

ANNUAL REPORT

DECEMBER 2020

CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW 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 2019.

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

Submitted to:

The Honorable Ron DeSantis, Governor, State of Florida The Honorable Wilton Simpson, President, Florida Senate The Honorable Chris Sprowls, Speaker, Florida House of Representatives

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Florida's Child Abuse Death Review System

Florida's Child Abuse Death Review (CADR) system was established in Florida law in 1999. Per section 383.402, Florida Statutes, CADR is a statewide multidisciplinary, multiagency, epidemiological child abuse death assessment and prevention system. State and Local CADR Committees are directed by statute 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. 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. A statistical report is submitted annually to the Governor, President of the Florida Senate and Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives.

2019 Data: Case Review Analysis

Throughout 2020, Local CADR Committees reviewed records related to 250 child fatalities which occurred in 2019. Analysis of the 2019 case review data revealed that regardless of maltreatment verification status, children under the age of five have the highest number of child deaths called to the Florida Abuse Hotline. The three leading causes of child death in 2019 CADR cases are:

- Sleep-related Infant Death is the leading cause of preventable child death in Florida and is often the result of unsafe sleep practices. Sleep-related infant deaths represent 39.2% of 2019 child fatalities reviewed by the CADR system. Children placed to sleep on adult beds, couches and other soft surfaces are at significant risk of suffocation. An infant sharing a sleep surface with another child or an adult also poses a risk for sleep-related death.
- Drowning is the second leading cause of preventable child death, representing 16.8% of all reviewed child death cases. Children three years of age and younger make up 71.4% of all 2019 drowning related fatalities reviewed by the CADR system. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, nearly 70% of child drowning occurs during nonswimming activities. Ineffective barriers of protection and failure to provide sufficient supervision to young children continue to be primary contributing factors.
- Inflicted Trauma is the third most frequent cause of preventable child death, representing 8% of child fatalities reviewed by the CADR system. Children under one year of age account for 35% of these child fatalities. Inflicted trauma includes abuse to a child by way of bodily force, such as the use of fists, hands and feet or by the use of weapons and firearms.

Child Characteristics

Of cases reviewed by the CADR system, children under the age of five account for 85.2% of preventable child death. The most vulnerable children are less than one year of age, representing 55.6% of cases reviewed. Children under the age of five, and to a greater extent, children under the age of one, are in need of developmentally appropriate supervision, care and support to ensure their safety.

Prevention Recommendations:

The following prevention recommendations developed by the State CADR Committee provide an overview of strategies and approaches intended to address preventable child fatalities in Florida:

- Continue efforts to relay timely information to caregivers regarding the safety of children.
- Develop strategies to ensure consistent and coordinated prevention-related messaging across local and state agencies.
- Expand efforts to collect data related to co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders.
- Explore efforts to collect data related to near fatalities in cases of near-drowning, near-fatal incidents of inflicted trauma and near-fatal sleep-related asphyxia.
- Increase messaging around appropriate supervision and barriers of protection as primary factors in drowning prevention, in addition to establishing age appropriate expectations related to young children and swimming capabilities consistent with recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics.
- Continue to support programs and practices that enhance parenting skills and coordinate services provided to expectant mothers and partners.
- Encourage the consistent use of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Reporting Forms and doll reenactments by death scene investigators for all sleep-related infant death investigations.
- Continue to support and encourage the development and evaluation of pilot projects and initiatives focused on local and regional community-based child fatality prevention.
- Explore the expansion of the CADR Florida Statutes language to permit Local CADR Committees the ability to review child and adolescent suicides to better inform targeted prevention initiatives.

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. 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 collects and analyzes data from the local reviews and prepares an annual statistical report.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 383.402, Florida Statutes (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.
- Implement such recommendations, to the extent possible.

STATE CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEE

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

The State CADR Committee consists of seven agency-specific representatives and twelve appointments from various disciplines related to the health and welfare of children and families. Members of the State CADR Committee (Appendix C) are appointed to staggered two-year terms. All members are eligible for reappointment, not to exceed three consecutive terms. The State CADR Committee elects a chairperson from among its members to serve a two-year term. A representative of DOH, appointed by the State Surgeon General, serves as the committee coordinator. Additionally, the State CADR Committee is composed of representatives from the following departments, agencies, or organizations:

- Department of Legal Affairs
- Department of Children and Families (DCF)
- 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 DOH and the agencies listed above. These appointees ensure that the committee represents, to the greatest extent possible, the regional, gender, and racial/ethnic diversity of the state. These appointees include:

- The DOH Statewide Child Protection Team Medical Director.
- A public health nurse.
- A mental health professional who treats children or adolescents.
- An employee of DCF 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 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 from a Florida Domestic Violence organization.
- A representative from a private provider of programs on preventing child abuse and neglect.
- A substance abuse treatment professional.

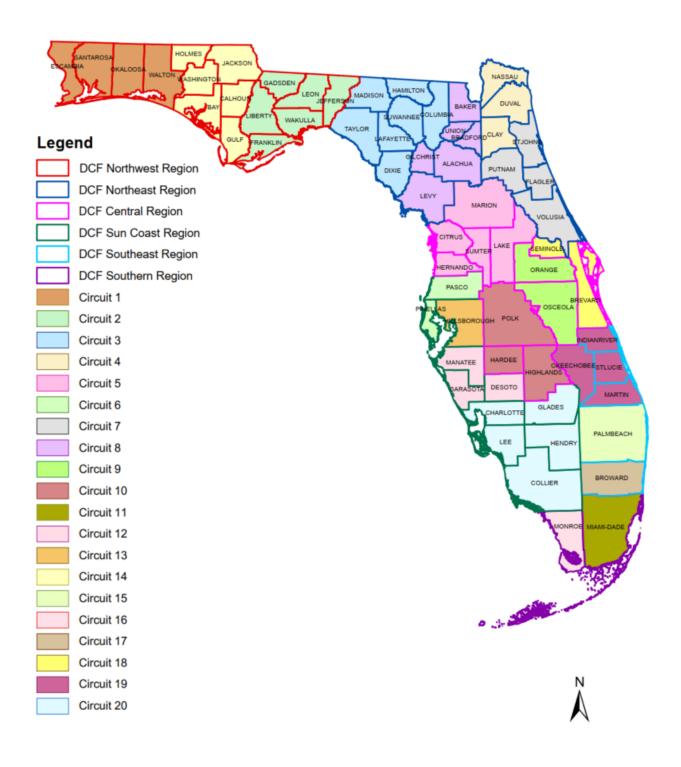
LOCAL CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES

Local CADR 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 a web-based case reporting form. Local CADR Committees, aligned with Florida's Judicial Circuits comprise individuals from agencies within the community who share an interest in promoting, protecting and improving the health and welfare of children. Local CADR Committee membership can be found in Appendix C.

DOH County Health Officers designated to serve Local CADR Committees (CADR Health Officers) appoint, convene and support the committees. 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 DCF Child Protective Investigations Unit
- DOH Child Protection Team
- The community-based care lead agency
- State, county or local law enforcement agencies
- The school districts
- 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



SECTION TWO: METHOD

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 a secure file transfer protocol, providing the ability to track and safely deliver confidential case information.

The process and method in which CADR teams receive and review child death cases has been heavily impacted this year by the COVID-19 pandemic response. An increased demand and reliance on servers supporting Movelt DMZ for secure file transfers has led to challenges in transferring case files. To meet this challenge, the CADR Unit worked proactively with the Office of Information Technology and the Special Technologies Unit to troubleshoot or find other secure means of transferring case files, identifying the use of WinSCP software as a comparable alternative to meet the standards of DOH Information Security. To support the implementation of WinSCP into CADR processes, CADR staff along with members of the Special Technologies Unit trained Local CADR Committee chairs on the use of WinSCP for downloading case files.

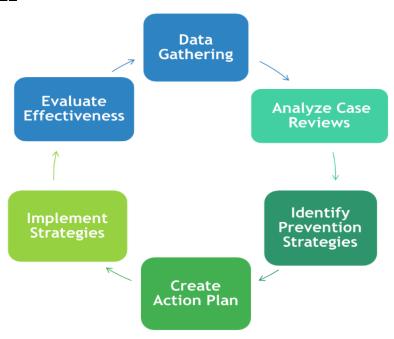
LOCAL COMMITTEE REVIEW PROCESS

Local CADR Committee guidelines recommend best practices for conducting effective child fatality reviews and highlight the duties and responsibilities of Local CADR Committees. The State CADR Committee identifies core data elements to be collected for each case and provides detailed guidance on the content of case narratives. Once the Local CADR Committee's review is complete, data are entered into the National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention (NCFRP) Child Death Review Case Reporting System (CDR-CRS). For information detailing Local CADR Committee operating procedures, please see the *Guidelines for Local CADR Committees* referenced in Appendix D.

Under certain circumstances, case closure may be delayed due to pending law enforcement investigations and criminal justice proceedings. In 2020, Local CADR Committees completed all remaining cases of previous reporting years, 2014 and 2015. It is recommended that Local CADR Committees dedicate the first quarter of each year to reviewing cases from previous reporting years. The completion of previous years' caseloads will contribute to overall trend analysis reporting.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic response, many Local CADR Committees postponed case review meetings between the end of March until July. CADR Unit staff provided committee members with additional guidance and recommended best practices for hosting case review meetings virtually and maintaining the confidentiality of the case files while doing so. Committees have indicated an anticipated delay in the receipt of cases that are pending criminal charges as the COVID-19 pandemic response has led to delays within the court system; specifically criminal trials and hearings.

THE CADR CYCLE



Local CADR Committees are encouraged to take a community-wide approach to address causes and contributing factors of deaths resulting from child maltreatment, and to implement identified strategies, to the extent possible. Local CADR Committees are further encouraged to look beyond the child welfare system when identifying and implementing prevention strategies. This framework has enhanced state and local committee members' collective understanding of the need to build upon lessons learned and further supports efforts to ensure decision-making is based on applicable data.

SECTION THREE: DATA

Child maltreatment findings are based on the following criteria:

- 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

This report includes information on closed child fatality cases which have been reviewed and entered into the National Center for Review and Prevention Case Reporting System (Appendix E) by September 30, 2020. Cases that remain open to DCF for investigation (often due to law enforcement and/or judicial proceedings) are not available for review and not included in the data. Table 1 details the distribution of 2019 child fatality cases reviewed (stratified by maltreatment verification status), cases awaiting review and cases that were not available for review as of September 30, 2020. Figure 1 demonstrates the distribution of child fatality cases assigned to each Local CADR Committee. Figure 2 provides an aggregate summary of the case file status for all child fatalities (398) reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline in 2019.

Table 1	: Child Fatalit	y Cases Reviewed	l and Case Rev	iew Status <i>A</i>	Across Local	CADR Commi	ttees
	Total Cases (Child deaths called into hotline)	Cases Not Available for Review (Open Investigation/Case in Processing)	Cases Available for Review	Review Completed	Verified Maltreatment Cases Reviewed	Not Substantiated Maltreatment Cases Reviewed	No Indicators Maltreatment Cases Reviewed
Circuit #1a	17	2	15	13	4	0	9
Circuit #1b	14	3	11	4	3	0	1
Circuit #2	7	0	7	5	0	0	5
Circuit #3	12	0	12	6	3	2	1
Circuit #4	46	6	40	38	6	10	22
Circuit #5	29	5	24	19	4	4	11
Circuit #6	35	6	29	27	4	3	20
Circuit #7	20	0	20	18	3	3	12
Circuit #8	8	0	8	1	0	0	1
Circuit #9	22	0	22	22	4	3	15
Circuit #10	26	4	22	20	5	6	9
Circuit #11	19	1	18	8	0	6	2
Circuit #12a	4	0	4	4	1	1	2
Circuit #12b	3	0	3	2	1	0	1
Circuit #13	32	15	17	12	1	3	8
Circuit #14	8	1	7	5	1	2	2
Circuit #15	14	2	12	11	1	5	5
Circuit #16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Circuit #17	26	5	21	11	3	5	3
Circuit #18a	7	0	7	6	2	0	4
Circuit #18b	9	0	9	0	0	0	0
Circuit #19	16	3	13	2	0	1	1
Circuit #20	24	8	16	16	2	2	12
Totals	398	61	337	250	48	56	146

Figure 1: Distrubution of 2019 Child Death Cases Reported to the Hotline (N=398)

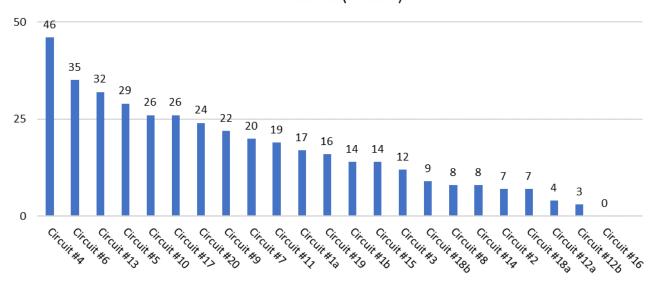


Figure 2: Case File Status of 2019 Child Deaths Reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline



338 Cases Closed to DCF Investigation as of September 30, 2020

337Cases Transferred from DCF to DOH as of September 30, 2020

337 Cases Distributed to Local Committees as of September 30, 2020

250 Cases Completed and Included in Annual Report

2019 CASE STATUS SUMMARY:

As of September 30, 2020, 398 child fatalities for 2019 were called into the Florida Abuse Hotline. Of these child death incidents:

- 338 were closed by DCF (1 awaiting transfer)
- Of the remaining 61 cases:
 21 (34.4%) are under DCF investigation
 40 (65.6%) are pending CADR review
- Of the 40 cases pending CADR review 8 (20.0%) were the result of abuse 32 (77.5%) were the result of neglect
- The manners of death for the 40 cases pending CADR review are:

19 (47.5%): Accident 10 (25.0%): Undetermined 8 (20.0%): Homicide

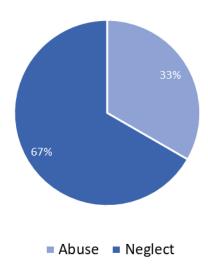
3 (7.5%): Natural

Of the 337 closed cases for which the information was available for review, 250 reviews
were completed, with the remainder of cases (87) scheduled for review after September
30, 2020. This report applies only to the 250 cases reviewed. Findings are qualified by
this fact and may change once all referenced child fatalities are reviewed. Consideration
will be given toward supplemental analyses of the remaining 2019 fatalities (148) upon
case closure and review.

In 12 (4.8%) of the 250 cases reviewed, Local CADR Committees disagreed with the Medical Examiner (ME) cause and/or manner of death as stated on the death certificate.

- Of the 12 cases where Local CADR Committees disagreed with the ME cause and/or manner of death, 9 (75%) were found to have sleep-related circumstances.
- There were six Local CADR Committees with 25 or more child fatality cases called into the hotline in 2019. These include: Circuit 4 (46), Circuit 6 (35), Circuit 13 (32), Circuit 5 (29), Circuit 10 (26), Circuit 17 (26).
- Of the 48 verified maltreatment deaths reviewed, 32 (67%) were the result of neglect, and 16 (33%) were the result of abuse (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Distribution of Reviewed Verified Maltreatment Deaths by Abuse and Neglect (n=48)



CHILD DEATH TRENDS

In 2019, the all-cause death rate for children aged 0-17 was 49.7 deaths per 100,000 child population (Florida CHARTS, 2020). The reported 2019 verified child maltreatment death rate in Table 2 is 1.13 per 100,000 child population. This rate is inconclusive, as there are several cases still open to investigation and unavailable for review. Child fatality cases with a higher propensity to be verified for abuse or neglect are likely to involve the criminal justice system as a result of the child's death and can require extended time for investigation. Table 2 shows the numbers and rates of all-causes of child death and verified child maltreatment deaths.

	Table 2: Child Deaths: All Causes and Maltreatments Florida, 2011-2019						
	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	152	3.77	-	-	
2015	2,249	55.4	123	2.98	-	-	
2016	2,217	54.2	110*	2.56	1	7	
2017	2,236	54.1	112*	2.49	4	7	
2018	2,128	50.7	111*	1.98	17	23	
2019	2,107	49.7	48*	1.13	61	87	

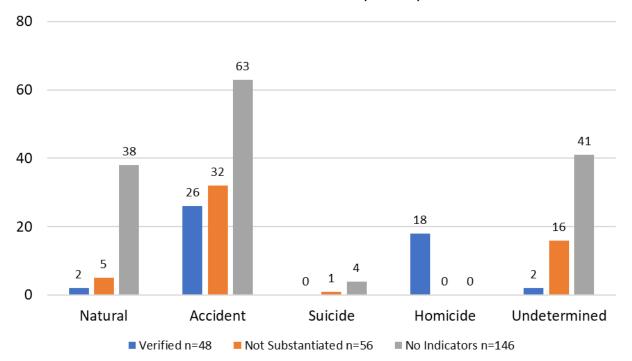
*The number of verified child maltreatment cases for 2016, 2017 and 2018 is not complete given the number of cases still open and not yet transferred to Local CADR Committees OR not yet reviewed by Local CADR Committees. Past year figures may have changed as cases were closed following the submission of past CADR reports. To date, 455 of 463 child deaths reported in 2016 have been closed; 450 of 461 child deaths reported in 2017 have been closed; 398 of 438 child deaths reported in 2018 have been closed and 250 of 398 child deaths reported in 2019 have been closed.

OFFICIAL MANNER OF DEATH

Each child fatality review includes information regarding the official manner and primary cause of death, and if the death is a result of child abuse or neglect. Some deaths classified as accidental by the ME have the potential, upon investigation, to be determined the result of abuse or neglect.

Figure 4 demonstrates the official manner of death as indicated on the death certificate for all child fatalities reviewed for this report. Of the 48 child fatalities verified to be the result of abuse and/or neglect, 26 (54.2%) were classified as accidents and 18 (37.5%) were classified as homicides. Among the 56 not-substantiated child deaths, the largest number of deaths 32 (57.1%) were classified as accidents followed by 16 (28.6%) cases with undetermined causes. Among the 146 no indicators child deaths, the official manner of death in 63 (43.2%) cases was classified as an accident, followed by 41 (28.1%) undetermined and 38 (26.0%) natural causes. In determining manner of death, ME are limited to a certain range of choices that do not include "neglect." Subsequently, cases verified for neglect are often classified as accidental by ME.

Figure 4: Official Manner of Death by Maltreatment Verification Status (n=250)



PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH

Figure 5 demonstrates the distribution of child fatality cases reviewed by the primary cause of death, across child maltreatment verification status. Among the 48 verified maltreatment fatalities, 45 (93.8%) were the result of an external injury, 2 (4.2%) were due to a medical cause and 1 (2.1%) had an undetermined or unknown cause of death. Among the 56 not substantiated maltreatment fatalities, 42 (75.0%) were the result of an external injury, 3 (5.4%) were determined to have a medical cause and 8 (14.3%) had undetermined or unknown cause of death. Among the 146 no indicators deaths, 77 (52.7%) were the result of an external injury, 36 (24.7%) were determined to have a medical cause, 25 (17.1%) were undetermined and 8 (5.5%) had unknown as the cause of death.

Figure 5: Cause of Death Across Maltreament Verification Status (N=250)

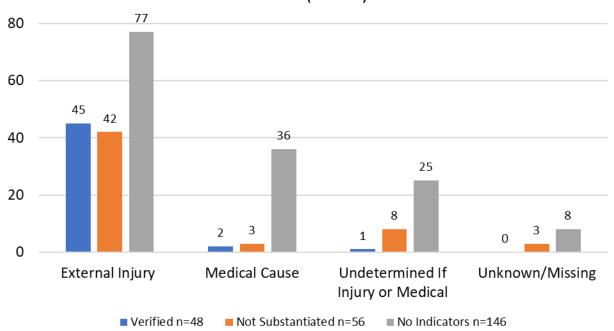


Figure 6 and Table 3 distinguish three prevalent primary causes of death associated with external injuries, accounting for 160 (64.0%) of all maltreatment fatalities. Of CADR cases reviewed, 98 (39.2%) were sleep-related, 42 (16.8%) were drowning, and 20 (8.0%) were inflicted trauma. These are the primary cause of death categories throughout this report.

Of the 18 verified child fatality incidents due to homicide, 15 (83.3%) resulted from inflicted trauma, 2 (11.1%) poisoning, overdose and acute intoxication, and 1 (5.6%) was identified as "other cause."

Figure 6: Cause of Death Across Maltreatment Verification Status (N=250)

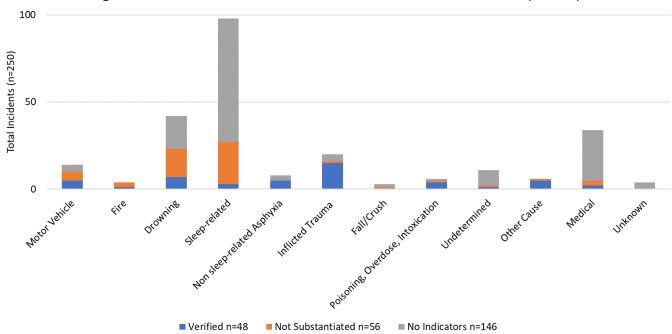


Table 3: Itemization of Cause of Death by Child Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Child	d Maltreatment D	eath			
Cause of Death	Verified	Not Substantiated	No Indicators			
	n=48	n=56	n=146			
Motor Vehicle	5	5	4			
Fire	1	3	0			
Drowning	7	16	19			
Sleep-related	3	24	71			
Non sleep-related Asphyxia	5	0	3			
Inflicted Trauma	15	1	4			
Fall/Crush	0	1	2			
Poisoning, Overdose, Intoxication	4	1	1			
Undetermined	1	1	9			
Other Cause	5	1	0			
Medical	2	3	29			
Unknown	0	0	4			

Table 4 displays primary cause of death resulting from a medical cause.

Table 4: Itemization of Specific Medical Cause of Death by Child Maltreatment Verification Status				
	Child Maltreatment Death (Medical Cause) n=41			
Specific Medical Cause of Death	Verified n=2	Not Substantiated n=3	No Indicators n=36	
Cancer	0	1	0	
Cardiovascular	0	1	4	
Congenital Anomaly	0	0	7	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	
Influenza	0	0	3	
Low Birth Weight	0	0	0	
Malnutrition/Dehydration	0	0	0	
Neurological/Seizure Disorder	0	0	0	
Pneumonia	1	0	5	
Prematurity	0	0	0	
SIDS	0	0	1	
Other Infection	0	0	4	
Other Perinatal	0	0	0	
Other Medical	0	1	11	
Diabetes	0	0	0	
Asthma	1	0	0	
Undetermined	0	0	1	
Unknown/Missing	0	0	0	

LOCATION OF CHILD DEATHS

In this report, the word "county" refers to where the incident took place, not necessarily the county where the death occurred or the county of a child's residence. Use of the incident county provides more meaningful data regarding the death event. Additional information on the location of child death is available in Appendix F. Of the top three primary causes of death regardless of verification status:

- 42 of 98 (42.9%) of all sleep-related deaths occurred in five counties: Duval, Orange, Escambia, Palm Beach and Pasco. Duval County alone accounted for 13 of 98 (13.3%) of all sleep-related deaths
- 12 of 42 (28.6%) of all drownings occurred in five counties: Duval, Polk, Orange and Pinellas
- 20 deaths due to inflicted trauma occurred across 14 counties, with 3 (15.0%) occurring in Pasco and 3 (15.0%) occurring in Polk

SLEEP-RELATED DEATH INCIDENT INFORMATION

Incidents related to sleeping or the sleep environment remain the primary cause of child deaths reviewed by Local CADR Committees. Sleep-related deaths account for 98 of 250 (39.2%) of all 2019 CADR cases available for review, with 3 (3.1%) verified maltreatment deaths, 24 (24.5%) not substantiated and 71 (72.4%) deaths determined to have no indicators of abuse or neglect (Table 5). The cause of a sleep-related death may not be able to be determined after investigation, therefore, may be classified as a death from an unknown or undetermined cause.

Death scene investigations involving sleep-related incidents should provide information regarding location and position in which the child was placed and found, e.g. use of Sudden

Unexpected Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) Form and doll reenactment. These narratives can be used in conjunction with ME findings to provide a more encompassing view of the incident.

Table 5: Death Related to Sleeping or Sleep-related Environment					
		Child Maltreatment Death			
D-4h - 4- Cli		n=98			
Death due to Sleeping or Sleep-environment	Verified (n=3) Not Substantiated (n=24) No Indicator				
Asphyxia	2	13	42		
Medical	0	0	7		
Other	1 1 2				
Undetermined	0 7 16				
Unknown	0	3	4		

When available, Local CADR Committees collect information on risks and protective factors pertaining to sleep-related deaths. Figures 7 through 9 and Table 6 provide overviews of critical factors regarding sleep placement, environments and age among reviewed cases.

Figure 7 provides information related to sleep placement position among cases that were classified as sleep-related: a child's usual sleep placement position, the sleep position in which a child was placed prior to death and the sleep position in which a child was found non-responsive or deceased. Please note that findings are only presented on cases where data were reported. Sleep position/sleep placement options are: On Back, On Stomach, On Side and Unknown.

60 Sleep-related Incidnets (n=98) 44 42 40 24 23 18 17 20 15 13 0 On Back On Stomach On Side Unknown/Missing ■ Put to Sleep ■ Found

Figure 7: Sleep Position Among Sleep Related Deaths (n=98)

- On Back was the usual reported placement position accounting for 42 of 98 (42.9%) of children who died from sleep-related incidents.
- On Stomach was the most frequently reported sleep position when the child was found non-responsive or deceased, accounting for 44 of 98 (44.9%) child deaths where sleep position at time of death was known.

Figure 8 and Table 6 demonstrate incident sleep place for sleep-related deaths. The majority, 60 of 98 (61.2%) of all sleep-related deaths took place in an adult bed. Of these incidents, 2 of 3 (66.7%) were verified maltreatment deaths, 20 of 24 (83.3%) were not substantiated and 38 of 71 (53.5%) were no indicators for maltreatment.

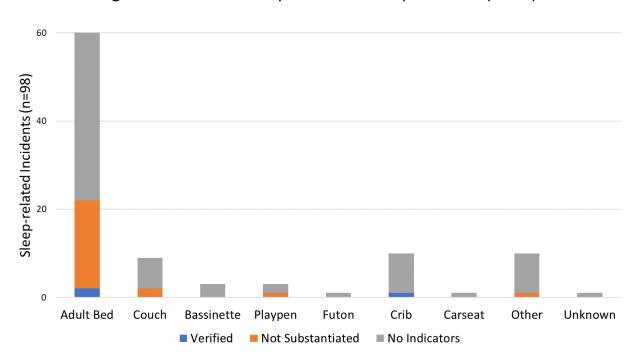


Figure 8: Incident Sleep Place for Sleep-Related (n=98)

Table 6: Incident Sleep Place for Sleep-Related Deaths					
	Child Maltreatment Death n=98				
Incident Sleep Place	Verified n=3	Not Substantiated n=24	No Indicators n=71		
Adult Bed	2	20	38		
Couch	0	2	7		
Bassinette	0	0	3		
Playpen	0	1	2		
Futon	0	0	1		
Crib	1	0	9		
Other	0	1	9		
Floor	0	0	1		
Rock n' play	0	0	0		
Carseat	0	0	0		
Unknown/Missing	0	0	1		

Figure 9 provides the age breakdown of the child during a sleep-related death incident. In 2019, of the 98 sleep-related death incidents, 66 (67.3%) involved children 3 months of age and younger, while 39 (39.8%) occurred at one month of age.

Sleep-related Incidents (n=98) 0 C <1 > 1 Age (Months)

Figure 9: Age breakdown of sleep-related Deaths

Information analyzed as part of the 2019 child fatality review indicate the following:

- 11 caregivers/supervisors fell asleep while feeding
 - o 2 of 11 (18.2%) bottle feeding
 - o 9 of 11 (81.8%) breastfeeding

Death scene investigations for sleep-related incidents at the place of the incident were completed for 89 of 98 (90.8%) reported cases. Of the 89 death scene investigations, 39 (43.8%) included completed SUIDI Reporting Forms. Of the 39 SUIDI Reporting Forms, 31 (79.5%) were shared with Local CADR Committees.

Of the 89 cases, only 16 (18.0%) death scene doll reenactments were conducted. Of the 16 doll reenactments conducted, information from seven (43.8%) was shared with Local CADR Committees. These data highlight a heightened need for the integration of doll reenactments during death scene investigations and the importance of sharing this information with Local CADR Committees to support targeted prevention efforts.

Sleep-related Data Summary

- 61.2% of all sleep-related deaths took place in an adult bed
- Children between 0 and 3 months of age made up 67.3% of all 2019 sleep-related fatalities
- 64.3% of all sleep-related deaths involved male children
- 42.9% of children were placed on their back prior to the sleep event and 44.9% were found non-responsive on their stomach

DROWNING DEATH INCIDENT INFORMATION

For drowning related child death cases, Local CADR Committees collect specific information on the details associated with each death including location of the incident and whether a barrier was in place. Figure 10 demonstrates details of the location of drowning deaths with pool/hot tub/spa represented in 33 of 42 (78.6%) of total drowning incidents.

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Figure 10: Drowning Location by Child Maltreatment Verification Status (n=42)

Table 7 details the type of barrier(s) that were in place. Barriers are physical structures, such as a door or a fence that are intended to limit access to potentially hazardous bodies of water. Note that the presence of a barrier does not indicate effectiveness of the barrier.

Table 7: Barriers in Place Where Drowning Took Place by Child Maltreatment Verification Status (Duplicate Counts if Multiple Barriers)						
	Child	Maltreatment [Death			
		n=42				
Barriers in Place		Not				
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators			
	n=19					
None	1 4 4					
Fence	1 3 3					
Gate	0 1 8					
Door	1	10	9			
Alarm	0 0 1					
Cover	0 0 1					
Unknown/Missing	1	0	0			

Since protective barriers were in place for most bodies of water (predominately pools, hot tubs, and spas) where children drowned, information was reviewed regarding the protective layers that were breached. Where data were available, the most prevalent breach for verified maltreatment drowning deaths included gate latch failure, damaged fence, fence too short and doors being left unlocked, as seen in Figure 11.

Among not substantiated and no indicator drowning deaths, the most prevalent breaches included unlocked door (6), door left open (5) and damaged fence (2). For additional detail, reference tables F-3, F-4 and Figure F-1 in Appendix F.

In 29 of 42 (69.0%) drowning deaths incidents, at least one physical barrier was in place – demonstrating the explicit need for supervision of young children to effectively prevent drowning deaths.

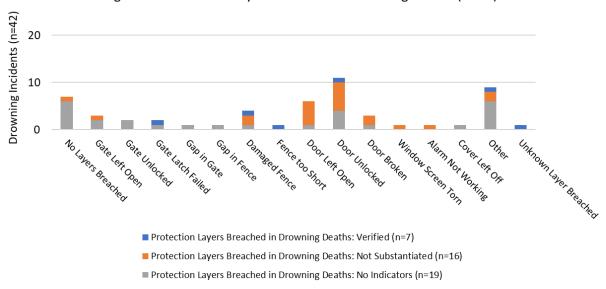


Figure 11: Protection Layers Breached in Drowning Deaths (N=42)

Of the verified drowning deaths:

- 5 (71.4%) occurred at the age of 3 or under (Figure 12)
- 4 (57.1%) of the children did not know how to swim
- 3 (43.0%) occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas
- 1 (14.3%) had no barriers to bodies of water

*the above data may overlap and cannot be considered independent

Of the not substantiated or no indicators drowning deaths:

- 31 (88.6%) children were not able to swim
 - o 24 of 31 (77.4%) were 4 years of age or younger
- 30 (85.7%) drowning death locations occurred in pools, hot tubs, or spas
- 8 (22.9%) drowning death locations had no barriers to bodies of water

*the above data may overlap and cannot be considered independent

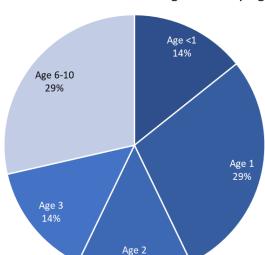


Figure 12: Verified Maltreatment Drowning Deaths by Age of Child (n=7)

Drowning Data Summary

- Drowning deaths occurring in a Pool/Hot tub/Spa account for 78.6% of all 2019 drowning related fatalities
- Children 3 years of age and younger make up 71.4% of all 2019 drowning related fatalities
- 60.0% of all 2019 drowning related fatalities involved male children
- 50.0% of children were located within the home prior to the drowning incident with
 - 54.8% described as playing before the drowning event took place
- 47.6% of barriers designed to prevent a child from entering a location where a potential drowning hazard can be located were identified as being a door
- 59.1% of barriers breached during the drowning incident were recognized as "Door Left Open", "Door Unlocked" and "Other"

INFLICTED TRAUMA DEATH INCIDENT INFORMATION

The intentional bodily infliction of harm is captured in this category and remains a leading cause of preventable child death. Information is assessed regarding weapon-related deaths, including the type of weapon used and the person handling the weapon. The "weapons" category includes firearms, body parts such as fists, hands or feet and any other items that can be used as weapons. At the time data were analyzed for this report, several cases were not yet available for review (61 cases were still open to investigation). Many of these cases remain open due to pending law enforcement investigation or judicial action and may be classified as weapon-related deaths. It is expected figures presented on weapons will increase when all 2019 deaths are reviewed. Table 8 (with Figure 13) demonstrates the type of weapons used across maltreatment verification status. Table 9 presents information specific to firearms used in weapon-related deaths.

Among the verified maltreatment weapon-related deaths (15):

- 4 (26.7%) weapons used were firearms:
 - o 4 of 4 firearms (100.0%) were handguns
 - o 3 of 4 (75.0%) firearm owners were male
- 6 (40.0%) weapons were body parts (indicating physical abuse)
- 2 (13.3%) weapons were sharp instruments
- 1 (6.7%) weapon was rope
- 2 (13.3%) weapons are unknown

Among the not substantiated and no indicators maltreatment weapon-related deaths combined (5):

- 4 (80.0%) weapons used were firearms
- 1 (20.0%) weapon was rope

For additional information regarding inflicted trauma-related deaths, see Appendix F.

