

Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report of Child Fatalities

State Fiscal Year 2008 (July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008)

Protecting our children, families and future

Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report of Child Fatalities

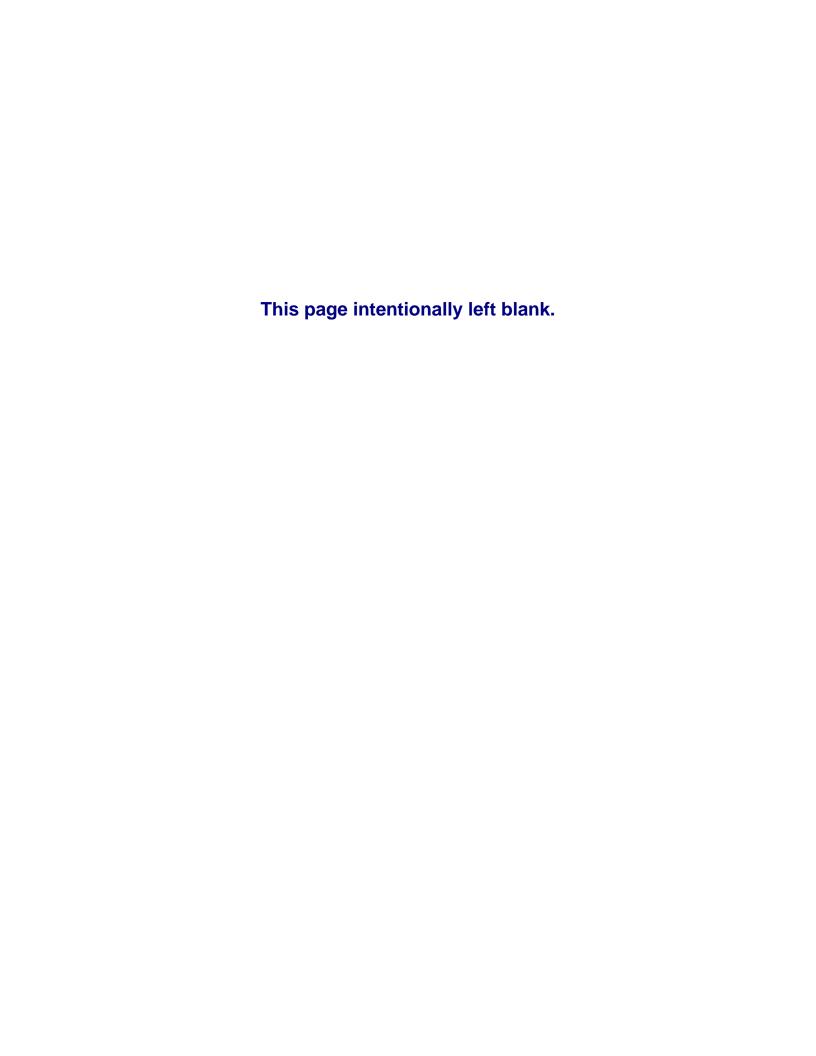
2008



State of Indiana

Department of Child Services

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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 parent, guardian, or custodian. Neglect is defined in IC 31-34-1-1 as an act in which a 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 to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision.

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 from SFY 2008, 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 relating to abuse and/or neglect. This information can aid in the development of prevention and educational programs specific for the community affected, and the State of Indiana as a whole. The data is also used to evaluate, review, and modify 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.

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 review 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 Office of the Department of Child Services, and data is collected from the findings of the assessment. The purpose of the Report is to provide demographic information regarding child deaths that occurred as a result of substantiated abuse and/or neglect. It is also the intent of the Report to enhance these 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.

The Department of Child Services has begun to explore opportunities to improve data collection and enhance partnerships with statewide professionals to enhance the quality of assessment and review. DCS staff have participated as both trainers and participants in all three trainings offered to the state on the Sudden Unexplained Infant Death Investigation (SUIDI) protocol. SUIDI is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended protocol for infant death investigation. The intent of the SUIDI protocol is to create multi-disciplinary teams to conduct uniform scene assessment and data collection. Thus far, a total of 128 individuals have been trained from 21 counties and 9 Indiana State Police Posts. These individuals registered in teams and represented disciplines including child protection, coroners, local police departments, sheriffs, prosecutors, advocacy groups, Department of Natural Resources and Indiana State Police. A recent grant awarded to Indiana University/Riley Hospital will allow for three additional trainings to take place in

Prepared by: Office of Data Management



Source: Department of Child Services



Indiana during the next year.

