiver Relationship To		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators				
Child (All Caregivers)		n=	111			n=	94		n=302						
, , ,	Drowning n=37	Asphyxia n=13	Weapon n=27	Other n=34	Drowning n=15	Asphyxia n=43	Weapon n=4	Other n=32	Drowning n=63	Asphyxia n=116	Weapon n=14	Other n=109			
Self	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Biological Parent	73%	92%	78%	88%	73%	91%	25%	81%	84%	91%	71%	90%			
Adoptive Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%			
Step-Parent	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	21%	1%			
Foster Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Mother's Partner	5%	0%	7%	3%	7%	5%	25%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%			
Father's Partner	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Grandparent	14%	0%	11%	3%	7%	5%	25%	13%	5%	3%	0%	3%			
Sibling	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%			
Other Relative	3%	0%	0%	3%	13%	0%	25%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%			
Friend	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Institutional Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%			
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	3%	0%	1%			
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%			



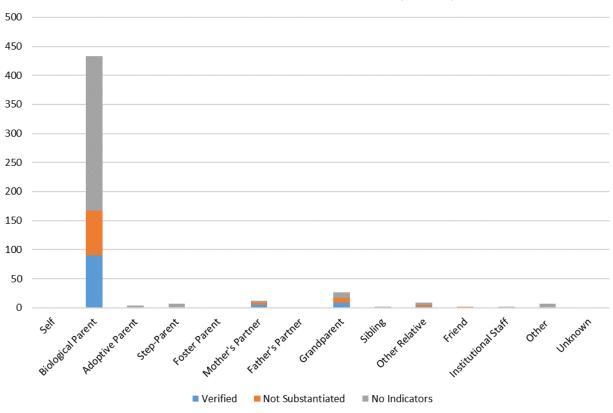


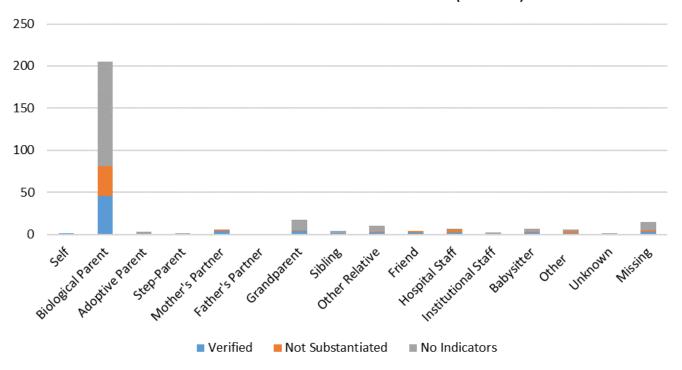
Table G-14:	Relationsh	ip to Child	of <u>Primary</u>	(First) Car	egiver Iden	tified by M	altreatmen	t Verificati	on Status a	nd Primary	Cause of [Death
Constitut						Child Maltrea	itment Death					
Caregiver Relationship To Child			ified :68				tantiated :51				licators 170	
(Caregiver 1 Only)	Drowning n=22	Asphyxia n=8	Weapon n=14	Other n=24	Drowning n=8	Asphyxia n=22	Weapon n=2	Other n=19	Drowning n=33	Asphyxia n=66	Weapon n=7	Other n=64
Self	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Biological Parent	82%	100%	79%	85%	67%	100%	50%	94%	91%	97%	86%	97%
Adoptive Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
Step-Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Foster Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mother's Partner	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Father's Partner	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grandparent	14%	0%	14%	4%	0%	0%	50%	6%	6%	0%	0%	2%
Sibling	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%
Other Relative	5%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%
Friend	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table G-	15: Relatio	nship to Ch	ild of <u>Seco</u>	nd Caregive	<u>er</u> Identifie	d by Maltre	eatment Ve	rification S	tatus and P	Primary Cau	use of Deatl	n
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Caregiver Relationship To Child			ified :43				tantiated =43				licators 132	
(Caregiver 2 only)	Drowning n=15	Asphyxia n=5	Weapon n=13	Other n=10	Drowning n=7	Asphyxia n=21	Weapon n=2	Other n=13	Drowning n=30	Asphyxia n=50	Weapon n=7	Other n=45
Self	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Biological Parent	60%	80%	77%	70%	71%	81%	0%	77%	80%	82%	57%	82%
Adoptive Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Step-Parent	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	43%	2%
Foster Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mother's Partner	13%	0%	15%	10%	0%	10%	50%	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%
Father's Partner	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grandparent	13%	0%	8%	0%	14%	10%	0%	23%	3%	6%	0%	4%
Sibling	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Relative	0%	0%	0%	10%	14%	0%	50%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%
Friend	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	4%	0%	2%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%

Table G-16 and Figure G-8 focus on the relationship of the supervisor of the child at the time of the incident leading to the child's death. Here, some parallels exist with data associated with caregivers (see Table G-13). Among verified maltreatment deaths, the percentage of supervisors (across primary causes of death) who were biological parents ranges from 55% (for drowning deaths) to 100% (for asphyxia deaths); a large majority for each cause of death. Among verified maltreatment weapon deaths, 14% of the supervisors were the mother's partner with an additional 14% being a grandparent. Among verified maltreatment drownings, 9% were the child's grandparent, 5% a babysitter, and another 15% being the mother's partner, sibling and other relative (combined).

Tabl	e G-16: Rel	ationship t	o Child of	Supervisor	by Maltrea	tment Ver	ification Sta	tus and Pr	imary Caus	e of Death		•			
		Child Maltreatment Death Verified Not Substantiated No Indicators													
Supervisor Relationship to		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators				
Child		n=	:68			n=	-51			n=	170				
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other			
	n=22	n=8	n=14	n=24	n=8	n=22	n=2	n=19	n=33	n=66	n=7	n=64			
Self	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Biological Parent	55%	100%	64%	71%	63%	91%	0%	53%	61%	83%	14%	75%			
Adoptive Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%			
Step-Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%			
Foster Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Mother's Partner	5%	0%	14%	4%	13%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Father's Partner	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Grandparent	9%	0%	14%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	15%	5%	0%	6%			
Sibling	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	14%	0%			
Other Relative	5%	0%	0%	4%	13%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	6%			
Friend	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Acquaintance	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Hospital Staff	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	2%			
Institutional Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%			
Babysitter	5%	0%	0%	4%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%			
Licensed Child Care Worker	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Other	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	11%	3%	2%	0%	0%			
Unknown	5%	0%	0%	8%	0%	5%	0%	5%	9%	5%	71%	0%			

Figure G-8: Supervisor Relationship to Child by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=289)



For verified child maltreatment deaths, Tables G-17 through G-19 (and Figure G-9) present information on the relationship to the child of the person(s) deemed responsible for the child's death. Collectively, biological parents represented those person(s) who were responsible for 67% of drowning, 100% of asphyxia, 69% of weapon, and 83% of other causes deaths. For weapon deaths, 13% of all person(s) responsible and 14% of persons directly causing a child's death were the mother's partner.

Table G-17: Relationshi Maltreatment Death				
All Person(s) Responsible Relationship To Child		Child Maltrea	ified Itment Death 73	
Relationship to child	Drowning n=24	Asphyxia n=9	Weapon n=16	Other n=24
Self	0%	0%	6%	0%
Biological Parent	67%	100%	69%	83%
Adoptive Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%
Step-Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%
Foster Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mother's Partner	0%	0%	13%	4%
Father's Partner	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grandparent	8%	0%	6%	0%
Sibling	0%	0%	6%	0%
Other Relative	4%	0%	0%	4%
Friend	13%	0%	0%	4%
Acquaintance	0%	0%	0%	0%
Child's Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stranger	0%	0%	0%	0%
Medical Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%
Babysitter	4%	0%	0%	4%
Licensed Child Care Worker	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	4%	0%	0%	0%
Totals	24	9	16	24

The Column Total (on which percentages are based) reflect the total number of individuals identified as causal and contributing influences on child's death.