Table 8: Type of Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status					
	Child Maltreatment Death				
		Weapons:			
Type of Weapon	Verified (n=15) Not Substantiated (n=1)		No Indicators (n=4)		
Firearm	4	1	3		
Sharp Instrument	2	0	0		
Blunt Instrument	0	0	0		
Persons Body Part	6	0	0		
Rope	1	0	1		
Unknown/Missing	2	0	0		

Figure 13: Type of Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=20)

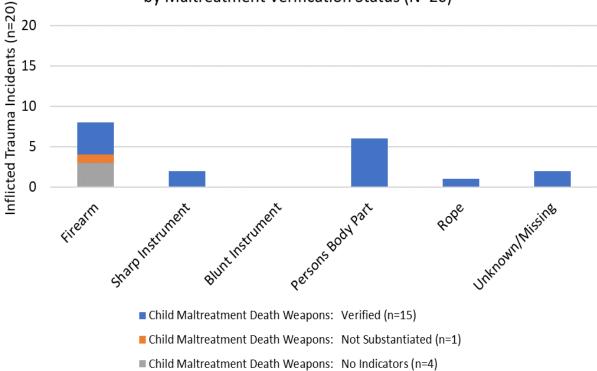


Table 9: Type of Firearm by Maltreatment Verification Status						
	Child	Child Maltreatment Death				
T of Fine and		n=8				
Type of Firearm	Verified n=4	Not Substantiated n=1	No Indicators n=3			
Handgun	4	1	2			
Shotgun	0	0	0			
BB Gun	0	0	0			
Hunting Rifle	0	0	0			
Assault Rifle	0	0	1			
Air Rifle	0	0	0			
Sawed-Off Shotgun	0	0	0			
Other	0	0	0			
Unknown/Missing	0	0	0			

Table 10 data reveal 15 of 18 (83.3%) verified homicides were the cause of inflicted trauma. However, there were 3 of 18 (16.7%) verified maltreatment homicide cases in which the external cause of death is reported as something other than inflicted trauma.

Table 10: Homicide Breakdown				
Homicide (Verfied Maltreatment n=18)				
Inflicted Trauma 15				
Poisoning/Overdose/Acute Intoxication 2				
Other Cause	1			

Inflicted Trauma Data Summary

- 83.3% of homicides were the result of inflicted trauma
- 40.0% of weapons utilized during death incidents were firearms
- 87.5% of weapons identified as a firearm were handguns
- 30.0% 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 with 213 of 250 (85.2%) of reported cases. As shown in Table 11 and Figure 14:

- Among drowning deaths 30 of 42 (71.4%) were children three years of age and younger.
- Among sleep-related deaths 95 of 98 (96.9%) were children less than one-year-old and most of the incidents, 66 of 98 (67.3%) were 3 months and younger.
- 36 of 90 (40.0%) child deaths attributed to "other" causes were under the age of one.

Figure 14: Age of Children by Primary Cause of Death (n=250)

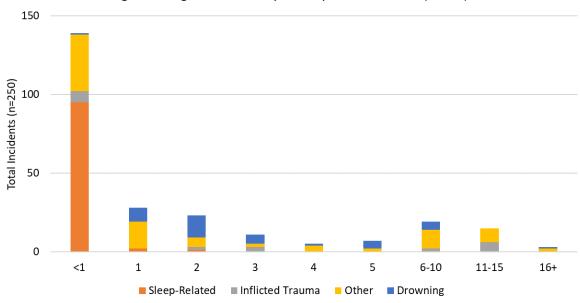


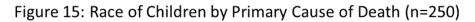
	Table 11: Age of Children by Primary Cause of Death					
	All Child Maltreatment Death					
Age	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other		
	n=42	n=98	n=20	n=90		
<1	1	95	7	36		
1	9	2	0	17		
2	14	1	2	6		
3	6	0	3	2		
4	1	0	0	4		
5	5	0	0	2		
6-10	5	0	2	12		
11-15	0	0	6	9		
16+	1	0	0	2		

RACE OF CHILD AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN

Child death case reviews result in the collection of data on race and ethnicity as related to child fatalities. As seen in Table 12 and Figure 15, 98 of 250 (39.2%) children were identified as Black and 146 (58.4%) were identified as White.

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

- 35.7% of drowning deaths
- 16.3% of asphyxia deaths
- 45.0% of weapon deaths
- 20.0% of other deaths



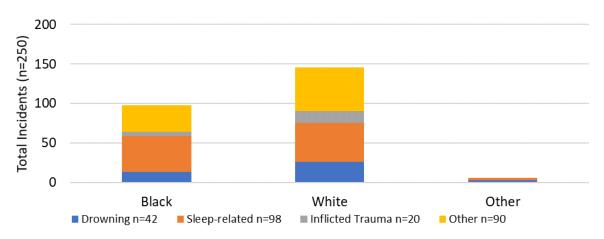


Table 12: Race and Ethnicity of Children by Primary Cause of Death						
Race	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other		
	n=42	n=98	n=20	n=90		
Black	13	46	5	34		
White	26	49	15	56		
Other	3	3	0	0		
Ethnicity	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other		
	n=42	n=98	n=20	n=90		
Hispanic or Latino	15	16	9	18		
Not Hispanic or Latino	26	80	10	69		
Unknown	1	2	1	3		
Please note that column totals may exceed 100% as children can be identified as bi- or multi-racial/ethnic.						

SEX OF CHILD

Males were disproportionately represented among child fatalities across all primary causes of death (see Table 13 and Figure 16).

Tiggle 10. Gender of children Timary Cadse of Death (II=230)

200

[SZEW]

150

50

Female

Drowning n=42

Sleep-related n=98

Inflicted Trauma n=20

Other n=90

Figure 16: Gender of children Primary Cause of Death (n=250)

Table 13: Gender of Children by Primary Cause of Death						
Gender	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other		
	n=42	n=98	n=20	n=90		
Female	17	35	11	38		
Male	25	63	9	52		

Child's History as Victim of Child Maltreatment

Information related to the child's history of child maltreatment was solicited from two data sources. Local CADR Committees reported on the child's history based upon a review of case information.

Child maltreatment history was known for 227 of 250 cases (90.8%), and unknown or not reported for 23 (9.2%) cases. Among the 227 cases for which this history was reported, 53 (23.3%) children had a known history of child maltreatment. Of these 53 children with a known history of maltreatment:

- 15 (28.3%) were verified
- 14 (26.4%) were not substantiated
- 24 (45.2%) were no indicators

The distribution of known past maltreatment incidents across maltreatment verification status and primary cause of death is shown in Appendix F.

Child Characteristics Data Summary

- 55.6% of all child fatality incidents reviewed by CADR were < 1-year-old
- 59.6% of all child fatality incidents reviewed by CADR were classified as male
- 39.2% of all child fatality incidents reviewed by CADR were identified as black

CAREGIVER AND SUPERVISOR CHARACTERISTICS

During case reviews, information is collected on the child's caregiver(s) and the supervisor of the child at the time of the incident leading to the child's death. Caregivers are identified as the child's "primary caregiver(s)" regardless of their involvement in the child's death. Opportunities are provided for the Local CADR 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.

Substance Abuse History of Caregivers and Supervisors

Local CADR Committees assessed caregiver and supervisor substance abuse history. History of substance abuse does not necessarily indicate that the individual was using substances during the death incident.

For verified child maltreatment cases:

- 53.9% of caregivers were known to have a substance abuse history.
- 56.3% of supervisors were known to have a substance abuse history.

Appendix F includes 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. Supervisor impairment was identified for 84 of 250 (33.6%) cases, not identified for 166 of 250 (66.4%) cases and unknown or missing for 43 of 250 (17.2%) cases. Among the 84 cases where the supervisor was impaired, 24 were verified, 23 were not substantiated and 37 had no indicators. Figure 17 provides a breakdown of the distribution of

types of supervisor impairment across all investigated deaths; supervisors can be identified to have more than one impairment.

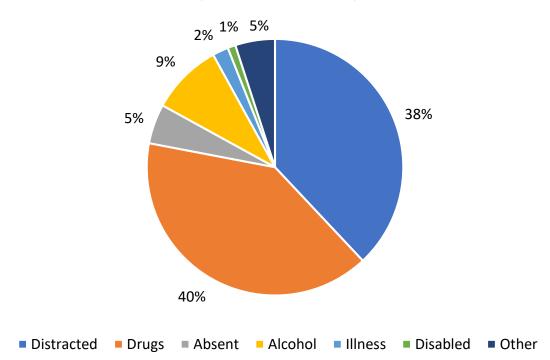


Figure 17: Supervisor Impairment at Time of Death Incident (n=100 Impairments for 84 Supervisors)

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 mental illness may be reluctant to share this information. Thus, mental health history can be under-reported, leading to case sample sizes that are too small to reach valid conclusions. For example, among all caregivers identified across all child fatality cases reviewed, information on the history of chronic illness (including mental health history) is unknown for 56 caregivers. However, there were an additional 80 caregivers for which data were missing on this question. These figures highlight the need for better collection of information regarding mental health history of family members associated with a child fatality case.

Disability or Chronic Illness Occurrence of Caregivers and Supervisors

The National Fatality Review Case Reporting System collects information on the occurrence of disability or chronic illness among caregivers and supervisors. The presence of such a disability or illness does not mean that the condition was related to the death incident. For more information on disability or chronic illness data element, see Appendix F.

Additional Characteristics of Caregivers and Supervisors

Appendix F includes detailed information on the following:

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

History as Victim of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers and Supervisors

Local CADR Committees collect information regarding caregiver and supervisor history as a victim of child maltreatment. Local CADR Committees reported on 428 caregivers identified (up to two caregivers could be identified per case) for the 250 cases reviewed of which historical information was available.

When history as a victim of child maltreatment is examined for all caregivers associated with maltreatment deaths:

- 10 of 77 (13.0%) caregivers of verified maltreatment had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.
- 15 of 97 (15.5%) caregivers of not substantiated maltreatment had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.
- 66 of 254 (26.0%) caregivers of no indicators maltreatment deaths had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.

When history as a victim of child maltreatment is examined for supervisors associated with maltreatment deaths:

- 8 of 48 (16.7%) supervisors of verified maltreatment had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.
- 10 of 56 (17.9%) supervisors of not substantiated maltreatment had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.
- 42 of 146 (28.8%) 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 CADR Committees identified caregivers and supervisors who have a prior history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment. When history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment is examined for all caregivers associated with maltreatment deaths:

- 29 of 96 (30.2%) caregivers in verified maltreatment deaths had a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment.
- 28 of 112 (25.0%) caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths had a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment.
- 57 of 292 (19.5%) caregivers in no indicators maltreatment deaths had a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment.

When history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment is examined for supervisors associated with maltreatment deaths:

- 19 of 48 (40.0%) supervisors in verified maltreatment deaths had a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment.
- 14 of 56 (25.0%) supervisors in not substantiated maltreatment deaths had a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment.
- 35 of 146 (24.0%) supervisors in no indicators maltreatment deaths had a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment.

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

When available, Local CADR Committees collected information about caregivers' history with intimate partner violence 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, 19 of 77 (24.7%) of caregivers were known to be victims and 14 of 77 (18.2%) were known to be

perpetrators of intimate partner violence among those affiliated with verified maltreatment deaths (Figure 18). With respect to caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 20 of 97 (20.6%) were past victims and 19 of 97 (19.6%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence (Figure 18). With respect to caregivers in no indicator deaths, 38 of 254 (15.0%) were past victims of intimate partner violence and 28 of 254 (11.0%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence (Figure 18).

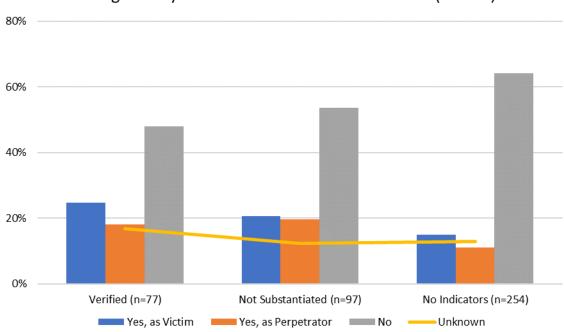


Figure 18: History of Intimate Partner Violence with All Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=428)

When available, Local CADR Committees collected information about supervisors' history with intimate partner violence as a victim and/or perpetrator. It is unclear whether the supervisors were victims or perpetrators near the time of the child's death or if supervisor history was determined by historical information gathered by local teams during case reviews. In total, 10 of 48 (20.8%) of supervisors were known to be victims and 9 of 48 (18.8%) were known to be perpetrators of intimate partner violence among those affiliated with verified maltreatment deaths. With respect to supervisors in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 15 of 56 (26.8%) were past victims and 7 of 56 (12.1%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence. With respect to supervisors in no indicator deaths, 23 of 146 (15.4%) were past victims of intimate partner violence and 12 of 146 (8.2%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence. Appendix F provides more detailed information regarding the history of intimate partner violence (as victim and perpetrator) among caregivers and supervisors.

Past Criminal History of Caregivers and Supervisors

Among caregivers associated with verified maltreatment deaths, 26 of 77 (33.8%) committed a criminal offense in the past with the most common offenses identified as: "drug offense" representing 17 of 26 (65.4%) and "other criminal act" representing 15 of 26 (57.7%).

Among supervisors associated with verified maltreatment deaths, 18 of 48 (37.5%) committed a criminal offense in the past with the most common offenses identified as: "other criminal act" representing 11 of 18 (61.1%) and "drug offense" representing 11 of 18 (61.1%).

Caregiver and Supervisor Data Summary

- Relating to verified maltreatment, 53.9% of caregivers and 56.3% of supervisors reported having a substance abuse history
- Relating to verified maltreatment, 33.8% of caregivers and 37.5% of supervisors reported having a criminal past
- 40.0% of supervisors were reported to have had "drugs" indicated as impairment status during the death incident

SECTION FOUR: SUPPLEMENTAL ANALYSES

The 2020 CADR Annual Report demonstrates in-depth trend analysis regarding child deaths in Florida which has a significant impact on the future development and implementation of prevention strategies. The detailed analyses of child death investigations coupled with a critical appraisal of past and current prevention initiatives will be instrumental in evaluating and distinguishing the effectiveness of select prevention strategies.

In-depth Supplemental Analysis of Florida's CADR Database (2015-2020 Reporting Years)

CADR data staff will continue to actively perform focused analysis on continuing or emerging trends in child deaths observed in the CADR database. These analyses will be structured to provide in-depth breakdowns of child deaths relating to safe sleep practices, water safety and inflicted trauma. The analyses will also be responsive to questions generated from continued analyses and CADR stakeholders. These focused reports will also highlight data elements that are underreported such as child/adolescent suicide, mental health and substance abuse. The focused reports will be designed with the intent on empowering the local stakeholder with data-driven evidence to shape child fatality prevention efforts at the state, and potentially the national level.

Finalized Focused Reports for the 2020 Reporting Year:

An Analysis of Fatal Child Drownings in Florida: Comparing Deaths from the Child Abuse Death Review (CADR) with Unreviewed Deaths in Vital Statistics, 2014-2018:

Drowning is the second leading cause of preventable child death in Florida, with approximately 100 fatal child drownings occurring in the state every year. While most child drowning fatalities in the state are referred to the CADR Program, roughly 25% are either not reported to the Florida Abuse Hotline or reported and screened out based on criteria of abuse or neglect, thus not reviewed by local CADR committees.

As CADR data only include records for case-reviewed deaths, less is known about the demographic features and incident characteristics of drowning fatalities in Florida that were not reported as cases of suspected abuse or neglect. Leveraging the vital statistics database, this report provides the demographic and incident information of the drowning cases in which a hotline report was not conducted and makes available significant information that can be utilized to design and implement prevention strategies to reduce drowning fatalities among Florida's children.

The purpose of this analysis is to examine fatal child drownings in Florida and identify similarities and differences in characteristics of those which do and do not undergo DCF investigation and subsequent case review through the CADR Program. The intention is that these data will help inform the efforts of State and Local CADR Committees and other child fatality and drowning prevention stakeholders.

Recent Increases in Suicide Mortality Among Children and Adolescents Aged 10-19 Years in Florida: 2005-2019:

Suicide mortality in children and adolescents has increased in recent years. Following a 15% decline from 1999-2007, the suicide death rate among persons aged 10-19 years in the U.S. increased by over 50% from 3.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 2007 to 6.1 in 2016. In 2017, suicide was the second leading cause of death among persons aged 10-24 years, nationally. This report presents trends for 2005-2019 in suicide rates for children and adolescents aged 10-19 years in Florida and examines the percentage of suicides by method across demographic characteristics.

Proposed Focused Reports for the 2021 Reporting Year:

- Substance abuse history
- Mental Health
- Race/ethnicity distribution/proportions in cases reviewed will be contrasted to rates within the population as a means of determining level of disproportionality across primary causes of death

Emphasis on data access and collaboration

A primary focus of the State CADR Committee is to continue enhancing data infrastructure with an emphasis on accessibility. Permitting CADR stakeholders, at both the state and local levels, to guide data-driven prevention strategies will require significant efforts on understanding the current state of the data. Upon request, CADR staff performs queries regarding individual circuit level data with advanced comparisons to statewide CADR data as well as vital statistics information.

While the CADR Annual Report is an extensive representation of the underlying cause of child deaths called into the Florida Abuse Hotline, the CDR-CRS contains additional data elements which allows for further data analyses. CADR staff welcomes any questions or data queries regarding elements that are found within the reporting form but not represented in the CADR Annual Report. These questions can be instrumental in detecting data elements that are underreported and identifying specific local and regional trends associated with child deaths. A strong data-driven relationship between state and local CADR stakeholders is imperative to the implementation of prevention initiatives.

SECTION FIVE: ISSUES AFFECTING FLORIDA'S CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Children

Months into the COVID-19 pandemic, the full impact on Florida's children and families is still unknown. The pandemic has impacted the lives of younger generations, whose development will be marked by this unprecedented event.

In March 2020, schools closed in an effort to curb the spread of COVID-19. With mitigation measures in place, schools reopened in September; however, many families opted for virtual learning, choosing to keep children at home. The extent to which the pandemic has delayed learning and development will not be known for some time. Additional concerns include children experiencing food insecurity and the impact of social isolation.

Initial reports suggest the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a decrease of reported cases of child abuse and neglect, as children's interactions with professionals and teachers have been limited. Many caregivers are experiencing increased stress due to isolation at a time of widespread job loss and uncertainty surrounding employment and income; often resulting in anxiety about the future, as well as anger and loss of hope. Subsequently, there are concerns that increased stress may lead to a rise in child abuse and neglect. While the health and wellness benefits of social distancing are recognized, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicates social isolation as a family risk factor for child abuse and neglect.

The child welfare system has been significantly impacted due to the COVID-19 pandemic response, requiring multiple changes in protocols as teachers, doctors, and other professionals navigate reporting suspected abuse and neglect with limited in-person interaction. Other components of the child welfare system including home investigations, child-parent visits, mandatory court appearances and home-based parenting programs continue to experience challenges as the system works to ensure the safety and well-being of children.

Family First Prevention Services Act Update

The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was passed and signed into law as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act on February 9, 2018. This Act enables Title IV-E child welfare dollars that were previously only available once a child was removed from their home, to now provide evidence-based prevention services to children and their families who are at imminent risk of entering foster care, in an effort to stabilize families and keep children safely at home. It also added new requirements associated with national standards for licensure of foster homes; clinical treatment expectations associated with congregate care; and promising, supported or well-supported levels of evidence for services provided to children and parents. DCF, stakeholders and partners have been engaged with development and planning activities for implementation of FFPSA. The DCF Office of Child Welfare (OCW) has collaborated with the DCF Substance Abuse and Mental Health (SAMH) program to identify evidence-based services as well as other services that meet the standards for the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse. Additionally, Florida has initiated a steering committee composed of OCW, DCF regions, community-based care agencies, foster parents, group care providers, Casey Family Programs, SAMH, county providers and others with a goal of focusing on building service capacity throughout the state. Florida has opted for a delayed implementation date for FFPSA of October 1, 2021.

Opioid Epidemic

The opioid crisis continues to have a severe impact on the welfare of Florida's children including an increase in the number of children born addicted to opioids. On May 3, 2017, Florida's Governor signed Executive Order 17-146 declaring a public health emergency due to the state's opioid epidemic. In 2019, Governor Ron DeSantis issued Executive Order 19-97 which created the Office of Drug Control and established a Statewide Task Force on Opioid Abuse to address the public health emergency. The Statewide Task Force on Opioid Abuse researches and assesses the nature of opioid drug abuse in Florida while identifying best practices to address the opioid epidemic through education, treatment, prevention and recovery.

Florida's State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) 2018 Annual Report demonstrates a 9% increase in opioid-related deaths between 2016 and 2017 in the state of Florida. While this increase is significant, it is diminished in comparison to the 55% increase of opioid related deaths between 2015 and 2016.

CADR works to develop effective prevention strategies in partnership with agencies including DCF, Agency for Health Care Administration, Florida Department of Law Enforcement and others to collaboratively address this critical issue facing Florida's families.

In 2019 and 2020, DCF requested applications to expand and implement evidence-based home visiting services model for a prevention program serving at-risk pregnant women and infants who are prenatally affected by controlled substances. Funded through Community Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) and Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) funds, these services connect parents or caregivers with knowledgeable professionals on subjects, such as infant care, substance use treatment and support, child development and knowledge of parenting, concrete supports, family functioning/resiliency, nurturing and attachment, children's social and emotional competence and social supports. Enrolled families receive a plan of safe care along with long-term home visiting services.

The major goal of this program is to ensure that substance-affected infants and their families receive evidence-based early intervention home visiting services. Additional program goals include positive child development, increased positive parent/caregiver child attachment, improved birth outcomes, improved school readiness and increased stability and health of the entire family unit.

Evidence-based home visiting was expanded in the following Florida counties through these grants: Alachua, Brevard, DeSoto, Dixie, Escambia, Flagler, Gilchrist, Hernando, Hillsborough, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Okaloosa, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Volusia and Walton. Evidence-based home visiting models being implemented under this program include, but are not limited to, Healthy Families Florida, Nurse Family Partnership and Parents as Teachers.

Co-Occurring Disorders

Co-occurring disorders, involving both mental health issues and substance abuse have a continued prevalence throughout Florida and a significant impact on the well-being of children in our state. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reports almost all persons struggling with substance abuse are also dually diagnosed with mental health disorders, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and a variety of depressive and anxiety related disorders. Current literature based upon the Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACEs) demonstrates that children with caregivers suffering from mental health and

substance abuse disorders are more likely to experience a variety of stressors including exposure to domestic violence, increased risk of poverty and are at an increased risk of child abuse and neglect. Local CADR Committees work together with providers in their communities who are addressing co-occurring substance abuse and mental health in the home, providing critical data and education regarding the needs of this population.

Child and Adolescent Suicide Fatalities

In 2018, the CDC identified suicide as the eighth leading cause of death in Florida, identifying death by suicide as a serious public health issue. In 2019, there were 79 child suicides according to Florida Health CHARTS. As of September 30, 2020, 5 of those child suicide incidents were called into the Florida Abuse Hotline on the suspicion of alleged abuse or neglect and subsequently reviewed by Local CADR Committees. The ACEs Study indicates that a primary contributing factor to suicide is the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences, particularly in early childhood. An increased exposure to adverse childhood experiences has a strong relationship to suicide attempts in childhood, adolescence and adulthood. The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Survey, demonstrates that 21% of children living in Florida have an ACEs score of two or higher based on having specific measurable adverse childhood experiences. Through valuable partnership and multi-disciplinary, trauma-informed care; communities can effectively address and treat childhood trauma, reducing incidences of suicide and increasing overall wellness for children and families in Florida. (Appendix G)

State and Local CADR Committees work to thoroughly understand and effectively address these critical issues facing Florida's children and families through continued partnerships with agencies and organizations.

SECTION SIX: IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTION INITIATIVES

Local and State CADR Committees collect and analyze data from case reviews. These data are utilized to inform the work in developing and implementing data-driven prevention initiatives in their communities to eliminate child fatalities as a result of abuse and neglect. Some of these prevention initiatives are outlined below.

Sleep Baby Safely, Pinellas County

At the end of 2019, a total of 55 partner agencies in Circuit 6 served as Sleep Baby Safely champions. This includes four local delivery hospitals in Pinellas County: Bayfront, Largo Medical Center, Morton Plant and Morton Plant Mease.

Approximately 8,500 Welcome Baby Bags, including a safe sleep board book and several items printed with safe-sleep messaging, are provided to the four delivery hospitals each year to account for the total number of births in Pinellas County. Distribution of Welcome Baby Bags were postponed beginning March of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic response, which resulted in fewer volunteers available to assemble Welcome Baby Bags, thus interrupting much of the outreach and intentional efforts that were happening prior to the pandemic. So far this year (January 1, 2020 – September 30, 2020), nearly 3,000 individuals have been trained on infant safe sleep practices; a 63% decrease when compared to the same time frame the year prior (January 1, 2019 – September 30, 2019), which accounted for 7,715 individuals.

Circuit 6 Local CADR Committee conducted a Preventable Child Deaths virtual training in September 2020, with more than 50 individuals in attendance. In October 2020, the number of Sleep Baby Safely partnerships grew to include the Community Health Centers of Pinellas which are Federally Qualified Health Centers consisting of twelve locations; five pediatric practices and four OB/GYN offices.

Sleep Baby Safely, Duval County

During 2017-2019, Duval County experienced 67 sleep-related infant deaths. Beginning January 1, 2020, labor and delivery nurses, NICU nurses, lactation specialists and other medical hospital personnel involved in the discharge of infants from nine Duval County birthing hospitals, have provided parents of newborns Sleep Baby Safely Welcome Baby Bags and face to face education regarding safe sleep for their newborn. Participating hospitals include: Ascension St. Vincent's Riverside, Baptist Medical Center Jacksonville, Baptist Medical Center Beaches, Baptist Medical Center South, Memorial Hospital, Naval Hospital Jacksonville, St. Vincent's Medical Center Southside, UF Health Jacksonville, UF Health North. In the first six months of implementation of the Sleep Baby Safely program, Duval County experienced zero reported incidents of sleep-related infant death.

Sleep Baby Safely, Duval County, has been designed and implemented similarly to the Pinellas County project, where the prevention initiative was originally developed. Pinellas County CADR members, Rebecca Albert and April Putzulu provided significant information, encouragement and support to Duval County CADR members in implementing this program.

Sleep Baby Safely, Duval County, includes nine hospitals within Duval County where safe-sleep education is provided to hospital personnel by CADR staff, ensuring consistent and valuable face-to-face education with parents of each baby born in their facility. Duval County CADR members and volunteers fill 1300-1400 Welcome Baby Bags each month and deliver the bags to each hospital.

Safe Sleep Outreach

Sleep Baby Safe and Snug is a baby board book created by pediatrician Dr. John Hutton and Leah Busch, in collaboration with Charlie's Kids Foundation with the primary mission to advocate for safe sleep to prevent infant death. The book is designed for parents to read to their babies with soothing watercolor illustrations and rhyming words while also demonstrating how to safely put a baby to sleep, alone, in an empty crib, on their back, every night and for every nap. In 2019, Children's Medical Services distributed 15,000 Sleep Baby Safe and Snug books to each of the following participating counties: Alachua, Citrus, Columbia, Duval, Gadsden, Marion and Polk. These counties were identified through CADR data analysis to have some of the highest incidence of sleep-related infant death in Florida. Local CADR Committee members worked in partnership with birthing hospitals and through home visiting programs to encourage face-to-face parent education, in addition to the distribution of the Sleep Baby Safe and Snug book to new parents and caregivers.

Vehicle-Related Heatstroke Injury Prevention

In Circuit 20, Safe Kids Southwest Florida partnered with the Florida Highway Patrol to present a heatstroke thermometer display, demonstrating the outside temperature of a car in comparison to the internal temperature. This powerful demonstration shows how dangerous it is to leave a child a vehicle even for just a few minutes. Safe Kids reminds everyone to work to prevent these injuries by taking time to ACT:

- A: Avoid heat stroke related injury and death by never leaving a child alone in a car, not even for a minute.
- C: Create reminders. Put something like a purse, phone or shoes (something you will need when you get out of the car) next to a child placed in the backseat.
- T: Take action. If you ever see a child alone in a car, call 911 immediately.

On July 1, 2020, Safe Kids Southwest Florida also hosted a press conference via Facebook Live to help spread this incredibly important message. Safe Kids Southwest made heatstroke thermometer displays available to other Local CADR Committees to utilize in their community education and outreach.

NARCAN® (Naloxone) Administration and Education

As a result of Local CADR Committee case reviews in Circuit 6, NARCAN® administration and education has been expanded to include new agency-wide protocols at Operation PAR, a community addiction treatment center and mental health service provider. Also, fentanyl test kits are now available to Pasco County Child Protection Investigators.

Education about administering naloxone has been expanded to include discussions with adults about what to do when a child comes into contact with fentanyl (i.e., NARCAN® is safe to use on a child). Education has been incorporated into parenting sessions and outreach efforts to include intentional conversations about administering NARCAN® to children when unintentionally exposed. Previously, fentanyl screenings had only been occurring in the Medicated Assisted Patient Services (MAPS) program at Operation PAR prior to our case reviews. Now, fentanyl screenings are not limited to the MAPS program, but rather a standard screening across all programs at Operation PAR.

During fiscal year 2018-2019, DOH provided 154,905 doses of naloxone to approximately 217 agencies that employ licensed emergency responders across 53 of Florida's 67 counties with a goal of expanding the program into the remaining counties by the end of 2021.

Trauma Informed Care Outreach:

Circuit 1 CADR Committee Co-Chair, Jessica Trimboli, with the Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office was invited by the National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (DEC) to participate in a Sesame Street webinar on Parental Addiction: Responding With Care To Children With Addicted Parents. The webinar can be found at the following link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qNyzTN2zWX0&feature=emb_logo

Handle with Care:

Handle With Care (HWC) is a collaborative, child-centered approach aimed at addressing children's exposure to violence and trauma, and readiness to learn and achieve in school. HWC involves partnerships among school districts, law enforcement, and other health, social service and public safety agencies.

When law enforcement and other agencies respond on scene and/or encounter a child(ren) who has been exposed to violence or trauma, the respondent identifies the child's school and sends a HWC notification to the school district before the start of the next school day. The school district will notify the child's school where teachers and personnel will offer trauma sensitive supports as needed, while maintaining the child's confidentiality.

With the support of grant funding through the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, the Drug Free Coalition of Manatee County is working to offer technical assistance and support to every county in Florida to establish an HWC initiative.

Drowning Prevention:

Over the past five years, drowning has continued to be one of the top three causes of preventable child death in Florida and is the leading cause of injury death among children ages one through four in the state. Florida's drowning death rate in this age group is the highest in the nation. To address this critical issue, drowning prevention efforts have been implemented across the state.

An effort led by the State CADR Committee focuses on seven Florida counties with the highest incidence of child drowning fatalities: Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Polk and Volusia. This effort includes the distribution of 54,650 Water Watcher badges and drowning prevention flyers and posters by Local CADR Committee members partnering with county health departments, DCF, pediatrician offices, schools, apartment complexes, community pools and other community service providers. Water Watcher badges were designed by DOH Violence and Injury Prevention Program and include information to encourage caregivers to ensure that children are safe in and around water. A State CADR Ad-Hoc Committee created drowning prevention messaging in the form of an infographic to be printed as posters and flyers to address drowning prevention, including non-swim time circumstances (Appendix H).

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigations (SUIDI) Training:

The CDC collaborated with subject matter experts to develop training materials and a reporting form for investigators. These SUIDI training materials are available on the CDC.gov website. From 2006-2007 the CDC funded five national SUIDI training academies focused on standardizing the methods used by law enforcement, MEs and coroners, to investigate unexpected infant deaths in the United States.

In 2006 CADR Committee Member, Major Connie Shingledecker, was selected by the Florida Medical Examiners Commission to represent law enforcement on a five-person team that

received training from the CDC in Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigations. Since receiving the CDC's SUIDI training, Major Shingledecker has trained over 2,300 law enforcement personnel, MEs, ME Investigators, coroners, hospital nurses, EMS personnel, Fire Rescue, Child Protection Staff, and Local CADR Committee members in Florida and throughout the country.

From 2007-2009, law enforcement in the following Florida counties participated in SUIDI training: Bay, Brevard, Hernando, Lee, Manatee, Marion, Miami-Dade, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Sarasota, Seminole, St. Johns and Volusia.

In 2019 and 2020, SUIDI training has been provided to Manatee County Sheriff's Office, Sarasota County Sheriff's Office, Bradenton Police Department, Palmetto Police Department and Manatee County Teenage Pregnancy Program. At the request of the Circuit 8 Local CADR Committee, SUIDI training was made available to personnel involved in death investigations in Gainesville.

While the COVID-19 pandemic has required many additional SUIDI training opportunities to be postponed, there are efforts to consider alternative formats to ensure that this training continues to be widely available.

Child Safety and Wellness Group

Agencies, including DOH, DCF, Department of Education (DOE), Executive Office of the Governor, The Ounce of Prevention Fund of Florida, Prevent Child Abuse Florida, Florida Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, and the Florida Department of Corrections worked to create infographics addressing the general public, educators, as well as parents and caregivers regarding child safety issues amid the COVID-19 pandemic response (Appendix H).

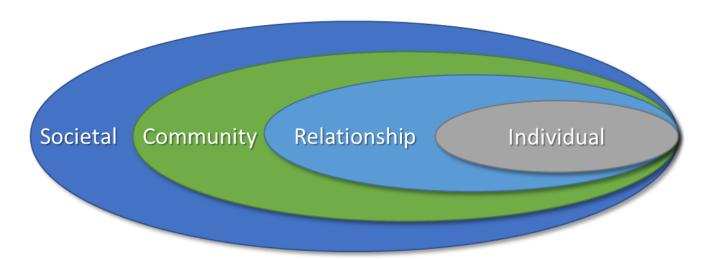
Section Seven: Prevention Recommendations

MOVING FORWARD: A SOCIAL ECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR CHANGE

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:

- Sleep-Related Infant Death
- Drowning
- Inflicted Trauma

The 2020 State CADR Committee prevention recommendations are based on an analysis of Florida's CADR findings for 2019 cases reviewed, as well as input provided by State and Local CADR Committees, partners and a review of current child welfare literature. In order to adequately address each level of intervention, approaches to prevention have been organized using the following framework known as the Social-Ecological Model for Change.



The four-level Social-Ecological Model for Change is utilized to demonstrate the multifaceted and interactive aspects of personal and environmental factors that determine behavior, impact behavioral change and help inform risk-prevention strategies. This model, as presented by the CDC, demonstrates how behaviors are formed based on characteristics of individuals, relationships, communities and the broader society. The model suggests that in order to develop effective prevention strategies, it is necessary to address each level of the model.

Continue efforts to relay timely information to caregivers regarding the safety of children

The State CADR Committee recommends that communities continue providing timely messaging to parents regarding potential risks to children related to the leading causes of preventable child deaths, including sleep-related infant death, drowning and inflicted harm. Bolstering efforts to educate parents and families on the risks associated with the leading causes of preventable child death must remain a priority for the citizens of Florida.

Providers who engage with caregivers in their home environment, such as DCF and Healthy Families Florida, assess for potential risks in the home, provide education and support, link parents to resources and evaluate caregiver and child well-being. Partnership with these programs is an important link to ensuring key messaging reaches caregivers in a timely manner.