The role of mandated reporters is at the forefront of any prevention effort. Community partnerships with mandated reporters, 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). Suspicions, initial reactions, and ongoing concerns are often voiced when completing an assessment after the fatality has occurred. Proactive, timely and consistent reporting 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 DCS to protect all the children of our State.

It is also important for the public to understand how easily children can be injured, given the lethal consequences of Shaken Baby Syndrome and the high incidence of blunt-trauma related injuries. 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. Age-appropriate supervision must never be compromised, especially when water or pools are concerned. Public Service Announcements aired in 2006 focused on water safety around pools and bathtubs. In 2008, DCS promoted and helped secure legislation that requires either a ladder lock or removable ladder for all above ground pools sold after July 1, 2008.

Safe sleep practices are also critical in preventing child deaths. Sleeping environments for children must be constantly evaluated and re-evaluated for safety of a child, including age, developmental level, etc. There are many local and state resources that assist in providing cribs or consultation in 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 cannot be overemphasized: cribs and bassinets are often found at the scene of a child fatality, but are unassembled or simply not being used.

Recognition of the role of substance abuse 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 when supervising a child. It is equally deadly for parents to allow children to drink alcohol and/or to not critically supervise children with a history of substance abuse issues.

The Report focuses on the deaths that occurred as a direct result of caregiver maltreatment during SFY 2008. Since these victims can no longer advocate for themselves, their deaths should be highlighted so as a state, Indiana can further understand the factors that lead to 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. The 46 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.

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Source: Department of Child Services



DCS Annual Child Fatality Report Executive Summary

There were 46 abuse and neglect fatalities substantiated in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2008. Of the 46 fatalities, 24 (52%) were due to abuse and 22 (48%) were due to neglect. This reflects an overall increase in the total number of fatalities from SFY 2007 in both abuse and neglect. Child fatalities from abuse increased from 17 in SFY 2007 to 24 in SFY 2008, while child fatalities from neglect increased from 19 in SFY 2007 to 22 in SFY 2008.

Fifteen (15) of the total 46 child fatalities occurred in families with at least one prior child protective services substantiated investigation (i.e., in cases known to the state). This includes 6 of 24 abuse households and 9 of 22 neglect households. The prior substantiation may have involved the child fatality victim and/or another child in the household. This is an increase of 6 deaths from SFY 2007.

Most of the substantiated fatalities were attributed to abuse; abusive head trauma accounted for 15 of the total 24 abuse fatalities.

Of the 15 abuse head trauma fatalities there were 5 due to blunt force trauma to the head, 5 due to shaking, 3 due to multiple blunt force trauma, 1 due to latent effects of blunt force trauma to the head, and 1 due to complications from a closed head injury previously sustained.

The second leading cause of child fatalities was attributed to child neglect, specifically maltreatment related to vehicular and asphyxia deaths. Of the 22 neglect fatalities, 5 were vehicular fatalities and 5 asphyxia fatalities.

- Of the 5 vehicular deaths, 2 involved unrestrained passengers, 2 involved reckless driving, and 1 involved unrestrained passenger/impaired driver. This is an increase of 4 from SFY 2007, which had 1 vehicular death.
- Of the 5 asphyxiation deaths 2 involved impaired parents, 1 involved an unsafe sleeping environment, 1 involved an unsafe environment/impaired parent, and 1 was due to positional asphyxiation.

There were 5 gunshot wound deaths. These included 4 abuse fatalities and 1 neglect fatality.

Of the 5 gun related deaths 2 involved murder-suicides, 2 involved murder-attempted suicide, and 1 accident involved an unsecured gun. Two (2) of the gun related deaths involved parents experiencing marital problems, and the other 2 involved a parent experiencing financial difficulties. This is an increase of 3 from SFY 2007, which had 2 gun related deaths.

There were 4 drowning fatalities due to neglect.

Of the 4 drowning deaths, 3 were due to lack of supervision and 1 due to failure to seek medical attention. This is an increase of 3 from SFY 2007, which had 1 drowning death.

There were 2 house fire deaths due to neglect. This is a decrease of 1 from SFY 2007, which had 3 house fire deaths.

