

Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report of Child Fatalities

State Fiscal Year 2009 (July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)

Protecting our children, families and fature

Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report of Child Fatalities

2009



State of Indiana

Department of Child Services

Published >i b'*ž2011



Preface

Every year the State of Indiana, through the Department of Child Services (DCS), reviews child fatalities that occurred because of alleged abuse and/or neglect. If the circumstances surrounding the child's death appear to be sudden, unexpected or unexplained, DCS will assess the case to determine if abuse or neglect has occurred. Abuse is defined in IC 31-34-1-2 as an act in which a child's physical or mental health is seriously endangered due to injury by the act or omission of the child's physical or mental condition is seriously impaired or seriously endangered as a result of the inability, refusal, or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian condition is seriously impaired or seriously endangered as a result of the active refusal, or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision. DCS collects and analyzes this data to create the State's Child Fatality Report (Report.)

The Report, abridged in the Executive Summary, illustrates changes or trends from the previous year. The summary also includes a synopsis of data of all child abuse and/or neglect fatalities for that State Fiscal Year (SFY), including demographic information pertaining to the victims, perpetrators, and households impacted by these fatalities. Through analysis of the Report, DCS is able to identify the risk factors that are common elements related to abuse and/or neglect fatalities. This information can aid in the development of prevention and educational programs specific for the communities affected and the State of Indiana as a whole. The data is also used to evaluate, review, and modify DCS policy, practice and procedure where warranted. The data assembled in the Report is collected from multiple sources, including DCS records, death certificates, coroners' reports, and law enforcement records.

The purpose of the Report is to provide demographic information about all child deaths, with special emphasis on those deaths that occurred as a result of <u>substantiated</u> abuse and/or neglect. The Report augments the demographics with a description of the maltreatment that led to the child's death. In turn, the information can begin to yield prevention strategies that Indiana as a community can implement to reduce the number of child fatalities.

Each case identified undergoes a multi-layered review process that occurs at both the county and State level. A team of professionals from the local county reviews the assessed fatality alleged to be the result of abuse and/or neglect. The local team examines the evidence and recommendations provided by the local DCS staff regarding the death, then determines whether the death was due to negligence or physical harm caused by a parent, guardian, or custodian. After the local team reviews the assessment, a volunteer team of DCS personnel provides a supplementary review of each case and makes recommendations to the local DCS Office regarding the assessment. The reports are then finalized at the State DCS Office and the data is collected from the final findings of the assessment.

The Department of Child Services is exploring opportunities to improve data collection and enhance partnerships with statewide professionals to improve the quality of assessment and review. In April 2009, DCS staff participated as both trainers and participants in a training offered to the state on the Sudden Unexplained Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) protocol. SUIDI is the protocol recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for infant death investigations.



The SUIDI protocol is intended to create multi-disciplinary teams to conduct uniform scene assessment and data collection. Thus far, a total of 328 individuals from 45 counties have been trained. These individuals registered in teams and represented disciplines including child protection, coroners, local police departments, sheriffs, prosecutors, advocacy groups, Department of Natural Resources and 11 Indiana State Police posts.

The role of mandated reporters is at the forefront of any prevention effort. Community partnerships with those professionals who legally have the burden to report suspected child abuse and neglect, including teachers, counselors and medical personnel, are key to protecting children in Indiana. Indiana law, however, mandates anyone who suspects child abuse and/or neglect must make a report to DCS (IC 31-33-5-1). Family, friends and neighbors often share suspicions and ongoing concerns about suspected abuse or neglect after the child fatality has occurred. Proactive, timely and consistent reporting of these concerns to DCS will promote efforts for child safety within Indiana communities. DCS recognizes the value of community involvement and urges the public to partner with the Agency to protect all the children of our State.

It is also important for the public to understand how easily children can be injured. The majority of child abuse fatalities illustrated in this Report were a direct result of abusive head trauma, including blunt force trauma and Shaken Baby Syndrome. While children are considered resilient, a single act in anger or a single careless action by a caregiver can result in lifetime disability or death.

Supervision is crucial in the prevention of fatalities. Caregivers must never compromise ageappropriate supervision, especially when automobile safety is concerned. Almost half of the substantiated neglect cases in SFY 2009 involved vehicular events; two-thirds of those involved unrestrained passengers. These incidents serve as a reminder that children must always be restrained when traveling in automobiles. Caregivers can seek assistance when installing car seats or booster seats at police stations or hospitals.

Safe sleep practices are also critical in preventing child deaths. Sleeping environments for children must constantly be evaluated for safety based on the child's age, developmental level, etc. There are many local and state resources that assist in providing cribs or consult on developing a safe sleep environment based on the resources at hand. Indiana was a recipient of a grant from the First Candle National Crib Campaign sponsored by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The goal of the campaign is to not only provide cribs to in-need and at-risk families, but to offer education about safe sleep habits. The importance of a safe sleep environment for infants cannot be overemphasized: cribs and bassinets are often found at the scene of a child fatality, but are unassembled or simply not being used. As a result of the First Candle National Crib Campaign 2,756 cribs have been distributed in Indiana.

Recognition of the role of substance abuse by parents or caregivers is a key factor in preventing child deaths. Repeatedly, deaths have occurred as a result of an adult caregiver being under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol when bed-sharing with infants and toddlers, driving with children in the car, or simply while supervising a child. It is equally deadly for parents to allow children to drink alcohol and/or fail to critically supervise children who have a history of substance abuse issues.

The Report focuses on the deaths that occurred as a direct result of caregiver maltreatment during SFY 2009. Since these victims can no longer advocate for themselves, the circumstances



that led to their deaths should be studied so each citizen in Indiana can understand the factors that led to these child fatalities and apply the painful lessons learned. Whether from maltreatment, poor judgment and/or lack of information and resources, many child deaths are preventable. These 38 children should be mourned and remembered. Their circumstances should be used to compel each community throughout the State to promote and practice child safety and protection.