Develop strategies to ensure consistent and coordinated prevention-related messaging across local and state agencies

Building upon existing efforts, the State CADR Committee recommends the development of a formal plan for interagency collaboration focused on prevention messaging consistent with recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) regarding safe sleep practices and drowning prevention. Strategies may include:

- Collaborating with stakeholders during quarterly meetings.
- Using research as a foundation for information and messaging priorities.
- Using a positive messaging approach.
- Ensuring coordinated statewide messaging.
- Exploring resources available to support messaging outreach.
- Assessing for the need of an online centralized clearinghouse of prevention resources to be available to providers, families and the general public.
- Creating prevention tool kits.
- Expanding partner networks to include local stakeholders, chambers of commerce, school boards, hospitals, law enforcement, and other community resources.
- Further leveraging social media for sharing prevention-related information.

Expand efforts to collect data related to co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorders

Substance abuse and mental health disorders continue to be identified as risk factors associated with verified maltreatment deaths of children. Enhanced efforts are needed to identify opportunities to engage with community partners who are addressing co-occurring disorders in caregivers. Further efforts are needed to explore evidence-based prevention initiatives that can be utilized in communities where these issues are more prominent.

Explore efforts to collect data related to near fatalities in cases of near-drowning, near-fatal incidents of inflicted trauma and near-fatal sleep-related asphyxia

Although near-fatal incidents are not identified as a legislative focus for CADR Committee reviews, the State CADR Committee and Chairpersons of Local CADR Committees have identified that information obtained in the review of near-drowning incidents, near-fatal incidents of inflicted trauma, and near-fatal sleep-related asphyxia would all contribute to a deeper understanding of the circumstances surrounding these leading causes of preventable child death in Florida. Data collection and analysis would provide critical information to better inform effective prevention strategies. Efforts should be made to explore the means and mechanisms by which data could be collected and analyzed.

Increase messaging around appropriate supervision and barriers of protection as primary factors in drowning prevention, in addition to establishing age appropriate expectations related to young children and swimming capabilities consistent with recommendations of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)

Inadequate supervision and breached barriers to pools and other bodies of water continue to be the primary factors associated with child drowning deaths. Caregivers require continued education and messaging regarding layers of protection and supervision as the most effective means of drowning prevention related to home swimming pools and nearby ponds. The recommended use of touch-supervision of children in the water entails that a caregiver or supervisor is within reach of a child in or near the water at all times. Further concerns are raised regarding caregiver expectations associated with the swimming capability of children under the age of five and the potential risk such expectations may have for drowning. The State CADR

Committee supports the recommendations of the AAP regarding age appropriate expectations related to young children and swimming capabilities. The State CADR Committee encourages the integration of these recommendations as a part of a comprehensive drowning prevention strategy.

For example, the AAP does not recommend infant swim lessons, but does recommend that children ages one through four may be ready to learn water-survival skills, including how to float and get to an exit. The AAP encourages parents to look for learning opportunities that expand a child's experience beyond learning specific strokes and instead focuses on broader water-survival competency skills. Here, outreach efforts should include working with swim lesson organizations to provide education regarding the AAP recommendations. With encouragement to offer water-survival skills training to children under age five. Efforts should be made to provide education to parents and caregivers regarding avoiding the development of a false sense of security about young children's swimming ability.

Continue to support programs and practices that enhance parenting skills and coordinate services provided to expectant mothers and their partners

Engaging families early and often regarding child safety is critically important. Various statewide and local programs engage families early (when pregnant or just after the birth of a baby) and help caregivers build protective factors that can reduce the risk of preventable child death. The State CADR Committee strongly recommends continued support of these programs which range from community education through evidence-based programs and include, but are not limited to, the following: Florida's Women, Infant and Children (WIC) nutrition program, Circle of Parents® parent support groups, Prevent Child Abuse Florida's™ primary prevention work, evidence-based home visiting including Healthy Families Florida and models implemented by the Florida's Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) initiative and Healthy Start.

There is a continued need for effective engagement of expectant mothers and partners; especially as it relates to maternal health, safe sleep practices, and the adverse effects of maternal substance use and abuse on the fetus and on the newborn. Additionally, the State CADR Committee supports the consistent use of maternal depression screening tools at well-child pediatric appointments and for a coordinated response to any identified need. 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. This checklist was originally developed with assistance from the State CADR Committee and could be easily replicated in other family support programs.

Train first responders on the consistent use of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation Reporting Forms and doll reenactments by death scene investigators for all sleep-related infant deaths

The State CADR Committee continues to recommend the use of the CDC's Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) model, including the SUIDI Reporting Form and doll reenactments. The use of doll reenactments has the potential to aid in a more thorough understanding of the circumstances surrounding a child's death (especially sleep-related deaths). Training of the use of this model should be provided to all law enforcement agencies, MEs and ME Investigators who respond to the unexpected deaths of infants or children.

Continue to support and encourage the development and evaluation of pilot projects and initiatives focused on local and regional community-based child fatality prevention.

The State CADR Committee has acknowledged and identified several innovative and best practice prevention strategies developed and implemented in local communities (see Section Six); especially pertaining to sleep-related deaths of children. There is value in encouraging community prevention initiatives that target unique trends and risks associated with these communities. Local communities with identified trends associated with preventable child fatalities are ideal venues to pilot new, innovative and promising prevention initiatives. The evaluation of these initiatives can help expand the knowledge base and provide a foundation for more rigorous study and potential expansion of prevention practices that have demonstrated efficacy.

Explore the expansion of the CADR Florida Statute language to permit Local CADR Committees the ability to review child and adolescent suicides to better inform targeted prevention initiatives.

The State and Local CADR Committees are concerned about child/adolescent suicide in Florida. Within the next year the State CADR Committee and representatives from Local CADR Committees will collaborate with the Florida Suicide Prevention Coordinating Council and any other public health, mental health and child welfare agencies/stakeholders interested in working together to prevent child and adolescent suicide.

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 2020



APPENDIX A:

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 from a domestic violence advocacy group.
- 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. 112.061 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 Department of Children and Families, 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. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.org/10.1001/

- (b) Duties.—Each local child abuse death review committee shall:
- 1. Assist the state committee in collecting data on deaths that are the result of child abuse, in accordance with the protocol established by the state committee. The local committee shall

complete, to the fullest extent possible, the individual case report in the National Child Death Review Case Reporting System.

- 2. Submit written reports as required by the state committee. The reports must include:
- a. Nonidentifying information from individual cases.
- b. Identification of any problems with the data system uncovered through the review process and the committee's recommendations for system improvements and needed resources, training, and information dissemination, where gaps or deficiencies may exist.
- c. All steps taken by the local committee and private and public agencies to implement necessary changes and improve the coordination of services and reviews.
- 3. Submit all records requested by the state committee at the conclusion of its review of a death resulting from child abuse.
- 4. Abide by the standards and protocols developed by the state committee.
- 5. On a case-by-case basis, request that the state committee review the data of a particular case.
- (4) ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.—The state committee shall prepare and submit a comprehensive statistical report by December 1 of each year to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives which includes data, trends, analysis, findings, and recommendations for state and local action regarding deaths from child abuse. Data must be presented on an individual calendar year basis and in the context of a multiyear trend. At a minimum, the report must include:
- (a) Descriptive statistics, including demographic information regarding victims and caregivers, and the causes and nature of deaths.
- (b) A detailed statistical analysis of the incidence and causes of deaths.
- (c) Specific issues identified within current policy, procedure, rule, or statute and recommendations to address those issues from both the state and local committees.
- (d) Other recommendations to prevent deaths from child abuse based on an analysis of the data presented in the report.
- (5) ACCESS TO AND USE OF RECORDS.—
- (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee, or the chairperson of a local committee, shall be provided with access to any information or records that pertain to a child whose death is being reviewed by the committee and that are necessary for the committee to carry out its duties, including information or records that pertain to the child's family, as follows:
- 1. Patient records in the possession of a public or private provider of medical, dental, or mental health care, including, but not limited to, a facility licensed under chapter 393, chapter 394, or chapter 395, or a health care practitioner as defined in s. <u>456.001</u>. Providers may charge a fee for copies not to exceed 50 cents per page for paper records and \$1 per fiche for microfiche records.

- 2. Information or records of any state agency or political subdivision which might assist a committee in reviewing a child's death, including, but not limited to, information or records of the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, or the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (b) The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee shall have access to all information of a law enforcement agency which is not the subject of an active investigation and which pertains to the review of the death of a child. A committee may not disclose any information that is not subject to public disclosure by the law enforcement agency, and active criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. 119.011/(3), may not be made available for review or access under this section.
- (c) The state committee and any local committee may share with each other any relevant information that pertains to the review of the death of a child.
- (d) A member of the state committee or a local committee may not contact, interview, or obtain information by request or subpoena directly from a member of a deceased child's family as part of a committee's review of a child abuse death, except that if a committee member is also a public officer or state employee, that member may contact, interview, or obtain information from a member of the deceased child's family, if necessary, as part of the committee's review. A member of the deceased child's family may voluntarily provide records or information to the state committee or a local committee.
- (e) The chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee may require the production of records by requesting a subpoena, through the Department of Legal Affairs, in any county of the state. Such subpoena is effective throughout the state and may be served by any sheriff. Failure to obey the subpoena is punishable as provided by law.
- (f) This section does not authorize the members of the state committee or any local committee to have access to any grand jury proceedings.
- (g) A person who has attended a meeting of the state committee or a local committee or who has otherwise participated in activities authorized by this section may not be permitted or required to testify in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding as to any records or information produced or presented to a committee during meetings or other activities authorized by this section. However, this paragraph 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 paragraph 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; s. 42, ch. 2016-10; s. 55, ch. 2019-3.

APPENDIX B:

Guidelines for the State Committee

Guidelines for the State Committee



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CHAPTER I

PURPOSE OF CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES

1.1 Background and Description

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

1.2 Mission Statement

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

1.3 Operating Principle

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

The state and local review committees shall work cooperatively.

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

1.4 Goal

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

1.5 Objectives

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

٠	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 areas targeted by their	these groups in accommunities.	ccessing state	and national re	esources in the	prevention

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.

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.

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 C:

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

Vacant

Department of Law Enforcement

Jeremy Gordon, Inspector

Department of Education

Iris Williams, MSW

Florida Prosecuting Attorneys Association

Thomas Bakkedahl, JD

Florida Medical Examiners Commission

Vacant

Child Protection Team Statewide Medical

Director

Vacant

Public Health Nurse

Deborah Hogan, RN, MPH

Mental Health Professional

April Lott, LCSW

Department of Children and Families

Supervisor

Vacant

Medical Director, Child Protection Team

Carol Lilly, MD, MPH

Child Advocacy Organization

Jennifer Ohlsen, MS

Paraprofessional in patient resources, child abuse prevention program

Maria Lesvia Alaniz

Law Enforcement Officer

Ret. Major Connie Shingledecker

Florida Domestic Violence Representative

Vacant

Child Abuse Prevention Program

Zackary Gibson

Substance Abuse Professional

Linda Mann, LCSW, CAP

Florida Child Abuse Death Review Local Committee Leadership

Committee 1

Claire Kirchharr, MPH, CPH Kirsten Bucey Sandra Park-O'Hara, ARNP

Jennifer Clark Karen Chapman, MD, MPH

Committee 2

Holly Kirsch Claudia Blackburn, MPH, RN, CPM

Committee 3

Cheriese Brown Mr. Kerry Waldron, MPA

Committee 4

Vicki Whitfield Funmi Borisade, RN, MSM, MPH, MSN Kelli Wells, MD

Committee 5

Janine Hammett, Robin Napier

Committee 6

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

Committee 7

Vicki Whitfield Dawn Allicock, MD

Committee 8

Stephanie Cox Barbara Locke, RN, BSN, MPH

Committee 9

Ilvia Ortiz-Paez Brianne Bell Anne Johnson, BSN, MN Vianca McCluskey, MPH Dr. Raul Pino

Committee 10

David Acevedo Taylor Freeman Stephen Nelson, MD Joy Jackson, MD

Committee 11

Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino, Esq. CCE Lauren Villalba, MPA Vanessa Villamil, MPH Yesenia Villalta, APRN, DNP, MSN

Committee 12

Ret. Maj. Connie Shingledecker Katie Powers Jennifer Bencie, MD

Laura McIntyre, MA Catherine Duff Jennifer Bencie, MD

Committee 13

Jane Murphy, MPA Melissa Iturraspe, MS, RHIA Douglas Holt, MD, FACP

Committee 14

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

Committee 15

Merlene Ramnon, PhD, MPH, MSN, RN Alina Alonso, MD

Committee 16

Lauren Lazarus-Sabatino, Esq., CCE Lauren Villalba, MPA Mary Vanden Brook Bob Eadie, JD

Committee 17

Casey McGovern Ashley Strum Barbara Lesh, MPA Paula Thagi, MD, MPH

Committee 18

Jeanie Raciti, LCSW Maria Stahl, DNP, RN

Thelisha Thomas Lindsey A. Bayer, MS, F-ABMDI Donna Walsh, MPA, BSN, RN

Committee 19

Miranda C. Hawker, MPH

Committee 20

Francine Donnorummo, JD Sally Kreuscher Stephenie Vick, MS, BSN, RN

APPENDIX D:

Guidelines for Local Committees

Guidelines for Local Committees



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CHAPTER I

PURPOSE OF CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW COMMITTEES

1.1 Background and Description

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

1.2 Mission Statement

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

1.3 Operating Principle

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

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

1.4 Goal

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

1.5 Objectives

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

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:
- a. Nonidentifying information from individual cases.
- b. Identification of any problems with the data system uncovered through the review process and the committee's recommendations for system improvements and needed resources, training, and information dissemination, where gaps or deficiencies may exist.
- c. All steps taken by the local committee and private and public agencies to implement necessary changes and improve the coordination of services and reviews.

2.6 Local Committee Member Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

2.7 Orientation and Training of Local Committee Members

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

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

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

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

2.8 Support and Technical Assistance for Local Committees

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

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

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.

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.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

5.2 Confidentiality Statements

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

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

5.3 Protecting Family Privacy

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

5.4 Document Storage and Security

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

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

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

5.5 Media Relations and Public Records Request

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1. Patient records in the possession of a public or private provider of medical, dental, or mental health care, including, but not limited to, a facility licensed under Chapter 393, Chapter 394, or Chapter 395, or a health care practitioner as defined in s. <u>456.001</u>. Providers may charge a fee for copies not to exceed 50 cents per page for paper records and \$1 per fiche for microfiche records.
- 2. Information or records of any state agency or political subdivision which might assist a committee in reviewing a child's death, including, but not limited to, information or records of the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Department of Education, or the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- (b) The State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee shall have access to all information of a law enforcement agency which is not the subject of an active investigation and which pertains to the review of the death of a child. A committee may not disclose any information that is not subject to public disclosure by the law enforcement agency, and active criminal intelligence information or criminal investigative information, as defined in s. <a href="https://doi.org/10.11/10.1
- (c) The state committee and any local committee may share with each other any relevant information that pertains to the review of the death of a child.
- (d) A member of the state committee or a local committee may not contact, interview, or obtain information by request or subpoena directly from a member of a deceased child's family as part of a committee's review of a child abuse death, except that if a committee member is also a public officer or state employee, that member may contact, interview, or obtain information from a member of the deceased child's family, if necessary, as part of the committee's review. A member of the deceased child's family may voluntarily provide records or information to the state committee or a local committee.
- (e) The chairperson of the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee may require the production of records by requesting a subpoena, through the Department of Legal Affairs, in any county of the state. Such subpoena is effective throughout the state and may be served by any sheriff. Failure to obey the subpoena is punishable as provided by law.
- (f) This section does not authorize the members of the state committee or any local committee to have access to any grand jury proceedings.
- (g) A person who has attended a meeting of the state committee or a local committee or who has otherwise participated in activities authorized by this section may not be permitted or required to testify in any civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding as to any records or information produced or presented to a committee during meetings or other activities authorized by this section. However, this ¹paragraph does not prevent any person who testifies before the committee or who is a member of the committee from testifying as to matters otherwise within his or her knowledge. An organization, institution, committee member, or other person who furnishes information, data, reports, or records to the state committee or a local committee is not liable for damages to any person and is not subject to any other civil, criminal, or administrative recourse. This ¹paragraph does not apply to any person who admits to committing a crime.
- (6) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RESPONSIBILITIES.—
- (a) The Department of Health shall administer the funds appropriated to operate the review committees and may apply for grants and accept donations.
- (b) To the extent that funds are available, the Department of Health may hire staff or consultants to assist a review committee in performing its duties. Funds may also be used to reimburse reasonable expenses of the staff and consultants for the state committee and the local committees.
- (c) For the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities assigned to the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee and the local review committees, the State Surgeon General may substitute an existing entity whose function and organization includes the function and organization of the committees established by this section.
- (7) DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each regional managing director of the Department of Children and Families must appoint a child abuse death review coordinator for the region. The coordinator must have knowledge and expertise in the area of child abuse and neglect. The coordinator's general responsibilities include:

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

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

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

Appendix B

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

- (1) All meetings of any board or commission of any state agency or authority or of any agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution, including meetings with or attended by any person elected to such board or commission, but who has not yet taken office, at which official acts are to be taken are declared to be public meetings open to the public at all times, and no resolution, rule, or formal action shall be considered binding except as taken or made at such meeting. The board or commission must provide reasonable notice of all such meetings.
- (2) The minutes of a meeting of any such board or commission of any such state agency or authority shall be promptly recorded, and such records shall be open to public inspection. The circuit courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to issue injunctions to enforce the purposes of this section upon application by any citizen of this state.
- (3)(a) Any public officer who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a noncriminal infraction, punishable by fine not exceeding \$500.
- (b) Any person who is a member of a board or commission or of any state agency or authority of any county, municipal corporation, or political subdivision who knowingly violates the provisions of this section by attending a meeting not held in accordance with the provisions hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (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. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.
- (b) Any information held by the State Child Abuse Death Review Committee or a local committee which reveals the identity of a deceased child whose death has been reported to the central abuse hotline but determined not to be the result of abuse or neglect, or the identity of the surviving siblings, family members, or others living in the home of such deceased child, is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) 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:

CASE REPORTING FORM VERSION 5.0

CDR Report Form

National Fatality Review Case Reporting System Version 5.1







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

1-800-656-2434 info@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.

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 the Data Use Agreement in your state or jurisdiction. 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.

Copyright: National Center for Fatality Review & Prevention, April 2020

CASE NUMBE	R								
0,10,110,110				Case Typ	e: O Death		D#- 0		
				Gase Typ	_			ertificate Number:	
/		//				th/serious injury		ertificate Number:	
State / County or	Team Num	ber / Year of Review / Sequent	e of Review		-	alive (fetaVstillborn)		oner Number:	
				Child r	never left hospital folk	owing birth	Date Te	am Notified of Death	
A. CHILD IN	FORMATI	ION							
A1. CHILD IN	FORMATI	ION (COMPLETE FOR A	LL AGES)						
1. Child's name:	First:		Middle:		Last:				U/K
2. Date of birth:	□ u/k	3. Date of death: U/K	4. Age: O	Years	5. Race, check all	that apply:	□ u/k	6. Hispanic or	7. Sex:
			0	Months	☐ White	■ Native Ha	waiian	Latino origin?	
			0	Days	☐ Black	☐ Pacific Isl	ander,	O Yes	O Male
/	1	/ /	0	Hours	☐ Asian, speci	ify: specify:		ONo	O Female
mm dd	7777	mm dd yyyy	0	Minutes	☐ American In-	dian, Tribe:		О u/к	O U/K
			0	U/K	☐ Alaska Natir	ve, Tribe:			
Residence add	ress:	□ u/k		9. Child's	weight at death:	, □ U/K		11. State of death:	
Str ee t:			Apt.	O Pound	s/ounces	<i></i>			
				O Grams	/kilograms				
City:				10. Child's	s height at death:	□ u/k		12. County of death	:
State:		Zip: Cou	nty:	O Feet/ir	nches				
				○ Cm					
Child had disa	ability or chro	onic illness?	Yes ONO () u/k		15. Child's health ins	вигалое, о	theck all that apply:	
If yes, check	all that apply	r.				☐ None		Indian Health Servic	e
☐ Physica	Vorthopedic,	specify:	If yes, was ch	ild receivin	g Children's	☐ Private		Other, specify:	
☐ Mental I	health/subst	ance abuse, specify:	Special Health		-	☐ Medicaid		U/K	
_	/e/intellectua	il, specify:	O Yes (ON C	Q u/k	☐ State plan	ı		
☐ Sensory	, specify:								
□ U/K						1		ith the Centers for Di	sease Control
_	_	outside of the home prior to this	child's death?			I		unization schedule?	_
O N//		<u> </u>				O NA O	Yes C	No, specify:	Оиж
17. Type of reside		tal following birth, go to A2.		18. New r	noidanna	19. Residence overc	roundo da	21. Number of other	ahildean livian
O Parental hom		O Relative home O Ja	iVd etention	1	t 30 days?	Oyes Ono	O U/K	with child:	U/K
O Licensed gro			her, specify:	O Ye		0169 0110	Onk		
O Licensed glo		O Shelter	ner, specify.	O No		20. Child ever home	les e 7	1	
O Relative foste		O Homeless O U	ĸ	O U/I		Oyes Ono	O U/K		
		nattreatment? If yes, check all		0 0/1	`	O les O lao		there an open CPS ca	ea with child at
	As Perpetrat		rpetrator	If west how	v was history identific	ed:	ı	of death?	with annual
	D N/A			0	_ '			O Yes C	No O ∪/K
I	O Yes			ŏ	_		24. Wæ	child ever placed out	
	O No		_	If through	_		ı	to the death?	
	D U/K		Emotional	As Vid		tor_		O Yes C	No O U/K
l			psychological			CPS referrals	25. How	many months prior to	
			U/K			Substantiations		contact with a health	
A2. COMPLE	TE FOR C	HILDREN OVER ONE Y	EAR OLD						
26. Child's highest	t education k	evel:	27. Child's work sta	atus:	28. Did child have p	problems in school?		29. Child had history	of intimate partner
On/A		O Drop out	O N/A		O N/A O	Yes O No	O u/k	violence? Chec	k all that apply:
ONone		OHS graduate/GED	O Employed		If yes, check all	that apply:		□ N/A	
OPreschool		OCollege	O Full tim	e	☐ Academic	: Behaviora	ıl	☐ Yes, as vi	ctim
OGrade K-8		Other, specify:	O Part tim	e	☐ Truancy	☐ Expulsion		☐ Yes, as po	erpetrator
O Grade 9-12	2	O u/k	О и/к		☐ Suspensi	ons 🗖 Other, spa	ecify:	□ No	
O Home scho	ioled, K-8		O Not working			□ u/k		□ U/K	
O Home scho	xoled, 9-12		О и/к						

30. Child had received prior mental health services?	32. Child on medications for r		34. Child was hospitalized for mental health care within the		
O N/A O Yes O No O U/K	O N/A O Yes O No O U/K		previous 12 months?		
If yes, check all that apply:			O N/A O Yes O No O U/K		
Outpatient			If yes, did the child have a follow-up MH appointment		
☐ Day treatment/partial hospitalization	33. Child had emergency department visit for mental		within 30 days of discharge from the hospital?		
☐ Reside ntial	health care within the previous 12 months?		O Yes O No O U/K		
31. Child was receiving mental health services?	O N/A O Yes O No O U/K		35. Issues prevented child from receiving mental health		
O N/A O Yes O No O U/K	If yes, did the child have a	follow-up mental health	services?		
If yes, check all that apply:	appointment within 30 day	s of emergency	O N/A O Yes O No O U/K		
☐ Outpatient	department visit?		If yes, specify:		
☐ Day treatment/partial hospitalization	O Yes O No	O u/k			
☐ Residential					
36. Child had history of substance use or abuse?	37. Child had deline	quent or criminal history?	40. What was child's gender identity?		
ON/A OYes ONO OU/K	O N/A	O Yes O No O U/K	O No identity expressed O Non-binary		
If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all	that apply:	O Male, not transgender O Other, specify:		
☐ Alcohol ☐ Prescription drugs, specify:	☐ Assaults	Other, specify:	O Female, not transgender		
☐ Cocaine ☐ Over-the-counter drugs, spec	fy: Robbery		O Transgender male O U/K		
☐ Marijuana ☐ Tobacco/nicotine, specify type	: Drugs	□ u/k	O Transgender female		
☐ Methamphetamine ☐ Other, specify:	38. Child spent tim	e in juvenile detention?	41. What was child's sexual orientation?		
□ Opioids □ U/K	O N/A	Yes ONo OU/K	O No orientation expressed O Other, specify:		
If yes, did the child receive treatment?			O Straight/heterosexual		
OYes ONo O U/K			O Gay/lesbian O U/K		
If yes, type? Check all that apply:	39. Child acutely ill	in the two weeks	O Bisexual		
☐ Outpatient ☐ Day treatment/partial hospitali	zation before death?		O Questioning		
☐ Inpatient/detox ☐ Residential	O Yes	O № O U/K			
A3. COMPLETE FOR ALL FETAL/INFANTS UN	DER ONE YEAR				
42. Was this case reviewed by both a FetaVinfant Mortality F	eview (FIMR) and Child Death	Review (CDR/CFR) team?	O Yes O No O U/K		
43.Gestational age: U/K 44. Birth weight: U/F	45. Multiple gestati	_	-		
Grams/kikxgrams	O Yes, #	how many preg			
# weeks O Pounds/ounces		OU/K birth mother ha			
48. Not including the deceased infant, number of children	l	ring pregnancy of deceased infa			
birth mother still has living? # U/K	If yes, number of prenata		□ _{U/K}		
	If yes, month of first pren		_ 🗆 U/K		
50. Were there access or compliance issues related to prena		No OU/K If yes, che			
	age barriers	☐ Lack of family/so			
I _	n't get provider to take as patie				
	le providers, not coordinated	Distrust of health			
_	n't get an earlier appointment	Unwilling to obta			
	of child care	□ Didn't know whe			
51. During pregnancy, did mother have any medical condition		Yes O No O U/K	If yes, check all that apply:		
Cardiovascular Endocrin		Sexually Transmitted Infection			
	tes, type 1 chronic	☐ Bacterial vaginosis (BV)	☐ Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)		
	tes, type 2 chronic	☐ Chlamydia	☐ Premature rupture of		
	tes, gestational	☐ Gonorrhea	membranes (PROM)		
☐ Eclampsia ☐ Thyro		☐ Herpes	☐ Preterm premature rupture of		
	stic ovarian disease	☐ HPV	membranes (PPROM)		
Hematologic Neurolog		☐ Syphilis	☐ Incompetent cervix		
	ion disorder	Group B strep	☐ Umbilical cord complications —		
_	disorder	☐ HIWAIDS	Prolapse		
☐ Anemia (iron deficiency) ☐ Depre		☐ Other STI, specify:	□ Nuchal cord		
		Gynecologic	Other cord, specify:		
_	e disorder	Uterine/vaginal bleeding	■ Placental problems		
■ Dulmanna ambaliam					
☐ Pulmonary embolism		☐ Chorioamnionitis	Abruption		
- Pullionary embolism					

51. Mother's medical conditions (continue				_		_
□ UTI	☐ HELLP syndrome	Oral health/dental	or gum infection			Preterm labor
	☐ Maternal developmental de lay	Gastrointestinal		□ Abnormal MS		Other, specify:
52. Did the mother experience any medic				O No O U/I	f lf yes, ch	eck all that apply:
Previous preterm bir	<u> </u>	s small for gestational ag				
☐ Previous low birth we		s large for gestational ag		_		
53. Did the mother use any medications,	_		_		, check all tha	
	_	susea/vomiting medication		Cocaine		Meds to treat drug addiction
		olesterol medications		☐ Heroin	_	Opioids
		se ping pills		□ Marijuana	_	Other pain meds
= = = =		eds to treat preterm labor		☐ Methamphetami		Other, specify:
	_	eds used during delivery		☐ Alcohol		U/K
anxiety/anti-psychotics		ogesterone/P17		☐ If alcohol, i	nfant born wit	th fetal effects or syndrome?
	te the generic or brand name of the me					
54. Was the infant born drug exposed?		O No O U/K				
55. Did the infant have neonatal abstiner		O № О U/K				
56. Level of birth hospital: O 1°		rom the birth hospital, wa		_	_	O
		N/A, mother did not g			O No	О и/к
0 ²		er attend a postpartum vi		O Yes	O No	Ои/к
_		have a NICU stay of mo		? O Yes	O No	Ои/к
Free-standing birth hospital	I ' '_	son(s)? Check all that a			_	
O Home birth	☐ Premat			Hypothermia		Meconium aspiration
O Other, specify:	Low bir			Jaundice		Congenital anomalies
O U/K	☐ Tachyp		amcunes	☐ Anemia	_	Other, specify:
60. Did mother smoke in the 3 months be		r smoke at any time	Trimer	otas 1 Trimpotas		U/K
O Yes If yes, Avg #	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Trimes	ster 1 Trimester	2 <u>Trimest</u>	er 3 Avg # cigarettes/day
	garettes in pack) OYes		If yes,		. <u> </u>	(20 cigarettes in pack)
O U/K 0 U/K	· · · ·	ONO COAR		1 🗆		
	quantity [
62. Did the mother use a cigarettee or of		time during pregnancu?				
62. Did the mother use e-digarettes or of	ther electronic nicotine products at any		week O1 da	O Yes O No	O U/K	·
If yes, on average how often?	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a	day O 2-6 days a		O Yes O No y a week or less	O U/K	
If yes, on average how often? O	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a	day O 2-6 days a	34. Did the moth	O Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum	O U/K O U/K depression?	
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy O'Yes O No O U/K	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a	day O 2-6 days a		O Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum	O U/K O U/K depression?	
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes O No O U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B.	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a /? If yes, describe:	day 2-6 days a	34. Did the moth	Yes No No y a week or less ner have postpartum	O U/K O U/K depression?	
If yes, on average how often? O 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy OYes ONO OU/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? OYes	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a /? If yes, describe:	day 2-6 days a	O Yes	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h	O U/K O U/K depression?	
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy OYes ONO OL/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? OYes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a /? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K	day 2-6 days a	A. Did the mott O Yes bnormal metabo /es O No	Yes No y a week or less her have postpartum No Ut/h	O U/K O U/K depression? c	
If yes, on average how often? O 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes O No O U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? O Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively?	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K	day 2-6 days a	A. Did the mott O Yes bnormal metabo /es O No	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h	O U/K O U/K depression? c	
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy OYes ONO DL/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? OYes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 months? O	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K	day 2-6 days a	A. Did the mott O Yes bnormal metabo /es O No	Yes No y a week or less her have postpartum No Ut/h	O U/K O U/K depression? c	
If yes, on average how often? O 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes O No O U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? O Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 months? O If yes, exclusively?	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K	day 2-6 days a	A. Did the mott O Yes bnormal metabo /es O No	Yes No y a week or less her have postpartum No Ut/h	O U/K O U/K depression? c	
If yes, on average how often? O 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes O No O U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? O Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 months? O If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K A Time of death?	day 2-6 days a	A. Did the mott O Yes bnormal metabo /es O No	Yes No y a week or less her have postpartum No Ut/h	O U/K O U/K depression? c	
If yes, on average how often? O 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes O No O U/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? O Yes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 months? O If yes, exclusively?	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K At time of death? No O U/K	day 2-6 days a	A. Did the mott O Yes bnormal metabo /es O No	Yes No y a week or less her have postpartum No Ut/h	O U/K O U/K depression? c	
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes ONO OU/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital following	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K at time of death? No O U/K up birth, go to Section B.	day 2-6 days a	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h Olic newborn screenin O U/K such as a fatty acid	O LVK O LVK depression? c	or:
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes ONO OU/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, any breast milk at 6 months? O If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K O Yes O No O U/K at time of death? No O U/K up birth, go to Section B.	day 2-6 days a	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h Olic newborn screenin O U/K such as a fatty acid	O LVK O LVK depression? c	
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes Ono Ou/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital following. 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7.	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O NO OU/K N/A O Yes O NO OU/K At time of death? NO OU/K 2 hours, did the infant have a	66. Did infant have a N/A	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum No O U/h Colic newborn screenii O U/K Such as a fatty acid	O LVK O LVK depression? congresults?	or: ing? Check all that a pply: ☐ Cyanosis
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes Ono Ou/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital following 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7, history of (check all that apply):	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K N/A O Yes O No O U/K At time of death? No O U/K Ig birth, go to Section B. Cyanosis	66. Did infant have a N/A	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h polic newborn screenin O U/K such as a fatty acid the infant have any O choking	O LVK O LVK depression? congresults?	or: ng? Check all that a pply:
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes Ono Ou//K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital following. 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7, history of (check all that apply):	ther electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: O NO OU/K N/A O Yes O NO OU/K At time of death? NO OU/K 2 hours, did the infant have a	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours po None Fever Excessive sweatin	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h polic newborn screenin O U/K such as a fatty acid the infant have any O womiting Choking Diarrhea	U/K U/K depression? congresuits? coxidation error or of the following	ng? Check all that a pply: □ Cyanosis □ Seizures or convulsions
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes ONO OU/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital followin 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7 history of (check all that apply): □ None □ Infection	More than once a day Once a O	66. Did infant have a N/A	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h polic newborn screenin O U/K such as a fatty acid the infant have any O vomiting O Choking D Diarrhea	U/K U/K depression? congresults? oxidation error or of the following testing the following testing	ng? Check all that a pply: □ Cyanosis □ Seizures or convulsions
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes Ono Ou//K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital followin 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7 history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K IN/A OYES ONO OU/K IN/	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours por light of the received in the receive	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h polic newborn screenin O U/K such as a fatty acid the infant have any O womiting O choking O Diarrhea	U/K U/K depression? congresults? oxidation error or of the following testing the following testing	ng? Check all that a pply: Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify:
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes ONO OU/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital followin 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7 history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K IN/A OYES ONO OU/K IN/	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours por light of the received in light of the received	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h bilic newborn screenii O U/K such as a fatty acid d the infant have any O womiting O choking O Diarrhea II O Stool change O Difficulty bre	U/K U/K U/K depression?	ng? Check all that a pply: Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify:
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes ONo OU/K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital followin 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7 history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K At time of death? NO OU/K Og birth, go to Section B. 2 hours, did the infant have a Cyanosis Cardiac ab normalities Other, specify: U/K	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours por light of the received in light of the received	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum O No O U/h colic newborn screenii O U/K such as a fatty acid the infant have any O choking D Diarrhea II Stool change D Difficulty bre Apnea s the infant given	U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K U/K U/C	ng? Check all that a pply: Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify:
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy Oyes ONo OU//K If this was a fetal death, go to Section B. 65. Infant ever breastfed? Oyes If yes, any breast milk at 3 months? O If yes, exclusively? If yes, exclusively? If ever, was infant receiving breast milk Oyes O If the infant never left the hospital following 67. At any time prior to the infant's last 7, history of (check all that apply): None Infection Allergies Abnormal growth, weight gain/loss Apnea 69. In the 72 hours prior to death,	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K N/A Yes ONO OU/K N/A Yes ONO OU/K N/A Yes ONO OU/K N/A Yes ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K At time of death? NO OU/K Ig birth, go to Section B. Cardiac abnormalities Other, specify: U/K O In the 72 hours prior to death, was	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours pr None Fever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping Fuss iness/excessi Decrease in appet	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum No O U/h Silic newborn screenii O U/K such as a fatty acid I the infant have any O womiting C hoking D barrhea II Stool change D ifficulty bre Apnea s the infant given	U/K	ing? Check all that a pply: Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify: U/K t did the infant have for his/her
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K IN/A OYES ONO OU/K IN/	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours pr None Fever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping Fuss iness/excessi Decrease in appet	54. Did the moti	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum No O U/h Silic newborn screenii O U/K such as a fatty acid I the infant have any O womiting C hoking D barrhea II Stool change D ifficulty bre Apnea s the infant given	O LVK O LVK O LVK depression? condition error or of the following ast in the condition error 72. What last in the condition error 8 architecture of the following ast in the condition error 8 architecture of the following ast in the condition error	or: Ing? Check all that apply: Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify: UVK It did the infant have for his/her meal? Check all that apply:
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K IN/A OYES ONO OU/K IN/	66. Did infant have a N/A N/A N/A None Fever Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping Fuss iness/excessi Decrease in appet	bhormal metabores O No any abnormality and the death, did not be crying itte ior to death, was remedies? Interest the counter media.	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum No O U/h Silic newborn screenii O U/K such as a fatty acid: If the infant have any O choking D iarrhea II Stool change D ifficulty bre Apnea s the infant given clude herbal, dications and	O LVK O LVK O LVK depression? condition error or of the following ast in the second s	or: ng? Check all that apply: Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify: U/K t did the infant have for his/her meal? Check all that apply: ast milk
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K At time of death? NO OU/K Ig birth, go to Section B. Cyanosis Other, specify: Other, specify: Other, specify: Other, specify: Other of death, was the infant given any vaccines? OYES ONO OU/K	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours pr None Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping Fuss iness/excessi Decrease in appet 71. In the 72 hours pr any medications of prescription, over- home remedies.	bhormal metabores O No any abnormality and the death, did the counter mediate of the counter mediate of the counter mediate.	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum No O U/h Silic newborn screenii O U/K such as a fatty acid: If the infant have any O choking D iarrhea II Stool change D ifficulty bre Apnea s the infant given clude herbal, dications and	O LVK O LVK O LVK depression? condition error or of the following attaining 72. What last it Bre For Bath	ng? Check all that apply: Cyanosis Seizures or convulsions Other, specify: U/K t did the infant have for his/her meal? Check all that apply: ast milk mula, type:
If yes, on average how often? 63. Was mother injured during pregnancy	Inter electronic nicotine products at any More than once a day Once a y? If yes, describe: ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K N/A OYES ONO OU/K At time of death? NO OU/K Ig birth, go to Section B. Cyanosis Other, specify: Other, specify: Other, specify: Other, specify: Other of death, was the infant given any vaccines? OYES ONO OU/K	66. Did infant have a O N/A If yes, describe a 68. In the 72 hours pr None Excessive sweatin Lethargy/sleeping Fuss iness/excessi Decrease in appet 71. In the 72 hours pr any medications of prescription, over- home remedies.	bhormal metabores O No any abnormality and the most of	Yes O No y a week or less her have postpartum No O U/h Click newborn screenii O U/K such as a fatty acid: If the infant have any Choking Diarrhea II Stool change Difficulty bre Apnea Is the infant given clude herbal, dications and	O LVK O LVK O LVK depression? condition error or of the following es athing 72. What last it Bre For Bat Cer Cer	or: or: or: or: or: or: or: or:

B. BIOLOGICAL PARE	NT INFORMATION		No information available, go to Section C				
Parents alive on date of chil	ld's death? Even if parent(s) are	deceased at	<u>Female</u>	0	Yes 🔘 No	O U/K	
time of child's death, pleas	e fill out the remaining questions.		<u>Male</u>	0	Yes O No	О и/к	
2 Parents' race, check all tha Female Male	t apply: Female Male Native Ha Pacific Isla specify:	3. Parents Female O O 4. Parent chikd's Female — —	'Hispanic or Latino Male Yes, specify o No U/K 'age in years at tir death: Male #Years U/K s first generation im	origin? rigin: ne of migrant?	5. Parents' employ Female Male O O En O O U O O O O O O St O O U O O O O O O O O O O O O	ment status: 1 ployed 1 ployed 2 disability 3 y-at-home 2 titred 2 social service 3 if yes, check	6. Parents' income: Female Male O High O Medium O Low O U/K ss in the past twelve months?
GED O College O Post graduate O U/K	O No O U/K If no, language spoken:	O 10. Paren Female O O	O U/K ts on active military Male O Yes, specify b O No O U/K	ranch:	O U/h Female Male	C C me visiting, keify: NF dicaid od stamps/	Male Section 8/housing Social Security Disability Insurance (SSI/SSDI) Other, specify: UVK
12. Parents have substance abuse history? Female Male		at apply: tal tot pnaVpsychological CPS referrals substantiations n foster care or		is K K that apply: tysical eglect exual notional/ps: K #CPS ref #Substan PS preventi	xchological errals tiations on services vation services	Female M O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	ave disability or chronic illness? Alale
Female Male O Yes O No O UVK	If yes, cause(s): Che <u>Female</u> Male □ □ □ C	ck all that apply: thild abuse # thild neglect #	_	Male	Suicide# SIDS # Undetermined caus		iemake Male Other# Other, specify:
	imate partner violence? Yes, as victim Yes, as perpetrator No U/K		1		riminal history?	Female Ma	all that apply: le Assaults Robbery Drugs Other, specify:

C. PRIMARY CAREGIVER(S) INFORMATION								
	t only one each in columns one and t	WO.						2 Caregiver(s) age in years:
One Two	One	Two		<u>One</u>	Two			One Two
O Self, go to Sect	ion D O	O Fost	er parent	0	Oothe	r relative		# Years
O OBiological moth-	er, go to Section D 💮	OMoth	ner's partne	г О	OFrien	nd		□ □ U/K
O OBiological fathe	r, go to Section D O	O Fath	er's partne	. 0	Oinstit	tution al stat	ff	Caregiver(s) sex:
O OAdoptive paren	t O	○ Gran	idparent	0	Oothe	r, specify:		One <u>Two</u>
O OStepparent	0	Osibli	ng					O OMale
				0	Q u/k			O OFemale
								O Ou/k
 Caregiver(s) race, check all 		_	ver(s) Hispa	anic or	_		okyment status:	7. Caregiver(s) income:
One Two	One Two		o origin?		One One	Two		One Two
□ □ White	☐ ☐ Native Hawaii.		Two		Ö	O Emp	•	O O High
□ □ Black	☐ ☐ Pacific Islande	·	O Yes		0	_	m ployed	O O Medium
☐ ☐ Asian, specify:	specify: Tribe:		O No		0	_	lisability	0 OTAK
American Indian,		-	O U/K		0	O Stay	-at-home	O O U/K
☐ ☐ Alaska Native, Tr	ibe:	iryes,	specify ork	gin:	0	O Reti		
8. Caregiver(s) education:	Do caregiver(s) speak and	4A Care	-tune(o) fire	t generation				in the past twelve months?
Caregiver(s) education: One Two	understand English?	immig		I generation	12. Careg	Two	elve social services	Iff the past twelve monute:
O O< High school	One Two	One			0		If yes, check all that	tanniy bekwr
O OHigh school/GED	O O Yes	1 0	_	country of origin:	١ŏ	O No	11 900, 211221 211	арру вышт.
O Ocollege	0 0 100	۱ŏ	O No	ovener or ang	١ŏ	O U/K		
O OPost graduate	0 0 U/K	۱ŏ	O U/K		_	Two	One Tw	o
O Ou/k	If no, language spoken:			active military duty?	📅	_wic		Food stamps/SNAP/EBT
		One	Two		=	Home		Section 8/housing
		0	_	specify branch:		specify		Soc Sec Disability (SSI/SSDI)
		0	ONo	•		☐TANE		Other, specify:
		Ō	Ou/k			Medica		l u/ĸ
13. Caregiver(s) have substan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	n of child	15. Caregi	ver(s) ever perpetra	tor of maltr	reatment?	16. Caregiver(s) ha	ve disability or chronic illness?
abuse history?	maltreatment?		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>			One Two	
One Two	One Two		0	O Yes			O O Yes	
O O Yes	O O Yes		0	O No			0 010	
O 0 No	0 0 %		0	O U/K			O Ou/k	
О О иж	O O U/K			check all that apply:			If yes, check all	
If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that ap	ply:		☐ Physical				sica Vorthopedic, specify:
□ □ Alcohol	☐ ☐ Physical			□Neglect			□ □ Men	tal health/substance abuse,
□ □ □ Cocaine	□ □ Neglect			□ Sexual				specify:
□ □ Marijuana	□ □ Sexual			□ Emotion al/psyc	chological			nitive/intellectual, specify:
☐ ☐ ☐ Metham phetam		sychological	-	□u/K				sory, specify:
Opioids	□ □ U/K			# CPS refe			□ □ U/K	
☐ ☐ Prescription dru	-	referrals		# Substanti				substance abuse, was ing MH services?
☐ ☐ Over-the-counts ☐ ☐ Other, specify:	er# Subs	tantiations		CPS prevention			O O Yes	-
☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	□ □ Ever in tos ado pted	er care or		☐ Family preserv		ces	O ONo	
L LOW			-	☐ Children ever r	emoved		0 0 No	
17. Caregiver(s) have prior	If yes, cause(s): Check a	I that apply:	18. Careq	iver(s) have history	of intimate	rartner		ave delinquent/criminal history?
child deaths?	One Two	i iliai appiji	violer		V	parti.	One Two	,
One <u>Two</u>	☐ ☐ Child abus	#	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>			0 0	res
O OYes	☐ ☐ Child negle		_	☐Yes, as victin	п		0 0	
O ONo	□ □ Accident#		_	☐Yes, as perp	etrator		0 0	
O O U/K	□ □ Suicide #_			□No			If yes, check all	
	□ □ SIDS #			□u/k				Assaults
	□ □Undetermi	ned						Robbery
	cause #							Drugs
	□ □ Other #							Other, specify:
	Other, spe	ify:						J/K
	П Пик		ı					

D. SUPERVISOR INFORMATION	ON			Answer this section only if t	he child e	Answer this section only if the child ever left the hospital following birth								
Did child have supervision at time of		3. H==	lana bafasa	incident did supervisor last see		Tar iait tila iroopita	Tonouning Dillin							
l '	nicident leading to death?		_	ilicidelit did supervisor last see	CIIIKU ?									
Yes, answer D2-16		_ l _	ct one:											
O No, not needed given development	al age or circumstances, go to Se	I _	ild in sight o	_										
O No, but needed, answer D3-16		I	nutes											
O Unable to determine, try to answer			urs	Оиж										
 Is supervisor listed in a previous sect 		I				time of incident? Select only one:								
O Yes, biological mother, go to D15	;		doptive par		O Institutional staff, go to D15									
Yes, biological father, go to D15		_ l _	Stepparent	O Sibling		O Babysitter								
O Yes, caregiver one, go to D15		I _	oster parent	_		O Licensed child ca	are worker							
Yes, caregiver two, go to D15			other's part	_		O Other, specify:								
O _{No}	ا ا	ather's parti	_ `		O ∪/K									
	T			O Hospital staff, go		T								
5. Supervisor's age in years:	6. Supervisor's sex:	_	1 '_	visor speaks and understands f	English?	8. Supervisor on ac								
□ U/K	O Male O Female	O U/K	0	Yes O No OU/K		O Yes C	O No O U/K							
				anguage spoken:		If yes, specify br	anch:							
Supervisor has substance	hild maltreatment	?	11. Supervisor has disability		12. Supervisor has	prior child								
abuse history? <u>As Victim</u> <u>As Perpetrator</u>				or chronic illness?	_	deaths?								
O Yes O No O U/K O O Yes					O U/K	O Yes C	O No O U/K							
If yes, check all that apply:	0 0 10			If yes, check all that apply:		If yes, check all t	that apply:							
☐ Alcohol	O O U/K			☐ Physical/orthopedic, sp	ecify:	☐ Child abuse								
☐ Cocaine	If yes, check all tha	it apply:		☐ Mental health/substance	e abuse,	☐ Child neglect								
☐ Marijua na	☐ ☐ Phys	sical		Accident#_										
☐ Meth amph etamine	☐ Methamphetamine ☐ ☐ Neglect			Cognitive/intellectual, s	☐ Suicide #									
☐ Opioids	oioids 🔲 🗖 Sexual			Sensory, specify:		☐ SIDS #	_							
☐ Prescription drugs	☐ ☐ Emo	otio na Vpsychologi	ychological U/K			☐ Undetermine	d cause #							
Over-the-counter	П Пик					☐ Other #								
☐ Other, specify:	#	OPS referrals		If mental health/substance	abuse,	Other, specif	y:							
	#5	Substantiations		was supervisor receiving m	nental									
	☐ Eve	r in foster care/ad	opted	health services?										
□ ∪/K	☐ CPS	prevention servi	ces	OYes		□ ∪/K								
	☐ Fam	nily preservation s	ervices	ONo										
	☐ Chil-	dren ever remove	d	O u/k										
	rvisor has delinquent			, was the supervisor asleep?	16. At tim	ne of incident was su	1							
_	minal history?	O Yes	O No	O u/k		O Yes C	No OUK							
l = ' l =	Yes O No O U/K	lf yes, select ti	e most appr	opriate description of the	If yes	, check all that apply	1							
I ' ' ' I ' '	check all that apply:	supervisors s		xd at incident:	1	ug impaired, specify:								
□No □As		O Night ti			1	ohol impaired								
□ U/K □ Ro	•	_	e nap, descr			tracted								
	-			example, supervisor is	☐ □ Abs									
	her, specify:		ift worker), d	lescribe:		paired by illness, spe	cify:							
- u/	к	O Other, o	lescribe:			paired by disability, s	pecify:							
					Oth	ner, specify:								
E. INCIDENT INFORMATION				Answer this section only if t	he child e	ver left the hospital	following birth							
 Was the date of the incident the sam 	e as the date of death?		2. Appro	imate time of day that incident										
Yes, same as date of death				O AM										
No, different than date of death.			Hour, s	pecify 1-12: O PM										
Ou/K		/ dd / yyyy	1	O U/I	· ·		L 5							
3. Place of incident, check all that apply		—		По	П от		4. Type of area:							
	Licensed child care center	□ Indian reserv	ation/	□ Driveway	□ Othe	er, specify:	Ourban							
		trust lands		Other parking area			O Suburban							
		☐Military insta		State or county park			O Rural							
_		☐ Jail/detention ☐ Sidewalk	tacility	☐ Sports area ☐ Other recreation area	□ u/k		O Frontier							
Relative foster care home														

F 1-14-1-1-1-1							
5. Incident state: 6. Incident county:							
Was the death attributed (either directly or indirectly) to an extreme Oyes ONo OU/K. If yes, specify the type of event (_					
l	e.g., tornado, neat wave, nood, medical cris rent if applicable (e.g., Paradise Wild Fire, F		rrounding the death:				
8. Was the incident witnessed? Oyes O No O UK If yes, by whom?	Parent/relative Other caretaker/babysitter Teacher/coach/at hietic trainer	Health care professional, if death occurred in a hospital setting Stranger	9. Was 911 or local emergency called? O N/A O Yes O No O U/K				
10. Was resuscitation attempted? O N/A O Yes O No	O U/K	Other, specify:	TO No. O U/K				
,	_		Management of the second of 2				
If yes, by whom?	If yes, type of resuscitation:		If yes, was a rhythm recorded? O Yes O No OU/K				
☐ EMS ☐ Stranger ☐ Parent/relative ☐ Other, specify:	_	,	O Yes O No O U/K				
☐ Parent/relative ☐ Other, specify: ☐ Other caretaker/babysitter	☐ Automated External Defibrillator (AED If no AED, was AED available/acces						
Teacher/coach/athletic trainer	If AED, was shock administered?	Oyes One Ou/K	If yes, what was the rhythm?				
☐ Other acquaintance	If yes, how many shocks were		ii yes, what was the mythins				
☐ Health care professional, if death	Rescue medications, specify type:	administrate:					
occurred in a hospital setting	Other, specify:						
11. At time of incident leading to death,	☐ otilot, apacity.	12. Child's activity at time of incident	t check all that apply:				
had child used drugs or alcohol? If yes, check all that apply:		I	r, check an mat apply.				
O N/A O Yes O No O U/K Akcohol	□ Opioids □ U/K		ther, specify:				
□ Cocaine	☐ Prescription drugs	13. Total number of deaths at incide					
☐ Marijuana	□ Over-the-counter drugs	—— Children, ages 0-18	Q U/K				
☐ Methamphetamine	Other, specify:	Adults	J ont				
F. INVESTIGATION INFORMATION		7,000					
	O u/k						
If yes, check all that apply:	Son						
☐ Medical examiner ☐ ME inve	estigator	□EMS	Other, specify:				
	r investigator	☐ Child Protective Services	U/K				
	The investigator	— Office 1 Total and Deliving	— 0.10				
If yes, which of the following death investigation component	s were completed?						
Yes No U/K		ared with review team?					
O O CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form	_	Yes O No					
O O Narrative description of circl	·	Yes O No					
O O O Scene photos		Yes O No					
O O Scene recreation with doll	1	Yes O No					
O O Scene recreation without do	. 0	Yes O No					
O O O Witness interviews	Ō	Yes O No					
		_					
If yes, was a death scene investigation conducted at the pla	ice of incident? O Yes O No	Q u/k					
What additional information would the team like to have known about	out the death scene investigation?						
3. Death referred to:	4. Person declaring official cause and m	anner of death:					
O Medical examiner O Not referred	O Medical examiner O Ho	spital physician OMortician	O U/K				
O Coroner O U/K	O Coroner Oct	her physician Other, sp	ecify:				
5. Autopsy performed? O Yes O No OU/K	•						
If yes, conducted by: O Forensic pathologist O Unknow	n type pathologist If yes, was a specia	list consulted during autopsy (cardiac,	neurology, etc.)?				
O Pediatric pathologist O Other p	hysician O Yes C	No OU/K If yes, specify spec	cialist:				
O General pathologist O Other, s	specify: If no, why not (e.g.)	parent or caregiver objected)?					
O uvk	'						
6. Were the following assessed either through the autopsy or through	information collected prior to the autopsy?	7. Were any of	these additional tests performed				
Please list any abnormalities/significant findings in F10.			the autopsy? Please list any				
	No U/K	l	s/significant findings in F10.				
Imaging: Exter	nal Exam: O O Exam of general appearance	Yes No !	_				
O O X-ray - multiple views	O O Head circumference		Cultures for infectious disease Microscopic/histologic exam				
	Autopsy Procedures:	1 = = :	O Postmortem metabolic screen				
O O O Other imaging, specify (includes MRI,	O O Was a gross examination of o		O Vitreous testing				
CT scan, photos of the brain, etc): O O O Were weights of any organs taken? O O Genetic testing							

8. Was any toxicology testing	performed? O Yes	O _{No} C) u/k				
If yes, what were the resu		Cocaine	■ Methamp	hetamine 🔲 To	o high Rx drug, specify		Other, specify:
Check all that apply:		Marijuana	Opioids		o high OTC drug, spec] U/K
	ory reviewed as part of the au	_	Yes O No O				abnormalities or other significant
If yes, did this include:	Review of the newborn metab Review of neonatal CCHD sci		_	O No OU/K C		findings noted i	in the autopsy:
11. What additional informatio					eath listed on the autop	sy report and on t	he death certificate?
like to have known about th			/A O Yes O		adii ilotaa aii tiia aata,	oy raportana an t	na addir darimadta :
	,-	_	no, describe the d	_			
13. Was a CPS record check of	conducted as a result of death	? (OYes ONo	O U/K			
14. Did any investigation find	15. CPS action tak			O N/A O Yes	ONo OU/K		16. If death occurred in
evidence of prior abuse?					•		icensed setting (see E3),
O N/A O Yes O No O	OU/K If yes, highest leve	Lof action	If wes whatsen/i	ces or actions result	ed? Check all that app	lo.	indicate action taken:
If yes, from what source?	taken because of		720, 17.1010217.		.au. enaun an marapp	,	O No action
Check all that apply:	O Report scree	and nut	☐ Voluntary serv	icae offarad	Court-ordered or	it of home	O License suspended
	U/K and not inve		☐ Voluntary serv		placement	It of nome	O License revoked
_ '	l _	_	_		_ '	_	O Investigation ongoing
☐ Autopsy	O Unsubstantia	ited	_	services provided	Children remove		O Other, specify:
☐ CPS review	Olnconclusive		□ Voluntary out	of home placement	☐ Parental rights te	erminated	1 _ ' ' '
☐ Law enforcement	O Substantiate	d			□ u/k		O U/K
G. OFFICIAL MANNER							
Enter the cause of death co		ase by Vital R	Records using a ca	pital letter and corres	sponding number (e.g.,	W75 or V94.4) an	id include up
to one decimal place if appli	cable:			□ U/K			
Enter the following informat	ion exactly as written on the d	eath certificat	e:	□ U/K			
Immediate cause (fir	nal disease or condition resulti	ng in death):					
a.							
Sequentially list any	conditions leading to immedia	te cause of d	eath. In other wor	ds, list underlying dis	sease or injury that initi	ated events resulti	ing in death:
b.							
c.							
d.							
 Enter other significant cond 	itions contributing to death bu	not the unde	rlying cause(s) list	ed in G2 exactly as v	vritten on the death cer	tificate:	□ u/K
 If injury, describe how injury 	occurred exactly as written o	the death ce	ertificate:	□ U/K			
5. Official manner of death	6. Primary cause of death: C	100se only 1	of the 4 major cate	gories, then a specif	ic cause. For pending,	choose most likel	ly cause.
from the death certificate:	From an injury (external	cause). Sek	ectione and)From a medical ca	iuse. Selectione:	O Undete	ermined if injury or OU/K
O Natura I	answer G4:			_	atory, specify and go to	~	al cause, qo to I1 go to I1
O Accident	Motor vehicle and oth	er transport.	ao to H1	OCancer, specif			
O Suicide	☐ Fire, burn, or electrox			_	r, specify and go to H8		
O Homicide	Obrowning, go to H3	90 10 1	-	_	r, specify and go to ris omaly, specify and go to	s HR	
O Undetermined	OUnintentional asphyx	a ao to H4		_		7110	
O Pending	OAssault, weapon or p		nart an to HS	OCOVID-19, go			
O u/k			part, go to ris	O Diabetes, go to			
J SIN	Fall or crush, go to H Poisoning, overdose			OHIV/AIDS, go f			
☐ If manner of death		or acute into	ucation,	OInfluenza, go t			
was not Natural or	go to H7	to T4		O Low birth weig			
	O Undetermined injury,			_	hydration, go to H8		
Suicide, check this	Other cause, go to H	Ð			eizure disorder, go to H	8	
box if it is possible	OU/K, go to I1				ecify and go to H8		
that the child intended				OPrematurity, go			
to hurt him/herself.				OSIDS, go to H			
If checked, complete					, specify and go to H8		
the Suicide Section				Other perinata	l condition, specify and	go to H8	
(16) to note other risk				Other medical	condition, specify and	jo to H8	
factors in the child's				Oundetermined	medical cause, go to F	8	
life.				OU/K, go to H8			

H. DE	H. DETAILED INFORMATION BY CAUSE OF DEATH: CHOOSE THE ONE SECTION THAT IS SAME AS THE CAUSE SELECTED ABOVE										
H1. N	OTOR	VEHICLE AND O	THER TRANSPO	RT							
a. Vehick	s involve	ed in incident:	b. Position of child:				c. Causes of incident,	check all that apply:	:		
Total n	umber o	f vehicles:	ODriver				☐Speeding over lin		Back/front over		
		primary vehicle	OPassenger	If passenge	er, relationship o	of driver to child:	☐Unsafe speed for	_	Flipover		
0	0	None	O Front sea	_	Biological pare		Recklessness		Poor sight line		
ō	ō	Саг	O Back sea		Adoptive parer		☐Ran stop sign or	_	Car changing lanes		
ŏ	ŏ	Van	OTruck be		Stepparent		☐ Driver distraction	_	Road hazard		
ő	ŏ	Sport utility vehicle	Other, sp		Foster parent		☐ Driver inexperien		Animal in road		
٥	ŏ	Truck	Ou/k	· 1 I	Mother's partn	ar.	☐ Mechanical failure ☐ Cell phone use while driv				
Ö	ŏ	Semi/tractor trailer	On bicycle		Father's partne		□ Poor tires				
ŏ	ŏ		l _ ·			21	□Poor weather	_	Racing, not authorized		
0	ŏ	RV	O Pedestrian		Grandparent		Poor weather	Ц,	Other driver error, specify:		
_		School bus	OWalking		Sibling		l ·				
0	0	Other bus	OBoarding	" "	Other relative		Drugs or alcohol i	ise 🔲 (Other, specify:		
0	0	Motorcycle	O Other, sp	' I 🗆	Friend		☐ Fatigue/sleeping	_			
Ó	Ó	Tractor	Ou/k		Other, specify:		☐ Medical event, sp	ecify: 🗖 (U/K		
0	0	Other farm vehicle	О и/к	, () u/k	,					
0	0	All terrain vehicle	d. Collision type:	_	_	e. Driving conditions	, check all that		cident, check all that apply:		
0	0	Snowmobile	OChild not in/on a v		Other event,	apply:		☐ City street	☐ Driveway		
0	0	Bicycle	but struck by vehi-	cl e	specify:	☐ Normal	☐ Inadequate	☐ Residential	Istreet □Parking area		
0	0	Train	OChild in/on a vehic			Loose gravel	lig hting	☐ Rural road	☐ Off road		
0	0	Subway	struck by other ve	hicke		☐ Muddy	☐ Other,	☐ Highway	RR xing/tracks		
0	0	Trolley	OChild in/on a vehic	cle C) U/K	☐ Ice/snow	specify:	☐ Intersection	n Other, specify:		
0	0	Other, specify:	that struck other v	ehicle		☐ Fog		☐ Shoulder			
			OChild in/on a vehic	cke		☐ Wet	□ U/K	☐ Sidewalk	□ U/K		
0	O O U/K that struck person/object										
g. Drivers	g. Drivers involved in incident, check all that apply:										
Child as	Child as driver Child's driver Driver of other primary vehicle Child as driver Child's driver Driver of other primary vehicle										
		Age of Driver Age	e of Driver] 🗆 н	as a graduated licer	nse		
		0	O <16 years] 🗆 н	as a full license			
		0	O 16 to 18 years o	-kd] 🗆 н	as a full license that	t has been restricted		
			O 19 to 21 years o				_] н	as a suspended lice	ense		
		=	O 22 to 29 years o						, has driver safety certificate		
			O 30 to 65 years o					ther, specify:	,		
			O >65 years old					as violating gradua	ted licensing rules:		
		T	O U/K age				_	Nighttime driving			
			Responsible for	causina incida	ant		_	Passenger restrict			
		_	☐ Was alcoho/dru				_		quired supervision		
l			☐ Has no license	g imponed				Other violations, s			
			☐ Has a learner's	narmit .				U/K	poury.		
	umber o	f occupants in vehicles		permit				Off			
		vehicle, including chi				In other primary	vehicle involved in incid	lent:			
		■ N/A, child	was not in a vehicle				N/A, incident was a sir	igle vehicle crash			
		Total numb	er of occupants:	□	U/K	Т	otal number of occupar	nts:	□ U/K		
		Number of t	teens, ages 14-21:	□	U/K	N	lumber of teens, ages 1	4-21:	□ U/K		
		Total numb	er of deaths:		U/K	Т	otal number of deaths:		□ U/K		
		Total numb	er of teen deaths:	□	U/K	Т	otal number of teen de	aths:	□ u/K		
i. Protect	ive mea	sures for child,	<u>Not</u>	Needed,	Present, us	ed Present, use	ed <u>Present,</u>				
		on per row:		one present	correctly			<u>U/K</u>			
	Airbag		0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Lap belt		ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	*If child seat, type:		
	Shoulder belt O O				ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	O Rear facing		
	Child seat?			ő				O Front facing			
	Belt positioning booster seat O				ŏ	ő	ŏ	0	Ou/k		
	Helmet O O					0	0	ő	- OIN		
	Other, s	pecify:	ŏ	0	ŏ	Ö	Ö	Ö			

H2. FIRE, BURN, OR I	ELECTR	OCUTION										
 a. Ignition, heat or electrocution 	оп source:					b. Type o	of incident:			c. For fire, o	:hild died	from:
O Matches	O Heatin	g stove C	Lightning	С	Other explosives	OF	re, go to c			Ов	urns	
O Cigarette lighter	O Space	heater C	Oxygen tank	C	Appliance in water	Os	cald, go to	г		O s	moke inha	alation
O Utility lighter	O Furnac	:е С	Hot cooking water	С	Other, specify:	O ₀	ther burn,	gotot		00	ther, spec	:ify:
O Cigarette or cigar	O Power	line (Hot bath water			О ≡	ectrocution	ı, gotos				
O Candles	O Electric	cal outlet C	Other hot liquid, s	ecify:		○ ∘	ther, speci	yand go to t OU/K				
O Cooking stove	O Electric	cal wiring C) Fireworks	С) _{U/K}	Ou	K, go to t					
d. Material first ignited:	е. Туре о	of building on fire:	f. Building's primary	,	g. Fire started by a	person?		h. Did an	h. Did anyone attempt to put out fire?			
O Upholstery	O N/A	t	construction mate	erial: O Yes O No OU/K					O Yes O No OU/K			
O Mattress	O Single home O Wood							i. Did esc	ape or res	cue efforts w	orsen fire	?
O Christmas tree	ODu	O Du plex O Stee I			If yes, person's ag	e	_	O Yes	O No	O U/K		
O Clothing	OApa	partment OBrick/stone			Does person have	a history	of	j. Did an	y factors de	lay fire depa	rtment ar	rival?
O Curtain	O Tra	iler/mobile home	O Aluminum		setting fires?			O Yes	ONo	O u/k		
Other, specify:	Ooth	ner, specify:	Other, specif	y:	OYes ONG	Q U/I	<	If yes	s, specify:			
O U/K	O U/R	•	O U/K									
k. Were barriers preventing sa	. Were barriers preventing safe exit? I. Was building a rental property?			m. Were	building/rental codes	violated?				king fire exti	ıguishers	
OYes ONO OU/K OYes ONO O			O U/K	O Yes	ONO OU/K			prese	nt?			
			If yes	describe in narrativ	₽.			O No	O U/K			
If yes, check all that apply: o. Was sprinkler system p			stem present?	p. Were	smoke alarms prese	nt?	O Yes	O No	O U/K			
☐ Locked door		OYes ONG	О 0/к									
☐Window grate				If yes, w	hat type?	If yes, fu	inctioning	properly?	If not fun	ctioning proj	perly, reas	юп:
☐ Locked window If yes, was			ing?						Missing	batteries	Other	U/K
☐ Blocked stairway		OYes ONd	O U/K	Remo	vable batteries	Oyes	ON₀	O U/K	[]		
Other, specify:				□ Non-r	emovable batteries	Oyes	O _{No}	O U/K				
				☐ Hardwired ☐			O _{No}	O U/K] [3		
□u/k				□U/K OYes ONo			O No	O U/K	[3		
									Other, spe	cify:		
				If yes, v	vas there an adequa	te number	present?	O Yes	O No	O u/k		
q. Suspected arson?		r. Forscald, was h	ot water heater	s. Forek	ectrocution, what cau	se:	t. Other,	describe i	n detail:			
O Yes O No O U/K		set too high?		OE	ctrical storm							
		On/a		OFa	ulty wiring							
		OYes, temp. s	setting:		re/product in water							
		ONo		l -	ild playing with outle	t						
		Ou/k		l .	Other, specify:							
				O u/	K							
H3. DROWNING												
a. Where was child last seen l	before	b. What was child	last seen doing before	÷	c. Was child forcibl	y submerç	ged?	d. Drown	ing location	1:		
drowning? Check all that a	pply:	drowning?			OYes ONo	O U/F	<	00	pen water,	go to e	O U/K,	goton
☐ In water ☐ In yard	d	O Playing	O Tubing					O Pi	ool, hot tub	spa, go to i		
☐ On shore ☐ In bath	hroom	O Boating	O Waterskiing					Ов	athtub, go t	o w		
☐ On dock ☐ In hou	se	O Swimming	O Sleeping					Ов	icket, go to	х		
☐ Poolside ☐ Other,	specify:	O Bathing	Other, specif	y:				Ow	/el/cistern/s	eptic, go to	п	
		O Fishing						O⊤	oilet, go to :	z		
□u/k		O Surfing	O U/K					00	ther, specif	y and go to i	1	
e. For open water, place:		f. For open water, (contributing environm	ental	g. If boating, type	of boat:		h. For bo	ating, was t	the child pilot	ing boat?	
O Lake O Quarr	ry	factors:			O Sailboat	O Con	nmercial	OYes	O No	O U/K		
O River O Grave	el pit	O Weather	O Drop off		O Jet ski	O Othe	er, specify:					
O Pond O Canal	ı	O Temperature	O Rough wave	s	OMotorboat							
O Creek O U/K		O Current	O Other, speci	fy:	O Canoe							
O Ocean		O Riptide/	O u/k		OKayak	O U/K						
		undertow			○ Raft			L				
i. For pool, type of pool:		j. For pool, child for	und:		k. For pool, owners	hip is:		l. Length	of time ow	ners had pox	//hot tub/	spa:
O Above ground O In the pool/hot tub/spa			O Private			○ N/A ○ >1yr						
O In-ground O Hot tu	ıb, spa	On or under	the cover		O Public				O <6 months O U/K			
O Wading O U/K O U/K					O U/K	1 0	6m-1 yr					

m. Flotation devi								 n. What barriers to prevent ao 				
ON/A	If yes, check all that			_		_	.	· ·		•		
OYes	Coast Guard		_		oast Guard app	proved L	1 U/K	Check all tha		_		
O№	□Jacket	Cushion	Lifesaving ring		Swim rings			None		JAlarm, go to r		
Оиж	If jacket:			0	Inner tube			☐ Fence, go	to 0 [☐ Cover, go to s		
	Correct:	size? OYes	ONO OU/K		Air mattress			☐ Gate, go t	ор [⊒u/k		
	Worn co	rrectly? OYes	O No O U/K		Other, specify:			□ Door, go t	oq			
o. Fence:		p. Gate, check all th	iat apply:	q. Door, e	heck all that ap	pply:		r. Alarm, check a	II that apply:	s. Type of cover:		
Describe type:		☐ Has self-c	losing latch		Patio door	☐ Opens to wate	er	□ Door		OHard		
Fence height is	ı ft	☐ Has lock		l 🗆	Screen door	☐ Barrier betwe	en	☐ Windo	w	OSoft		
Fence surroun		☐ Is a doubl	e oate		Steel door	door and water		□ P∞i		Ou/k		
O Four sides		☐ Opens to	-	1	Self-closing	□ ∪/K		□ Laser		-		
O Three side:	_	□ 0/K	***************************************		Has lock	- 0110		□ U/K				
O Tillee side.	Ouk	L O/K		"	IIdo KALN							
	O O/K											
t. Local ordinance		u. How were layers	•			_			_			
	occess to water?			☐ Gap		☐ Door scr			_			
OYes Or	16 O U/K		left open		aged fence	☐ Door set			☐ Cover not locked☐ Other, specify:			
		□Gate	unlocked	☐ Fend	e too short	☐ Window	left ope	en	Other, s	pecify:		
lfyes, rukes vi	plated?	□Gate	latch failed	Door	left open	☐ Window	screen	torn				
OYes Or	lo O U/K	□Gap	in gat e	Door	unlocked	☐ Alarm no	t worki	ing				
	☐ Climbed fence			☐ Door	☐ Door broken ☐ Alarm not answered ☐ U/K							
v. Child able to sw	rim?	w. For bathtub, chik	d in a bathing aid?		x. Warning sigi	n or label posted?		y. Lifeguard pres-	ent?			
ON/A	ONo	OYes ONo	O U/K		ON/A	ONo		ON/A	ONo			
OYes	O u/k	If yes, specify t			OYes	O u/k		Oyes	Q u/i			
1	•	,20,0,220,	,,,,		- 140					•		
z. Rescue attemp	t made?				aa. Did rescuer	(s) also drown?		bb. Appropriate r	езсие едијоп	ent present?		
O N/A	If yes, who? Che-	nk all that a nobr			On/A	ONo		On/A	ONo			
O Yes	□ Parent	Bystander			Oyes	Ou/k		OYes	Q U/I			
O No	Other chil							Ores	O 0/1	`		
Ou/k			жіту:			nber of rescuers led:						
O U/K	☐ Lifeguard	□ U/K			thatalown							
	·											
H4. UNINTE	NTIONAL ASPHY	XIA										
a. Type of event:		 b. If suffocation/asp 	hyxia, action causin	g event:	_		_					
O Suffocation	, go to b	Sleep-related	e.g. bedding, overla	y, wedged)	O co	nfined in tight space	· O	Swaddled in tigh	it blanket, but	not sleep-related		
OStrangulati	on, go to c	O Covered in or	fell into object, but n	otsleep-re	ated OR	Refrigerator/freezer	О	Wedged into tigl	ht space, but	not sleep-related,		
OChoking, g	o to d	OPlastic ba	g		От	oy chest		specify:				
Other, spec	ify and go to e	O _{Dirt/sand}			O A	utomobile	0	Asphyxia by gas	, go to H7g			
		O _{Other, spe}	ecify:		(O Trunk	0	Other, specify:				
OU/K, go to a	2	O _{U/K}			(Other, specify:	ã) U/K				
					(D u/k	_					
					0.0	other, specify:						
					O u							
					-							
	, object causing event:		d. If choking, objec		- 181	.:	47					
			causing choking			cia an autoerotic ev	_	g. History of seiz	_			
OCkothing	O Leash		_		ON/A C	Yes O No (D U/K		_			
OBlind cord	O Electrical core		O Food, specify					If yes, witnessed		ONº OU/K		
OCar seat O Person, go to H5q O Toy, specify:						articipating in		h. History of apri				
	OStroller O Automobile power window O Balloon					ne' or 'pass out gam	_	OYes ON	_	_ · · · 		
OHigh chair	or sunroof				ON/A O	Yes O No (J U/K	If yes, witnesses				
OBelt	Other, specify	r.	Оик					i. Was Heimlich f	_	•		
ORope/string	O U/K							O Yes ON	o O u/k			
I			1									

