Child Abuse Death Review Committee

Working to eliminate preventable child abuse and neglect deaths in Florida

ANNUAL REPORT DECEMBER 2018 PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

MISSION:

To eliminate preventable child abuse and neglect deaths

This Annual Report is dedicated to the memory of all the children who lost their lives in our state in 2017.

The information contained herein can be used to help prevent any future harm to our most vulnerable citizens.

Submitted to:

The Honorable Rick Scott, Governor, State of Florida The Honorable William Galvano, President, Florida Senate The Honorable Jose R. Oliva, Speaker, Florida House of Representatives

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Florida's Child Abuse Death Review Process

Florida's Child Abuse Death Review (CADR) system was established into Florida law in 1999. Per Section 383.402, Florida Statutes, CADR is a statewide multidisciplinary, multiagency, epidemiological child abuse death assessment and prevention system. A public health approach is applied as local CADR committees review the facts and circumstances surrounding child fatality cases reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline on the suspicion of abuse or neglect. The State CADR Committee is required to collect and analyze data resulting from the local reviews and prepare an annual statistical report to be submitted to the Governor, President of the Florida Senate and Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives.

The essential goal of the CADR system across both state and local levels is to eliminate preventable child fatalities in Florida by better understanding the complexities of child maltreatment and leveraging evidence-based knowledge to support current and future prevention strategies.

2017 Data: Case Review Analyses

Throughout 2018, the local CADR committees conducted case reviews on over 356 child fatalities which occurred in 2017. Analyses of 2017 case review data reveal that 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.

- Asphyxia, often the result of unsafe sleep practices, claims the lives of younger children.
- **Drowning** continues to be a primary cause of preventable death among children in Florida. Unsupervised access to pools, spas/hot tubs, and open bodies of water remains a threat to child safety.
- **Body Parts/Weapons,** primarily the use of bodily force (e.g., fists and feet) or firearms to inflict harm, also ranks in the top three causes of preventable 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 show a consistent correlation between child maltreatment and poor health outcomes later in life, bringing child maltreatment to the forefront as a serious public health threat. As challenges continue to surface, CADR has renewed its focus on the need to move beyond data collection and to act on findings at both state and local levels. Throughout the state, local committees have actively engaged in collaborative efforts with community partners to develop and implement strategic prevention initiatives. Public awareness campaigns, improvements in community-based systems of care, enhancements in staff training, and many other impact-based activities continue to be shaped and informed by CADR findings and recommendations.

Prevention Recommendations

The State CADR Committee developed this year's prevention recommendations based on data analysis of case review findings, input from local committee members, and a review of child maltreatment prevention literature. Prevention recommendations were developed and organized using the multi-level Social Ecological Model for Change (further discussed in Section Seven). Strategies geared toward individuals, families, interpersonal social networks, communities, and society as a whole, seek to create sustainable change as they target the top three primary causes of preventable child fatalities.

The following prevention recommendations provide a high-level overview of strategies and approaches intended to prevent child fatalities in Florida:

* 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. Considering the many attractions in Florida, hotels and resorts have a unique opportunity to relay safe sleep and water safety education. Through various methods of message delivery, hotel and resort staff have the potential to reach thousands of caregivers each week and possibly save the life of a child.

Partnering with the business sector, such as pool supply companies, may provide a venue to distribute additional water safety information to homeowners during the purchase of pool and spa supplies. Similarly, safe sleep information could be provided at point-of-sale as they purchase cribs and other infant supplies.

Safe sleep and water safety messaging needs to be consistent statewide. Given Florida's diverse population, messages should also be culturally-responsive and considerate of language barriers.

* Encourage Participation in Existing Child Maltreatment Trainings for First Responders

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. The Florida Criminal Justice and Training Commission provides a number of courses which contain content related to recognizing and investigating child abuse. Through these courses, law enforcement officers have numerous opportunities to receive valuable training throughout their careers. With that, the State CADR Committee recommends that the leaders of law enforcement agencies encourage and support participation in the available training courses addressing child abuse related cases and incidents. The committee also recommends an assessment of the trainings provided to non-law enforcement first responders.

The State CADR Committee also recommends training on the CDC's Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Incident (SUIDI) model, including the SUIDI Reporting Form and doll reenactments. This training should be provided to all law enforcement agencies, Medical Examiners, and Medical Examiner Investigators who respond to the unexpected deaths of infants or children.

* Use Social Media to Provide Timely Messaging and Support to Parents

Parenting programs and awareness campaigns should continue to leverage social media as it remains to be 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 Department of Health (DOH), Department of Children and Families (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.

Further analysis of data findings to assess for racial disproportionality and health inequities will increase understanding of how social determinants of health impact the occurrence of preventable child death.

Additional analysis can help determine if any preventable deaths are under-reported in certain areas. The sharing of data between agencies is crucial to this expanded effort.

The State CADR Committee recommends that sufficient resources be provided to the above-mentioned agencies to ensure data quality. This would enable 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. In 2018, DEC provided nine trainings in different counties throughout Florida.

In addition to the recommendation of continued collaboration with DEC, the State CADR Committee recognizes a vital need to ensure open communication and collaboration between law enforcement and child protective services. This requires exploration of the means and mechanisms to ensure local law enforcement is aware of any current and or open DCF investigations and cases as they respond to calls for service.

At the state level, a useful venue for state and local collaboration is the continuation of the CADR Summit. The Summit provides opportunities to share ideas, best practices and troubleshoot concerns at the state and local levels.

At the local level, partnering with other agencies, councils, and task forces is a necessity. This allows local committees to compare data, decide on consistent prevention messaging, and develop collaborative community-based action plans to target the specific needs of their community.

* 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. Research has shown that the integration of substance abuse treatment services and child welfare services have led to the best outcomes for child welfare involved families, including increased retention in treatment, increased likeliness of a reduction in substance use, and increased likelihood of reunification. Readily accessible and appropriate interventions for families at risk of dealing with substance abuse, mental health disorders, and IPV provides 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 and domestic violence services are comprehensively integrated into the service delivery system to sufficiently meet the needs of their client population.

The Family Intensive Treatment (FIT) team model is designed to provide intensive team-based, family-focused, comprehensive services to families in the child welfare system with parental substance use disorders. FIT includes components of family engagement, individualized treatment and case plans, comprehensive

community services, and flexible financing strategies. The FIT model includes cross-system collaboration between child welfare, judicial, and behavioral health systems.

* Continue to Support Programs that Enhance Parenting Skills

Programs such as Healthy Families Florida (HFF) and Prevent Child Abuse Florida (PCA Florida) serve families at risk and reinforce 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. Prevention programs such as HFF and PCA Florida ensure an efficient and strategic use of our state's resources. These programs provide parenting education as well as brochures and other printed materials addressing safe sleep, parent-child bonding, water safety and coping with crying. PCA Florida also provides free training and technical support to Circle of Parents support groups which provide friendly, supportive environments led by parents and caregivers to discuss the successes and challenges of raising children.

The State CADR Committee recommends the use of home safety checklists which are designed to help parents and child welfare professionals identify hazardous conditions within the home that could pose a risk to children. Healthy Families Florida's home safety checklist comprises questions for a Family Support Worker to ask the parent/caregiver during a home visit when a child reaches developmental milestones or when a family moves to a new home. An additional home safety checklist developed by Dr. McIntosh, Statewide Medical Director for Child Protection Teams, is broken down by developmental stage/age group and provides observations and rationales for each specific hazard type.

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, Florida Statutes, 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. For the full text of Section 383.402, Florida Statutes, see 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. State CADR Committee Guidelines are referenced in Appendix C.

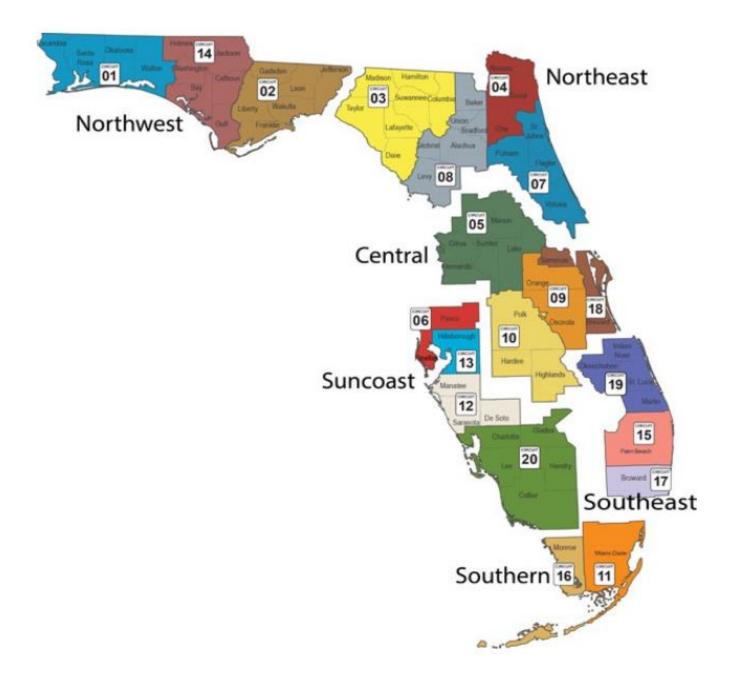
LOCAL CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES

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.

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, several measures have been taken to further support the local committees with case reviews, data entry, and action planning. One of those measures has been the transition from traditional telephone conference calls to web-based conference calls using the GoToWebinar platform. This new platform provides a more interactive way to meet with local stakeholders.

In addition, each local committee has been assigned a liaison from the CADR support staff. The liaison system allows CADR staff to provide individualized support to each committee, ensure the timely completion of child death case reviews and data entry, promote the development of community-based action plans for implementing prevention initiatives, and provide the committees with a direct point-of-contact within the state office.

Another measure taken by CADR staff to support local committees has been the bi-monthly dissemination of case status reports to local committee chairs, co-chairs, data entry specialists, along with CADR Health Officers, and DCF Child Fatality Prevention Specialists. The reports provide detailed information about the status of their committee regarding case reviews, case file transfers, and data entry. The report is sent with the intention of providing all local committee stakeholders with a clear understanding of the status of their case reviews.

Improved communications with the CADR Health Officers and/or designees has been a priority of CADR staff this year. To that end, CADR support staff have developed a plan to travel to circuits in which a new CADR Health Officer has been appointed to provide an in-person orientation training regarding their role with Florida Child Abuse Death Review.

Community collaboration will always remain a priority of CADR and is a key element in the implementation of community-based prevention initiatives. Creating partnerships between local committee stakeholders and organizations within their community who can support them in their community engagement endeavors is vital to changing social norms, and ultimately reducing preventable child deaths. During the 2018 CADR Summit, local CADR committee chairs were introduced to Community Development Administrators from the Florida Department of Children and Families. The Community Development Administrators will assist the Local CADR Committees in seeking additional community partners as well as strengthening current partnerships.

Throughout the course of the year, CADR has also become a more visible component in the child welfare community, due in part to collaborative partnerships fostered with the following workgroups, committees, and councils:

- Child Abuse Prevention and Permanency (CAPP) Task Forces
- Health Equity Council: Infant Mortality Reduction (IMR) Sub-committee
- Florida Department of Health Human Trafficking Workgroup
- National Institute for Children's Health Quality (NICHQ): National Action Partnership to Promote Safe Sleep Improvement and Innovation Network (NAPPSS-IIN)
- National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention (NCFRP)
- Southeast Coalition on Child Fatalities (SECCF)

CASE FILE TRANSFER

Following the closure of a DCF investigation, a regional 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 the CADR Unit at DOH. The CADR Unit archives the case file and logs pertinent tracking information into an internal database, then transfers all case information to the appropriate local committee chair. All file transfers are conducted using MOVEit DMZ, a secure file transfer protocol website. MOVEit DMZ 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 process.

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 their members. The State CADR Committee has identified core data elements 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 national 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.

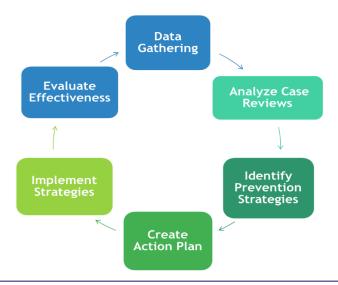
THE CADR CYCLE

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. Local committees are further encouraged to look beyond the child welfare system when identifying and

implementing prevention strategies. A listing of potential points of intervention prior to a child fatality is referenced in Appendix E.

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 2017 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.

CASE REVIEW STATISTICS

Case data analyzed for this report includes all information on closed cases with reviewed data entered into the National Center for the Review & Prevention of Child Fatalities database by September 30, 2018. 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 2017 child fatality cases reviewed (stratified by maltreatment verification status), those awaiting review, and those that were not available for review as of September 30, 2018, for each local CADR committee. Figure 1 provides the rank of local committees (linked to judicial circuits) in terms of the number of 2017 child death cases that have been or will be assigned for review. Finally, Figure 2, provides an aggregate summary of the case file status for all child deaths (N=460) reported to the Florida Department of Children and Families Abuse Hotline in 2017.

NATIONAL FATALITY REVIEW CASE REPORTING SYSTEM VERSION 5.0

The National Fatality Review Case Reporting System database has been updated from Version 4.1 to Version 5.0 (Appendix F). Like past system updates, Version 5.0 was amended to restructure various categories to provide new data elements designed to improve subsequent data analysis. While some changes between Version 4.1 and Version 5.0 were minor, there were several large migrations of data elements that created logistical challenges during the 2018 annual review process. Efforts are in place to thoroughly evaluate the enhanced version of the database and provide recommendations regarding future statistical evaluations dependent on the needs of CADR prevention strategies. The update has resulted in a modification of past data elements utilized in previous reporting years.

Table 2	L: Child Fatalit	y Cases Reviewed	and Case Rev	iew Status A	Across Local	CADR Commi	ttees
	Total Cases (Child deaths called into hotline)	Cases Not Available for Review (Open Investigation/Case in Processing)	Cases Available for Review	Review Completed	Verified Maltreatment Cases Reviewed	Not Substantiated Maltreatment Cases Reviewed	No Indicators Maltreatment Cases Reviewed
Circuit #1a	12	2	10	3	0	1	2
Circuit #1b	7	1	6	4	0	2	2
Circuit #2	8	0	8	7	0	1	6
Circuit #3	4	3	1	1	0	0	1
Circuit #4	51	2	49	45	11	10	24
Circuit #5	37	4	33	26	3	5	18
Circuit #6	27	2	25	25	7	6	12
Circuit #7	18	4	14	14	3	4	7
Circuit #8	10	4	6	4	1	1	2
Circuit #9	42	0	42	41	5	5	31
Circuit #10	32	2	30	30	9	5	16
Circuit #11	36	14	22	14	3	6	5
Circuit #12a	9	0	9	9	3	2	4
Circuit #12b	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit #13	37	7	30	30	4	2	24
Circuit #14	9	3	6	5	0	2	3
Circuit #15	19	3	16	16	4	9	3
Circuit #16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit #17	28	2	26	25	10	8	7
Circuit #18a	17	0	17	17	5	5	7
Circuit #18b	11	2	9	9	2	2	5
Circuit #19	18	1	17	17	6	6	5
Circuit #20	22	6	16	14	3	3	8
Totals	460	68	392	356	79	85	192

Figure 1: 2017 Child Death Cases Reported to the Hotline (N=460)

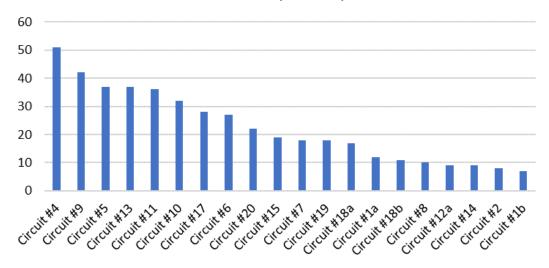


Figure 2: Case File Status All Child Deaths (460) reported to the Florida Hotline for CY 2017

460

Child Fatalities Reported to Hotline in Calendar Year 2017

396

Cases Closed to DCF Investigation as of September 30, 2018

392

Cases Transferred from DCF to DOH as of September 30, 2018

392

Cases Distributed to Local Committees as of September 30, 2018

356

Cases Completed and Included in Annual Report

Summary Points:

As of September 30, 2018, 460 child fatalities for 2017 were called into DCF's Florida Abuse Hotline.

- 396 (86.0%) of these cases were closed by DCF.
- 64 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 committees.
- Of the 396 closed cases for which the information was available for review, 356 (89.9%)had local CADR committee reviews completed, with the remainder of cases (n=36) scheduled for review after September 30, 2018. Please note that this report applies to the 356 cases that local CADR committees reviewed. 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 2017 fatalities when the remaining 104 child fatality cases are closed and reviewed by local committees.
- There were 8 local committees/circuits that had 25 or more child fatality cases called into the DCF Abuse Hotline in 2017. These include: Circuit 4 (n=51), Circuit 9 (n=42), Circuit 5 (n=37), Circuit 13 (n=37), Circuit 11 (n=36), Circuit 10 (n=32), Circuit 17 (n=28), and Circuit 6 (n=27).
- No cases were reported in Circuit 16 (Monroe County).
- Of the 79 verified maltreatment deaths reviewed, the majority, 54 (68.4%), were a result of neglect, and 25 (31.6%) were a result of abuse (see Figure 3 below).

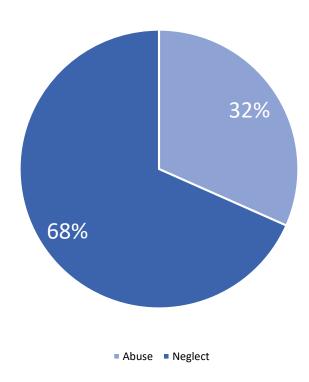


Figure 3: Distribution of Reviewed Verified Maltreatment Deaths by Abuse and Neglect (n=79)

CHILD DEATH TRENDS

In 2017, the all-cause death rate for children aged 0-17 was 54.1 deaths per 100,000 child population (Florida CHARTS, 2018). The reported 2017 verified child maltreatment death rate in Table 2 is 1.91 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 yet to be determined. Likewise, the updated rate for 2015 as well as 2016 child fatalities should be considered tentative for the same reason. With respect to 2015 deaths, as of September 30, 2018, there were 7 child fatalities whose cases were still open at DCF, with 14 case reviews pending/planned by local CADR committees. The 2016 deaths, as of September 30, 2018, comprised 13 child fatalities whose cases were still open at DCF, with 22 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 have a greater propensity to be classified as verified maltreatment. 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 2011-2017 where the child maltreatment death rate (between 2011 and 2014) has ranged from a low of 3.21 (per 100,000) in 2012 to a high of 3.75 (per 100,000) in 2014.

Table 2: Child Deaths: All Causes and Maltreatments Florida, 2011-2017								
	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	Cases Pending (DCF)	Cases Pending (Local Review)		
2011	2,191	54.3	136	3.37	-	-		
2012	2,046	50.9	129	3.21	-	-		
2013	2,105	52.5	137	3.42	-	-		
2014	2,131	52.9	147	3.75	6	4		
2015	2,249	55.4	110*	2.71	7	14		
2016	2,217	54.2	97*	2.37	13	22		
2017	2,236	54.1	79*	1.91	68	36		

*The number of verified child maltreatment cases for 2015, 2016 and 2017 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 452 of 473 investigated child deaths. 2016 counts apply to 424 of 459 investigated child deaths. 2017 counts apply to 356 of 460 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 have the potential, upon investigation, be determined to be the result of neglect.

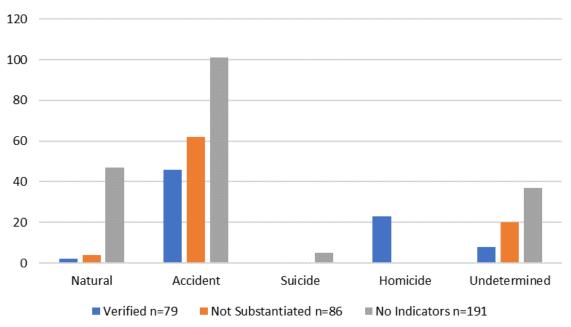
Official Manner of Death

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 79 child fatalities verified to be the result of abuse and/or neglect, 46 (58.2%) were classified as accidents and 23 (29.1%) were classified as homicides. Among the 86 not-substantiated

child maltreatment fatalities, the largest number of deaths were classified as accidents with 62 deaths (72.1%) followed by undetermined causes with 20 deaths (23.3%). Among the 191 no indicators deaths, the official manner of death was most often classified as an accident with 101 deaths (52.9%) followed by death by natural causes at 47 deaths (24.6%) and undetermined causes of death at 37 (19.4%). Importantly, in determining *Manners of Death*, Medical Examiners (ME) are limited to a certain range of choices that does not include "neglect." Subsequently, MEs will classify all incidents "Accidents" that investigators will verify as "neglect."

Table 3: Official Manner of Death (from death certificate) by Maltreatment Verification Status								
Child Maltreatment Death								
Official Manner of		n=356						
Death		Not						
	Verified Substantiated No Indica							
	n=79 n=86 n=191							
Natural	2 4 47							
Accident	46	62	101					
Suicide	0	0	5					
Homicide	23 0 0							
Undetermined	8 20 37							
Pending	0 0 0							
Unknown/Missing	0	0	1					

Figure 4: Official Manner of Death by Maltreatment Verification Status (n=356)



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 79 verified maltreatment fatalities, 71 (89.9%) were the result of an external injury, and 2 (2.5%) were due to a medical cause. Among the 86 not substantiated maltreatment fatalities, the majority 64 (74.4%), were the result of an external injury, 4 (4.7%) were determined to have a medical cause, and 17 (19.8%) had an undetermined or unknown cause of death. Among the 191 no indicators of maltreatment fatalities, the majority 107 (56.0%) were the result of an external injury, 43 (22.5%) were determined to have a medical cause, 30 (15.7%) were undetermined (if external injury or medical cause), and 11 (5.8%) had unknown cause of death.

Table 4: Primary Cause of Death by Maltreatment Verification Status							
	Child	Maltreatment [Death				
		n=356					
Primary Cause of Death		Not					
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators				
	n=79	n=86	n=191				
External Injury	71	64	107				
Medical Cause	2	4	43				
Undetermined If Injury or Medical	6	17	30				
Unknown/Missing	0	1	11				

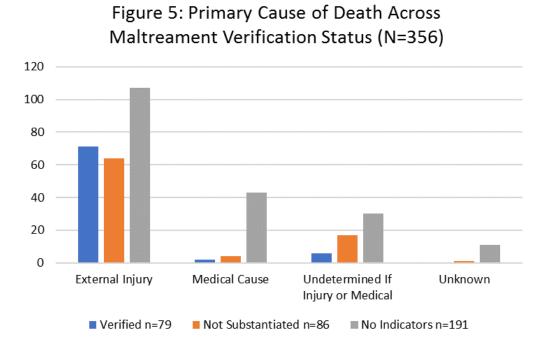


Table 5 and Figure 6 distinguish three prevalent primary causes of death associated with external injuries. These primary causes of death account for 76.1% of verified maltreatment fatalities: trauma/wounds caused by a weapon which may include fists, hands, or feet (32.4%), drowning (28.2%), and asphyxia (15.5%). These are the **primary cause of death** categories used throughout this report.

When cross referenced against primary cause of death, verified maltreatment fatalities due to manner of death of homicide (n=23), 20 (87.0%) resulted from assault, weapon or a person's body part, 1 (4.3%) involved fire, burn, or electrocution, and 2 (8.7%) were determined to be other cause (asphyxia, blunt force trauma).

Table 5: Itemization of Specific Cause of Death for External Injuries by Child Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Child Maltreatment Death n=242					
Specific External Injury Cause of Death	Verified n=71	Not Substantiated n=64	No Indicators n=107			
Asphyxia	11	32	68			
Sleep-related	10	26	57			
Not sleep-related	1	6	11			
Drowning	20	22	25			
Body Parts/Weapons	23	1	6			
Motor Vehicle	6	4	3			
Poisoning, Overdose, Intoxication	4	1	0			
Animal Bite/Attack	0	0	0			
Fire, Burn, Electrocution	2	0	0			
Undetermined	0	0	1			
Other	5	2	2			
Fall/Crush	0	2	2			
Unknown/Missing	0	0	0			

Figure 6: Specific External Injury Cause of Death Across Maltreatment Verification Status (N=242)

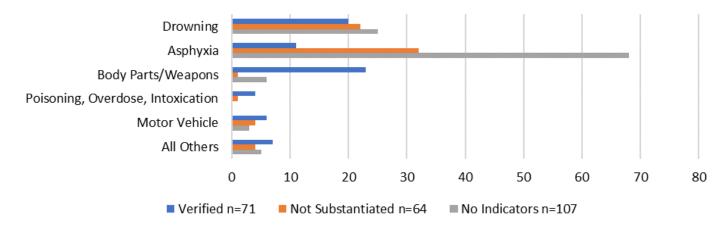


Table 6 displays the number of primary cause of deaths resulting from a medical cause; 2 verified maltreatment deaths were due to medical neglect.

Table 6: Itemization of Specific Medical Cause of Death by Child Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Child Maltreatment Death (Medical Cause) n=49					
Specific Medical Cause of Death	Verified n=2	Not Substantiated n=4	No Indicators n=43			
Cancer	0	0	0			
Cardiovascular	0	0	8			
Congenital Anomaly	1	0	3			
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0			
Influenza	0	0	3			
Low Birth Weight	0	0	0			
Malnutrition/Dehydration	0	0	0			
Neurological/Seizure Disorder	0	1	2			
Pneumonia	0	1	5			
Prematurity	1	1	4			
SIDS	0	0	1			
Other Infection	0	0	5			
Other Perinatal	0	0	0			
Other Medical	0	1	12			
Diabetes	0	0	0			
Asthma	0	0	0			
Undetermined	0	0	0			
Unknown/Missing	0	0	0			

Location of Child Deaths

Please note that in this report, the word "county" refers to the county where the incident took place, not 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. The locations for the top three primary causes of death regardless of verification status include:

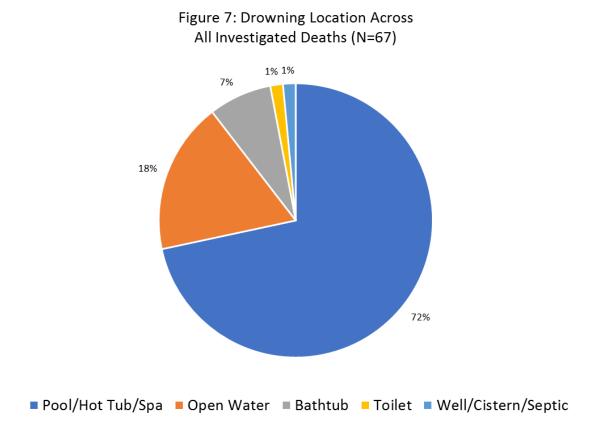
- 46.3% (31 of 67) of all drownings occurred in five counties: Broward, Duval, Orange, Polk and St. Lucie.
- 51.4% (57 of 111) of all asphyxia deaths occurred in five counties: Brevard, Duval, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Polk. Duval county accounted for 14.4% (16 of 111) of all asphyxia deaths.
- The 23 weapons deaths occurred across 16 counties, although 5 weapons deaths were in Duval county (21.7%).

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

Drowning Death Incident Information

For drowning related deaths, CADR local committees collect specific information on the details associated with each death, including the location of the incident, 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	Child Maltreatment Death n=67					
Drowning Location	Verified n=20	Not Sustantiated n=22	No Indicators n=25				
Open Water	5	4	3				
Pool/Hot Tub/Spa	9	17	22				
Bathtub	5	0	0				
Bucket	0	0	0				
Well/Cistern/Septic	0	1	0				
Toilet	1	0	0				
Other	0	0	0				



Tables 8 details the type of barrier(s) that were in place when the drowning occurred. 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 (Duplicate Counts if Multiple Barriers)								
	Child Maltreatment Death							
		n=67						
Barriers in Place	Barriers in Place Not Verified Substantiated No I n=20 n=22							
None	8 5 8							
Fence	2	5	5					
Gate	0	6	8					
Door	5 12 10							
Alarm	0 2 1							
Cover	0 1 0							
Unknown/Missing	5	1	1					

Among the 20 verified maltreatment drowning deaths:

- 15 (75.0%) of the children did not know how to swim, 17 (85.0%) of the drowning deaths occurred at the age of 3 or under (see Figure 12).
- 9 (45.0%) occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas; 2 locations (22.2%) had no barriers, 7 (77.8%) locations had one or more barriers in place.
- 8 (40.0%) drowning cases had no barriers (alarms, gates, etc.) to bodies of water.

Among the 47 not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment drowning deaths:

- Of the 47 cases, data were acquired for 43 drownings, 42 (89.4%) children were able to swim, while 1 was not.
- 39 (83.0%) drowning death locations occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas; 8 (20.5%) of the locations had no barriers, 26 (63.4%) locations had one or more barriers in place.
- 13 (27.7%) drowning death locations had no barriers (alarms, gates, etc.) to bodies of water.
- 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, while 6 (27.3%) were in the water prior to drowning.

Most of the children, 15 of 20 (75.0%), whose death was verified as maltreatment and 43 of the 47 (91.5%) children whose drowning death was not substantiated or there were no indictors of maltreatment did not know how to swim. Among verified maltreatment deaths, 12 of 20 (60.0%) of the children were playing and the remaining 8 of 20 (40.0%) were either bathing, engaged in an "other" or unknown activity before drowning. Among not substantiated and no indicator deaths (combined), 25 of 47 (53.2%) 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 below), the most prevalent breach for verified maltreatment drowning deaths included doors being left unlocked (n=5) and doors left open (n=2).

Among not substantiated and no indicator drowning deaths (combined), the most prevalent breach included unlocked doors (n=12), doors left open (n=10), gate left open (n=6), and "other" breaches (n=3). With respect to "other" breaches, local CADR committees identified specific persons (typically adults and/or caretakers or neighbors) whose actions may have resulted in a barrier breach for the child.

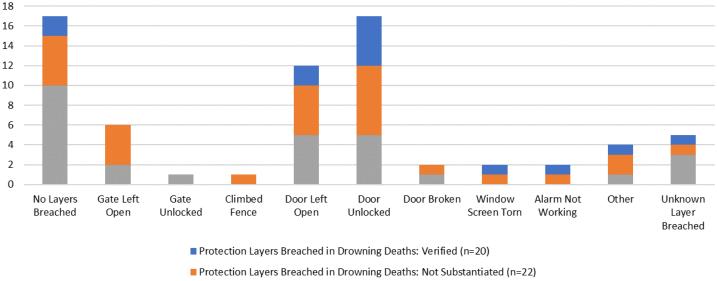


Figure 8: Protection Layers Breached in Drowning Deaths (N=67)

Protection Layers Breached in Drowning Deaths: No Indicators (n=25)

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

Focus on Prevention

- Drowning deaths occurring in a pool/hot tub/spa accounted for 71.6% of all 2017 drowning related fatalities.
- Children 3 years of age and younger made up 71.0% of all 2017 drowning related fatalities.
- 76.0% of all 2017 drowning related fatalities involved males.
- 46.2% of children were located within the home prior to the drowning incident with 55.0% described as playing before the drowning event took place.
- 40.3% of barriers designed to prevent a child from entering a location where a potential drowning hazard was located were identified as being a door. However, 42.0% of barriers breached during the drowning incident were recognized as "Door Left Open" and "Door Unlocked."

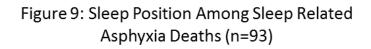
Asphyxia Death Incident Information

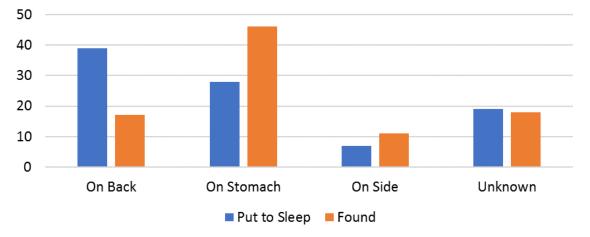
Asphyxia is the deprivation of oxygen that can be due to suffocation or strangulation. Among year 2017 CADR cases available for review, there were 111 deaths due to asphyxia. As noted in Table 5, 93 (83.8%) of these deaths (10 verified maltreatment deaths, 26 not substantiated, and 57 no indicators deaths) 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, sleep-related deaths may be classified as a death from an unknown or undetermined cause. Furthermore, since Florida Statutes do not prohibit bed-sharing and other unsafe sleep practices, sleep-related asphyxia incidents classified as "Not Substantiated" and "No Indicators" are not confirmed as preventable deaths. These deaths are only "verified" when the caretakers' impairment status has been confirmed as positive during investigation. The 2017 CADR reporting year witnessed 83 of 93 (89.2%) sleep-related asphyxia deaths classified as "Not Substantiated" and "No Indicators," highlighting the importance of expanding educational efforts about safe sleep to all preventable deaths independent of maltreatment classification.

When available, local CADR committees collect information on risk and protective factors that pertain to sleeprelated deaths. For asphyxia deaths that were sleep-related, Table 9 (with Figure 9) and Table 10 (with Figure 10) provide overviews of some crucial factors related to 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. The sleep positions examined include 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. 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=93					
Position		Verified			Not Substantiated			No Indicators		
POSITION	n=10 n=26 n=57					n=57				
	Usual	Placed to Sleep	Found	Usual	Placed to Sleep	Found	Usual	Placed to Sleep	Found	
	n=10	n=10	n=10	n=26	n=26	n=26	n=57	n=57	n=57	
On Back	6	4	3	9	9	2	28	26	12	
On Stomach	1	2	4	4	7	10	15	19	32	
On Side	1	0	1	2	3	3	1	4	6	
Unknown/Missing	2	4	2	11	7	11	13	8	7	





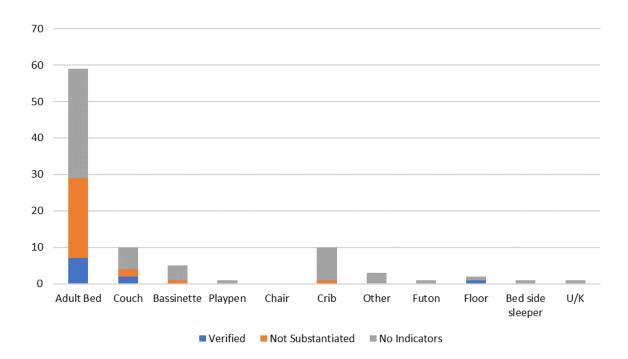
- On Back was the usual sleep placement position for 39 of 93 (41.9%) of children that died from asphyxia.
- On Stomach was the most likely reported sleep position when the child was found non-responsive or deceased for 46 of 93 (49.5%) of child deaths where sleep position at time of death was known.

Table 10 and Figure 10 denote the incident sleep place for sleep-related asphyxia deaths. Here, 70.0% of verified maltreatment deaths, 84.6% of not substantiated, and 52.6% of no indicators for maltreatment occurred in an adult bed for all reviewed sleep-related asphyxia deaths. Together, 63.4% 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						
Incident Sleep	Child Maltreatment Death n=93					
Place	Verified n=10					
Adult Bed	7 (70.0%)	22 (84.6%)	30 (52.6%)			
Couch	2 (20.0%)	2 (7.7%)	6 (10.5%)			
Bassinette	0 (0%)	1 (3.8%)	4 (7.0%)			
Playpen	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)			
Chair	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)			
Crib	0 (0%)	1 (3.8%)	9 (15.8%)			
Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (5.3%)			
Futon	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)			
Floor	1 (10.0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)			
Bed side Sleeper	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)			
Unknown/Missing	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)			

Figure 10: Incident Sleep Place for Sleep-Related Asphyxia Deaths (n=93)



Focus on Prevention

- 63.4% of all sleep-related asphyxia deaths took place in an adult bed.
- Children <1 years of age made up 94.0% of all 2017 sleep-related asphyxia fatalities.
- 61.0% of all sleep-related asphyxia deaths involved males.
- 43.3% of children were placed on their back prior to sleep event and 50.5% were found on their stomach non-responsive or deceased.

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 collected, several cases were not yet available for review (64 cases were still open to DCF investigation). These cases remained open due to pending law enforcement investigation or judicial action and may be classified as weapon-related deaths. It is expected that figures presented on weapons will increase when all 2017 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=23):

- 8 of 23 (34.8%) weapons used were firearms. Among these firearm deaths:
 - o 8 (100.0%) of the firearms were handguns.
 - o 5 (62.5%) of the firearms used were owned by males.
- 12 of 23 (52.2%) weapons used were "body parts" (indicating physical abuse).
- 1 of 23 (4.4%) weapons used were blunt instruments.
- 2 of 23 (8.7%) were unknown or missing.

Among the **not substantiated** and **no indicators** of maltreatment deaths combined (n=7):

- 6 (85.7%) weapons used were firearms.
- 1 (14.3%) weapon was a rope.

For detailed information for this category, see Appendix G.

Table 11. Type of weapon by Matteatment vermation status										
	Child Maltreatment Death n=30									
Type of Weapon	Verified n=23	Not Substantiated n=1	No Indicators n=6							
Firearm	8	1	5							
Sharp Instrument	0	0	0							
Blunt Instrument	1	0	0							
Persons Body Part	12	0	0							
Explosive	0	0	0							
Rope	0	0	1							
Biological	0	0	0							
Other	0	0	0							
Unknown/Missing	2	0	0							

Table 11: Type of Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status

Figure 11: Type of Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=30)

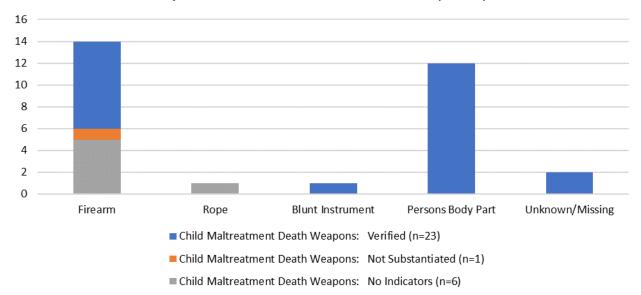


Table 12: Type of Firearm by Maltreatment Verification Status										
	Child Maltreatment Death									
	n=14									
Type of Firearm	Verified n=8	Not Substantiated n=1	No Indicators n=5							
Handgun	8	1	5							
Shotgun	0	0	0							
BB Gun	0	0	0							
Hunting Rifle	0	0	0							
Assault Rifle	0	0	0							
Air Rifle	0	0	0							
Sawed-Off Shotgun	0	0	0							
Other	0	0	0							
Unknown/Missing	0	0	0							

Focus on Prevention

- 87.0% of homicides were committed utilizing a weapon or a body part used as a weapon.
- 46.7% of weapons utilized during death incidents were firearms.
- 100.0% of weapons identified as a firearm were handguns.
- 40.0% of weapons utilized during death incidents were "body parts."