DCS Annual Child Fatality Report Executive Summary

There were 38 abuse and neglect fatalities substantiated in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2009. This reflects an overall decrease in the total number of fatalities from SFY 2008. Of the 38 fatalities, 24 (63%) were due to abuse and 14 (37%) were due to neglect. The number of abuse fatalities remained constant from SFY 2008, while fatalities from neglect decreased from 22 to 14.

Nine of the 38 fatalities occurred in families with at least one prior child protective services substantiated investigation (i.e., in a case known to the State). This prior substantiation may have involved the fatality victim and/or another child in the household. The nine deaths occurred in 8 of 24 abuse households and 1 of 14 neglect households, This is a decrease of six fatalities from the SFY 2008 report and is in-line with the SFY 2007 figure.

The leading cause of substantiated fatalities was physical abuse. Of those deaths, abusive head trauma accounted for 19 of the 24 total abuse fatalities.

Regarding these fatalities: 13 were due to blunt force trauma to the head 5 were due to multiple blunt force traumas 1 was a result of shaking

The remaining abuse fatalities included: 3 homicidal asphyxiations 1 poisoning (methadone) 1 murder/suicide

The second leading cause of child fatalities was attributed to general child neglect. Of the 14 neglect fatalities, 6 were vehicular fatalities and 3 were drug-related.

Regarding the 6 vehicular deaths:

2 involved an unrestrained passenger/impaired driver, 2 involved an unrestrained passenger

1 involved an impaired driver

1 was a general vehicular accident

Regarding the 3 drug-related fatalities: 2 involved a hazardous environment resulting in drug overdose 1 involved drug intoxication

The remaining neglect fatalities included:

2 asphyxiation/unsafe sleeping environment/impaired parent

1 heat related

1 drowning

1 asthma related



During SFY 2009 the Department yet again saw a year-over-year increase in the number of fatality reports received. An increase in reports was also noted in SFY 2008. These reports include fatalities assessed by DCS as well as cases screened out because they do not meet the statutory definition of child abuse or neglect. As described in the Preface, DCS believes the outreach and relationships developed with partners has led to an increased awareness to include child welfare professionals at the time of a child's death. This inclusion in child death investigations has led to the increase in fatality reports received.



Fatalities due to Physical Abuse

Twenty-four (24) deaths resulted from physical abuse. Abusive head trauma had the highest incidence at 19 (79%). The remaining categories of physical abuse included 3 homicidal asphyxiations, 1 poisoning (methadone) and 1 murder/suicide.

The following paragraphs provide summaries of the fatalities that resulted from physical abuse:

- 3 year old child died as a result of a severe closed head injury caused by mother's boyfriend. Boyfriend initially said he was bathing the child, stepped out of the bathroom for a few minutes, and when he returned the child was unresponsive. Mom was not home when the incident occurred.
- 4 month old child died as a result of blunt force trauma to the head. It was discovered the child had multiple old fractures. Neither parent admitted to causing the injuries.
- 5 month old child died from blunt head trauma. Child had old and new head injuries. It was also discovered that the child's twin sibling had an old head injury. It was believed that the injuries to both children occurred while they attended daycare, and the timing of the injuries from a medical standpoint is consistent with times the children were in daycare.
- 19 month old child died due to extensive laceration to the liver and pancreas. Mom's boyfriend stated he had accidentally stepped on the child.
- 2 ½ year old child died as a result of cranial cerebral trauma at the hands of the father. Father said the child fell out of a crib. Doctors treating the child said the injuries were similar to having been hit by a car.
- 11 month old child was injured by mom's boyfriend while mom was away from home for approximately 20 minutes. Child died from closed head trauma. Boyfriend said he playfully tossed child in the air and meant to catch the child, but the child's head hit the carpeted floor.
- 4 month old child died due to blunt closed cranial/cerebral traumatic injuries with impact. It is unknown whether the child's 15 year old mother and/or her boyfriend inflicted the injuries. Child was a victim of abuse (head injury) in another state.
- 3 year old shot and killed by mother in a motel room. Mom then committed suicide. Mom thought child was being sexually abused by dad. Allegations made while in another state were investigated, but unsubstantiated. Mom left a note that stated "the abuse has to stop."
- 14 month old child was beaten for 2 straight hours by mom's boyfriend because child would not eat for the boyfriend. Mom knew the child was afraid of boyfriend, and did not intervene during the beating.



- 17 month old child died as a result of a homicidal asphyxia event perpetrated by mother. Mother had a history of mental health issues. Mom's boyfriend knew of prior abuse of the child by mother, but he did nothing to ensure the safety of the child.
- 7 month old child died from head and abdominal injuries caused by father. Father was watching child while mom was at work.
- 16 month old child died from herniation of the brain due to blunt force trauma. Stepfather admitted to hitting, punching, and pinching the child because the child would not stop crying. Mother was at work when incident occurred.
- 2 year old child was visiting with mother's cousin and the cousin's boyfriend. Cousin and boyfriend both beat child to death, then tried to burn the body.
- 18 month old child died from multiple injuries due to abuse. Perpetrator was mother's boyfriend. Mother knew of the child's injuries but failed to seek medical attention.
- 3 month old child was intentionally suffocated by mother who was intoxicated at the time of the incident
- 3 year old child died as a result of multiple injuries sustained at the hands of mother's boyfriend while mother was at work. Although the mother indicated she did not believe her boyfriend would harm the child, there were multiple injuries determined to have occurred over a period of time.
- 2 month old child died as a result of methadone intoxication. Mother was participating in a methadone program and did receive several doses to take home. Mother was breastfeeding, but toxicologists determined the level of methadone in the child's blood could not have resulted from breastfeeding.
- 5 month old child died as a result of physical abuse at the hands of his father. Father initially stated he left the child alone while he was bathing the child in the sink and believed the child had drowned. It was determined that the child died of head injuries.
- 11 month old child died from head injuries sustained by mother's boyfriend. Mother left the child with her boyfriend while she worked. Mother's boyfriend initially stated that the child had fallen from his arms and hit a table. The doctors indicated the injuries the child sustained were not consistent with his story and were due to non-accidental trauma.
- 1 year old child was found lying on his bedroom floor by mother's boyfriend. After questioning, the mother admitted that she applied a large amount of pressure to the child's abdomen while trying to get the child to take medication. The autopsy determined the child died from blunt force trauma to the abdomen.