H5. ASSAULT, WEAP	ON OR PERSO	N'S BODY PART							
a. Type of weapon:	b. For fir	earms, type:	c. Firearm licensed	1?	d. Firearm s	safety features, che	ck all that apply:		
OFirearm, go to b	Она	ndgun	O Yes O No	OU/K	□Trigg	jer lock	□Magaz	ine disconnect	
OSharp instrument, go to	j O Sh	otgun			□ Pers	onalization device	□Minimu	ım trigger pull	
OBlunt instrument, go to k	C BB	gun			□Exte	rnal safety/drop saf	ety Cther,	specify:	
OPerson's body part, go to	ы Они	nting rifle			□Load	led chamber indica	tor 🗖 U/K		
OExplosive, go to m	O _{As}	sault rifle	e. Where was firear	m stored?			f. Firearm stored	with	
ORope, go to m	OAir	rifle	O Not stored	O.	Jnder mattress	s/pillow	ammunition?		
OPipe, go to m	O _{Sa}	wed off shotgun	O Locked cabin	net O	Other, specify:		O Yes O	s ONo OU/K	
O Biological, go to m	Oot	her, specify:	O Unlocked cal	binet			g. Firearm store	d loaded?	
Other, specify and go to	т		O Glove compa	artment O	J/K		O Yes O	No O U/K	
OU/K, go to m	Ou/1	ĸ							
h. Owner of fatal firearm:	_	_		i. Sex of fatal	_	harp object:		of blunt object:	
O U/K, weapon stolen	O Grand parent		-worker	firearm owner:	Okitch		I -	Bat	
O U/K, weapon found	O Sibling	_	titutional staff	O Male	OSwite		I -	Club	
O Self	O Spouse	O Nei	ig hbor	O Female	O Pock	etknife	-	Stick	
O Biological parent	Other relative	P ORiv	al gang member	O U/K	O Razo	эг		Ham mer	
O Adoptive parent	O Friend	O Str	anger		OHunt	ing knife	0	Rock	
O Stepparent	O Acquaintance	e O Lav	w enforcement		O Sciss	sors	0	Household item	
O Foster parent	O Child's boyfri	end Ott	ner, specify:		Othe	r, specify:	0	Other, specify:	
O Mother's partner	or girlfriend								
O Father's partner	O Classmate	O U/F	<		Ouk		0	U/K	
I. What did person's body	m. Did person usin	n waan an have	o. Persons handlin	g weapons at time	of incident obs	ank all that anniv		p. Sex of person(s)	
part do? Check all that	history of weapo			-				handling weapon:	
apply:	offenses?		Fatal and/or Oth	Self		d/or Other weapon			
_	O Yes					☐ Friend		Fatal weapon:	
Beat, kick or punch	O No			Biological parent		☐ Acquainta		· - ·	
□ Drop □ Push	O u/k			Adoptive parent		☐ Classmat	yfriend or girlfrien	O Female	
□ Pus⊓ □ Bite				Stepparent		☐ Co-worke		O U/K	
□ Shake	a history of wea	child's family have		Foster parent		☐ Institution		100%	
	die of weapons-			Mother's partner			аіѕтап	Others	
Strangle/choke	_ `			Father's partner		☐ Neighbor		Other weapon: O Male	
Throw	U res, describ	e circumstances:		Grandparent		☐ Rival gan	g member	O Male O Female	
□Drown				Sibling		☐ Stranger ☐ Law enfor		_	
□Burn :	0			Spouse			cement officer	O U/K	
Other, specify:	O № O U/K			Other relative		☐ Other, sp	всту:		
□u/k	Ouk					□ U/K			
q. Use of weapon at time, chec	ck all that apply:		<u> </u>					1	
☐ Self injury	☐ Child wa	as a bystander	■ Bullying		☐ Showing g	gun to others	☐ Loadin	g weapon	
Commission of crime	☐ Argume	ent	☐ Hunting		☐ Russian re	oulette	☐ Interve	ner assisting crime	
☐ Drug dealing/trading	☐ Jealous	у	☐ Target shootin	g	☐ Gang-rela	ited activity	victim	(Good Samaritan)	
☐ Drive-by shooting	☐ Intimate	partner violence	Playing with w	eapon	☐ Self-defen	ıs e	☐ Other,	specify:	
☐ Random violence	☐ Hate cri	те	■ Weapon mista	ken for toy	☐ Cleaning v	weapon	□ U/K		
H6. FALL OR CRUSH	b Usiahi-44-0	- Object-114							
a. Type: O Fall, go to b	b. Height of fall:	c. Child fell from: Open window	O Natural	elevation	O Staire feter	ne OMavier	shiggt openify:	OAnimal, specify:	
Orall, go to b	feet		1 _	elevation ade elevation	O Furniture	OStairs/steps OMoving object, spe- OFurniture OBridge		Oother, specify:	
Orusii, go to fi	inches	Solve Screen						Curer, specify:	
		O Screen O No screer O U/K if scre	I _	und equipment	O Bed	O O verpas		Our l	
	□ U/K	U/N IT SCR	een O Tree		ORoof	OBalcony		O U/K	

d. Surface child fell	onto:	e. Barrier in place, check all th	at apply::	g. For crush, did ch	nikl:	h. For crush, obje	ct causing on	ush:
O Cement/cond	rete O Linoleur	π/vinyl □None	☐ Stairway	O Climb up on a	object	O Appliance	0	Boulders/rocks
O Grass	O Marble/I	ile □Screen	☐ Gate	O Pull object do	xwn	O Television	0	Dirt/sand
O Gravel	O Other, s	pecify: Other window guard	Other, specify:	O Hide behind	object	O Furniture	0	Person, go to H5q
O Wood floor		□Fence	□ U/K	O Go behind of	bject	O Walls	0	Commercial
O Carpeted floo	or O U/K	Railing		O Fall out of ob	iect	O Playground	i	equipment
	· · · ·	f. Was child pushed, dropped	or thrown?	O Other, specif		equipment		Farm equipment
		OYes O No O U/K			,.	O Animal	_	Other, specify:
		If yes, go to H5q		Оиж		O Tree branc	_	U/K
H7. POISONIN	IC OVERDOSE	OR ACUTE INTOXICATION		John		O Hee blanc		one
	,	that apply and note source of substance:	<u> </u>					□ и/к
Source codes:		Her or stranger (Prescription or illicit only)		from friend or relative	e without as	skina	7 = Other	
	2 = Bought from frie	- · · · · ·		prescription (Prescrip		g	9 = U/K	
	3 = From friend or re			ht from store/pharma		other cubetanose		
Dracerintian d		Over-the-counter drug/source		t drugs/source	14) (0104		er substance:	· lenure
Prescription drug/source				_ Pain medication (nninide)		Acot	
□ Pain med		Gold medicine		Pain medication (on monoxide,
			_		non-opioids	')	_	•
_	ication (non-opioids)	☐ Other OTC, specify:		Methadone			_	to e
□ Methador				_ Cocaine				r fu me/gas/va por
□ Other Rx,	_			_ Heroin			Othe	r, specify:
If prescription,		Yes O No O U/K		_ Other illicit drug, s				
b. Where was the s	ubstance stored?	c. Was the product in its original	e. Was the inciden		1	oison Control	1	poisoning, was a
O Open area		container?	O Accidental overdose called					
O Open cabine	t	O N/A ONo	O Medical treatment mishap O Yes			O No O U/K	(O Yes	ONO OU/K
O Closed cabin	et, unlocked	O Yes OU/K	Adverse effect	t, but not overdose	If yes	, who called:		
O Closed cabin	et, locked		O Deliberate pois	soning	Ochi	ild	If yes,	how many?
Other, specif	y:	d. Did container have a child	O Acute intoxicat	tion	O Par	ent	l _	
		safety cap?	O Other, specify:		Ooth	er caregiver		
О U/K		On/A Ono			OFirs	st responder	Functio	ning properly?
		Oyes Ou/K	О и/к		OMe	dical person	O Yes	ONo OU/K
					Oott	er, specify:		
					O U/F	<		
H8. MEDICAL (CONDITION							
 a. How long did the 		b. Was death expected as a result of		ing health care for the				ans appropriate for
medical condition		the medical condition?	medical condition			the medical con	dition?	
O In utero	O Weeks	N/A, not previously diagnosed	O Yes O No	Оиж		O N/A		
O Since birth	O Months	O Yes 🔲 But at a later date	If yes, within 48 h			O Yes		
O Hours	O Years	O No	O Yes O No	O _{U/K}		O No, spe	cify:	
O Days	O U/K	O U/K				Ou/k		
		escribed care plans?		I	ne medical	l l	environmen	
ON/A	If no, what wasn't	☐ Appointments	☐ Therapies, s	· · ·	tion associa		osure a contri	buting factor
OYes	compliant?	☐ Medications, specify:	☐ Other, speci	· I	n outbreak	.	eath?	
ONo	Check all that apply.	☐ Medical equipment use, specify:	_		s, specify:	l ō,		
О и/к			□ U/K	O N		0		
			0	0 0/		0	U/K	
			ONo OU/K	If yes, check all that				i. Was death
Lack of mone		Couldn't get provider to tak		☐ Caregiver distru			□ U/K	caused by a
	f health insurance co			Caregiver unskil				medical
Lack of trans	portation	☐ Couldn't get an earlier app	ointment	Caregiver unwilli		de care		misadventure?
☐ No phone		Lack of child care		Didn't know whe	_			O Yes
☐ Cultural differences ☐ Lack of family/social support				ort Mother didn't think she was pregnant O No				
☐ Language ba		Services not available		☐ Other, specify:				O U/K
H9. OTHER KI	NOWN INJURY	CAUSE						
Specify cause, de	scribe in detail:							

I. OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES	OF IN	CIDEN	т -	ANSWER RELEVANT SEC	TION	s						
I1. SUDDEN AND UNEXPECT	ED DE	ATH II	N THE	E YOUNG (SDY)	7	This sec	ction di	spla	ays online based on your state's s	ettings.		
Section I1: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date												
Public reporting burden of this collection of i maintaining the data needed, and completin												
unless it displays a currently valid OMB ∞ n	ntro I numbe	er. Send	comme	ents regarding this burden estimate or a	any other	raspect o	of this co	llecti				
burden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance	Officer; 1	1600 Clift	on Rose	d NE, MS D-74, Atlanta, Georgia 3033	3; ATTN	: PRA (0	J920-109	12)				
a. Was this death: O A homic	ide?			,			-	╗				
Asuicide	e?											
O An over								-	 If any of these apply, go to 	Section I	.2,	
				at was the obvious and only reason	ı for the	fatal inj	шгу?		THIS IS NOT AN SDY CAS	ε.		
_ `				to terminal illness?				لـ				
O None of		/e, go to	-116 TI	HIS IS AN SDY CASE								
b. Did the child have a history of any o		owing ac	ute cor	nditions or symptoms within 72 hou	rs prior	to de at	h?	\neg	c. At any time more than 72 hours pr	eceding	death did	the
☐ U/K for all		-			·			-	child have a personal history of ar			
								-	chronic conditions or symptoms?		J/K for all	
_,	resent w						rs of dea	\dashv	Symptom Present more th			leath
Cardiac	Yes	No.	<u>U/K</u>	Other Acute Symptoms	Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>U/K</u>	-	Cardiac Yes Chest pain	No.	<u>u/K</u>	
Chest pain	_		_	Fever Heat exhaustion/heat stroke	0	Ö	ö		_	ŏ	ŏ	
Dizziness/lightheadedness	0	0	00			_		-		ŏ	ŏ	
Fainting Palpitations	0	0	0	Muscle aches/cramping Slurred speech	0	0	0		Fainting O Palpitations O	Ö	o	
Neurologic	0		0	Vomiting	0	0	0		Neurologic	•	•	
Concussion	0	0	0	Other, specify:	ŏ	•	_		Concussion O	0	0	
Confusion	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Care if Opening.	J				Confusion O	ŏ	ŏ	
Convulsions/seizure	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ						Convulsions/seizure O	ŏ	ŏ	
Headache	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ						Headache O	ō	ō	
Head injury	õ	ŏ	ŏ						Head injury O	0	0	
Psychiatric symptoms	ŏ	ō	ŏ						Respiratory	_	_	
Paralysis (acute)	ō	ō	ō						Difficulty breathing O	0	0	
Respiratory									<u>Other</u>			
Asthma	0	0	0					-	Slurred speech O	0	0	
Pneumonia	0	0	0					-	Other, specify:			
Difficulty breathing	0	0	0									
d. Did the child have any prior serious i		-										
O Yes O No O U/			es, desc					_				
e. Had the child ever been diagnosed b	oya medi Diagno					Diagnos	ani		0 100	Diac	nosed	
Condition			-	Condition			-		Condition			
Blood disease Sickle cell disease	Yes_	O No	U/K	Neurologic Anoxic brain Injury				OK OK	Other Connective tissue disease	Yes	O	O U/K
Sickle cell trait	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	Traumatic brain injury/		_		ŏ	Diabetes	Ö	ŏ	Ö
Thrombophilia (clotting disorder)	ō	ō	ō	head injury/concussion		•	_	_	Endocrine disorder, other:	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
Cardiac	_	•	•	Brain tumor	(0 (0 (o	thyroid, adrenal, pituitary	_	_	_
Abnormal electrocardiogram	0	0	0	Brain aneurysm		_	_	ō	Hearing problems or deafness	0	0	0
(EKG or ECG)	-	~	-	Brain hemorrhage		-	-	ŏ	Kidney disease	ō	ō	ō
Aneurysm or aortic dilatation	0	0	0	Developmental brain disorder	(0 (0 (O	Mental illness/psychiatric disease	0	0	0
Arrhythmia/arrhythmia syndrome	0	0	0	Epilepsy/seizure disorder	(0 (0 (0	Metabolic disease	0	0	0
Cardiomyopathy	0	0	0	Febrile seizure	(0	0 (0	Muscle disorder or muscular	0	0	0
Commotio cordis	0	0	0	Mesial temporal solerosis	(9 (0 (0	dystrophy			
Congenital heart disease	0	0	0	Neurodegenerative disease	(0 (0 (0	Oncologic disease treated by	0	0	0
Coronary artery abnormality	0	0	0	Stroke/mini stroke/	(0 (0 (0	chemotherapy or radiation			
Coronary artery disease	0	0	0	TIA-Transient Ischemic Attack					Prematurity	0	0	0
(atherosclerosis)	_	_	_	Central nervous system infection	n (0 (0 (0	Congenital disorder/	0	0	0
Endocarditis	0	0	0	(meningitis or encephalitis)					genetic syndrome			
Heart failure	0	0	0	Respiratory			_	_	Other, specify:	0		
Heart murmur	0	0	0	Арпеа				0				
High cholesterol	0	0	0	Asthma				0				
Hypertension	0	0	0	Pulmonary embolism		_		0				
Myocarditis (heart infection)	0	ŏ	0	Pulmonary hemorrhage				ŏ				
Pulmonary hypertension	0	0	0	Respiratory arrest	(0 (0 (0				

If a more specific diagnosis is known, provide any addit	ional information:							
If any cardiac conditions above are selected, what cardi	iac treatments did the child	I have? Check all that apply: None						
☐ Cardiac ablation		☐ Heart surgery ☐	Heart transplant					
☐ Cardiac device placement		☐ Interventional cardiac ☐	Other, specify:					
(implanted cardioverter defibrill	ator (ICD)	cath eterization	U/K					
or pacemaker or Ventricular As								
f. Did the child have any blood relatives (brothers, sisters, parents		randparents or other more distant relatives)	g. Has any blood relative (siblings,					
- ' ' ' ' '	U/K for all		parents, aunts, uncles, cousins,					
Y N U/K Deaths OOO Sudden unexpected death before age 50			grand parents) had genetic testing? O Yes O No O U/K					
	ad calativals and at dooth (for avainable, brother at any 20 who died	O res O No O U/K					
If yes, describe the type of event, which relative, a in an unexplained motor vehicle accident (driver of		for example, protiner at age 30 who died						
iii ali aliakpalilaa iliaari valilala adalaa ili (alival oo	tuary).							
Heart Disease	<u>Y N U/I</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	If yes, describe the test/gene tested,					
OOO Heart condition/heart attack or stroke before		Febrile seizures	reason for testing, family member					
OOO Aortic a neurysm or aortic rupture	000	Unexplained fainting	tested, and results:					
Arrhythmia (fast or irregular heart rhythm)		Other Diagnoses						
OOO Cardiomyopathy	000	Congenital deafness						
OOO Congenital heart disease		Connective tissue disease						
<u>Neurologic Disease</u>		Mitochondrial disease						
OOO Epilepsy or convulsions/seizure		Muscle disorder or muscular dystrophy	Was a gene mutation found?					
O O Other neurologic disease		Thrombophilia (clotting disorder)	OYes O No O U/K					
	0	Other diseases that are genetic or						
		run in families, specify:						
h. In the 72 hours prior to death was the child taking any prescribe	ed medication(s)?	k. Was the child taking any of the following substan	ce(s) within 24 hours of death?					
OYes O No O U/K		Check all that apply: Over-the-counter medicine	☐ Supplements					
If yes, describe:		Recent/short term prescriptions	☐ Tobacco					
i Mithia Supply print to death had the shill:	Yes No U/K	☐ Energy drinks	☐ Alcohol					
	000	☐ Caffeine	☐ Illegal drugs					
	000	☐ Performance enhancers	Legalized marijuana					
	000	☐ Diet assisting medications	Other, specify:					
j. Was the child compliant with their prescribed medications?		1 -	□ ∪/K					
ON/A OYes O No O U/K		If yes to any items above, describe:						
If not compliant, describe why and how often:								
I. Did the child experience any of the following stimuli at time of in	cident or within 24 hours o	of the incident? U/K for all at time of incident						
At incident	Within 24 hrs of incident	U/K for all within 24 hours of in	cident					
Stimuli <u>Yes No U/K</u>	Yes No U/K							
Physical activity O O	0 0 0	If yes to physical activity, describe type of						
Sleep deprivation O O	0 0 0	At incident Within 24	hours of incident					
Driving O O	0 0 0							
Visual stimuli OOO	0 0 0							
Video game stimuli OOO Emotional stimuli OOO	0 0 0							
Auditory stimuli/startle O O	0 0 0							
Physical trauma O O O	0 0 0	Other specify:						
Other, specify:	0		hours of incident					
m. Was the child an at hiete? O N/A O Yes O N								
If yes, type of sport:		Recreational O U/K						
	child participate in the 6 r		U/K					
n. Did the child ever have any of the following uncharacteristic s	ymptoms during or	o. For child age 12 or older, did the child receive a	pre-participation exam for a sport?					
within 24 hours after physical activity? Check all that apply:		O N/A O Yes O No O	U/K					
☐ Chest pain ☐ Headache		If yes:						
☐ Confusion ☐ Palpitations		Was it done within a year prior to death? Yes O No OU/K						
☐ Convulsions/seizure ☐ Shortness of breath	n/difficulty breathing	Did the exam lead to restrictions for sports or of	herwise? Oyes ONo OU/K					
☐ Dizziness/lightheadedness ☐ Other, specify:		If yes, specify restrictions:						
☐ Fainting ☐ U/K								
If yes to any item, describe type of physical activity and extent o	f symptoms:							

044	h A		D!	" ! 1 W !		-L (F	N
-							Diagnosed for a medical condition)
p. How old was the child when	diag nosed	with epilepsy/seizure	r. What	type(s) of seizures did the	child have? Ch	ieck all	t. How many seizures did the child have in
disorder?			that ap	ply:			the year preceding death?
Age 0 (infant) through 20	years:			Non-convulsive			O 0/never O 2 O More than 3
□ u/k				Convulsive (grand malse			O1 O3 OU/K
q. What were the underlying c.	ause(s) of	the child's seizures?		generalized tonic-clonic	seizure)		u. Did treatment for seizures include
Check all that apply:				Occur when exposure to	strobe lights,		anti-epileptic drugs?
☐ Brain injury/trauma, speci	fy: 🗖	Genetic/chromosomal		video game, or flickerin	g light (reflex se	eizure)	O Yes ONo OU/K
☐ Brain tumor		Mesial temporal sclerosis		U/K			If yes, how many different types of anti-
☐ Cerebrovascular		ldiopathic or cryptogenic	s. Descri	be the child's epilepsy/sei:	zures (not includ	ling the	epileptic drugs did the child take?
☐ Central nervous system		Other acute illness or injury	seizur	e at time of death). Checi	k all that apply:		O1 O4 O More than 6
infection		other than epilepsy		Last less than 30 minutes	s		O2 O 5 O U/K
☐ Degenerative process		Other, specify:		Last more than 30 minute	es (status epilep	ticus)	O3 Q 6
☐ Developmental brain diso	rder 🗖	U/K		Occur in the presence of			v. Was night surveillance used?
☐ Inborn error of metabolism	п			Occur in the absence of	fever		OYes O No O U/K
				Occur when exposed to s	strobe lights, vid	leo	
				game, or flickering ligh			
12. ANSWER THIS ON	LY IF CH	ILD IS UNDER AGE FIV	E:		_		
		SLEEPING OR THE SLE		IRONMENT?	Yes, go to	o 12a 🔾	No, go to I2s O U/K, go to I2a
a. Incident sleep place:							
Ocrib		O Adult bed		O carseat	If adult be	d, what typ	pe? If futon,
If crib, type:		O Waterbed		O Rock 'n Play	_	Twin	O Bed position
O Not portable		O Futon		O Stroller		Full	O Couch position
_ `	- DI	_		O Swing	_	Queen	O U/K
O Portable, e.g. Pack 1	пРау	O Playpen/other play			_	Kina	-
O Unknown crib type		structure, not a porta		O Bouncy chair			If car seat, was car seat
O Bassinet		O Couch		O Other, specify:		Other, spe	
O Bed side sleeper		O Chair		_	0	U/K	O Yes O No O U/K
O Baby box		O Floor		O u/K			
b. Child put to sleep:	ŀ	c. Child found:		e. Usual sleep position:		f. Wasth	ere any type of crib, Pack 'n Play, bassinet,
O On back		O On back		O On back		bed sid	e sleeper or baby box in home for child?
O On stomach		O On stomach		O On stomach			O Yes O No O U/K
O On side		On side		O On side			
O U/K		O u/k		O U/K			
		-					
d. Usual sleep place:							
Ocrib		O Baby box		O Floor	1	If adult be	kd, what type?
		O Adult bed		O Carseat		_	Twin O King
If crib, type:		_		_			- · · · · ·
O Not portable		OWaterbed		O Rock 'n Play			
O Portable, e.g. Pack '	n Play	Futon		O Stroller			Queen O U/K
O Unknown crib type		O Playpen/other play		O Swing			_
OBassinet		structure, not a por	rtable crib	O Bouncy chair		If futon,	O Bed position
OBed side sleeper		O Couch		O Other, specify:			O Couch position
		O Chair		O u/k			O u/k
g. Child in a new or different e	nvironmen	t than usual?	h. Ch	ld last placed to sleep with	h a pacifier?		i. Child wrapped or swaddled in blanket?
O Yes O No	O U/K			O Yes O No O	U/K		O Yes O No O U/K
If yes, describe why:							If yes, describe:
i. Child overheated?	O Yes	O No O U/K				k. Child e	exposed to second hand smoke?
	egrees F	Check all that apply:	п	Room too hot, temp	degrees F	l	O Yes O No O U/K
,	-			Too much bedding			how often: OFrequently OU/K
				Too much clothing		,,	O Occasionally
I Obilde for other found.	- 05:125			s airway when found (incl		15 5	
I. Child's face when found:	_	neck when found:					partially obstructed, what was obstructed?
ODown	_	rextended (head back)	_	mouth, neck and/or chest			Nose
О Uр		extended (chin to chest)		obstructed by person or o			Mouth U/K
O To left or right side	ONeutr		_	ly obstructed by person or			Neck compressed
	_						
O U/K	OTurne OU/K	kd	O U/I	rtially obstructed by perso	n or object	If fully or p	partially obstructed, describe obstruction in detail:

 Objects in child's sleep er 		and relatio	a ta niaway	nhoteuntin	n:							
	UALIOUNISH	and lewin				ition of object		If proce	t did at	inst		
Ob:	D								ent, did ob act airway			
Objects:	Pres		On top	Under	<u>Next</u>	<u>Tangled</u>	11212					
<u>Ye</u>		<u>U/K</u>	of child	child	to child	around child	<u>U/K</u>	Yes O	O No	<u>o</u> -		
	0 0	_						ŏ	ŏ	ŏ		ructed airway, describe
	0 0	0				_					relationship	of adult to child (for
Animal(s)	0 0	0						0	0	0	example, b	iological mother):
Mattress (0 0	0						0	0	0		
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		
	o o	ō						Ö	ō	Ö		
	ŏŏ	ŏ						Ö	ō	ō		
	0 0	ŏ		_		_		ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	I	
		_						_				
	0 0	0		_		_		0	0	0		
	0 0	0						0	0	0		
Clothing (0 0	0						0	0	0		
Crib railing/side (0 0	0						0	0	0		
Wall (0 0	0						0	0	0		
Toy(s)	0 0	0						0	0	0		
Other(s), specify:												
	0							0	0	0		
	Ö			_	_	_	_	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ		
`	_		_	_	_	_	_	0	0	0		
							Yes ON	o О и/к				
p. Was there a reliable, non-				w the chik	was tour							
q. Caregiver/supervisor fell:	_	e feeding c	hild?			г.			_	_	'supervisor at time	of death?
OYes ONo	O U/K						OYe	s ONo	O U/K	(
If yes, type of feed	ding: C	B ottle	0	Breast	0	U/K						
s. Child sleeping on same	l If	yes, reason	ns stated fo	rskeeping	оп	, If	yes, check a	all that apply:				
surface with person(s) or	s	ame surface	e, check all	that apply	:		With adult((s): #	_	□ # U/F	<	
animal(s)?		To feed						obese:	OYes	ONo	O U/K	
O Yes O No O U/K		To sooth						children: #				0.
- 100 - 110 - OIL	` -	_										· ———
	-							alfet:#		T # 110		mat.
		_	ep pattern			_	2 991th alline	al(s): #	_	☐ # U/F	. ,,,-,,-,	mal:
		No infant	bed availal				- ************************************	al(s): #		□ # U/F		mal:
		No infant	bed availal		мd		991111 31111116	al(s): #		□ # U/I	, , ,	mal:
		No infant	bed availal		ed		- 991th Gilling	al(s): #		□ # U/H	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	mat
		No infant	bed availal		ed		• With diffine	al(s): #		□ # U/H		mat
	0	No infant	bed availal		кd		• With diffine	al(s): #		□ # U/H		mat
	0	No infant Home/livi Other, sp	bed availal		∗d		• vviin diima	al(s): #		□ # U/H		mat
t. Is there a scene re-creatic		No infant Home/livi Other, sp	bed availating space of	vergrowde	⊘ No			Only one pho				mat
	Con photo av	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u	bed availal ing space o ecify: upload?	O Yes	ONo	lf yes, up	oad here. C	Only one pho	to allowed	I.		
t. Is there a scene re-creatic Select photo that demons	Con photo av	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u	bed availal ing space o ecify: upload?	O Yes	O No	lf yes, up	oad here. C	Only one pho	to allowed	I.		
	Con photo av	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u	bed availal ing space o ecify: upload?	O Yes	O No	lf yes, up	oad here. C	Only one pho	to allowed	I.		
Select photo that demons	C C C on photo av	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u tion and lox	bed availal ing space of ecify: upload? cation of chi	O Yes	○ No and airway	If yes, up (nose, mouth	oad here. C , neck, and c	Only one pho hest). Size i	to allowed must be k	l. ess than 6	mb and in .jpg or .	gif format.
Select photo that demons I3. WAS DEATH A C	on photo avstrates posi	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u tion and lox	bed availal ing space of ecify: upload? cation of chi	O Yes	○ No and airway	If yes, up (nose, mouth	oad here. C , neck, and c	Only one pho hest). Size i	to allowed	l. ess than 6		
Select photo that demons	on photo avstrates posi	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u tion and lox	bed availal ing space of ecify: upload? cation of chi	O Yes	○ No and airway	If yes, up (nose, mouth	oad here. C , neck, and c	Only one pho hest). Size i	to allowed must be k	l. ess than 6	mb and in .jpg or .	gif format.
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Select photo that demons I3. WAS DEATH A C	on photo avstrates posi	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u tion and lox	bed availal ing space of ecify: upload? cation of chi	O Yes	○ No and airway	If yes, up (nose, mouth	oad here. C , neck, and c	Only one pho hest). Size i	to allowed must be k	l. ess than 6	mb and in .jpg or .	gif format.
Select photo that demons I3. WAS DEATH A C	on photo av strates posi	No infant Home/livi Other, sp UVK ailable for ution and loc UENCE (bed availal ing space of ecify: upload? cation of chi	OYes DBLEM 1	O No and airway	If yes, up (nose, mouth	oad here. C neck, and c	Only one pho hest). Size a	to allowed must be le	l. ess than 6 es l	mb and in .jpg or .	gif format.
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Select photo that demons I3. WAS DEATH A C a. Describe product and circ	on photo av strates posi	No infant Home/livi Other, sp UVK ailable for ution and loc UENCE (bed availating space of secify: upload? cation of chi	OYes DBLEM 1	O No and airway	If yes, up (nose, mouth CONSUME	oad here. C neck, and c	Only one pho hest). Size a	to allowed must be le	i. es than 6 es i er Product Yes	mb and in .jpg or . No, go to I4 Safety Commissio	gif format. Ou/K, go to I4 in (CPSC) notified?
I3. WAS DEATH A C a. Describe product and circ b. Was product used proper	on photo av strates posi	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u tion and loc UENCE (bed availating space of secify: upload? cation of chi	OYes DBLEM 1	O No and airway WITH A	If yes, up (nose, mouth CONSUME	oad here. C neck, and c R PRODU	Only one pho hest). Size a	to allowed must be le	es than 6 es trestan 6 er Product Yes No, go to v	mb and in .jpg or .	gif format. Ou/K, go to I4 in (CPSC) notified?
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I3. WAS DEATH A C a. Describe product and circ b. Was product used proper O Yes O No OU/K	on photo av strates posi CONSEQ cumstances	No infant Home/livi Other, sp U/K ailable for u tion and loc UENCE (bed availating space of secify: upload? cation of chi DF A PRO No	O Yes Id 's body:	O No and airway WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	If yes, up (nose, mouth	oad here. C neck, and c R PRODU	Only one pho hest). Size a	to allowed must be le	es than 6 es (er Product Yes No, go to v	mb and in .jpg or . No, go to I4 Safety Commissio	gif format. Ou/K, go to I4 in (CPSC) notified?
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I3. WAS DEATH A C a. Describe product and circ b. Was product used proper O Yes O No OU/K I4. DID DEATH OCC a. Type of crime, check all the	con photo av strates posi CONSEQ cumstances riy? CUR DUR hat apply:	Denote the control of	pload? pation of chi place ONO MMMISSIO	OYes Id's body:	O No WITH A d. Did pro O Yes	If yes, up (nose, mouth CONSUME Aduct have safe	oad here. C neck, and c R PRODU	Only one pho hest). Size i ICT? e. Was	to allowed must be le	es than 6 es (er Product Yes No, go to v U/K	mb and in .jpg or . No, go to I4 Safety Commissio www.saferproducts	gif format. Ou/K, go to I4 in (CPSC) notified?