Source:



There were 2 multiple stab wound deaths by a person with a history of violence. These deaths were categorized as neglect because the caregiver of the children did not protect them from the caregiver's violent relative. This is an increase of 2 from SFY 2007, which had no stab wound deaths due to abuse or neglect.

Of the total 46 fatalities in SFY 2008, drugs/alcohol were factors in 20% of the fatalities. This is a decrease from SFY 2007, when drugs/alcohol were factors in 39% of the fatalities. Specifically, 9 of the total 46 deaths for SFY 2008 had drug/alcohol involvement compared to 14 of the total 36 in SFY 2007.

While the volume of reports received by DCS was relatively consistent over the last four years, the Department saw an increase in the number of reports received in SFY 2008 than in the year before. The 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, it is believed that the outreach and partnerships developed with DCS has led to an increased awareness of including child welfare professionals at the time of a child's death.



The following is an addendum to the SFY 2007 Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report of Child Fatalities. During the reporting period, one assessment was approved with a finding of indicated. The following is the explanation for that approval as outlined in the SFY 2007 report:

"Indicated" is a finding allowable by statute and defined in DCS policy as a situation when facts obtained during an assessment cannot be found to be substantiated or unsubstantiated.

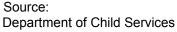
In addition, this finding is used when there are significant indications a child may be at risk for child abuse and/or neglect, or there is evidence of past maltreatment. This is typically not a finding that is applicable to fatality assessments; however, a specific prosecutor was unwilling to release his report and law enforcement records to DCS for use in the assessment of facts. As a result, crucial information needed to make a finding regarding the allegations of abuse and neglect in the death of a child was never received. Therefore, the presence or absence of child maltreatment was not able to be determined.

The details of this assessment involve a developmentally disabled teenage child who was found unresponsive in the middle of the living room floor by a sibling. The report to the Indiana Department of Child Services was not made until almost two months after the death when the toxicology report was received. It revealed a prescription drug overdose of medication not prescribed to the child. When DCS officials entered the home to check on the safety of the surviving children, they found the home conditions were not adequate. Trash, old food and clothing were found littered throughout the home, and what appeared to be standing water with sewage was found in the basement. Empty prescription bottles and other medications were found on the floor and within reach of the children in the home.

Barriers to completing the assessment timely and accurately include the absence of a timely initial report and resistance by the prosecutor in providing DCS with critical information about the death investigation in the spring of 2007. This not only impeded the Department's efforts to accurately complete and report the information in the SFY 2007 Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Report of Child Fatalities, it also delayed the DCS assessment and left three children at risk in a home that was not appropriate. When DCS did finally receive the report and was able to assess safety, the home was not appropriate for the remaining siblings and they were removed from the home where they had remained since their sibling's death.

The final disposition of the fatality assessment was the child died as result of death due to physical abuse on the part of the mother. She eventually pled to a charge of reckless homicide.







Fatalities due to Physical Abuse

Twenty-four (24) deaths resulted from physical abuse. Abusive head trauma had the highest incidence 15 (63%). The remaining fatality categories of physical abuse included 1 Anoxic Brain Injury, 1 Battery to a Pregnant Mom, 4 Gunshot Wounds, 1 Internal Injury, and 2 Multiple Blunt Force Traumas.

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

- 3-week-old infant sustained blunt force trauma to the head. Father admitted to injuring the child, but said he "blacked out" during the incident and could not remember any details. Father described hearing voices that told him how the child was taking away father's time with the mother.
- 5-month-old child died as a result of head and spinal cord injuries from being shaken. Father was at work and mother was caring for the child when the incident occurred. The only explanation mother gave for the injuries was the child had fallen off the bed around naptime. Doctors indicated the injuries the child suffered were not consistent with mother's story.
- 2-month-old child died as a result of blunt force trauma to the head. Father was caring for the child at the time of the incident, and the explanation given for the injuries was that the child had fallen from his arms. Mother was advised of the "fall" and was told to take the child for medical care, but did not. Doctors stated the child's injuries were not consistent with a fall and it was likely the child could have survived if medical care had been provided in a timely manner.
- During a domestic disturbance in the home, mother's boyfriend pushed her on the bed causing her to fall on her stomach. Mother was pregnant at the time and the incident caused her to go into premature labor. The child lived for 2 hours before dying. The cause of death was determined to be placenta previa from a blow to mother's abdomen sustained in the domestic battery.
- 1-year-old child died as a result of blunt trauma to the head at the hands of mother. The child was brought to the hospital unconscious and placed on life support. Tests confirmed the child had no brain activity and the child was declared dead.
- 4-month-old child died due to injuries sustained because of physical abuse. The child was left in the care of mother's boyfriend who could not provide any explanation for the injuries. The child was determined to have died as a result of a subdural hemorrhage and hematoma.
- 1-year-old child was brought to the ER with a large burn and bruises. Mother and her husband stated the child had pulled over a cup of hot tea and fell down a flight of stairs. They stated the child was not breathing when found. It was determined the burn was consistent with the child being immersed in hot water, and the multiple injuries to the head and abdomen were caused by inflicted trauma.