Figure G-9: Persons Responsible (Caused and Contributed) to Verified Maltreatment Death (N=73)

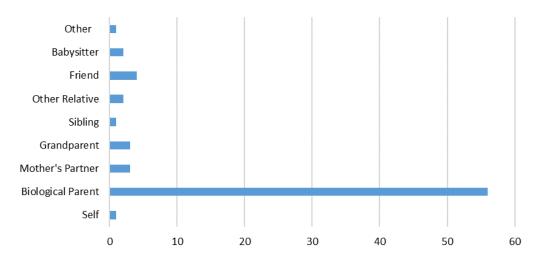


	Table G-18: Relationship to Child of <u>Person who Caused</u> Verified Maltreatment Death by Primary Casue of Death												
Person Responsible - Caused	Death by Pr	Ver Child Maltrea	ified tment Death										
Relationship To Child	Drowning n=22	Asphyxia n=8	Weapon n=14	Other n=24									
Self	0%	0%	7%	0%									
Biological Parent	23%	75%	64%	42%									
Adoptive Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Step-Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Foster Parent 0% 0% 0% 0%													
Mother's Partner 0% 0% 14% 4%													
Father's Partner	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Grandparent	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Sibling	0%	0%	7%	0%									
Other Relative	0%	0%	0%	4%									
Friend	9%	0%	0%	4%									
Acquaintance	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Child's Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Stranger	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Medical Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Institutional Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Babysitter	0%	0%	0%	4%									
Licensed Child Care Worker	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Percentages relate to the total number of cases associated with each primary cause of death. Columns may not total 100% due to unknown or missing data on item.													

Maltreatment	Death by P	rimary Caus	e of Death						
		Ver	ified						
Person Responsible -		Child Maltrea	itment Death						
Contributed Relationship To		n=	:68						
Child	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other					
	n=22	n=8	n=14	n=24					
Self	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Biological Parent	50%	38%	14%	42%					
Adoptive Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Step-Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Foster Parent	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Mother's Partner	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Father's Partner	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Grandparent	9%	0%	7%	0%					
Sibling	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Other Relative	5%	0%	0%	0%					
Friend	5%	0%	0%	0%					
Acquaintance	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Child's Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Stranger	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Medical Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Institutional Staff	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Babysitter	5%	0%	0%	0%					
Licensed Child Care Worker	0%	0%	0%	0%					
Other	5%	0%	0%	0%					
Percentages relate to the total number of cases associated with each primary cause of death. Columns may not total 100% due to unknown or missing data on item.									

Average Age of Caregivers, Supervisors and Person(s) Responsible

Table G-20 provides the average ages of caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for child deaths.

Table G-20: Avera	ge Ages of	Caregivers,	Supervisor	s, and Pers	on(s) Resp	onsible for	Child Fatal	ity by Chilc	Maltreatn	nent Verific	ation Statu	ıs
					(Child Maltre	atment Deat	h				
Average Age (years)			ified :68				tantiated :51				icators 170	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=22	n=8	n=14	n=24	n=8	n=22	n=2	n=19	n=33	n=66	n=7	n=64
Caregiver1	32.2	30.5	32.4	31.1	31.3	26.4	43.0	33.5	30.8	26.8	36.4	29.0
Caregiver2	35.7	33.5	30.4	26.5	39.0	32.9	27.0	39.9	33.9	30.5	43.4	32.5
All Caregivers	34.0	32.0	31.4	28.8	35.1	29.6	35.0	36.7	32.4	28.7	39.9	30.8
Supervisors	34.0	30.5	31.9	29.9	34.4	31.0	15.5	32.4	33.8	27.5	32.5	32.4
Person Responsible - Caused	29.6	31.7	26.8	30.2	36.6	31.8	21.0	31.3	26.0	29.5	15.0	28.0
Person Responsible - Contributed	34.1	32.3	33.3	33.6	32.6	27.9	65.0	25.8	34.8	27.1	50.0	29.5
All Person(s) Responsible	31.8	32.0	30.1	31.9	34.6	29.8	43.0	28.6	30.4	28.3	32.5	28.8

Gender of Caregivers, Supervisors and Person(s) Responsible for Death

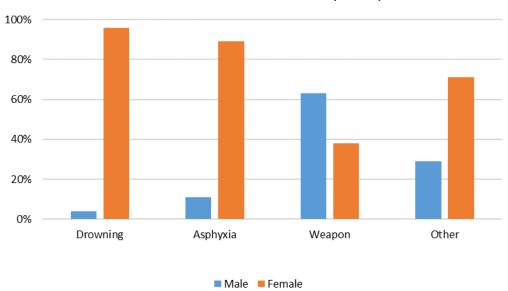
Observation of information summarized in Table G-21 reveals that most caregivers for children (across all primary cause of death categories) were female. Among verified maltreatment deaths, between 59% (for weapon deaths) and 71% (for other deaths) of caregivers were female. Among supervisors of verified child maltreatment deaths, 50% of weapon cases, 77% of drowning cases, and 100% asphyxia cases were females (Table G-22). Among person(s) responsible (either caused or contributed to) the child's death among verified maltreatment deaths, most drowning deaths (52%) and asphyxia deaths (50%), followed by other deaths (35%) were women (Table G-23 and Figure G-10). However, the person(s) responsible for most weapon deaths (36%) were male.

Ta	Table G-21: Gender of All Identified <u>Caregivers</u> (Aggregate) by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death														
	Child Maltreatment Death														
Caregiver	n=115 n=02														
Gender	n=115 n=93 n=297														
55	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other			
	n=37	n=13	n=27	n=34	n=15	n=43	n=4	n=32	n=62	n=115	n=14	n=109			
Male	32%	38%	41%	29%	40%	44%	25%	28%	37%	39%	57%	39%			
Female	68%	62%	59%	71%	60%	56%	75%	69%	63%	61%	43%	61%			
Unknown	Unknown 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 3% 0% 0% 0%											0%			

	Table G-22: Gender of <u>Supervisors</u> by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death														
	Child Maltreatment Death														
Supervisor		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators				
Gender		n=62													
30113.01	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other			
	n=20	n=8	n=14	n=20	n=8	n=21	n=2	n=14	n=30	n=63	n=2	n=63			
Male	15%	0%	50%	27%	33%	38%	100%	25%	17%	22%	50%	13%			
Female	85%	100%	50%	64%	56%	62%	0%	92%	86%	78%	50%	87%			
Unknown	vn 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%														

Table G-23: Gend		tified Person(eatment Deat		for Verified								
Verified Child Maltreatment Death Responsible Responsible												
Responsible	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other								
	n=24	n=9	n=16	n=24								
Male	4%	11%	63%	29%								
Female	96%	89%	38%	71%								
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%								

Figure G-10: Sex of Person Responsible for Verified Child Maltreatment Death (N=73)



Substance Abuse History of Caregivers, Supervisors and Person(s) Responsible for Child's Death

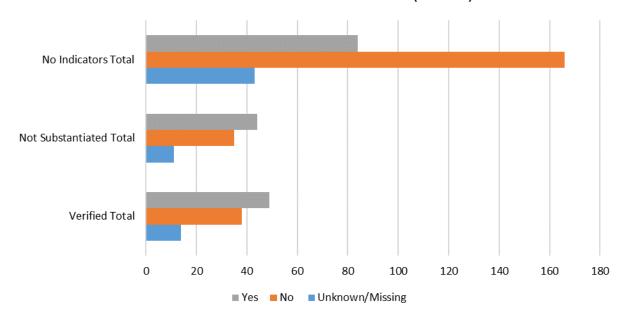
Tables G-24 through G-26 (with accompanying Figures G-11 through G-14) summarize information related to substance abuse history of all caregivers, supervisors and person(s) responsible. Findings from Table G-24 reveal that among the caregivers of children whose deaths were verified as child maltreatment, 49 of 101 (48.5%) are known to have a substance abuse history. This rate mirrors the percentage of caregivers with a substance abuse history among not substantiated maltreatment deaths (44 of 90 or 48.8%); both of which are significantly larger than the 28.7% of caregivers associated with no indicators of maltreatment deaths (84 of 293 or 28.7%).² This suggests that the likelihood of a substance abuse history among caregivers of verified and not substantiated maltreatment deaths are similar.

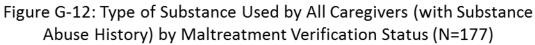
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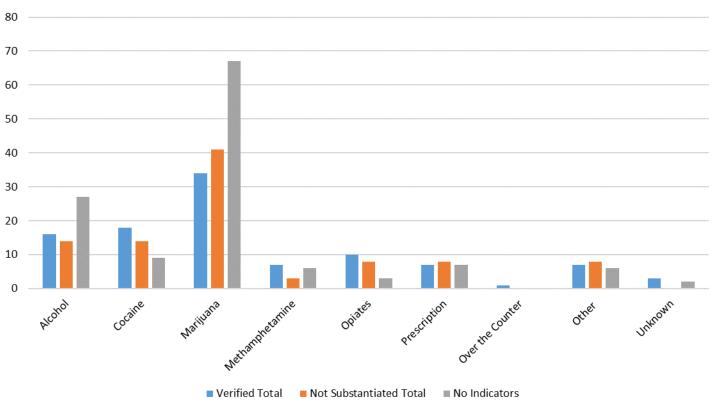
² A series of tests of significance between two independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of caregivers with a substance abuse history for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=3.64, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=3.56, p<.01) deaths were statistically significant.