CHILD CHARACTERISTICS

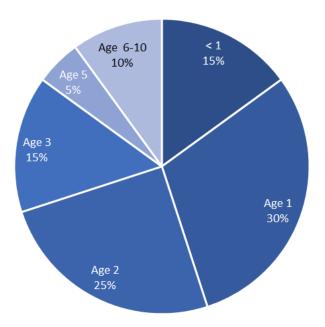
The following section highlights analyses associated with select child characteristics.

Age of Child

Regardless of verification status, children under age five had the highest risk for all forms of death. Table 13 and Figure 12 show that among drowning deaths, 85.0% of verified maltreatment deaths were children three years of age and younger. 72.7% of not substantiated and 60.0% 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												
						Child Maltrea	atment Status						
	n=356												
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated		No Indicators				
Age		n=	-79			n=	86		n=191				
Ū	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning Asphyxia Body Parts/ Weapon Undetermined Drowning A						Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92	
< 1	15.0%	100.0%	30.4%	48.0%	0.0%	90.6%	0.0%	64.5%	0.0%	94.1%	0.0%	65.2%	
1	30.0%	0.0%	17.4%	16.0%	13.6%	6.3%	0.0%	6.5%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	
2	25.0%	0.0%	8.7%	4.0%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	20.0%	1.5%	0.0%	7.6%	
3	15.0%	0.0%	4.3%	8.0%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	12.0%	1.5%	0.0%	4.3%	
4	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	4.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	16.7%	2.2%	
5	5.0%	0.0%	4.3%	4.0%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	
6-10	10.0%	0.0%	21.7%	4.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.2%	16.0%	2.9%	16.7%	3.3%	
11-15	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	12.0%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	3.3%	
16+	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	1.1%	

Figure 12: Verified Maltreatment Drowning Deaths by Age of Child (n=20)



As shown in Table 13 and Figure 13, the overwhelming majority of children dying from asphyxia were less than 1 year old. Notable data include:

- 100.0% (n=11) of asphyxia deaths <u>verified</u> as child maltreatment involved children under the age of 1.
- 90.6% (n=32) of asphyxia deaths not substantiated as maltreatment involved children under the age of 1.
- 94.1% (n=64) of asphyxia deaths with <u>no indicators</u> of child maltreatment involved children under the age of 1.

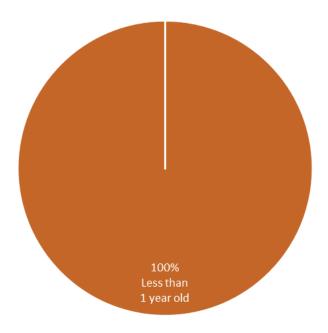


Figure 13: Verified Maltreatment Asphyxia Deaths by Age of Child (n=11)

Most children who died from a weapon related cause (see Table 13 and Figure 14) were four years of age or younger (65.1% for verified maltreatment cases). 83.3% (5 of 6) of weapon deaths with "no indicators" of maltreatment involved children 6 years of age and older.

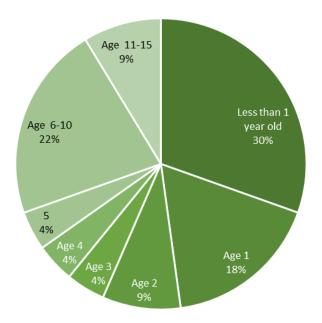


Figure 14: Verified Maltreatment Body Parts/ Weapon Deaths by Age of Child (n=23)

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 year (see Table 13 and Figure 15). Among verified "other" maltreatment deaths, 48.0% were under the age of 1 year (64.0% age 1 and younger). Among not substantiated "other" deaths, 64.5% were under the age of 1 year (71.0% age 1 and younger). Finally, among no indicator of maltreatment "other" deaths, 65.2% were under the age of 1 (77.2% age 1 and younger).

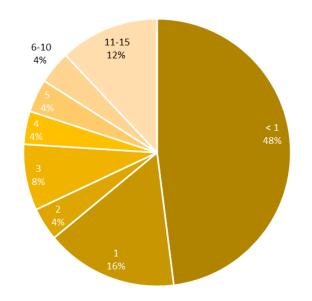


Figure 15: Verified Maltreatment Other Deaths by Age of Child (n=25)

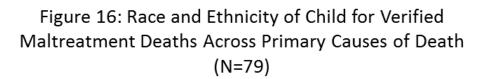
Race of Child and Hispanic or Latino Origin

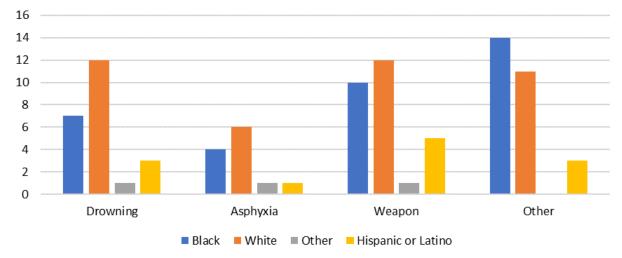
Child death case reviews result in the collection of data on race and ethnicity as they relate to child maltreatment fatalities. Among all child deaths investigated, 42.4% of the children were identified as black and 53.1% were identified as white (see Table 14 and Figures 16 and 17).

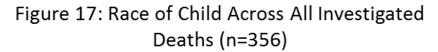
Data on ethnicity of the child were also analyzed. Of all **verified** maltreatment fatalities, those children identified to be of **Hispanic or Latino** origin represented:

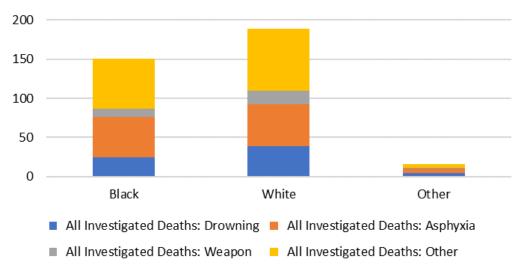
- 15.0% of drowning deaths
- 9.1% of asphyxia deaths
- 21.7% of weapon deaths
- 12.0% of other deaths

Race	Child Maltreatment Death											
	Verified n=79				n=356 Not Substantiated n=86				No Indicators n=191			
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Black	35.0%	36.4%	43.5%	56.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	32.3%	24.0%	47.1%	16.7%	43.5%
White	60.0%	54.5%	52.2%	44.0%	45.5%	50.0%	100.0%	64.5%	68.0%	45.6%	83.3%	52.2%
Other	5.0%	9.1%	4.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	8.0%	7.4%	0.0%	4.3%
Hispanic or Latino Origin												
Hispanic or Latino	15.0%	9.1%	21.7%	12.0%	9.1%	9.4%	100.0%	16.1%	24.0%	16.2%	33.3%	20.7%









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).

	Table 15: Sex of Children by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death												
	Child Maltreatment Death n=356												
			ified 79			Not Subs	tantiated 86		No Indicators n=191				
Child Sex	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Parts/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92	
Female	10.0%	27.3%	47.8%	24.0%	27.3%	46.9%	0.0%	35.5%	32.0%	36.8%	50.0%	42.4%	
Male	90.0%	72.7%	52.2%	76.0%	72.7%	53.1%	100.0%	64.5%	68.0%	63.2%	50.0%	57.6%	

Figure 18: Sex of Child for All Investigated Drowning Deaths (N=67)

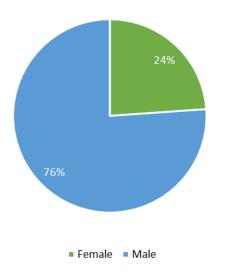


Figure 19: Sex of Child for All Investigated Asphyxia Deaths (N=111)

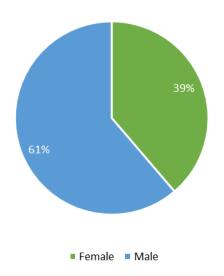


Figure 20: Sex of Child for All Investigated Weapon Deaths (N=30)

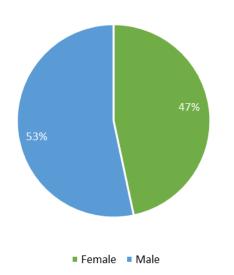
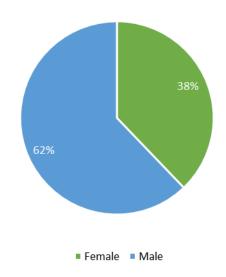


Figure 21: Sex of Child for All Investigated Other Deaths (N=148)



Type of Residence and New Residence

The overwhelming majority (83.1%) of all children who are the subject of this report resided in their parental home. In 5 verified, 5 not substantiated, and 15 no indicators of maltreatment deaths, children lived with non-parental relatives. In total, 3 children resided in a relative foster home (2 not substantiated and 1 no indicator verification status category) and 19 children (6 verified, 8 not substantiated, and 5 no indicators) resided in "other" situations not classified by the case reporting form. These "other" situations included residence within hotel/motel (n=2), babysitter/paramour's home (n=1), family friend (n=1) and a residential drug treatment program (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 300 cases for which only 37 (12.3%) of the residences were considered new residences. Among these 37 cases, 7 were 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, 11 cases (5 not substantiated and 6 no indicators deaths) were identified to be from multiple births.

Child Problems in School?

This question was deemed not applicable for 138 children. Of these, 132 children were five years of age or younger and likely have not been enrolled in school. Among applicable children, 11 of 86 (12.8%) were identified as having a school problem which were identified as academic (n=5), behavioral (n=7) and/or suspensions (n=2). It is important to note that children can have multiple school problems identified.

Disability or Chronic Illness of Child

Statewide, 39 of 356 children (11.0%) were identified as having a disability or chronic illness (5 verified, 9 not substantiated, and 25 no indicators). Please note that information on this data element was unknown or missing for 25 children (7.0%). Among the 39 children identified to have a disability or chronic illness, where the type of disability or illness was classified*:

- 22 had physical disabilities
- 14 had cognitive/intellectual disabilities
- 5 had mental health disabilities
- 3 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 most cases reviewed, these inquiries were not applicable due to the age of the child. For the valid responses received, the following was identified:

- 8 children had received prior mental health services (1 was verified, 2 not substantiated, and 5 were no indicator cases).
- 5 children were currently receiving mental health services (1 was verified, 1 not substantiated, and 3 were no indicator cases).
- 3 children were identified as currently on medications for mental health issues (All were no indicator cases).
- 1 child was identified to have been prevented from receiving needed mental health services (No indicator case).

Child's History of Substance Abuse

For most child fatalities reviewed 128 of 356 (36.0%) 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 175 cases and identified as unknown for 3 cases. Among the remaining 50 cases, there were three children (1 verified and 2 not substantiated) 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 (DCF) on the number of prior reports of child maltreatment for each child whose death was investigated and the subject of 2017 case reviews.

History of child maltreatment was known for 307 cases, and unknown or not reported for 49 cases. Among the 307 cases for which this history was reported, 81 children (26.4%) had a known history of child maltreatment. Of these 81 children with a known history of maltreatment:

- 32.0% (26 of 81) were classified as verified maltreatment deaths.
- 30.9% (25 of 81) were verified as not substantiated maltreatment deaths.
- 37.0% (30 of 81) 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.

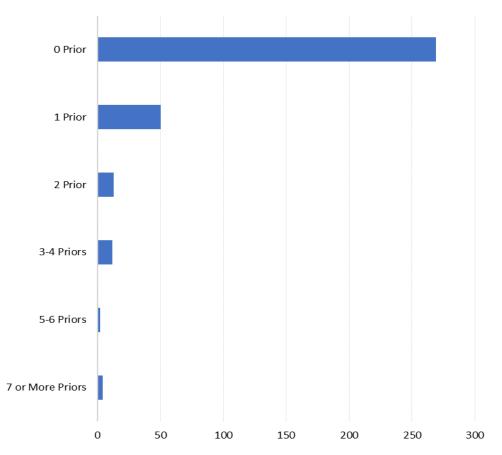
Table 16 and Figure 22 highlight the number and percentage of child deaths (across verification and primary cause of death categories) for which a prior DCF report of child maltreatment exists. The reader should note that the number of cases for which these data apply include those for which valid information (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 DCF (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 81 children (of those who are the subject of this report, not all 2017 deaths) for which there was a prior maltreatment incident investigated by DCF. Of these 81 children with prior maltreatment incidents:

- 32.0% (26 of 81) were classified as **verified** maltreatment deaths.
- 29.6% (24 of 81) were verified as **not substantiated** maltreatment deaths.
- 38.3% (31 of 81) were classified as **no indicators** of maltreatment death.

Among those children with known prior child maltreatment incidents, the majority (61.7% or 50 of 81) of children had one prior child maltreatment incident. A total of 13 (16.0%) had two known priors, 12 (14.8%) had three to four known priors, and six (7.4%) had five or more known priors.

		Tab	le 16: Number	of Prior Repor	ts on Child by	Maltreatment	Verification Sta	atus and Prima	ry Cause of De	ath			
	Child Maltreatment Death												
Prior Report	Verified n=79				n=356 Not Substantiated n=86				No Indicators n=191				
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other	
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92	
Yes	30.0%	36.4%	26.1%	40.0%	22.7%	15.6%	100.0%	41.9%	8.0%	8.8%	100.0%	18.5%	
No	70.0%	63.6%	73.9%	56.0%	77.3%	84.4%	0.0%	54.8%	92.0%	89.7%	0.0%	78.3%	
Unknown/Missin	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%	
Number of Reported Incidents	If Yes, Verified Child Maltreatment Deaths (n=26)				If Yes, Not Substantiated as Child Maltreatment Deaths (n=24)				If Yes, No Indicators that Child Maltreatment Deaths (n=31)				
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other	
	n=6	n=4	n=6	n=10	n=5	n=5	n=1	n=13	n=2	n=6	n=6	n=17	
1	50.0%	75.0%	50.0%	70.0%	60.0%	60.0%	100.0%	69.2%	50.0%	66.7%	66.7%	52.9%	
2	0.0%	25.0%	16.7%	10.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	15.4%	50.0%	16.7%	0.0%	29.4%	
3	50.0%	0.0%	33.3%	10.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	5.9%	
4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	
5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	
8+	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	

Figure 22: Total Number of Prior Reported Incidents (n=356)



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

Among the cases reviewed, there were 31 cases reported by the local committees with open child protective services cases at the time of the child death. Of these 31 cases, 9 (29.0%) of these child deaths were classified as **verified** maltreatment deaths, 9 (29.0%) were classified as **not substantiated**, and 13 (42.0%) were identified as **no indicators** of maltreatment deaths.

Among cases reviewed, there were 26 cases reported by the local committees where the children were placed outside the home at any time prior to the death (not necessarily at the time of the death). Of these 26 cases, 10 (38.4%) of these child deaths were classified as **verified** maltreatment deaths, 10 (38.4%) were classified as **not substantiated**, and 6 (23.2%) were identified as **no indicators** of maltreatment deaths.

Among cases reviewed, there were 40 cases reported by the local committees where siblings had been placed outside of the home prior to the child's death. Of these 40 cases, 17 (42.5%) of these child deaths were classified as **verified** maltreatment deaths, 12 (30.0%) were classified as **not substantiated**, and 11 (27.5%) were identified as **no indicators** of maltreatment deaths.

Focus on Prevention

- 58.0% of all child fatalities reported to the DCF hotline were <1 years old.
- 64.0% of all child fatalities reported to the DCF hotline were classified as male.
- 42.0% of all child fatalities reported to the DCF hotline were identified as African American (within the state of Florida, African Americans comprise 22.0% of the population aged 0 through 17 years old).
- Most children (75.6%) reported to the DCF hotline had zero prior involvement with DCF pertaining to child maltreatment.

CAREGIVER AND SUPERVISOR CHARACTERISTICS

Information collected on the caregivers and the supervisor of the child at the time of the incident leading to the child's death is obtained during case reviews. **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. It is important to note that person(s) may be represented more than once and in various combinations across these two 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 and Supervisors

The average age of all caregivers and supervisors across all primary causes of death ranges from a low of 26.9 years (for supervisors of no indicators asphyxia related death) to a high of 44.1 years (for caregivers 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 and supervisors.

Gender of Caregivers and Supervisors

Females made up the majority caregivers for children across all categories of death and verification status categories. Most supervisors of children for drowning, asphyxia, and other death cases were female. There was an equal distribution (16.7% each) of male and female supervisors in weapons related deaths for no indicators of maltreatment deaths with 66.7% being unknown or missing.

Note that the Case Report Form does not collect data on relationship or marital status, so head of household status was unknown. The State CADR Committee recommends adding this data element to the Case Report Form for Florida cases, if possible. Collecting relationship and marital status data will aid in understanding how marital status and household living situations may impact child maltreatment.

Substance Abuse History of Caregivers and Supervisors

Local committees were asked to identify, using information available, whether any caregiver or supervisors 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:

- 38.5% of caregivers were known to have a substance abuse history.
- 47.5% of supervisors 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 and supervisors.

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 31.5% (112 of 356) of cases, not identified for 44.7% (159 of 356) of cases, and unknown or missing for 23.9% (85 of 356) of cases. Among the 112 cases where the supervisor was impaired, 34 were associated with **verified** maltreatment deaths, 35 with **not substantiated**, and 43 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, 159 impairments were identified for 112 supervisors for which 61.6% of the impairments were associated with the supervisor being distracted, followed by being under the influence of drugs (21.4%) and asleep (17.6%).

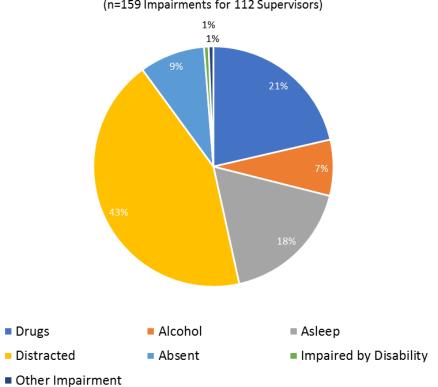


Figure 23: Supervisor Impairment at Time of Death Incident (n=159 Impairments for 112 Supervisors)

Mental Health History of Caregivers and Supervisors

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 76 caregivers (denoted in tables). However, there were an additional 114 caregivers (11 first and 103 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:

- 66.7% of caregivers were known to have a mental health history (4 out of 6 caregivers).
- 66.7% of supervisors were known to have a mental health history (2 out of 3 supervisors).

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):

- 50.0% of caregivers were known to have mental health history (2 of 4 caregivers).
- 50.0% of supervisors were known to have mental health history (1 of 2 supervisors).

For verified maltreatment deaths resulting from weapons:

- No caregivers were known to have a mental health history (0 out of 2 caregivers).
- No supervisors were known to have a mental health history (0 out of 2 supervisors).

As noted earlier, given the small number of those identified with mental health histories and the number of 2017 cases still to be reviewed, these findings should be considered tentative estimates.

Disability or Chronic Illness Occurrence of Caregivers and Supervisors

The Case Report Form collects information on the occurrence of disability or chronic illness among the categories identified above; however, the presence of such a disability or illness does not mean that the condition was related to the death incident. Most caregivers and supervisors 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 and Supervisors

Located in Appendix G is detailed information on the following:

- Employment of caregivers
- Education level of caregivers
- · Language spoken by caregivers and supervisors
- · Active military duty of caregivers and supervisors
- Caregiver receipt of social services

History as Victim of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers and Supervisors

Local committees were asked to identify from available information whether caregivers and supervisors responsible for the death of a child were past victims of child maltreatment. Local committees reported on 462 caregivers identified (up to two caregivers could be identified per case) for the 356 cases reviewed for which information on history as a victim of child maltreatment was available. Historical information was unknown for 133 and missing for 76 (21.3%) primary caregivers and 174 (48.9%) secondary caregivers.

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

- 11 of 52 (21.2%) were past child victims of maltreatment.
- 11 of 54 (20.4%) supervisors of **not substantiated** maltreatment had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.
- 45 of 129 (34.9%) supervisors of **no indicators** maltreatment deaths had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.

History as Perpetrator of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers and Supervisors

Local committees were asked to identify whether caregivers and supervisors responsible for a child's death have a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment. For **verified** maltreatment cases, the following had a history as a perpetrator: caregivers (45.5%) and supervisors (46.8%).

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

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, 29 of the 140 (20.7%) caregivers were known to be victims and 27 of 140 (9.3%) caregivers 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, 31 of 150 (20.7%) were past victims and 25 of 150 (16.7%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence (Figure 24). In contrast, 37 of 338 (11.8%) and 23 of the 338 (6.8%) caregivers in no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories as victims and perpetrators (respectively) of intimate partner violence (Figure 24).

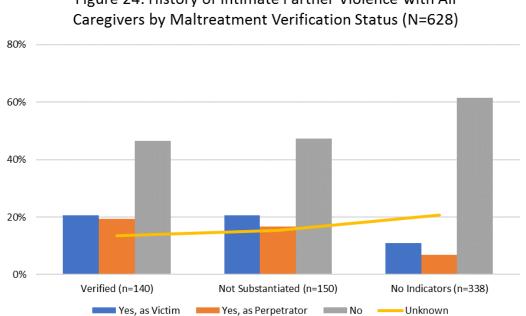


Figure 24: History of Intimate Partner Violence with All

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

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 and Supervisors

Among caregivers associated with verified maltreatment death, 56 of the 119 (47.1%) had committed a criminal offense in the past. Among those with a criminal history, those with drug offenses were represented from a low of 4.0% for caregivers associated with verified asphyxia deaths to a high of 47.0% of those caregivers associated with drowning deaths.

Among supervisors associated with verified maltreatment deaths, 40.0% (30 of 79) had committed a criminal offense in the past. Among those with a criminal history, those with drug offenses were represented from a low of 17.0% for supervisors associated with verified body parts/weapons deaths to a high of 57.0% of those supervisors associated with asphyxia deaths.

Focus on Prevention

- Relating to verified maltreatment, 47.5% of supervisors and 38.5% of caregivers reported having a substance abuse history.
- Relating to verified maltreatment, 47.1% of caregivers and 40.0% of supervisors reported having a criminal past.
- 43.0% of supervisors were reportedly distracted during the death incident.

Updates to 2018 Annual Report

The data analysis sections represent a renewed effort in aligning prevention initiatives to the information collected from 2017 cases that were called into the Florida Abuse Hotline pertaining to child fatalities. These efforts have resulted in several enhancements to previous data processes implemented during past reporting years, while also maintaining the core data elements stratified by child maltreatment status and primary cause of death.

In April 2018, the National Fatality Review Case Reporting System database was updated from Version 4.1 to Version 5.0. Similar to past system updates, Version 5.0 has been amended to restructure various categories to provide new data elements designed to improve subsequent data analysis. While some changes between Version 4.1 and Version 5.0 were minor, there were several large migrations of data elements that created logistical challenges during the 2018 annual review process. Efforts are in place to thoroughly evaluate the enhanced version of the database and provide recommendations regarding future statistical evaluations which are dependent on the needs of identified prevention strategies.

Augment the 2018 Annual Report with In-depth Supplemental Analysis

The State CADR Committee recommends further supplemental analysis to increase our understanding of contributing factors to child fatalities to better inform prevention practices.

- Expand the "Asphyxia Death Information" to include all deaths related to sleep environment. Fidelity checks show that stratification based solely on asphyxia as the primary cause of death excludes incidents where the death incident is reportedly related to sleeping or the sleep environment. The disparities between the classification of these events can be due to the difficulty in determining the primary cause of death by the medical examiner. In these cases, the primary cause of death will be designated as Undetermined or Unknown, and subsequently removed during the stratification process used in past analyses. To overcome this, future analysis performed on sleep-related incidents will be conducted with the primary focus on the action and the environment in which the event took place. The "Asphyxia Death Information" section will be augmented to include sleep-related deaths classified as Other, Undetermined and Unknown in additional analyses. The new section will be changed to "Asphyxia and Sleep-related Death Incident Information."
- To expand the current understanding of the actions related to child fatalities classified as homicide, a more descriptive profile is necessary. These descriptive profiles may result in the reclassification of cases for select analyses.
- "Focus on Prevention" boxes included throughout Section Three were designed to highlight the key prevention statistics from each in-depth breakdown.

Trend Analysis

The 2018 annual report represents the fourth year in a row where analysis was performed on data elements entered into the national database system. The national database provides an invaluable quantity of information wherein data elements remain relatively consistent. The consistency creates the perfect substructure to perform thorough analysis on several years' worth of information. Trend-analysis through multiple years of data collection can be a vital tool in the design and implementation of life saving prevention strategies. These studies will afford stakeholders at the local and state levels an exclusive opportunity to gauge the success of active or previously implemented prevention strategies, evaluate the benefit-cost ratio associated with these initiatives and share program successes and failures with other local municipalities.

As previously mentioned, the trend-analysis process begins with a comprehensive understanding of the data elements being analyzed. Efforts will continue to focus on complete breakdowns of the primary causes of death indicated as Other, Undetermined or Unknown. These breakdowns will provide an opportunity to concentrate energies toward action of death, providing valuable information regarding the death incident regardless of (but including) primary cause of death classification.

Dynamic vs Static Data

Enhancing the data infrastructure of the CADR for local committees with an emphasis on data access will continue to be a primary focus of the state CADR team. Implementation of data portals and dashboards through statistical analysis and presentation software such as Tableau and ArcGIS will provide local committees access to all information pertaining to child fatalities while simultaneously permitting dynamic control over the data elements. Complete access, dynamic control and the pinpoint location of CADR data will empower local committees and child well-being stakeholders to develop and implement prevention strategies designed to reduce child death incidents within the state of Florida.

Statewide Population Statistics

As previously mentioned in the 2017 annual report, an ongoing effort to provide an in-depth analysis of statewide population data will offer an exclusive look at groups of children who are disproportionately at risk for maltreatment and specific fatality incidents based on gender, race, age and other factors as compared to the total population. These analyses will be instrumental in determining whether specific demographics or social determinants associated with child fatalities are over or under-represented as compared to statewide populations. In addition, providing local CADR committees with statistical breakdowns and conducting more localized and comparative analyses will allow local committees to visualize the key causes of child maltreatment and death impacting their specific regions. This comprehensive analysis will enable the local committees to compare the significant complications impacting their local regions with statewide data, allowing local committees to create more tailored action plans.

State CADR Recommendations

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

- Maintain cross-sectional analyses on core data elements stratified by child maltreatment verification status and primary cause of death, with an emphasis on data-driven prevention recommendations from each data element.
- Provide a thorough trend-analysis of all sleep-related death incidents from 2014-2017 as a supplemental report to the 2018 annual CADR report.
- Augment data pertaining to cases of child fatalities to provide local committees with all-encompassing
 information related to their circuits death incidents. These efforts will be developed and implemented in
 a collaborative setting where the state level CADR team and the Office of Child Welfare (OCW) will
 review child fatalities in vital statistics as compared to the fatalities that are reported to the Florida
 Abuse Hotline. This will help to determine if there is under reporting of child maltreatment-related
 fatalities; or over reporting of non-maltreatment related fatalities.
- Perform supplemental analyses on select data elements including, but not limited to, multi-year analysis on 2015, 2016 and 2017 fatalities when the remaining child fatality cases are closed and reviewed by local committees.
- Examine the influence of brain injury and trauma patterns within a family on maltreatment and fatality likelihood.

- Measure the impact of parental (primarily maternal) substance misuse/abuse on a child, from conception through the child's formative years.
- Analyze risk factors for infants who are substance exposed (who are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD, learning problems, etc.) on likelihood for maltreatment.
- Evaluate community prevention initiatives focused on safe sleep and drowning.
- Focus on deaths and surrounding circumstances as opposed (or in addition) to the primary cause of death as a stratification factor for analyses.
- Conduct supplemental analyses on cases with Undetermined as cause of death to identify patterns or trends (if any) in death classification across judicial circuits/counties given circumstances of deaths.
- Look more carefully at social determinants of health with respect to case reviews and child fatalities (and specific causes or types of death) and the focus and impact of targeted prevention initiatives.
- Explore the importance of mental health history/issues as a potential contributing factor requiring attention and study. This will require a review of local committee processes to ensure that mental health history (formal diagnosis, self-report, etc.) as a core element is considered and documented in material/case files received for review.

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: ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES

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 challenge, DCF established several initiatives:

One initiative that has been a DCF priority since 2014, aims to improve the integration of child welfare and behavioral health services. DCF regions are continuing to refine Plans of Action based on self-assessments, peer reviews and a common framework for services integration. These Plans of Action address screening, behavioral health assessments, family focused treatment, planning, team work and leadership. Each DCF region received a grant funded Behavioral Health Consultant who is housed with child welfare. This resource has been proven to be extremely helpful to the Child Protective Investigators in determining the behavioral health needs for families.

DCF was awarded a federal grant for a major prevention effort to improve responses to the opioid epidemic. The Florida Partnership for Success (PFS) is a grant funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The objective of the grant is to reduce substance misuse and strengthen prevention capacity at the state and community levels. The program enables substance abuse prevention systems to work with community partners and prevention-related resources to set and achieve measurable goals to reduce these prevention priorities. The DCF Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) Program Office and SAMHSA provide technical support, training opportunities, and oversight for participating community substance abuse prevention coalitions. This pilot program began in 2016 and continues through October 2021. Currently, the counties involved in the program include five urban counties (Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Palm Beach) and three rural counties (Franklin, Walton, and Washington).

In 2019, DCF will begin to implement the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA). The Act offers support for keeping families together by incentivizing preventative measures for children who are at-risk of entering foster care. With the passage of this federal bill, more funding will be available for at-home parenting classes, mental health counseling and substance abuse treatment.

Since 2015, DCF and community partners have taken an active role in assessing child deaths which involved families already served by the child welfare system. Critical Incident Rapid Response Teams (CIRRT) provide an immediate onsite investigation 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 assessment 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 the population within Florida, public health practice continues to address health inequities and social determinants that impact health outcomes for all Floridians.

To adequately address any public health issue, applying the information we have available is critical. The data help to understand the problem, how to best direct prevention resources, and to monitor the ultimate impact of any interventions.

Individuals and their communities should strive to promote safe, stable environments and nurturing relationships for children and families. Individuals and communities must be committed to supporting such relationships and willing to take action in the prevention of child abuse and neglect. According to the American Journal of Public Heath, the biggest obstacle to improving health throughout a community is often not the shortage of funds or the absence of "programs," but rather the lack of commitment to do something about it. Subsequently, the steps to support these safe, stable, environments and nurturing relationships is dependent upon commitment, which is the foundation for any meaningful public health initiative. This commitment does not stop at awareness, but moves along a continuum from identifying the problem to coming up with a solution. Commitment, cooperation, and leadership from numerous sectors can bring about the collaboration needed to achieve upstream prevention of a critical public health issue.

Providing safe, stable, environments and nurturing relationships for all children requires a change in attitude, behaviors, social norms, and policies. The current strategies based on the best available evidence should include strengthening economic supports to families; changing social norms to support parents and positive parenting; providing quality care and education early in life; enhancing parenting skills to promote healthy child development; and intervening to lessen harms and prevent future risk. These strategies support the CDC's Essentials for Childhood framework for preventing child abuse and neglect.

DOH's Healthy Start Program has been assisting pregnant woman, infants, and children for the past 25 years to ensure access to the health care and social supports needed to reduce the risks for poor maternal and child health outcomes. Healthy Start offers a range of services to families with children under the age of three, including a universal risk screening for all Florida pregnant women and infants to ensure that families in need of support are detected. Healthy Start has published a research-based brochure on safe sleep practices that is printed in three different languages: English, Spanish and Creole.

This year marks the 40th Anniversary of the Child Protection Teams (CPT) Program, which is a medicallydirected, multi-disciplinary program that supplements investigation activities in cases of reported child abuse and neglect mandated by Chapter 39.303, Florida Statutes. Currently, 22 CPTs serve all 67 counties in Florida, serving thousands of children each year. CPT services may include medical evaluation and diagnosis, forensic and specialized interviews of children and their caregivers, multi-disciplinary staffing, psychological evaluations and expert court testimony.

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIPS:

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.

CADR unit staff recently met with the DCF Office of Child Welfare (OCW) to discuss the collaboration of future data. This collaboration will allow CADR and OCW to complete a review of child fatalities in vital statistics as compared to the fatalities that are reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline. This will help to determine if there is under reporting of child maltreatment-related fatalities or over reporting of non-maltreatment related fatalities.

ACTION PLANS IN MOTION

The CADR Cycle (Section Two) is the driving framework that local committees use to guide the process of the collection and analysis of data to the development and implementation of prevention activities. CADR data and corresponding recommendations continue to play a pivotal role in development of prevention strategies at both state and local levels.

PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

To better understand the scope and direction of community-based prevention activities in Florida, CADR support staff conducted a content analysis of local CADR committee action plans based on the following categories:

- 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 domestic violence prevention advocates
- System Improvements sustainable changes in processes or system, funding for position, etc.

Historically, CADR prevention strategies primarily focused on safe sleep and water safety education; recently committees succeeded in expanding their involvement in the provision of family support and system improvements. System improvements and the provision of family support are often venues that provide an opportunity to tackle the factors that contribute to child maltreatment. The actions taken to enhance system improvements not only coincided with the specific targeting of safe sleep and water safety, but also addressed other areas known to be contributing factors to preventable child death.

Based on CADR data analysis and recommendations, many local committees demonstrated an increase in addressing preventable child death through community collaboration. As stated in the Recent Developments in Section One, collaborative partnerships with various community organizations are vital to the reduction of preventable child maltreatment fatalities through widespread circulation of prevention messaging. Collaborative efforts have resulted in the publication of numerous public service announcements (PSA) utilizing a variety of platforms such as news and public broadcasting stations, pediatric offices, movie theaters, schools, and social media.

Programs that support the enhancement of parenting skills, such as Healthy Families Florida (HFF) have been working in communities to eliminate hazards within homes where children reside. To provide a recent example of these efforts: HFF Family Support Workers (FSW) in the Tampa area have provided window/door alarms to families in the community to assist with safety and supervision of children in the home. Part of this process requires families to complete a door alarm distribution survey. This survey further educates the families on drowning prevention efforts. Even if the families who receive these alarms do not have a pool or lake nearby, these alarms contribute to the overall supervision of children in the home.

Although significant prevention activities have been implemented at the local level over the course of the year, room for improvement exists in expanding preventative efforts to include violence prevention (inflicted trauma), substance abuse, mental health, and domestic violence. Additional analysis will serve to identify gaps in prevention strategies in areas where these specific factors are significant enough to warrant further attention. Integration of innovative data provided to local CADR committees, specifically, ArcGIS heat maps, provide a visual representation of child death incident locations at the ZIP code level. This offers local committees a visual tool to identify and address gaps, deficiencies, or inadequacies in the availability or delivery of services to children and their families within a community.

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.

The following are examples of the many statewide efforts which have been acted upon over the past year. These statewide efforts are in direct correlation to the recommendations included in the 2017 CADR Annual Report.

Statewide Safe Sleep Initiatives

- **Safe Sleep Letter:** DOH Statewide Medical Director, Dr. Bruce McIntosh, created a Safe Sleep Letter which was endorsed by the State Surgeon General. The letter was sent to over 10,000 pediatricians, obstetricians, and gynecologists throughout the state. The letter was drafted as a result of the staggering number of preventable sleep-related child deaths. See Appendix H.
- Safe Sleep Hospital Certification Project: The literature shows health care providers oftentimes give patients incorrect information about safe sleep. In partnership with Cribs for Kids, DOH County Health Departments are working to help birthing hospitals become Safe Sleep Certified, a recognition awarded by Cribs for Kids. To date, six County Health Departments have volunteered to recruit hospitals and train hospital staff on safe sleep. This project will be evaluated and is expected to grow in the future.
- African-American Greek Organization Collaboration Project: To enhance community outreach activities, DOH is partnering with the nine African-American sororities and fraternities to promote safe sleep and breastfeeding in Florida. These Greek organizations will organize and facilitate educational events at churches and community baby showers, using resources that DOH, Florida State University (FSU), and the National Institute of Child Healthy Quality (NICHQ) will provide. DOH will provide materials to distribute, FSU will provide a PowerPoint presentation, and NICHQ will provide a short list of safe sleep recommendations based on American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) guidelines.
- NICHQ's National Action Partnership to Promote Safe Sleep: Improvement and Innovation Network (NAPPSS-INN): This national initiative aims to increase safe infant sleep and breastfeeding practices as recommended by AAP. In 2017, NICHQ selected Florida as one of five states to participate. DOH recently assembled a "Community of Practice" (stakeholders group) of 14 leaders from public and private agencies in Florida to support the NICHQ NAPPSS-INN project.
- Healthy Families Florida (HFF) Safe Sleep Efforts: HFF has adopted the Safe BabySM curriculum to address the risk of unsafe-sleep related deaths and to promote protective practices with all caregivers. Safe BabySM curriculum materials, created by the Healthy Start Coalition of Hillsborough County, are designed specifically to educate families about safe sleep practices, choosing a safe caregiver, and coping with crying (preventing shaken baby syndrome). This addresses two of the three most common

causes of abuse related child deaths in Florida: unsafe sleep and abusive trauma. Healthy Families Home visitors use Safe BabySM with all families during home visits before the baby is born, on the first home visit after the baby comes home after birth, and again if unsafe sleep practices are noted in the home.