- 11 year old lived with mother and siblings, mother's boyfriend and his children, and the family of the child's adult sister. Child was found deceased in the child's bedroom after several days of illness. The child's cause of death was determined to be due to multiple blunt force traumatic injuries and ruled a homicide, but after investigation none of the caregivers has confessed to causing the injuries, or knowing who did.
- 4 year old child died as a result of neck trauma. Authorities were called to the home where child lived with mother, step-father, and several siblings. When they arrived it appeared the child had been deceased for some time. The child was also found to have multiple bruises on the head and torso. After questioning, the step-father admitted the child had been bound in a sleeping bag to alleviate facial swelling caused when the child fell. Witnesses came forward after the death stating they had been concerned about abuse in the home but made no reports to the authorities.
- 3 year old child was left with mother's boyfriend while mother had an appointment. The mother received a call shortly thereafter from the boyfriend saying something was wrong with the child. The boyfriend stated he found the child unconscious and attempted to perform CPR and smacked the child on the face to revive. The child died due to blunt force injury to the head and was found to have multiple bruises on face, head, and torso. The death was ruled a homicide.
- 1 year old child and a sibling were placed in a relative's home after neglect by the biological mother. The child died of blunt force injury to the head at the hands of the maternal aunt. The child had been seen on multiple occasions by the primary care doctor who referred the child to a specialist who indicated concerns of abuse, although no reports were made to authorities prior to the death.



Fatalities due to Neglect

Neglect deaths comprised 14 of the fatalities during SFY 2009. Vehicular deaths had the highest instance of fatalities with 6 (43%) The remaining categories of neglect fatalities include 2 hazardous environment resulting in drug overdose, 2 asphyxiation/unsafe sleep environment/impaired parent,1 heat related,1 drug intoxication,1 drowning and 1 asthma related.

The following paragraphs provide summaries of the fatalities that resulted from neglect:

- 5 year old child died due to what initially appeared to be ingestion of rat poison. Toxicology results revealed the child died of a drug overdose. The medications ingested belonged to child's grandparents. Mother was at work when the child died.
- 10 year old child died from acute mixed drug intoxication. Toxicology results showed extremely high levels of morphine, for which mother had a prescription. The high levels of morphine were indicative of continuous overdosing. It is not known if mother gave the morphine to the child or if the child ingested it without assistance.
- 5 ½ year old child was an improperly restrained passenger in mother's car. Witnesses report mother was speeding and not paying attention when she rear-ended a dump truck. Child was ejected from the vehicle and died at the scene.
- 3 year old child was visiting with the father. Father became intoxicated and drove with the child, who was not restrained in the car. Vehicle crashed while traveling 90 MPH. Father and child were both ejected and both died at the scene.
- 8 year old child killed in a snowmobile accident. Dad was driving and was drunk at the time. The snowmobile struck a tree.
- 4 year old child died from an asthma attack. Investigation revealed that mom had not re-filled child's asthma prescriptions for 2 months, despite the child having active Medicaid coverage. Mom had a lengthy history of failed doctor appointments regarding the child's asthma.
- 12 year old child died in a motorcycle accident. The child bought the high-powered motorcycle, which law enforcement indicated required a drivers license to operate. Mom knew child wanted it and allowed child to keep it, even though the child was not an experienced rider.
- 2 year old child died in a car accident. Dad had killed mom's friend and took child from mom. During the police chase, child was sitting on dad's lap while dad was driving. Dad intentionally ran the vehicle into a police car. Dad also died in the accident.
- 1 year old child drowned when left alone in the bathtub. Mother indicated that she left the child in the tub in her line of sight while she was doing dishes. During the investigation, it was determined the tub was not visible from the kitchen as mother claimed.



- 5 month old child died from heat stroke after being left alone in a car seat in the front room of the family's residence. The death occurred during the summer. The home did not have air-conditioning, the front room was not ventilated, and there was no fan found in the room. The child's father was responsible for the care of the child and siblings while mother worked. Father and the older siblings spent the day in parent's room with fans and ventilation, while the infant was left alone in the living room.
- 2 year old child was killed in an automobile accident after being ejected from the car mother was driving. Mother tested positive for illegal drugs and it was determined that the child was not properly fastened in the car seat, and that the car seat was not secured to the vehicle.
- 7 month old child was suffocated by mother as they slept. Mother admitted to drinking before going to sleep, and blood alcohol tests confirmed that mother's blood alcohol was over the legal limit at the time of the incident. A sibling also indicated seeing mother sleeping on top of the infant.
- 6 month old child was found unresponsive after sleeping on the couch with both parents. Father appeared impaired at the scene and fell asleep several times while being questioned. Both parents tested positive for methamphetamine. The cause of death was determined to be due to mechanical asphyxia caused by co-sleeping, and the manner of death was listed as homicide.
- 10 month old child was found unresponsive at babysitter's house after being put down for a nap. Toxicology tests revealed the child died due to bronchitis and drug intoxication. The child tested positive for pseudoephedrine and Flexeril. It was determined the medication must have been ingested while at the sitter's home. It was never determined whether the child was given the medications, or whether the child ingested the medications while not properly supervised.



Characteristics of Perpetrators

There were 37 identified abuse perpetrators and 17 identified neglect perpetrators for SFY 2009.

Note: More than one perpetrator may be identified for each fatality.