Table G-24: Sub	stance Abu	se History	of <u>All Ident</u>	tified Careg	<u>ivers</u> of Ch	ldren by M	Ialtreatmer	nt Verificat	on Status a	and Primar	y Cause of I	Death
						Child Maltrea	itment Death					
Substance Abuse History		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
,		n=:	101			n=	:90			n=2	293	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=35	n=12	n=24	n=30	n=15	n=42	n=4	n=29	n=61	n=110	n=14	n=108
Yes	31%	58%	42%	70%	13%	64%	25%	48%	13%	42%	21%	25%
No	57%	25%	29%	27%	87%	31%	25%	28%	70%	49%	64%	56%
Unknown	11%	17%	29%	3%	0%	5%	50%	24%	16%	9%	14%	19%
	If Yes, V	erified Child I	Maltreatment	t (n= 50)	If Yes, Not		d as Child Ma 44)	ltreatment	If Yes, No	Indicators th (n=	at Child Malt 83)	reatment
Type of Substance	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=11	n=7	n=10	n=21	n=2	n=27	n=1	n=14	n=8	n=46	n=3	n=27
Alcohol	45%	43%	20%	29%	50%	33%	0%	29%	38%	22%	67%	44%
Cocaine	27%	29%	30%	48%	0%	22%	100%	50%	13%	17%	0%	0%
Marijuana	64%	71%	70%	71%	100%	89%	100%	100%	88%	76%	100%	81%
Methamphetamine	18%	29%	0%	14%	0%	7%	0%	7%	0%	11%	0%	4%
Opiates	18%	0%	0%	38%	0%	15%	0%	29%	0%	4%	33%	0%
Prescription	18%	0%	30%	10%	50%	11%	0%	29%	0%	13%	0%	4%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	9%	14%	20%	14%	50%	4%	0%	43%	13%	4%	0%	11%
Unknown	0%	0%	20%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%

Figure G-11: Substance Abuse History of All Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=484)







When types of substances are examined (see Table G-24 and Figure G-11) for those with a substance abuse history, most of all caregivers of children whose deaths were verified as maltreatment had a history of marijuana use (from a low of 64% for drowning causes to high of 71% for other deaths). Similarly, high percentages of caregiver use of marijuana are observed for all primary causes of death for not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths; from a low of 76% for no indicator asphyxia to a high of 100% for not substantiated weapons and other deaths, as well as, no indicator weapons deaths. When the substance abuse history of supervisors of children at the time of the child's death is examined (see Table G-25), 27 of 58 (46.6%), 24 of 43 (55.8%) and 40 of 154 (26.0%) of supervisors in verified, not substantiated, and no indicators of maltreatment deaths (respectively) were known to have a substance abuse history.³ This suggests that the likelihood of a substance abuse history among supervisors at the time of verified and not substantiated maltreatment deaths are similar.

³ A series of tests of significance between independent proportions (Z-Score) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of supervisors with a substance abuse history for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=2.87, p=.011) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=3.69, p<.01) deaths were statistically significant.

Table G-25: Substa	nce Ahuse	History of	Supervisor	s of Childre	en at Time (of Death by	Maltreatm	ent Verific	ation Statu	Is and Prim	ary Cause	of Death
Tuble 6 23. 3ub3te		1113101 7 01	3 a p c i 1 i 3 o i	<u> </u>					acion state	.5 4114 1 1111	ury cause	or Death
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Drug Abuse Supervisor		n=	58			n=	43			n=:	154	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=21	n=7	n=12	n=18	n=8	n=20	n=2	n=13	n=30	n=60	n=2	n=62
Yes	33%	57%	42%	61%	38%	70%	50%	46%	13%	40%	50%	18%
No	62%	29%	25%	39%	63%	30%	50%	31%	73%	52%	50%	60%
Unknown	5%	14%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	13%	8%	0%	23%
	If Yes, V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=27)	If Yes, Not		d as Child Ma 24)	ltreatment	If Yes, No	Indicators th		reatment
Type of Substance	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=7	n=4	n=5	n=11	n=3	n=14	n=1	n=6	n=4	n=24	n=1	n=11
Alcohol	29%	50%	20%	45%	33%	29%	0%	17%	25%	29%	0%	36%
Cocaine	14%	25%	40%	55%	0%	14%	100%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%
Marijuana	71%	75%	80%	64%	67%	86%	100%	83%	100%	83%	100%	91%
Methamphetamine	29%	25%	0%	18%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Opiates	43%	0%	0%	27%	0%	7%	0%	17%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Prescription	29%	0%	20%	9%	33%	14%	0%	33%	0%	13%	0%	9%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	14%	25%	20%	9%	67%	0%	0%	67%	0%	4%	0%	9%
Unknown	0%	0%	20%	9%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%

When types of substances are examined, the clear majority of all supervisors of children whose death was verified as maltreatment used marijuana (from a low of 64% for other deaths to high of 80% for weapon deaths). As with caregivers, similarly high percentages of supervisor use of marijuana are observed for all primary causes of death for not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths; from a low of 67% for not substantiated drowning deaths to a high of 100% for not substantiated weapons deaths, as well as, no indicator drowning and weapons deaths. A note is made of other substances supervisors of verified maltreatment deaths used. Among those supervisors with a substance abuse history, 43% of supervisors associated with drowning deaths used opiates and 29% reportedly had substance abuse issues associated with alcohol and prescription drugs. 50% of supervisors associated with asphyxia deaths had substance abuse issues with cocaine; and, supervisors of other verified deaths (with a substance abuse history) used alcohol (45%), cocaine (55%), and opiates (27%).

Table G-26 summarizes information related to substance abuse history of all person(s) deemed responsible (caused and contributed) for the child's death. Findings from Table G-26 and Figures G13 and G-14 reveal that among the person(s) responsible for the child's death whose death was verified as child maltreatment, 35 of 68 (51.5%) are known to have a substance abuse history. Substance abuse was identified to be present among 63% of those person(s) responsible for asphyxia deaths, 47% of weapon deaths, 68% of "other" causes of death, and 35% of drowning deaths verified as maltreatment. When types of substances are examined, the clear majority of those responsible for the child's death verified as maltreatment used marijuana from a low of 60% for asphyxia deaths to high of 88% of drowning deaths. The majority (60%) of all person(s) responsible for a child's death whose death was classified as other primary cause had an identified history of cocaine use. In addition, alcohol (33%) and opiate (40%) use was evident with persons responsible for other verified maltreatment deaths. Further, the majority (60%) of all person(s) responsible for a child's death whose death was classified as asphyxia had an identified history of alcohol abuse. In at least one quarter of the drowning deaths, the person(s) responsible for the death also abused alcohol (38%), methamphetamines (38%), opiates (50%), and prescription drugs (25%).

Table G-26: Substance Abuse by Maltreatment Ve				
		Ver	ified	
		Child Maltrea	tment Death	
All Person(s) Responsible		n=	68	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=23	n=8	n=15	n=22
Yes	8	5	7	15
No	14	2	4	7
Unknown	1	1	4	0
T. (6.1.)	If Yes, Verif	ied Child Mal	treatment De	eaths (n=35)
Type of Substance	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=8	n=5	n=7	n=15
Alcohol	3	3	1	5
Cocaine	1	1	3	9
Marijuana	7	3	6	10
Methamphetamine	3	2	0	3
Opiates	4	0	0	6
Prescription	2	0	3	2
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0	0	0	1
Other	1	1	2	4
Unknown	0	0	1	0

Figure G-13: Substance Abuse History of All Persons Responsible for Verified Maltreatment Deaths by Primary Cause of Death (n=68)

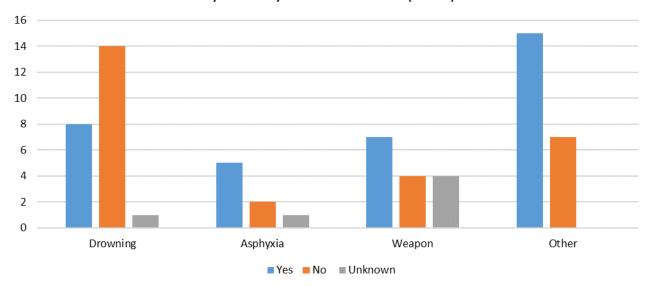
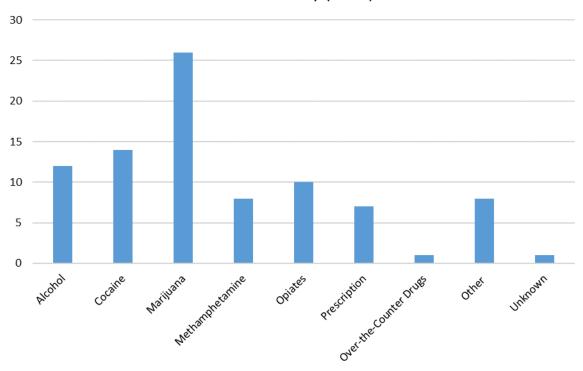