• **Prevent Child Abuse Florida:** In 2018, Prevent Child Abuse (PCA) Florida, along with HFF, created two new social media campaigns and printed materials to address water safety and safe sleep. These new campaigns each feature an educational video series, social media content and printed materials.

Drowning Prevention Initiatives

The DOH Violence and Injury Prevention Program (VIPP) has engaged in a number of activities to reduce drowning fatalities, including the following:

- **The WaterSmartFL.com website** was updated to include new materials and information. The VIPP worked with the DOH Office of Communications to develop new or updated materials, and worked with the Division of Community Health Promotion IT staff to update the site. Materials are available for free download, and high-resolution images can be requested if needed.
- **Safety Around Water Project**: The legislature provided funding to encourage water safety. As a result, the following successes were achieved:
 - The WaterSmart Florida statewide drowning prevention task force was formed. Although the funding period has ended, the task force continues to meet via monthly conference calls.
 - o Almost 2,000 children received free swim lessons.
 - Seven local drowning prevention partnerships were started or strengthened through grant funding.
- A statewide awareness campaign was developed with a PSA for statewide use. Local initiatives featured major league baseball players promoting drowning prevention.
- A two-year Pool Safely Grant from the Consumer Product Safety Commission was awarded to VIPP. The grant will be used to train enforcement personnel and educate community members about pool safety requirements and drowning prevention measures.
- Safe Kids Florida participated in the following statewide events in 2018: April Pools Day, National Drowning Prevention Awareness Month (May), the National Drowning Prevention Alliance Conference, and the Southwest Florida Water Safety Symposium. In 2019, Safe Kids Florida will be participating in the upcoming Great Naples Duck Race and Water Safety Festival.
- **Drowning Prevention Resources** were distributed by VIPP. Over the past year, the VIPP distributed the following materials:
 - o 200 Water Safety flyers English
 - o 150 Water Safety flyers Spanish
 - o 20 Water Safety posters English
 - o 11 Water Safety posters Spanish
 - o 583 Water Watcher tags English
 - 250 Water Watcher tags Spanish
 - 188 Water Watcher tags Haitian-Creole

Additional Statewide Prevention Efforts

 Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association (FADAA) Substance Abuse Prevention: In an effort to expand education regarding the opioid epidemic and its effects on child welfare, Dr. Jason Fields and State CADR Committee Member, Linda Mann, presented at the 2018 Child Protection Summit. The presentation, "*Understanding Opioid Misuse and Medication Assisted Treatment for Families in the Child Welfare System*," covered the effects of opioids and Medication and Addition Treatment (MAT) on parenting and how coordination between systems of care will enhance both behavioral health and child welfare outcomes for parents with opioid misuse. FADAA also produced and disseminated a comprehensive, six-module on-line training entitled "*Child Welfare and Family Court Opioid Use Disorders Training*."

• Prevent Child Abuse Florida – Resilience Screenings: In an effort to educate communities about the impacts of adverse childhood experiences and toxic stress, PCA Florida holds multiple licenses for the documentary "Resilience" and has sponsored dozens of screenings and community conversations throughout the state.

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.

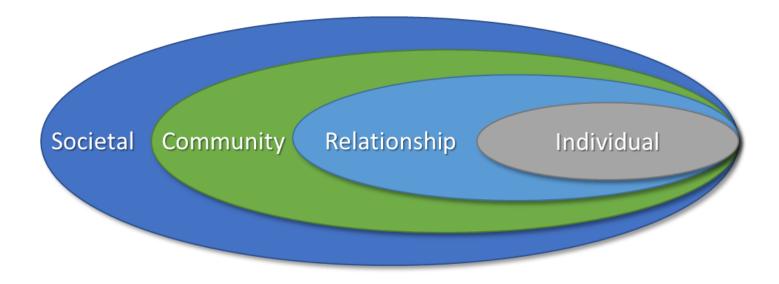
MOVING FORWARD: A SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR CHANGE

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 (Weapons/Body Parts)

The following prevention recommendations are based on an analysis of Florida's CADR findings for 2017 cases reviewed by September 30, 2018, as well as 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.

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

* Table adapted from an expanded version outlined in <u>Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: A Technical Package for Policy, Norm, and</u> <u>Programmatic Activities</u>, developed by the by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 2016.

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.

CADR PREVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON 2017 CHILD FATALITY DATA

* 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. Considering the many attractions in Florida, hotels and resorts have a unique opportunity to relay safe sleep and water safety education. Through various methods of message delivery, hotel and resort staff have the potential to reach thousands of caregivers each week, possibly saving the life of a child.

Partnering with the business sector, such as pool supply companies, may provide a venue to distribute additional water safety information during the purchase of pool and spa supplies. Similarly, safe sleep information could be provided at point-of-sale as they purchase cribs and other infant supplies.

Safe sleep and water safety messaging needs to be consistent statewide. Given Florida's diverse population, messages should also be culturally-responsive and considerate of language barriers.

* Encourage Participation in Existing Child Maltreatment Trainings for First Responders

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. The Florida Criminal Justice and Training Commission provides a number of courses which contain content related to recognizing and investigating child abuse. Through these courses, law enforcement officers have numerous opportunities to receive valuable training throughout their careers. With that, the State CADR Committee recommends that the leaders of law enforcement agencies encourage and support participation in the available training courses addressing child abuse related cases and incidents. The committee also recommends an assessment of the trainings provided to non-law enforcement first responders.

The State CADR Committee also recommends training on the CDC's SUIDI model, including the SUIDI Reporting Form and doll reenactments, be provided to all law enforcement agencies, Medical Examiners, and Medical Examiner Investigators who respond to the unexpected deaths of infants or children.

***** Use Social Media to Provide Timely Messaging and Support to Parents

Parenting programs and awareness campaigns should continue to leverage social media as it remains to be 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 Department of Health (DOH), Department of Children and Families (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 and 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 any preventable deaths are under-reported in certain areas. The sharing of data between agencies is crucial to this expanded effort.

The State CADR Committee recommends that sufficient resources be provided to the above-mentioned agencies to ensure data quality. This would enable 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 Alliance for Drug-Endangered Children (DEC). 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 multiagency, multidisciplinary response to drug crises. In 2018, DEC provided 9 trainings to different counties throughout Florida.

In addition to the recommendation of continued collaboration with DEC, the State CADR Committee recognizes a vital need to ensure open communication and collaboration between law enforcement and child protective services. This requires exploration of the means and mechanisms to ensure local law enforcement is aware of any current and/or open DCF investigations and cases as they respond to calls for service.

Another useful venue for state and local collaboration would be the continuation of the CADR Summit. The Summit provides opportunities to share ideas, best practices and troubleshoot concerns at the state and local levels.

At the local level, partnering with other agencies, councils, and task forces is a necessity. This allows local committees to compare data, decide on consistent prevention messaging, and develop collaborative community-based action plans to target the specific needs of their community.

* 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. Research has shown that the integration of substance abuse treatment services and child welfare services have led to the best outcomes for child welfare involved families, including increased retention in treatment, increased likeliness of a reduction in substance use, and increased likelihood of reunification. Readily accessible and appropriate interventions for families at higher risk of dealing with substance abuse, mental health disorders, and IPV 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 and domestic violence services are comprehensively integrated into the service delivery system to sufficiently meet the needs of their client population.

The Family Intensive Treatment (FIT) team model is designed to provide intensive team-based, family-focused, comprehensive services to families in the child welfare system with parental substance use disorders. FIT includes components of family engagement, individualized treatment and case plans, comprehensive community services, and flexible financing strategies. The FIT model includes cross-system collaboration between child welfare, judicial, and behavioral health systems.

* Continue to Support Programs that Enhance Parenting Skills

Programs such as Healthy Families Florida (HFF), and Prevent Child Abuse Florida (PCA Florida), serve families at risk and reinforce 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. Prevention programs such as HFF and PCA Florida ensure an efficient and strategic use of our state's resources. These programs offer brochures and other printed materials addressing safe sleep, parent-child bonding, water safety and coping with crying. PCA Florida also provides free training and technical support to Circle of Parents support groups which provide friendly, supportive environments led by parents and caregivers to discuss the successes and challenges of raising children.

The State CADR committee recommends the use of home safety checklists which are designed to help parents and child welfare professionals identify hazardous conditions within the home that could pose a risk to the child/children. Healthy Families Florida's home safety checklist comprises questions for a Family Support Worker to ask the parent/caregiver during a home visit when a child reaches developmental milestones or

when a family moves to a new home. An additional home safety checklist developed by Dr. McIntosh, Statewide Medical Director for Child Protection Teams, is broken down by developmental stage/age group and provides observations and rationales for each specific hazard type.

SECTION EIGHT: CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The astonishing and heartbreaking results of this study indicate a grave public health concern. To address a concern of this magnitude, system improvements that will support at-risk families and the challenges faced by the growing population need to be deeply considered. Preventing the deaths of innocent children must become a priority for all members of society. Efforts to create sustainable change through positively influencing societal and cultural norms will require a wide-ranging, collaborative, multi-sector approach that addresses all levels of the Social Ecological Model for Change. Furthermore, these deaths must inspire us to act upon the data and recommendations presented in this report to ensure a safe future for the children of Florida.

In conjunction with the application of data-driven prevention strategies, we must strive to identify and take advantage of opportunities for early intervention. Each day, law enforcement officers, medical professionals, school system employees, and many others are presented with opportunities to provide potentially life-saving information to families with children far before the involvement of the child welfare system.

We urge the readers of this report to heed the prevention recommendations included, as they will help us achieve successful outcomes for our children. Evidence-based prevention programs and practices should be adopted, and new innovative practices should be evaluated. To eliminate preventable child fatalities in Florida by better understanding the complexities of child maltreatment fatalities, state and local CADR committees will continue to leverage evidence-based knowledge and available data sets to guide current and future prevention strategies.

The most tragic consequence of child abuse and neglect is the death of a child.

The well-being of our children depends on individuals and communities that are willing to take action.

APPENDICES

ANNUAL REPORT DECEMBER 2018

Child Abuse Death Review Committee

Working to eliminate preventable child abuse and neglect deaths in Florida

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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:

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. <u>112.061</u> 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. <u>119.011(3)</u>, 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 re-designation of subsection (14) as paragraph (5)(g) by s. 4, ch. 2015-79.



State and Local Committee Membership

Florida Child Abuse Death Review State Committee Membership

Social Worker Robin Perry, PhD, Chairperson

Department of Health Patricia Boswell, MPH

Department of Legal Affairs Stephanie Bergen, JD

Department of Children and Families Patricia Medlock

Department of Law Enforcement Jeremy Gordon, Inspector

Department of Education Iris Williams, MSW

Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association Thomas Bakkedahl, JD

Florida Medical Examiners Commission Anthony Jose Clark, MD

Child Protection Team Statewide Medical Director Bruce McIntosh, MD

Public Health Nurse Deborah Hogan, RN, MPH

Mental Health Professional April Lott, LCSW

Department of Children and Families Supervisor Erika Summerfield

Medical Director, Child Protection Team Carol Sekhon, MD

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 Leadership

Committee 1

Karena Karshbaum Kirsten Bucey Sandra Park-O'Hara, ARNP

Jennifer Clark Erika Cathey Karen Chapman, MD

Committee 2

Holly Kirsch Gail Stewart Claudia Blackburn, MPH, RN, CPM

Committee 3 Cheriese Brown Mr. Kerry Waldron, MPA

Committee 4

Vicki Whitfield Funmi Borisade Erin Hess

Committee 5

Janine Hammett TeDra Miller Robin Napier

Committee 6

Karen Yatchum Rebecca Albert Rebecca Wilkinson-Shields Ray Hensley Mike Napier, MS

Committee 7

Vicki Whitfield Elaine Mathews Dawn Allicock, MD

Committee 8

Stephanie Cox Barbara Locke, RN, MSN, MPH

Committee 9 Joy Chuba Brianne Bell Anne Johnson Kevin Sherin, MD

Committee 10 David Acevedo Deedree Zerfas Stephen Nelson, MD Joy Jackson, MD

Committee 11 Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino Lauren Villalba Keya Brandon Alyssa Falise Lillian Rivera, PhD

Committee 12

Maj. Connie Shingledecker Katie Powers Jennifer Bencie, MD

Laura McIntyre Catherine Duff Jennifer Bencie, MD

Committee 13

Jane Murphy Alice Horton Douglas Holt, MD

Committee 14

Kelly Byrns-Davis Stephanie Wood Christi Bazemore Karen Johnson, MSN, ARNP

Committee 15 Sharon Greene

Alina Alonso, MD

Committee 16

Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino Lauren Villalba Keya Brandon Mary Vanden Brook Bob Eadie, JD

Committee 17

Barbara Lesh Dawn Liberta Paula Thaqi, MD

Committee 18

Jeanie Raciti Maria Stahl, DNP, RN

Odies Grant Karla Orozco Donna Walsh, MPA

Committee 19 Michelle Akins Miranda C. Hawker, MPH

Committee 20

Francine Donnorummo Sally Kreuscher Danelle Rodriguez Stephenie Vick, MS, BSN, RN

APPENDIX C:

Guidelines for the State Committee

Guidelines for the State Committee

Child Abuse Death Death Review Committee Working to eliminate preventable

child abuse and neglect deaths in Florida

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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 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 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



child abuse and neglect deaths in Florida

October 2018

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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 multicounty 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:
 - Nonidentifying information from individual cases.
 - 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.
 - 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. At least one regular monthly meeting (e.g., every 1st Friday of each month) will be scheduled. Regularly scheduled monthly meetings can be cancelled if there are no cases to review. At least quarterly meetings must be held to discuss community prevention initiatives (even when there are no case files for review). Case reviews should be scheduled for review within 30 days of receipt of a case file.
- 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 and/or enter data collected from the case review/CDR Report Form

into the National Fatality Review Case Reporting System within 15 calendar days of the fatality review.

- 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 Child Death Review (CDR) Report Form within the National Fatality Review Case Reporting System to record and track data from child death reviews. The System Guide provides instructions for completing the data form. The CDR Report Form must be completed

on all child abuse deaths reviewed. The committee chair should review the data form to ensure that all information is accurate, that the case review is complete, and ensure that data entry takes place within 15 calendar days of the fatality case review.

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.

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:

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. <u>112.061</u> 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. <u>119.011(3)</u>, 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.

(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. <u>383.402</u>.

(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. <u>119.07(1)</u> 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. <u>775.082</u> or s. <u>775.083</u>.

(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 Florida law.

(Signature)

(Agency)

APPENDIX E:

POTENTIAL POINTS OF INTERVENTION



APPENDIX F:

CASE REPORTING FORM VERSION 5.0



CDR Report Form

National Fatality Review

Case Reporting System

Version 5.0



Data entry website: https://data.ncfrp.org

1-800-656-2434 info@ncfrp.org www.ncfrp.org

SAVING LIVES TOGETHER

Instructions:

This case report is used by Child Death Review (CDR) teams to enter data into the National Fatality Review Case Reporting System (NFR-CRS). The NFR-CRS is available to states and local sites from the National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention (NCFRP) and requires a data use agreement for data entry. The purpose is to collect comprehensive information from multiple agencies participating in a review. The NFR-CRS 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 team to prevent other deaths.

While this data collection form is an important part of the CDR process, it 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.

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. The percentage of cases marked "unknown" and unanswered questions decreases as the team becomes more familiar with the form. The NFR-CRS Data Dictionary is available. It contains definitions for each data element and should be referred to when the team is unsure how to answer a question. Use of the data dictionary helps teams improve consistency of data entry.

The form contains three types of questions: (1) select <u>one</u> response as represented by a circle; (2) select <u>multiple</u> responses as represented by a square; and (3) free text responses. This last type is indicated by the words "specify" or "describe."

Many teams ask what is the difference between leaving a question blank and selecting the response "unknown." 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 does not apply.

HIPAA Reminder:

Enter identifiable information (names, dates, addresses, counties) into the NFR-CRS if your state/local policy allows. Follow your state laws in regards to reporting psychological, substance abuse and HIV/AIDS status. Please check with your fatality review coordinator if you are unsure. For other text fields, such as the Narrative section or any "specify" or "describe" fields, do not include specific names, dates of birth, dates of death, references to specific counties, practitioners, or facility names in these text fields. Examples: "Evans County EMS" should be "EMS"; "Evans County Children's Hospital" should be "the children's hospital." Why this reminder? Text fields may be shared with approved researchers as noted in our Data Use Agreements. Therefore, entering identified data into those fields would compromise your responsibility under HIPAA.

Additional paper forms can be ordered from the NCFRP at no charge. Users interested in participating in the NFR-CRS for data entry and reporting should contact the NCFRP. This version includes the Sudden and Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) Case Registry and the Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry questions.

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			Case Typ	e: O Death		Death C	- Certificate Number:	
,	1 1		10.00	O Near deat	th/serious injury	Birth Ce	ertificate Number:	
	/////	e of Review			alive (fetal/stillborn)	ME/Cor	oner Number:	
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If the child never left the hosp 17. Type of residence: O Parental home O Licensed group home O Licensed foster home O Relative foster home 22. Child had history of child r <u>As Victim</u> <u>As Perpetra</u> O N/A O Yes O No O U/K A2. COMPLETE FOR (25. Child's highest education O N/A O None O Preschool	ital following birth, go to A2.	ii//detention ther, specify: K that apply: rpetrator Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/ psychological U/K 'EAR OLD 26. Child's work sta O N/A O Employed O Full time	in pas Yei No U// If yes, hov If through <u>As Vic</u> 	t 30 days?	O NA C	DYes C crowded? O U/K aless? O U/K 23. Was I time 24. Was prior	21. Number of other with child: there an open CPS ca of death? Yes child ever placed outs to the death? Yes 28. Child had history violence? Chec N/A Yes, as vio	children living U/K se with child at No O U/K ide of the home No O U/K of intimate partner k all that apply:
If the child never left the hosp 17. Type of residence: O Parental home O Licensed group home O Licensed foster home O Relative foster home 22. Child had history of child r <u>As Victim</u> <u>As Perpetra</u> O N/A O Yes O No O U/K A2. COMPLETE FOR (25. Child's highest education O N/A O None O Preschool O Grade K-8	ital following birth, go to A2.	ii//detention ther, specify: K that apply: rpetrator Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/ psychological U/K 'EAR OLD 26. Child's work stat O N/A O Full time O Full time O Part time O U/K	in pass Yei No U// If yes, how If through <u>As Vic</u> 	t 30 days? s v was history identific O Through O Other s CPS: <u>As Perpetrat</u> <u># CP</u> <u># Su</u> 27. Did child have p O N/A O If yes, check all	O NA C	DYes C crowded? O U/K aless? O U/K 23. Was I time 24. Was prior	21. Number of other with child: 	children living U/K se with child at No O U/K ide of the home No O U/K of intimate partner k all that apply:
If the child never left the hosp 17. Type of residence: O Parental home O Licensed group home O Licensed foster home O Relative foster home 22. Child had history of child n As Victim As Perpetra O N/A O Yes O No O U/K	ital following birth, go to A2.	ii//detention ther, specify: K that apply: rpetrator Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/ psychological U/K 'EAR OLD 26. Child's work stat O N/A O Full time O Full time O Part time	in pass Yei No U// If yes, how If through <u>As Vic</u> 	t 30 days?	O NA C	DYes C crowded? O U/K aless? O U/K 23. Was I time 24. Was prior	21. Number of other with child: there an open CPS ca of death? Yes child ever placed outs to the death? Yes 28. Child had history violence? Chec N/A Yes, as vio Yes, as pe	children living U/K se with child at No O U/K ide of the home No O U/K of intimate partner k all that apply:

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29. Child's mental health (MH):	30. Child had history of substance abuse?	31. Child had delinquent or criminal history?
Child had received prior MH services?	ON/A OYes ONo OU/k	
		a managar consumer consumer consumer and a particular
	If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that apply:
Child was receiving MH services?		20-22
	Cocaine	Robbery
Child on medications for MH illness?	🗆 Marijuana 🛛 U/K	Drugs DV/K
	Methamphetamine	32. Child spent time in juvenile detention?
Issues prevented child from receiving MH services?	Opiates	ON/A OYes ONo OU/K
ON/A OYes ONo OU/K	Prescription drugs	33. Child acutely ill in the two weeks before death?
If yes, specify:	Over-the-counter drugs	O Yes O No O U/K
A3. COMPLETE FOR ALL FETAL/INFANTS UN	DER ONE YEAR	
34. Was this case reviewed by both a Fetal/Infant Mortality R	eview (FIMR) and Child Death Review (CDR/	CFR) team? O Yes O No O U/K
35.Gestational age: 🔲 U/K 36. Birth weight: 🛛 U/K	37. Multiple gestation? 38.	Including the deceased infant, 39. Including the deceased infant,
O Grams/kilograms	O Yes, #	how many pregnancies did the how many live births did the
# weeks O Pounds/ounces		birth mother have? # U/K birth mother have? # U/K
40. Not including the deceased infant, number of children	41. Prenatal care provided during pregnancy	
birth mother still has living? # U/K	If yes, number of prenatal visits kept: #_	84 87
	If yes, month of first prenatal visit: Speci	
42. Were there access or compliance issues related to prena		/K If yes, check all that apply:
1003		13
		ack of family/social support Didn't think she was pregnant
		Services not available 🛛 Other, specify:
Lack of transportation	CI - CHILDREED CAN AND CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR CONTRA	Distrust of health care system
□ No phone □ Could	n't get an earlier appointment 🛛 🗖	Jnwilling to obtain care
Cultural differences Lack of	of child care	Didn't know where to go
43. During pregnancy, did mother have any medical condition	s/complications? O Yes O No	O U/K If yes, check all that apply:
Cardiovascular Endocrine	Metabolic DI STI (continue) Gynecologic (continued)
20-21 A-24	tes, type 1 chronic Group B s	
5 - 54		
	tes, gestational Other STI,	
Eclampsia D Thyroi	1 <u> </u>	Other placental, specify:
Clotting disorder	vstic ovarian disease 🛛 🗍 Uterine/va	ginal bleeding <u>Other Condition/Complication</u>
Hematologic Deurologi	ic/Psychiatric 🛛 Chorioam	ionitis 🔲 UTI
Folic acid deficiency	ion disorder 🛛 Oligohydra	mnios Decreased fetal movement
□ Sickle cell disease □ Eating	disorder 🛛 🗖 Polyhydrau	nnios 🛛 HELLP syndrome
Anemia (iron deficiency)	ssion 🔲 Intrauterin	growth restriction (IUGR)
□ <u>Respiratory</u> □ Seizu	re disorder 🛛 🗖 Premature	rupture of membranes (PROM) Oral health/dental or gum infection
		emature rupture of
		s (PPROM) Maternal genetic disorder
Chlam	2000	
Gonor	20-40 	ord complications Preterm labor
	□ Nuchal	cord
🗆 Syphil	is Other of	ord, specify:
44. Did the mother experience any medical complications in	previous pregnancies? O N/A	O Yes O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply:
Previous preterm birth	Previous small for gestational age	
Previous low birth weight birth	Previous large for gestational age	greater than 4000 grams)
45. Did the mother use any medications, drugs or other subs		
□ Over-the-counter meds □ Anti-epileptic		Cocaine Meds to treat drug addiction
Antibiotics Anti-hypothyroidism		☐ Marijuana
Anti-flu/antivirals		Methamphetamine Other, specify:
Anti-depressants/anti- Diabetes medication	ns D Meds used during delivery	Alcohol U/K
anxiety/anti-psychotics 🔲 Asthma medications	s D Progesterone/P17	If alcohol, infant born with fetal effects or syndrome?
If any item is checked, please indicate the generic or bra	and name of the medications or drugs:	
46. Was the infant born drug exposed?	O Yes O No O U/K	
47. Did the infant have neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)		

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48. Level of birth hospital:		1922	m the birth hospital, v	-	-	52222	~		
		to an	N/A, mother did not	The second se	C 0077508 285015301	O No			
O 2 O 3°			attend a postpartum		O Yes	O No			
52.02		Stryben Ersensterneten også av der som en som	ave a NICU stay of m	No. of the second s	O Yes	O No	O u/k		
O Free-standing birth hospital		120/ 40	on(s)? Check all that	5052 51	Hypothermia		-		
O Home birth		Prematuri			Meconium aspiration				
O Other, specify:		Low birth	·		Congenital anomalies				
O u/k		Tachypne			Other, specify:				
		Drug/alco	20 			0.000 NA 1.000 0] U/K		
52. Did mother smoke in the 3 months be	•	53. Did the mother s during pregnan		Trimester	<u>1</u> <u>Trimester</u> 2	<u>2</u> <u>Trimes</u>			
O Yes If yes,Avg #				lf yes,			Avg # cigarettes/day		
0.017	garettes in pack)	OYes C	N₀ Ou/k			-	(20 cigarettes in pack)		
	A 60					<u></u>			
54. Was mother injured during pregnancy				55. Did the mother		050			
OYes ONo OU/K	If yes, describe:			O Yes C) № Ou/k	8			
If this was a fetal death, go to Section B.				10 10 10 20	10 47				
56. Infant ever breastfed? O Yes	Contractor Contractor Contractor Contractor	52 	57. Did infant have		newborn screenin	g results?			
If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O		0 N₀ O U/K		N₀ O U/K		2007-0 MP			
If yes, exclusively?	O Yes O	CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTÓRIA DE LA	If yes, describe	any abnormality suc	ch as a fatty acid o	oxidation err	or:		
If yes, any breast milk at 6 months? O		75205							
If yes, exclusively?	O Yes O	N₀ OU/K							
If ever, was infant receiving breast milk									
O Yes O									
If the infant never left the hospital followin		21 m							
58. At any time prior to the infant's last 7	2 hours, did the infa	nt have a		prior to death, did th		of the follow	the following? Check all that apply:		
history of (check all that apply):	2000-001 01 01		None				Cyanosis		
None	Cyanosis 🗆		Fever Fever				Seizures or convulsions		
Infection	Seizures or cor	nvulsions	Excessive sweat		Diarrhea		Other, specify:		
☐ Allergies	Cardiac abnorr	nalities	Lethargy/sleeping	g more than usual	□ Stool change	s			
Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss	Other, specify:	ä	Grussiness/exces	sive crying	Difficulty brea	thing	□∪/к		
🗖 Apnea	□ ∪/к		Decrease in app	etite	□Apnea				
60. In the 72 hours prior to death, was the infant injured?	61. In the 72 hours	prior to death, was any vaccines?	62. In the 72 hours p	orior to death, was th or remedies? Includ			at did the infant have for his/her meal? Check all that apply:		
		Contraction of the second s		over-the-counter me		500520000	east milk		
	O Yes C		home remedies.						
16				N₀ O U/K		322	rmula, type:		
If yes, describe cause and injuries:	If yes, list name(s)) of vaccines.	OYes C	N₀ OU/K			by food, type: real, type:		
			If you list name	and last dose given:			real, type. ner, specify:		
			ir yes, list name a	and last dose given:			ter, specily:		
	<u> </u>		L				x		
This space left intentionally bla	ink								
The space let internetionally bla	int.								

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B. BIO	LOGICAL PARE		ORMAT	ION		\sim	No information ava	ailable, go	to Section	C			
1. Parent	s' race, check all tha	t apply:			2. Parents' Hispanic or Latino origin? 4. Par				ts' employm	ent status:		5. Parents' income:	
<u>Female</u>	Male		<u>Female N</u>	lale	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	Male			Female Male	
	U White			🗖 Native Hawaiian	0	O Yes,	specify origin:	0	O Emp	loyed		O O High	
	Black			🗖 Pacific Islander,	0	O No		0	O Uner	nployed		O O Medium	
	Asian, specify:			specify:	0	О и/к		0	O On d	isability		O O Low	
	🗖 American India	n, Tribe:		🗆 и/к	3. Parent	s' age in ye	ars at death:	0	O Stay	at-home		О О U/K	
	🛛 Alaskan Native	, Tribe:			<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>		0	O Retir	ed			
						#	Years	0	О и/к				
						🗆 и/к							
6. Parent	s' education:	7. Parent	ts speak a	nd understand	8. Parent	s first gene	ration immigrant?	10. Pare	nts receive	social servi	ices in th	e past twelve months?	
<u>Female</u>	Male	Englis	h?		10	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>			<u>Female</u>		
0	O < High school	<u>Female</u>			0		country of origin:	0	O Yes				
0	O High school	0	O Yes		0	O No		0	O No	lf yes,		Home visiting, specify:	
0	O College	0	O No		0	О и/к		0	О и/к	check all		TANF	
1000000	O Post graduate	0	О и/к		9. Parents	s on active	military duty?			that apply	·: 🗖	Medicaid	
0	О и/к	lf no, l	anguage	spoken:	<u>Female</u>	Male						Food stamps/SNAP/EBT	
					0	O Yes,	specify branch:					Other, specify:	
					0	O No				<u>.</u>		🗆 U/К	
					0	О и/к							
CONVER DELEVIEND	nts have substance		020/2020/02/02/02/02/02/02	nts ever victim of chile	9	13. Parent	s ever perpetrator o	f maltreatr	nent?	14. Parents	s have dis	sability or chronic illness?	
	history?			eatment?		Female	Male			Female	Male		
<u>Female</u>			Female			0	OYes			0	O Yes		
0	OYes		0	O Yes		0	ONo			0	O No		
0	ON₀		0	O No		0	Ouk			0	О и/к		
0	Ou/k		0	О и/к		32, 48	check all that apply:					that apply:	
	check all that apply:		10.0	check all that apply:			Physical					sical/orthopedic, specify:	
				Physical							Ment	tal health/substance abuse,	
	Cocaine			Neglect			□ Sexual —					specify:	
	□ Marijuana —			Sexual			Emotional/psyc	chological				nitive/intellectual, specify:	
	Methamphetam	nine		Emotional/psyc	chological		□ ∪/к					sory, specify:	
	□ Opiates			🗆 и/к			# CPS ref				□ ∪/к		
	Prescription dru	51	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	#CPS refe			# Substar					substance abuse, was parent	
	Over-the-count	er		# Substanti			CPS preventio				ig MH sei	VICESY	
	Other, specify:			Ever in foster of adopted	care or		Family preserv		ces	0	O Yes		
	□u/ĸ			adopted			Children ever r	emoved		0	O No		
										0	О и/к		
15 Daror	nts have prior child de	aaths?											
	e Male	Jauran	If ves ca	ause(s): Check all tha	at apply:								
0	O Yes		Female				Female Male				Female	Male	
ŏ	O No			Child abu	so #			Suicide #				Other #	
ŏ	O U/K				lect #	_		SIDS #_			_	Other, specify:	
				Accident					nined cause	#		u/к	
											_		
16. Parer	nts have history of int	imate part	ner violen	ce?		17. Paren	ts have delinquent/c	riminal his	story?	lfyes, che	ck all that	t apply:	
1	Female Male					<u>Female</u>	Male			Female <u>M</u>	Male		
1		Yes, as v	ictim			0	O Yes				🗆 Assa	aults	
		Yes, as p	erpetrator			0	O No				C Robi	bery	
		No				0	Ουκ				Drug	js	
		U/K									D Othe	er, specify:	
											🛛 U/К		

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C. PRIMARY CAREGIN	ER(S) INFORMATION								
1. Primary caregiver(s): Selec	ct only one each in columns one a	nd two.							2. Caregiver(s) age in years:
<u>One Two</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>One Two</u>		One	Two				<u>One Two</u>
O Self, go to Sec	ion D	O OFor	ster parent	0	OOthe	r relative			# Years
O OBiological moth	er, go to Section D	О Омо	ther's partner	0	OFrier	ıd			
O OBiological fathe	r, go to Section D	O OFat	her's partner	0	OInstit	utional stat	ff		3. Caregiver(s) sex:
O OAdoptive parer	t	O OGra	andparent	0	OOthe	r, specify:			<u>One Two</u>
O OStepparent		O Osib	ling						O OMale
9200pr				0	OU/K				O OFemale
									Ο Ου/κ
4. Caregiver(s) race, check a	ll that apply:	5. Careg	jiver(s) Hispar	nic or	6. Caregi	ver(s) emp	loyment sta	atus:	7. Caregiver(s) income:
<u>One Two</u>	<u>One</u> <u>Two</u>	Latir	no origin?		<u>One</u>	Two			<u>One Two</u>
🔲 🗆 White	🔲 🔲 Native Hav	vaiian <u>One</u>	Two		0	O Emp	loyed		O O High
Black	🔲 🔲 Pacific Isla	nder, O	O Yes		0	O Une	mployed		O O Medium
Asian, specify:	specify:	0	O No		0	O On o	lisability		
🔲 🔲 American Indian	Tribe: 🛛 🗖 U/K	0	O U/K		0	O Stay	-at-home		
🔲 🔲 Alaskan Native,	Tribe:	lf yes	s, specify origi	n:	0	O Retir	ed		
					0	О и/к			
8. Caregiver(s) education:	9. Do caregiver(s) speak and	10. Car	egiver(s) first	generation	12. Cares	giver(s) rec	eive social	services	in the past twelve months?
<u>One Two</u>	understand English?	immi	grant?		One	Two		<u>One</u>	Two
O O< High school	<u>One Two</u>	One	<u>Two</u>		0	O Yes			□wic
O OHigh school	O O Yes	0	O Yes, c	ountry of origin:	0	O No	If yes,		Home visiting, specify:
O OCollege		0	O No		0	O U/K	check all		
O OPost graduate	Ο Ο υ/κ	0	О и/к				that apply	/: 🗆	Medicaid
Ο Ου/κ	If no, language spoken:	11. Care	giver(s) on ac	tive military duty?	1				Food stamps/SNAP/EBT
15 AL	un saunt signa 10	One	Two						Other, specify:
		0	OYes, s	pecify branch:					
		0	ONo	en kon at son-e presidenting en operationen ander			1		□∪/к
		0	OU/K						
13. Caregiver(s) have substar	nce 14. Caregiver(s) ever v	victim of child	15. Caregiv	er(s) ever perpetra	tor of malt	reatment?	16. Caregi	/er(s) ha	ve disability or chronic illness?
abuse history?	maltreatment?		One	<u>Two</u>			<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	
<u>One Two</u>	<u>One Two</u>		—	<u> </u>					
O O Yes	<u></u>		0	O Yes			0	O Yes	
	O O Yes		0	O Yes			0	O Yes O No	
	20205 202320						100.00	100.0	
1070 US70	O O Yes		00	O No			00	O № O U/K	
	O Ves O No	tt apply:	00	O № O U/K			00	O No O U/K check all	
O O № O U/K	 O Yes O No O U/K 		O O If yes, c	O No O U/K heck all that apply:			O O If yes,	O No O U/K check all D Phys	that apply:
O O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply:	O Ves O No O U/K If yes, check all that	al	O O If yes, c	O No O U/K heck all that apply:			O O If yes, □	O No O U/K check all D Phys	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify:
O O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: D Alcohol	 ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K If yes, check all that □ Physica 	al	O If yes, c	 ○ No ○ U/K heck all that apply: □ Physical □ Neglect 			O O If yes, □	O No O U/K check all Phys Men	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: ital health/substance abuse,
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If alcohol If Cocaine	 Yes No U/K If yes, check all that Physica Neglect Sexual 	al	O Ifyes, c D D D	 No U/K heck all that apply: Physical Neglect Sexual 			O If yes, D	O No O U/K check all D Phy: Men	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: ital health/substance abuse, specify:
O O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: D Alcohol Cocaine Marijuana	 Yes No U/K If yes, check all that Physica Neglect Sexual 	al	O Ifyes, c D D D	O No U/K heck all that apply: Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/psyc	chological		O If yes,	O No O U/K check all D Phy: Men	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: ital health/substance abuse, specify: nitive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify:
O O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: D Alcohol Cocaine D Marijuana Methamphetan	O Yes O No O U/K If yes, check all that	al	O Ifyes, c D D D	 No U/K Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/psyce U/K 	chological rrals		O If yes,	O No O U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: ital health/substance abuse, specify: nitive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify:
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If a cohol Cocaine Marijuana Methamphetan Opiates	 Yes No U/K If yes, check all that Physica Neglect Sexual Emotion U/K 	nal/psychological	O Ifyes, c D D D	 No U/K Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/psyce U/K # CPS reference 	chological rrals iations		O If yes,	O No O U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al heath/	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: ital health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify:
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If alcohol Cocaine Marijuana Methamphetan Opiates Prescription dr	 Yes No U/K If yes, check all that Physica Neglect Sexual Emotion U/K 	al : nal/psychological PS referrals	0 If yes, c 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 No U/K Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K # CPS reference # Substantia 	chological rrals ations n services	ces	O If yes,	O No O U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al heath/	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: nitive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services?
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Cocaine Marijuana Opiates Prescription dru Over-the-count	 Yes No U/K If yes, check all that Physica Neglect Sexual Emotion U/K 	al nal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or	0 If yes, c 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 No U/K Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/psyce U/K # CPS reference # Substantia CPS prevention 	chological rrals iations n services ation servi	ces	If yes,	O No O U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al health/ er receiv	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: nitive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services?
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O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Image: Cocaine	 ○ ○ Yes ○ No ○ U/K If yes, check all that □ Physica □ Neglect □ Sexual □ Sexual □ U/K ugs 	al nal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or id	0 If yes, c 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 No U/K Physical Neglect Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K # CPS reference GCPS prevention Family preserv Children ever reference 	chological rrals iations n services ation servi emoved		O If yes, If yes, If menta caregiv O O O 19. Careg	O No O U/K check all Phy Cog Sen U/K al health/ er receiv O Yes O No O U/K iver(s) ha	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: nitive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services?
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: O Cocaine O Occaine O Marijuana Opiates Prescription dri Over-the-count Other, specify: Other, specify: U/K 17. Caregiver(s) have prior child deaths?	inne Constant of the second se	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or rd ck all that apply:	If yes, c	 No U/K Physical Reglect Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K # CPS reference Family preserv Children ever n rer(s) have history reference 	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate		If yes,	No U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al heath/ er receiv Ves No U/K ver(s) ha <u>Two</u>	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine O Cocaine Marijuana Opiates Prescription drip Over-the-count Other, specify: U/K 17. Caregiver(s) have prior child deaths? One Iwo	O ○ Yes ○ ○ No ○ ○ U/K If yes, check all tha □ Physica □ ○ Neglect □ ○ Sexual □ ○ Sexual □ ○ Everin □ ○ U/K □ ○ U/K □ ○ U/K □ ○ Ever in □ adopte ugs	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or rd ck all that apply: buse #	If yes, c	No No U/K heck all that apply: Physical Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K GCPS prevention Family preserv Children ever r ver(s) have history e? <u>Two</u>	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate n		O If yes, If yes, If menta caregiv O O O 19. Careg	No U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al heath/ er receiv O Yes O No U/K iver(s) ha	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes
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O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Image: Cocaine	inne Child at Child a	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or ed k all that apply: buse # eglect # t #	If yes, c	 No U/K Physical Reglect Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K # CPS reference GCPS prevention Family preserv Children ever reference Children ever reference Two Yes, as victim Yes, as preper 	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate n		If yes, If yes, If menta caregiv O O O 19. Careg	No U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al heath/ er receiv Ver(s) ha Two O U/K ver(s) ha	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: nitive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes No
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Image: Cocaine	inne Child at Child a	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or ed k all that apply: buse # eglect # t # #	If yes, c	No V/K heck all that apply: Physical Physical Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K CPS prevention Family preserv Children ever r rer(s) have history er Two Yes, as victin CYes, as prepe	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate n		If yes, If yes, If menta If menta Caregiv O O If yes, of If yes, of I	No U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al heath/ er receiv Ver(s) ha <u>Ver(s) ha</u> <u>Two</u> O U/K ver(s) ha	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes No J/K that apply:
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Image: Cocaine	inne	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or ed k all that apply: buse # eglect # t # #	If yes, c	No V/K heck all that apply: Physical Physical Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K CPS prevention Family preserv Children ever r rer(s) have history er Two Yes, as victin CYes, as prepe	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate n		If yes, If yes, If menti- caregiv O O If yes, If yes, O If yes,	No O U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al heath/ er receiv O Yes O No O U/K Ver(s) ha Iwo O U C I C I C I C I C I C I C I C I C I C I	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes No J/K that apply: Assaults
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Image: Cocaine	If yes, cause(s): Chec One Two Cone Two Cone Child at Cone Child at Cone Child at Cone Child at Cone Child at Child at	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or rd ext all that apply: buse # eglect # t # rmined #	If yes, c	No V/K heck all that apply: Physical Physical Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K CPS prevention Family preserv Children ever r rer(s) have history er Two Yes, as victin CYes, as prepe	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate n		If yes, If yes, If menta caregiv O O O If yes, If yes, O If yes, O	No No U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al health/ er receiv Ver(s) ha Ver(s) ha U/K Ver(s) ha	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: atal health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes No J/K that apply: Assaults Robbery
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Image: Cocaine	If yes, cause(s): Check One Iwo Cone Iwo Cone Child at Cone Child at Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Suicide Cone Child at Cone Child at Child	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or rd k all that apply: buse # eglect # t # f	If yes, c	No V/K heck all that apply: Physical Physical Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K CPS prevention Family preserv Children ever r rer(s) have history er Two Yes, as victin CYes, as prepe	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate n		If yes, If wes, If menti- caregiv O O If yes, If yes, If yes, O If yes, O O O O O O O O O O O O O	No No U/K check all Phy: Group Sen U/K al health/ er receiv Ver(s) ha Two O U/K ver(s) ha Two O C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: ttal health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes No J/K that apply: Assaults Robbery Drugs Dther, specify:
O No O U/K If yes, check all that apply: If yes, check all that apply: Cocaine Image: Cocaine	If yes, cause(s): Chec One Two Cone Two Cone Child at Cone Child at Cone Child at Cone Child at Cone Child at Child at	al mal/psychological PS referrals ubstantiations foster care or rd k all that apply: buse # eglect # t # f	If yes, c	No V/K heck all that apply: Physical Physical Sexual Emotional/psyc U/K CPS prevention Family preserv Children ever r rer(s) have history er Two Yes, as victin CYes, as prepe	chological rrais iations n services ation servi emoved of intimate n		If yes, If wes, If mental If mental Caregiv O O O If yes, o If yes, o If yes, o	No No U/K check all Phy: Men Cog Sen U/K al health/ er receiv Ver(s) ha Ver(s) ha U/K Ver(s) ha	that apply: sical/orthopedic, specify: ttal health/substance abuse, specify: initive/intellectual, specify: sory, specify: substance abuse, was ing MH services? ave delinquent/criminal history? Yes No J/K that apply: Assaults Robbery Drugs Dther, specify:

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D. SUPERVISOR INFOR	MATION		Answer this section only if the child ever left the hospital following birth						
1. Did child have supervision at	time of incident leading to death?	2. How I	ong before i	ncident did supervisor last see	child?				
O Yes, answer D2-16		Selec	t one:						
	lopmental age or circumstances, go to S	Sec. E O Chi	d in sight of	supervisor					
O No, but needed, answer D3-	⊢16	OMin	utes	O Days					
O Unable to determine, try to a	answer D3-16	Оноц	irs	O U/K					
3. Is supervisor listed in a previo	ous section?		345 QM	esponsible for supervision at th	e time of i	ncident? Select only	one:		
O Yes, biological mother, go	o to D15	OA	doptive pare	nt O Grandparent	O Institutional staff, go to D15				
O Yes, biological father, go	to D15	Os	epparent	O Sibling		O Babysitter			
O Yes, caregiver one, go to	D15	OF	ster parent	O Other relative		O Licensed child ca	are worker		
O Yes, caregiver two, go to	D15	Ом	other's partr	ner O Friend		O Other, specify:			
O No		OF	ther's partn	er O Acquaintance		O U/K			
54000		-499.25		O Hospital staff, go	to D15				
5. Supervisor's age in years:	6. Supervisor's sex:		7. Superv	isor speaks and understands I	English?	8. Supervisor on ac	tive military duty?		
🗆 U.	I/K O Male O Female	O U/K	0	Yes O No OU/K		O Yes C) No Ο U/K		
			lf no, la	inguage spoken:		If yes, specify bra	anch:		
9. Supervisor has substance	10. Supervisor has history of	hild maltreatment?		11. Supervisor has disability		12. Supervisor has	prior child		
abuse history?	As Victim As Per	oetrator		or chronic illness?		deaths?			
O Yes O No O	О О Үе	S		O Yes O No	Ου/κ	O Yes C) № О ∪/к		
If yes, check all that apply:				If yes, check all that apply:		lfyes, check all t	hat apply:		
Alcohol		(Physical/orthopedic, sp	ecify:	Child abuse	#		
Cocaine	If yes, check all th	at apply:		Mental health/substance	e abuse,	Child neglect	#		
🗖 Marijuana		/sical		specify:		Accident #			
Methamphetamine		glect		Cognitive/intellectual, s	pecify:	Suicide #			
D Opiates		kual		Sensory, specify:			_		
Prescription drugs		otional/psychologic	al	🗖 U/K		Undetermine	d cause #		
Over-the-counter		< c				Other #			
Other, specify:	#	CPS referrals	eferrals If mental health/substan			Other, specify	<i>ı</i> :		
	#	Substantiations	antiations was supervisor receivin						
		er in foster care/add	pted	services?					
□ ∪/к		S prevention servic	0			🗖 U/К			
	E Fai	nily preservation se	rvices	ONo					
and the second		ldren ever removec		Ou/K	Norma come na	American Prophyse or	20 (1001) (1002) (1100)		
13. Supervisor has history of 14 intimate partner violence?	4. Supervisor has delinquent	state of the second sec		was the supervisor asleep?	16. At tim	ne of incident was su	Conception of the state of the		
-	or criminal history?	O Yes C		Ͻυκ		O Yes C	1720		
☐ Yes, as victim	O Yes O No O U/K			priate description of the	14	, check all that apply			
Yes, as perpetrator	If yes, check all that apply:	supervisor's sle	1000 00000	d at incident:		ug impaired, specify:			
	Assault	O Night tim O Day time		-XMH02D	101110	ohol impaired			
🗖 U/К	Robbery	0	nap, descri		20-13.	stracted			
	 Drugs Other, specify: 	Day une		xample, supervisor is		sent paired by illness, spe			
		O Other, de	ft worker), d	escribe:	201100	paired by liness, spe paired by disability, s	-		
			escribe.		2000	her, specify:	pecity.		
	TION			8	2 - 120 Mar 1990		fall accinent birdh		
E. INCIDENT INFORMAT			1	Answer this section only if t			Tollowing birth		
 Was the date of the incident th			2. Approx	imate time of day that incident O AN					
	death. Enter date of incident:	1 1	Hour, sp	ecify 1-12 OPN					
O u/k		/ dd / yyyy	26.0 -6	O U/					
3. Place of incident, check all that	06/06/010			3.47			4. Type of area:		
Child's home	Licensed child care center	🗆 Indian reserva	tion/	Driveway	🛛 Othe	er, specify:	O Urban		
☐ Relative's home	Licensed child care home	trust lands		Other parking area			O Suburban		
Friend's home	Unlicensed child care home	☐ Military install	ation	State or county park			O Rural		
Licensed foster care home		☐ Jail/detention		☐ Sports area	🗖 и/к		O Frontier		
Relative foster care home	School	Sidewalk	101	$\Box \text{ Other recreation area} \qquad \Box \text{ Or } \\$			O U/K		
Licensed group home	Place of work	Roadway							
Real Contraction of the second s									

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5. Incident state:	7. Did the death occu	ur due to a natural	8. Was	the incident witnessed	1? OYes ONo	Оик	
	disaster or mass f	fatality?	If yes	, by whom? 🔲 Pare	nt/relative	Healt	n care professional, if death
6. Incident county:	OYes	ONO OU/K		🗖 Othe	r caretaker/babysitter	000	urred in a hospital setting
	If yes, describe:			🗆 Teac	her/coach/athletic trainer	🗖 Stran	ger
9. Was 911 or local emergency called?	O N/A O Yes	ON₀ OU/K		🛛 Othe	r acquaintance	Other	, specify:
10. Was resuscitation attempted? O	N/A OYes (ON₀ OU/K					
If yes, by whom?		If yes, typ	e of resu	scitation:		Ĩ	If yes, was a rhythm recorded?
I EMS	Stranger						O Yes O No O U/K
Nerrow 6.65 22 23 24 29	Other, specify:	🗖 Automa	ated Exte	ernal Defibrillator (AED	1		
Other caretaker/babysitter		lf no	AED, wa	s AED available/acces	sible? OYes ONo	OU/K	
Teacher/coach/athletic trainer		If AE	D, was s	hock administered?	OYes ONo	OU/K	If yes, what was the rhythm?
□ Other acquaintance			lfves, h	ow many shocks were	administered?		
Health care professional, if death		Rescue		tions, specify type:			a
occurred in a hospital setting		☐ Other,					
11. At time of incident leading to death,					12. Child's activity at tir	ne of inciden	t check all that apply:
had child used drugs or alcohol?	If yes, check all that a	apply:			-		iving/vehicle occupant DU/K
		🗖 Opiate		□ U/K			ther, specify:
					An all all all all all all all all all al		nt event, including child:
	Marijuana	Over-t			——— Children, a		OU/K
	Methamphetar			-	Adults	ages 0-10	Conc
			specity.		Adults		
F. INVESTIGATION INFORMA						21 12 0322002	
 Was a death investigation conducted? 	° O'	Yes ONo O	U/K	2. Death referred to	the second s	_	l cause and manner of death:
If yes, check all that apply:	-			O Medical exa	20.60.0	al examiner	OMortician
10-11 I.	Law enforcement	Child Pro	ective	O Coroner	OCorone		OOther, specify:
A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR	Fire investigator	Services		O Not referred	944000.00000.000.00	al physician	-
	EMS	☐ Other, sp —	ecify:	O u/k	OOther	ohysician	Ouk
Coroner investigator	-	🗆 и/к					
4. Autopsy performed? O Yes							
If yes, conducted by: O Forensic		Jnknown type patho	ologist	10 - 11	ist consulted during auto		
O Pediatric	10 SCN 925	Other physician			2. 	, specify spe	cialist:
O General p	1000 March	Other, specify:		If no, why not (e.g. p	parent or caregiver objec	ted)?	
	01	the star Market Sillings				1949-1947 - 194	
5. Were the following assessed either thr		-	collected	prior to the autopsy?			these additional tests performed
Please list any abnormalities/si	ignificant findings in F						the autopsy? Please list alities/significant findings
<u>Yes No U/K</u> Imaging:		<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u> U/K External Exam:				in F9.	anessignificant indings
OOO X-ray - single		000	Exam o	f general appearance		Yes <u>No</u>	
OOO X-ray - multiple view	/s	000		rcumference			O Cultures for infectious disease
OOO X-ray - complete ske	eletal series	Other Autopsy P	rocedure	es:		0 0	Microscopic/histologic exam
OOO O Other imaging, spec	ify (includes MRI,	$\circ \circ \circ$	Wasag	gross examination of o	rgans done?	00	O Postmortem metabolic screen
CT scan, photos	of the brain, etc):	$\circ \circ \circ$	Were w	eights of any organs ta	ken?		Vitreous testing
						00	O Genetic testing
7. Was any toxicology testing performed	10-2000 03	100 T	-	1 Mathematics	🗖 Too high Rx drug, sp		
If yes, what were the results? Check all that apply:	☐ Negativ ☐ Alcohol		171	Opiates	Too high OTC drug,	100 Berlin (1997)	Other, specify:
8. Was the child's medical history review			7 70	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			abnormalities or other significant
	f the newborn metabol		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	res ONo O U/K C			ed in the autopsy:
	f neonatal CCHD scree					mangone	
10. What additional information would th	ie team í	12. Was a death so	ene inve	stigation conducted at	the place of the incident	? OYes	ON₀ OU/K
like to have known about the autopsy	?	If yes, wh	ich of the	e following death scene	investigation componen	ts were comp	bleted?
		<u>Yes</u> <u>N</u>	<u>o U/K</u>				If yes, shared with review team?
		0 0) O	CDC's SUIDI Repor	ting Form or jurisdictiona	l equivalent	O Yes O No
		00		Narrative descriptio	n of circumstances		O Yes O No
11. Was there agreement between the c	ause of death	00	0	Scene photos			O Yes O No
listed on the pathology report and on the			\sim	concentration operation where the			O Yes O No
certificate? O N/A O Yes O	ADDITION OF THE PROPERTY ADDITION OF THE	0 0		Scene recreation wi	in doll		O Tes O No
	ADDITION OF THE PROPERTY ADDITION OF THE			Scene recreation wi			O Yes O No
If no, describe the differences:	ADDITION OF THE PROPERTY ADDITION OF THE		0				
	'No Ou/k			Scene recreation wi Witness interviews			O Yes O No

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14. Was a CPS record check conc	lucted as a result of death? OY	es O No O U/K		
15. Did any investigation find	16. CPS action taken because of de	ath? ON/A OYes	ON₀ OU/K	17. If death occurred in
evidence of prior abuse?				licensed setting (see E3),
ON/A OYes ONO OU	K If yes, highest level of action If	yes, what services or actions result	ed? Check all that apply:	indicate action taken:
If yes, from what source?	taken because of death:			O No action
Check all that apply:	O Report screened out	Voluntary services offered	Court-ordered out of h	
□X-rays □U/K	A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Voluntary services provided	placement	O License revoked
	107-01	Court-ordered services provided	Children removed	O Investigation ongoing
	1927	Voluntary out of home placement	Parental rights termina	
Law enforcement	O Substantiated	volumaly out of nome placement		Ου/κ
	Conditional			C on
G. OFFICIAL MANNER AN	ID PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH			
	CD-10) assigned to this case by Vital Reco	rds using a capital letter and corres	sponding number (e.g., W75	or V94.4) and include up
to one decimal place if applicabl		□ ∪/к		
2. Enter the following information e	xactly as written on the death certificate:	U/K		
	isease or condition resulting in death):			
a.	······································			
	litions leading to immediate cause of death	In other words, list underlying dis	sease or injury that initiated a	events resulting in death.
b.			source of injury that initiated t	stone rodding in doddi.
с.				
d.				
	s contributing to death but not the underlyir	n cause(s) listed in G2 exactly as y	written on the death certificat	te: 🛛 U/K
1 If injung departing how injung one	urred exactly as written on the death certifi	cate: 🛛 U/K		
4. In hijury, describe now hijury occ	uned exactly as written on the death certain			
				ner en ser en
 Official manner of death From the death certificate: 	Primary cause of death: Choose only 1 of th	e 4 major categories, then a specif	tic cause. For pending, choo	ise most likely cause.
				0
~	From an injury (external cause). Select of			<u>Undetermined if injury or</u> <u>U/K</u>
O Natural	answer G4:	(1)	atory, specify and go to H8	medical cause, go to I1 go to I1
O Accident	OMotor vehicle and other transport, go t		5 15	
O Suicide	O Fire, burn, or electrocution, go to H2		r, specify and go to H8	
O Homicide	O Drowning, go to H3	O Congenital and	omaly, specify and go to H8	
O Undetermined	OUnintentional asphyxia, go to H4	O Diabetes, go to	o H8	
O Pending	OAssault, weapon or person's body part	, go to H5 OHIV/AIDS, go t	o H8	
Ουκ	O Fall or crush, go to H6	O Influenza, go t	o H8	
	O Poisoning, overdose or acute intoxicat	ion, O Low birth weig	ht, go to H8	
	go to H7	O Malnutrition/de	hydration, go to H8	
	OUndetermined injury, go to I1	O Neurological/s	eizure disorder, go to H8	
	O Other cause, go to H9	O Pneumonia, sp	pecify and go to H8	
	OU/K, go to I1	OPrematurity, g	A 199	
		O SIDS, go to H8		
			, specify and go to H8	
			l condition, specify and go to	1 H8
			condition, specify and go to	
		10	medical cause, go to H8	
		OU/K, go to H8	meurcarcause, go to H8	

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H. DET	AILED INFC	RMATION	BY CAUSE OF	DEATH:	сноо	SE THE (ONE S	ECTION T	HAT IS SAME	AS THE CA	USE SELEC	TED ABOVE	
H1. MC	OTOR VEHIC	CLE AND O	THER TRANSP	ORT									
a. Vehicles	s involved in inc	ident:	b. Position of child						c. Causes of incider	nt, check all th	at apply:		
Total nu	mber of vehicle	s:	ODriver						Speeding over	limit	Back/fro	nt over	
Child's	Other primary	vehicle	OPassenger	If passe	nger, rela	ationship of	f driver t	o child:	Unsafe speed	for conditions	Flipover		
0	O None		O Front s	eat I	OBiolo	gical paren	ıt		Recklessness		D Poor sig	ht line	
0	O Car		O Back se	eat	OAdop	tive parent	i i		Ran stop sign	or red light	🗌 Car chai	nging lanes	
0	O Van		O Truck b	ed	OStep	parent			Driver distracti	_	🗖 Road ha	zard	
0		utility vehicle	O Other,	specify:	0.2458	er parent			Driver inexperi	ence	e 🛛 Animal in road		
0	O Truck	12	Ou/K			ier's partne	r					ne use while driving	
0	1000 1000 000 000	tractor trailer	O On bicycle OFather's partner						Poor tires			not authorized	
0	O RV		O Pedestrian O Grandparent						Poor weather			iver error, specify:	
ō	O Schoo	bus	O Pedestrian O Grandparent						Poor visibility				
õ	O Other		O Boardir			r relative			Drugs or alcoh	oluse	🗖 Other, s	pecify:	
õ	O Motor	0100003020	O Other,		OFrien				G Fatigue/sleepir				
ō	O Tracto	7.9-	OU/K	speeny.		r, specify:			Medical event,	10718	□ υ/к		
õ		farm vehicle	Ou/K		OU/K	., .p			,				
ŏ	1922	rain vehicle	d. Collision type:			<u> </u>	e. Drivir	a conditions	check all that	flocat	tion of incident (check all that apply:	
ŏ		mobile	Ochild not in/on a	vehicle	OOthe		apply:		check all that		ty street	Driveway	
ŏ	O Bicycl		but struck by ve	722	spec	10800			🔲 Inadequa		sidential street	Parking area	
ŏ	O Train	•	OChild in/on a ve		9. 5	920	(ose gravel	lighting		Iral road		
ŏ	O Subw	214	struck by other				ПМ	and the second s	□ Other,			RR xing/tracks	
ŏ	O Trolley		OChild in/on a ve		Ou/ĸ				specify:		ersection	Other, specify:	
ŏ	201000 00000000000000000000000000000000	specify:	that struck other		Conc				100 1 00 100 2 00	0.000 (0.000) 0.000 (0.000)		Domer, specify.	
		specity.	OChild in/on a ve				□ Fog □ Shoulder □ Wet □ U/K □ Sidewalk □ U			□ ∪/К			
0	О U/К		that struck pers				(Access) (51.54)		ruction zone				
	involved in incid	lent check all	that apply:							6			
Child as c			r of other primary ve	hiclo		Child as	driver	Child's drive	n Driver of other p	rimanwehiel	2		
<u>onia as c</u>	Age of I		e of Driver	licie	i					Hasa gradua			
	O		O <16 years							Has a full lice			
	ŏ		O 16 to 18 years	old							ense that has be	on restricted	
	ő		O 19 to 21 years							Has a susper			
	0											iver safety certificate	
	(S									Other, specif		iver safety certificate	
	0			old							y. g graduated licer		
	0		•								driving curfew	ising rules.	
			 U/K age Responsible for 		vident	-					er restrictions		
			Was alcohol/d							1000	ithout required s	uponvision	
			Has no license		8						lations, specify:	apervision	
			☐ Has no license ☐ Has a learner'							U/K	ations, specify.		
J 96-38	Imber of occupa	1		s permit			2 1/2			On			
STATE CONTRACTOR STATE	n child's vehicle						In ot	her primary v	ehicle involved in in	cident:			
		() () () () () () () () () () () () () (l was not in a vehicle						N/A, incident was a				
			er of occupants:		🗖 U/К				tal number of occu	1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	D U/k		
			teens, ages 14-21:		🗖 U/К				Imber of teens, age		🗆 🗆 U/k		
		Total numbe	er of deaths:						tal number of death				
		Total numbe	er of teen deaths:		🗆 U/К			Τc	tal number of teen	deaths:	D U/k	¢ (
The star present and starting of	ve measures fo		Not	Needed,	P	resent, use	d	Present, use	d <u>Present</u>				
Select o	ne option per ro	ow:	Needed	none present		<u>correctly</u>		<u>incorrectly</u>	<u>not used</u>		<u>U/K</u>		
ļ A	Airbag		0	0		0		0	0		0		
L	ap belt		0	0		0		0	0		0	*If child seat, type:	
S	Shoulder belt		0	0		0		0	0		0	O Rear facing	
_	Child seat*		0	0		0		0	0		0	O Front facing	
E	Belt positioning l	booster seat	0	0		0		0	0		0	Ou/ĸ	
H	Helmet		0	0		0		0	0		0		
0	Other, specify:		0	0		0		0	0	12	0		

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H2. FIRE, BURN, OF	ELECTR	OCUTION										
a. Ignition, heat or electrocu	tion source:					b. Type o	fincident:		c.	For fire, chile	d died fi	om:
O Matches	O Heatin	g stove C		C	Other explosives	OFir	e, go to c			O Burn	S	
O Cigarette lighter		heater C	Oxygen tank	C	Appliance in water		ald, go to r			O Smol	ce inhal	ation
O Utility lighter	O Furna	1000			Other, specify:	2002	her burn, g			O Othe		
O Cigarette or cigar	O Power		Hot bath water				ectrocution	in another in the second for the second form				
O Candles	O Electri			pocif.		1007		11				
	10.000 00000000000000000000000000000000		Fireworks		ου/κ			r and go to t OU/K				
O Cooking stove	O Electri	3					K, go to t	h. Did anyone attempt to put out fire?				
d. Material first ignited:	10000	f building on fire:	f. Building's primary construction mate									
OUpholstery			Total in the anti-second and a second second	andr.	O Yes O No O U/K			O Yes O No O U/K				
O Mattress		gle home	O Wood					i. Did escape or rescue efforts worsen fire?				
O Christmas tree	ODu		O Steel		If yes, person's ag		-	. 20		O U/K	50	
O Clothing	100000	artment	O Brick/stone		Does person have setting fires?	a history	of	170.822	/ factors delay	vision	ent arri	val?
O Curtain	1277	iler/mobile home	/mobile home O Aluminum					O Yes	O No	Ou/k		
O Other, specify:	Oot	ner, specify:	O Other, specif	īy:	OYes ONd	OU/K		If yes	, specify:			
Ου/κ	Ou/ł	¢	Ου/κ									
k. Were barriers preventing	safe exit?	I. Was building a re	ntal property?	m. Were	building/rental codes	violated?		n. Were	proper workin	g fire extingu	ishers	
OYes ONo OU	к	OYes ONo	O U/K	OYes				preser	nt?			
				lfyes	, describe in narrati∨	e.		O Yes	O No C	Э и/к		
If yes, check all that apply:		o. Was sprinkler sy	stem present?	p. Were	smoke detectors pre	sent?	O Yes	O No	О и/к			
Locked door		OYes ONo	Ou/k									
□Window grate				If yes, w	hat type?	If yes, fu	nctioning p	roperly?	If not functi	oning properl	y, reaso	on:
Locked window		If yes, was it work	ing?	0.00	nome t e t erten				Missing ba			U/K
Blocked stairway		OYes ONo	Ou/K	Remo	vable batteries	OYes	ONO	O U/K				
Other, specify:				□ Non-r	emovable batteries	OYes	O No	O U/K				
				Hardy		OYes	2022	OU/K				
□∪/к							OU/K					
				- 0/10			U No	O on	Other, specif		1	
				If yes y	vas there an adequat	e number	present?	O Yes	1721-222). О U/К		
g. Suspected arson?		r. For scald, was ho	t water heater	123 23				10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	56 (2019) 10 / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /			
O Yes ONo OU		and according to			s. For electrocution, what cause: Celectrical storm							
	K	set too high?		OF	ectrical storm							
	ĸ			5000 F1000								
anaan saayyee ahaan ahaan saaraa	к	On/A	otting	OFa	ulty wiring							
	ĸ	ON/A OYes, temp. s	etting:	OFa OW	ulty wiring re/product in water							
STOLES STOLES STOLES	К	ON/A OYes, temp. s ONo	etting:	O Fa O W O Ch	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outle	E						
	к	ON/A OYes, temp. s	etting:	OFa OW Och Och	ulty wiring ire/product in water ild playing with outle her, specify:	E						
	ĸ	ON/A OYes, temp. s ONo	etting:	O Fa O W O Ch	ulty wiring ire/product in water ild playing with outle her, specify:						÷	
H3. DROWNING	ĸ	O N/A O Yes, temp. s O No O U/K		O Fa Ow Och O ot O u/	ulty wiring ire/product in water ild playing with outle her, specify:	:					~	
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see	n before	O N/A O Yes, temp. s O No O U/K b. What was child la	etting:	O Fa Ow Och O ot O u/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl		ed?	d. Drown	ing location:			
H3. DROWNING	n before	O N/A O Yes, temp. s O No O U/K		O Fa Ow Och O ot O u/	ulty wiring rre/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K			10002	ing location: pen water, go	to e C) U/K, g	o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see	n before apply:	O N/A O Yes, temp. s O No O U/K b. What was child la		O Fa Ow Och O ot O u/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl	y submerg		00	-) U/K, g	io to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya	n before apply:	O N/A O Yes, temp. s O No O U/K b. What was child li drowning?	ast seen doing before	O Fa Ow Och O ot O u/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl	y submerg			oen water, go	oa, go to i) U/K, g	o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya	n before apply: ırd tthroom	O N/A O Yes, temp. s O No O U/K b. What was child li drowning? O Playing	ast seen doing before O Tubing	O Fa Ow Och O ot O u/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl	y submerg		O O O Po O Ba	oen water, go ool, hot tub, sj	oa, go to i) U/K, g	o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On shore In ha	n before apply: ırd tthroom	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K What was child lid or wring? Playing Boating 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing	O Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl	y submerg		O O O Po O Ba O Bu	oen water, go ool, hot tub, s _i athtub, go to v	oa,gotoi v) U/К, g	io to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On shore In ba	n before apply: rrd tthroom puse	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K What was child la drowning? Playing Boating Swimming 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping	O Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl	y submerg			oen water, go ool, hot tub, sy athtub, go to v ucket, go to x	oa,gotoi v) U/K, g	io to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On shore In ba	n before apply: rrd tthroom puse	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child la drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping	O Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl	y submerg		O OI O Pa O Ba O Bu O W O Ta	ben water, go bol, hot tub, si athtub, go to v ucket, go to x 'ell/cistern/sep	oa, gotoi v otic, goton) U/K, g	o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On shore In ba On dock In ha Poolside Othe	n before apply: rrd tthroom puse	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child la drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif	O Fa O W O Cr O O U/	ulty wiring ire/product in water iild playing with outlef her, specify: K C. Was child forcibl	y submerg O U/K			oon water, go ool, hot tub, sy athtub, go to v ucket, go to x 'ell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z	oa, gotoi v otic, goton und goton		o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On dock In ha Poolside Othe U/K	n before apply: ird ithroom suse ir, specify:	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child la drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif	O Fa O W O Cr O O U/	ulty wiring re/product in water iild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No	y submerg O U/K		O OI O Ba O Ba O W O To O OI h. For box	ben water, go bol, hot tub, sy athtub, go to v ucket, go to x ell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z cher, specify a	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting		o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On dock In ha Poolside Othe U/K e. For open water, place:	n before apply: ard athroom ouse er, specify:	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child la drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, or 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif	O Fa O W O Cr O O U/	ulty wiring ire/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No g. If boating, type	y submerg OU/K of boat: O Com		O OI O Ba O Ba O W O To O OI h. For box	ben water, go bol, hot tub, sı athtub, go to v ucket, go to x dell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z cher, specify a ating, was the	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting		o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On dock In ha Poolside Othe U/K e. For open water, place: O Lake O Qua	n before apply: ard athroom buse ar, specify: arry vel pit	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child la drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K	O Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/	ulty wiring ire/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No g. If boating, type O Sailboat	y submerg OU/K of boat: O Com	mercial	O OI O Ba O Ba O W O To O OI h. For box	ben water, go bol, hot tub, sı athtub, go to v ucket, go to x dell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z cher, specify a ating, was the	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting		o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that drown	n before apply: rrd tthroom suse er, specify: vel pit rry vel pit al	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child a drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: Weather Temperature 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K contributing environm O Drop off O Rough wave	o Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/ e	ulty wiring ire/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No g. If boating, type O Sailboat O Jet ski	y submerg OU/K of boat: O Com	mercial	O OI O Ba O Ba O W O To O OI h. For box	ben water, go bol, hot tub, sı athtub, go to v ucket, go to x dell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z cher, specify a ating, was the	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting		o to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that d In water In ya On shore In ba On dock In ha On dock On the U/K e. For open water, place: O Lake O Qua River O Gra O Pond O Car O Creek O U/K	n before apply: rrd tthroom suse er, specify: vel pit rry vel pit al	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child a drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: Weather Temperature Current 	ast seen doing before O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K contributing environm O Drop off O Rough wave O Other, speci	o Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/ e	ulty wiring ire/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No g. If boating, type O Sailboat O Jet ski O Motorboat O Canoe	y submerg OU/k of boat: O Com O Othe	mercial r, specify:	O OI O Ba O Ba O W O To O OI h. For box	ben water, go bol, hot tub, sı athtub, go to v ucket, go to x dell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z cher, specify a ating, was the	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting		io to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that In water In ya On shore In ba On dock In ha Poolside Othe U/K e. For open water, place: O Lake O Qua O River O Gra O Pond O Car	n before apply: rrd tthroom suse er, specify: vel pit rry vel pit al	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child a drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: Weather Temperature 	ast seen doing befor O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K contributing environm O Drop off O Rough wave	o Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/ e	ulty wiring re/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No g. If boating, type O Sailboat O Jet ski O Motorboat O Canoe O Kayak	y submerg OU/K of boat: O Com	mercial r, specify:	O OI O Ba O Ba O W O To O OI h. For box	ben water, go bol, hot tub, sı athtub, go to v ucket, go to x dell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z cher, specify a ating, was the	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting		io to n
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that I n water I n ya On shore I n ba On dock I n ha Poolside Othe U/K e. For open water, place: C Lake OQua River OGra O River OGra O Creek OU/K O Ccean	n before apply: rrd tthroom suse er, specify: vel pit rry vel pit al	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child if drawning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: Weather Temperature Current Riptide/undertow 	ast seen doing before O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K contributing environm O Drop off O Rough wave O Other, speci O U/K.	o Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/ e	ulty wiring re/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No g. If boating, type O Sailboat O Jet ski O Motorboat O Canoe O Kayak O Raft	y submerg OU/k of boat: O Com O Othe	mercial r, specify:	O O O Ba O Ba O W O To O O h. For boa O Yes	oon water, go bol, hot tub, sy athtub, go to v ucket, go to x ell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z ther, specify a ating, was the No	v v vtic, go to n und go to n child piloting O U/K	boat?	
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that I n water I n ya On shore I n ba On dock I n ha Poolside Othe U/K e. For open water, place: Alake OQua River OGra Oreek OU/K Ocean	n before apply: rrd tthroom suse er, specify: vel pit rry vel pit al	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child if drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: Weather Temperature Current Riptide/undertow j. For pool, child four 	ast seen doing before O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K contributing environm O Drop off O Rough wave O Other, speci O U/K	o Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/ e	ulty wiring re/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No G. If boating, type O Sailboat O Jet ski O Motorboat O Canoe O Kayak O Raft k. For pool, owners	y submerg OU/k of boat: O Com O Othe	mercial r, specify:	O O O Pe O Ba O Bu O W O To O O h. For boa O Yes	oon water, go bol, hot tub, sy athtub, go to v ucket, go to x ell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z ther, specify a ating, was the No ()	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting O U/K	boat? ot tub/sj	pa:
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that I h water I h ya On shore I h ba On dock I h ha Poolside Othe U/K e. For open water, place: O Lake O Qua River O Gra O Pond O Car O Creek O U/K O Ocean	n before apply: ird ithroom suse ir, specify: irry vel pit ial	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child if drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: Weather Temperature Current Riptide/undertow j. For pool, child fou O In the pool/h 	ast seen doing before O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K contributing environm O Drop off O Rough wave O Other, speci O U/K und: ot tub/spa	o Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/ e	ulty wiring re/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No G. If boating, type O Sailboat O Jet ski O Motorboat O Canoe O Kayak O Raft k. For pool, owners O Private	y submerg OU/k of boat: O Com O Othe	mercial r, specify:	O OI O Pe O Ba O Bu O W O To O OI h. For boa O Yes	oen water, go bol, hot tub, sy athtub, go to v ucket, go to x ell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z ther, specify a ating, was the No O No of time owner	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting O U/K	boat? ot tub/s D >1yr	pa:
H3. DROWNING a. Where was child last see drowning? Check all that I h water I h ya On shore I h ba On dock I h ha Poolside Othe U/K e. For open water, place: O Lake O Qua River O Gra O Pond O Car O Creek O U/K O Ocean	a before apply: ird ithroom ouse ir, specify: irry vel pit ral	 N/A Yes, temp. s No U/K b. What was child if drowning? Playing Boating Swimming Bathing Fishing Surfing f. For open water, of factors: Weather Temperature Current Riptide/undertow j. For pool, child four 	ast seen doing before O Tubing O Waterskiing O Sleeping O Other, specif O U/K contributing environm O Drop off O Rough wave O Other, speci O U/K und: ot tub/spa	o Fa O W O Cr O Ot O U/ e	ulty wiring re/product in water ild playing with outlet her, specify: K c. Was child forcibl O Yes O No G. If boating, type O Sailboat O Jet ski O Motorboat O Canoe O Kayak O Raft k. For pool, owners	y submerg OU/k of boat: O Com O Othe	mercial r, specify:	O OI O Pe O Ba O Bu O W O To O OI h. For boo O Yes	oon water, go bol, hot tub, sy athtub, go to v ucket, go to x ell/cistern/sep bilet, go to z ther, specify a ating, was the No ()	oa, go to i v otic, go to n und go to n child piloting O U/K	boat? ot tub/sj	pa:

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							191		
m. Flotation devi	ce used?						n. What barriers/		SCORE OF STREET, STREET
On/A	If yes, check all that	515 G		<u></u>		<u></u>	to prevent acc		?
OYes	Coast Guard			I market and the second s	Coast Guard app	proved 🛛 U/K	Check all that	2011 C. 1999 C. 1990	
ONo O	☐ Jacket	Cushion	Lifesaving ring		Swim rings		None		Alarm, go to r
Ου/κ	If jacket:				Inner tube		🗆 Fence, go t		Cover, go to s
	Correct	10	725 273		Air mattress		Gate, go to	p C] U/K
	Worn co	orrectly? O Yes	ON₀ OU/K		Other, specify:		Door, go to	q	
o. Fence:		p. Gate, check all th		Addition of the second s	check all that ap	20	r. Alarm, check all	that apply:	s. Type of cover:
Describe type:		Has self-c	losing latch	100000	Patio door	Opens to water	Door		OHard
Fence height in	1000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Has lock			Screen door	Barrier between	U Window	1	OSoft
Fence surroun		Is a double	Se Sectors	30	Steel door	door and water			Ou/K
O Four sides	(20) 22 27	Opens to	water	12-10	Self-closing	🗖 U/К	Laser		
O Three sides		🗆 0/К			Has lock		🗆 ∪/к		
	О и/к								
t. Local ordinance		~	of protection breach			1			0000 00-9000
access to water		10	yers breached	12 - 25	in fence	Door screen to		Cover le	Product Carolin
O Yes O N	ю Ou/к		eleft open		aged fence	Door self-close		Cover no	
		14	unlocked		e too short	Window left op		D Other, s	pecify:
If yes, rules vi			latch failed	NGNO	r left open	Window scree			
O Yes O N	l₀ Ou/k	□Gap	-		runlocked	Alarm not work			
		LI Climi	bed fence	Dooi	rbroken	Alarm not ansv	wered	□ ∪/к	
							In pression and the second		
v. Child able to sw		w. For bathtub, child			Contraction of the second states of the second stat	n or label posted?	y. Lifeguard prese		
							ON/A		<u>.</u>
OYes	Ou/k	If yes, specify t	ype:		OYes	Ου/κ	OYes	Ou/k	
z. Rescue attempt		1			an Did rescue	-/=) also drown?	La Appropriate re		ant propont?
	If yes, who? Che	ek all that apply:		aa. Did rescuer(s) also drown? ON/A ONo ON/A ONo					
OYes	Parent	Bystander	• 2		OYes		OYes		2
O No	Other chil	10000000 - 1000 - 100000000000000000000				mber of rescuers		U	
			seny.		that drown				
C on C									
H4. UNINTE	NTIONAL ASPHY	XIA							
a. Type of event:			hyxia, action causing	a event:					
OSuffocation	ao to b		e.g. bedding, overlag	.		nfined in tight space 🤇	Swaddled in tight	blanket, but	not sleep-related
OStrangulatio	-		fell into object, but n				Wedged into tight		-
O Choking, go		O Plastic ba	investigation of the second seco			Foy chest	specify:		ALTE ASSISTER BARANCESCONE
100 (C)	tify and go to e	O Dirt/sand	5				Asphyxia by gas,	go to H7g	
		O Other, spe	ecify:				Other, specify:	3	
OU/K, go to e	Ð	Ou/ĸ			C) и/к		
		529 angeworktunge				Ои/к			
						Other, specify:			
					0.				
c. If strangulation	, object causing event:		d. If choking, object	t	e. Was asphy:	xia an autoerotic event?	g. History of seizu	ures?	
OClothing	OLeash	1	causing choking	g:	ON/A C	Yes ONo OU/K	OYes ONo	OU/K	If yes, #
OBlind cord	O Electrical core	d	O Food, specify	/:			If yes, witnessed	? OYes	ON₀ OU/K
OCar seat	O Person, go to	H5q	O Toy, specify:		f. Was child pa	articipating in	h. History of apne	ea?	
OStroller	O Automobile p	ower window	O Balloon		'choking gan	ne' or 'pass out game'?	OYes ONo	OU/K	If yes, #
OHigh chair	or sunroof	1	O Other, specif	ÿ:	ON/A C	Yes O No OU/K	If yes, witnessed	? OYes	ONo OU/K
OBelt	O Other, specify	y:	О и/к				i. Was Heimlich M	aneuver atte	mpted?
ORope/string	O U/K	1					O Yes O No	OU/K	

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H5. ASSAULT, WEAP	ON OR	PERSON'S BOD	Y PART	1								
a. Type of weapon:		b. For firearms, typ	e:	c. Firea	rm license	1?		d. Firearm saf	ety features, che	eck all that	apply:	
O Firearm, go to b		OHandgun		OYe	s ON	• О U/К		Trigger	lock		Magazine	disconnect
O Sharp instrument, go to	i	O Shotgun						D Person	alization device		Minimum	trigger pull
O Blunt instrument, go to k	0	O BB gun						Externa	al safety/drop sat	fety 🗖	Other, spe	acify:
O Person's body part, go to									l chamber indica	tor 🗖	U/K	
O Explosive, go to m		O Assault rifle		e. Wher	e was firea	rm stored?				f. Firearm	stored wi	th
O Rope, go to m		O Air rifle		ON	lot stored		Οu	nder mattress/pi	illow	ammun		
O Pipe, go to m		O Sawed off sh	otaun	OL	ocked cabi	net		ther, specify:		O Yes	O No	O U/K
O Biological, go to m		O Other, specif		Ou	nlocked ca	binet				a. Firearn	n stored lo	
Other, specify and go to	m			Ōœ	love comp	artment	Ou	/K		OYes		O U/K
OU/K, go to m		Ου/κ					-					
. , .		800										
h. Owner of fatal firearm:						i. Sex of fat	al	j. Type of sha	rp object:		k. Type of	f blunt object:
O U/K, weapon stolen	OGr	andparent	Oco	⊷worker		firearm ov		O Kitchen	-		OBat	
OU/K, weapon found	O Sib	5M	100	stitutional	staff	OMale		O Switch			Oclu	
O Self	O Sp		10000	ighbor		O Fema	le				O Stie	(GRC)
O Biological parent	20 AS	ner relative	(i)	/al gang i	member	OU/K		O Razor			Она	
O Adoptive parent	OFri		OStr					OHunting	1 knife		ORo	COLOR COLOR CONTRACTOR
O Stepparent		quaintance	12	w enforce	ment			O Scissor	1 20		12223	usehold item
O Foster parent		ild's boyfriend		her, spec				O Other, s			100400	ner, specify:
O Mother's partner	10000	girlfriend	000	ner, spec	ny.			O Other,	specity.			rer, specny.
10000	10000	-	OU/	~				O U/K			OU/P	
O Father's partner	O Cla	assmate		ĸ				O U/K				•
 What did person's body part do? Check all that 		erson using weapon of weapon-related	nave				time o	f incident, check				p. Sex of person(s) handling weapon:
	-	-		100		er weapon			r <u>Other weapon</u>			nandling weapon:
apply:	offens					Self			Friend			
Beat, kick or punch	O Ye					Biological pa			Acquainta			Fatal weapon:
Drop						Adoptive par	rent			yfriend or g	girlfriend	O Male
Push	O U/	024				Stepparent			Classmat			O Female
Bite		anyone in child's fam				Foster parer			Co-worke			O u/k
Shake		ory of weapon offens				Mother's par	tner		Institution	al staff		
Strangle/choke		weapons-related ca				Father's part			Neighbor			Other weapon:
Throw	O Ye	es, describe circums	ances:			Grandparent	t			g member		O Male
Drown						Sibling			Stranger			O Female
Burn	-					Spouse			Law enfor	cement off	icer	O u/k
Other, specify:	O No					Other relativ	e		Other, sp	ecify:		
□∪/к	O U/	к							🛛 U/К			
q. Use of weapon at time, che	200	51 196029		12.000				_				
Self injury		Child was a bysta	der	🗖 Bul				Showing gur			Loading w	101
Commission of crime	-	Argument		Hu				Russian roul				r assisting crime
Drug dealing/trading		Jealousy		🗖 Tai	rget shootir	ıg		Gang-related	d activity		victim (Go	ood Samaritan)
Drive-by shooting		Intimate partner v	olence	🗖 Pla	ying with w	reapon		Self-defense	ŧ		Other, spe	acify:
Random violence	C	Hate crime		🗖 We	eapon mista	aken for toy		Cleaning we	apon		U/K	
H6. FALL OR CRUSH												
а. Туре:	b. Height	of fall: c. Child f	ell from:									
O Fall, go to b		feet OOpen	window		O Natura	l elevation		O Stairs/steps	OMoving	object, spe		OAnimal, specify:
O Crush, go to h		inches 🔁 🔁	Screen	1	O Man-m	ade elevation		O Furniture	O Bridge		C	Oother, specify:
		5	No scree		O Playgro	ound equipme	nt	OBed	O Overpa	SS		
		ик й С	U/K if scr	een 🛛	O Tree			ORoof	O Balcony		C	Ου/κ

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d. Surface child fell onto:	- Deminution of	lasar	6 Childlin a habuuu	-11	h. Fan annah, alial ah			h abiasta	ausing cru	-È.	
 Surface child fell onto: O Cement/concrete 	e. Barrier in p		f. Child in a baby wa ON/A	aiker /	h. For crush, did ch					1	
	Check all th	hat apply:			O Climb up on	•				O Dirt/sa	
O Grass	□ None		O Yes O No		O Pull object do						i, go to H5q
O Gravel	□ Screen		1		O Hide behind	· · ·	O Fur				ercial equipment
O Wood floor	22	window guard	Оик	1.277	O Go behind of	5 C	O Wa			O Farm e	6893 - BR
O Carpeted floor	□ Fence		g. Was child pushe dropped or throw	226	O Fall out of ob		48.0.05 DS0408		quipment	O Other,	specify:
O Linoleum/vinyl	Railing			22221	O Other, specif	y:	O Ani			-	
O Marble/tile	□ Stairwa	ay	OYes O No	O U/K	~		O Tree branch			О и/к	
O Other, specify:	□Gate				Ου/κ			ulders/rock	s		
	☐ Other,	specify:	lf yes, go to H5q								
Ουκ	□∪/к										
H7. POISONING, OVE	RDOSE OF	ACUTE INT	OXICATION								
a. Type of substance involved	l, check all that	t apply:									🗖 U/К
Prescription drug		Over-the-	counter drug		Illicit drugs				Other	substance	5
Antidepressant		Pain	medication		Pain med	lication (op	iate)			Alcohol	
Pain medication (op	iate)		medicine			lication (no	105.0			Carbon m	onoxide, go to e
Pain medication (no		100000 (10000)	r OTC, specify:		Methador						e/gas/vapor
			,		Cocaine					Other, sp	
Other Rx, specify:					Heroin					ourer, ap	sony.
If prescription, was it child	1:02				Other illic	it drug and	cific				
O Yes ONo	OU/K					n urug, spe	sony.				
b. Where was the substance	Cost Constructs	Was the product	in its original	a Man H	e incident the result	of2	f. Was P	oison Con	trol	a For CC) poisoning, was a
O Open area		container?	in its original	1214	dental overdose	UIY	called		uoi	0	tector present?
			ONo	100-000 (000-000-000) 000-000			O Yes		0.00	O Yes	
O Open cabinet			201000		cal treatment misha	(3)			O U/K	O Yes	
O Closed cabinet, unlocke	d	O Yes	Ου/κ		erse effect, but not ov	verdose	0.0000000	, who calle	id:		_
O Closed cabinet, locked		10.000 BY N. 10	O Deliberate poisoning				Ochild			lf yes,	how many?
O Other, specify:	2000 10	Did container hav					O Parent				
	6	safety cap?	0	O Othe	r, specify:		O Other caregiver				
Ου/κ		On/A	O _{No}	_			O First responder			101000	ning properly?
		OYes	Ou/k	O u/k			OMe	dical perso	on	O Yes	ON₀ OU/K
							1224.2522	er, specify	<i>r</i> :		
							OUN	<			
H8. MEDICAL CONDIT	ION										
a. How long did the child have	the b. 1	Was death expe	ted as a result of	c. Was ch	ild receiving health o	are for the		d. Were th	ne prescrib	ed care pl	ans appropriate for
medical condition?	3	the medical cond	ition?	medica	l condition?			the med	lical condit	ion?	
O In utero O We	eks C	O N/A, not prev	iously diagnosed	O Yes	ON₀ OU/K			0	N/A		
O Since birth O Mor	nths 🤇	OYes □	But at a later date	lfyes, w	ithin 48 hours of the	death?		0	Yes		
O Hours O Yea	rs C	O No		O Yes	On₀ Ou/k	-0 10		0	No, specit	fy:	
O Days O U/K	C	О и/к						0	U/K		
e. Was child/family compliant v	with the prescri	ibed care plans?				f. Was th	e medical		27 42		tal tobacco
ON/A If no, what		Appointment		🗖 Th	erapies, specify:	con diti	ion associa	ated	21		buting factor
OYes compliant	?	Medications,	specify:	🗖 Otl	ner, specify:	with ar	n outbreak	?	in deat		
ONo Check all	that apply.	Medical equip	oment use, specify:			O Yes	s, specify:		O Yes	S	
Ou/k				🗖 U/I	<	O No			O No		
						O U/ł	<		O U/H	¢.	
h. Were there access or com	oliance issues i	related to the dea	ath? OYes	O _{No}	OU/K If yes, chi	eck all that	apply:				i. Was death
Lack of money for care			Couldn't get prov				iver distrus	t of health	care syste	em	caused by a
Limitations of health ins	urance covera	ige	Multiple provider				iver unskille				medical
Lack of transportation			Couldn't get an e				iver unwillir		_		misadventure?
No phone			Lack of child care				know wher				O Yes
Cultural differences			Lack of family/so		t		r didn't thir		pregnant		O No
Language barriers			Services not ava	0.00		Other,			,		O U/K
							-peenj.				U
H9. OTHER KNOWN II		ISE		_							
		JJE									
Specify cause, describe in	detail:										
1											

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I. OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES OF INCIDENT - ANSWER RELEVANT SECTIONS													
I1. SUDDEN AND U	NEXPECT	ED DE	ATHI	N TH	E YOUNG (SDY)	-	This sea	ction o	displa	iys online based on your state	s setting	s.	
Section I1: OMB No. 0920-1													
					o average 10 minutes per response, inc ction of information. An agency may not				1070		10.000 M		
					ents regarding this burden estimate or a								
burden to: CDC/ATSDR Rep	oorts Clearance	e Officer;	1600 Clif	ton Roa	ad NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 3033	3; ATTI	N: PRA (0920-10	092)				
a. Was this death:	O A homic	cide?							-				
and one of the latents of the latents of the second	O A suicid	le?											
	O An over	dose?							-	 If any of these apply, g 	o to Sectio	n 12,	
	O A result	of an ex	ternal ca	ause th	at was the obvious and only reasor	n for the	e fatal inj	jury?		THIS IS NOT AN SDY	CASE.		
					to terminal illness?								
	O None of	f the abo	ve, go to	l1b T	HIS IS AN SDY CASE								
	O Unknown, go to 11b												
b. Did the child have a history of any of the following acute conditions or symptoms within 72 hours prior to death? U/K for all C. At any time more than 72 hours preceding death did the child have a personal history of any of the following													
U/K for all chronic conditions or symptoms?													
Symptom Present w/in 72 hours of death Present w/in 72 hours of death Symptom Present more than 72 hours of death													
Cardiac		Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>	Other Acute Symptoms	Yes	No	<u>U/</u>	к	Cardiac Y	es <u>No</u>	<u>U/K</u>	
Chest pain		0	0	0	Fever	0	0	0		Chest pain C	0	0	
Dizziness/lighth	eadedness	0	0	0	Heat exhaustion/heat stroke	0	0	0		Dizziness/lightheadedness	0 0	0	
Fainting		0	0	0	Muscle aches/cramping	0	0	0		Fainting C	0 0	0	
Palpitations		0	0	0	Slurred speech	0	0	0		Palpitations C	0 0	0	
Neurologic					Vomiting	0	0	0		<u>Neurologic</u>			
Concussion		0	0	0	Other, specify:	0				Concussion Concussion	0 0	0	
Confusion		0	0	0						Confusion C	0 0	0	
Convulsions/set	izure	0	0	0						Convulsions/seizure	0 0	0	
Headache		0	0	0						Headache C	0 0	0	
Head injury		0	0	0						Head injury C	0 0	0	
Psychiatric sym	ptoms	0	Ō	Ō						Respiratory			
Paralysis (acute	e)	õ	ō	ō						Difficulty breathing (0 0	0	
Respiratory		-		_						Other			
Asthma		0	0	0						Slurred speech	0 0	0	
Pneumonia		0	0	0						Other, specify:)		
Difficulty breath	ing	0	0	0									
d. Did the child have any p	orior serious i	injuries	(e.g. ne	ar drov	vning, car accident, brain injury)?								
O Yes O	No OU/	/K	lfye	es, des	cribe:								
e. Had the child ever beer	n diagnosed b			ession	al for the following? 🛛 🛛 U/K								
Condition		Diagr	osed		Condition	1	Diagnos	ed —		Condition	Di	agnosed	
Blood disease		Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>				No	<u>U/K</u>			es <u>No</u>	<u>U/K</u>
Sickle cell disease		0	0	0	Anoxic brain Injury			0	0	Connective tissue disease	C		12.20
Sickle cell trait		0	0	0	Traumatic brain injury/	0	0	0	0	Diabetes	ç		0
Thrombophilia (clotting	g disorder)	0	0	0	head injury/concussion		~	~	~	Endocrine disorder, other:	C	\circ	0
Cardiac		-	-	~	Brain tumor			0	0	thyroid, adrenal, pituitary			0
Abnormal electrocardio	ogram	0	0	0	Brain aneurysm			0	0	Hearing problems or deafness			0
(EKG or ECG)		0	0	\sim	Brain hemorrhage			0	0	Kidney disease	C		0
Aneurysm or aortic dila	atation	0	0	0	Developmental brain disorder			0	0	Mental illness/psychiatric dise			0
Arrhythmia/arrhythmia	syndrome	0	0	0	Epilepsy/seizure disorder			0	0	Metabolic disease	C		0
Cardiomyopathy		0	0	0	Febrile seizure			0	0	Muscle disorder or muscular	C) O	0
Commotio cordis		0	0	0	Mesial temporal sclerosis			0	0	dystrophy			
Congenital heart disea	se	0	0	0	Neurodegenerative disease			0	0	Oncologic disease treated by	C	\circ	0
Coronary artery abnor	mality	0	0	0	Stroke/mini stroke/		0	0	0	chemotherapy or radiation			
Coronary artery diseas	se	0	0	0	TIA-Transient Ischemic Attack	¢				Prematurity	C		0
(atherosclerosis)		~	~	-	Central nervous system infectio	n í	0	0	0	Congenital disorder/	C		0
Endocarditis		0	0	0	(meningitis or encephalitis)					genetic syndrome	193		
Heart failure		0	0	0	Respiratory		_	_		Other, specify:	C)	
Heart murmur		0	0	0	Apnea			0	0				
High cholesterol		0	0	0	Asthma		120 X	0	0				
Hypertension		0	0	0	Pulmonary embolism		0	0	0				
Myocarditis (heart infe	ction)	0	0	0	Pulmonary hemorrhage			0	0				
Pulmonary hypertensio	on	0	0	0	Respiratory arrest	1	0	0	0				
Sudden cardiac arrest		0	0	0									

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If a more specific diagnos	sis is known, provide an	y additional informati	on:				
If any cardiac conditions	above are selected, wh	at cardiac treatments	did the child	have? Cł	eck all that apply:	None	
Carc	diac ablation				Heart surgery		Heart transplant
Carc	diac device placement				Interventional cardiac		Other, specify:
0	mplanted cardioverter o	lefibrillator (ICD)			catheterization		U/K
0	r pacemaker or Ventric	ular Assist Device (VA	4D))				
f. Did the child have any blood relat		A	, cousins, gra	andparen	s or other more distant rela	tives)	g. Has any blood relative (siblings,
with the following diseases, cond	itions or symptoms?	U/K for all					parents, aunts, uncles, cousins,
$\underline{Y} \underline{N} \underline{U/K} \underline{Deaths}$		50	Y N U/K				grandparents) had genetic testing?
OOO Sudden unexp		50	000		seizures ained fainting		OYes O No O U/K
Heart Dise		oforo ago 50	000				
		before age 50	000		<u>Diagnoses</u> iital deafness		If yes, describe the test/gene tested,
	ADVIDENT NET TO DO TO	(111		01100000 0 0000	tive tissue disease		reason for testing, family member
					ondrial disease		tested, and results:
	120				disorder or muscular dystro	nhv	
Neurologia					oophilia (clotting disorder)		
			õ		iseases that are genetic or		
			•		families, specify:		Was a gene mutation found?
If sudden unexpected death before	SERIE SON PROPERTY AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS	type of event, which	relative, and				OYes O No O U/K
brother at age 30 who died in an							
	-2	23	44				
h. In the 72 hours prior to death was	s the child taking any pr	escribed medication(s)?	k. Was th	e child taking any of the fol	lowing substa	Ince(s) within 24 hours of death?
OYes O No O U/H		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			all that apply:		
If yes, describe:					Over-the-counter medicine	e	Supplements
					Recent/short term prescrip	otions	Tobacco
i. Within 2 weeks prior to death had	d the child:	N/A Yes No L	J/K		Energy drinks		
Taken extra doses of prescribe	ed medications	0000	5		Caffeine		🔲 Illegal drugs
Missed doses of prescribed me	edications	0000	2		Performance enhancers		🗖 Legalized marijuana
Changed prescribed medication	ons, describe:	0000)		Diet assisting medications		Other, specify:
j. Was the child compliant with the	ir prescribed medication	is?					
ON/A OYes O No	O U/K				If yes to any items above,	describe:	
If not compliant, describ	be why and how often:						
I. Did the child experience any of the	ne following stimuli at tin	ne of incident or within	n 24 hours of	the incid	ent? 🛛 U/K for all at tim	e of incident	
	At incident	Within 24 hrs	of incident		U/K for all within	124 hours of i	ncident
Stimuli	<u>Yes No U/K</u>	Yes No	<u>U/K</u>		10162 10 101 50 112 10200 50 1	0 1200 14	
Physical activity	0 0 0	0 0	0		If yes to physical activity, o		
Sleep deprivation	0 0 0	0 0	0		At incident	Within 24	4 hours of incident
Driving	0 0 0	0 0	0				
Visual stimuli	0 0 0	0 0	0				
Video game stimuli Emotional stimuli			0				
			0				
Auditory stimuli/startle Physical trauma			0		Other energify		
Other, specify:	000	00	0		Other specify: At incident	Mithin 2	4 hours of incident
Other, specify.	0	0			Actincident	vviunn 2	+ nours of incluent
m. Was the child an athlete?	O N/A O Yes	O № O U/K					
m. Was the child an athlete?	If yes, type of spo	~		Recreatio	onal OU/K		
		did the child participa			-	O № O	11/K
	sompeative,					2	
n. Did the child ever have any of the	e following uncharacter	istic symptoms durin	a or	o. For ch	ild age 12 or older did the	child receive :	a pre-participation exam for a sport?
within 24 hours after physical ac		0.053 0.0	3 01	5. 101 01	ON/A OYes		
Chest pain	Headache			lf yes			
					t done within a year prior to	death?	O Yes O No O U/K
Convulsions/seizure	10 million (10 mil	breath/difficulty brea	thina		73 63		therwise? OYes ONo OU/K
Dizziness/lightheadednes				3.4.4	If yes, specify restrictions	-10	
If yes to any item, describe type of		xtent of symptoms:					
		10246 10240					

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Questions n thr	Questions p through v: Answer if "Epilepsy/Seizure Disorder" is answered Yes in question e above (Diagnosed for a medical condition)									
p. How old was the child when				pe(s) of seizures did the		17538/201 50/00 VA (59)		t. How many seizures did the child have		
disorder?	ulagnose	d with epilepsy/seizure	10	Non-convulsive	child have? Ch	eck all that	appiy.	in the year preceding death?		
Age 0 (infant) through 20	vears.			Convulsive (grand mal s				\bigcirc 0/never \bigcirc 2 \bigcirc More than 3		
	, ouro. _			generalized tonic-clonic						
q. What were the underlying c	ausa(s) of	the child's seizures?		Occur when exposure to	2 10.00.00000000000			u. Did treatment for seizures include		
Check all that apply:	2036(3) 0		63 -0	video game, or flickerir	CLUB PRIMARINA AND AND AND AND AND AND	eizure)		anti-epileptic drugs?		
Brain injury/trauma, speci	ify: 🗖	Genetic/chromosomal		U/K				OYes O No O U/K		
Brain tumor		Mesial temporal sclerosis		ibe the child's epilepsy/sei	zures (not inclu	dina the		If yes, how many different types of anti-		
Cerebrovascular		Idiopathic or cryptogenic	seizure at time of death). Check all that apply:					epileptic drugs did the child take?		
Central nervous system		Other acute illness or injury						O1 O 4 O More than 6		
infection		other than epilepsy	 Last more than 30 minutes (status epilepticus) 					O2 O 5 O U/K		
Degenerative process		Other, specify:	Last more than 30 minutes (status epilepticus) Occur in the presence of fever (febrile seizure)					O3 O 6		
Developmental brain diso	rder 🗖	U/K		Occur in the absence of	fever			v. Was night surveillance used?		
Inborn error of metabolism	Inborn error of metabolism			Occur when exposed to	strobe lights, vid	deo		OYes O No O U/K		
				game, or flickering lig	nt (reflex seizure	∋)		valores exclusions todovole entrano. Organo association		
the second s		HILD IS UNDER AGE FIV		IRONMENT?	O Yes, got	o 12a 🔿) No, go to	0 12s OU/K, go to 12a		
a. Incident sleep place:										
OCrib	O Crib O Adult bed				If adult be	ed, what ty	pe?	If futon,		
If crib, type: O Waterbed				O Rock 'n Play	c	Twin		O Bed position		
O Not portable O Futon				O Stroller		Full		O Couch position		
				O Swing		Queen		O U/K		
O Unknown crib type	O Portable, e.g. Pack 'n Play O Playpen/other pla			O Bouncy chair		King		If car seat, was car seat		
O Bassinet		O Couch		O Other, specify:	/ <u>-</u>	Other, sp	ecify	secured in seat of car?		
O Bed side sleeper		O Chair		Conter, specify.		U/K	eeny.	O Yes O No O U/K		
O Baby box		O Floor		О и/к	, C	, one				
C Baby box		C Floor		C U/K						
b. Child put to sleep:		c. Child found:		e. Usual sleep position:		f. Wasth	iere any ty	pe of crib, Pack 'n Play, bassinet,		
O On back		O On back		O On back		bed sid	le sleeper o	or baby box in home for child?		
O On stomach		O On stomach		O On stomach			O Yes	On₀ Ou/k		
O On side		O On side		O On side						
О и/к		О и/к		O U/K						
d. Usual sleep place:		-								
OCrib		O Baby box		O Floor	1	If adult be	əd, what typ	pe?		
If crib, type:		O Adult bed		O Car seat		0	Twin	O King		
O Not portable		O Waterbed		O Rock 'n Play		0	Full	O Other, specify:		
O Portable, e.g. Pack	n Play	O Futon		O Stroller		0	Queen	O u/k		
O Unknown crib type		O Playpen/other play	1	O Swing						
OBassinet		structure, not a po	rtable crib	O Bouncy chair		If futon,	0	Bed position		
O Bed side sleeper		O Couch		O Other, specify	:		0	Couch position		
		O Chair	2	Ουκ			0	U/K		
g. Child in a new or different e		nt than usual?	h. Ch	ild last placed to sleep wit			and the second s	rapped or swaddled in blanket?		
O Yes O No	O U/K			O Yes O No O	U/K		ŝ			
If yes, describe why:	:						lf	yes, describe:		
j. Child overheated?	O Yes					k. Child e	will be	second hand smoke?		
If yes, outside temp d	egrees F	Check all that apply:		Room too hot, temp	_ degrees F					
			100-00	Too much bedding		lfyes,	how often:	10 D		
				Too much clothing				O Occasionally		
I. Child's face when found:	1020030	s neck when found:		's airway (includes nose, i	mouth,			structed, what was obstructed?		
ODown		erextended (head back)	neck and/or chest):			□ Nose □ Chest compressed				
OUp OHypoextended (chin to chest)		O Unobstructed by person or object								
O To left or right side O Neutral		O Fully obstructed by person or object			□ Neck compressed					
Ου/κ	O Turr O U/K						If fully or partially obstructed, describe obstruction in detail:			
		Ου/	к		Hadav Eli 17 (22					

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 Objects in child's sleep 	b. Objects in child's sleep environment and relation to airway obstruction:											
6.4 UN				lf pi	resent, de	scribe pos	ition of object		lf prese	nt, did obje	ect	
Objects:		Presen	it?	On top	Under	Next	Tangled		obstru	ct airway?		
12	Yes	No	<u>U/K</u>	of child	child	to child	around child	<u>U/K</u>	Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>UK</u>	
Adult(s)	0	0	0						0	0	0 →	 If adult(s) obstructed airway, describe
Other child(ren)	0	0	0						0	0	0	relationship of a dult to child (for
Animal(s)	0	0	0						0	0	0	example, biological mother):
Mattress	0	0	0						0	0	0	10 5.4 08250 21 ⁴
Comforter, quilt, or other	0	0	0						0	0	0	
Fitted sheet	0	0	0						0	0	0	
Thin blanket/flat sheet	0	0	0						0	0	0	
Pillow(s)	Ō	0	Ō						Ō	ō	õ	
Cushion	õ	Ō	õ						õ	õ	õ	
Boppy or U shaped pillow	1000	õ	õ						õ	õ	õ	1
Sleep positioner (wedge)	õ	õ	õ						õ	õ	õ	
Bumper pads	õ	õ	õ						ŏ	õ	õ	
-	õ	õ	õ						õ	õ	õ	
Clothing	122421	0						21.02	õ	0	õ	
Crib railing/side	0		0						1222	10000		
Wall	0	0	0						0	0	0	
Toy(s)	0	0	0						0	0	0	
Other(s), specify:	~			-				-	0	~	~	
	0								0	0	0	
	0								0	0	0	
p. Caregiver/supervisor f	3223		feeding ch	nild?			q.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		caregiver/s	upervisor at time of death?
OYes ON	o C	О/К						OYes	O No	Ou/ĸ		
If yes, type of fe	eeding:	0	Bottle	0	Breast	0	U/K					
r. Child sleeping on same	e	If y	es, reasor	is stated fo	r sleeping	on	1 1	f yes, check all	that apply:			
surface with person(s) o	or	sar	ne surface	, check all	that apply	:		With adult(s)):#		□ #U/K	
animal(s)?	or	12	ne surface To feed	e, check all	that apply:	:		With adult(s) With adult C			□ #U/K Ono	Ou/ĸ
					that apply	1		Adult o	bese:	OYes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)?			To feed	•	that apply	1		Adult o	bese: hildren: #_	OYes	O № □ # U/K	
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual slee	•		I		Adult o With other c	bese: hildren: #_	OYes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant	e ep pattern	ble			Adult o With other c	bese: hildren: #_	OYes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant	e ep pattern bed availat ng space o	ble			Adult o With other c	bese: hildren: #_	OYes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livit	e ep pattern bed availat ng space o	ble			Adult o With other c	bese: hildren: #_	OYes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livit	e ep pattern bed availat ng space o	ble			Adult o With other c	bese: hildren: #_	OYes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)?			To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livin Other, sp	e ep pattern bed availat ng space o	ble			Adult o With other c	bese: hildren: #_	OYes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)?	J/К		To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livii Other, sp U/K	ep pattern bed availat ng space o ecify:	ble vercrowde			Adult o With other c	bese: hildren: #_ (s): #	Oyes	O № □ # U/K	Children's ages:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O L s. Is there a scene re-cre	J/K ation ph		To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livin Other, spi U/K	ep pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: upload?	ble vercrowde	od O No	If yes, up	Adult o With other c With animal(bese: hildren: # (s): #	Oyes	O №	Children's ages:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O L s. Is there a scene re-cre	J/K ation ph		To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livin Other, spi U/K	ep pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: upload?	ble vercrowde	od O No	If yes, up	Adult o With other c With animal(bese: hildren: # (s): #	Oyes	O №	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O L s. Is there a scene re-cre	J/K ation ph		To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livin Other, spi U/K	ep pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: upload?	ble vercrowde	od O No	If yes, up	Adult o With other c With animal(bese: hildren: # (s): #	Oyes	O №	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O U s. Is there a scene re-cre Select photo that demo	J/K nation ph onstrate	noto ava	To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livii Other, sp U/K ilable for u on and loc	e ap pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: acify: upload? ation of chi	ble vercrowde O Yes ild's body a	O No and airway	If yes, up	Adult o With other c With animal(Noad here. On , neck, and cho	bese: hildren: # _ (s): # ily one phot est). Size n	Oyes	○ No = # U/K = # U/K s than 6 ml	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal: b and in .jpg or .gif format.
animal(s)? O Yes O No O L s. Is there a scene re-cre Select photo that demo 13. WAS DEATH A	J/K eation ph on strate	noto ava	To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livii Other, sp U/K ilable for u on and loc	e ap pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: acify: upload? ation of chi	ble vercrowde O Yes ild's body a	O No and airway	If yes, up	Adult o With other c With animal(Noad here. On , neck, and cho	bese: hildren: # _ (s): # ily one phot est). Size n	Oyes	○ No = # U/K = # U/K s than 6 ml	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal:
animal(s)? O Yes O No O U s. Is there a scene re-cre Select photo that demo	J/K eation ph on strate	noto ava	To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livii Other, sp U/K ilable for u on and loc	e ap pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: acify: upload? ation of chi	ble vercrowde O Yes ild's body a	O No and airway	If yes, up	Adult o With other c With animal(Noad here. On , neck, and cho	bese: hildren: # _ (s): # ily one phot est). Size n	Oyes	○ No = # U/K = # U/K s than 6 ml	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal: b and in .jpg or .gif format.
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animal(s)? O Yes O No O L s. Is there a scene re-cre Select photo that demo I3. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and o b. Was product used pro O Yes O No O L	J/K ation pronstrate CON circums perly? J/K	DURI	To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for u on and loc ENCE C C. Is a rec O Yes	e ap pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: upload? ation of chi oF A PRO	OYes ild's body a DBLEM 1 ? OU/K	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	If yes, up (nose, mouth CONSUME	Adult o Vith other c With animald Noad here. On , neck, and cho R PRODUC	bese: hildren: #_ (s): # ily one phot est). Size n CT?	O Yes	No #U/K #U/K #U/K s than 6 ml s Product Sa es lo, go to ww //K	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal: b and in .jpg or .gif format. No, go to 14 U/K, go to 14 afety Commission (CPSC) notified? ww.saferproducts.gov to report
animal(s)? O Yes O No O U s. Is there a scene re-cre Select photo that dema 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and a b. Was product used pro O Yes O No O U 14. DID DEATH O	J/K ation ph onstrate circums perly? J/K CCUR II that ap	DURI DURI DURI	To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for u on and loc ENCE C C. Is a rec O Yes	e ap pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: upload? ation of chi of A PRC ation of chi ation of chi of A PRC	OYes ild's body a DBLEM 1 OU/K	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	If yes, up (nose, mouth CONSUME	Adult o Viith other c Viith animal(Noad here. On , neck, and cho R PRODUC ety label? O U/K	bese: hildren: #_ (s): # ily one phot est). Size n CT?	Oyes	O No □ # U/K □ # U/K s than 6 ml s C Product Sa es es lo, go to ww //K s C	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal: b and in .jpg or .gif format. No, go to 14 U/K, go to 14 afety Commission (CPSC) notified? ww.saferproducts.gov to report
animal(s)? O Yes O No O U s. Is there a scene re-cre Select photo that dema 13. WAS DEATH A a. Describe product and a b. Was product used prop O Yes O No O U 14. DID DEATH O a. Type of crime, check al	J/K ation pr onstrate circums perly? J/K CCUR II that ap	DURI pply:	To feed To soothe Usual slee No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K illable for u on and loc ENCE C C. Is a rec O Yes NG COI	e ap pattern bed availat ng space o ecify: upload? ation of chi ation of chi oF A PRO all in place ONo MMISSIO	OYes ild's body a DBLEM 1 OU/K IN OF AI	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yess NOTHEI	If yes, up (nose, mouth CONSUME ONo C	Adult o Viith other c Viith animal(Noad here. On , neck, and cho R PRODUC ety label? O U/K	bese: hildren: #_ (s): # ily one phot est). Size n CT? e. Was t coorder cross	Oyes	O No □ # U/K □ # U/K s than 6 ml s C Product Sa es es lo, go to ww //K s C	Children's ages: Type(s) of animal: b and in .jpg or .gif format. No, go to 14 U/K, go to 14 afety Commission (CPSC) notified? ww.saferproducts.gov to report No, go to 15 U/K, go to 15