I5. CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, POOR	SUPER\	ISION AND EXPOSU	RETO HAZ	ZARDS			
a. Did child abuse, neglect, poor or absent	b. Type o	of child abuse, check all that	apply:	c. For abusive head	i trauma, were	e. Events	(s) triggering child abuse,
supervision or exposure to hazards cause	☐ Abus	sive head trauma, go to I5c		there retinal hem	orrhages?	check	all that apply:
or contribute to the child's death?	☐ Chro	nic Battered Child Syndrom	e, go to I5e	OYes O No	O U/K	□No	ne
Yes/probable	☐ Beat	ing/kicking, go to I5e				□ □ Cr	pniy
O No, go to next section	☐ Scal	ding or burning, go to I5e		d. For abusive head	trauma, was	☐ Toilet training	
U/K, go to next section	☐ Mun	chausen Syndrome by Proxy	, go to I5e	the child shaken?		□Dis	obedience
If yes/probable, choose primary reason:	☐ Sexi	ual assault, go to I5h		OYes ONO	O U/K	l □Fe	eding problems
O Child a buse, go to I5b	☐ Othe	er, specify and go to I5h		If yes, was there	_	I П⊳∘	mestic argument
Child neglect, go to I5f	l □ u/k.	go to I5e		OYes O No			her, specify:
O Poor/absent supervision, go to I5h					O	l =u	
Exposure to hazards, go to I5g							
f. Child neglect, check all that apply:	<u> </u>			g. Exposure to haza	ards:	<u> </u>	h. Was poverty a factor?
I	l Evroeure	to hazards:		[·	niki's own behavior.		OYes ONO OU/K
Food		clude child's own behavior.		l _	sleep environment		0163 010 0011
☐ Shelter	_				•		Maria avalaia ia
	_	zard(s) in sleep environmen			ep position and surfa	ce	If yes, explain in Narrative
Other, specify:		cluding sleep position and su	пасе	sharing)			1501100170
☐ Failure to provide supervision		aring)		Fire hazard			
☐ Emotiona I neglect, specify:	_	e hazard		O Unsecured m O Firearm haza			
Abandonment, specify:	_	secured medication/poison		_			
Failure to seek/follow treatment,	_	earm hazard		O Water hazard			
specify:		iter hazard		O Motor vehicle			
If yes, was this due to religious or	_	tor vehicle hazard		Maternal subs	stance use during		
cultural practices?	Oot	ner hazard, specify:		pregnancy			
O Yes O No O U/K				O Other hazard	, specify:		
I6. SUICIDE							
a. Child's history. Check all that have ever applied	:	 b. Was the child ever diagr 		y of the	d. Did the child eve	r communi	cate any suicidal
□ None listed below		following? Check all that	apply.		thoughts, actions		
☐ Involved in sports		☐ None listed below			OYes C	O ON C	U/K
☐ Involved in activities (not sports)		Anxiety spectrum disord	er		If yes, wit	h whom? _	
☐ Viewed, posted or interacted on social media		Depressive spectrum di	sorder	e. Was there evidence the death was planned or			
If yes, specify platform(s):		☐ Bipolar spectrum disord	er		premeditated?		
☐ History of running away		Disruptive, impulse cont	rol or conduct	t disorder	OYes (O ON C	U/K
☐ History of fearfulness, withdrawal or anxiety		☐ Eating disorder					
☐ History of explosive anger, yelling or disobeying					r. Did the death occ	ur under c	ircumstances where
	☐ Substance-related or ad	dictive disord	ers	I		ircumstances where and intervened by others?	
☐ History of head injury	l	☐ Substance-related or ad ☐ Other, specify:	dictive disord	ers	it would likely be		and intervened by others?
		I —	dictive disord	ers	it would likely be	observed O No O	and intervened by others?
☐ History of head injury		Other, specify:			it would likely be OYes G. Did the child eve	observed O No O r have a hi	and intervened by others? U/K
☐ History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury?		☐ Other, specify:	iors/attempts		it would likely be Yes G. Did the child eve self-harm, such a	observed O No O r have a hi	and intervened by others? U/K istory of non-suicidal or burning onese#?
☐ History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? ☐ Death of a peer, friend or family member		☐ Other, specify: ☐ U/K c. Check all suicidal behav	iors/attempts	that ever applied: pted attempt #	it would likely be Yes G. Did the child eve self-harm, such a	observed on No On No On No On No On On O	and intervened by others? P.U/K istory of non-suicidal or burning onese#?
☐ History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? Death of a peer, friend or family member If yes, specify relationship to child:		Other, specify: U/K c. Check all suicidal behav None listed below	iors/attempts	that ever applied: pted attempt #	it would likely be O Yes g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a O Yes If yes, Repo	observed on No On No On No On No On On O	and intervened by others? P U/K story of non-suicidal or burning oneself? P U/K ners
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☐ History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? ☐ Death of a peer, friend or family member If yes, specify relationship to child: When did death occur: Was death a suicide? ○ Yes ○ No) U/K s.org) w/in	☐ Other, specify: ☐ U/K c. Check all suicidal behav ☐ None listed below ☐ Preparatory behavior #, ☐ Aborted attempt #	iors/attempts Interru Non-fa	that ever applied: pted attempt # ital attempt #	g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a OYes (If yes, Repx Note	observed of No On the No On	and intervened by others? U.K. Intervened by others?
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) U/K s.org) w/in	Other, specify: U/K C. Check all suicidal behav None listed below Preparatory behavior # Aborted attempt # 30 days of death. Check all Expressed perceived burde	iors/attempts Interru Non-fa U//K that apply: on on others	that ever applied: pted attempt # tal attempt # i. Child experiencec known crisis with	g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a OYes (If yes, Repx Note to II, Suicide tin Actual Repx Repx Repx Repx Repx Repx Repx Repx	No On have a high securiting of the ported to off the was part of the listed below the control of the control o	and intervened by others? U.K. Story of non-suicidal or burning oneself? U.K. Hers
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☐ History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? ☐ Death of a peer, friend or family member If yes, specify relationship to child: When did death occur: Was death a suicide? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ h. Warning signs (https://youthsuicidewarningsign ☐ None listed below ☐ Talked about or made plans for suicide ☐ Expressed hopelessness about the futur ☐ Displayed severe/overwhelming emotional pain or distress 17. LIFE STRESSORS Please in a. Life stressors - Social Veconomic	b. Life st	Other, specify: U/K c. Check all suicidal behav None listed below Preparatory behavior #, Aborted attempt # 30 days of death. Check all Expressed perceived burde Showed worrisome behavior or marked changes in beha U/K tressors that were present for essors - Relationships (age	iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/	that ever applied: pted attempt # i. Child experienced known crisis with 30 days of the de Yes O No O If yes, explain: ound the time of deat	it would likely be Oyes (g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a Oyes (If yes, Repx Note in None aath? A clu UVK A co imita Stress due to se, orientation	observed on No On	and intervened by others? U//K story of non-suicidal or burning oneself? U//K ters
☐ History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? ☐ Death of a peer, friend or family member If yes, specify relationship to child: When did death occur: Was death a suicide? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ None listed below ☐ Talked about or made plans for suicide ☐ Expressed hopelessness about the futur ☐ Displayed severe/overwhelming emotional pain or distress T. LIFE STRESSORS	b. Life st	Other, specify: U/K c. Check all suicidal behav None listed below Preparatory behavior #, Aborted attempt # 30 days of death. Check all Expressed perceived burde Showed worrisome behavior or marked changes in beha U/K tressors that were present for essors - Relationships (age	iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/	that ever applied: pted attempt # tal attempt # I. Child experienced known crisis with 30 days of the de OYes O No O If yes, explain: ound the time of deat with friends s a victim	g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a OYes (If yes, Reps Note in Not	observed on No On	and intervened by others? LUK story of non-suicidal or burning oneself? LUK ters
	b. Life st	Other, specify: U/K c. Check all suicidal behav None listed below Preparatory behavior #, Aborted attempt # 30 days of death. Check all Expressed perceived burde Showed worrisome behavior or marked changes in beha U/K ttessors that were present for ressors - Relationships (age isted below discord ent with parents/caregivers	iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/attempts iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/iors/	that ever applied: pted attempt # tal attempt # i. Child experienced known crisis with 30 days of the de OYes O No O If yes, explain: ound the time of deat with friends s a victim s a perpetrator	g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a OYes (If yes, Repx Note to a I). Suicide in None eath? A clu UVK A co imita Stress due to se, orientation Stress due to Stress d	observed on No On	and intervened by others? LUK Story of non-suicidal or burning oneself? LUK Hers Other, specify: Sty Of: Check all that apply. Ow A suicide pact A murder-suicide Opy-cat or C Life stressors - School (age 5 and over) None listed below School failure
History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? Death of a peer, friend or family member If yes, specify relationship to child: When did death occur: Was death a suicide? O Yes O No O h. Warning signs (https://youthsuicidewarningsign	b. Life st	Other, specify: U/K c. Check all suicidal behav None listed below Preparatory behavior #, Aborted attempt # 30 days of death. Check all Expressed perceived burde Showed worrisome behavior or marked changes in beha U/K ttessors that were present for ressors - Relationships (age isted below discord ent with parents/caregivers ts' divorce/separation	iors/attempts io	that ever applied: pted attempt # tal attempt # I. Child experienced known crisis with 30 days of the de OYes O No O If yes, explain: ound the time of deat with friends s a victim s a perpetrator ying as a victim	g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a OYes (If yes, Repx Note to a I). Suicide in None eath? A clu UVK A co imita Stress due to se, orientation Stress due to gender identity	observed on No On	and intervened by others? LUK Intervened by others. LUK
History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? Death of a peer, friend or family member If yes, specify relationship to child: When did death occur: Was death a suicide? O Yes O No O h. Warning signs (https://youthsuicidewarningsign None listed below Talked about or made plans for suicide Expressed hopelessness about the futur Displayed severe/overwhelming emotional pain or distress IT. LIFE STRESSORS a. Life stressors - Social/economic None listed below Housing instability Racism Witnessed Discrimination violence Poverty Pregnancy Neighborhood discord Pregnancy	b. Life st None Family Parent	Other, specify: U/K c. Check all suicidal behav None listed below Preparatory behavior #, Aborted attempt # 30 days of death. Check all Expressed perceived burde Showed worrisome behavior or marked changes in beha U/K ttessors that were present for ressors - Relationships (age isted below discord ent with parents/caregivers ts' divorce/separation s' incarceration	iors/attempts Interru Non-fa U/K that apply: en on others vior or this child an 5 and over) Argument Bullying ac Bullying ac Cyberbully	that ever applied: pted attempt # tal attempt # i. Child experienced known crisis with 30 days of the de OYes O No O If yes, explain: ound the time of deat with friends s a victim s a perpetrator ying as a perpetrator	g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a OYes (If yes, Repx Note to a I). Suicide in None eath? A clu UVK A co imita Stress due to se, orientation Stress due to gender identity	observed on No On	and intervened by others? LUK Story of non-suicidal or burning oneself? LUK Therefore Other, specify: Story Of. Check all that apply. Ow A suicide pact A murder-suicide Opy-cat or C Life stressors - School (age 5 and over) None listed below School failure Pressure to succeed Extracurricular activities
History of head injury If yes, when was the last head injury? Death of a peer, friend or family member If yes, specify relationship to child: When did death occur: Was death a suicide? O Yes O No O h. Warning signs (https://youthsuicidewarningsign	b. Life st None Family Parent Pagur	Other, specify: U/K c. Check all suicidal behav None listed below Preparatory behavior #, Aborted attempt # 30 days of death. Check all Expressed perceived burde Showed worrisome behavior or marked changes in beha U/K ttessors that were present for ressors - Relationships (age isted below discord ent with parents/caregivers ts' divorce/separation	iors/attempts io	that ever applied: pted attempt # tal attempt # I. Child experienced known crisis with 30 days of the de OYes O No O If yes, explain: ound the time of deat with friends s a victim s a perpetrator ying as a victim	g. Did the child eve self-harm, such a OYes (If yes, Repx Note I a J. Suicide in None eath? A clu UVK A co imits Stress due to se, orientation Stress due to gender identity	observed on No On	and intervened by others? LUK Intervened by others. LUK

d. Life stressors - Technology (age 5+)	e. Life stressors - Transitions (age 5 and	l over)	f. Life stressors - Trauma (age 5 and over)
Stress/negative consequences due to:	☐ None listed below	☐ Release from juvenile justice facility	☐ None listed below
□None listed below	Release from hospital	☐ End of school year/school break	☐ Rape/sexual assault
☐Electronic gaming	☐ Transition from any level of mental	☐Transition to/from child welfare	☐ Previous abuse (emotional/physical)
☐Texting	health care to another (e.g. inpatient	system	☐ Family/domestic violence
☐Restriction of technology	to outpatient, inpatient to residential,	Release from immigrant detention	g. Life stressors - Describe any other life stressors:
☐Social media	outpatient to inpatient, etc.)	center	(age 5 and over)
J. PERSON RESPONSIBLE (O	THER THAN DECEDENT)		
Did a person or persons other than the	e child 2. What act(s)? Enter inform:	ation for the first person under "One" and	if there is a 3. Did the team have information
do something or fail to do something		"Two." Describe acts in narrative.	about the person(s)?
caused or contributed to the death?	One Two	One Two	One Two
OYes/probable	O O Child abus		to hazards O O Yes
ONo, go to Section K	O Child negl		ot child abuse O No, go to Section K
OU/K, go to Section K	O O Poor/abse		' ' '
	supervisi		
4. Is person listed in a previous section?		ble for action(s): Select one for each per	son responsible
One Two	One Two	One Two	One Two
O O Yes, biological mother, go			O Medical provider
O Yes, biological father, go		O O Sibling	O O Institutional staff
O Yes, caregiver one, go to	I = - ''	O O Other relative	
		1 -	O O Licensed child care
Yes, caregiver two, go to			,
O Yes, supervisor, go to J19	9 O Father's partne		'
O O No			end or girlfriend O Other, specify:
6 B			O O U/K
 Person's age in years: One Two 	7. Person's sex: One Two	 Person speaks and understands Engl One <u>Two</u> 	ish? 9. Person on active military duty? One Two
<u> </u>	O O Male	O O Yes	O O Yes
#Years	O O Female	O O No	0 0 No
□ □ ∪/K	O O U/K	O O U/K	0 0 U/K
	5 5 5	If no, language spoken:	If yes, specify branch:
10. Person(s) have history of	11. Person(s) have history of child	12. Person(s) have history of child maltr	
substance a buse?	mattreatment as victim?	as a perpetrator?	One Two
One Two	One Two	One Two	O O Yes
O O Yes	O Yes	O O Yes	0 0 %
		0 0 100	0 0 U/K
O 0 No		I <u>I</u>	
O O U/K	- •		If yes, check all that apply:
If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that apply:	If yes, check all that apply:	Physical/orthopedic, specify: Mental health/substance abuse.
Alcohol	☐ ☐ Physical	☐ ☐ Physical	
□ □ Cocaine	□ □ Neglect	□ □ Neglect	specify:
□ □ Marijuana	□ □ Sexual	Sexual	Cognitive/intellectual, specify:
☐ ☐ Metham phetamine	☐ ☐ Emotiona V	☐ ☐ Emotional/psychologica	
D Dpioids	psychological		
☐ ☐ Prescription drugs		# CPS referrals	If mental health/substance abuse, was person
Over-the-counter	# CPS referrals	# Substantiations	receiving mental health services?
☐ ☐ Other, specify:	# Substantiations	☐ ☐ CPS prevention service	I
□ □ U/K	☐ ☐ Ever in foster care	☐ ☐ Family preservation ser	vices O No
	or adopted	☐ ☐ Children ever removed	O O U/K
 Person(s) have prior If yes, ch 	eck all that apply:	15. Person(s) have history of	16. Person(s) have delinquent/criminal history?
child deaths? <u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	intimate partner violence?	One Two
One Two	☐ Child abuse #	One Two	O O Yes
O O Yes 🗆	☐ Child neglect #	☐ ☐ Yes, as victim	O O No
O O No 🗆	☐ Accident #	☐ ☐ Yes, as perpetrator	O O U/K
O O U/K 🗆	☐ Suicide#		If yes, check all that apply:
	□ SIDS #		□ □ Assaults
_	☐ Undetermined cause #		□ □ Robbery
	□ Other#		Drugs
	Other, specify:		Other, specify:
	U/K		U/K
. —			1 — — 5115

47 ALICE P 4 15 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	One Time
17. At the time of the incident, was the person askeep?	One Two
One Two If yes, select the most appropriate	O Night time sleep
O O Yes description of the person's sleeping	
O No period at incident:	Day time sleep (for example, person is night shift worker), describe:
O O U/K	O O Other, describe:
18. At time of incident was person impaired?	19. Person(s) have, check all 20. Legal outcomes in this death, check all that apply:
One Two	that apply: One Two
OYes ONO OU/K	One Two
If yes, check all that apply:	☐ ☐ Prior history of ☐ ☐ Charges pending
One Two One Two	similar acts
☐ ☐ Drug impaired, specify: ☐ ☐ Impaired by illness,	☐ ☐ Prior arrests ☐ ☐ Charges dismissed
☐ ☐ Alcohol impaired specify:	□ □ Prior convictions □ □ Confession
☐ ☐ Distracted ☐ ☐ Impaired by disability	y, Plead, specify:
☐ ☐ Absent specify:	□ □ Not guilty verdict
☐ ☐ Other, specify:	☐ ☐ Guilty verdict, specify:
	☐ ☐ Tort charges, specify:
	□ □ U/K
K. SERVICES TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY AS A RESULT	T OF THE DEATH
Were new or revised services recommended or implemented as a result	of the death? OYes O No O U/K
If yes, selectione option per row: Referred for service	Review led to Referral needed,
before review	referral not available <u>N/A</u> <u>U/K</u>
Bereavement counseling O	0 0 0 0
Debriefing for professionals	0 0 0 0
Economic support O	0 0 0 0
Funeral arrangements O	0 0 0 0
Emergency shelter O	0 0 0 0
Mental health services	0 0 0
Foster care O	0 0 0
Health services O	0 0 0
	ŏ ŏ ŏ ŏ
	0 0 0
•	
Substance abuse O	0 0 0
Other, specify:	0 0 0 0
L FINDINGS IDENTIFIED DURING THE REVIEW	Mark this case to edit/add findings at a later date
 Describe any significant challenges faced by the child, the family, the syste 	ems with which they interacted, or the response to the incident. These could be related to
demographics, overtion inadvertent actions, the way systems functioned, or	other environmental characteristics. (See Data Dictionary for examples.)
2 Describe any notable positive elements in this case. They could be demogr	raphic, behavioral, or environmental characteristics that may have promoted resiliency in the
child or family, the systems with which they interreacted or the response to the	the incident. (See Data Dictionary for examples).
List any recommendations and/or initiatives that could be implemented to p	vayant daathe from similar causes or circumstances in the future.
3. List any recommendations and/or initiatives that could be impendented to p	nave in deaths from similar causes of Circumstances in the luture.
A 3M	
Were new or revised agency services, policies or practices recommended	or implemented as a result of the review? Yes No U/K
If yes, select all that apply and describe:	
☐ Child welfare Describe:	☐ Education Describe:
Law enforcement Describe:	Mental health Describe:
Public health Describe:	☐ EMS Describe:
☐ Coroner/medical examiner Describe:	☐ Substance abuse Describe:
☐ Courts Describe:	☐ Other, specify: Describe:
☐ Health care systems Describe:	
Could the death have been prevented? Yes, probably	ONo, probably not O Team could not determine

M. THE REVIEW MEETING PROCESS					
Date of first review meeting:	2. Number of review	meetings f	or this case:	3. Is review complete?	O N/A O Yes O No
Agencies and individuals at review meeting, check Medical examiner/coroner/pathologist Death investigator Law enforcement Prosecutor/district attorney Public health HMO/managed care 5. Were the following data sources available at the review of the check all that apply:	☐ CPS ☐ Other social services ☐ Physician ☐ Nurse ☐ Hospital ☐ Other health care	☐ Educ	i based organization lation tal health stance abuse	☐ Indian Health Service Tribal Health ☐ Home visiting ☐ Healthy Start ☐ Court ☐ Child advocate tors reduce meeting effect	Military Domestic violence Others, list:
□ CDC's SUIDI Reporting Form □ Jurisdictional equivalent of the CDC SUIDI □ Birth certificate - full form □ Death certificate □ Child's medical records or clinical history, in □ Biological mother's obstetric and prenatal in Newborn screening results □ Law enforcement records □ Child protection agency records □ Child protection agency records □ EMS run sheet □ Hospital records □ Autopsy/pathology re ports □ Home visiting □ Mental health records □ School records □ Substance abuse treatment records	icluding vaccinations		☐ HIPAA regulations prev☐ Inadequate investigatio☐ Team members did not☐ Necessary team memb☐ Meeting was held too s☐ Meeting was held too k☐ Records or information	rented access to or exchan in precluded having enough bring adequate information ers were absent con after death ong after death were needed from another were needed from another	h information for review on to the meeting or locality in-state
7. Review meeting outcomes, check all that apply: ☐ Review led to additional investigation ☐ Team disagreed with official manner of death. W ☐ Team disagreed with official cause of death. W ☐ Because of the review, the official cause or ma	hat did team believe cause sh		·?		very of services s in agency policies or practices ion initiatives being implemented State National
N. SUID AND SDY CASE REGISTRY Section N: OMB No. 0920-1092, Exp. Date: 4/30/2022 Public reporting burden of this collection of information is es rraintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Set burden to: CDC/ATSDR Reports Clearance Officer; 1600.0	the collection of information. An a nd comments regarding this burds	egency may en estimate	including the time for reviewing i not conduct or sponsor, and a pa or any other aspect of this collec	erson is not required to respo	g data sources, gathering and nd to a collection of information
Is this an SDY or SUID case? O Yes O N/A O Yes O No If yes, date of first Advanced Review meeti	Case Registry? 3. Notes and a				determine SDY categorization dvanced Review:
☐ CDR representative ☐ Epile	ı investigator	iner	Geneticist or genetic oc Mental health professio Neonatologist	nal [☐ Pediatrician ☐ Public health representative ☐ Others, specify:
Did the Advanced Review team believe the autops comprehensive? OYes ONo OU.			ed, did the ME/coroner/patho I/A O Yes O No C		y Guidance or Summary?

7. Was a specimen saved for the SDY Case Registry?		to have DNA saved as part of the SDY Case	Registry?
ON/A OYes ONO OU/K	_	O Yes O No O U/K	
Was a specimen sent to the SDY Case Registry biorepository?	If no, wny not?	Consent was not attempted	
8. Was a specimen sent to the SDY Case Registry piorepository? ON/A OYes ONo OU/K		O Consent was attempted but follow up was Consent was attempted but family decli	
ON ON ON		O Other, specify:	illed
Categorization for SDY Case Registry (choose only one):		G Charleton's	
	d neurological, specify:	Explained other, specify:	O Unexplained, SUDEP
_	d infant suffocation	O Unexplained, possible cardiac	O Unexplained death
	age 1)	O Unexplained, possible cardiac	
		and SUDEP	
11. Categorization for SUID Case Registry (choose only one):			
Excluded (other explained causes, not suffocation)			lained suffocation, select the primary
O Unexplained: No autopsy or death scene investigation		mechanism(s) leading to the	death, check all that apply:
O Unexplained: Incomplete case information		☐ Soft bedding	
Unexplained: No unsafe sleep factors		□ Wedging	
 Unexplained: Unsafe sleep factors Unexplained: Possible suffocation with unsafe sleep factors 		☐ Overlay ☐ Other, specify:	
O Explained: Suffocation with unsafe sleep factors		Culer, specify.	
O. NARRATIVE			
O. NARRATIVE			
Use this space to provide more detail on the circumsta	proce of the death an	d to describe any other relevant in	nformation
following questions: What was the child doing? Where dic What was the injury cause of death? The Narrative is inclu- HIPAA identifying information should not be recorded in thi	uded in de-identified do	-	
Person:	Emai	11.	
Title:		completed:	
Адепсу:	Data	entry completed for this case?	
Phone:	For S	itate Program Use Only:	
	Data	quality assurance completed by state?	
The development of this report tool was su Bureau (Title V, Social Security Act), Human Services and with additional funding fro www.ncfrp.org info@ncfr	Health Resources and m the US Centers for Di Data Entry: https://da	& Prevention ant No. UG7MC28482 from the Materi Services Administration, Departmer isease Control and Prevention, Divisi ata.ncfrp.org	nt of Health and ion of Reproductive Health

APPENDIX F:

ADDITIONAL CHILD ABUSE DEATH REVIEW DATA

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CHILD DEATH INCIDENT INFORMATION

Location of Child Deaths

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

When information from Table F-1 is examined, there are five counties that account for more than half (28 of 48 or 58.3%) of the verified child maltreatment deaths (across all primary causes of death) in Florida. These include Duval (n=6), Orange (n=4), Polk (n=3), Broward (n=3), Suwanee (n=3), Okaloosa (n=3), Escambia (n=3) and Marion (n=3).

When primary cause of death among verified maltreatment cases are examined, all drowning deaths (thus far reviewed) took place in 6 counties (n=7) with 2 of 7 (28.6%) taken place in Broward. Among verified maltreatment deaths involving sleep-related incidents, all took place in three counties; namely, Duval (n=1), Manatee (n=1) and Palm Beach (n=2). The 15 verified maltreatment deaths by inflicted trauma are found across 13 different counties in Florida with the greatest number occurring in Orange county (n=2) and Polk (n=2).

When the total number of child fatalities (regardless of verification status and primary cause of death) investigated for each county is examined (see Table F-2), there are 9 counties with more than ten investigated deaths that collectively account for 141 of 250 (56.4%) of all fatalities. These include: Duval (n=32), Orange (n=19), Polk (n=18), Pinellas (n=14), Pasco (n=13), Hillsborough (n=12), Palm Beach (n=11), Escambia (n=11) and Broward (n=11).

	Та	ble F-1: Dis	stribution	of Maltreat	tment Find	ding Status	Across Flo	rida Count	ies by Prir	nary Cause	of Death		
		Verified for N	Maltreatment			Not Substantiated	l as Maltreatmen			No Indicators o	f Maltreatment		
County		n=		Other		n=		Other		n=1		Other	Total
	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Undetermined Unknown	
Alachua				Cimaionii				O.M.CHIII		1		Ciminoniii	1
Baker Bay					1	1				1		2	3
Bradford						·							Ü
Brevard	1 2		1	1		-				3		3	6 11
Broward Calhoun	2		1			5		1				3	11
Charlotte				1		1			2				4
Citrus Clay			1				1			2			2
Collier					1				1	2		2	4
Columbia						1						1	2
DeSoto Dixie													
Duval		1	1	4	4	3		2	1	9		7	32
Escambia	1		1	1						7		1	11
Flagler Franklin													
Gadsden													
Gilchrist													
Glades Gulf													
Hamilton													
Hardee												1	1
Hendry Hernando									1	3		1	4
Highlands				2									2
Hillsborough Holmes			1					3	1	3		4	12
Indian River						1							1
Jackson													
Jefferson Lafayette													
Lake					2	1				1		1	5
Lee			1						1	1		4	7
Leon Levy										3		1	4
Liberty													
Madison		4			,				4				
Manatee Marion		1	1	2	1				1	1 3		2	8
Martin													
Miami-Dade					1	2		3			1	1	8
Monroe Nassau												2	2
Okaloosa	1		1	1						1			4
Okeechobee Orange			2	2	2	1			1	7		4	19
Osceola						'			1	1		1	3
Palm Beach		1				5			2	1		2	11
Pasco Pinellas	1		1	1		1		1	1 2	6 5	2	4	13 14
Polk			2	1	3			3	1	5	1	2	18
Putnam				1					1	1		2	5
St Johns St Lucie				1				1		3		1	6 1
Santa Rosa	1								1				2
Sarasota			1									1	2
Seminole Sumter													
Suwanee				3									3
Taylor					1								1
Union Volusia				1		1		1	1	2		1	7
Wakulla								·	·	1		·	1
Walton				1									4
Washington Total	7	3	15	23	16	24	1	15	19	71	4	52	1 250
		_			_			_	-				

Table F-2: Distribution of All Child Death Cases Reviewed Across Florida Counties by Primary Cause of Death Primary Cause of Death								
County	Drowning (N=42)	Sleep-related (N=98)	Inflicted Trauma (N=20)	Other/Undetermined/ Unknown (N=90)	Total (N=250)			
Alachua		1			1			
Baker	1	1			2			
Bay		1		2	3			
Bradford Brevard	1	3		2	6			
Broward	2	5	1	3	11			
Calhoun			•	1	1			
Charlotte	2	1		1	4			
Citrus		2	2		2			
Clay Collier	2	2		2	4			
Columbia	_	1		1	2			
DeSoto								
Dixie	_	10		10				
Duval	5	13	1	13	32			
Escambia Flagler	1	7	1	2	11			
Franklin								
Gadsden								
Gilchrist								
Glades								
Gulf Hamilton								
Hardee								
Hendry				1	1			
Hernando	1	3			4			
Highlands	1	2	1	7	2 12			
Hillsborough Holmes	l l	3	l l	1	12			
Indian River		1			1			
Jackson		·			·			
Jefferson								
Lafayette Lake	2	2		1	5			
Lee	1	1	1	4	7			
Leon		3		1	4			
Levy								
Liberty								
Madison Manatee	2	2			4			
Marion		3	1	4	8			
Martin								
Miami-Dade	1	2	1	4	8			
Monroe					2			
Nassau Okaloosa	1	1	1	2	4			
Okeechobee	'	'		'				
Orange	3	8	2	6	19			
Osceola	1	1		1	3			
Palm Beach	<u>2</u> 1	7	3	2 2	11 13			
Pasco Pinellas	3	6	<u>3</u>	4	13			
Polk	4	5	3	6	18			
Putnam	1	1		3	5			
St Johns		3		3	6			
St Lucie	2			1	<u>1</u>			
Santa Rosa Sarasota			1	1	2			
Seminole								
Sumter								
Suwanee				3	3			
Taylor	1				1			
Union Volusia	1	3		3	7			
Wakulla	'	1		, j	1			
Walton								
Washington				1	1			
Total	42	98	20	90	250			

Drowning Death Incident Information

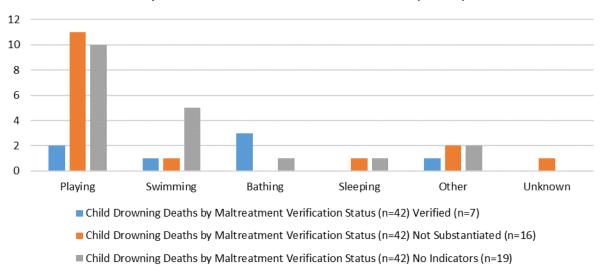
Where information was available, Tables F-3 and F-4 with Figure F-1 represent findings on the location and activity of child before drowning. As findings suggest in Table F-3, children (regardless of verification status) were most likely to be last documented in their house 21 of 42 (50.0%) or in the water 10 of 42 (23.8%) of deaths investigated prior to drowning. The majority 23 of 42 (54.8%) of all children (across all verification status categories) were playing before drowning; there were 7 of 42 (16.7%) children that were swimming prior to drowning.

Table F-3: Location of Child Before Drowning by Child Maltreatment Verification Status							
Location of Child	Child Drowning Deaths by Maltreatment Verification Status n=42						
Before Drowning	Verified (n=7)	Not Substantiated (n=16)	No Indicators (n=19)				
In Water	2	2	6				
On Shore	0	0	0				
On Dock	0	0	0				
Pool Side	0	4	3				
In Yard	1	0	2				
In Bathroom	3	0	0				
In House	1	12	8				
Other	0	0	2				
Unknown/Missing	0	0	0				
Aggregate totals across locations may exceed total number of cases as							

multiple locations were reported for select cases.

Table F-4: Activity of Child Before Drowning by Child Maltreatment Verification Status									
	Child Drowning Deaths by Maltreatment Verification Status								
Activity Before Drowning		(n=42)							
	Verified (n=7)	Not Substantiated (n=16)	No Indicators (n=19)						
Playing	2	11	10						
Boating	0	0	0						
Swimming	1	1	5						
Bathing	3	0	1						
Fishing	0	0	0						
Surfing	0	0	0						
Tubing	0	0	0						
Water Skiing	0	0	0						
Sleeping	0	1	1						
Other	1	2	2						
Unknown/Missing	0	1	0						

Figure F-1: Activity of Child Before Drowning by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=42)



Sleep-Related Asphyxia Death Incident Information

Table F-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 cases (N=98) 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 95 objects blocking the airways of the 98 children that died from sleep-related causes. Among these objects, 69 of 95 (72.6%) objects were associated with bedding-related objects (i.e., pillows, mattresses, comforters/quilts, sheets/thin blankets, bumper pads, etc.). A total of 20 of 57 (35.1%) adults reportedly blocked the airways of children that died; however, 57 adults were sleeping/present with the child at the time of the death incident.

Related Deaths (N=98) Objects Present Objects in Sleeping Obstructing Child's Airway **Environment** Adult(s) 57 20 Other Children 16 4 0 0 Animal(s) Mattress 64 15 Comforter 30 7 Sheet 44 12 Blanket 39 14 Pillow(s) 50 18

6

5

1

0

3

0

4

4

10

2

1

0

0

0

0

0

0

2

Cushion

Boppy or U-Shaped Pillow

Sleep Positioner

Crib Railing/Side

Bumper Pads

Clothing

Wall

Toy(s)

Other

Table F-5: Objects in Sleep Environment Among Sleep-

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.

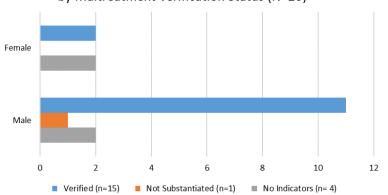
Inflicted Trauma-Related Death Incident Information

Tables F-6 through F-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 owners (6 of 8 or 75.0%) of firearms used in the fatality were owned by males. When all weapons used in verified maltreatment deaths are considered, 14 of 20 (70.0%) were males who handled the weapon that was used in the child's fatality.