Figure G-14: Type of Substance Used by All Persons
Responsible for Verified Maltreatment Death with Substance
Abuse History (n=35)



Disability or Chronic Illness Occurrence among Caregivers, Supervisors and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Tables G-27 through G-29 highlight the distribution of caregivers, supervisors and person(s) responsible known to have an identified disability or chronic illness. Among all caregivers in deaths verified to have resulted from maltreatment, 21 of 105 (20.0%) were known to have an identified disability or chronic illness of which the predominant disability was associated with mental illness; from low of 4 of 5 (80.0%) caregivers associated with verified weapon deaths to a high of 100% of caregivers associated with drowning (5 of 5) and asphyxia (4 of 4) deaths. The percentage of caregivers of verified maltreatment deaths with an identified disability or chronic illness mirrors the observed rate of caregivers among not substantiated maltreatment deaths (17 of 88 or 19.3%); both of which are significantly larger than the 9.3% of caregivers associated with no indicators of maltreatment deaths (27 of 291).⁴

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⁴ A series of tests of significance between independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of caregivers with a disability or chronic illness for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=2.89, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.58, p<.01) deaths were statistically significant.

Table G-	27: Presenc	ce of Disabi	lity or Chro	onic Illness	for <u>All Care</u>	givers by N	Maltreatme	nt Verificat	ion Status	and Prima	ry Cause of	Death
						Child Maltrea	itment Death					
Disability All Caregivers			ified 105				tantiated :88				licators 291	
Caregivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning 7-61	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
Yes	n=37 14%	n=13 31%	n=25 20%	n=30 23%	n=15 7%	n=39 18%	n=4 0%	n=30 30%	n=61 7%	n=112 10%	n=14 7%	n=104 11%
No	68%	54%	68%	70%	87%	77%	50%	43%	67%	79%	93%	78%
Unknown	19%	15%	12%	7%	7%	5%	50%	27%	26%	12%	0%	12%
Type of	If Yes, V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=21)	If Yes, Not		d as Child Ma :17)	ltreatment	If Yes, No	Indicators th (n=	nat Child Mal	reatment
Disability	Drowning n=5	Asphyxia n=4	Weapon n=5	Other n=7	Drowning n=1	Asphyxia n=7	Weapon n=0	Other n=9	Drowning n=4	Asphyxia n=11	Weapon n=1	Other n=11
Physical	0%	0%	40%	29%	0%	14%	0%	44%	50%	27%	100%	27%
Mental	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	57%	0%	56%	75%	73%	0%	73%
Sensory	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

When findings from Table G-28 are examined, 12 of 59 (20.3%) supervisors of children whose death was verified to result from maltreatment were identified as having a disability or chronic illness. This rate was similar to that observed with supervisors of not substantiated maltreatment deaths (10 of 42 or 23.8%) which was a statistically higher rate than the 18 of 153 (11.8%) of supervisors whose child related deaths showed no indicators of maltreatment.5

Table G-2	8: Presenc	e of Disabil	ity or Chro	nic Illness f	or <u>Supervis</u>	ors by Ma	ltreatment	: Verificatio	n Status ar	nd Primary	Cause of Do	eath
						Child Maltrea	itment Death					
Disability or			ified			Not Subs	tantiated				icators	
Chronic Illness?		n=	:59			n=	:42			n=:	153	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=21	n=8	n=13	n=17	n=8	n=19	n=2	n=13	n=30	n=61	n=2	n=60
Yes	14%	25%	23%	24%	25%	26%	0%	23%	10%	13%	0%	12%
No	81%	63%	62%	71%	75%	68%	100%	46%	63%	77%	100%	77%
Unknown	5%	13%	15%	6%	0%	5%	0%	31%	27%	10%	0%	12%
	If Vas V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=12)	If Yes, Not	Substantiate	d as Child Ma	ltreatment	If Yes, No	Indicators th	at Child Malt	reatment
Tune of Dischilitus	11 103, 1	crinca crina i	iviaiti catilicii	t (II-12)		(n=	:10)			(n=	:18)	
Type of Disability	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=3	n=2	n=3	n=4	n=2	n=5	n=0	n=3	n=3	n=8	n=0	n=7
Physical	0%	0%	33%	25%	0%	20%	0%	33%	100%	25%	0%	29%
Mental	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	60%	0%	67%	33%	75%	0%	71%
Sensory	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Unknown	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%

Table G-29 summarizes information related to the presence of a disability or chronic illness history of all person(s) deemed responsible (caused and contributed) for the child's death. Among person(s) responsible for a child's death, 14 of 69 (20.3%) were identified to have a disability or chronic illness. Again, where chronic disability or illness was

⁵ A test of significance between two independent proportions (Z-Score) was done to determine if the observed total proportion of supervisors with an identified disability or chronic illness for verified and no indicators of maltreatment deaths differed significantly (Z-Score=1.61, NS p=0.11, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between not substantiated and no indicator child maltreatment deaths WAS statistically significant (Z-Score=1.97, p=.031).

present, the prevalence of mental health issues was prominent; identified for 100% of all persons responsible across all primary causes of death.

Person(s) Re	: Presence of the second of th	or Verified I	Maltreatme:	nt Death by
		Ver	ified	
Disability or		Child Maltrea	itment Death	
Chronic		n=	:69	
Illness?	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=24	n=9	n=15	n=21
Yes	17%	33%	13%	24%
No	75%	56%	73%	67%
Unknown	8%	11%	13%	10%
	If	Yes, Person(s) Responsib	le
Type of	Verif	fied Child Ma	treatment (n	=14)
Disability	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=4	n=3	n=2	n=5
Physical	0%	0%	0%	40%
Mental	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sensory	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%

Employment Status of Caregivers

Employment status was examined for all identified caregivers. Tables G-30 through G-32 provide information on the distribution of the caregiver employment status. Table G-30 aggregates all caregivers (whether identified as the first or second primary caregiver), whereas Tables G-31 and G-32 breakdown the distribution of caregiver employment status as the first or second listed primary caregiver.

Table G	-30: Emplo	yment Stat	us of <u>All Id</u>	entified Ca	regivers by	Maltreatn	nent Verific	ation Statu	ıs and Prim	ary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
Employment All Caregivers			ified 107				tantiated =90				icators 299	
caregivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=37	n=13	n=23	n=34	n=15	n=41	n=4	n=30	n=62	n=115	n=14	n=108
Employed	51%	31%	48%	53%	67%	44%	25%	27%	55%	60%	79%	56%
Unemployed	32%	54%	30%	41%	7%	37%	75%	47%	16%	20%	7%	24%
On Disability	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	10%	2%	2%	0%	3%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	5%	0%	17%	3%	27%	5%	0%	3%	16%	10%	0%	10%
Retired	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	8%	15%	4%	3%	0%	12%	0%	13%	11%	8%	14%	6%

Table G-31: Er	nployment	Status of	Primary (Fi	rst) Caregiv	<u>er</u> Identifie	ed by Maltr	eatment V	erification !	Status and	Primary Ca	use of Deat	th
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators	
Employment (Caregiver 1)		n=	65			n=	49			n=:	168	
	Drowning	wning Asphyxia Weapon Other Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Other Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Ot										Other
	n=22	n=8	n=11	n=24	n=8	n=21	n=2	n=18	n=33	n=65	n=7	n=63
Employed	41%	38%	45%	38%	63%	24%	50%	22%	36%	45%	71%	43%
Unemployed	41%	63%	18%	54%	0%	52%	50%	56%	18%	29%	14%	32%
On Disability	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	3%	0%	3%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	9%	0%	36%	4%	38%	10%	0%	0%	30%	17%	0%	17%
Retired	0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%										
Unknown	9%											

Table G-32	: 2: Employm	ent Status	of <u>Second</u>	<u>Caregiver</u> I	dentified b	y Maltreat	ment Verifi	cation Stat	us and Prir	nary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators	
Employment (Caregiver2)		n=	:42		n=41					n=:	131	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=15	n=5	n=12	n=10	n=7	n=20	n=2	n=12	n=29	n=50	n=7	n=45
Employed	67%	20%	50%	90%	71%	65%	0%	33%	76%	80%	86%	76%
Unemployed	20%	40%	42%	10%	14%	20%	100%	33%	14%	8%	0%	13%
On Disability	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	8%	3%	0%	0%	2%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Retired	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	7%	40%	8%	0%	0%	10%	0%	17%	7%	10%	14%	9%

Education Level of Caregivers

Information on the education level of the caregivers was either unknown or not available for many, if not all, of the caregivers across maltreatment verification and primary cause of death categories (Table G-33). Where caregiver education level was documented, high school or less than high school education was the most frequently reported. Given these findings, it is suggested that continued efforts be made in future reviews to explore data sources that can provide this information so that more representative conclusions can be made.