While natural parents comprised the majority of perpetrators of neglect (14 of 17, or 82%) in SFY 2009, the data regarding abuse perpetrators is not as definite. While the majority of abuse perpetrators (19 of 37, or 51%) are natural parents, the perpetrator in 11 of 37 (30%) was mother's boyfriend. Fathers were the perpetrators in only 14% (5 of 37) of the abuse fatalities.

As in prior years, the majority (20 of 37) of abuse perpetrators were male, while the majority of neglect perpetrators were females (12 of 17.)

The majority of both abuse and neglect perpetrators were under the age of 30. While this is consistent with the previous report regarding abuse data, this demonstrates a change in neglect data. During SFY 2007, the majority of perpetrators were in the 30-34 age group, while the SFY 2008 report showed the highest number of neglect perpetrators were in the 50+ years age group.



Household Characteristics

Like prior years, the majority of abuse deaths occurred in two-parent households for SFY 2009. While two-parent households comprised 54% (13 of 24) of abuse cases, they comprised only 36% of neglect cases. The majority of neglect fatalities (8 of 14, or 57%) occurred in single parent homes. This is dissimilar to the data presented in the SFY 2008 report, where only 32% of neglect fatalities occurred in single parent homes.

The victim of child abuse or neglect had siblings in the household in 24 of the 38 cases reviewed by the SFY 2009 Report. The breakdown between abuse and neglect households was consistent, with siblings in 63% of abuse fatality households and in 64% of neglect households.

The most common stress factors ranked in order of frequency for abuse cases were:

- (1) Heavy Child Care Reasons;
- (2) Lack Parenting Skills;
- (3) Mental Health Problems;
- (4) Domestic Violence; and
- (5) Pregnancy/New Child.

The most common stress factors ranked in order of frequency for neglect cases were:

(1) Lack Parenting Skills;

(2) Family Discord/Marital Problems;

- (3) Mental Health Problems;
- (4) Legal Problems; and
- (5) Alcoholism and Drug Dependency.



Characteristics of Victims

The data reflected in this report represents a stark reality about Hoosier children. Clearly, our youngest, most vulnerable children are at higher risk. The following paragraphs describe further breakdowns of these numbers, but there is one characteristic that must be highlighted above all:

- 1. During SFY 2009, over half of the children killed (21 of 38) were one year old or younger.
- 2. When two year olds were included in that figure the number increased to 26, or 68% of the fatalities.
- 3. By adding those three year olds who died as a result of abuse or neglect to that total the number reaches 30, or 79%, of the 38 fatalities.
- 4. Additionally, 89% of Indiana children who died as a result of abuse or neglect during SFY 2009 were 5 years old or younger; 92% were 8 years old or younger.

As was true in the prior year, fatalities from both abuse and neglect occurred most often with Caucasian children (79.2% abuse and 64.3% neglect.) This does differ somewhat from the SFY 2008 data (abuse 58.3% and neglect 72.7%.).

Historically, more male children die as a result of abuse and more female children die as a result of neglect. However, this year, male children accounted for just more than half of the abuse fatalities, but just less than 80% (11 of 14) of the neglect fatalities.



CHILD FATALITIES - ALL STATISTCS

County of Occurance For State Fiscal Year 2009

County	SFY 09			
	ABUSE	NEGLECT	TOTAL	
Allen	1	0	1	
Benton	0	1	1	
Delaware	0	1	1	
Franklin	0	1	1	
Greene	0	1	1	
Howard	1	0	1	
Jennings	1	0	1	
Johnson	1	1	2	
Knox	1	0	1	
LaGrange	1	0	1	
Lake	7	1	8	
Laporte	1	0	1	
Madison	0	1	1	
Marion	2	3	5	
Monroe	1	0	1	
Porter	2	1	3	
Rush	0	1	1	
St Joseph	1	0	1	
Shelby	0	1	1	
Tippecanoe	1	0	1	
Vanderburgh	3	1	4	
Statewide	24	14	38	

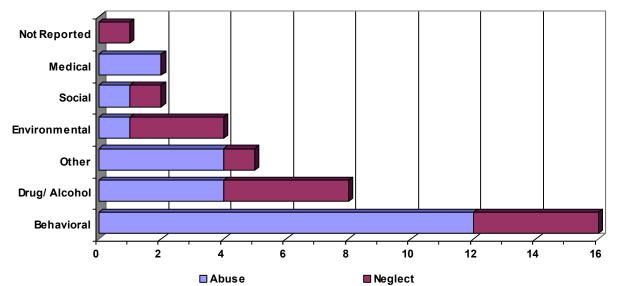
Prepared by: Office of Data Management Monday, November 22, 2010



Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



Breakdown of Primary Risk Factors Involved by Abuse or Neglect



Primary Risk Factors Involved

SFY 09	
Behavioral	16
Drug/ Alcohol	8
Other	5
Environmental	4
Social	2
Medical	2
Not Reported	1
Total	38

Risk Factors Identified In Family Prior to Death

SF	Y 09
Yes	15
No	23
Total	38

Risk Factors Identified in Community
Prior to Death

SFY 09	
Yes	18
No	20
Total	38

Manner of Death Classification

Classification	Count
Homicide	27
Accident	7
Could not be determined	3
Natural	1
Total	38

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports

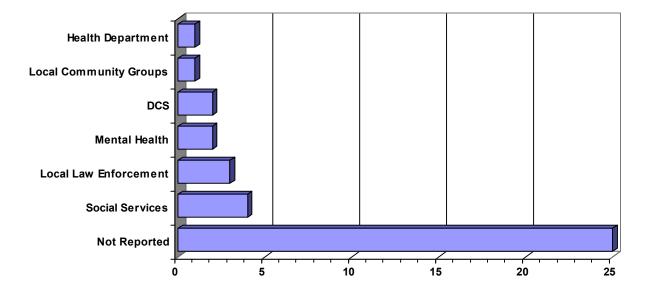


CHILD FATALITIES - ALL

Prevention Activities For All Child Fatalities

For State Fiscal Year 2009

Lead Organization for Prevention Activities



SFY 09		
Not Reported	25	
Health Department	1	
Social Services	4	
Local Law Enforcement	3	
Mental Health	2	
Local Community Groups	1	
DCS	2	
Total	38	