- 4-month-old child became unresponsive in the care of a babysitter. Babysitter indicated the child acted as if hurt when dropped off that morning. Child's death was determined to be from blunt impact to the head.
- 2-year-old child was brought to the ER having seizures. The child was found to have
 no brain activity, was removed from life support, and subsequently passed away.
 Mother ultimately admitted to hitting the child with a candle and taking the child to her
 boyfriend's house where they were manufacturing and using methamphetamines.
 The cause of death was determined to be blunt impact of the head.
- 2-year-old child died as a result of injuries sustained from physical abuse at the hands
 of mother's boyfriend. While mother was at work, boyfriend became upset after the
 child urinated in clothes and he threw the child across the room. The cause of death
 was blunt force trauma to the head.
- 8-year-old child was shot and killed by father who then shot and killed himself. The
 parents had a history of separation/reconciliation and domestic violence: mother had
 recently indicated she wanted to divorce.
- 3-year-old child died as a result of injuries sustained from physical abuse. The child
 had multiple fractures and the cause of death was later determined to be a diffuse
 brain injury due to blunt impact to head. The child's mother and her boyfriend were
 both caregivers for the child and denied any abuse.
- 3-year-old died as a result of extensive injuries sustained from physical abuse while in the parent's care. The cause of death was determined to be multiple blunt trauma.
- 2-year-old child died as a result of injuries sustained from physical abuse after being asphyxiated by mother's boyfriend. Mother received warnings from family members that the child appeared to be fearful of boyfriend and that boyfriend did not appear to be appropriate in his interactions with the child.
- 2-month-old child died as a result of injuries sustained from physical abuse. Father admitted to becoming frustrated and shaking the child multiple times.
- 3-year-old child died as a result of injuries sustained from physical abuse. The child was in the care of mother's boyfriend at the time the injuries were sustained.
- 16-year-old and 13-year-old siblings were shot to death by their stepfather. Stepfather also shot and killed the children's mother and then turned the gun on himself. Stepfather survived and ultimately admitted to the shootings. At the time of the incident, stepfather was unemployed and mother had stated she was terminating their relationship.
- 1-year-old child died as a result of injuries sustained from physical abuse. Mother's boyfriend admitted to shaking the child and causing the injuries.





- 14-year-old child was shot to death by father. Father also shot and killed his wife and himself. A suicide note was left indicating the family was is debt, with their house moving toward foreclosure, and father did not feel the family could make it without him.
- 5-year-old child died as a result of complications related to being shaken by father at 4-months-of-age. Physical abuse was substantiated against father at the time of incident.
- 3-year-old child died as a result of injuries sustained from physical abuse. The child
 was beaten severely by mother and mother's boyfriend. These beatings occurred
 because the child would urinate or defecate in pants and did not give an explanation
 for the accidents.
- 2-year-old child was beaten to death by babysitter's boyfriend, who also lived in the sitter's home. Babysitter stated she watched boyfriend hit the 2-year-old in the head 15-20 times and did nothing to stop him or get the child any medical care. Babysitter stated her boyfriend did this because he was intoxicated.
- 2-month-old child was beaten by father and received multiple injuries to the head and abdomen. The child was placed on life support and kept alive for approximately 11 months. The child died when life support was removed.