Table	G-33: Edu	cation Leve	l of <u>All Ider</u>	ntified Care	givers by N	Ialtreatme	nt Verificat	ion Status	and Primar	y Cause of	Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Education - All		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators	
Caregivers		n=:	103			n=	89			n=:	288	
curegivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=37	n=13	n=23	n=30	n=15	n=41	n=4	n=29	n=60	n=112	n=14	n=102
Less than High School	22%	23%	9%	20%	13%	20%	50%	21%	8%	21%	14%	18%
High School	27%	15%	17%	37%	33%	49%	0%	21%	18%	37%	29%	30%
College	19%	0%	22%	10%	7%	2%	0%	3%	27%	8%	7%	13%
Post Graduate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Unknown	32%	62%	52%	33%	47%	29%	50%	55%	47%	33%	50%	39%

English Spoken by Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

As can be observed from information detailed in Tables G-34 through G-36, most caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for deaths speak English.

Та	ble G-34: E	nglish Spea	aking by <u>All</u>	Identified	Caregivers	by Maltrea	tment Veri	fication Sta	atus and Pr	imary Caus	e of Death	
						Child Maltrea	itment Death					
Can Caregiver		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Speak English-		n=:	110			n=	91			n=2	293	
All Caregivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=37	n=13	n=26	n=34	n=14	n=41	n=4	n=32	n=58	n=113	n=14	n=108
Yes	100%	85%	100%	94%	79%	95%	100%	97%	90%	96%	100%	81%
No	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	12%
Unknown	0%	15%	0%	6%	0%	5%	0%	3%	5%	2%	0%	7%

Table	G-35: Eng	lish Speakir	ng Ability <u>A</u>	Il Identified	d Superviso	<u>rs</u> by Maltı	reatment V	erification	Status and	Primary Ca	ause of Dea	th	
						Child Maltrea	itment Death						
Can Supervisor													
Speak English		n=	62			n=	:43			n=	155		
opean ziigiian	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	
	n=21	n=8	n=13	n=20	n=7	n=20	n=2	n=14	n=29	n=62	n=2	n=62	
Yes	100%	88%	100%	95%	71%	95%	100%	100%	93%	95%	100%	82%	
No	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	13%	
Unknown	0%	13%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	5%	

Table G-36: E Responsibl	<u>e</u> for Verifie		ent Death b										
Verified All Person(s) Child Maltreatment Death Responsible n=72													
English	Drowning n=24	Asphyxia n=9	Weapon n=15	Other n=24									
Yes	100%	89%	100%	96%									
No 0% 0% 0%													
Unknown	0%	11%	0%	4%									

Active Duty Military Status of Caregivers, Supervisors and Person(s) Responsible for Death

One of the core data elements the statewide committee requested to be reported on by the local committees was whether any caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for the death of a child were on active duty military. Among all caregivers, there was only one caregiver (identified as the second caregiver) who was on active duty military where the child fatality was classified as no indicators for maltreatment drowning death. Among supervisors of children at the time of the death and persons responsible for a child's death, no person was identified as someone on active duty military.

Caregiver Receipt of Social Services in the Past Twelve Months

Local committees were asked to identify from available sources of information the extent to which caregivers had received social services in the twelve months prior to the child's death. Examination of this information is not meant to stigmatize anyone receiving social services. Rather, it can be a potential indicator of environmental stressors and may help identify possible venues for outreach involving future prevention initiatives. Table G-37 summarizes information related to social services received among all caregivers (aggregate) identified and reported on for this data element. Please note (as with all measures of combined/aggregate caregivers) that the number of caregivers denoted in Table G-37 exceeds the number of child fatalities as many children had two identified caregivers. Table G-37 first identifies the number of caregivers (associated with verified maltreatment deaths and non-verified) that received social services and then further identifies the specific type of support services received. Please note that with respect to the type of support received, the column percentages (which relate to the total caregivers associated with each primary cause of death) may exceed 100% as caregivers may receive more than one type of service/support over the course of twelve months.

Table G-37: R	eceipt of So	cial Servic	es by <u>All Id</u>	entified Ca	regivers of	Children by	· / Maltreatn	nent Verific	cation Statu	us and Prim	nary Cause	of Death
						Child Maltrea	itment Death					
Receipt of Social			ified 100				tantiated :85				licators 274	
Services	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=34	n=13	n=23	n=30	n=14	n=38	n=4	n=29	n=56	n=102	n=14	n=102
Yes	29%	46%	22%	37%	21%	39%	50%	41%	13%	41%	7%	33%
No	35%	15%	26%	10%	7%	24%	50%	17%	43%	28%	29%	32%
Unknown	35%	38%	52%	53%	71%	37%	0%	41%	45%	30%	64%	34%
	If Yes, V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=32)	If Yes, Not	Substantiate (n=	d as Child Ma :32)	ltreatment	If Yes, No		nat Child Malt :84)	reatment
Type of Support	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=10	n=6	n=5	n=11	n=3	n=15	n=2	n=12	n=7	n=42	n=1	n=34
WIC	30%	33%	60%	36%	67%	47%	100%	42%	14%	83%	0%	47%
TANF	10%	17%	40%	18%	0%	7%	0%	8%	0%	21%	0%	6%
Medicaid	80%	100%	100%	64%	100%	53%	0%	58%	71%	76%	0%	76%
Food Stamps	60%	50%	60%	91%	67%	73%	50%	58%	71%	43%	0%	35%
Other	20%	0%	20%	18%	0%	20%	0%	8%	0%	12%	0%	12%
Unknown	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	100%	3%

It is important to note that there were several caregivers across each primary cause of death for which receipt status of social services could not be identified (see first listed "unknown" row category in Table G-37). Regardless, findings from Table G-37 reveal that among the caregivers of children whose death was verified as child maltreatment, 32 of 100 (32.0%) are known to have received some form of social service support in the twelve months prior to the child's death. This rate was not significantly higher than the 32 of 85 (37.6%) of caregivers of children whose death was not substantiated and the 84 of 274 (30.7%) whose death showed no indicators of child maltreatment.

When types of services received are examined across primary cause of the child's death, the majority of caregivers (that received some type of support) of children whose deaths were verified as maltreatment received Medicaid (from a low of 64% for "other" causes to high of 100% for weapon and asphyxia deaths).

Past History as Victim of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers, Supervisors and Person(s) Responsible

Local committees were asked to identify from available sources of information whether caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for the death of a child were past victims of child maltreatment. Collectively, it was known that 28 of 103 (27.2%) of caregivers (Table G-38) of children of verified maltreatment deaths were past child victims of maltreatment. This figure may underestimate the true proportion of caregivers with a history of maltreatment as a child victim as this status was unknown for 24 of 100 (23.3%) of the total number of caregivers for children where the child's death was verified as maltreatment. The greatest proportion of caregivers (across cause of death categories) for which this history is unknown is for those children who died by asphyxia (31%), followed by those children who died from weapon related causes (28%).

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of caregivers associated with verified (27.2% or 28 of 103), not substantiated 21 of 87 (24.1%), and no indicator 61 of 288 (21.2%) maltreatment deaths in terms of their past history as a victim of child maltreatment. When past history as a victim of child maltreatment is examined for supervisors (Table G-39) associated with verified maltreatment deaths, it was known that 20 of 59 (33.9%) were past child victims of maltreatment, whereas 14 of 43 (32.6%) and 34 of 152 (22.4%) of supervisors of not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths had a past history as a victim of child maltreatment. Among those persons responsible for the child's death (Table G-40), 21 of 67 (31.3%) are known to be past child victims of maltreatment.