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15. CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, POOR	SUPERVISION AND EXPOSURE TO HA	ZARDS				
a. Did child abuse, neglect, poor or absent	b. Type of child abuse, check all that apply:	c. For abusive	e head trauma,	were	e. Events	s(s) triggering child abuse,
supervision or exposure to hazards cause	Abusive head trauma, go to I5c	there retina	al hemorrhages	?	check	all that apply:
or contribute to the child's death?	Chronic Battered Child Syndrome, go to I5e	OYes (DNº OU/	к	□ Nor	ne
O Yes/probable	Beating/kicking, go to I5e					ving
O No, go to next section	Scalding or burning, go to I5e	d. For abusive	e head trauma,	was		ilet training
O U/K, go to next section	Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy, go to I5e	the child sh	aken?		D Dis	obedience
If yes/probable, choose primary reason:	Sexual assault, go to I5h	OYes (к	ПFee	eding problems
O Child abuse, go to I5b	Other, specify and go to I5h	10-0	there impact?		87778	mestic argument
O Child neglect, go to I5f	U/K, go to I5e	655350 67	ONº OU/	к		ner, specify:
O Poor/absent supervision, go to 15h						-1 12 (20)
O Exposure to hazards, go to 15g						•
f. Child neglect, check all that apply:		g. Exposure t	o hazards:			h. Was poverty a factor?
Failure to provide necessities		ude child's own	behavior			
	120	(s) in sleep env				
☐ Shelter	201000	ng sleep positio		eening)	lf yes, explain in	
Other, specify:	 Hazard(s) in sleep environment (including sleep position and co-sleeping) 	O Fire ha				Narrative
☐ Failure to provide supervision	O Fire hazard	COLUMN STREET	red medication	/noisen		
Emotional neglect, specify:	O Unsecured medication/poison	O Firearm		poison		
Abandonment, specify:	O Firearm hazard	O Water I				
☐ Failure to seek/follow treatment,	O Water hazard		ehicle hazard			
specify:	O Motor vehicle hazard	O Materna				
If yes, was this due to religious or	O Other hazard, specify:	pregnancy				
	Contracting opposition	101 102				
cultural practices?						
cultural practices?		Othern	azard, specify:			
cultural practices? O Yes O No O U/K		Othern	iazard, specity:			
		Coulerin	iazaro, specity:			
		Couler II	iazaro, specity:			
O Yes O No O U/K			azaro, specny:	5		
	stion. Describe answers in narrative.		azaro, specity:	5		
O Yes O No O U/K 16. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each ques	stion. Describe answers in narrative.			8		
O Yes O No O U/K 16. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each ques <u>Yes No U/K</u>		Yes N			a history o	of self mutilation
O Yes O No O U/K 16. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each ques <u>Yes No U/K</u> O O A note w	ras left	Yes M O (<u>⊷ ⊔/K</u> ⊃ O	Child had	(2)	of self mutilation
O Yes O No O U/K 16. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each ques <u>Yes No U/K</u> O O A note w O O Child talk	ras left ked about suicide	Yes M O C O C	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Child had There is a	a family his	tory of suicide
O Yes O No O U/K 16. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each ques <u>Yes No U/K</u> O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suit	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made	Yes M O C O C	₩ <u>₩</u>	Child had There is a Suicide w	a family his as part of a	tory of suicide a murder-suicide
O Yes O No O U/K	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made	Yes M O C O C O C		Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact
O Yes O No O U/K	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected	Yes M O C O C O C	₩ <u>₩</u>	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a	tory of suicide a murder-suicide
O Yes O No O U/K	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made	Yes M O C O C O C		Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact
O Yes O No O U/K	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected	Yes M O C O C O C		Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact
O Yes O No O U/K	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected	Yes M O C O C O C		Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact
O Yes O No O U/K	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away	Yes N O C O C O C O C		Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact
O Yes No U/K 16. SUICIDE Image: Select yes, no or u/k for each quest a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quest Yes No U/K O O O A note w O O O<	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed t	Yes N O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C		Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster
O Yes No U/K 16. SUICIDE Image: Select yes, no or u/k for each quest a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quest Yes No U/K O O O A note w O O O<	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed t	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C	le U/K ⊃ ○ ⊃ ○ ⊃ ○ ⊃ ○ ⊃ ○ ⊃ ○ ⊃ ○ ⊃ ○	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suicide O O Prior suicide O O Suicide O O Child had b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cure None known Family discord	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed to Rumor mongering	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	le U/K D O D O D O D O D O D O D O D O D O D O	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer or video games
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suicide O O Prior suicide O O Suicide w O O Child hav b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cun None known Family discord Parents' divorce/separation	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed to Rumor mongering C Suicide by friend or relative C Other death of friend or relative	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	le U/K C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suicide O O Prior suicide O O Suicide O O Child had b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cun None known Family discord Parents' divorce/separation Argument with parents/caregivers	ras left ked about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed to Rumor mongering [] Suicide by friend or relative [] Other death of friend or relative [] Bullying as victim []	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	le U/K O O O O O O O O O O O O Pondency? Che e/assault ubuse the law	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer or video games Involvement with the Internet, specify:
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suicide O O Prior suicide O O Prior suicide O O Suicide w O O Child have b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cure None known Family discord Parents' divorce/separation Argument with parents/caregivers Argument with boyfriend/girlfriend	ras left xed about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed t Rumor mongering [] Suicide by friend or relative [] Other death of friend or relative [] Bullying as victim []	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	le U/K OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer or video games Involvement with the Internet, specify: Other, specify:
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suicide O O Prior suicide O O Suicide O O Suicide O O Child hav b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cur None known Family discord Parents' divorce/separation Argument with parents/caregivers Argument with boyfriend/girlfriend	ras left xed about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed t Rumor mongering [] Suicide by friend or relative [] Other death of friend or relative [] Bullying as victim [] School failure []	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	le U/K OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer or video games Involvement with the Internet, specify:
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suic O O Prior suic O O Prior suic O O Suicide v O O Child hav b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cure None known Family discord Parents' divorce/separation Argument with parents/caregivers Argument with boyfriend/girlfriend Breakup with obyfriend/girlfriend Argument with other friends	ras left xed about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed t Rumor mongering [] Suicide by friend or relative [] Other death of friend or relative [] Bullying as victim [] School failure [] Move/new school []	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	Le U/K O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer or video games Involvement with the Internet, specify: Other, specify:
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suic O O Prior suic O O Prior suic O O Suicide v O O Child hav b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cure None known Family discord Parents' divorce/separation Argument with parents/caregivers Argument with boyfriend/girlfriend Breakup with obyfriend/girlfriend Argument with other friends	ras left xed about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed to Rumor mongering [] Suicide by friend or relative [] Other death of friend or relative [] Bullying as victim [] School failure [] Move/new school []	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	Le U/K O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer or video games Involvement with the Internet, specify: Other, specify:
C Yes O No O U/K I6. SUICIDE a. For suicide, select yes, no or u/k for each quet Yes No U/K O O A note w O O Child tall O O Prior suic O O Prior suic O O Prior suic O O Suicide v O O Child hav b. For suicide, was there a history of acute or cure None known Family discord Parents' divorce/separation Argument with parents/caregivers Argument with boyfriend/girlfriend Breakup with obyfriend/girlfriend Argument with other friends	ras left xed about suicide cide threats were made empts were made was completely unexpected d a history of running away nulative personal crises that may have contributed t Rumor mongering [] Suicide by friend or relative [] Other death of friend or relative [] Bullying as victim [] School failure [] Move/new school []	Yes M O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C O C	Le U/K O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Child had There is a Suicide w Suicide w Suicide w	a family his as part of a as part of a as part of a apply:	tory of suicide a murder-suicide a suicide pact a suicide cluster Involvement in computer or video games Involvement with the Internet, specify: Other, specify:

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J. PE	J. PERSON RESPONSIBLE (OTHER THAN DECEDENT)										
1. Did a	person or persons other the	an the child	2. What act(s)?							3. Did t	he team have information
do so	mething or fail to do some	thing that	Check only o	ne per colum	n and descr	ibe in nar	rative.			abou	it the person(s)?
cause	ed or contributed to the dea	ath?	<u>One Tw</u>	<u>o</u>		One	Two			One	<u>Two</u>
OY	es/probable		0 0	Child abu	se	0	0	Exposure to hazard	ls	0	O Yes
ON	o, go to Section K		0 0	Child neg	lect	0	0	Assault, not child a	buse	0	O No, go to Section K
O U.	/K, go to Section K		0 0	Poor/abs	ent	0	0	Other, specify:			
				supervisi	on	0	0	U/K			
4. Is per	son listed in a previous se	ction?	5. Primary perso	on(s) responsi	ble for actio	on(s): Se	elect one	for each person resp	onsible.	•	
<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>		<u>One Two</u>			One	<u>Two</u>			<u>One</u>	Two
0	O Yes, biological moth	er, go to J17		doptive parer	nt	0	0	Grandparent		0	O Medical provider
0	O Yes, biological fathe	r, go to J17	0 05	tepparent		0	0	Sibling		0	O Institutional staff
0	O Yes, caregiver one,	go to J17		oster parent		0	0	Other relative		0	O Babysitter
0	O Yes, caregiver two,	go to J17	O ON	lother's partn	er	0	0	Friend		0	O Licensed child care
0	O Yes, supervisor, go	to J19	O OF	ather's partne	er	0	0	Acquaintance			worker
0	O No					0	0	Child's boyfriend or gir	friend	0	O Other, specify:
						0	0	Stranger		0	O U/K
6. Perso	on's age in years:	7. Pers	on's sex:		8. Person	speaks a	nd unde	erstands English?	9. Perso	n on activ	e military duty?
<u>One</u>	Two	One			One	Two			One	Two	
		0	O Male		0	O Ye			0	ΟY	
	— # Years	0	O Female		0	O No			0	ON	
	□ U/K		O U/K		0	O U/	ĸ		0	Οu	
100.00	12 10.23 Jun 1940		V4 N425 2525	20 25 201910	NK SARAN SARAN	inguage s		20 Derification 35	1 Tousso Cricit	specify b	
	on(s) have history of		son(s) have history				100 million (1970)	of child maltreatment	13. Perso	on(s) have	e disability or chronic illness?
sub	stance abuse?	mai	reatment as victim	17	asa	perpetrate	or?		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	
<u>One</u>	Two	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>				ΟΥ	les l
0	O Yes	0	O Yes		0	O Ye	S		0	ON	
0	O No	0	O No			O No	í .		0	O U	I/K
0	O U/K		O U/K			O U/	ĸ		If yes	, check a	ll that apply:
If yes	s, check all that apply:	lf ye	s, check all that ap	ply:	lf yes,	check all	that app	ly:		D P	hysical/orthopedic, specify:
	Alcohol		Physical			🗆 Ph	ysical				lental health/substance abuse,
	Cocaine		Neglect			🗆 Ne	glect				specify:
	🔲 Marijuana		Sexual			🗆 Se	xual				cognitive/intellectual, specify:
	Methamphetamine		Emotional	V		🗆 En	notional/	psychological			Sensory, specify:
	Opiates		psycholog	ical		🗆 U/	ĸ			D U	I/K
	Prescription drugs		🗆 U/К				# CPS	referrals	355000000000000000000000000000000000000		ı/substance abuse, was person
	Over-the-counter	-	# CPS	referrals			# Subs	tantiations	receiv	ving MH s	ervices?
	Other, specify:		# Sub	stantiations		CF	PS preve	ention services	0	ΟY	es
	□ U/K		Ever in for	ster care		🛛 Fa	mily pre	servation services	0	ON	lo
			or adopte	d		Ch Ch	ildren ev	ver removed	0	Οu	I/K
100,046	a alf Agran Ar B	es, check all th	at apply:		15. Perso		an an 20		16. Pers	on(s) hav	e delinquent/criminal history?
child	I deaths? <u>O</u> I	<u>ie Two</u>			intima	ate partne	er violen	ce?	One	Two	
<u>One</u>			ld abuse #	-	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>			0	Οy	
0	O Yes I		ld neglect #			🗖 Ye	s, as vio	tim	0	ΟN	
0	O № [ident #			🗆 Ye	s, as pe	rpetrator	0	Οu	I/K
0	О и/к І	🗆 🗖 Sui	cide #				t i		If yes,	check all	that apply:
	I		S #			Ο υ/	ĸ				ssaults
	Ĩ	🛛 🗖 Un	determined cause a	#							Robbery
	I		er#								Drugs
		Oth	er, specify:								Other, specify:
			0							Ο υ	I/K
17. At th	e time of the incident, was	the person as	eep?	_	One	Two					
1	<u>One Two</u>	64 B2	elect the most appr	15	0	0	1077	me sleep			
1	O O Yes	descript	on of the person's	sleeping	- 0	0	Day tim	ne nap, describe:			
1	O O No	period a	t incident:		0	0	Day tin	ne sleep (for example,	person is n	ight shift	worker), describe:
	0 0 U/K				0	0	Other,	describe:			

18. At time of incident was person impaired?		19. Person(s) have, check a	II 2	20. Legal outcomes in this death, check all that apply:				
One Two		that apply:	. [<u>One Two</u>			·2·	
OYes ONo OU/K OYes	ONO OU/K	One <u>Two</u>		□ □ No cha	rges filed			
If yes, check all that apply:		Prior history	of	Charge	s pending			
<u>One Two</u> <u>One Tv</u>	VO	similar acts			s filed, specify:			
	☐ Impaired by illness,	□ □ Prior arrests	5		s dismissed			
Alcohol impaired	specify:	Prior convic	tions	Confes	sion			
The second construction of the second s	☐ Impaired by disability,	NT NO NE	94.967 A 1963 TA	D DPlead,				
Absent	specify:			🔲 🗌 Not gui	8 8			
	☐ Other, specify:				erdict, specify:			
				10	arges, specify:			
K. SERVICES TO FAMILY AND COMMUN	NITY AS A RESULT O	F THE DEATH				X		
1. Were new or revised services recommended or in	40-04 K201 K2014 K20	- 12 14 11 127		10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1				
If yes, select one option per row:	Referred for service		eferral neede					
Perceycoment courseling	before review O	<u>referral</u>	not available O		<u>u/k</u>		·	
Bereavement counseling	ŏ	õ	õ	ŏ	õ			
Debriefing for professionals	õ	õ	0	õ	ő			
Economic support	0	0	0	0	0			
Funeral arrangements	č	0	0	0	0			
Emergency shelter	0	0	0	õ	ő			
Mental health services	170 11	õ	(T)		120			
Foster care	0		0	0	0			
Health services	0	0	0	0	0			
	0	0	0	õ	0			
Genetic counseling	ŏ	õ	õ	ŏ	õ			
Home visiting	0	õ	0	õ	ŏ			
		0		0	0			
Substance abuse		670		0	\circ			
Substance abuse Other, specify:	0	0	0	0	0			
Other, specify:	0	0	0	10 08		a later da	ate	
TO ANY CONSTRUCTION OF THE OWNER		0	O Mark this c	case to edit/add preve	ntion actions at	a later da	ate	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEW vractices 3. What r	0 N (O Mark this of tives resulted	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec	ntion actions at	a later da	ate	
Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or p	O IG FROM THE REVIEW vractices 3. What r	O N ecommendations and/or initiat	O Mark this o tives resulted atives made,	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec	ntion actions at k all that apply:	a later da vel of Act		
Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or p recommended or implemented as a result of the re	O IG FROM THE REVIEW vractices 3. What r	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initi	O Mark this o tives resulted atives made,	case to edit/add preven from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage	ntion actions at k all that apply:			
Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or p recommended or implemented as a result of the re	O IG FROM THE REVIEW vractices 3. What r	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initi	Mark this c ives resulted atives made, Current	case to edit/add preven from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le	vel of Act	tion	
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Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or p recommended or implemented as a result of the re OYes ONo OU/K If yes, select all that apply and describe: Child welfare Describe:	O IG FROM THE REVIE practices 3. What r eview? O No	N Carcommendations and/or initiat or recommendations and/or initi Recia campaign	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 th Action Stage on Implementation O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le <u>Local</u>	vel of Act <u>State</u>	tion <u>National</u>	
Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or p recommended or implemented as a result of the re OYes ONo OU/K If yes, select all that apply and describe: Child welfare Describe: Law enforcement Describe:	O IG FROM THE REVIEV practices 3. What r eview? O No 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	N Cecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 th Action Stage on Implementation	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act <u>State</u>	tion <u>National</u>	
Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or p recommended or implemented as a result of the re OYes ONo OU/K If yes, select all that apply and describe: Child welfare Describe: Law enforcement Describe: Public health Describe:	O IG FROM THE REVIE practices 3. What r eview? O No	N C ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initi R Media campaign School program Community safety project	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 th Action Stage on Implementation O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act <u>State</u>	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEV practices 3. What r eview? O No 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initi R Media campaign School program Community safety project Provider education	Mark this c ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage on Implementation O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act State	ion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEV practices 3. What r eview? O No 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage on Implementation	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or p recommended or implemented as a result of the re OYes ONO OU/K If yes, select all that apply and describe: Child welfare Describe: Child welfare Describe: Child welfare Describe: Coroner/medical examiner Describe: Courts Describe: Health care systems Describe:	O IG FROM THE REVIEW practices 3. What r O No sview? U to the second secon	N ecommendations and/or initiat or recommendations and/or initiat or recommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act State	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEV practices 3. What r eview? O No 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	N ecommendations and/or initiat or recommendations and/or initiat or recommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 it Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEW practices 3. What r O No sview? U to the second secon	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance	Mark this o ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 it Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEW practices eview? S. What r O No uotroop U uotroop U Mer (Mer	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Amended law/ordinance	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEW practices 3. What r O No seriew? Uotron B Uotron B Uotron B Uotron C No	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Amended law/ordinance	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEW practices 3. What r O No seriew? Uotron B Uotron B Uotron B Uotron C No	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Ref Media campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Amended law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Modify a consumer product	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEV practices aview? IG FROM THE REVIEV 3. What r O No utility IG receiption IG recei	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Amended law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Recall a consumer product	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 tt Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	O IG FROM THE REVIEV practices aview? IG FROM THE REVIEV 3. What r O No utility IG receiption IG recei	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Recall a consumer product Recall a consumer product Modify a public space	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 th Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	The second secon	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Parent education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Amended law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Recall a consumer product Recall a consumer product Modify a public space Modify a private space(s) Other, specify:	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 it Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify: L. PREVENTION INITIATIVES RESULTIN 1. Were new or revised agency services, policies or precommended or implemented as a result of the recommended or implemented as a result or implemented or implemented or implemented as a result or implemented or implemented as a result or implemented as a result or implemented or implemented as a result or implemented	The second secon	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Parent education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Amended law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Recall a consumer product Recall a consumer product Modify a public space Modify a private space(s) Other, specify:	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 it Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	
Other, specify:	C IG FROM THE REVIEV practices aview? S. What r O No upper I feels need Uld be implemented to prevent	N ecommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat precommendations and/or initiat and/or initiat Redia campaign School program Community safety project Provider education Parent education Public forum Other education New law/ordinance Amended law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Enforcement of law/ordinance Modify a consumer product Recall a consumer product Modify a public space Modify a public space Modify a private space(s) Other, specify: Int deaths from similar causes	Mark this of ives resulted atives made, Current ecommendation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	Case to edit/add prever from the review? Chec go to L7 it Action Stage on Implementation O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ntion actions at k all that apply: Le Local	vel of Act	tion National	

	and the second Archive weight size and the	table track an experience an			
6. Who was given the recommendation(s			a strength of		_
□ N/A, no strategies	Social services	Other health		Elected official	Youth group
No one	Mental health	Law enforcen	nent 🛛 A	Advocacy organization	☐ Other, specify:
Community Action Team	Schools	Medical exan	niner 🛛 l	₋ocal community group	
Health department	Hospital	Coroner		New coalition/task force	🗆 и/к
7. Could the death have been prevented?	> O Yes, probably	ONo, proba	ably not O Team c	ould not determine	
		963 8900.	N- N-		
M. THE REVIEW MEETING PRO	DCESS				
1. Date of first review meeting:	2. Numb	er of review meetings	s for this case:	Is review complete?	ON/A OYes ONo
 Agencies and individuals at review measurements 	eting, check all that apply:				
Medical examiner/coroner			her health care	Mental health	Child advocate
Law enforcement	□ Other social services	🗆 Fir	e	□ Substance abuse	☐ Military
Prosecutor/district attorney	Physician			Home visiting	
		27	ith based organization	Healthy Start	Others, list:
HMO/managed care			lucation	Court	
				1 0. 1027 Providence	
5. Were the following data sources availab	he at the review meeting?		10-1 10-1	actors reduce meeting effectiv	veness, check all that apply:
Check all that apply:				ę	e in
CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form				among members prevented	53
Jurisdictional equivalent of the 0	DC SUIDI Reporting Form			evented access to or exchang	
Birth certificate - full form			1	ion precluded having enough	
Death certificate				ot bring adequate informatior	to the meeting
Child's medical records or clinic		ins	□ Necessary team mem		
Biological mother's obstetric and	d prenatal information		Meeting was held too		
Newborn screening results			Meeting was held too		
Law enforcement records				n were needed from another	70
Social service records				n were needed from another	state
Child protection agency records	Ĺ		Team disagreement o		
EMS run sheet			Other factors, specify	1	
Hospital records					
Autopsy/pathology reports					
Home visiting					
Mental health records					
School records					
Substance abuse treatment rec	ords				
7. Review meeting outcomes, check all the	at apply:				
Review led to additional investigation	n			Review led to the delive	ery of services
Team disagreed with official manne				Review led to changes	in agency policies or practices
Team disagreed with official cause	of death. What did team belie	ve cause should be?		20 - M	on initiatives being implemented
Because of the review, the official of	ause or manner of death was:	changed		🗖 Local	State National
N. SUID AND SDY CASE REGIS	STRY		This section displa	ays online based on your stat	e's settings.
Section N: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 1				6 11 100 UT1 510	
Public reporting burden of this collection of info maintaining the data needed, and completing a					
unless it displays a currently valid OMB control					
burden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance O	fficer, 1600 Clifton Road NE, MS	D-74, Atlanta, Georgia	30333; ATTN: PRA (0920-1092	<u>)</u>	
1. Is this an SDY or SUID case?	O Yes O No	lf no, go to Sectio	n O		
2. Did this case go to Advanced Review f	or the SDY Case Registry?	3. Notes from Ad	vanced Review meeting, inclu	iding case details that helped	determine SDY categorization
O N/A O Yes O No		and any ways t	to improve the review:		
If yes, date of first Advanced R	eview meeting:				
CD04					
4. Professionals at the Advanced Review	meeting, check all that apply:				
			Geneticist or genetic	counselor C	Pediatrician
Cardiologist	Death investigator				
Cardiologist	Death investigator Epileptologist		Mental health profess	ional 🛛	Public health representative
	Epileptologist	edical examiner	Mental health profess		Public health representative
CDR representative	Epileptologist		☐ Mental health profess ☐ Neonatologist	Ę	Public health representative Others, specify:
CDR representative	Epileptologist	6. If autopsy perform	Mental health profess Neonatologist Med, did the ME/coroner/path	Ę	Public health representative Others, specify:

7. Was a specimen sent to the SDY Case Registry biorepository? 8. Did t	the family consent to have DNA saved as part of the SDY Case Registry?
ON/A OYes ONO OU/K	ON/A OYes ONo OU/K
	If no, why not? O Consent was not attempted
	O Consent was attempted but follow up was unsuccessful
	O Consent was attempted but family declined
	O Other, specify:
9. Categorization for SDY Case Registry (choose only one):	
O Excluded from SDY Case Registry O Explained neurolo	gical O Explained other, specify. O Unexplained, SUDEP
O Incomplete case information O Explained infant su	
O Explained cardiac (under age 1)	O Unexplained, possible cardiac O Unexplained child death (age 1 and over)
1 — Internet Exception developments (2)	and SUDEP
10. Categorization for SUID Case Registry (choose only one):	11. Check the box below when a SUID case is complete
	sible suffocation or explained suffocation, and ready for inclusion in the SUID data analyses.
	the primary mechanism(s) leading to the This box should be checked if a completed
	, check all that apply: case is awaiting SDY Advanced Review or
	□ Soft bedding not going to SDY Advanced Review.
	□ Vectoring □ SUID Case Registry Data Entry Complete
O. NARRATIVE	
O1. NARRATIVE	
Use this space to provide more detail on the circumstances of	
	names, dates, addresses, and specific service providers. Consider the
	pen? How did it happen? What went wrong? What was the quality of supervision?
	de-identified downloads, and per MPHI/NCFRP's data use agreement with your state,
HIPAA identifying information should not be recorded in this field.	
P. FORM COMPLETED BY:	
Person:	Email:
Title :	Date completed:
Agency:	Data entry completed for this case?
Phone:	For State Program Use Only:
	Data quality assurance completed by state?
	NATIONAL
100	OFDD
Center fo	or Fatality Review & Prevention
The development of this report tool was supporte	d, in part, by Grant No. UG7MC28482 from the Maternal and Child Health
	Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and
	S Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health
	ntry: https://data.ncfrp.org
	1-800-656-2434 Facebook and Twitter: NationalCFRP
www.ncfrp.org info@ncfrp.org	1-000-050-2454 FACEDOOK AND TWILLET, NALIONAUCERE

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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. 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 five counties that account for almost half (39 of 79, 49.4%) of the verified child maltreatment deaths (across all primary causes of death) in Florida. These include Broward (n=10), Duval (n=10), Polk (n=8), Pinellas (n=6) and Orange (n=5). Verified child maltreatment deaths happened in 18 additional counties throughout Florida for a total of 23 of 79 (29.1%).

When primary cause of death among verified maltreatment cases are examined, all drowning deaths (thus far reviewed) took place in ten counties (n=20) with 9 of 20 (45.0%) having taken place in only two of the ten counties (Broward and Polk). Among verified maltreatment deaths involving asphyxia, all took place in eight counties; namely, Broward (n=3), Polk (n=2), Clay (n=1), Lee (n=1), Manatee (n=1), Pasco (n=1), Pinellas (n=1) and St. Lucie (n=1). The 23 verified maltreatment deaths by weapons are found across 12 different counties in Florida with the greatest number occurring in Duval county (n=5).

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 10 counties with more than ten investigated deaths that collectively account for 198 of 356 (55.6%) of all fatalities. These include: Duval (n=41), Orange (n=30), Hillsborough (n=30), Broward (n=25), Polk (n=24), Pinellas (n=19), Brevard (n=17), Palm Beach (n=16), Miami-Dade (n=14), Martin (n=14), Osceola (n=11), and St. Lucie (n=12).

	Table	G-1: Dist	ribution of	f Maltreati	ment Find	ing Status	Across Fl	orida Cour	nties by Pr	imary Cau	use of Dea	ith	
		Verified for I	M altreatment			t Substantiate	d as Maltreatm			No Indicators o	of Maltreatmer		
County	Drowning	n= Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	n= Asphyxia	86 Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	n= Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Total
Alachua				Olikilo wii		1		Olikilowi				UNKNO WI	1
Baker													0
Bay						1		1		3			5
Bradford Brevard	2		1	2		3		2		3		1 4	1 17
Broward	4	3	2	1	2	5		6	1	5		6	25
Calhoun													0
Charlotte										1		2	3
Citrus						1				1		3	5
Clay Collier		1			1	1			1	1		1 2	4
Columbia												2	0
DeSoto													0
Dixie													0
Duval	1		5	4	5	2		3		14		7	41
Escambia						1				1		1	3
Flagler Franklin												1	1
Gadsden												· · ·	0
Gilchrist													0
Glades													0
Gulf Hamilton													0
Hamilton										1			1
Hendry										1			0
Hernando	1		2							1		4	8
Highlands	1					1				3			5
Hillsborough			2	2	2				1	13	1	9	30
Holmes Indian River				1				2				1	0 4
Jackson								2					4
Jefferson													0
Lafayette													0
Lake								1		1	1	1	4
Lee Leon		1	2			1		1		<u>3</u>		4	7 6
Levy				1				'		1		1	2
Liberty				· · ·									0
Madison													0
Manatee		1	1	1	1		1		2	1		1	9
Marion				1		2			1	3		2	8
Martin Miami-Dade			2	1	3	2		1		1	1	3	14
Monroe			2			<u> </u>		,				5	0
Nassau													0
Okaloosa								2		1		1	4
Okeechobee			· ·	2				2				10	0
Orange Osceola			3	2	1	1		2 1	5 3		1	18 4	30 11
Palm Beach	2			2	2	3		4	5	1		2	16
Pasco		1							3			2	6
Pinellas	1	1		4	1	5			2	2	1	2	19
Polk	5	2	1			3		1	2	9		1	24
Putnam St Johns			1	1	1			1				2 1	5 2
St Johns St Lucie	2	1		1	2	2			2		1	1	12
Santa Rosa	_								_			· · ·	0
Sarasota													0
Seminole			1	1				2	2	2		1	9
Sumter						1						4	1
Suwanee Taylor												1	1 0
Union													0
Volusia	1				1	1		1		1		2	7
Wakulla													0
Walton													0
Washington Total	20	11	23	25	22	32	1	31	25	68	6	92	0 356
Iotal	20	E CI	23	∠5	22	32	1	31	25	80	D	92	300

Table G-2:	Distribution of A	ll Child Death Ca	ses Reviewed Acr	oss Florida Cour	ities by Primary C	ause of Death
			P rimary Cau	se of Death		
County	Drowning (N=67)	Asphyxia (N=111)	Body Part/Weapon (N=30)	Other (N=77)	Undetermined/ Unknown (N=71)	Total (N=356)
Alachua		1				1
Baker						0
Bay		4		1		5
Bradford	0	0	4	4	1	<u>1</u> 17
Brevard Broward	2 7	<u>6</u> 3	1 2	<u> </u>	4 8	25
Calhoun	1	5	2	J	0	0
Charlotte		1		2		3
Citrus		2		1	2	5
Clay	1	2			1	4
Collier	1	1		1	1	4
Columbia						0
DeSoto						0
Dixie Duval	6	16	5	8	6	41
Escambia	0	2	5	1	0	3
Flagler		۷				0
Franklin					1	1
Gadsden						0
Gilchrist						0
Glades						0
Gulf						0
Hamilton		1				0
Hardee Hendry		1				<u>1</u> 0
Hernando	1	1	2	1	3	8
Highlands	1	4	2		Ŭ	5
Hillsborough	3	13	3	10	1	30
Holmes						0
Indian River				2	2	4
Jackson						0
Jefferson						0
Lafayette Lake		1	1	1	1	0 4
Lee		5	2	I	1	7
Leon		1	_	2	3	6
Lew				1	1	2
Liberty						0
Madison		-				0
Manatee	3	2	2	2	0	9
Marion	1	5			2	8
Martin Miami-Dade	3	3	3	5	1	14
Monroe		5	5	5		0
Nassau						0
Okaloosa		1		3		4
Okeechobee						0
Orange	5		3	10	12	30
Osceola	4	1	1	3	2	11
Palm Beach	4 3	4		<u>3</u> 1	5	<u> </u>
Pasco Pinellas	4	8	1	2	4	19
Pinellas Polk	7	14	1	1	1	24
Putnam	1		· · ·	3	1	5
St Johns	· · · ·		1	1		2
St Lucie	6	3	1	1	1	12
Santa Rosa						0
Sarasota		-				0
Seminole	2	2	1		4	9
Sumter		1		4		1
Suwanee				1		<u> </u>
Taylor Union						0
Volusia	2	2		1	2	7
Wakulla	_	~		•	_	0
Walton						0
Washington						0
Total	67	111	30	77	71	356

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 31 of 67 (46.3%) or in the water 22 of the 67 (32.8%) deaths investigated prior to drowning. The majority of children (37 of 67 or 55.2%), across all verification status categories, were playing before drowning; there were 8 of 67 (11.9%) children who were sleeping prior to drowning.

Table G-3: Location of Child Before Drowning by Child Maltreatment Verification Status			
Location of Child Before Drowning	Child Maltreatment Deaths Drowning n=67		
	Verified (n=20)	Not Substantiated (n=22)	No Indicators (n=25)
In Water	12	4	6
On Shore	0	0	0
On Dock	0	0	0
Pool Side	3	1	5
In Yard	0	2	1
In Bathroom	3	1	0
In House	5	11	15
Other	2	3	0
Unknown/Missing	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			
	Child Maltreatment Deaths		
	Drowning		
Activity Before	n=67		
Drowning		Not	
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators
	(n=20)	(n=22)	(n=25)
Playing	12	9	16
Boating	0	0	0
Swimming	0	0	1
Bathing	3	0	0
Fishing	0	1	0
Surfing	0	0	0
Tubing	0	0	0
Water Skiing	0	0	0
Sleeping	0	5	3
Other	3	7	3
Unknown/Missing	2	0	2

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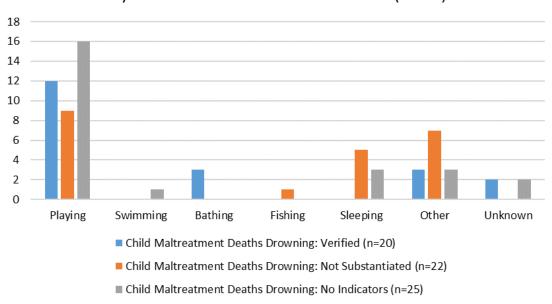


Figure G-1: Activity of Child Before Drowning by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=67)

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=93) 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. Also, the data applies to sleep-related deaths pertaining to children under the age of five. There was a total of 105 objects blocking the airways of the 93 children who died from sleep-related asphyxia. Among these objects, 73 of 105 (70.0%) were associated with bedding-related objects (i.e., pillows, mattresses, comforters/quilts, sheets/thin blankets, bumper pads, etc.). A total of 77 adults were sleeping/present with the child at the time of the death incident; 18 of these 77 (23.4%) adults were the reported "object" blocking the airways of children that died.

	Objects Present in Sleeping Environment	Objects Obstructing Child's Airway	
Adult(s)	77	18	
Other Children	26	6	
Animal(s)	0	0	
Mattress	94	16	
Comforter	58	17	
Sheet	39	7	
Blanket	73	15	
Pillow(s)	79	14	
Cushion	7	2	
Boppy or U-Shaped Pillow	8	2	
Sleep Positioner	0	0	
Bumper Pads	2	0	
Clothing	11	2	
Crib Railing/Side	5	0	
Wall	10	2	
Toy(s)	2	2	
Other	12	2	
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.			

Table G-5: Objects in Sleep Environment Among Sleep-Related Asphyxia Deaths (N=93)

Body Part/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. Most of the firearm owners 9 of 15 (60.0%) were male. When all weapons used in verified maltreatment deaths are considered, 15 of 23 (65.2%) 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 7 of 23 (30.4%) was most often found verified to be the person handling the weapon at the time of death, followed by the mother's partner 5 of 23 (21.7%) and the child's sibling 2 of 23 (8.7%). In 6 of the 6 (100.0%) 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			
	Child Maltreament Death Firearm Deaths		
Sex of Fatal	n=15		
Firearm Owner		Not	
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators
	(n= 9)	(n=1)	(n=5)
Male	5	0	4
Female	2	1	1
Unknown/Missing	2	0	0

Table G-7: Sex of Person Handling Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status			
Sex of Person	Child Maltreatment Death n=30		
Handling Weapon		Not	
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators
	(n=23)	(n=1)	(n= 6)
Male	15	1	3
Female	7	0	3
Unknown/Missing	1	0	0

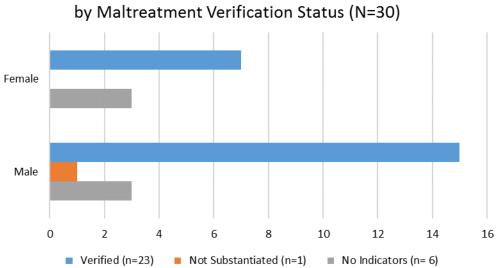


Figure G-2: Sex of Person Handling Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=30)

Table G-8: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Death Incident

Person Handling Fatal Weapon	Child Maltreatment Death (n=30)		
	Verified (n=23)	Not Substantiated (n=1)	No Indicators (n= 6)
Self/Child	2	0	6
Biological Parent	7	0	0
Adoptive Parent	0	0	0
Stepparent	1	0	0
Foster parent	1	0	0
Mother's Partner	5	0	0
Father's Partner	0	0	0
Grandparent	0	0	0
Sibling	2	1	0
Other relative	2	0	0
Other Non-relative	2	0	0
Unknown/Missing	1	0	0

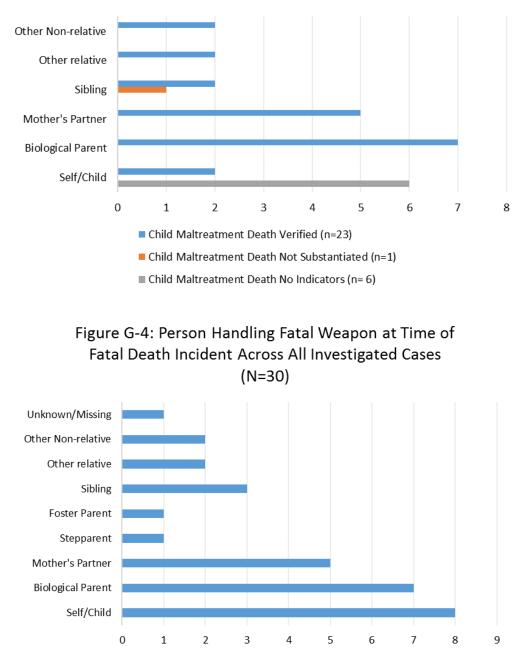


Figure G-3: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Death (N=30)

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-	Table G-9: Age of Children with Verified Maltreatment by Primary Cause of Death and if Death Classified as Abuse or Neglect														
				ed Child Ma		Death									
				n=	:79										
Age		vning 20	Aspł n=	iyxia 11	Wea	Part/ apon 23	Undete Unkr	her rmined 10wn 25							
	Abuse	Abuse Neglect Abuse Neglect Abuse Neglect Abuse Neglect													
< 1	3														
1	6	0	0	0	0	4	3	1							
2	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0							
3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0							
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0							
5	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0							
6-10	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	0							
11-15	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1							
16+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							

Table G-10: Age of Children with Verified Maltreatment Death Classified as Abuse or Neglect

4.00		ltreatment Death 79
Age	Abuse n=25	Neglect n=54
<1	11	22
1	5	9
2	2	6
3	1	5
4	0	2
5	0	3
6-10	4	4
11-15	2	3
16+	0	0

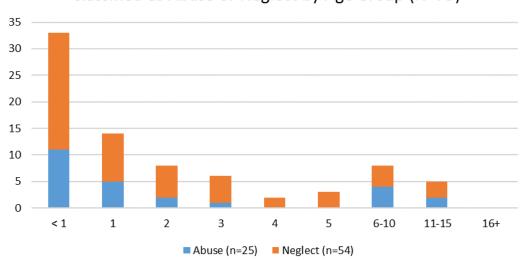


Figure G-5: Verified Maltreatment Deaths Classified as Abuse or Neglect by Age Group (N=79)

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 G-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.

			Tab	e G-11: Child's	History as a	Victim of Mal	treatment for	Child Fatality	Cases			
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Type of Past		n=	:79			n=	86			n=:	191	
Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Physical	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	12.0%	4.5%	3.1%	0.0%	12.9%	4.0%	1.5%	66.7%	1.1%
Neglect	30.0%	45.5%	17.4%	28.0%	27.3%	18.8%	0.0%	19.4%	12.0%	5.9%	33.3%	17.4%
Sexual	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Emotional	5.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	9.1%	6.3%	100.0%	6.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%

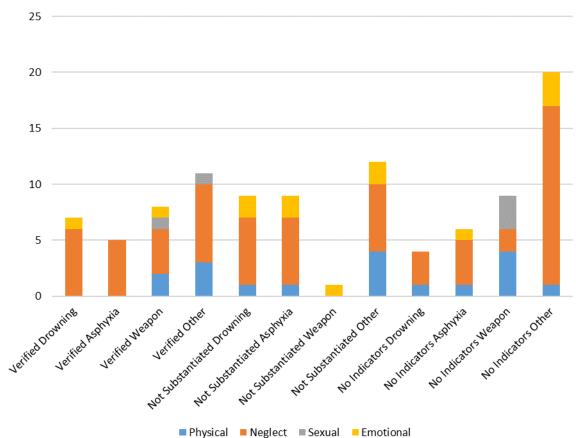


Figure G-6: Child's History as Victim of Maltreatment (n=101)

CAREGIVER AND SUPERVISOR 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 68.0% (other deaths) and 78.3% (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.