Table F-6: Sex of Fatal Firearm Owner by Maltreatment Verification Status									
Sex of Fatal		ild Firearm Dea eatment Verificat (n=8)							
Firearm Owner	Verified (n= 4)	Not Substantiated (n=1)	No Indicators (n=3)						
Male	3	1	2						
Female	1	0	1						
Unknown/Missing	0	0	0						

Table F-7: Sex of Person Handling Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status									
Sex of Person		Child Weapon Deaths by Maltreatment Verification Status (n=20)							
Handling Weapon	Verified (n=15)	Not Substantiated (n=1)	No Indicators (n= 4)						
Male	11	1	2						
Female	2	0	2						
Unknown/Missing	0								

Figure F-2: Sex of Person Handling Weapon by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=20)



As highlighted in Table F-8 and Figure F-3 and F-4 the biological parent was most likely 9 of 21 (42.9%) to be the person handling the weapon at the time of death, followed by the mother's partner (n=6) and the child's friend (n=2). In 1 of the 1 (100.0%) no indicators of maltreatment deaths, the child who died was handling the fatal weapon at the time of death incident.

Table F-8: Person Ha	Table F-8: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Death Incident										
	Child Weapon Deaths										
Person Handling	by Maltreatment Verification Status										
Fatal Weapon		(n=20)									
		Not									
	Verified	Substantiated	No Indicators								
	(n=15)	(n=1)	(n= 4)								
Self/Child	0	0	3								
Biological Parent	13	0	1								
Adoptive Parent	0	0	0								
Stepparent	0	0	0								
Foster parent	0	0	0								
Mother's Partner	1	0	0								
Father's Partner	0	0	0								
Grandparent	0	0	0								
Friend	0	0	0								
Neighbor	0	0	0								
Other relative	0	1	0								
Other Non-relative	0	0	0								
Unknown/Missing	1	0	0								

Figure F-4: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Fatal Death Incident Across All Investigated Cases (N=20)

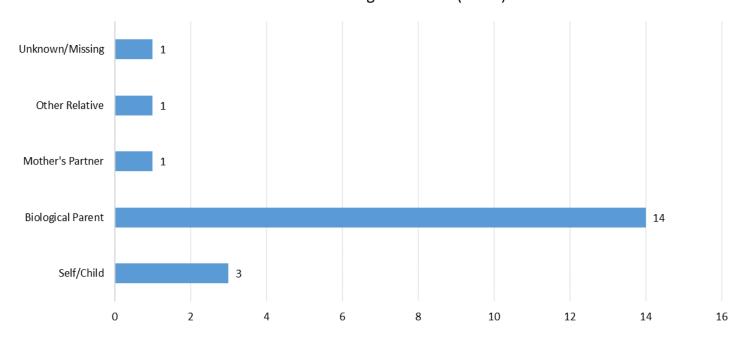
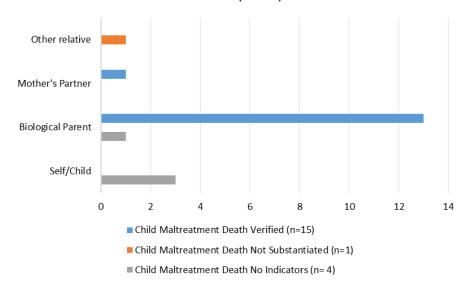


Figure F-3: Person Handling Fatal Weapon at Time of Death (N=20)



CHILD CHARACTERISTICS

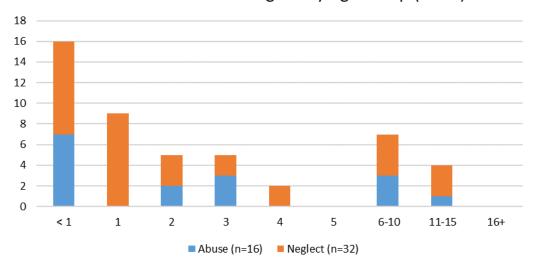
Age of Child

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

Table F-	Table F-9: Age of Children with Verified Maltreatment by Primary Cause of Death and if Death Classified as Abuse or Neglect													
		Verified Child Maltreatment Death												
	n=48													
Age		ning _		related		l Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown							
	n=7 Abuse Neglect			=3 Neglect	n= Abuse	15 Neglect	n= Abuse	:23 Neglect						
<1	0	1	Abuse 0	2	7	0	0	6						
			-	_	-			-						
1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6						
2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2						
3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1						
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
6-10	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	3						
11-15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3						
16+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Table F-10: Age of Children with Verified Maltreatment Death Classified as Abuse or Neglect									
Лда		ltreatment Death -48							
Age	Abuse n=16	Neglect n=32							
<1	7	9							
1	0	9							
2	2	3							
3	3	2							
4	0	2							
5	0	0							
6-10	3	4							
11-15	1	3							
16+	0	0							

Figure F-5: Verified Maltreatment Deaths
Classified as Abuse or Neglect by Age Group (N=48)

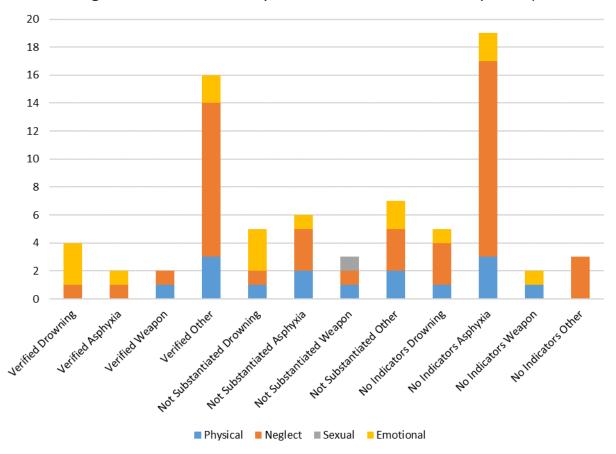


Child's History as Victim of Maltreatment

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

	Table F-11: Child's History as a Victim of Maltreatment for Child Fatality Cases												
		Child Maltreatment Death											
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators		
Type of Past		n=	48			n=	56			n=1	L46		
Maltreatment		Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52	
Physical	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	13.0%	6.3%	8.3%	100.0%	13.3%	5.3%	4.2%	25.0%	0.0%	
Neglect	14.3%	33.3%	6.7%	47.8%	6.3%	12.5%	100.0%	20.0%	15.8%	19.7%	0.0%	5.8%	
Sexual	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Emotional	42.9%	33.3%	0.0%	8.7%	18.8%	4.2%	0.0%	13.3%	5.3%	2.8%	25.0%	0.0%	

Figure F-6: Child's History as Victim of Maltreatment (n=250)



CAREGIVER AND SUPERVISOR CHARACTERISTICS

Table F-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 58.6% (other deaths) and 85.7% (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.

T	Table F-12: Percentage of Cases with One and Two Caregivers Identified as Present by Child Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death												
	Child Maltreatment Death												
Caregiver			fied 48				tantiated :56		No Indicators n=146				
Present	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52	
One	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Two	42.9%	100.0%	73.3%	52.2%	87.5%	70.8%	100.0%	66.7%	68.4%	77.5%	75.0%	71.2%	

Relationship to Child of Caregivers and Supervisors

Tables F-13 through F-15 and Figure F-7 demonstrate that the most likely caregiver(s) present across all causes of death were the biological parents of the child. Of the 428 caregivers identified for the 250 children, 360 (84.1%) were the child's biological parents.

Among verified child maltreatment deaths, the proportion of aggregate caregivers who are biological parent was 50.0% for drowning deaths, 100.0% for sleep-related deaths, 80.0% for inflicted trauma deaths and 60.9% for other deaths.

Table F-13: Relationship to Child of All Identified Caregivers (Aggregate) by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death													
		Child Maltreatment Death											
		Veri	fied			Not Substantiated				No Ind	icators		
Caregiver Relationship To	n=96					n=1	112			n=2	252		
Child (All Caregivers)	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104	
Biological Parent	50.0%	100.0%	80.0%	60.9%	71.9%	68.8%	50.0%	63.3%	68.4%	81.7%	75.0%	68.3%	
Other	21.4%	0.0%	6.7%	15.2%	21.9%	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	15.8%	7.0%	12.5%	17.3%	
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	0.0%	13.3%	23.9%	6.3%	14.6%	0.0%	20.0%	15.8%	11.3%	12.5%	14.4%	

	Table F-:	14: Relationsh	ip to Child of	Primary (First) <u>Caregiver</u> I c	lentified by Ma	altreatment \	erification Sta	tus and Prim	ary Cause of D	eath	
		Child Maltreatment Death										
Caregiver Relationship			ified :48		Not Substantiated n=56				No Indicators n=146			
To Child (Caregiver 1 Only)	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Biological Parent	25.0%	23.1%	71.4%	65.5%	52.0%	95.2%	100.0%	118.2%	57.7%	68.0%	80.0%	76.8%
Other	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	12.0%	19.0%	0.0%	18.2%	15.4%	5.2%	0.0%	16.1%

	Tabl	e F-15: Relatio	nship to Chil	d of <u>Second Ca</u>	<u>regiver</u> Ident	ified by Maltro	eatment Veri	fication Status	and Primary	Cause of Deat	:h	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Caregiver		Veri	ified			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Relationship To		n=	:48			n=	56			n=:	146	
Child (Caregiver 2 only)	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Biological Parent	28.6%	100.0%	60.0%	39.1%	62.5%	54.2%	0.0%	40.0%	57.9%	70.4%	50.0%	53.8%
Other	71.4%	0.0%	40.0%	60.9%	37.5%	45.8%	100.0%	60.0%	42.1%	29.6%	50.0%	46.2%

Figure F-7: Caregiver (Aggregate) Relationship to Child by Child Maltreatment Verification Status (N=250)

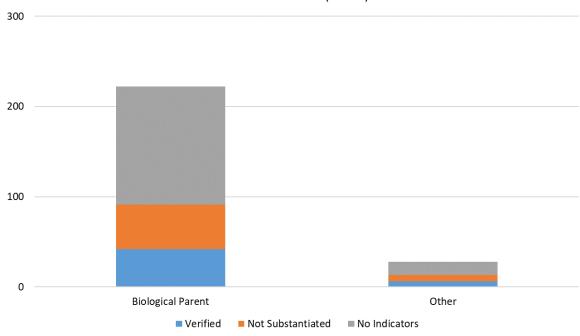


Table F-16 and Figure F-8 focus on the relationship of the supervisor of the child at the time of the incident leading to the child's death. Here, some parallels exist with data associated with caregivers (see Table F-13). Among verified maltreatment deaths, the percentage of supervisors (across primary causes of death) who were biological parents ranges from 58.6% (for other deaths) to 76.9% (for sleep-related deaths); a large majority for each cause of death. Among verified maltreatment weapon deaths, 9.5% of the supervisors were the grandparent. Among verified maltreatment drownings, 70.0% were the child's biological parent, 10.0% grandparent and another 5.0% being unknown.

	Table F-1	.6: Relationshi	p to Child of <u>I</u>	All Identified Su	upervisors by	, Maltreatmer	t Verification	Status and Pr	imary Cause	of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	cators	
		n=	48			n=	56			n=1	.46	
Supervisor Relationship to Child	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Biological Parent	42.9%	100.0%	100.0%	73.9%	68.8%	83.3%	0.0%	53.3%	63.2%	78.9%	25.0%	67.3%
Other	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%	31.3%	12.5%	100.0%	33.3%	36.8%	14.1%	0.0%	25.0%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	7.0%	75.0%	7.7%

Maltreatment Verification Status (N=250)

180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Biological Parent
Other
Unknown/Missing

Verified
Not Substantiated
No Indicators

Figure F-8: Supervisor Relationship to Child by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=250)

Average Age of Caregivers and Supervisors

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

	Ta	able F-17: Ave	rage Ages of	Caregivers & S	Supervisors f	or Child Fatalit	y by Child Ma	altreatment Ve	rification Sta	tus		
						Child Maltrea	tment Status					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
		n=	48			n=	56			n=:	146	
Average Age (years)	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Caregiver1	37.9	36.9	22.7	28.7	32.4	27.3	29.2	36.0	30.4	28.8	27.4	41.8
Caregiver2	34.7	32.0	27.7	31.9	36.0	35.6	32.3	0.0	34.7	37.4	29.0	43.3
All Caregivers	36.3	34.4	25.2	30.3	34.2	31.4	30.7	18.0	32.6	33.1	28.2	42.5
Supervisors	36.3	45.0	26.3	30.7	42.1	26.2	0.0	16.0	33.5	31.5	0.0	49.0

Gender of Caregivers and Supervisors

Observation of information summarized in Table F-18 reveals that most caregivers for children (across all primary cause of death categories) were female. Among verified maltreatment deaths, between 50.0% (for other deaths) and 50.0% (for drowning deaths) of caregivers were female. Among supervisors of verified child maltreatment deaths, 35.0% of drowning cases, 19.0% of weapon cases and 7.7% sleep-related cases were females (Table F-19).

	Ta	ble F-18: Geno	der of All Ider	ntified <u>Caregive</u>	ers (Aggregat	e) by Maltreat	ment Verific	ation Status an	d Primary Ca	use of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
		n=	:96			n=:	L12			n=:	292	
Caregiver Gender	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Male	21.4%	50.0%	40.0%	26.1%	40.6%	33.3%	0.0%	23.3%	34.2%	35.9%	37.5%	29.8%
Female	50.0%	50.0%	46.7%	50.0%	53.1%	50.0%	50.0%	60.0%	50.0%	52.8%	50.0%	55.8%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	0.0%	13.3%	23.9%	6.3%	16.7%	50.0%	16.7%	15.8%	11.3%	12.5%	14.4%

		Tabl	e F-19: Gend	er of <u>Superviso</u>	ors by Maltre	atment Verific	ation Status	and Primary C	ause of Deatl	1		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
		n=	48			n=	56			n=:	146	
Supervisor Gender	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Male	0.0%	15.4%	52.4%	31.0%	28.0%	14.3%	100.0%	18.2%	19.2%	23.7%	20.0%	23.2%
Female	35.0%	7.7%	19.0%	48.3%	36.0%	95.2%	0.0%	100.0%	53.8%	44.3%	0.0%	62.5%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	5.2%	60.0%	7.1%

Substance Abuse History of Caregivers and Supervisors

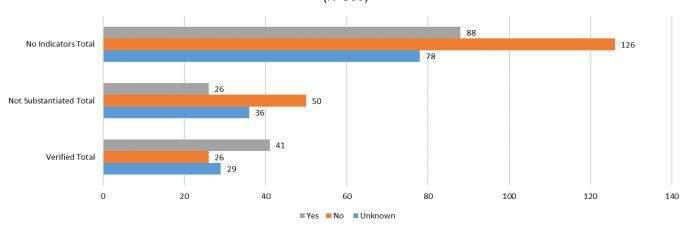
Tables F-20 through F-21 (with accompanying Figures F-9 through F-12) summarize information related to substance abuse history of all caregivers, supervisors and person(s) responsible. Findings from Table F-20 reveal that among the caregivers of children whose deaths were verified as child maltreatment, 41 of 96 (42.7%) are known to have a substance abuse history. The percentage of caregivers with a substance abuse history among verified maltreatment deaths are significantly larger than both the 26 of 112 (23.2%) of caregivers associated with not substantiated 88 of 292 (30.1%) of caregivers associated with no indicators of maltreatment deaths.¹

When types of substances are examined (see Table F-20 and Figure F-9,10) 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 52.0% for other causes to high of 100.0% for sleep-related 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 inflicted trauma deaths to a high of 83.3% for not substantiated drowning deaths. When the substance abuse history of supervisors of children at the time of the child's death is examined (see Table F-21), 27 of 48 (56.3%), 17 of 56 (30.4%) and 49 of 146 (33.6%) of supervisors in verified, not substantiated, and no indicators of maltreatment deaths (respectively) were known to have a substance abuse history.

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 not substantiated (Z-Score=2.9994, p<.05) and verified and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.2682, p<.05) deaths were statistically significant.

	Table F-20:	: : Substance Ab	use History of	f <u>All Identified (</u>	Caregivers of	Children by Ma	altreatment V	erification Statu	us and Primar	y Cause of Dea	th	•
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri				Not Subs				No Ind		
Substance Abuse History		n=	96			n=1	112			n=2	292	
Substance Abuse History	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes	0.0%	83.3%	36.7%	54.3%	18.8%	27.1%	0.0%	23.3%	18.4%	40.8%	12.5%	21.2%
No	71.4%	0.0%	33.3%	13.0%	65.6%	33.3%	50.0%	40.0%	55.3%	35.9%	62.5%	47.1%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	16.7%	30.0%	32.6%	15.6%	39.6%	50.0%	36.7%	26.3%	23.2%	25.0%	31.7%
	If Yes	s, Verified Child I	Maltreatment (n= 41)	If Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreatr	nent (n=26)	If Yes, No	Indicators that (hild Maltreatm	ent (n=88)
Type of Substance	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=0	n=5	n=11	n=25	n=6	n=13	n=0	n=7	n=7	n=58	n=1	n=22
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	12.0%	16.7%	30.8%	0.0%	42.9%	28.6%	13.8%	100.0%	13.6%
Cocaine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	22.7%
Marijuana	0.0%	100.0%	54.5%	52.0%	83.3%	92.3%	0.0%	57.1%	100.0%	87.9%	0.0%	72.7%
Methamphetamine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	10.3%	0.0%	22.7%
Opiates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	28.6%	8.6%	0.0%	13.6%
Prescription	0.0%	20.0%	9.1%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	28.6%	3.4%	0.0%	9.1%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	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%	20.0%	27.3%	40.0%	33.3%	15.4%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	17.2%	0.0%	31.8%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure F-9: Substance Abuse History of All Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=500)





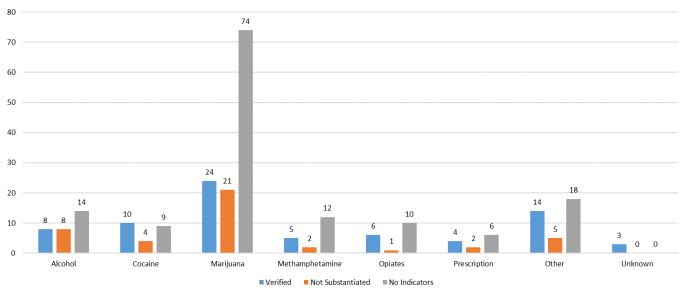


Table F-2	1: Substance	Abuse History	of <u>All Identi</u>	fied Superviso	<u>rs</u> of Childrer	at Time of De	ath by Maltr	eatment Verific	cation Status	and Primary C	ause of Deat	h
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
		n=	48			n=	56			n=:	146	
Drug Abuse Supervisor	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes	0.0%	66.7%	53.3%	73.9%	25.0%	41.7%	100.0%	13.3%	26.3%	45.1%	0.0%	23.1%
No	85.7%	0.0%	26.7%	13.0%	68.8%	33.3%	0.0%	46.7%	68.4%	36.6%	25.0%	46.2%
Unknown/Missing	14.3%	33.3%	20.0%	13.0%	6.3%	25.0%	0.0%	40.0%	5.3%	18.3%	75.0%	30.8%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Malt	treatment Death	s (n=27)	If Yes, Not Su	bstantiated as Chi	ld Maltreatment	Deaths (n=17)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	Maltreatment D	eaths (n=49)
Type of Substance	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=0	n=2	n=8	n=17	n=4	n=10	n=1	n=2	n=5	n=32	n=0	n=12
Alcohol	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	11.8%	25.0%	30.0%	0.0%	100.0%	20.0%	18.8%	0.0%	16.7%
Cocaine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8.3%
Marijuana	0.0%	100.0%	62.5%	58.8%	75.0%	90.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	87.5%	0.0%	58.3%
Methamphetamine	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	12.5%	0.0%	8.3%
Opiates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	12.5%	0.0%	16.7%
Prescription	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	8.3%
Over-the-Counter Drugs	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%	12.5%	35.3%	50.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	41.7%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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 of 0 (0.0%) for verified drowning deaths to a high of 1 of 1 (100.0%) for not substantiated inflicted trauma deaths. A note is made of other substances supervisors of verified maltreatment

deaths used. Among those supervisors with a substance abuse history, 2 of 2 (100.0%) of supervisors associated with sleep-related deaths used marijuana. Supervisors of verified inflicted trauma deaths with a substance abuse history used alcohol 4 of 8 (50.0%) and marijuana 5 of 8 (62.5%). Supervisors of other verified deaths (with a substance abuse history) used alcohol (11.8%), cocaine (294%) and opiates (29.4%).

Disability or Chronic Illness Occurrence among Caregivers and Supervisors

Tables F-22 through F-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, 8 of 96 (8.3%) 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 1 of 2 (50.0%) associated with verified inflicted trauma deaths to a high of 100.0% of caregivers associated with other deaths (4 of 4). 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 10 of 112 (8.9%); 34 of 292 (11.6%) of caregivers associated with no indicators of maltreatment deaths.

	Table F-22: P	resence of Dis	sability or Chr	onic Illness fo	r <u>All Identifie</u>	d Caregivers b	y Maltreatme	ent Verification	n Status and I	Primary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Disability All		Veri n=				Not Subs				No Ind n=2		
Caregivers	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes	14.3%	0.0%	6.7%	8.7%	6.3%	12.5%	50.0%	3.3%	5.3%	13.4%	25.0%	10.6%
No	57.1%	50.0%	53.3%	54.3%	81.3%	54.2%	0.0%	73.3%	68.4%	66.2%	37.5%	60.6%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	50.0%	40.0%	37.0%	12.5%	33.3%	50.0%	23.3%	26.3%	20.4%	37.5%	28.8%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Mal	treatment Death	s (n=8)	If Yes, Not Su	bstantiated as Chi	ild Maltreatment	Deaths (n=10)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	l Maltreatment D	eaths (n=34)
Type of Disability	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=2	n=0	n=2	n=4	n=2	n=6	n=1	n=1	n=2	n=19	n=2	n=11
Physical	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%	50.0%	27.3%
Mental	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	73.7%	100.0%	72.7%
Sensory	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%

When findings from Table F-23 are examined, 6 of 48 (12.5%) supervisors of children whose death was verified to result from maltreatment were identified as having a disability or chronic illness. This rate was like that observed with supervisors of not substantiated maltreatment deaths 9 of 56 (16.1%) and no indicators 18 of 146 (12.3%) of supervisors whose child related deaths showed no indicators of maltreatment.

1	Гable F-23: Pr	esence of Disa	ability or Chro	onic Illness for	All Identified	Supervisors	by Maltreatm	nent Verification	n Status and	Primary Caus	e of Death	•
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Disability or		n=	48			n=	56			n=1	146	
Chronic Illness	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes	14.3%	0.0%	6.7%	17.4%	6.3%	25.0%	100.0%	6.7%	10.5%	15.5%	0.0%	9.6%
No	71.4%	66.7%	60.0%	65.2%	87.5%	54.2%	0.0%	60.0%	78.9%	70.4%	25.0%	63.5%
Unknown/Missing	14.3%	33.3%	33.3%	17.4%	6.3%	20.8%	0.0%	33.3%	10.5%	14.1%	75.0%	26.9%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Mal	treatment Death	s (n=6)	If Yes, Not Su	ıbstantiated as Ch	ild Maltreatment	Deaths (n=9)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	Maltreatment D	eaths (n=18)
Type of Disability	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=1	n=0	n=1	n=4	n=1	n=6	n=1	n=1	n=2	n=11	n=0	n=5
Physical	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	36.4%	0.0%	20.0%
Mental	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	72.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Sensory	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
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 F-24 through F-26 provide information on the distribution of the caregiver employment status. Table F-24 aggregates all caregivers (whether identified as the first or second primary caregiver), whereas Tables F-25 and F-26 breakdown the distribution of caregiver employment status as the first or second listed primary caregiver.

	Tabl	e F-24: Employ	ment Status	of <u>All Identifie</u>	ed Caregivers	by Maltreatm	ent Verificati	on Status and	Primary Caus	se of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Employment All		Veri n=	fied 96			Not Subs				No Ind		
Caregivers	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Employed	57.1%	50.0%	53.3%	32.6%	46.9%	41.7%	50.0%	36.7%	47.4%	48.6%	37.5%	49.0%
Unemployed	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	28.3%	18.8%	27.1%	0.0%	13.3%	13.2%	16.9%	0.0%	15.4%
On Disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	0.0%	16.7%	3.3%	4.3%	12.5%	2.1%	0.0%	10.0%	13.2%	12.0%	12.5%	4.8%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	2.6%	0.7%	12.5%	1.9%
Unknown/Missing	42.9%	16.7%	26.7%	34.8%	21.9%	25.0%	50.0%	33.3%	23.7%	21.8%	37.5%	27.9%

						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Employment		n=	48			n=	56			n=1	146	
(Caregiver 1)	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermine Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Employed	71.4%	33.3%	60.0%	34.8%	43.8%	37.5%	100.0%	46.7%	47.4%	42.3%	50.0%	46.2%
Unemployed	0.0%	33.3%	13.3%	47.8%	31.3%	45.8%	0.0%	20.0%	21.1%	26.8%	0.0%	25.0%
On Disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	0.0%	33.3%	6.7%	8.7%	18.8%	4.2%	0.0%	20.0%	21.1%	21.1%	0.0%	9.6%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	1.4%	25.0%	0.0%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	0.0%	20.0%	8.7%	37.5%	4.2%	0.0%	6.7%	31.6%	7.0%	25.0%	15.4%

	Table F	- F-26: Employn	nent Status of	Second Cares	<u>ziver</u> Identifie	d by Maltreat	ment Verifica	tion Status an	d Primary Ca	use of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Employment		Veri n=				Not Subs n=	tantiated 56			No Ind n=1		
(Caregiver2)	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Employed	42.9%	66.7%	46.7%	30.4%	50.0%	45.8%	0.0%	26.7%	47.4%	54.9%	25.0%	51.9%
Unemployed	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	8.7%	6.3%	8.3%	0.0%	6.7%	5.3%	7.0%	0.0%	5.8%
On Disability	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stay-at-Home Caregiver	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	2.8%	25.0%	0.0%
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Unknown/Missing	57.1%	33.3%	33.3%	60.9%	37.5%	41.7%	100.0%	60.0%	36.8%	35.2%	50.0%	38.5%

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 F-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.

	Ta	ble F-27: Educ	ation Level of	f All Identified	Caregivers by	y Maltreatmer	t Verification	Status and Pr	imary Cause	of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Education - All		n=	96			n=1	.12			n=2	292	
Caregivers	Drowning	Trauma Unknown		Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Less than High School	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%	18.8%	0.0%	6.7%	7.9%	10.6%	0.0%	7.7%
High School	21.4%	33.3%	33.3%	34.8%	25.0%	18.8%	50.0%	33.3%	36.8%	36.6%	25.0%	25.0%
College	14.3%	0.0%	6.7%	6.5%	31.3%	14.6%	0.0%	3.3%	15.8%	17.6%	12.5%	13.5%
Post Graduate	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.9%
Unknown/Missing	64.3%	66.7%	50.0%	52.2%	37.5%	47.9%	50.0%	56.7%	39.5%	32.4%	62.5%	51.0%

English Spoken by Caregivers and Supervisor

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

	Tab	ole F-28: Englis	h Speaking b	y <u>All Identified</u>	Caregivers b	y Maltreatme	nt Verificatio	n Status and P	rimary Cause	of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Can Carogiyar Speak		n=	96			n=1	12			n=2	292	
Can Caregiver Speak English- All Caregivers	Drowning	n=96 Sleep-related Inflicted Trauma Undetermin Unknow			Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes	64.3%	100.0%	80.0%	67.4%	84.4%	79.2%	50.0%	63.3%	71.1%	86.6%	75.0%	81.7%
No	7.1%	0.0%	6.7%	6.5%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	0.0%	13.3%	26.1%	6.3%	20.8%	50.0%	36.7%	18.4%	12.7%	25.0%	16.3%

	Table	F-29: English	Speaking Abil	ity <u>All Identifie</u>	d Supervisor	<u>s</u> by Maltreatr	nent Verificat	tion Status and	l Primary Cau	se of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Can Supervisor Speak		Inflicted				n=	56			n=1	146	
English	Drowning	Orowning Sleep-related Inflicted Trauma Other Undetermin		Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes	71.4%	100.0%	93.3%	87.0%	93.8%	95.8%	100.0%	66.7%	84.2%	91.5%	25.0%	86.5%
No	14.3%	0.0%	6.7%	8.7%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.9%
Unknown/Missing	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	7.0%	75.0%	11.5%

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 F-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 F-30 exceeds the number of child fatalities as many children had two identified caregivers. Table F-30 first identifies the number of caregivers (associated with verified maltreatment deaths and non-verified) that received social services and then further identifies the specific type of support services received. Please note that with respect to the type of support received, the column percentages (which relate to the total caregivers associated with each primary cause of death) may exceed 100% as caregivers may receive more than one type of service/support over the course of twelve months.

	Table F-3	0: Receipt of S	ocial Services	by <u>All Identifi</u>	ed Caregivers	of Children b	y Maltreatme	ent Verification	Status and P	rimary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Receipt of		n=	96			n=1	.12			n=2	292	
Social Services	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes	7.1%	50.0%	13.3%	26.1%	9.4%	41.7%	0.0%	16.7%	7.9%	35.2%	12.5%	16.3%
No	7.1%	16.7%	46.7%	23.9%	59.4%	16.7%	50.0%	23.3%	26.3%	22.5%	50.0%	30.8%
Unknown	85.7%	33.3%	40.0%	50.0%	31.3%	41.7%	50.0%	60.0%	65.8%	42.3%	37.5%	52.9%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Malt	reatment Deaths	(n=20)	If Yes, Not Su	bstantiated as Chi	ld Maltreatment	Deaths (n=28)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	d Maltreatment D	eaths (n=71)
Type of Support	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=1	n=3	n=4	n=12	n=3	n=20	n=0	n=5	n=3	n=50	n=1	n=17
WIC	100.0%	100.0%	25.0%	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	40.0%	66.7%	64.0%	0.0%	52.9%
TANF	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	66.7%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	17.6%
Medicaid	100.0%	33.3%	75.0%	66.7%	100.0%	80.0%	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%	76.0%	100.0%	88.2%
Food Stamps	0.0%	66.7%	50.0%	25.0%	66.7%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	26.0%	100.0%	58.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	0.0%	17.6%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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 F-30). Regardless, findings from Table F-30 reveal that among the caregivers of children whose death was verified as child maltreatment, 20 of 96 (29.0%) are known to have received some form of social service support in the twelve months prior to the child's death. This rate was not significantly higher than the 28 of 112 (25.0%) of caregivers of children whose death was not substantiated and the 71 of 292 (24.3%) whose death showed no indicators of child 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 33.3% for sleep-related causes to high of 100.0% for drowning deaths).

History as Victim of Child Maltreatment among Caregivers and Supervisors

Local committees were asked to identify from available sources of information whether caregivers, supervisors responsible for the death of a child were past victims of child maltreatment. Collectively, it was known that 10 of 96 (10.4%) of caregivers (Table F-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 41 of 96 (42.7%) of the total number of caregivers for children where the child's death was verified as maltreatment. The greatest proportion of caregivers (across cause of death categories) for which this history is unknown for those children who died by other cause (39.7%).

The percentage of caregivers associated with verified 10 of 96 (10.4%) and not substantiated 15 of 112 (13.4%) were significantly different that the no indicators 66 of 292 (22.6%) maltreatment deaths in terms of their history as a victim of child maltreatment.²

² A series of tests of significance between two independent proportions (Z-Scores) were done to determine if the observed total proportion of caregivers with a substance abuse history for verified, not substantiated, and no indicators for maltreatment cases differed significantly (at p<.05, two-tailed test). The observed proportion differences between verified and no indicators (Z-Score=2.6099, p<.05) and not substantiated and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.0697, p<.05) deaths were statistically significant.

Table	F-31: Past H	istory as Victi	m of Child Ma	ltreatment for	All Identified	d Caregivers b	y Maltreatme	ent Verification	Status and F	rimary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subst	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Cargiver Past Victim of		n=	96			n=1	.12			n=2	292	
Child Maltreatment	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes	0.0%	7.7%	11.9%	5.2%	8.0%	21.4%	0.0%	9.1%	5.8%	25.8%	0.0%	11.6%
No	22.5%	15.4%	28.6%	34.5%	42.0%	50.0%	0.0%	81.8%	51.9%	28.4%	70.0%	52.7%
Unknown/Missing	12.5%	0.0%	31.0%	39.7%	14.0%	42.9%	100.0%	45.5%	15.4%	19.1%	10.0%	28.6%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Malt	treatment Deaths	(n=10)	If Yes, Not Su	bstantiated as Chi	ld Maltreatment	Deaths (n=15)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	Maltreatment D	eaths (n=66)
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=0	n=2	n=5	n=3	n=4	n=9	n=0	n=2	n=3	n=50	n=0	n=13
Physical	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	50.0%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	30.8%
Neglect	0.0%	50.0%	20.0%	66.7%	100.0%	77.8%	0.0%	50.0%	33.3%	62.0%	0.0%	69.2%
Sexual	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	50.0%	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	15.4%
Emotional/ Psychological	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%	0.0%	38.5%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	4.0%	0.0%	7.7%

When history as a victim of child maltreatment is examined for supervisors (Table F-32) associated with verified maltreatment deaths, it was known that 8 of 48 (16.7%) were past child victims of maltreatment, whereas 10 of 56 (17.9%) and 42 of 146 (28.8%) of supervisors of not substantiated and no indicators of maltreatment deaths had a history as a victim of child maltreatment.

Table	F-32: Past Hi	istory as Victin	n of Child Ma	Itreatment for	All Identified	Supervisors b	y Maltreatm	ent Verification	n Status and	Primary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri				Not Subs				No Ind		
Cargiver Past Victim of		n=	48			n=	56			n=1	146	
Child Maltreatment	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes	0.0%	66.7%	20.0%	13.0%	18.8%	20.8%	100.0%	6.7%	5.3%	46.5%	0.0%	15.4%
No	71.4%	33.3%	46.7%	47.8%	62.5%	50.0%	0.0%	60.0%	84.2%	36.6%	25.0%	57.7%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	0.0%	33.3%	39.1%	18.8%	29.2%	0.0%	33.3%	10.5%	16.9%	75.0%	26.9%
	If Yes,	, Verified Child Mal	treatment Death	s (n=8)	If Yes, Not Su	bstantiated as Chi	ild Maltreatment	Deaths (n=10)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	Maltreatment D	eaths (n=42)
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=0	n=2	n=3	n=3	n=3	n=5	n=1	n=1	n=1	n=33	n=0	n=8
Physical	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	66.7%	40.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	54.5%	0.0%	25.0%
Neglect	0.0%	50.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.6%	0.0%	62.5%
Sexual	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	21.2%	0.0%	12.5%
Emotional/ Psychological	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	25.0%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	25.0%

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 for a child's death have a history as a perpetrator of child maltreatment. When the aggregate of caregivers is examined (Table F-33), 29 of 96 (30.2%) of caregivers of children whose death was verified to result from child maltreatment were identified as past perpetrators of child maltreatment. This rate is not significantly higher than the 28 of 112 (25.0%) of caregivers of not substantiated child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past. However, the percentage of caregivers of no indicator child maltreatment deaths with a perpetrator past 57 of 292 (19.5%) is significantly lower than the rates observed within the verified maltreatment deaths category.³

Table F-	-33: Past Hist	ory as Perpetr	ator of Child	Maltreatment	for <u>All Identi</u>	fied Caregiver	s by Maltreat	ment Verificat	ion Status an	d Primary Cau	se of Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	ified :96			Not Subs				No Indi n=2		
Caregiver Has History as Perpetrator	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes	0.0%	50.0%	26.7%	39.1%	9.4%	35.4%	50.0%	23.3%	10.5%	21.8%	50.0%	17.3%
No	64.3%	33.3%	50.0%	30.4%	84.4%	43.8%	0.0%	43.3%	68.4%	61.3%	37.5%	60.6%
Unknown/Missing	35.7%	16.7%	23.3%	30.4%	6.3%	20.8%	50.0%	33.3%	21.1%	16.9%	12.5%	22.1%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Mah	treatment Deaths	s (n=29)	If Yes, Not Su	bstantiated as Chi	ld Maltreatment	Deaths (n=28)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	Maltreatment D	eaths (n=57)
Type of Maltreatment	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=0	n=6	n=8	n=18	n=3	n=17	n=1	n=7	n=4	n=31	n=4	n=18
Physical	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	55.6%	66.7%	35.3%	100.0%	42.9%	25.0%	32.3%	0.0%	55.6%
Neglect	0.0%	33.3%	37.5%	88.9%	66.7%	58.8%	100.0%	71.4%	100.0%	87.1%	50.0%	55.6%
Sexual	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	11.1%
Emotional/ Psychological	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	27.8%	66.7%	17.6%	0.0%	42.9%	25.0%	6.5%	25.0%	16.7%

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 0.0% of caregivers associated with drowning deaths to a high 16 of 18 (88.9%) of caregivers associated with Other deaths. Neglect was the most prevalent form of maltreatment observed among those caregivers with a perpetrator history associated with not substantiated and no indicator of maltreatment deaths.