Table G-38: Pas	t History a	s Victim of	Child Malt	reatment fo	or <u>All Care</u> s	givers by M	altreatmer	nt Verificati	on Status a	and Primary	/ Cause of I	Death
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Cargiver Past Victim of		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated		No Indicators			
Child Maltreatment		n=:	103			n=	87			n=1	288	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=34	n=13	n=25	n=31	n=14	n=40	n=4	n=29	n=60	n=112	n=13	n=103
Yes	21%	23%	32%	32%	21%	28%	25%	21%	15%	31%	8%	16%
No	56%	46%	40%	52%	79%	60%	25%	52%	50%	61%	85%	61%
Unknown	24%	31%	28%	16%	0%	13%	50%	28%	35%	8%	8%	23%
	If Yes, V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=28)	If Yes, Not	Substantiate (n=	d as Child Ma 21)	ltreatment	If Yes, No		at Child Malt 61)	reatment
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=7	n=3	n=8	n=10	n=3	n=11	n=1	n=6	n=9	n=33	n=1	n=15
Physical	43%	67%	38%	50%	50%	36%	0%	33%	0%	36%	100%	53%
Neglect	43%	67%	50%	50%	0%	55%	100%	50%	33%	52%	100%	40%
Sexual	43%	33%	38%	70%	25%	36%	0%	17%	33%	42%	0%	27%
Emotional/ Psychological	14%	67%	25%	30%	50%	9%	0%	33%	0%	27%	0%	27%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	12%	0%	7%

Table G-39: Pa	st History a	as Victim o	f Child Mal	treatment t	for <u>Supervi</u>	sors by Ma	altreatment	: Verificatio	n Status ar	nd Primary	Cause of D	eath
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
Cargiver Past Victim of		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated		No Indicators			
Child Maltreatment		n=	:59			n=	:43			n=:	152	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=19	n=8	n=13	n=19	n=8	n=20	n=2	n=13	n=30	n=60	n=2	n=60
Yes	32%	38%	38%	32%	38%	35%	50%	8%	20%	35%	50%	13%
No	58%	50%	31%	47%	50%	55%	50%	62%	43%	57%	50%	62%
Unknown	11%	13%	31%	21%	13%	10%	0%	31%	37%	8%	0%	25%
	If Vos Varifi	iod Child Mal	treatment De	aths (n=20)	If Yes, Not	Substantiate	d as Child Ma	ltreatment	If Yes, No	Indicators th	at Child Malt	reatment
Type of Maltreatment	ii ics, veiii	cu cillia iviai	treatment be	atiis (ii-20)	Deaths (n=14)					Deaths	(n=34)	
Type of Maitreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=6	n=3	n=5	n=6	n=3	n=7	n=1	n=1	n=6	n=21	n=1	n=8
Physical	50%	67%	20%	67%	67%	43%	0%	0%	0%	33%	100%	50%
Neglect	50%	67%	20%	50%	0%	43%	100%	0%	50%	38%	100%	13%
Sexual	33%	33%	60%	83%	33%	43%	0%	0%	50%	38%	0%	38%
Emotional/ Psychological	17%	67%	0%	50%	67%	14%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	13%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	13%

Table G-40: Past History as Victim of Child Maltreatment for <u>Persons Responsible</u> for Verified Maltreatment Death by												
Persons Respons	sible for Ve	rified Maltre	eatment Dea	ath by								
Maltreatment Verit	ication Stat	us and Prim	nary Cause c	of Death								
			ified									
All Persons Responsible			itment Death									
as Past Victim of Child		n=	:67									
Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other								
n=21 n=9 n=15 n=22												
Yes 33% 33% 40% 23%												
No 57% 44% 40% 59%												
Unknown	10%	22%	20%	18%								
	-	•	onsible Verifi									
	ľ	Maltreatment	Death (n=21	.)								
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other								
	n=7	n=3	n=6	n=5								
Physical	43%	67%	50%	20%								
Neglect	43%	67%	50%	40%								
Sexual	43%	33%	33%	100%								
Emotional/ Psychological	14%	67%	33%	40%								
Unknown 0% 0% 0% 0%												

Past History as Perpetrator of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Local committees were asked to identify from available sources and reports whether caregivers, supervisors, and person(s) responsible for a child's death have a past history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment. When the aggregate of caregivers is examined (Table G-41), 48 of 104 (46.2%) of caregivers of children whose death was verified to result from child maltreatment were identified as past perpetrators of child maltreatment. This rate is not significantly higher than the 33 of 85 (38.8%) of caregivers of not substantiated child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past. However, the percentage of caregivers of no indicator child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past (62 of 293 or 21.2%) is significantly lower than the rates observed with the other two maltreatment verification categories.⁶

Among identified verified maltreatment cases, the type of maltreatment the perpetrator inflicted on children in the past was most likely to be neglect, from a low of 38% of caregivers associated with weapons deaths to a high of 92% of caregivers associated with other deaths. Neglect was the most prevalent form of maltreatment observed among those caregivers with a perpetrator history associated with not substantiated and no indicator of maltreatment deaths.

Table G-41: Past H	listory as P	erpetrator	of Child Ma	altreatmen	t for <u>All Ca</u>	regivers by	Maltreatm	nent Verific	ation Statu	s and Prim	ary Cause (of Death
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Caregiver Has History as Perpetrator			ified 104				tantiated 85		No Indicators n=293			
. ,	Drowning n=37	Asphyxia n=13	Weapon n=24	Other n=30	Drowning n=15	Asphyxia n=39	Weapon n=4	Other n=27	Drowning n=59	Asphyxia n=112	Weapon n=14	Other n=108
Yes	41%	54%	54%	43%	33%	26%	25%	63%	10%	23%	7%	27%
No	46%	46%	46%	47%	60%	67%	50%	30%	76%	74%	86%	60%
Unknown	14%	0%	0%	10%	7%	8%	25%	7%	14%	3%	7%	13%
Type of Maltreatment	If Yes, V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=48)	If Yes, Not	Substantiate (n=	d as Child Ma :33)	ltreatment	If Yes, No		nat Child Malt :62)	reatment
Type of Material	Drowning n=15	Asphyxia n=7	Weapon n=13	Other n=13	Drowning n=5	Asphyxia n=10	Weapon n=1	Other n=17	Drowning n=6	Asphyxia n=26	Weapon n=1	Other n=29
Physical	27%	29%	31%	23%	40%	20%	0%	24%	83%	27%	100%	41%
Neglect	87%	86%	38%	92%	60%	70%	11%	71%	67%	77%	100%	76%
Sexual	7%	14%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Emotional/ Psychological	7%	29%	38%	15%	40%	10%	0%	12%	17%	31%	0%	10%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%

When the past history of supervisors as a perpetrator is examined (see Table G-42), 30 of 59 (50.8%) of supervisors of children whose death was verified to result from child maltreatment were identified as past perpetrators of child maltreatment (with neglect being most prominent). This observed rate is not significantly higher than the 18 of 42 (42.9%) of supervisors of not substantiated child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past. However, the percentage of supervisors of no indicator child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past (36 of 156 or 23.0%) is significantly lower than the rates observed with the other two maltreatment verification categories.⁷

⁶ A series of tests of significance between independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of caregivers with a history as a perpetrator for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=4.89, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=3.31, p<.01) deaths were statistically significant.

⁷ A series of tests of significance between independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of supervisors with a history as a perpetrator for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion

Table G-42: Past	History as I	Perpetrato	of Child N	1 altreatme	nt for <u>Supe</u>	rvisors by l	Maltreatm	ent Verifica	tion Status	and Prima	ry Cause o	f Death
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Supervisor Has History as Perpetrator			ified 59				tantiated :42		No Indicators n=156			
respectation	Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Oth				Drowning n=7	Asphyxia n=20	Weapon n=2	Other n=13	Drowning n=29	Asphyxia n=62	Weapon n=2	Other n=63
Yes	43%	63%	50%	50%	38%	40%	0%	64%	11%	26%	0%	27%
No	48%	38%	50%	30%	38%	55%	100%	36%	71%	71%	100%	57%
Unknown	10%	0%	0%	10%	13%	5%	0%	18%	21%	3%	0%	16%
T. CAA II	If Yes, V	erified Child I	Maltreatmen	t (n=30)	If Yes, Not		d as Child Ma :18)	ltreatment	If Yes, No	Indicators th (n=	at Child Malt 36)	reatment
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning n=9	Asphyxia n=5	Weapon n=6	Other n=10	Drowning n=3	Asphyxia n=8	Weapon n=0	Other n=7	Drowning n=3	Asphyxia n=16	Weapon n=0	Other n=17
Physical	33%	40%	33%	30%	33%	25%	0%	0%	100%	31%	0%	35%
Neglect	78%	100%	17%	90%	67%	63%	0%	71%	33%	88%	0%	71%
Sexual	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Emotional/ Psychological	22%	20%	33%	20%	33%	0%	0%	14%	0%	25%	0%	12%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%

Table G-43 summarizes information related to the history of child maltreatment for all persons deemed responsible (caused and contributed) for the verified maltreatment death of the child. Findings from Table G-43 reveal that among persons responsible for a child's death 35 of 69 (50.7%) were identified to have a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment. Among these 35 individuals, 11 were affiliated with drowning deaths, 11 were affiliated with other deaths, 8 with weapon deaths, and 5 with asphyxia deaths. Again, across all causes of death, the type of maltreatment inflicted on children in the past was principally neglect, although physical and emotional abuse was also evident with 38% of perpetrators of verified weapon deaths.