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



CHILD FATALITIES - ALL

Investigation Statistics

For State Fiscal Year 2009

		SFY 09		
	ABUSE	NEGLECT	TOTAL	
Total Child Fatalities	24	14	38	
Coroner cases	24	13	37	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	100.0%	92.9%	97.4%	
Autopsies performed	24	10	34	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	100.0%	71.4%	89.5%	
Scene was investigated by Coroner	16	10	26	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	66.7%	71.4%	68.4%	
Scene was investigated by Law Enforcement	24	13	37	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	100.0%	92.9%	97.4%	
Scene was investigated by Fire Investigator	1	0	1	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	4.2%	0.0%	2.6%	
Emergency Medical Services was on scene	13	10	23	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	54.2%	71.4%	60.5%	
Scene was investigated by Other	6	9	15	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	25.0%	64.3%	39.5%	
Prior Substantiated CPS Investigations	8	1	9	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	33.3%	7.1%	23.7%	
1 Prior	7	1	8	
2 Prior	1	0	1	
3 Prior	0	0	0	
4 Prior	0	0	0	
5 Prior	0	0	0	
6 Prior or More	0	0	0	
Number of Times not Available	0	0	0	

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



CHILD FATALITIES - ALL CHILD FATALITIES PRIMARY MALTREATMENT TYPE STATISTICS FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR 2009

		SFY 09				
	AB	ABUSE NEGLECT TO			TO	TAL
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Child Fatalities	24	100.0%	14	100.0%	38	100.0%
Abusive Head Trauma	16	66.7%	0	0.0%	16	42.1%
Blunt Force Trauma to the Head	13	54.2%	0	0.0%	13	34.2%
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	5.3%
Shaking	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
Asphyxiation/ Suffocation/ Strangulation	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%
Homicidal Asphyxiation	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%
Environment Life/Health Endangering	0	0.0%	11	78.6%	11	28.9%
Asphyxiation - Unsafe Sleeping Environment - Impaired Parent	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	5.3%
Hazardous Environment Resulting in Drug Overdose	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	5.3%
Heat Related	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.6%
Vehicular	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.6%
Vehicular - Impaired Driver	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.6%
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	5.3%
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger - Impaired Driver	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	5.3%
Gunshot Wound	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
Murder - Suicide	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
Internal Injury	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%
Lack of Supervision	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	2	5.3%
Drowning	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.6%
Drug Intoxication	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.6%
Medical Neglect	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.6%
Asthma Related	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.6%
Poisoning	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
Poisoning (Methadone)	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%

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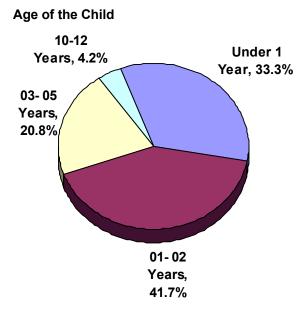
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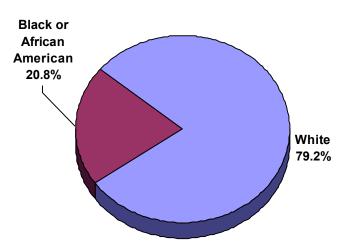
CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS Demographic Characteristics of the Child For State Fiscal Year 2009

During SFY 09, 24 out of 38 fatalities were due to abuse.

SFY 09				
Under 1	8	33.3%		
01	8	33.3%		
02	2	8.3%		
03	4	16.7%		
04	1	4.2%		
05	0	0.0%		
06	0	0.0%		
07	0	0.0%		
08	0	0.0%		
09	0	0.0%		
10-12	1	4.2%		
13-17	0	0.0%		
Unreported	0	0.0%		
Total	24			



Race of the Child



SFY 09		
White	19	79.2%
Black or African American	5	20.8%
Total	24	

Sex of the Child

SFY 09		
Female	11	45.8%
Male	13	54.2%
Total	24	

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



CHILD FATILITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Demographic Characteristics of the Case For State Fiscal Year 2009

Source of Report

SFY 09	
Coroner	5
Hospital/ Clinic	10
Law Enforcement	9
Total	24

Type of Physical Abuse*

SFY 09	
Bruises, Cuts, Welts	13
Bone Fractures	11
Skull Fracture	0
Internal Injury	5
Wounds, Punctures, Bites	1
Burns, Scalds	1
Poisoning	1
Asphyxiation/ Suffocation	3
Shaking/ Dislocation/ Sprains	0
Drowning	0
Inappropriate Discipline	5
Gunshot Wounds	1
Shaken Baby Syndrome	2
Alcohol Abused Child	0
Drug Abused Child	0

*May list more than one item for each fatality

Primary Cause of Death

SFY 09	
Primary Cause of Death	Count
Blunt Force Trauma to the Head	13
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma	5
Homicidal Asphyxiation	3
Shaking	1
Poisoning (Methadone)	1
Murder - Suicide	1
Total	24

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



CHILD FATILITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Demographic Characteristics of the Household For State Fiscal Year 2009

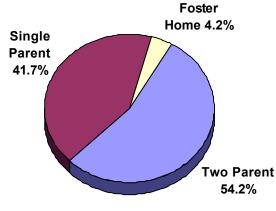
Marital Status of Parents

SFY 09	
Living Together	12
Married	6
Separated	1
Single	5
Total	24

Other Siblings in the Family	
SFY 09	
Yes	15
No	9
Total	24

Type of Household Where Incident Occured

SFY 09	
Foster Home	1
Single Parent	10
Two Parent	13
Total	24



Male Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

SFY 09	
Unknown	8
Unemployed	6
Labor/ Skilled	1
Labor/ Unskilled	4
Sales	1
Professional/ Technical	1
TANF	1
Social Security/ Pension	2
Total	24