When the history of supervisors as a perpetrator is examined (see Table F-34), 19 of 48 (39.6%) of supervisors of children whose death was verified to result from child maltreatment were identified as past perpetrators of child maltreatment (with neglect being most prominent). This observed rate is significantly higher than the 14 of 96 (14.6%) of supervisors of not substantiated child maltreatment deaths and the 35 of 146 (24.0%) of supervisors of no indicator child maltreatment deaths.⁴

³ 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=2.1871, p<.05) was statistically significant.

⁴ 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 not substantiated (Z-Score=3.3648, p<.05) and verified and no indicators for maltreatment (Z-Score=2.0934, p<.05) deaths were statistically significant.

Table F-3	34: Past Histo	ory as Perpetra	ator of Child N	Maltreatment f	or <u>All Identif</u>	ied Supervisor	<u>rs</u> by Maltrea	tment Verifica	tion Status aı	nd Primary Ca	use of Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Supervisor Has History as		n=	48			n=	56			n=:	146	
Perpetrator	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes	0.0%	33.3%	26.7%	60.9%	6.3%	41.7%	100.0%	13.3%	10.5%	31.0%	25.0%	19.2%
No	85.7%	33.3%	60.0%	26.1%	93.8%	50.0%	0.0%	60.0%	78.9%	54.9%	0.0%	65.4%
Unknown/Missing	14.3%	33.3%	13.3%	13.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	26.7%	10.5%	14.1%	75.0%	15.4%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Mal	treatment Deaths	s (n=19)	If Yes, Not Su	bstantiated as Chi	ild Maltreatment	Deaths (n=14)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	Maltreatment D	eaths (n=35)
Type of Maltreatment	If Yes,	Verified Child Mah Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	If Yes, Not Su Drowning	bstantiated as Chi Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	If Yes, No In	Sleep-related	I Maltreatment D Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
Type of Maltreatment			Inflicted	Other Undetermined			Inflicted	Other Undetermined			Inflicted	Other Undetermined
Type of Maltreatment Physical	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
"	Drowning n=0	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma n=4	Other Undetermined Unknown n=14	Drowning n=16	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma n=1	Other Undetermined Unknown n=2	Drowning n=2	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma n=1	Other Undetermined Unknown n=10
Physical	Drowning n=0 0.0%	Sleep-related n=1 0.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=4 75.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=14 50.0%	Drowning n=16 6.3%	Sleep-related n=10 40.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=1 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=2 50.0%	Drowning n=2 50.0%	Sleep-related n=22 40.9%	Inflicted Trauma n=1 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=10 50.0%
Physical Neglect	Drowning n=0 0.0%	Sleep-related n=1 0.0% 100.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=4 75.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=14 50.0%	Drowning n=16 6.3%	Sleep-related n=10 40.0% 70.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=1 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=2 50.0%	Drowning n=2 50.0% 100.0%	Sleep-related n=22 40.9% 86.4%	Inflicted Trauma n=1 0.0% 100.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=10 50.0%

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

Table F-35 highlights the distribution of caregivers' history with intimate partner violence as a victim and/or perpetrator. In total, 19 of 96 (19.8%) of caregivers were known to be victims and 14 of 96 (14.6%) were known to be perpetrators of intimate violence among those affiliated with verified maltreatment deaths. With respect to caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 20 of 112 (17.9%) were past victims and 19 of 112 (17.0%) were past perpetrators of intimate partner violence. In contrast, 38 of 292 (13.0%) and 28 of 292 (9.6%) of caregivers in no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories as victims and perpetrators (respectively) of intimate partner violence.

	Table F-35: H	History of Intin	nate Partner '	Violence with	All Identified	<u>Caregivers</u> by	Maltreatmer	t Verification S	Status and Pr	imary Cause o	f Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri				Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind		
History of Intimate Partner Violence	Drowning	n=96 rowning Sleep-related Inflicted Trauma Undetermi			Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes, as Victim	0.0%	33.3%	23.3%	21.7%	9.4%	25.0%	0.0%	16.7%	7.9%	16.2%	12.5%	10.6%
Yes, as Perpetrator	0.0%	33.3%	20.0%	13.0%	12.5%	22.9%	0.0%	13.3%	7.9%	14.1%	12.5%	3.8%
No	64.3%	66.7%	33.3%	30.4%	71.9%	33.3%	50.0%	40.0%	68.4%	53.5%	75.0%	52.9%
Unknown/Missing	35.7%	0.0%	23.3%	34.8%	6.3%	18.8%	50.0%	30.0%	15.8%	16.2%	0.0%	32.7%

Figure F-11: History of Intimate Partner Violence with All Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status (N=500)

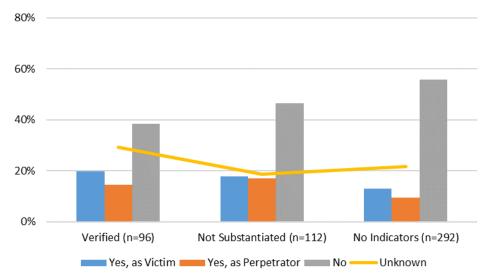


Table F-36 highlights the distribution of supervisors' history with intimate partner violence as a victim and/or perpetrator.

	Table F-36: H	istory of Intim	ate Partner \	iolence with <u>A</u>	All Identified S	Supervisors by	Maltreatme	nt Verification	Status and P	rimary Cause	of Death	
						Child Maltrea	atment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
History of Intimate		n=	48			n=	56			n=:	146	
Partner Violence	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes, as Victim	0.0%	33.3%	20.0%	26.1%	12.5%	41.7%	0.0%	20.0%	5.3%	19.7%	0.0%	15.4%
Yes, as Perpetrator	0.0%	33.3%	26.7%	17.4%	12.5%	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	12.7%	0.0%	1.9%
No	71.4%	66.7%	33.3%	30.4%	81.3%	33.3%	100.0%	46.7%	73.7%	56.3%	25.0%	51.9%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	0.0%	20.0%	30.4%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	20.0%	15.8%	11.3%	75.0%	30.8%

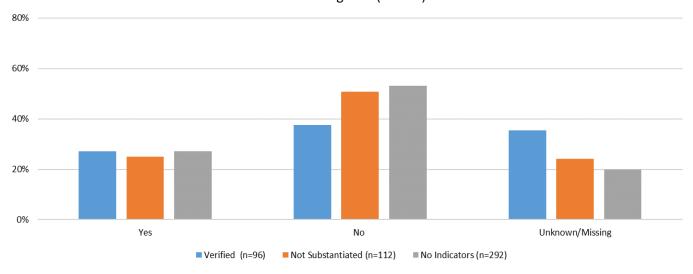
Past Criminal History of Caregivers & Supervisors

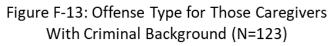
When the criminal history of caregivers is examined (Table F-37), 26 of 96 (27.1%), 28 of 112 (25.0%) and 79 of 292 (27.1%) of caregivers associated with verified, not substantiated, and no indicators child maltreatment deaths (respectively) have a past criminal history. When primary cause of maltreatment deaths is observed, the highest proportion of caregivers for verified maltreatment cases with a criminal past were those affiliated with Other deaths (39.1%), followed by sleep-related deaths (33.3%). 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 0.0% for caregivers associated with verified drowning deaths to a high of 100.0% of those caregivers associated with sleep-related deaths. Please note that the column totals for the type of offense for across each

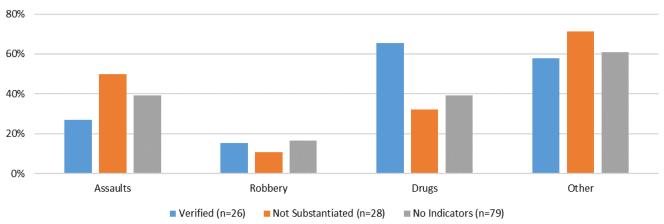
category of primary cause of death may exceed 100% as individual caregivers may have more than one past criminal offense.

	Tab	le F-37: Past C	riminal Histo	y of <u>All Identi</u>	fied Caregive	<u>rs</u> by Maltreat	ment Verifica	ation Status an	d Primary Ca	use of Death		
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
		Veri	fied			Not Subs	tantiated			No Ind	icators	
Criminal History of		n=	96			n=:	112			n=2	292	
Caregivers	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104
Yes	0.0%	33.3%	20.0%	39.1%	12.5%	35.4%	0.0%	23.3%	13.2%	33.1%	0.0%	26.0%
No	71.4%	50.0%	50.0%	17.4%	78.1%	39.6%	50.0%	40.0%	65.8%	49.3%	87.5%	51.0%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	16.7%	30.0%	43.5%	9.4%	25.0%	50.0%	36.7%	21.1%	17.6%	12.5%	23.1%
	If Yes,	Verified Child Malt	reatment Deaths	(n=26)	If Yes, Not Su	ıbstantiated as Ch	ild Maltreatment	Deaths (n=28)	If Yes, No In	dicators that Child	Maltreatment D	eaths (n=79)
Type of Offense	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=0	n=2	n=6	n=18	n=4	n=17	n=0	n=7	n=5	n=47	n=0	n=27
Assaults	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	27.8%	50.0%	58.8%	0.0%	28.6%	60.0%	46.8%	0.0%	22.2%
Robbery	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	11.1%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	15.4%
Drugs	0.0%	100.0%	16.7%	77.8%	50.0%	23.5%	0.0%	42.9%	40.0%	38.3%	0.0%	42.3%
Other	0.0%	50.0%	66.7%	55.6%	75.0%	64.7%	0.0%	85.7%	80.0%	57.4%	0.0%	65.4%
Unknown/Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure F-12: Criminal Background History of All Caregivers (N=500)







When the criminal history of supervisors is examined (See Table F-38), 18 of 96 (18.8%), 16 of 56 (28.6%) and 40 of 146 (27.4%) of supervisors associated with verified, not substantiated, and no indicators child maltreatment deaths (respectively) have a past criminal history. When primary cause of maltreatment deaths is observed, the highest proportion of supervisors for verified maltreatment cases with a criminal past were those affiliated with Other deaths (56.5%). 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 0.0% for supervisors associated with verified drowning deaths to a high of 100.0% of those supervisors associated with sleep-related 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.

	Table F-38:	Past Criminal	History Asso	ciated with <u>All</u>	Identified Su	pervisors by N	1altreatment	Verification St	atus and Prir	nary Cause of	Death	
						Child Maltrea	tment Death					
Criminal History of		Veri n=				Not Subs n=				No Ind n=1		
Supervisors	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes	0.0%	33.3%	26.7%	56.5%	12.5%	41.7%	100.0%	20.0%	15.8%	35.2%	0.0%	23.1%
No	85.7%	66.7%	46.7%	17.4%	81.3%	41.7%	0.0%	46.7%	78.9%	53.5%	25.0%	59.6%
Unknown/Missing	14.3%	0.0%	26.7%	26.1%	6.3%	16.7%	0.0%	33.3%	5.3%	11.3%	75.0%	17.3%
	If Yes	, Verified Child	Maltreatment	(n=18)	If Yes, Not S	ubstantiated as	Child Maltreat	ment (n=16)	If Yes, No I	ndicators that (Child Maltreatn	nent (n=40)
Type of Offense	If Yes Drowning	Sleep-related	Maltreatment Inflicted Trauma	(n=18) Other Undetermined Unknown	If Yes, Not S Drowning	ubstantiated as Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	ndicators that C	Inflicted Trauma	Other
Type of Offense			Inflicted	Other Undetermined			Inflicted	Other Undetermined	<u> </u>		Inflicted	Other Undetermined
Type of Offense	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
··	Drowning n=0	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma n=4	Other Undetermined Unknown n=13	Drowning n=25	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma n=1	Other Undetermined Unknown n=11	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma n=0	Other Undetermined Unknown n=12
Assaults	Drowning n=0 0.0%	Sleep-related n=1 0.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=4 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=13 23.1%	Drowning n=25	Sleep-related n=10 40.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=1 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=11	Drowning n=3	Sleep-related n=25 56.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=0 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=12 16.7%
Assaults Robbery	Drowning n=0 0.0%	Sleep-related n=1 0.0% 0.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=4 0.0% 25.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=13 23.1%	Drowning n=25 0.0%	Sleep-related n=10 40.0% 20.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=1 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=11 0.0%	Drowning n=3 33.3% 0.0%	Sleep-related n=25 56.0% 28.0%	Inflicted Trauma n=0 0.0%	Other Undetermined Unknown n=12 16.7%

Past Child Death Associated with Caregivers and Supervisors

Table F-39 highlights the distribution of caregivers with past child death events. In total, 0 of 96 (0.0%) caregivers in association with verified maltreatment deaths were known to have a past child death. With respect to caregivers in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 3 of 112 (2.7%) were identified as having a past child death event. Lastly, 7 of 292 (2.4%) of caregivers in no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories with child death events.

Table F-40 highlights the distribution of supervisors with past child death events. In total, 0 of 48 (0.0%) supervisors in association with verified maltreatment deaths were known to have a past child death. With respect to supervisors in not substantiated maltreatment deaths, 2 of 56 (3.6%) were identified as having any association with a past child death event. Lastly, 4 of 146 (2.7%) of supervisors in no indicators of maltreatment deaths have histories with child death events.

Table F-39: Past Child Death Associated with All Identified Caregivers by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death													
Past Child Death with Caregiver	Child Maltreatment Death												
	Verified					Not Subst	tantiated		No Indicators				
	n=96					n=1	12		n=292				
	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	
	n=14	n=6	n=30	n=46	n=32	n=48	n=2	n=30	n=38	n=142	n=8	n=104	
Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	6.7%	2.6%	2.1%	0.0%	2.9%	
No	64.3%	83.3%	76.7%	76.1%	87.5%	79.2%	50.0%	66.7%	76.3%	81.0%	87.5%	76.0%	
Unknown/Missing	35.7%	16.7%	23.3%	23.9%	12.5%	18.8%	50.0%	26.7%	21.1%	16.9%	12.5%	21.2%	

Table F-40: Past Child Death Associated with All Identified Supervisors by Maltreatment Verification Status and Primary Cause of Death												
Past Child Death with Supervisor	Child Maltreatment Death											
	Verified				Not Substantiated				No Indicators			
	n=48				n=56				n=146			
	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown	Drowning	Sleep-related	Inflicted Trauma	Other Undetermined Unknown
	n=7	n=3	n=15	n=23	n=16	n=24	n=1	n=15	n=19	n=71	n=4	n=52
Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	6.7%	5.3%	2.8%	0.0%	1.9%
No	71.4%	66.7%	86.7%	100.0%	93.8%	91.7%	100.0%	73.3%	84.2%	85.9%	25.0%	86.5%
Unknown/Missing	28.6%	33.3%	13.3%	0.0%	6.3%	4.2%	0.0%	20.0%	10.5%	11.3%	75.0%	11.5%

APPENDIX G:

SUICIDE AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS



Recent Increases in Suicide Among Children and Adolescents Aged 10-19 Years in Florida: 2005-2019

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Epidemiology Unit

State Systems Development Initiative (SSDI)

Florida Department of Health

November 19, 2020

INTRODUCTION

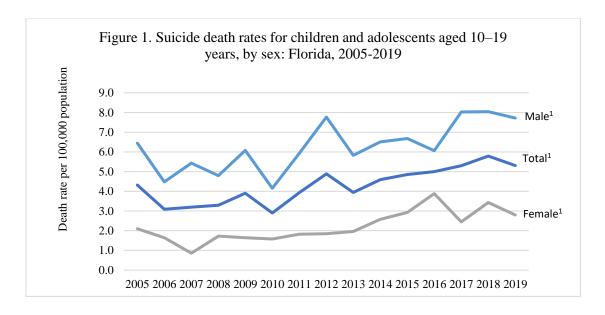
Suicide mortality in children and adolescents has been increasing in recent years.¹⁻³ Following a 15% decline from 1999-2007, the suicide death rate among persons aged 10-19 years in the United States increased by over 50% from 3.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 2007 to 6.1 in 2016.² In 2017, suicide was the second leading cause of death among persons aged 10-24 years nationally.⁴ This report presents trends for 2005-2019 in suicide rates for children and adolescents ages 10-19 years in Florida and examines the percentage of suicides by method across demographic characteristics.

METHODS

The data used in this analysis were extracted from death records in Florida's Vital Statistics (VS) database and the online Florida Health Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (FLHealthCHARTS.com). Resident deaths occurring from 2005 to 2019 among children and adolescents aged 10-19 years in Florida with an International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) code for intentional self-harm (X60-X84, Y87.0) were selected from VS. Population estimates are produced by the Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research and were obtained from FLHealthCHARTS.com. Suicide rates were calculated as the number of deaths per 100,000 population ages 10-19 years. Trend analysis was performed using Joinpoint Regression Program. Suicide method categories were determined using the specific ICD-10 codes assigned to each death record as follows: firearms (X72-X74), suffocation (X70), and other (X60-X69, X71, X76-X78, X80-X84 and Y870). Chi-square statistics were calculated in OpenEpi to test for significant differences in proportions of suicide deaths by methods and demographic groups. Other data manipulation and analysis for this report was performed in Stata 16.

Results

Florida's overall suicide death rate among children and adolescents aged 10-19 years increased 23% from 4.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2005 to 5.3 in 2019, reflecting a statistically significant trend.

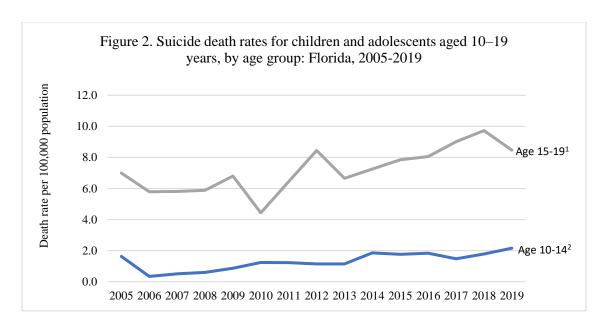


¹Significant increasing trend from 2005 to 2019, p < 0.05.

Notes: Suicide deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10) codes X60–X84, and Y87.0.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (deaths) and Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research (population).

Between 2005 and 2019, suicide death rates for males were consistently higher than the rates for females. The rate for males increased 20% from 6.4 in 2005 to 7.7 in 2019. For females, the rate increased 33% from 2.1 in 2005 to 2.8 in 2019.



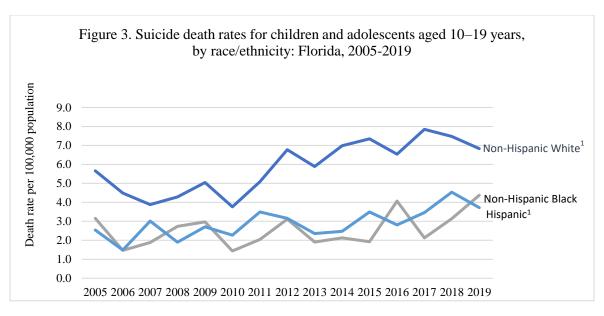
¹Significant increasing trend from 2005 to 2019, p < 0.05.

Notes: Suicide deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases*, 10th Revision (ICD–10) codes X60–X84, and Y87.0.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (deaths) and Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research (population).

Suicide rates were highest among children and adolescents aged 15-19 years, increasing 21% from 7.0 per 100,000 in 2005 to 8.5 in 2019. Although suicide rates were lowest among those aged 10-14 years, there was also a significant increasing trend observed for this age group, with an 340% increase from 0.5 in 2007 to 2.2 in 2019.

²Significant increasing trend from 2007 to 2019, p < 0.05

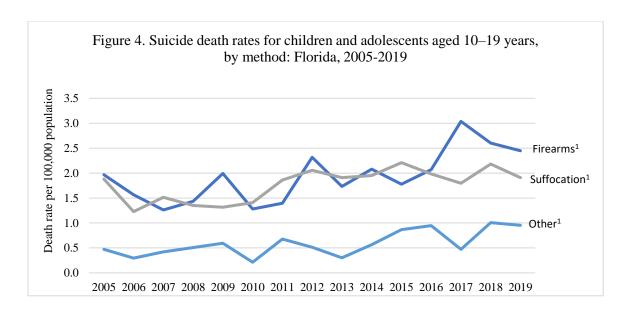


¹Significant increasing trend from 2005 to 2019, p < 0.05.

Notes: Suicide deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases*, 10th Revision (ICD-10) codes X60-X84, and Y87.0.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (deaths) and Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research (population).

Statistically significant increasing trends were observed in suicide death rates between 2005 and 2019 for all race and ethnicity groups, except non-Hispanic black. In 2019, the suicide death rate was highest for non-Hispanic white children and adolescents at 6.8 deaths per 100,000 population. Hispanic children and adolescents had the lowest suicide death rate (3.7).

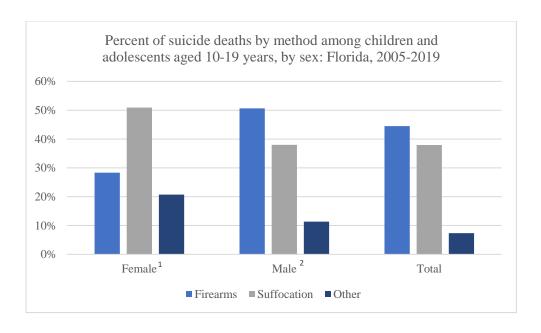


¹Significant increasing trend from 2005 to 2019, p < 0.05.

Notes: Suicide deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases*, 10th Revision (ICD-10) codes X60-X84, and Y87.0.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (deaths) and Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research (population).

All method-specific rates of suicide death increased significantly from 2005 to 2019. The leading methods of suicide over the entire period were firearms and suffocation, accounting for 86% of all suicide deaths among children and adolescents aged 10-19 years. Suicide involving firearms was the most prevalent method for this population in 2019, outnumbering suicide involving suffocation (46% and 36%, respectively). The rate of suicide by other methods doubled (0.5 to 1.0) over the period.



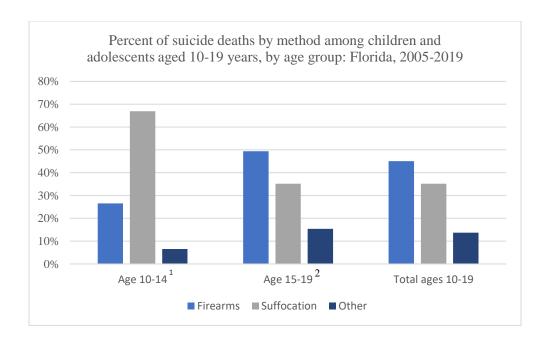
 1 Percent of suicide deaths involving suffocation and other methods are higher for females than for males, p < 0.05.

²Percent of suicide deaths involving firearms are higher for males than for females, p < 0.05.

Notes: Suicide deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD–10) codes X60–X84, and Y87.0.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

From 2005-2019, there was a higher percentage of suicide deaths due to suffocation (51%) and other methods (21%) among females compared to males (38% and 11%, respectively). The leading method for males was firearms, accounting for approximately half of all male suicide deaths.



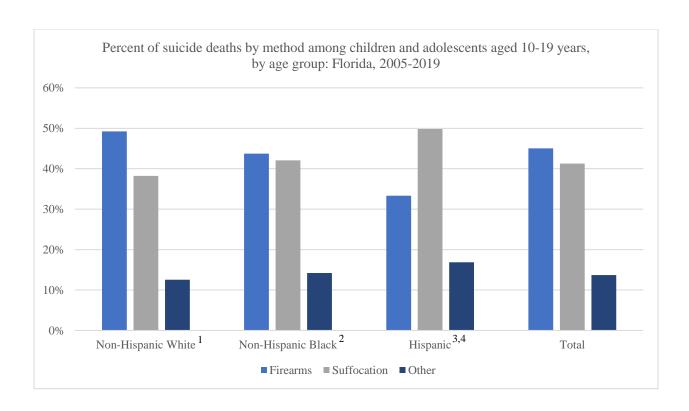
 1 Percent of suicide deaths involving suffocation are higher for ages 10-14 than for ages 15-19, p < 0.05.

 2 Percent of suicide deaths involving firearms and other methods are higher for ages 15-19 than for ages 10-14, p < 0.05.

Notes: Suicide deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases*, 10th Revision (ICD–10) codes X60–X84, and Y87.0.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

There was a higher percentage of deaths involving firearms among children and adolescents aged 15-19 (49%) compared with those aged 10-14 (27%). Among those aged 10-14, suffocation was the leading method of suicide, accounting for 67% of all suicides for this age group. Other methods of suicide were more prevalent among those aged 15-19.



 1 Percent of suicide deaths involving firearms are higher for non-Hispanic white than for Hispanic, p < 0.05.

 2 Percent of suicide deaths involving firearms are higher for non-Hispanic black than for Hispanic, p < 0.05.

 3 Percent of suicide deaths involving suffocation are higher for Hispanic than for non-Hispanic white, p < 0.05.

 4 Percent of suicide deaths involving other methods are higher for Hispanic than for non-Hispanic white , p < 0.05

Notes: Suicide deaths are identified with *International Classification of Diseases*, 10th Revision (ICD-10) codes X60-X84, and Y87.0.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The percentage of suicide deaths involving firearms was highest among non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black children and adolescents, accounting for 49% and 44%, respectively, of all suicide deaths in these groups. Suffocation was the leading suicide method among those of Hispanic ethnicity, also making up approximately half of all suicides in these groups.

Summary

This report highlights trends in suicide rates from 2005 to 2019 among children and adolescents in Florida. During this time, suicide death rates increased significantly across nearly all population demographic groups in the state; the average annual percentage increase in Florida's suicide rate for persons aged 10-19 years was approximately 3%. All three leading methods of suicide (firearms, suffocation and poisoning) contributed to the observed increasing trend. In 2019, the most recent year of data available, the highest suicide rates were observed in males, non-Hispanic whites, and individuals aged 15-19; the rate of suicide deaths involving firearms was higher than that of any other method. The percentage of suicide deaths by method differed significantly across sex, age, and race and ethnicity categories.

DOH Suicide Prevention Activities

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH) continues to support comprehensive public health approaches to youth suicide prevention and serves as lead for prioritizing use of data for the identification of vulnerable populations and risk and protective factors.

Expansion of youth suicide surveillance includes the use of the following:

- Violent Death Reporting System (FL-VDRS), an anonymous surveillance tool that compiles information from medical examiners, coroners and law enforcement. The profiles, toxicology reports, and vital statistics records, in combination with mental health information, reports of recent problems with employment, relationships, or physical health problems, provide details about circumstances of death. Currently, 40% of deaths in Florida counties are reported through the VDRS.
- Firearm Injury Surveillance Through Emergency Rooms (FASTER) grant, which collects timely state and local-level data on Emergency Department (ED) visits for nonfatal firearm injuries by intent (i.e., intentional self-directed, unintentional, and assault-related).
- Florida Health CHARTS (Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set), a public dashboard of
 indicators and county level data. As of July 2020, Florida Health CHARTS includes a suicide -behavioral
 health profile which provides an overview of suicide and suicide-related data. Though final death rates
 and counts are subject to change, this data is widely used to monitor the current suicide trends in the
 state.

Finally, FDOH is exploring the Electronic Surveillance System the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE) data system to monitor near or real time suicide attempts or ideation. Currently, more than 80% of Florida hospitals are connected to ESSENCE.

References

- 1. Hedegaard H, Curtin SC, Warner M. Increase in suicide mortality in the United States, 1999–2018. NCHS Data Brief, no 362. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2020.
- 2. Curtin SC, Heron M, Miniño AM, Warner M. Recent increases in injury mortality among children and adolescents aged 10–19 years in the United States: 1999–2016. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 67 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018.
- 3. Curtin SC, Heron M. Death rates due to suicide and homicide among persons aged 10–24: United States, 2000–2017. NCHS Data Brief, no 352. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2019.
- 4. Heron M. Deaths: Leading causes for 2017. National Vital Statistics Reports; vol 68 no 6. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2019.

APPENDIX H:

PREVENTION EFFORTS

Keep kids safe from drowning

Drowning happens when you least expect it.

In Florida, drowning is the #1 cause of preventable death in children 1-4 years of age.

To reduce the risk of drowning, utilize multiple layers of protection. be aware of and restrict unsupervised access to water sources such as pools, hot tubs, canals, ponds, ditches, bathtubs, toilets and more. Working while schooling children from home poses additional risks of drowning for young children due to increased distractions. Always be alert and aware of potential drowning risks.

SUPERVISE

Proper supervision is the most effective drowning prevention

- Know your surroundings and possible drowning risks to your child at home and when traveling
- Ensure young children are always supervised by a trusted caregiver
- Assign a Water Watcher and use touch-supervision anytime children are playing in or near water
- Never leave a child alone near water, even for a second

BARRIERS AND ALARMS

Utilize barriers to water access

- Install and maintain 4-foot pool fencing and self-closing, selflatching gates and doors
- Secure and lock all doors,
- windows and pet doorsInstall door chimes or alarms
- Routinely check for needed repairs to fencing, gates and barriers

DID YOU KNOW?

- While most child drowning incidents occur in a pool, nearly 70% of those children were not expected to be in the pool at that time.
- Distracted caregivers are a primary factor in child drowning incidents
- Drowning happens without a sound
- All drowning incidents are preventable

BE PREPARED

- Seconds count! CPR training saves lives
- Water survival skills training and swim lessons can help reduce drowning risk for children between ages 1-4
- By their 4th birthday, most children are ready for swim lessons
- Swim lessons are not a replacement for supervision
- Make a family drowning prevention plan and ensure all family members know how to swim



Let's All Be on the Front Line in Keeping Our Children Safe

REPORTING ABUSE DURING COVID-19

With schools, many daycares and most extra-curricular activities being closed due to COVID-19, we need you now more than ever to help keep our children safe. As Floridians, we all have the responsibility to report any suspicion or knowledge of abuse or neglect (39.201 F.S.). By making a report, you are not only ensuring the child's safety, you are also providing help and support to the family.

You May Be the Only Person to Act.

If something does not look safe, sound safe or feel safe – Report.

"Abuse" means any willful act or threatened act that results in any physical, mental, or sexual abuse, injury, or harm that causes or is likely to cause the child's physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired. Within the context of the definition of "harm," the term "neglects the child" means that the parent or other person responsible for the child's welfare fails to supply the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or health care, although inancially able to do so or although offered financial or other means to do so. (F.S. 39.01)

How to Report Abuse

Be prepared to provide specific descriptions of the incident(s) or the circumstances contributing to the risk of harm.

Call

800-962-2873 Florida Relay 711 TTY: 800-955-8771

Report Online

https://reportabuse.dcf.state.fl.us







The Classroom May Be Empty, but Our Kids Still Need You More Than Ever

REPORTING ABUSE DURING COVID-19

While students are not in school, you still play a vital role in ensuring their safety during these trying times. As members of the education community and as mandated reporters, remember that by making a report, you are not only ensuring the child's safety, you are also providing help and support to the family. Remain a supportive, caring adult in their lives.

You May Be the
Only Person to Act.

If it does not look safe, sound
safe, or feel safe – Report.

"Abuse" means any willful or threatened act that results in any physical, mental, or sexual abuse, injury, or harm that causes or is likely to cause the child's physical, mental, or emotional health to be significantly impaired. Within the context of the definition of "harm," the term "neglects the child" means that the parent or other person responsible for the child's welfare fails to supply the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or health care, although financially able to do so or although offered financial or other means to do so. (F.S. 39.01)

What you can do

- Check in with children regularly
- Encourage children to ask questions
- Take notice of changes in the child's behavior and appearance
- Report concerns

How to Report Abuse

Be prepared to provide specific descriptions of the incident(s) or circumstances contributing to the risk of harm.

Call

800-962-2873 Florida Relay 711 TTY: 800-955-8771

Report Online

https://reportabuse.dcf.state.fl.us

Areas of Concerns

- · Lack of attendance on virtual sessions
- Avoidance/lack of contact after numerous attempts to reach the family
- If a child communicates they feel unsafe
- · A child in a dangerous environment
- Significant change in a mood/behavior







Parents and Caregivers Play an Important Role During COVID-19

COVID-19 RESOURCES FOR PARENTS AND CAREGIVERS

Parents and caregivers, you play a vital role in helping children feel safe and secure. As we adjust to this new "normal," children may feel sad and worried about their friends, family and even themselves. Below are some tips and resources that will help your family have conversations about COVID-19, manage stress, and obtain additional support for your family.

Talking to Kids

- REMAIN CALM Children react to both what you say and how you say it.
- LIMIT INFORMATION Too much information on one topic can lead to anxiety.
- BE AVAILABLE Take time to talk and answer their questions.

Toddlers & Preschoolers

- COMMUNICATE Praise, hugs and highfives show positive attention to your child.
- STRUCTURE & RULES Be consistent and develop rules your child can understand.
- GIVING DIRECTIONS Give clear directions that fit your child's age.

Coping & Managing Stress

- HEALTHY Exercise, take deep breaths, meditate and eat well-balanced meals.
- STAY CONNECTED Take the time to talk to others about how you are feeling.
- UNWIND Do activities with your family that you enjoy.

ACCESS Florida

The Department of Children and Families programs that can help Florida families:

- Food Assistance
- · Temporary Cash Assistance
- Medicaid
- · Refugee Assistance

Additional Resources