Prepared by:



Fatalities due to Neglect

Twenty-two (22) deaths resulted from neglect. Vehicular and asphyxia deaths were the primary causes of neglect, each accounting for 5 of the 22 neglect deaths. Of the 5 asphyxiation deaths there were 2 involving impaired parents, 1 involving an unsafe sleeping environment, 1 involving an unsafe environment/impaired parent, and 1 positional asphyxiation.

The remaining neglect fatalities included 4 drownings, 2 multiple stab wounds by person with violent history, 2 hazardous environment resulting in drug overdoses, 2 house fires, 1 impaired parent bed-sharing, and 1 gun-related (unsecured gun).

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

- 8-year-old child died with an 11-year-old sibling in a van/train collision. Mother sped
 alongside a train in an attempt to beat the train to the intersection. Mother drove onto
 the tracks and the vehicle was struck by the train. Two other siblings were injured
 and mother died. The chase and collision were captured on a surveillance camera.
- 3-year-old child died in a car accident. Child was an unrestrained passenger in a car being driven by a babysitter. Their car was hit by another vehicle and the child sustained fatal injuries. A witness said that the child was seated in the lap of another passenger.
- 9-year-old child died as a result of massive injuries sustained in a motor-vehicle accident. Father was driving the car and admitted to drinking and taking prescription medication the day of the incident. Toxicology results on father indicate he had several drugs in his system at the time of the crash, including cocaine and marijuana. Father stated a car crossed over the center line causing him to veer off the road, but witnesses indicated they did not see any car cross the line. The deceased child was unrestrained in the car.
- 6-year-old child died due to massive injuries caused in a motor-vehicle accident. The child's father drove the car. Driver error or inattention was ruled the cause of the accident. The child was not restrained in the car at the time of the accident.
- Mother reported falling asleep with 2-month-old child in her arms and awakening to find the child unresponsive. Cause of death was determined to be asphyxia due to co-sleeping. Mother admitted to drinking the night of the incident. Her blood alcohol was determined to be well over the legal limit during the time when the child died.
- Grandfather was caring for his 2-year-old grandchild when the child and a cousin left the house unnoticed. The child was found floating in a nearby swimming pool. The cause of death was determined to be drowning.
- 1-year-old child died in a house fire. Mother was intoxicated and allowed the child and the child's siblings to go with mother's father, who then left the children with their paternal grandmother. The paternal grandmother was also intoxicated and started the house fire with her cigarette.





- Mother gave birth to a full term baby boy in the toilet. Records indicate she waited over an hour and a half after giving birth to call for help. Mother's parents indicated they had begged her to get prenatal care, but mother denied that she was pregnant, even up to the time she delivered. It was later determined that the baby was born healthy and died as a result of drowning.
- 3-month-old child was placed face down on the couch to sleep for the night. Mother reported the child's apnea monitor was attached as directed by the doctor when she went to bed with the couple's other child. The 3-month-old was left in the care of the father who indicated he left the child unattended while he went to a neighbor's house to drink alcohol. Father also stated he had taken medication that day that was not prescribed to him. Mother found the child the next morning, between the couch and pillow. Father was found asleep on the kitchen floor and admitted that he had passed out after drinking. The cause of death was determined to be due to positional asphyxia. Medical neglect was also substantiated against both parents due to documentation indicating the child's apnea monitor was not in use the day of the death.
- 1-year-old child was left with siblings and mother's 13-year-old sister when a fire broke out in the trailer home late at night. The mother reported she left to use methamphetamines and did not tell her sister who was asleep. The child's cause of death was determined to be carbon monoxide intoxication.
- 7-month-old child died after being placed for a nap in parent's bed and suffocating on a trash bag. There was no crib or other appropriate bedding for the infant in the home. The home was found to be deplorable, with trash throughout and a loaded shotgun within reach of children.
- 2-week-old child was in the care of parents who admitted to taking morphine that was not prescribed to them in order to get high. Mother stated she took the narcotic and then went to sleep with the child in her arms. When mother woke up the child was unresponsive.
- 4-year-old child was shot and killed by 5-year-old sibling. There were loaded guns and other weapons found throughout the house that were clearly accessible to the children. There was a previous incident where the 5-year-old had access to the gun and discharged it in the home.
- 1-year-old child ingested what is believed to be grandmother's morphine causing death. Several years earlier, another child ingested a near fatal dose of grandmother's medication, yet the medication was still accessible to the child.
- Two children, ages 16 and 10, were stabbed to death at their foster home by their foster mother's adult son. Foster mother was also stabbed and died as a result of her injuries. Adult son had been staying in the home despite a previous call to police regarding his violence. Foster mother had been directed by her licensing agency that he could not reside in the home while she had foster placements.