Male Caregiver's Education

SFY 09	
High School Graduate	4
College Graduate	1
Technical/ Vocational	1
Unknown	16
Partial High School	2
Total	24

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Female Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

SFY 09	
Unknown	3
Unemployed	5
Labor/ Unskilled	4
Service Work	2
Clerical/ Office	1
Sales	1
Professional/ Technical	2
TANF	2
Other Public Assistance	1
Social Security/ Pension	1
Other	2
Total	24

Female Caregiver's Education

ennale Calegiver's Education	
SFY 09	
Elementary	1
High School Graduate	7
GED	1
College Graduate	1
Partial College	2
Unknown	8
Partial High School	4
otal	24

Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports

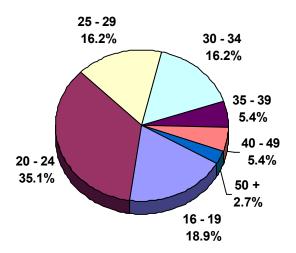


CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

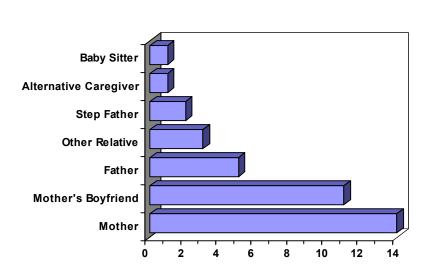
Demographic Characteristics of the Perpetrator For State Fiscal Year 2009

Age of Perpetrator*

SFY 09	
16 - 19	7
20 - 24	13
25 - 29	6
30 - 34	6
35 - 39	2
40 - 49	2
50 +	1
Total	37



Relationship of Perpetrator to Child*



SFY 09	
Mother	14
Mother's Boyfriend	11
Father	5
Other Relative	3
Step Father	2
Alternative Caregiver	1
Baby Sitter	1
Total	37

Race of Perpetrator*	
SFY 09	
White	31
Black or African American	6
Fotal	37

Sex of Perpetrator* SFY 09	
Female	17
Male	20
Unknown	0
Total	37

*May list more than one perpetrator for each fatality

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports

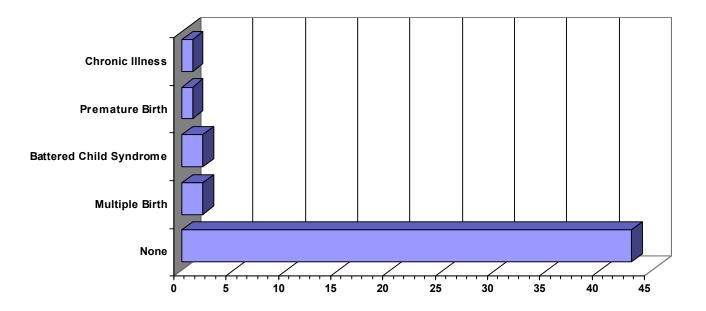


CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Victim Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2009

Victim's Stress Factors*

SFY 09	
ADD/ ADHD	0
Battered Child Syndrome	2
Behavior Problems	0
Chronic Illness	1
Drug Addiction/ Substance Abuse	0
Emotional Disturbance	0
Failure to Thrive	0
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	0
Involved with Juvenile Court	0
Mental Retardation	0
Multiple Birth	2
None	43
Physically Handicapped	0
Premature Birth	1
School Related Problems	0
Suspected History of Neglect	0
Suspected History of Physical Abuse	0
Suspected History of Sexual Abuse	0
Total	49



*All statistics are listed by child. May list more than one item for each child.

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2009

Female Caregiver's Stress Factors*

61100	
Abused/ Neglected as Children	3
Alcoholism	1
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	1
Caring for Special Needs Child	0
Domestic Violence	3
Drug Dependency	3
Emotionally Disturbed	3
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	4
Heavy Child Care Reasons	5
Inadequate Housing	0
Incarceration	0
Insufficient Income	1
Job Related Problems	1
Lack Parenting Skills	6
Language Problem	0
Learning Disabled	0
Legal Problems	1
Mental Health Problems	5
None	4
Other addictive condition	0
Parental Mental Retardation	0
Physical Health Problems	1
Physically Disabled	0
Poor Money Management	0
Pregnancy/ New child	4
Recent Relocation	1
Social Isolation	0
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence	3
Unknown	2
Unstable Living Conditions	2
Visual/ Hearing Problems	0
Total	54

Male Caregiver's Stress Factors*

Male Caregiver's Otress 1 actors		
SFY 09		
Abused/ Neglected as Children	0	
Alcoholism	0	
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	3	
Caring for Special Needs Child	0	
Domestic Violence	3	
Drug Dependency	0	
Emotionally Disturbed	1	
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	1	
Heavy Child Care Reasons	4	
Inadequate Housing	0	
Incarceration	1	
Insufficient Income	1	
Job Related Problems	0	
Lack Parenting Skills	3	
Language Problem	1	
Learning Disabled	0	
Legal Problems	0	
Mental Health Problems	2	
None	3	
Other addictive condition	0	
Parental Mental Retardation	0	
Physical Health Problems	0	
Physically Disabled	0	
Poor Money Management	0	
Pregnancy/ New child	2	
Recent Relocation	0	
Social Isolation	1	
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence	2	
Unknown	9	
Unstable Living Conditions	0	
Visual/ Hearing Problems	0	
Total	37	

*All statistics are listed by child and may count one parent twice if two children died. Chart may list more than one item for each parent. Stress factors may be reported for a primary caretaker if the biological parent is not living in the home.