Table G-43: Past History as Perpetrator of Child Maltreatment for Persons Responsible for Verified Maltreatment Death by													
Maltreatment Verif	ication Stat			of Death									
		• • •	ified										
Person(s) Responsible		Child Maltrea	itment Death										
Have History as		n=	69										
Perpetrator	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other									
n=24 n=9 n=14 n=22													
Yes 46% 56% 57% 50%													
No 50% 44% 43% 36%													
Unknown	4%	0%	0%	14%									
	If Yes, P	ersons Respo	onsible Verifi	ed Child									
Type of Maltreatment	ľ	Maltreatment	Death (n=35	5)									
Type of Mattreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other									
	n=11	n=5	n=8	n=11									
Physical	36%	40%	38%	18%									
Neglect	82%	100%	38%	100%									
Sexual	0%	0%	0%	0%									
Emotional/ Psychological	9%	20%	38%	36%									
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%									

differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=3.93, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.55, p<.05) deaths were statistically significant.

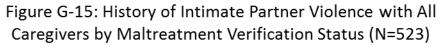
History of Intimate Partner Violence (as Victim and Perpetrator) among Caregivers and Supervisors

Table G-44 highlights the distribution of caregivers' history with intimate partner violence as a victim and/or perpetrator. In total, 24 of 113 (21.2%) of caregivers were known to be victims and 17 of 113 (15.0%) were known to be perpetrators of intimate violence among those affiliated with verified maltreatment deaths. With respect to caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 22 of 102 (21.6%) were past victims and 20 of 102 (19.6%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence. In contrast, 40 of 308 (13.0%) and 27 of 308 (8.8%) of caregivers in no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories as victims and perpetrators (respectively) of intimate partner violence. Statistical tests suggest that the proportion of caregivers known to be victims of intimate violence among verified child maltreatment deaths (21.2%) and not substantiated (21.6%) maltreatment deaths were significantly higher than the 13.0% of caregivers associated with no indicators of maltreatment deaths. Similar differences were observed among groups as such related to the percentage of caregivers with a history as a perpetrator.⁸

Table G-	44: History	of Intimat	e Partner V	iolence wit	:h <u>Caregive</u>	<u>rs</u> by Maltr	eatment V	erification !	Status and	Primary Ca	use of Dea	th
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
History of Intimate Partner Violence			ified 113				tantiated 102	No Indicators n=308				
Turrier violence	Drowning n=40	Asphyxia n=13	Weapon n=27	Other n=33	Drowning n=15	Asphyxia n=49	Weapon n=4	Other n=34	Drowning n=63	Asphyxia n=119	Weapon n=14	Other n=112
Yes, as Victim	15%	31%	26%	21%	7%	22%	25%	26%	5%	12%	14%	19%
Yes, as Perpetrator	13%	15%	22%	12%	7%	24%	0%	21%	2%	8%	7%	14%
No	48%	31%	22%	39%	80%	39%	50%	29%	73%	68%	71%	55%
Unknown	25%	23%	30%	27%	7%	14%	25%	24%	21%	13%	7%	12%

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⁸ A series of tests of significance between independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of caregivers with a history as a perpetrator of IPV for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=2.09, p<.05) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.10, p<.05) deaths were statistically significant.



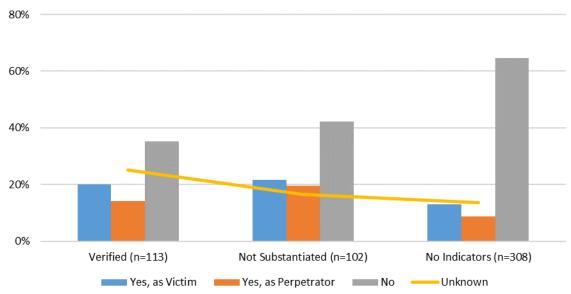


Table G-45 highlights the distribution of supervisors' history with intimate partner violence as a victim and/or perpetrator.

Table G-4	5: History o	of Intimate	Partner Vio	olence with	Superviso	r <u>s</u> by Maltr	eatment V	erification S	Status and	Primary Ca	use of Deat	:h
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
History of Intimate			ified				tantiated				icators	
Partner Violence		n=68 n=49 n=161										
Turtifici Violence	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=24	n=8	n=15	n=21	n=8	n=24	n=2	n=15	n=30	n=64	n=2	n=65
Yes, as Victim	13%	50%	7%	33%	0%	25%	0%	27%	7%	17%	50%	22%
Yes, as Perpetrator	21%	0%	40%	10%	13%	25%	0%	7%	0%	3%	0%	6%
No	46%	25%	27%	38%	75%	38%	100%	40%	63%	67%	50%	57%
Unknown	21%	25%	27%	19%	13%	13%	0%	27%	30%	13%	0%	15%

Past Criminal History of Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

When the criminal history of caregivers is examined (Table G-46), 41 of 108 (38.0%), 38 of 90 (42.2%), and 81 of 300 (27.0%) of caregivers associated with verified, not substantiated, and no indicators child maltreatment deaths (respectively) have a past criminal history. When primary cause of maltreatment deaths is observed, the highest proportion of caregivers for verified maltreatment cases with a criminal past were those affiliated with asphyxia deaths (69%), followed by weapon deaths (42%). The types of offenses (for verified cases) that caregivers committed vary in proportional representation across primary cause of death. Among those with a criminal history, those with drug offenses were represented from a low of 33% for caregivers associated with verified asphyxia deaths to a high of 75%

⁹ A series of tests of significance between independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of caregivers with a criminal history for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=2.13, p<.05) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.75, p<.05) deaths were statistically significant.

of those caregivers associated with other deaths. Please note that the column totals for the type of offense for across each category of primary cause of death may exceed 100% as individual caregivers may have more than one past criminal offense.

	Table G-	46: Past Cr	iminal Hist	ory of <u>Care</u>	givers by N	1altreatme	nt Verificat	ion Status	and Primar	y Cause of	Death	
						Child Maltrea	itment Death					
Criminal History of			ified 108				tantiated 90		No Indicators n=300			
Caregivers	Drowning n=37	Asphyxia n=13	Weapon n=24	Other n=34	Drowning n=15	Asphyxia n=42	Weapon n=4	Other n=29	Drowning n=62	Asphyxia n=116	Weapon n=14	Other n=108
Yes	27%	69%	42%	35%	27%	52%	25%	38%	18%	34%	7%	27%
No	57%	23%	46%	50%	67%	38%	25%	41%	73%	59%	93%	63%
Unknown	16%	8%	13%	15%	7%	10%	50%	21%	10%	7%	0%	10%
Type of	If Yes, V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=41)	If Yes, Not		d as Child Ma :38)		nat Child Malt 81)	reatment		
Offense	Drowning n=10	Asphyxia n=9	Weapon n=10	Other n=12	Drowning n=4	Asphyxia n=22	Weapon n=1	Other n=11	Drowning n=11	Asphyxia n=40	Weapon n=1	Other n=29
Assaults	30%	22%	40%	33%	75%	41%	0%	18%	9%	15%	0%	38%
Robbery	20%	33%	30%	17%	25%	18%	0%	9%	9%	8%	0%	10%
Drugs	70%	33%	60%	75%	50%	50%	100%	55%	27%	48%	100%	52%
Other	50%	78%	90%	75%	75%	59%	0%	36%	45%	63%	100%	59%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	18%	9%	3%	0%	3%

Figure G-16: Criminal Background History of All Caregivers (N=498)

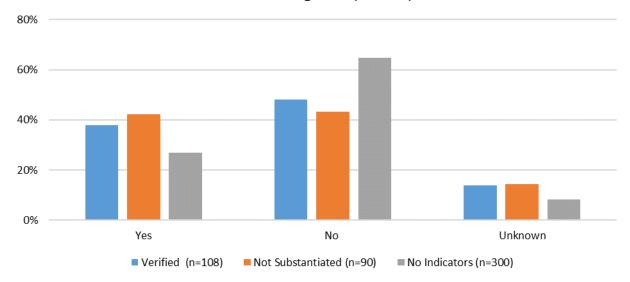
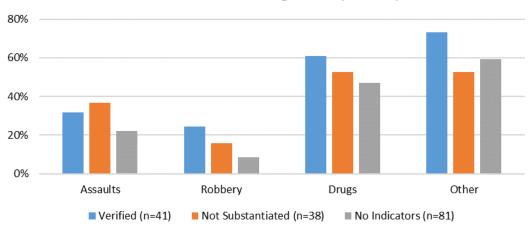


Figure G-17: Offense Type for Those Caregivers With Criminal Background (N=160)



When the criminal history of supervisors is examined (See Table G-47), 22 of 60 (36.7%), 19 of 44 (43.2%), and 37 of 157 (23.6%) of supervisors associated with verified, not substantiated, and no indicators child maltreatment deaths (respectively) have a past criminal history. Only the observed difference in percentage of supervisors with a criminal history for not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths were statistically significant. When primary cause of maltreatment deaths is observed, the highest proportion of supervisors for verified maltreatment cases with a criminal past were those affiliated with asphyxia deaths (63%) and weapons (58%). The types of offenses (for verified cases) that supervisors committed vary in proportional representation across primary cause of death. Among those with a criminal history, those with drug offenses were represented from a low of 20% for supervisors associated with verified asphyxia to a high of 67% of those supervisors associated with other deaths. Please note that the column totals for the type of offense for each category of primary cause of death may exceed 100% as individual caregivers may have more than one past criminal offense.