- 2-year-old child drowned because the child was unattended for several minutes after swimming in the family pool. Grandmother had taken the child out of the pool and went into the house to retrieve a diaper. Estimated time child was submerged was 2-4 minutes.
- 2-year-old child died from suffocation when mother, who was intoxicated, fell on top of the child and passed out. Mother had numerous arrests for alcohol-related charges and had just been released from jail the morning before the incident.
- Grandmother was caring for her 5-year-old grandchild and realized that she had not seen the child for 30 minutes. Child was found unresponsive in a neighbor's pool.
- 1-year-old child died as a result of acute mixed drug intoxication. The child was allowed to roam unsupervised in an environment where prescription narcotics were easily accessible.
- Mildly mentally handicapped mother gave birth to full-term infant in toilet. Mother admits to seeing the baby move around in the toilet. She and her husband claim they did not know she was pregnant. Although the father is a local volunteer firefighter trained in CPR, neither parent made any effort to save the child. Parents have an older teenage child in the home.

Overall, physical abuse and neglect fatalities compared to last year increased by 10, from 36 in SFY 2007 to 46 in SFY 2008. Physical abuse increased by 7, from 17 in SFY 2007 to 24 in SFY 2008. Neglect abuse increased by 3, from 19 in SFY 2007 to 22 in SFY 2008.

The SFY 2008 physical abuse and neglect primary maltreatment types were categorized differently from those in SFY 2007. This was done in an effort to identify the primary cause of death more accurately. Comparisons between the primary maltreatment types for child fatalities between SFY 2007 and SFY 2008 are not specifically detailed.





Characteristics of Perpetrators

There were 33 identified abuse perpetrators and 27 identified neglect perpetrators for SFY 2008.

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

Of the total 46 fatalities in SFY 2008, drugs/alcohol were factors in 9 of the fatalities. This is a decrease from SFY 2007, when drugs/alcohol were involved in 14 of the total 36 fatalities.

As in previous years, the majority of abuse and neglect perpetrators in SFY 2008 were Caucasian. Caucasian perpetrators comprised 22 of the 33 total abuse perpetrators and African American perpetrators comprised 11 of the 33 abuse perpetrators. Caucasian perpetrators comprised 20 of the total 27 neglect perpetrators and African American perpetrators comprised 6 of the total 27 neglect perpetrators.

Consistent with past years, the majority of perpetrators were natural parents. Twenty-two (22) of the 33 abuse perpetrators and 19 of the 27 neglect perpetrators were natural parents.

Twenty-one (21) of the 33 abuse perpetrators were male. As in prior years, the majority of neglect perpetrators were female, specifically 19 of the 27 in SFY 2008.

The majority of the perpetrators were under the age of 30. The highest number of abuse perpetrators was in the 25-29 age group and in the 50+ years age group in neglect deaths. This reflects a shift from SFY 2007, when most perpetrators of neglect deaths were in the 30-34 age group.

SFY 2008 fatality data indicated that 14 abuse perpetrators fell into the 25-29 year old range, followed by 9 perpetrators in the 20-24 year old range. Three perpetrators each were in the 16-19, 30-34, and 40-49 year old ranges. There was 1 abuse perpetrator in the 50+ year old range.

SFY 2008 fatality data indicated that 6 neglect perpetrators were in the range of 50+ years of age, followed by 5 perpetrators each in the 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, and 40-49 year old ranges. One (1) remaining neglect perpetrator was in the 35-39 old range.





Household Characteristics

Like prior years, the majority of abuse and neglect deaths occurred in two-parent households for SFY 2008. In abuse cases, 17 of the 24 abuse households were 2 parent households, while 5 were single parent households. The remaining 2 abuse households were an extended family home and a multi-family home. In neglect cases, 10 of the 22 neglect households were 2 parent households, while 7 were single parent households. The remaining 5 neglect households were 2 extended family homes, 2 foster homes, and 1 was unknown.

Thirty-one (31) of the total 46 fatalities occurred in households where there were other siblings in the family including 14 of 24 abuse households and 17 of 22 neglect households. This is an increase from the prior year when 21 of the 36 fatalities occurred in households where there were other siblings in the family.