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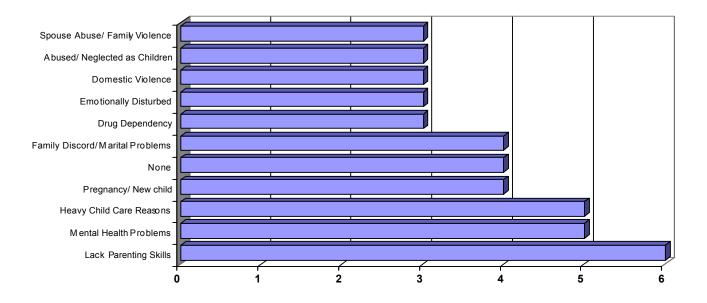


Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports

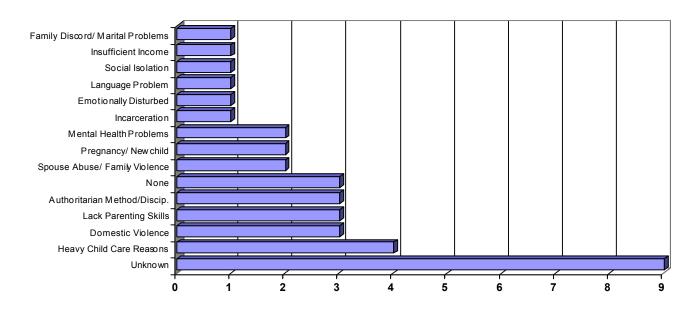


CHILD FATILITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2009

Breakdown of Top 10 Female Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors*



Breakdown of Top 10 Male Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors*



*All statistics are listed by child and chart may count one parent twice if two children died. Charts may list more than one item for each parent. Stress factors may be reported for a primary caretaker if the biological parent is not living in the home.

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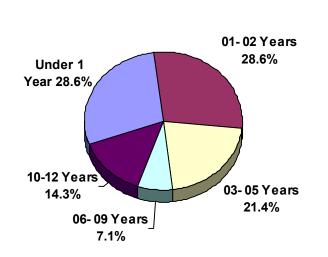


Demographic Characteristic of the Child For State Fiscal Year 2009

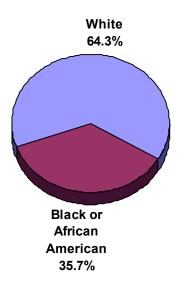
During SFY 09 14 of 38 fatalities were due to neglect.

Age of the Child

SFY 09		
Under 1	4	28.6%
01	1	7.1%
02	3	21.4%
03	0	0.0%
04	1	7.1%
05	2	14.3%
06	0	0.0%
07	0	0.0%
08	1	7.1%
09	0	0.0%
10-12	2	14.3%
13-17	0	0.0%
Unreported	0	0.0%
Total	14	



Race of the Child



SFY 09		
White	9	64.3%
Black or African American	5	35.7%
Total	14	

Sex of the Child

SFY 09		
Female	3	21.4%
Male	11	78.6%
Total	14	

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



Demographic Characteristic of the Case For State Fiscal Year 2009

Source of Report

SFY 09	
Coroner	4
Hospital/ Clinic	2
Law Enforcement	5
Other Medical	1
Public Social Agency	2
Total	14

Type of Neglect*

SFY 09	
Lack of Supervision	5
Failure to Thrive	0
Malnutrition	0
Medical Neglect	1
Educational Neglect	0
Abandonment	0
Close Confinement	0
Lock in/ out	0
Lack Food, Shelter, Clothing	0
Environment Life/health Danger	12
Poor Hygiene	0
Drug Abuse	0
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	0
Drug Exposed Infant	0

*May list more than one item for each fatality

Primary Cause of Death

SFY 09	
Primary Cause of Death	Count
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger - Impaired Driver	2
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger	2
Hazardous Environment Resulting in Drug Overdose	2
Asphyxiation - Unsafe Sleeping Environment - Impaired Parent	2
Vehicular - Impaired Driver	1
Vehicular	1
Heat Related	1
Drug Intoxication	1
Drowning	1
Asthma Related	1
Total	14

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



Demographic Charateristic of the Household For State Fiscal Year 2009

Marital Status of Parents

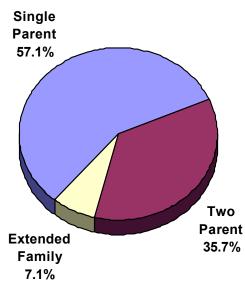
SFY 09	
Living Together	1
Married	4
Single	9
Total	14

Other Siblings in the Family

SFY 09	
Yes	9
No	5
Total	14

Type of Household Where Incident Occured

SFY 09	
Extended Family	1
Single Parent	8
Two Parent	5
Total	14



Male Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

SFY 09	
Unknown	5
Unemployed	4
Labor/ Unskilled	5
Total	14

Male Caregiver's Education

SFY 09	
Unknown	11
Partial High School	3
Total	14

Female Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

SFY 09	
Unemployed	7
Labor/ Skilled	2
Labor/ Unskilled	3
Sales	1
Other Public Assistance	1
Total	14
Female Caregiver's Education	
SEY 09	

51105	
High School Graduate	3
Partial College	1
Unknown	5
Partial High School	5
Total	14

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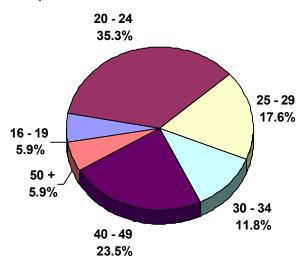
Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



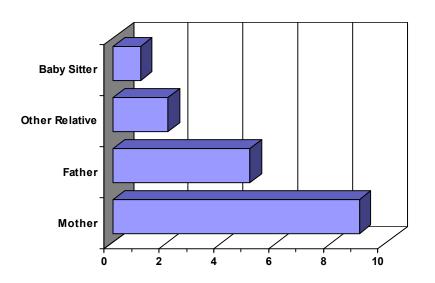
Demographic Characteristic of the Perpetrator For State Fiscal Year 2009