Та	able G-12: Per	rcentage of Ca	ases with One	and Two <u>Care</u>	givers Identi	fied as Presen	t by Child Ma	ltreatment Ve	rification Stat	us and Primai	y Cause of De	eath		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death							
Caregiver														
Present	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown		
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92		
One	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Two	70.0%	54.5%	78.3%	68.0%	77.3%	56.3%	0.0%	77.4%	100.0%	73.5%	83.3%	71.7%		

Relationship to Child of Caregivers and Supervisors

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 615 caregivers identified for the 356 children, 518 (84.2%) were the child's biological parents, followed by 23 (3.7%) grandparents.

Among verified child maltreatment deaths, the proportion of aggregate caregivers who are biological parent was 88.2% for drowning deaths, 82.3% for asphyxia deaths, 68.3% for weapons deaths and 84.3% for other deaths. These proportions are approximately paralleled for not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment deaths.

	Table G-13:	Relationship t	o Child of <u>All</u>	Identified Care	egivers (Aggre	egate) by Mal	treatment Ve	rification Statu	s and Primar	y Cause of De	ath	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified				tantiated				licators	
Caregiver Relationship To		n=	134	011		n=	144	01		n=:	337	
Child (All Caregivers)	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=34	n=17	n=41	n=42	n=39	n=50	n=1	n=54	n=50	n=118	n=11	n=158
Self	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biological Mother	58.8%	52.9%	46.3%	47.6%	41.0%	54.0%	100.0%	50.0%	48.0%	54.2%	45.5%	52.5%
Biological Father	29.4%	29.4%	22.0%	35.7%	30.8%	34.0%	0.0%	33.3%	36.0%	34.7%	27.3%	34.8%
Adoptive Parent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Step-Parent	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.6%
Foster Parent	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mother's Partner	2.9%	0.0%	17.1%	2.4%	2.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	9.1%	0.6%
Father's Partner	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Grandparent	8.8%	5.9%	0.0%	2.4%	7.7%	6.0%	0.0%	9.3%	6.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.9%
Sibling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Other Relative	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	10.0%	1.7%	0.0%	3.8%
Friend	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Institutional Staff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%

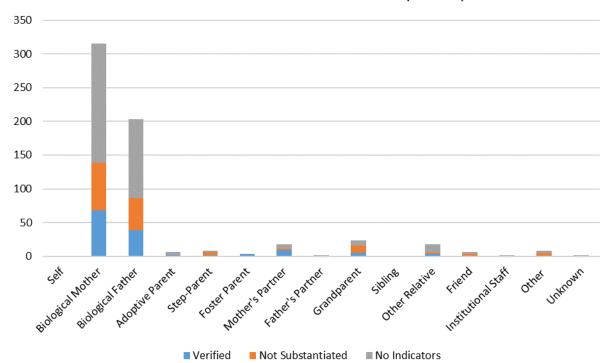


Figure G-7: Caregiver (Aggregate) Relationship to Child by Child	
Maltreatment Verification Status (N=615)	

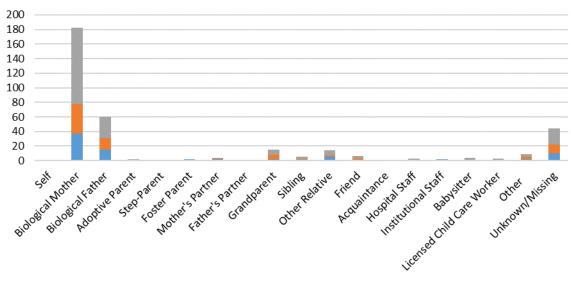
	Table G-	14: Relationsh	nip to Child of	Primary (First	<u>) Caregiver</u> Id	entified by M	altreatment \	/erification Sta	tus and Prima	ary Cause of D	Death	
						Child Maltre	atment Death					
Caregiver Relationship			ified 79				tantiated 86				licators 191	
To Child (Caregiver 1 Only)	Drowning n=20	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown n=25	Drowning n=22	Asphyxia n=32	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown n=30	Drowning n=25	Asphyxia n=68	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown n=92
Self	0.0%	n=11 0.0%	n=23 0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n=1 0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n=6 0.0%	0.0%
Biological Mother	95.0%	81.8%	73.9%	76.0%	72.7%	81.3%	100.0%	83.3%	88.0%	94.1%	83.3%	90.2%
Biological Father	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	8.0%	13.6%	6.3%	0.0%	6.7%	8.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Adoptive Parent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%
Step-Parent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Foster Parent	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mother's Partner	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Father's Partner	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grandparent	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.5%	6.3%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Sibling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Relative	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Friend	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Institutional Staff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	Table	e G-15: Relatio	onship to Chil	d of <u>Second Ca</u>	a <u>regiver</u> Ident	tified by Maltr	eatment Veri	fication Status	and Primary	Cause of Dea	th	
						Child Maltre	atment Death					
Caregiver			ified				tantiated				licators	
Relationship To Child (Caregiver 2 only)	Drowning	Asphyxia	55 Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	59 Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	146 Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=18	n=17	n=17	n=18	n=0	n=24	n=25	n=50	n=5	n=66
Self	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biological Mother	7.1%	0.0%	11.1%	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	8.3%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biological Father	71.4%	66.7%	50.0%	76.5%	52.9%	83.3%	0.0%	66.7%	64.0%	80.0%	60.0%	81.8%
Adoptive Parent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Step-Parent	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	5.9%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	1.5%
Foster Parent	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mother's Partner	7.1%	0.0%	27.8%	5.9%	5.9%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	20.0%	1.5%
Father's Partner	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Grandparent	14.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	5.6%	0.0%	12.5%	12.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Sibling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Other Relative	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	16.0%	4.0%	0.0%	6.1%
Friend	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Institutional Staff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%

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 52.0% (for other deaths) to 81.8% (for asphyxia deaths); a large majority for each cause of death. Among verified maltreatment weapon deaths, 8.7% of the supervisors were the mother's partner with an additional 17.4% being other and unknown. Among verified maltreatment drownings, 80.0% were the child's biological parent, 15.0% other relative and another 5.0% being unknown.

	Ta	ble G-16: Rela	tionship to C	hild of <u>Superv</u>	isor by Maltre	eatment Verif	ication Status	and Primary C	Cause of Deat	h		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Veri n=	fied 79				tantiated 86				licators 191	
Supervisor Relationship to Child	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Self	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Biological Mother	60.0%	54.5%	47.8%	32.0%	40.9%	59.4%	0.0%	41.9%	48.0%	72.1%	16.7%	45.7%
Biological Father	20.0%	27.3%	13.0%	20.0%	27.3%	12.5%	0.0%	19.4%	16.0%	11.8%	16.7%	17.4%
Adoptive Parent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Step-Parent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Foster Parent	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mother's Partner	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Father's Partner	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grandparent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	9.1%	6.3%	0.0%	6.5%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Sibling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.2%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Other Relative	15.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	12.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.2%
Friend	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%
Acquaintance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hospital Staff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Institutional Staff	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Babysitter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%
Licensed Child Care Worker	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.3%
Unknown/Missing	5.0%	9.1%	8.7%	24.0%	9.1%	9.4%	100.0%	19.4%	4.0%	7.4%	66.7%	13.0%

Figure G-8: Supervisor Relationship to Child by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=356)



Verified Not Substantiated No Indicators

Average Age of Caregivers and Supervisors

	Та	ble G-17: Ave	erage Ages of	Caregivers &	<u>Supervisors</u> f	or Child Fatali	ty by Child M	altreatment Ve	erification Sta	tus			
			fied 79				tantiated 86		No Indicators n=191				
Average Age (years)	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92	
Caregiver1	31.7	27.5	31.0	35.0	35.0	28.4	32.0	31.6	30.6	26.4	41.7	0.0	
Caregiver2	36.1	36.0	30.8	37.6	38.6	31.5	0.0	37.3	36.0	28.5	46.6	0.0	
All Caregivers	33.9	31.8	30.9	36.3	36.8	29.9	32.0	34.5	33.3	27.5	44.1	0.0	
Supervisors	32.5	28.5	32.1	41.2	35.7	28.5	0.0	34.0	36.0	26.9	36.5	31.5	

Table G-17 provides the average ages of caregivers and supervisors.

Gender of Caregivers and Supervisors

Observation of information summarized in Table G-18 reveals that most caregivers for children (across all primary cause of death categories) were female. Among verified maltreatment deaths, between 48.0% (for other deaths) and 57.5% (for drowning deaths) of caregivers were female. Among supervisors of verified child maltreatment deaths, 70.0% of drowning cases, 65.2% of weapon cases and 63.6% asphyxia cases were females (Table G-19).

	Tal	ble G-18: Gen	der of All Ider	ntified <u>Caregiv</u>	<u>ers</u> (Aggregat	e) by Maltrea	tment Verific	ation Status ar	nd Primary Ca	use of Death			
						Child Maltrea	itment Death						
			ified 158				tantiated 172				No Indicators n=382		
Caregiver Gender	Gender Drowning Asphyxia Body Part/ Undetermined Unknown					Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184	
Male	27.5%	27.3%	37.0%	34.0%	36.4%	28.1%	0.0%	35.5%	42.0%	35.3%	41.7%	33.7%	
Female	57.5%	50.0%	52.2%	48.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	51.6%	58.0%	51.5%	50.0%	51.1%	
Unknown/Missing	15.0%												

	Table G-19: Gender of <u>Supervisors</u> by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death														
						Child Maltrea	atment Death								
			ified 79				tantiated 86		No Indicators n=191						
Supervisor Gender	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown			
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=21	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92			
Male	25.0%	27.3%	26.1%	28.0%	38.1%	15.6%	0.0%	32.3%	32.0%	14.7%	16.7%	18.5%			
Female	70.0%	63.6%	65.2%	40.0%	57.1%	75.0%	0.0%	48.4%	64.0%	76.5%	16.7%	65.2%			
Unknown/Missing	5.0%	9.1%	8.7%	32.0%	9.5%	9.4%	100.0%	19.4%	4.0%	8.8%	66.7%	16.3%			

Substance Abuse History of Caregivers and Supervisors

Tables G-20 through G-21 (with accompanying Figures G-9 through G-12) summarize information related to substance abuse history of all caregivers, supervisors and person(s) responsible. Findings from Table G-20 reveal that among the caregivers of children whose deaths were verified as child maltreatment, 62 of 158 (39.2%) 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 63 of 172 (36.6%); both of which are

significantly larger than the 28.7% of caregivers associated with no indicators of maltreatment deaths 103 of 382 (26.9%).¹ This suggests that the likelihood of a substance abuse history among caregivers of verified and not substantiated maltreatment deaths are similar.

1	Table G-20: Sเ	ibstance Abus	se History of	All Identified C	aregivers of (Children by M	altreatment V	erification Sta	tus and Prima	ary Cause of D	Death	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Veri	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators	
Substance Abuse History		n=:	158			n=	172			n=	382	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	35.0%	50.0%	39.1%	38.0%	18.2%	45.3%	0.0%	41.9%	12.0%	33.8%	25.0%	26.1%
No	37.5%	9.1%	39.1%	32.0%	63.6%	18.8%	50.0%	33.9%	76.0%	43.4%	58.3%	43.5%
Unknown/Missing	27.5%	40.9%	21.7%	30.0%	18.2%	35.9%	50.0%	24.2%	12.0%	22.8%	16.7%	30.4%
	If Yes,	Verified Child I	Maltreatment (n= 62)	If Yes, Not Su	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	ment (n=63)	lf Yes, No Ir	ndicators that C	hild Maltreatm	ient (n=103)
Type of Substance	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=11	n=18	n=30	n=15	n=29	n=0	n=26	n=61	n=46	n=3	n=48
Alcohol	14.3%	18.2%	22.2%	40.0%	6.7%	24.1%	0.0%	15.4%	3.3%	6.5%	33.3%	4.2%
Cocaine	7.1%	45.5%	38.9%	36.7%	0.0%	20.7%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	10.9%	0.0%	12.5%
Marijuana	71.4%	81.8%	77.8%	43.3%	53.3%	69.0%	0.0%	73.1%	8.2%	87.0%	66.7%	85.4%
Methamphetamine	7.1%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.2%
Opiates	28.6%	36.4%	5.6%	20.0%	20.0%	6.9%	0.0%	11.5%	1.6%	8.7%	0.0%	12.5%
Prescription	14.3%	36.4%	5.6%	6.7%	6.7%	3.4%	0.0%	11.5%	1.6%	6.5%	0.0%	10.4%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	18.2%	38.9%	10.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	15.4%	1.6%	6.5%	0.0%	8.3%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%

¹ 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=2.8177, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.2975, p<.03) deaths were statistically significant.

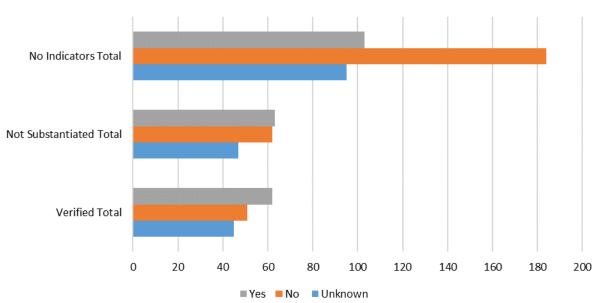
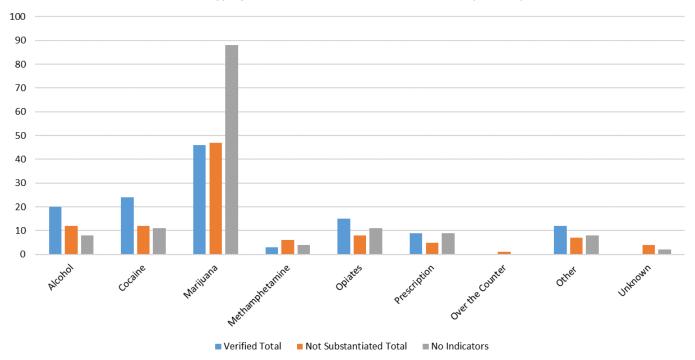


Figure G-9: Substance Abuse History of All Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=712)

Figure G-10: Type of Substance Used by All Caregivers (with Substance Abuse History) by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=228)



When types of substances are examined (see Table G-20 and Figure G-10) 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 43.3% for other causes to high of 81.8% for asphyxia 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 0.0% for not substantiated weapons deaths to a high of 87.0% for no indicator asphyxia deaths. When the substance abuse history of supervisors of children at the time of the child's death is examined (see Table G-21), 28 of 79 (35.4%), 32 of 86 (37.2%) and 53 of the 191 (27.7%) supervisors in verified, not substantiated, and no indicators of maltreatment deaths (respectively) were known to have a substance abuse history.

Tal	ble G-21: Sub	stance Abuse	History of <u>Su</u>	<u>pervisors</u> of C	hildren at Tin	ne of Death by	Maltreatme	nt Verification S	Status and Pr	imary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Inc	licators	
		n=	=79			n=	86			n=	191	
Drug Abuse Supervisor	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Yes	35.0%	63.6%	30.4%	28.0%	18.2%	50.0%	0.0%	38.7%	16.0%	38.2%	0.0%	25.0%
No	45.0%	9.1%	39.1%	24.0%	72.7%	25.0%	0.0%	32.3%	72.0%	50.0%	33.3%	41.3%
Unknown/Missing	20.0%	27.3%	30.4%	48.0%	9.1%	25.0%	100.0%	29.0%	12.0%	11.8%	66.7%	33.7%
	If Yes	, Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=28)	lf Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltrea	tment (n=32)	lf Yes, No li	ndicators that C	hild Maltreatn	nent (n=53)
Type of Substance	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=7	n=7	n=7	n=4	n=16	n=0	n=12	n=4	n=26	n=0	n=23
Alcohol	28.6%	28.6%	28.6%	71.4%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	16.7%	25.0%	3.8%	0.0%	4.3%
Cocaine	0.0%	42.9%	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	13.0%
Marijuana	71.4%	85.7%	71.4%	57.1%	100.0%	68.8%	0.0%	58.3%	75.0%	84.6%	0.0%	91.3%
Methamphetamine	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	8.7%
Opiates	28.6%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	25.0%	15.4%	0.0%	21.7%
Prescription	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	25.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	7.7%	0.0%	8.7%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	14.3%	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	8.3%	25.0%	7.7%	0.0%	8.7%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%

When types of substances are examined, most supervisors of children whose death was verified as maltreatment used marijuana (from a low of 57.1% for other deaths to high of 85.7% for asphyxia 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 0.0% for not substantiated weapons deaths to a high of 100.0% for not substantiated drowning deaths. A note is made of other substances supervisors of verified maltreatment deaths used. Among those supervisors with a substance abuse history, 28.6% of supervisors associated with drowning deaths used opiates and 28.6% reportedly had substance abuse issues associated with alcohol. 42.9% of supervisors associated with weapons deaths had substance abuse issues with cocaine; 42.9% of supervisors associated with weapons deaths had substance abuse issues with cocaine; and, supervisors of other verified deaths (with a substance abuse history) used alcohol (71.4%), cocaine (57.1%), and opiates (28.6%).

Disability or Chronic Illness Occurrence among Caregivers and Supervisors

Tables G-22 through G-23 highlight the distribution of caregivers and supervisors known to have an identified disability or chronic illness. Among all caregivers in deaths verified to have resulted from maltreatment, 18 of 158 (11.4%) were known to have an identified disability or chronic illness of which the predominant disability was associated with mental illness. Caregivers identified with mental illness ranged from a low of 0 of 2 (0.0%) associated with verified weapon deaths to a high of 5 of the 6 (83.3%) caregivers associated with other causes. 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 15 of 172 (8.7%); 8.4% of caregivers associated with no indicators of maltreatment deaths (32 of 382).

	Table G-	22: Presence	of Disability c	or Chronic Illne	ess for <u>All Car</u>	<u>egivers</u> by Ma	altreatment V	erification Stat	us and Prima	ry Cause of D	eath	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
Disability All			ified 158				tantiated 172				licators 382	
Caregivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	15.0%	18.2%	4.3%	12.0%	6.8%	9.4%	0.0%	9.7%	4.0%	9.6%	0.0%	9.2%
No	60.0%	40.9%	76.1%	62.0%	79.5%	54.7%	50.0%	64.5%	76.0%	68.4%	50.0%	59.8%
Unknown/Missing	25.0%	40.9%	19.6%	26.0%	13.6%	35.9%	50.0%	25.8%	20.0%	22.1%	50.0%	31.0%
	lf Yes,	Verified Child	Maltreatment (n=18)	If Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	tment (n=15)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatr	nent (n=32)
Type of Disability	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=6	n=4	n=2	n=6	n=3	n=6	n=0	n=6	n=2	n=13	n=0	n=17
Physical	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	50.0%	46.2%	0.0%	41.2%
Mental	66.7%	50.0%	0.0%	83.3%	66.7%	83.3%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	38.5%	0.0%	41.2%
Sensory	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

When findings from Table G-23 are examined, 8 of 79 (10.1%) 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 9 of 86 (10.5%) and 20 of 153 (10.5%) of supervisors whose child related deaths showed no indicators of maltreatment.

	Table G	-23: Presence	of Disability	or Chronic Illn	ess for <u>Super</u>	<u>visors</u> by Ma	Itreatment Ve	erification Stat	us and Prima	ry Cause of De	eath	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
Disability or			fied 79				tantiated 86				licators 191	
Chronic Illness	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Yes	15.0%	18.2%	8.7%	4.0%	13.6%	9.4%	0.0%	9.7%	12.0%	13.2%	0.0%	8.7%
No	65.0%	54.5%	69.6%	56.0%	77.3%	59.4%	0.0%	67.7%	64.0%	70.6%	16.7%	60.9%
Unknown/Missing	20.0%	27.3%	21.7%	40.0%	9.1%	31.3%	100.0%	22.6%	24.0%	16.2%	83.3%	30.4%
	If Yes	s, Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=8)	If Yes, Not S	Substantiated a	s Child Maltrea	itment (n=9)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatn	nent (n=20)
Type of Disability	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=3	n=2	n=2	n=1	n=3	n=3	n=0	n=3	n=3	n=9	n=0	n=8
Physical	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	44.4%	0.0%	37.5%
Mental	66.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	44.4%	0.0%	37.5%
Sensory	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	50.0%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Employment Status of Caregivers

Employment status was examined for all identified caregivers. Tables G-24 through G-26 provide information on the distribution of the caregiver employment status. Table G-24 aggregates all caregivers (whether identified as the first or second primary caregiver), whereas Tables G-25 and G-26 breakdown the distribution of caregiver employment status as the first or second listed primary caregiver.

	Table	G-24: Emplo	yment Status	of <u>All Identifie</u>	ed Caregivers	by Maltreatm	ent Verificati	on Status and	Primary Caus	e of Death		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
			ified				tantiated				licators	
Employment All Caregivers	Drowning	n= Asphyxia	158 Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	n=: Asphyxia	172 Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	n= Asphyxia	382 Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=32	n=16	n=36	n=41	n=39	n=44	n=1	n=48	n=47	n=108	n=11	n=151
Employed	46.9%	31.3%	55.6%	36.6%	79.5%	50.0%	100.0%	47.9%	74.5%	54.6%	72.7%	57.0%
Unemployed	31.3%	62.5%	25.0%	36.6%	5.1%	29.5%	0.0%	33.3%	4.3%	21.3%	0.0%	21.2%
On Disability	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	0.0%	2.0%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	15.6%	6.3%	5.6%	7.3%	2.6%	6.8%	0.0%	6.3%	10.6%	15.7%	0.0%	10.6%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	7.3%	2.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	9.1%	1.3%
Unknown/Missing	28.1%	37.5%	38.9%	34.1%	20.5%	56.8%	100.0%	39.6%	12.8%	32.4%	27.3%	29.8%

Table G-25: Employment Status of Primary (First) Caregiver Identified by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death

						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
			fied				tantiated				icators	
Employment		n=	79			n=	86			n=	191	
(Caregiver 1)	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Employed	30.0%	36.4%	30.4%	24.0%	68.2%	31.3%	100.0%	32.3%	72.0%	36.8%	83.3%	42.4%
Unemployed	40.0%	54.5%	34.8%	40.0%	4.5%	37.5%	0.0%	35.5%	4.0%	25.0%	0.0%	23.9%
On Disability	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	20.0%	9.1%	8.7%	12.0%	4.5%	6.3%	0.0%	9.7%	16.0%	25.0%	0.0%	17.4%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	8.0%	4.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Unknown/Missing	5.0%	0.0%	21.7%	16.0%	13.6%	21.9%	0.0%	19.4%	8.0%	11.8%	16.7%	13.0%

	Table C	G-26: Employr	nent Status o	f <u>Second Care</u>	g <u>iver</u> Identifie	d by Maltreat	ment Verifica	ition Status an	d Primary Ca	use of Death		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Employment		n=	:79			n=	86			n=	191	
(Caregiver2)	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Employed	45.0%	9.1%	56.5%	36.0%	72.7%	37.5%	0.0%	41.9%	68.0%	50.0%	50.0%	51.1%
Unemployed	10.0%	36.4%	4.3%	20.0%	4.5%	3.1%	0.0%	16.1%	4.0%	8.8%	0.0%	10.9%
On Disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	16.7%	1.1%
Unknown/Missing	40.0%	54.5%	39.1%	40.0%	22.7%	56.3%	100.0%	41.9%	16.0%	39.7%	33.3%	35.9%

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-27). 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.

	Tat	ole G-27: Educ	cation Level o	f <u>All Identified</u>	<u>Caregivers</u> by	y Maltreatmei	nt Verificatior	Status and Pr	imary Cause	of Death		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
			ified 158				tantiated 172				licators 382	
Education - All Caregivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Less than High School	15.0%	9.1%	17.4%	6.0%	9.1%	12.5%	0.0%	11.3%	10.0%	15.4%	0.0%	8.7%
High School	20.0%	40.9%	26.1%	34.0%	38.6%	23.4%	0.0%	30.6%	22.0%	32.4%	0.0%	26.6%
College	22.5%	9.1%	8.7%	8.0%	18.2%	6.3%	0.0%	1.6%	14.0%	9.6%	33.3%	10.3%
Post Graduate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.7%
Unknown/Missing	42.5%	40.9%	47.8%	52.0%	34.1%	57.8%	100.0%	56.5%	52.0%	42.6%	58.3%	51.6%

English Spoken by Caregivers and Supervisors

As can be observed from information detailed in Tables G-28 through G-29, most caregivers and supervisors speak English.

	Tab	le G-28: Englis	sh Speaking b	y <u>All Identifiec</u>	<u>l Caregivers</u> k	y Maltreatme	nt Verificatio	n Status and P	rimary Cause	of Death		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Can Caragiuar Speak		n=	158			n=:	172			n=	382	
Can Caregiver Speak – English- All Caregivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	82.5%	77.3%	89.1%	80.0%	86.4%	68.8%	50.0%	87.1%	78.0%	80.1%	91.7%	81.5%
No	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	4.4%	0.0%	2.7%
Unknown/Missing	17.5%	22.7%	10.9%	20.0%	13.6%	28.1%	50.0%	12.9%	8.0%	15.4%	8.3%	15.8%

	Table	G-29: English	Speaking Abil	ity <u>All Identifi</u> e	d Supervisor	<u>s</u> by Maltreati	ment Verifica	tion Status and	l Primary Cau	ise of Death		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators	
Can Supervisor Speak		n=	=79			n=	86			n=:	191	
English	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Yes	90.0%	90.9%	91.3%	64.0%	86.4%	81.3%	0.0%	80.6%	72.0%	86.8%	33.3%	80.4%
No	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	4.4%	0.0%	3.3%
Unknown/Missing	10.0%	9.1%	8.7%	36.0%	13.6%	15.6%	100.0%	19.4%	8.0%	8.8%	66.7%	16.3%

Military Status of Caregivers and Supervisors

One of the core data elements the statewide committee requested to be reported on by the local committees was whether any caregivers or supervisors responsible for the death of a child were on active duty military. Among all caregivers, there were three caregivers (identified as the second caregiver) who were on active duty military where the one child fatality was classified as verified and two were classified as no indicators for maltreatment. Among supervisors of children at the time of the 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-30 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-30 exceeds 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-3	0: Receipt of S	ocial Services	by <u>All Identifi</u>	ed Caregivers	of Children b	oy Maltreatme	ent Verificatior	Status and F	Primary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltre	atment Death					
		Veri					tantiated				icators	
Receipt of		n=:	158			n=	172			n=	382	
Social Services	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	40.0%	50.0%	23.9%	26.0%	6.8%	32.8%	0.0%	32.3%	8.0%	30.1%	0.0%	19.0%
No	20.0%	4.5%	13.0%	32.0%	61.4%	9.4%	0.0%	24.2%	24.0%	19.9%	50.0%	16.8%
Unknown	40.0%	45.5%	63.0%	42.0%	31.8%	57.8%	100.0%	43.5%	68.0%	50.0%	50.0%	64.1%
	If Yes	, Verified Child	Maltreatment (n=51)	lf Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	ment (n=44)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatr	nent (n=80)
Type of Support	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=16	n=11	n=11	n=13	n=3	n=21	n=0	n=20	n=4	n=41	n=0	n=35
WIC	37.5%	72.7%	45.5%	38.5%	66.7%	42.9%	0.0%	35.0%	25.0%	63.4%	0.0%	57.1%
TANF	31.3%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	15.0%	25.0%	22.0%	0.0%	25.7%
Medicaid	75.0%	90.9%	54.5%	84.6%	100.0%	61.9%	0.0%	80.0%	75.0%	80.5%	0.0%	77.1%
Food Stamps	87.5%	63.6%	18.2%	23.1%	33.3%	42.9%	0.0%	45.0%	50.0%	53.7%	0.0%	51.4%
Other	18.8%	9.1%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	8.6%
Unknown	0.0%	9.1%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%

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-30). Regardless, findings from Table G-30 reveal that among the caregivers of children whose death was verified as child maltreatment, 51 of 152 (33.6%) 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 44 of 172 (25.5%) caregivers whose child's death was not substantiated and the 80 of 382 (20.9%) caregivers whose child's death showed no indicators of maltreatment.

When types of services received are examined across primary cause of the child's death, most caregivers (that received some type of support) of children whose deaths were verified as maltreatment received Medicaid (from a low of 54.5% for weapon causes to high of 90.9% for asphyxia deaths).

History as Victim of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers and Supervisors

Local committees were asked to identify from available sources of information whether caregivers and supervisors responsible for the death of a child were past victims of child maltreatment. Collectively, it was known that 25 of the 152 (16.4%) caregivers (Table G-31) 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 or missing for 52 of the 152 (34.2%) children where the child's death was verified as maltreatment.

There were no statistically significant differences in the percentage of caregivers associated with verified 25 of 158 (15.8%), not substantiated 25 of 172 (14.5%), and no indicator 69 of 382 (18.1%) maltreatment deaths in terms of their history as a victim of child maltreatment. When history as a victim of child maltreatment is examined for supervisors (Table G-32) associated with verified maltreatment deaths, it was known that 11 of 79 (13.9%) were past child victims of maltreatment, whereas 11 of 86 (12.8%) and 45 of the 191 (23.6%) supervisors of not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.

	Table G-31: P	ast History as	Victim of Chi	ild Maltreatme	ent for <u>All Car</u>	<u>egivers</u> by Ma	ltreatment V	erification Stat	us and Prima	ry Cause of D	eath	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	fied				tantiated			No Ind	licators	
Cargiver Past Victim of		n=	158			n=	172			n=	382	
Child Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	10.0%	27.3%	15.2%	16.0%	13.6%	12.5%	0.0%	17.7%	8.0%	26.5%	0.0%	15.8%
No	52.5%	40.9%	58.7%	48.0%	68.2%	37.5%	0.0%	40.3%	68.0%	35.3%	50.0%	51.6%
Unknown/Missing	37.5%	31.8%	26.1%	36.0%	18.2%	50.0%	100.0%	41.9%	24.0%	38.2%	50.0%	32.6%
	If Yes,	, Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=25)	lf Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	tment (n=25)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatr	nent (n=69)
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=4	n=6	n=7	n=8	n=6	n=8	n=0	n=11	n=4	n=36	n=0	n=29
Physical	25.0%	33.3%	71.4%	62.5%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	54.5%	50.0%	47.2%	0.0%	41.4%
Neglect	100.0%	83.3%	57.1%	75.0%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	72.7%	50.0%	52.8%	0.0%	44.8%
Sexual	50.0%	16.7%	28.6%	25.0%	33.3%	37.5%	0.0%	18.2%	25.0%	27.8%	0.0%	34.5%
Emotional/ Psychological	50.0%	0.0%	14.3%	12.5%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	100.0%	5.6%	0.0%	20.7%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	6.9%

	Table G-32: I	Past History a	s Victim of Ch	nild Maltreatm	ent for <u>Super</u>	<u>visors</u> by Mal	treatment Ve	rification Statu	s and Primar	y Cause of De	ath	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Ver	ified			Not Subs	tantiated		No Indicators			
Cargiver Past Victim of		n=	-79			n=	86			n=:	191	
Child Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Yes	15.0%	45.5%	0.0%	12.0%	9.1%	12.5%	0.0%	16.1%	12.0%	36.8%	0.0%	18.5%
No	50.0%	36.4%	65.2%	48.0%	72.7%	46.9%	0.0%	38.7%	68.0%	32.4%	33.3%	46.7%
Unknown/Missing	35.0%	18.2%	34.8%	40.0%	18.2%	40.6%	100.0%	45.2%	20.0%	30.9%	66.7%	34.8%
	If Yes,	Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=11)	If Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	:ment (n=11)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreat	ment (n=45)
Type of Maltreatment	If Yes, Drowning	Verified Child	Maltreatment Body Part/ Weapon	(n=11) Other Undetermined Unknown	If Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	ment (n=11) Other Undetermined Unknown	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	ment (n=45) Other Undetermined Unknown
Type of Maltreatment			Body Part/	Other Undetermined			Body Part/	Other Undetermined			Body Part/	Other Undetermined
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	Drowning n=3	Asphyxia n=5	Body Part/ Weapon n=0	Other Undetermined Unknown n=3	Drowning n=2	Asphyxia n=4	Body Part/ Weapon n=0	Other Undetermined Unknown n=5	Drowning n=3	Asphyxia n=25	Body Part/ Weapon n=0	Other Undetermined Unknown n=17
Physical	Drowning n=3 33.3%	Asphyxia n=5 40.0%	Body Part/ Weapon n=0 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=3 0.0%	Drowning n=2 100.0%	Asphyxia n=4 50.0%	Body Part/ Weapon n=0 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=5 40.0%	Drowning n=3 0.0%	Asphyxia n=25 48.0%	Body Part/ Weapon n=0 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=17 47.1%
Physical Neglect	Drowning n=3 33.3% 100.0%	Asphyxia n=5 40.0% 80.0%	Body Part/ Weapon n=0 0.0% 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=3 0.0% 66.7%	Drowning n=2 100.0%	Asphyxia n=4 50.0% 75.0%	Body Part/ Weapon n=0 0.0% 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=5 40.0%	Drowning n=3 0.0% 66.7%	Asphyxia n=25 48.0% 48.0%	Body Part/ Weapon n=0 0.0% 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=17 47.1% 41.2%

History as Perpetrator of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers and Supervisors

Local committees were asked to identify from available sources and reports whether caregivers and supervisors responsible for a child's death have a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment. When the aggregate of caregivers is examined (Table G-33), 56 of 158 (36.8%) 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 47 of 172 (27.3%) 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 81 of 382 (21.2%) is significantly lower than the rates observed with the other two maltreatment verification categories.²

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 54.5% of caregivers associated with weapons deaths to a high of 81.8% of caregivers associated with asphyxia 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.

² 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=3.4595, p<.01) was statistically significant.

Tal	ole G-33: Past	t History as Pe	erpetrator of	Child Maltreat	ment for <u>All (</u>	Caregivers by	Maltreatment	Verification S	tatus and Pri	mary Cause o	f Death	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
Caregiver Has History as		Veri n=:					tantiated 172		No Indicators n=382			
Perpetrator	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	37.5%	50.0%	23.9%	38.0%	18.2%	28.1%	0.0%	33.9%	12.0%	23.5%	25.0%	21.7%
No	42.5%	27.3%	58.7%	34.0%	68.2%	45.3%	50.0%	32.3%	78.0%	55.9%	41.7%	54.3%
Unknown/Missing	20.0%	22.7%	17.4%	28.0%	13.6%	26.6%	50.0%	33.9%	10.0%	20.6%	33.3%	23.9%
	If Yes,	, Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=56)	lf Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	ment (n=47)	lf Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatr	nent (n=81)
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=15	n=11	n=11	n=19	n=8	n=18	n=0	n=21	n=6	n=32	n=3	n=40
Physical	26.7%	18.2%	54.5%	21.1%	50.0%	22.2%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	40.6%	66.7%	32.5%
Neglect	80.0%	81.8%	54.5%	78.9%	62.5%	66.7%	0.0%	76.2%	100.0%	59.4%	33.3%	85.0%
Sexual	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	10.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	33.3%	7.5%
Emotional/ Psychological	33.3%	0.0%	36.4%	26.3%	37.5%	11.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	15.0%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%

When the history of supervisors as a perpetrator is examined (see Table G-34), 29 of 79 (36.7%) 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 28 of 86 (32.6%) supervisors of not substantiated child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past. However, the percentage of supervisors of no indicators of child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past, 37 of 191 (19.4%) is significantly lower than the rates observed with the other two maltreatment verification categories.³

³ 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 differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=3.0158, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.3961, p<.02) deaths were statistically significant.

Та	ıble G-34: Pas	t History as P	erpetrator of	Child Maltreat	tment for <u>Su</u>	<u>pervisors</u> by N	/altreatment	Verification Sta	atus and Prim	hary Cause of	Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Ver					tantiated			No Ind		
Supervisor Has History as		n=	79			n=	86			n=:	191	
Perpetrator	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Yes	40.0%	72.7%	26.1%	28.0%	27.3%	34.4%	0.0%	35.5%	4.0%	29.4%	0.0%	17.4%
No	50.0%	18.2%	60.9%	28.0%	63.6%	46.9%	0.0%	32.3%	80.0%	58.8%	33.3%	56.5%
Unknown/Missing	10.0%	9.1%	13.0%	44.0%	9.1%	18.8%	100.0%	32.3%	16.0%	11.8%	66.7%	26.1%
	If Yes,	Verified Child	Maltreatment	n=29)	If Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	ment (n=28)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (child Maltreatr	nent (n=37)
Type of Maltreatment	Descusions		Body Part/	Other	Drowning	Anakania	Body Part/	Other	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/	Other
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Weapon	Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Азрнула	Weapon	Undetermined Unknown
	n=8	Aspnyxia n=8	Weapon n=6		n=6	n=11	Weapon n=0		n=1	n=20	Weapon n=0	
Physical	-			Unknown	Ū			Unknown	Ū			Unknown
Physical Neglect	n=8	n=8	n=6	Unknown n=7	n=6	n=11	n=0	Unknown n=11	n=1	n=20	n=0	Unknown n=16
	n=8 12.5%	n=8 12.5%	n=6 50.0%	Unknown n=7 28.6%	n=6 50.0%	n=11 27.3%	n=0 0.0%	Unknown n=11 27.3%	n=1 0.0%	n=20 50.0%	n=0 0.0%	Unknown n=16 31.3%
Neglect	n=8 12.5% 100.0%	n=8 12.5% 87.5%	n=6 50.0% 66.7%	Unknown n=7 28.6% 71.4%	n=6 50.0% 66.7%	n=11 27.3% 54.5%	n=0 0.0% 0.0%	Unknown n=11 27.3% 72.7%	n=1 0.0% 100.0%	n=20 50.0% 70.0%	n=0 0.0% 0.0%	Unknown n=16 31.3% 75.0%

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

Table G-35 highlights the distribution of caregivers' history with intimate partner violence as a victim and/or perpetrator. In total, 29 of the 158 (18.4%) caregivers were known to be victims and 27 of the 158 (17.1%) were known to be perpetrators of intimate violence among those affiliated with verified maltreatment deaths. With respect to caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 31 of 172 (18.0%) were past victims and 25 of 172 (14.5%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence. In contrast, 37 of the 382 (9.7%) and 23 of the 382 (6.0%) 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 (18.4%) and not substantiated (18.0%) maltreatment deaths were significantly higher than the 6.0% 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.⁴

	Table (G-35: History	of Intimate P	artner Violence	e with <u>Caregi</u> v	<u>vers</u> by Maltro	eatment Verif	ication Status	and Primary (Cause of Deat	h	
						Child Maltre	atment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
History of Intimate		n=:	158		n=172					n=:	382	
Partner Violence	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes, as Victim	17.5%	18.2%	17.4%	20.0%	15.9%	12.5%	50.0%	24.2%	4.0%	11.8%	8.3%	9.8%
Yes, as Perpetrator	15.0%	22.7%	15.2%	18.0%	13.6%	12.5%	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	10.3%	8.3%	4.3%
No	47.5%	36.4%	45.7%	34.0%	61.4%	40.6%	0.0%	29.0%	62.0%	52.2%	25.0%	56.0%
Unknown/Missing	20.0%	22.7%	21.7%	28.0%	9.1%	34.4%	50.0%	29.0%	34.0%	25.7%	58.3%	29.9%

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 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=2.4213, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.7670, p<.01) deaths were statistically significant.