¹⁰ A test of significance between two independent proportions (Z-Score) determined that observed proportion differences of supervisors with a criminal history between not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths WAS statistically significant (Z-Score=2.57, p<.01).

Table G-47: Past Criminal History Associated with <u>Supervisors</u> by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death													
Criminal History of	Child Maltreatment Death												
	Verified				Not Substantiated				No Indicators				
Supervisors	n=60				n=44				n=157				
· ·	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	
	n=20	n=8	n=12	n=20	n=8	n=21	n=2	n=13	n=30	n=63	n=2	n=62	
Yes	20%	63%	58%	30%	38%	48%	50%	38%	23%	30%	0%	18%	
No	70%	38%	33%	60%	63%	38%	50%	38%	67%	63%	100%	68%	
Unknown	10%	0%	8%	10%	0%	14%	0%	23%	10%	6%	0%	15%	
	If Yes, Verified Child Maltreatment (n=22)							If Yes, Not Substantiated as Child Maltreatment					
	If Vac V	autical Child		+ (n=22)	If Yes, Not	Substantiate	d as Child Ma	ltreatment	It Yes, No	Indicators th	at Child Malt	reatment	
Town of Officers	If Yes, V	erified Child	Maltreatmen	t (n=22)	If Yes, Not		d as Child Ma :19)	Itreatment	If Yes, No		at Child Malt :37)	treatment	
Type of Offense	If Yes, V	erified Child I	Maltreatmen Weapon	t (n=22) Other	Drowning			Other	Drowning			Other	
Type of Offense					Í	(n=	19)			(n=	37)		
Type of Offense Assaults	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	(n= Asphyxia	19) Weapon	Other	Drowning	(n= Asphyxia	37) Weapon	Other	
,,	Drowning n=4	Asphyxia n=5	Weapon n=7	Other n=6	Drowning n=3	(n= Asphyxia n=10	Weapon n=1	Other n=5	Drowning n=7	(n= Asphyxia n=19	Weapon n=0	Other n=11	
Assaults	Drowning n=4 100%	Asphyxia n=5 0%	Weapon n=7 57%	Other n=6 17%	Drowning n=3	Asphyxia n=10 40%	Weapon n=1 0%	Other n=5 20%	Drowning n=7 14%	Asphyxia n=19 16%	Weapon n=0 0%	Other n=11 27%	
Assaults Robbery	Drowning n=4 100% 25%	Asphyxia n=5 0% 20%	Weapon n=7 57% 43%	Other n=6 17% 0%	Drowning n=3 67% 33%	(n= Asphyxia n=10 40% 10%	Weapon n=1 0%	Other n=5 20% 0%	Drowning n=7 14% 14%	(n= Asphyxia n=19 16% 11%	Weapon n=0 0%	Other n=11 27% 0%	

When the criminal history of person(s) responsible for maltreatment is examined (See Table G-48), 27 of 72 (38%) of person(s) responsible associated with verified child maltreatment deaths have a past criminal history. Focusing primarily on the cause of maltreatment deaths, the highest proportion of person(s) responsible for verified maltreatment cases with a criminal past were those affiliated with asphyxia deaths (67%), followed by weapons (53%), other (29%) and drowning (25%). Among those with a criminal history, those with drug offenses were represented from a low of 33% for person(s) associated with verified asphyxia to a high of 100% of those person(s) associated with other deaths. Drug offenses (67%) and offenses classified as "other" (74%) signify the largest percentage of offenses used to classify all person(s) responsible for verified child maltreatment (Figure G-19). However, please note that the "other" category may include duplicate counts of offenses that are already represented within the existing categories (ie Assaults, robbery, drugs, etc.) which may be attributed to respondent error. Also, the column totals for the type of offense for each category of primary cause of death may exceed 100% as individual person(s) responsible may have more than one past criminal offense.

Table G-48: Past Criminal History Associated with All Persons Responsible by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death Verified Child Maltreatment Death Criminal History All Persons Responsible Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Other n=24 n=24 n=9 n=15 Yes 25% 67% 53% 29% 67% 33% 40% 54% No Unknown 8% 0% 7% 17% If Yes, Persons Responsible Verified Child Maltreatment Death (n=27) Type of Criminal History Drowning Asphyxia Weapon Other n=8 n=7 n=6 n=6 **Assaults** 50% 0% 38% 29% Robbery 33% 33% 38% 0% 50% 33% 75% 100% Drugs Other 50% 83% 100% 57% 0% 0% 0% 0% Unknown

Figure G-18: Percentage of Persons Responsible for Verified Maltreatment Deaths (Primary Cause) With Criminal Backgrounds (N=72)

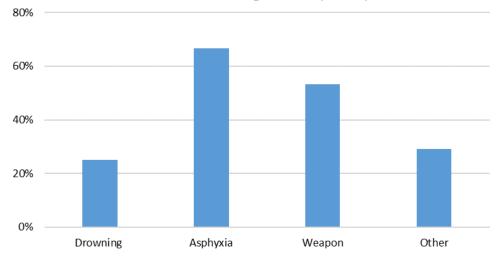
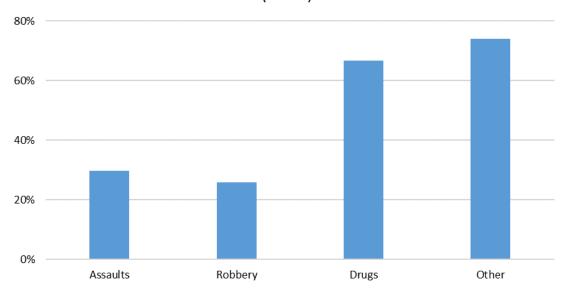


Figure G-19: Offense Type of Those Responsible for Verified Maltreatment Death with Criminal Background (N=27)



Past Child Death Associated with Caregivers, Supervisors, and Person(s) Responsible for Death

Table G-49: Past Child Death Associated with <u>Caregivers</u> by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death												
	Child Maltreatment Death											
Past Child Death with Caregiver		Ver	ified		Not substantiated				No Indicators			
	n=106				n=87				n=293			
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other
	n=37	n=13	n=24	n=32	n=14	n=40	n=3	n=30	n=61	n=114	n=13	n=105
Yes	0%	0%	4%	13%	0%	13%	0%	17%	5%	4%	0%	2%
No	100%	100%	88%	81%	93%	88%	100%	70%	70%	93%	100%	86%
Unknown	0%	0%	8%	6%	7%	0%	0%	13%	25%	4%	0%	12%

Table G-50: Past Child Death Associated with <u>Supervisors</u> by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death													
Past Child Death with Supervisor		Child Maltreatment Death											
		Ver	ified		Not Substantiated				No Indicators				
	n=60				n=41				n=156				
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other	
	n=21	n=8	n=12	n=19	n=8	n=19	n=1	n=13	n=30	n=62	n=2	n=62	
Yes	0%	0%	8%	11%	0%	11%	0%	15%	7%	5%	0%	2%	
No	100%	100%	83%	84%	100%	89%	100%	54%	77%	95%	100%	82%	
Unknown	0%	0%	8%	5%	0%	0%	0%	31%	17%	0%	0%	16%	

Table G-51: Past Child Death Associated with <u>Persons</u> <u>Responsible</u> for Verified Maltreatment Death by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death

Past Child Death with Persons Responsible	Verified Child Maltreatment Death n=70							
reisons Responsible	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Other				
	n=24	n=9	n=14	n=23				
Yes	0%	0%	7%	4%				
No	100%	100%	86%	87%				
Unknown	0%	0%	7%	9%				