Fifteen (15) of the total 46 child fatalities occurred in families with at least one prior child protective services substantiated investigation of a child in that household, including 6 of 24 abuse households, and 9 of 22 neglect households. The prior substantiation may have involved the child fatality victim and/or another child in the household. This is an increase from SFY 2007, when 9 of the total 36 child fatalities occurred in families with a prior child protective services substantiated investigation.

Fatalities from both abuse and neglect with alcohol/drug involvement decreased to 9 in SFY 2008 compared to 14 in SFY 2007.

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

- (1) Family Discord/Marital Problems;
- (2) Lack Parenting Skills;
- (3) Pregnancy/New child;
- (4) Domestic Violence; and
- (5) Insufficient Income.

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

- (1) Drug Dependency;
- (2) Lack Parenting Skills;
- (3) Family Discord/Marital Problems;
- (4) Insufficient Income: and
- (5) Alcoholism and Unstable Living Conditions.





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: Seventy-eight percent (78%) of all deaths for SFY 2008 occurred among children 5 and under. Further, 85% of deaths occurred amongst children ages 8 and younger.

As was true in the prior year, the majority of abuse and neglect victims for SFY 2008 were under 1 year of age. However, SFY 2008 reflected a percentage decrease in victims under 1 year of age compared to SFY 2007. Overall, child victims under one year of age comprised 30% of the total 46 fatalities in SFY 2008 compared to 39% in SFY 2007. Children within this age range accounted for 8 of the total 24 abuse deaths in SFY 2008 compared to 7 in SFY 2007. Child victims under one year of age accounted for 6 of the total 22 neglect deaths in SFY 2008. This is a slight decrease from SFY 2007, which reported 7 within this age range.

As was true in the prior year, fatalities from both abuse and neglect occurred most often with Caucasian children (abuse 58.3% and neglect 72.7%). African American children (abuse 25.0% and neglect 18.2%) comprised the second largest category followed by Multi-Racial children (abuse 12.5% and neglect 9.1%). Asian/Pacific children comprised 4.2% of abuse victims.

Caucasian victims comprised 14 of the total 24 abuse cases, African American victims comprised 6 of the 24 cases, Multi-Racial comprised 3 of the total 24, and Asian/Pacific comprised 1 of the total 24 abuse cases.

Caucasian victims comprised 16 of the total 22 neglect cases, African American victims comprised 4 of the 22 cases, and Multi-Racial comprised 2 of the total 22 total neglect cases.

Historically, more male children died to abuse and more female children died to neglect. However, this year male children accounted for 14 (58.3%) of the 24 abuse fatalities and 13 (61.9%) of the 22 neglect fatalities.





CHILD FATALITIES - ALL STATISTCS

County of Occurance For State Fiscal Year 2008

County	SFY 08		
	ABUSE	NEGLECT	TOTAL
Allen	2	2	4
Bartholomew	1	0	1
Cass	1	0	1
Clinton	0	1	1
Daviess	1	0	1
DeKalb	1	0	1
Elkhart	1	0	1
Grant	0	1	1
Greene	0	1	1
Hamilton	1	1	2
Hendricks	0	1	1
Henry	1	1	2
Lake	4	3	7
Laporte	1	0	1
Madison	2	0	2
Marion	5	6	11
Newton	0	1	1
Ohio	0	1	1
Putnam	0	1	1
Tippecanoe	1	0	1
Vanderburgh	1	0	1
Vermillion	0	1	1
Vigo	1	1	2
Statewide	24	22	46

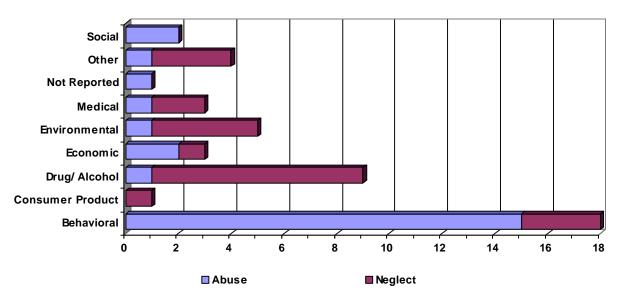




CHILD FATALITIES - ALL

Risk Factors For All Child Fatalities For State Fiscal Year 2008

Breakdown of Primary Risk Factors Involved by Abuse or Neglect



Primary Risk Factors Involved

SFY 08		
Behavioral	18	
Drug/ Alcohol	9	
Environmental	5	
Other	4	
Medical	3	
Economic	3	
Social	2	
Not Reported	1	
Consumer Product	1	
Total	46	