Age of Perpetrator*

SFY 09		
16 - 19	1	
20 - 24	6	
25 - 29	3	
30 - 34	2	
40 - 49	4	
50 +	1	
Total	17	



Relationship of Perpetrator to Child*



SFY 09	
Mother	9
Father	5
Other Relative	2
Baby Sitter	1
Total	17

Race of	of Perpe	etrator*

SFY 09	
White	11
Black or African American	6
Total	17

Sex of Perpetrator*

SFY 09	
Female	12
Male	5
Total	17

*May list more than one perpetrator for each fatality

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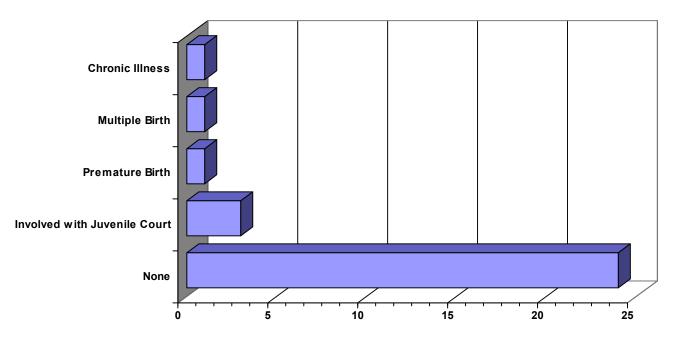
Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



Victim Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2009

Victim's Stress Factors*

SFY 09	
ADD/ ADHD	0
Battered Child Syndrome	0
Behavior Problems	0
Chronic Illness	1
Drug Addiction/ Substance Abuse	0
Emotional Disturbance	0
Failure to Thrive	0
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	0
Involved with Juvenile Court	3
Mental Retardation	0
Multiple Birth	1
None	24
Physically Handicapped	0
Premature Birth	1
School Related Problems	0
Suspected History of Neglect	0
Suspected History of Physical Abuse	0
Suspected History of Sexual Abuse	0
Total	30



*All statistics are listed by child. May list more than one item for each individual.

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports



CHILD FATALITIES - NEGLECT STATISTCS Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2009

Male Caregiver's Stress Factors* 2009

Abused/ Neglected as Children	0
Alcoholism	2
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	0
Caring for Special Needs Child	0
Domestic Violence	0
Drug Dependency	1
Emotionally Disturbed	1
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	2
Heavy Child Care Reasons	1
Inadequate Housing	0
Incarceration	3
Insufficient Income	0
Job Related Problems	0
Lack Parenting Skills	2
Language Problem	0
Learning Disabled	0
Legal Problems	1
Mental Health Problems	1
None	2
Other addictive condition	0
Parental Mental Retardation	0
Physical Health Problems	0
Physically Disabled	0
Poor Money Management	0
Pregnancy/ New child	0
Recent Relocation	0
Social Isolation	0
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence	0
Unknown	5
Unstable Living Conditions	0
Visual/ Hearing Problems	0
Total	21

Female Caregiver's Stress Factors*

2009		
Abused/ Neglected as Children	1	
Alcoholism	0	
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	0	
Caring for Special Needs Child	0	
Domestic Violence	1	
Drug Dependency	1	
Emotionally Disturbed	0	
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	2	
Heavy Child Care Reasons	2	
Inadequate Housing	0	
Incarceration	0	
Insufficient Income	0	
Job Related Problems	0	
Lack Parenting Skills	3	
Language Problem	0	
Learning Disabled	0	
Legal Problems	2	
Mental Health Problems	2	
None	4	
Other addictive condition	0	
Parental Mental Retardation	0	
Physical Health Problems	0	
Physically Disabled	0	
Poor Money Management	0	
Pregnancy/ New child	1	
Recent Relocation	0	
Social Isolation	1	
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence	1	
Unknown	1	
Unstable Living Conditions	0	
Visual/ Hearing Problems	0	
Total	22	

*All statistics are listed by child and may count one parent twice if two children died. Chart may list more than one item for each parent. Stress factors may be reported for a primary caretaker if the biological parent is not living in the home.

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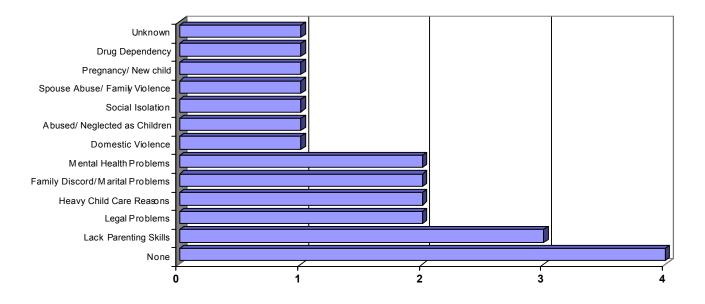


Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports

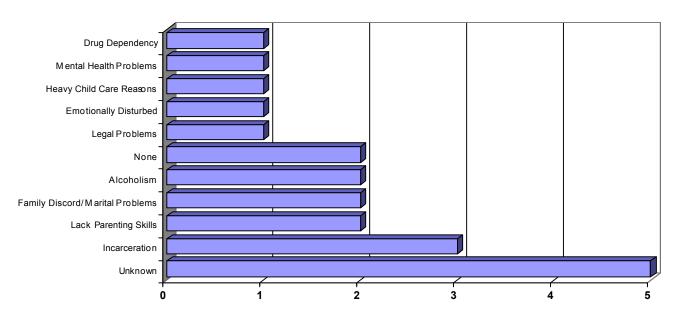


CHILD FATILITIES - NEGLECT STATISTICS Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2009

Breakdown of Top 10 Female Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors*



Breakdown of Top 10 Male Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors*



*All statistics are listed by child and chart may count one parent twice if two children died. Chart may list more than one item for each parent. Stress factors may be reported for a primary caretaker if the biological parent is not living in the home.

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Source: Department of Child Services Child Fatality Review Reports