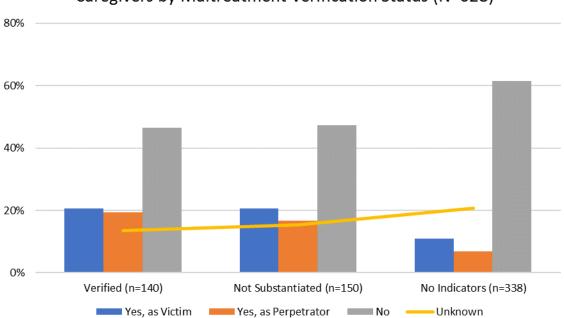


Figure G-11: History of Intimate Partner Violence with All Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=628)

Table G-36 highlights the distribution of supervisors' history with intimate partner violence as a victim and/or perpetrator.

	Table G	i-36: History o	of Intimate Pa	rtner Violence	with <u>Superv</u>	i <u>sors</u> by Maltr	eatment Veri	fication Status	and Primary	Cause of Dea	th		
						Child Maltreatment Death							
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators		
History of Intimate		n=	79			n=	-86			n=	191		
Partner Violence	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92	
Yes, as Victim	20.0%	18.2%	21.7%	16.0%	18.2%	12.5%	0.0%	22.6%	8.0%	17.6%	0.0%	8.7%	
Yes, as Perpetrator	20.0%	36.4%	8.7%	12.0%	18.2%	9.4%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	4.3%	
No	40.0%	36.4%	39.1%	40.0%	54.5%	50.0%	0.0%	29.0%	60.0%	58.8%	16.7%	53.3%	
Unknown/Missing	20.0%	9.1%	30.4%	32.0%	9.1%	28.1%	100.0%	35.5%	32.0%	16.2%	83.3%	33.7%	

Past Criminal History of Caregivers and Supervisors

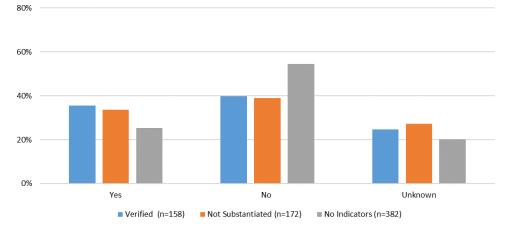
When the criminal history of caregivers is examined (Table G-37), 56 of the 158 (35.4%), 58 of the 172 (33.7%) and 97 of the 382 (25.4%) caregivers associated with verified, not substantiated, and no indicators child maltreatment deaths (respectively) have a past criminal history.⁵ When primary cause of maltreatment deaths is observed, the highest proportion of caregivers for verified maltreatment cases with a criminal past

⁵ 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=2.358, p<.02) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.0205, p<.05) deaths were statistically significant.

were those affiliated with other deaths (42.0%), followed by asphyxia deaths (40.9%). 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 21.4% for caregivers associated with verified body parts/weapons deaths to a high of 66.7% of those caregivers associated with asphyxia deaths. Please note that the column totals for the type of offense across each category of primary cause of death may exceed 100% as individual caregivers may have more than one past criminal offense.

		Table G-37	: Past Crimina	l History of <u>Ca</u>	<u>regivers</u> by N	Aaltreatment '	Verification S	tatus and Prim	ary Cause of	Death		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
			ified				tantiated		No Indicators			
Criminal History of		n=:	158			n=	172			n=382		
Caregivers	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	30.0%	40.9%	30.4%	42.0%	31.8%	28.1%	0.0%	41.9%	18.0%	26.5%	16.7%	27.2%
No	47.5%	36.4%	47.8%	28.0%	54.5%	32.8%	50.0%	33.9%	64.0%	53.7%	66.7%	51.6%
Unknown/Missing	22.5%	22.7%	21.7%	30.0%	13.6%	39.1%	50.0%	24.2%	18.0%	19.9%	16.7%	21.2%
	If Yes	, Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=56)	lf Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	tment (n=58)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatr	nent (n=97)
Type of Offense	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=12	n=9	n=14	n=21	n=14	n=18	n=0	n=26	n=9	n=36	n=2	n=50
Assaults	33.3%	33.3%	50.0%	38.1%	42.9%	38.9%	0.0%	26.9%	33.3%	36.1%	50.0%	28.0%
Robbery	33.3%	44.4%	35.7%	52.4%	42.9%	66.7%	0.0%	61.5%	77.8%	50.0%	0.0%	60.0%
Drugs	58.3%	66.7%	21.4%	57.1%	50.0%	55.6%	0.0%	46.2%	22.2%	30.6%	0.0%	32.0%
Other	33.3%	55.6%	78.6%	76.2%	78.6%	50.0%	0.0%	69.2%	88.9%	69.4%	50.0%	66.0%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%





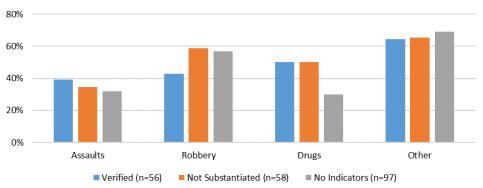


Figure G-13: Offense Type for Those Caregivers With Criminal Background (N=211)

When the criminal history of supervisors is examined (See Table G-38), 30 of 79 (40.0%), 27 of 86 (31.4%) and 36 of 191 (18.8%) supervisors associated with verified, not substantiated, and no indicators of 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.⁶ 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 (63.6%) and drowning (40.0%). 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 16.7% for supervisors associated with verified weapon to a high of 57.1% of those supervisors associated with asphyxia 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.

 $^{^{6}}$ A series of tests of significance between independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of caregivers with a 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=3.3271, p<.01) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.3050, p<.03) deaths were statistically significant.

	Table	G-38: Past Cr	iminal Histor	y Associated w	vith <u>Supervis</u> o	o <u>rs</u> by Maltrea	atment Verific	ation Status a	nd Primary Ca	ause of Death		
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
Criminal History of		Veri n=	ified 79			Not Subs n=	tantiated 86		No Indicators n=191			
Supervisors	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92
Yes	40.0%	63.6%	26.1%	36.0%	31.8%	25.0%	0.0%	38.7%	24.0%	30.9%	16.7%	22.8%
No	50.0%	27.3%	56.5%	28.0%	59.1%	46.9%	0.0%	35.5%	60.0%	57.4%	16.7%	55.4%
Unknown/Missing	10.0%	9.1%	17.4%	36.0%	9.1%	28.1%	100.0%	25.8%	16.0%	11.8%	66.7%	21.7%
	If Yes	, Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=30)	If Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	tment (n=27)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatn	nent (n=36)
Type of Offense	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=8	n=7	n=6	n=9	n=7	n=8	n=0	n=12	n=6	n=21	n=1	n=21
Assaults	37.5%	28.6%	50.0%	22.2%	42.9%	50.0%	0.0%	16.7%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	38.1%
Robbery	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	22.2%	28.6%	37.5%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	23.8%
Drugs	37.5%	57.1%	16.7%	44.4%	14.3%	37.5%	0.0%	41.7%	33.3%	19.0%	0.0%	23.8%
Other	37.5%	57.1%	83.3%	77.8%	57.1%	50.0%	0.0%	66.7%	83.3%	71.4%	100.0%	66.7%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Past Child Death Associated with Caregivers and Supervisors

Table G-39 highlights the distribution of caregivers with past child death events. In total, 5 of 158 (3.2%) caregivers in association with verified maltreatment deaths were known to have a past child death. With respect to caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 2 of 172 (1.2%) were identified as having a past child death event. Lastly, 8 of 382 (2.1%) caregivers stratified as no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories of child death events.

	Та	ble G-39: Pas	t Child Death	Associated wit	th <u>Caregivers</u>	by Maltreatm	ient Verificati	on Status and	Primary Caus	e of Death		
						Child Maltreatment Death						
		Veri	ified			Not subs	tantiated			No Ind	licators	
Past Child Death with Caregiver		n=:	158			n=	172			n=	382	
	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=40	n=22	n=46	n=50	n=44	n=64	n=2	n=62	n=50	n=136	n=12	n=184
Yes	2.5%	13.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%	16.7%	1.1%
No	77.5%	63.6%	82.6%	80.0%	84.1%	71.9%	50.0%	75.8%	72.0%	74.3%	66.7%	72.3%
Unknown/Missing	20.0%	22.7%	17.4%	18.0%	15.9%	28.1%	50.0%	21.0%	28.0%	22.8%	16.7%	26.6%

Table G-40 highlights the distribution of supervisors with past child death events. In total, 3 of 79 (3.8%) supervisors in association with verified maltreatment deaths were known to have a past child death. With respect to supervisors in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, none were identified as having any association with a past child death event. Lastly, 6 of 191 (3.1%) supervisors stratified as no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories with child death events.

	Tal	ole G-40: Past	Child Death A	Associated wit	h <u>Supervisors</u>	<u>s</u> by Maltreatr	nent Verificat	ion Status and	Primary Cau	se of Death			
					Child Maltreatment Death								
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators		
Past Child Death with		n=	79			n=	86			n=:	191		
Supervisor	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Asphyxia	Body Part/ Weapon	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=20	n=11	n=23	n=25	n=22	n=32	n=1	n=31	n=25	n=68	n=6	n=92	
Yes	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	16.7%	2.2%	
No	85.0%	72.7%	82.6%	64.0%	81.8%	78.1%	0.0%	80.6%	80.0%	82.4%	16.7%	70.7%	
Unknown/Missing	15.0%	9.1%	17.4%	32.0%	18.2%	21.9%	100.0%	19.4%	20.0%	13.2%	66.7%	27.2%	

APPENDIX H:

DOH SAFE SLEEP LETTER



Celeste Philip, MD, MPH Surgeon General and Secretary

Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

August 31, 2018

Dear Colleague:

I am requesting your assistance in addressing one of the greatest threats to children in the state of Florida. Unsafe sleep practices continue to be the leading cause of preventable death in infants. In 2016, there were 85 such deaths in Florida,¹ each one a family tragedy and a loss to our society. Nationwide there are approximately 3,500 such deaths each year. As a result, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recently updated its guidelines for the prevention of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and other sleep-related infant deaths.² These guidelines encourage all heath care providers to endorse and model these risk-reduction recommendations from birth onward. I am asking that you and your staff actively promote these safe sleep recommendations to the families for whom you provide care.

Enclosed is a summary of these evidence-based recommendations. They apply ideally to infants for the whole first year, but for the first six months of life at a minimum. The Florida Department of Health collaborated with community partners to develop patient education materials on safe sleep practices to reinforce the one-on-one counseling you and your staff can provide to parents. An electronic copy of our safe sleep brochure can be accessed at https://www.ounce.org/pdfs/safe_sleep.pdf. Additional resources can be ordered at https://www.ounce.org/order_here.asp.

As a physician, you are a trusted source of information for parents on health and safety. Your influence is extended by the ARNPs, Physician Assistants and other staff members who work with you. Families continually re-examine decisions about how best to care for their infants and often receive conflicting messages from other family members and the media. Safe sleep information is worth repeating at each encounter.

By working together to inform families and caregivers about safe sleep practices, the tragedy of preventable infant death can be significantly reduced. Thank you for joining this effort to protect Florida's future and our most precious new residents.

Sincerely,

Celeste Philip, MD, MPH Surgeon General and Secretary

Enclosure

Florida Department of Health Office of the State Surgeon General 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A-00 • Tallahassee, FL 32399-1701 PHONE: 850/245-4210 • FAX: 850/922-9453 FloridaHealth.gov



Summary of Recommendations for Safe Sleep, based on updated AAP Guidelines

- 1. Infants should be placed down to sleep on their backs for every sleep episode by every caretaker until they reach 1 year of age. Sleeping on the back has been proven to decrease the risk of sleep-related deaths, and SIDS numbers have plateaued since this was implemented. It does not increase the risk of choking and aspiration, a concern often raised by caregivers and some health care professionals. This applies to pre-term as well as term infants. Sleeping on the side is not safe and is not recommended. It is important that families instruct temporary caregivers that their infant needs be to put down to sleep on their back; especially if they are individuals who raised children prior to this guidance. Once infants are able to roll over in both directions, they can be left in the position they assume.
- 2. Infants should sleep on a firm sleep surface such as a mattress with a fitted sheet in a safety-approved crib. There should be no loose bedding, blankets, quilts, comforters, sheepskins, pillows or other soft objects in the crib as these present a risk for suffocation. This includes bumper pads that connect to the crib rails and which have been implicated in strangulation and entrapment deaths. Likewise, infants should not be left to sleep on sofas or armchairs, or share this surface with their caregiver during that time. This sleeping arrangement has led to numerous suffocation deaths as a result of the infants' faces becoming wedged in corners, or between the caregiver and sofa.
- 3. Infants should sleep in the parents' room but on a separate surface, <u>not</u> in the parents' bed. The best way to accomplish this is with a crib or bassinette in the parents' room, near the bed. Bed-sharing with parents, siblings, or pets is a common cause of suffocation and entrapment deaths. When speaking with parents it is a good idea to discuss "room sharing" which is good as opposed to "bed sharing" which is dangerous. The older term "co-sleeping" is discouraged because it is ambiguous and could refer to either practice.
- 4. Breastfeeding should be encouraged. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), the American Academy of Family Physicians and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists all strongly endorse breastfeeding for its many health benefits which include a measure of protection from SIDS.^{3, 4, 5} All health care providers should actively promote breastfeeding. It is critically important, however, that breastfeeding should not result in the infant and mother sleeping in the same bed. Ideally, this recommendation should be given at the same time breastfeeding is initiated soon after delivery, and reinforced consistently throughout the post-partum hospitalization period. An all-too-common story in infant death cases is the history that the mother fell asleep while breastfeeding and awakened to find the infant dead. This is especially true of infants less than 4 months of age. If parents choose to breastfeed infants less than 4 months of age in bed, they must take care not to fall asleep, and if they do fall asleep, they should place the infant back in their crib or bassinette as soon as they awaken.
- 5. Parents should be cautioned regarding the use of commercial products that claim to reduce the risk of SIDS or to make it safe to bed-share. Companies may promote various wedges, positioners and other devices to be placed in the parents' bed to separate the infant from others. The American Academy of Pediatrics finds that there is no evidence that these devices reduce the risk of SIDS or suffocation. The AAP, the US Food and Drug Administration and the Consumer Product Safety Council all concur that manufacturers should not claim that a product or device protects against SIDS unless they have scientific evidence that proves that to be true.

In summary, the safest way for babies to sleep is on their back, alone, on a firm surface free of clutter and soft accessories.

References

- 1. Florida Child Abuse Death Review Committee Annual Report, December 2017. *Note: Florida Child Abuse Death Review Committee reviews exclusively those child fatalities which have been reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline. Therefore, the total number of sleep-related deaths may exceed the number indicated above.
- 2. American Academy of Pediatrics Task Force on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. SIDS and Other Sleep-Related Infant Deaths: Updated 2016 Recommendations for a Safe Sleeping Environment. <u>Pediatrics</u>, November 2016, Volume 138.
- 3. American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Breastfeeding. <u>Pediatrics</u>, March 2012, Volume 129.
- 4. American Academy of Family Physicians. AAFP Releases Position Paper on Breastfeeding. <u>American Family Physician</u>, January 1, 2015, Volume 91, Number 1, p.56.
- 5. American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Breastfeeding Expert Work Group Committee on Obstetric Practice. Optimizing support for breastfeeding as part of obstetric practice. ACOG Committee Opinion No. 756. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol 2018;132:e187–96.

APPENDIX I:

HEALTHY FAMILIES FLORIDA HOME SAFETY CHECKLIST

Home Safety Checklist

Today's Date: _____

CII	eck the time you are conducting the home safety	CHECK DA	ised on your chind's age
	Prenatal or less than 3 months old		3-years-old
	4 to 6-months-old: Getting ready to crawl		4-years-old
	9 to 12-months-old: Getting ready to walk		New home
	2-years-old		Other:

Check "yes," "no" or "N/A" (for not applicable), based on what you see.

HOME SAFETY

Walk around to check the safety of the home (bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, etc.) by answering the questions below.

1. 🗌 Yes	🗆 No	Are electrical cords intact and away from the reach of children?
2. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are electrical appliances away from a filled tub, sink or running water?
3. 🗆 Yes	□ No	Are painted surfaces (including walls and furniture) free from chalking, flaking and peeling, which could indicate the presence of lead-based paint?
4. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are all exterior doors, including pet doors if applicable, childproofed (latches, high locks or alarms, etc.)?
5. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are all stairways and floor space for walking clear from obstruction and in a non-slippery condition?
6. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	Is there railing protecting all stairways and elevated landings (top and bottom of stairs)?
7. 🗌 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	If there are railing slats greater than 2-3/8 inches apart, are they covered with a piece of wood or hard plastic?
8. 🗌 Yes	🗆 No	Is there a safe place for the child to sleep?
9. 🗌 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	If there is a crib, are the gaps between the slats on the crib 2-3/8 inches or less?
10. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	If there is a child under 1 year of age, is the sleeping area free of soft bedding (including bumper pads), pillows blankets and stuffed animals?
11. 🗆 Yes	□No □N/A	If there is a crib, does the crib sheet and mattress fit tightly to avoid entrapment and suffocation?
12. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	Are all houseplants out of the reach of children?
13. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	Are all ashtrays out of the reach of children?
14. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	Are emergency numbers readily accessible? (See list of phone numbers)
15. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are knives and other sharp objects out of the reach of children or in a childproofed drawer?

16. 🗌 Yes	🗆 No	Are plastic bags out of the reach of children?
17. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are sharp edges and corners covered (i.e., fireplace, tables, etc.)?
18. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are there safety plugs in <u>all</u> unused electrical outlets?
19. 🗆 Yes	□No □N/A	Are hair dryers and curling irons out of the reach of children?
20. 🗆 Yes	□ No □ N/A	Are the iron and ironing board out of the reach of children?
21. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are all chemicals and cleaning supplies stored in original containers? (Some examples of dangerous products include paint thinner, antifreeze, gasoline, turpentine, bleach, insect spray, fertilizer, poison.)
22. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are all chemicals and cleaning supplies stored out of the reach of children or in a childproofed cabinet?
23. 🗆 23. 🗆]Yes 🗆 No	Are all vitamins, over-the-counter and prescription medication stored out of the reach of children or in a childproofed drawer/cabinet?
24. 🗆 Yes	□No □N/A	Are all alcoholic beverages stored out of the reach of children or in a childproofed cabinet?
25. 🗆 Yes	□No □N/A	Are cosmetics stored out of the reach of children or in a childproofed drawer/ cabinet?
26. 🗆 Yes	□ No □ N/A	Are curtain and blind cords kept out of the reach of children?
27. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	If residence is not on the ground floor, is furniture that a child could climb on away from windows, or are there window guards installed?
FIRE SAF	ETY	
28. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Are smoke alarm(s) in working order and located on every floor?
29. 🗌 Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	Are space heaters in good repair and are they at least 4 feet from clothing, curtains/ drapes or any flammable material?
30. □ Yes	🗆 No	Are there two unrestricted exits (windows or doors) that can be used in case of fire?
WATER S Look at all Code 424.2	outdoor areas w	ith water (pool, hot tub, retention pond and/or fountain). Measurements are based on current Florida Building
31. 🗆 Yes	□ No □ N/A	If there is an in-ground pool, is there at least a 4-foot barrier with gaps of no more than 4 inches?
32. □ Yes	□ No □ N/A	If there is an in-ground pool, is there two inches or less between the ground and the bottom of the pool barrier?
33. 🗆 Yes	□ No □ N/A	If there is a door from the house that leads into an area with water, is there an exit alarm or a lock located at least 54 inches above the floor?

34. □ Yes	□ No □ N/A	If there is a barrier around the pool, are large objects outside of the barrier (such as tables, chairs or ladders) far enough away from the barrier to prevent children from using them to climb over the barrier and into the pool area?
35. □ Yes	🗆 No 🗆 N/A	If there is a gate into the area with water, is there a latch on the gate that closes automatically? Is the latch located on the side with the water? Is the latch located at least 54 inches above the bottom of the gate?
36. □ Yes	□ No □ N/A	If there is a window that is accessible to the area with water, is there an exit alarm and/or is the base of the window at least 48 inches from the interior floor (can be 42 inches if there is a cabinet beneath a screened or protected pass-through window)?
37. □ Yes	□ No □ N/A	Are toys and objects that may attract children kept out of the water when not in use?
38. 🗆 Yes	□ No □ N/A	Are there life saving devices near the pool such as a hook, pole or flotation device?
39. □ Yes	□ No □ N/A	Are pool chemicals kept away from heat sources and out of the reach of children?
40. 🗆 Yes	🗆 No	Is the property free from containers of water or other fluid left uncovered or accessible to a child (i.e., inflatable "kiddie pool", buckets, etc.)?

This Home Safety Checklist was developed by Healthy Families Florida

APPENDIX J:

DCF HOME SAFETY CHECKLIST



State of Florida Department of Children and Families

Rick Scott Governor

Mike Carroll Secretary

Home Safety Checklist

Infants Less Than 6 Months Old

Although much child protection work focuses on the problem of abuse, unintentional injuries resulting from negligent care actually cause twice as many infant and child deaths each year. Negligent supervision of children and hazardous conditions in the home also cause numerous non-fatal injuries. Many parents are unaware of the dangers to children present in the home. You can help them to identify these dangers and prevent future injuries and deaths.

Safe Sleep: Unsafe sleep conditions are the most common cause of preventable death in infants less than 6 months old. Bed-sharing with adults, sleeping on the stomach and sleeping in places not intended for safe sleep are all common causes of death in infants. In 2015, 79 infants died as a result of the unsafe sleeping arrangements described below.

Observation

- Crib, Bassinet or Playpen: In good repair. free of toys, blankets, bumper pads, stuffed animals and away from hanging window cords. Mattress fits snugly against rails.
- Parent expresses an understanding of the importance of placing the infant down to sleep on his/her back.
- Parent expresses an understanding of the importance of the infant sleeping in a crib, bassinet or playpen and not in bed or elsewhere with an adult or older child.
- Parent expresses an understanding of the importance of the infant sleeping in a crib, bassinet or playpen and not on a sofa, couch or chair.

Rationale

Cribs, bassinets and playpens are the safest places for infants to sleep. Any object in the sleeping area is a suffocation or strangulation hazard.

Infants who sleep on their stomachs are more likely to die in their sleep of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

Parents sleeping with their babies often suffocate them as they sleep. This happened to 39 infants in Florida in 2015. Sleeping in the same room is good.

Babies sleeping on couches and chairs often get their faces wedged in places where they suffocate. This happened to 12 babies in 2015.

<u>Fall Prevention</u>: Although household falls rarely cause death, they cause many bumps, bruises, broken bones and even skull fractures. Many parents first find that their baby has learned to roll over when he or she is hurt falling off of a bed, couch or changing table.

Parent expresses an understanding of the importance of never leaving the infant on any raised surface from which he or she could fall. Even young infants can scoot and squirm and can fall from beds, couches and changing tables.

Mission: Work in Partnership with Local Communities to Protect the Vulnerable, Promote Strong and Economically Self-Sufficient Families, and Advance Personal and Family Recovery and Resiliency Version 1: July 2017 Burn Prevention: Many infants suffer burns from hot liquids, hot objects and cigarettes handled carelessly around them.

- Parent expresses an understanding that Babies wave their arms and kick he/she should not smoke or drink hot their legs and may cause spills or coffee or tea while holding the infant. come in contact with hot things.
- Parent expresses an understanding that the hot water heater should be set to a temperature no higher than 120 degrees.

If the hot water heater is set at a hotter temperature, scald burns can happen in seconds. Parent, friend or landlord can adjust.

or otherwise unrestrained in a car.

Automobile Safety: Many serious injuries and fatal accidents to infants and children occur when the car or truck they are riding in is involved in a collision.

Parent has a car seat and knows how to install it and the baby correctly.	Improperly restrained infants in improperly installed car seats are not protected.
Parent expresses an understanding that the infant must be restrained in the car every time he or she travels.	You can never predict when a car accident will happen. It is never Safe to carry an infant in one's arms



State of Florida Department of Children and Families

Rick Scott Governor

Mike Carroll Secretary

Home Safety Check List

Infants 6 - 12 Months Old

Although much child protection work focuses on the problem of abuse, unintentional injuries resulting from negligent care actually cause twice as many infant and child deaths each year. Negligent supervision of children and hazardous conditions in the home also cause numerous non-fatal injuries. Many parents are unaware of the dangers to children present in the home. You can help them to identify these dangers and prevent future injuries and deaths.

Safe Sleep: Unsafe sleep conditions are the most common cause of preventable death in infants less than 12 months old. Bed-sharing with adults and sleeping in places not intended for safe sleep are common causes of death in infants in this age group. In 2015, 79 infants died as a result of the unsafe sleeping arrangements described below.

Observation Rationale Crib, Bassinet or Playpen: In good repair. Cribs, bassinets and playpens are free of toys, blankets, bumper pads, stuffed the safest places for infants to sleep. animals and away from hanging window Any object in the sleeping area is cords. Mattress fits snugly against rails. a suffocation or strangulation hazard. Parent expresses an understanding of the Parents sleeping with their babies importance of the infant sleeping in a often suffocate them as they sleep. crib, bassinet or playpen and not in bed This happened to 39 babies in with an adult. Florida in 2015. Parent expresses an understanding of the Babies sleeping on couches and importance of the infant sleeping in a chairs often get their faces wedged crib, bassinet or playpen and not on a in places where they suffocate. sofa, couch or chair. This happened to 12 babies in 2015.

Fall Prevention: Infants in this age group are very mobile. Not only can they roll over, but most will be crawling and some will be cruising or walking before they are a year old.

Parent expresses an understanding of the importance of never leaving the infant on any raised surface from which he or she could fall.	There is no maybe: Infants in this age range <u>will</u> fall and get hurt if they are left on beds and couches.
Parent has barrier gates on steps or stairs to prevent falls.	Infants in this age range can start crawling up or down stairs and. can fall, hurting themselves
Parent is not putting the infant in an infant walker.	Infants in walkers suffer more falls and injuries. They are also slower learning to walk. Stationary infant play stations are safer.

Drowning Prevention: Because they are starting to move around and cannot recognize danger, infants in this age range will drown if given a chance to get into water.

Parent expresses an understanding that
 In Florida in 2015, 6 infants drowned

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the infant should never be left in a bath either alone or with another child.	when they were left unsupervised in bathtubs.
Parent expresses an understanding that buckets of water are a drowning danger for children in this age group.	Infants who can crawl will some- times pull up on the side of a bucket of water and fall in head first.
If there is a swimming pool of any kind on the property, there are doors or gates with secure locks and latches on them separating the living areas from the water.	Smart, mobile infants will find a way to get to water very quickly when a parent's back is turned.

Poisoning Prevention: Infants learn about the world by tasting it. They may eat or drink anything they can get their hands on.

Kitchen, bathroom and other cabinets all have child-proof latches on them.	Insecticides, drain cleaners and other things stored in these locations can cause severe injuries or death.
All medications, both prescription and over-the-counter, are kept in their child- proof containers.	Many medications look like candy. Infants will eat them if they can get them.

<u>Choking Prevention</u>: Infants in this age range are moving around the house. They will put anything they find in their mouths. They may choke to death.

The floor and furniture are free of small	Small objects choke children.
objects that would fit in the infant's mouth,	
including older children's small toys.	

Burn Prevention: Many infants suffer burns from hot liquids, hot objects and cigarettes handled carelessly around them. Adults and children alike may die in home fires, often from smoke inhalation.

Parent expresses an understanding that He/she should not smoke or drink hot or tea while holding the infant.	Babies wave their arms and kick their legs and may cause spills or come in contact with hot things.
The home has smoke alarms with working batteries to provide early warning of fire.	When homes catch fire, infants and children often die in back bedrooms while adults are driven out by flames and smoke.

<u>Automobile Safety</u>: Many serious injuries and fatal accidents to infants and children occur when the car or truck they are riding in is involved in a collision. Some infants approaching a year of age may be outgrowing their infant car seats.

Parent has a car seat and knows how to install it and the baby correctly.	Improperly restrained infants in improperly installed car seats are not protected.
Parent expresses an understanding that the infant must be restrained in the car every time he or she travels.	You can never predict when a car accident will happen. It is never Safe to carry an infant in one's arms or otherwise unrestrained in a car.



State of Florida Department of Children and Families

Rick Scott Governor

Mike Carroll Secretary

Home Safety Check List

Toddlers 12 - 24 Months Old

Although much child protection work focuses on the problem of abuse, unintentional injuries resulting from negligent care actually cause twice as many infant and child deaths each year. Negligent supervision of children and hazardous conditions in the home also cause numerous non-fatal injuries. Many parents are unaware of the dangers to children present in the home. You can help them to identify these dangers and prevent future injuries and deaths.

<u>Drowning Prevention</u>: Drowning is the leading cause of preventable death in children in Florida. In 2015 the deaths of 85 children in Florida were caused by negligent supervision around water, inadequate locks and gates to keep them in the home or inadequate barriers around water. Active toddlers will find a way to get into water if not protected.

Parent expresses an understanding that buckets of water are a drowning danger for children in this age group.	Toddlers will sometimes fall head first into half-filled buckets of water and drown.
Parent expresses an understanding that the child should never be left in a bath tub either alone or with another child.	In Florida in 2015, 6 infants drowned when they were left unsupervised in bath tubs.
If there is a body of water of any type nearby, the parent expresses an under- standing that doors to the outdoors and barrier gates must be kept closed and latched.	Doors, gates and latches do no good if they are not secured. Older toddlers may learn to open latches, they can reach, so additional higher latches may be needed. In Florida in 2015, 47 children drowned after getting out of the home undetected.
If there is a body of water of any type, the parent expresses an understanding that when the child is outdoors there must be constant eyes-on supervision of the child.	Children can drown in minutes if they are not watched constantly around water when outdoors. In Florida in 2015, 30 children drowned while not being supervised outdoors.
If there is a body of water of any type (pool, retention pond, river, lake or ocean), there are fences and gates with secure locks separating the living areas from the water.	It is difficult to keep active toddlers in sight every moment. There must be effective barriers to keep them away from water when the parent is busy cooking or in the bathroom.

<u>Choking Prevention</u>: Toddlers are constantly on the move and will put anything they find in their mouths. They may choke to death. They do not have a full set of chewing teeth and can choke on some foods and candies.

The floor and furniture are free of small	Small objects choke children. A
objects that would fit in the child's mouth,	good rule of thumb is that if some including older children's
small toys.	thing will fit through a toilet paper roll it is too small for a
	toddler to play with.

Mission: Work in Partnership with Local Communities to Protect the Vulnerable, Promote Strong and Economically Self-Sufficient Families, and Advance Personal and Family Recovery and Resiliency Version 1: July 2017 The parent expresses an understanding Cl that foods given to the child must be an cut up in small pieces or soft enough that the child can safely swallow them without chewing.

Chunks of hot dog, whole grapes and hard candies are common causes of choking deaths in small children.

Burn Prevention: Toddlers exploring their environments are especially likely to be burned by hot objects left where they can touch them.

The parent expresses an understanding that flat irons and curling irons should always be put away immediately after use.	Many toddlers are burned by hot irons left on the floor or bed or that they pull down off an ironing board.
The parent expresses an understanding that a playpen can be used to keep the child from being burned while meals are being prepared.	Toddlers may be burned when they pull pots from the stove or touch open oven doors.
There are plugs in all accessible electrical outlets.	Toddlers like to put wet fingers and metal objects into outlets.
The home has smoke alarms with working batteries to provide early warning of fire.	When homes catch fire, infants and children often die in back bedrooms while adults are driven
	out by flames and smoke.

Poisoning Prevention: Toddlers explore the world by tasting it. They may eat or drink anything they can get their hands on.

	Kitchen, bathroom and other cabinets all have child-proof latches on them.	Insecticides, drain cleaners and other Things stored in these locations can cause severe injuries.
	All medications, both prescription and over-the-counter, are kept in their child- proof containers.	Many medications look like candy. Toddlers will eat them if they can get them.
	The parent has access to the Florida Poison Control Center phone number, 1-800-222-1222. (Provide a copy.)	Parents should have this on hand just in case the child gets into something despite precautions.
Fall Prevention: Toddlers are very mobile and like to climb.		

 Parent has barrier gates on steps or stairs to prevent falls.
 Toddlers typically like to crawl up and down stairs and may fall. <u>Automobile Safety</u>: The American Academy of Pediatrics now recommends that for maximum protection toddlers stay in rear-facing car safety seats until they are 2 years old or reach the maximum height and weight of their seat.

Parent has a car seat and knows how to install it and the child correctly.	Improperly restrained toddlers in improperly installed car seats are not protected.
Parent expresses an understanding that the infant must be restrained in the car every time he or she travels.	You can never predict when a car accident will happen. It is never safe to carry an infant in one's arms or otherwise unrestrained in a car.
Parent expresses an understanding that the child should ride facing backwards until he or she is 2 years old or gets too big for their car seat.	This position provides more support for the head and neck in the event of a collision.
The child does not exceed the maximum height and weight limits printed on the seat.	A car seat cannot provide good protection for a child who is too big for it.



State of Florida Department of Children and Families

Rick Scott Governor

Mike Carroll Secretary

Child Protection Team Home Safety Check List

Pre-School Children 2-6 Years Old

Although much child protection work focuses on the problem of abuse, unintentional injuries resulting from negligent care actually cause twice as many infant and child deaths each year. Negligent supervision of children and hazardous conditions in the home also cause numerous non-fatal injuries. Many parents are unaware of the dangers to children present in the home. You can help them to identify these dangers and prevent future injuries and deaths.

Drowning Prevention: Drowning is the leading cause of preventable death in children in Florida. In 2015 the deaths of 85 children in Florida were caused by negligent supervision around water, inadequate locks and gates to keep them in the home or inadequate barriers around water.

	If there is a body of water of any type (pool, retention pond, river, lake or ocean), there are fences and gates with secure locks separating the living areas from the water.	It is difficult to keep active children in sight every moment. There must be effective barriers to keep them away from water when the parent is busy cooking or in the bathroom.		
	If there is a body of water of any type, the parent expresses an understanding that doors to the outdoors and barrier gates must be kept closed and latched.	Doors, gates and latches do no good if they are not secured. In Florida in 2015, 47 children drowned after getting out of the home undetected.		
	The parent expresses an understanding that at any gathering near water where children are present, an adult not using alcohol or drugs must be responsible specifically for watching the children.	Children often drown while adults are nearby but distracted by party activities. In Florida in 2015, 30 children drowned while not being supervised outdoors.		
	The parent expresses an understanding that it would be desirable for the child to take swimming lessons.	Children who know how to swim less likely to drown.		
<u>Burn Prevention</u> : Pre-school children are curious about adult activities like cooking, smoking and fire-starting. They like to imitate adults in doing these things and may get burned.				
	The home has smoke alarms with working batteries to provide early warning of fire.	When homes catch fire, infants and children often die in back bedrooms while adults are driven out by flames and smoke.		
	Matches and cigarette lighters are safely Stored where the child cannot get them.	Children will play with matches and lighters if given a chance.		
	The parent expresses an understanding that flat irons and curling irons should always be put away immediately after use.	Many children are burned by hot irons left on the floor or bed or that they pull down off an ironing board.		

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The parent expresses and understanding that a playpen can be used to keep the child from being burned while meals are being prepared.	Children may be burned when they pull pots from the stove or touch open oven doors.
There are plugs in all accessible electrical	Children like to put wet fingers

Poisoning Prevention: Children may eat or drink anything they can get their hands on. In this age group, medications belonging to parents and grandparents are a special danger.

	Kitchen, bathroom and other cabinets all have child-proof latches on them.	Insecticides, drain cleaners and other Things stored in these locations can cause severe injuries.
	All medications, both prescription and over-the-counter, are kept in their child- proof containers.	Many medications look like candy. Toddlers will eat them if they can get them.
	The parent has access to the Florida Poison Control Center phone number, 1-800-222-1222. (Provide a copy.)	Parents should have this on hand just in case the child gets into something despite precautions.
Automo	bile Safety: After age 2 years, children can i	ride in forward-facing car safety seats. As they outgrow seat

afety: After age 2 years, children can ride in forward-facing car safety seats. As they outgrow seats, appropriate new restraints must be used.

Parent has a car safety seat appropriate for the child's age and weight and knows how to use it. (Check limits printed on on seat.)	Improperly restrained children in improperly installed car seats are not protected.
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- Parent expresses an understanding that the child must be restrained in the car safe to let a child be unrestrained. every time he or she travels.
- If the child is too big for a car safety seat, a belt-positioning booster seat is used.

outlets.

You can never predict when an car accident will happen. It is never

and metal objects in outlets.

Car seat belts should go over child's lap or pelvis and chest, not over the tummy, face or