Risk Factors Identified In Family Prior to Death

SFY 0	8
Yes	30
No	16
Total	46

Risk Factors Identified in Community Prior to Death

SFY ()8
Yes	27
No	19
Total	46

Manner of Death Classification

nammer of beam enacemeane.		
Classification	Count	
Homicide	30	
Accident	13	
Could not be determined	3	
Total	46	

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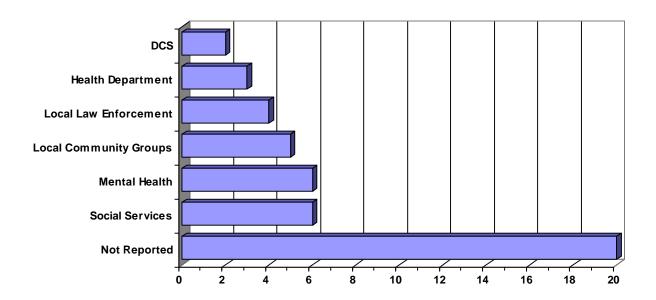


INDIANA BENEFACTOR CHILD SERVICES

CHILD FATALITIES - ALL

Prevention Activities For All Child Fatalities For State Fiscal Year 2008

Lead Organization for Prevention Activities



SFY 08		
Not Reported	20	
Health Department	3	
Social Services	6	
Local Law Enforcement	4	
Mental Health	6	
Local Community Groups	5	
DCS	2	
Total	46	



17



CHILD FATALITIES - ALL

Investigation Statistics

For State Fiscal Year 2008

51		SFY 08		
	ABUSE	NEGLECT	TOTAL	
Total Child Fatalities	24	22	46	
Coroner cases	24	22	46	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Autopsies performed	23	21	44	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	95.8%	95.5%	95.7%	
Scene was investigated by Coroner	15	16	31	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	62.5%	72.7%	67.4%	
Scene was investigated by Law Enforcement	22	21	43	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	91.7%	95.5%	93.5%	
Scene was investigated by Fire Investigator	0	3	3	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	0.0%	13.6%	6.5%	
Emergency Medical Services was on scene	9	16	25	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	37.5%	72.7%	54.3%	
Scene was investigated by Other	18	13	31	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	75.0%	59.1%	67.4%	
Prior Substantiated CPS Investigations	6	9	15	
% of Total Abuse, Total Neglect, or overall Total deaths	25.0%	40.9%	32.6%	
1 Prior	4	6	10	
2 Prior	2	1	3	
3 Prior	0	0	0	
4 Prior	0	2	2	
5 Prior	0	0	0	
6 Prior or More	0	0	0	
Number of Times not Available	0	0	0	

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CHILD FATALITIES - ALL CHILD FATALITIES

PRIMARY MALTREATMENT TYPE STATISTICS FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR 2008

SEV 08

		SFY 08				
	AB	ABUSE NEGLECT TOTAL			TAL	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Child Fatalities	24	100.0%	22	100.0%	46	100.0%
Abusive Head Trauma	15	62.5%	0	0.0%	15	32.6%
Blunt Force Trauma to the Head	5	20.8%	0	0.0%	5	10.9%
Complications from previous closed head injury	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Latent Effects Blunt Force Trauma to the Head	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	3	6.5%
Shaking	5	20.8%	0	0.0%	5	10.9%
Anoxic Brain Injury	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Suffocation trying to quiet child	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Battery to Pregnant Mom	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Premature Delivery	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Environment Life/Health Endangering	0	0.0%	17	77.3%	17	37.0%
Asphyxiation - Unsafe Sleeping Environment	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Asphyxiation - Unsafe Sleeping Environment - Impaired Parent	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Asphyxiation By Impaired Parent	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	2	4.3%
Gun Related: Unsecured Gun	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Hazardous Environment Resulting in Drug Overdose	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	2	4.3%
House Fire	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
House Fire - Impaired Caregivers	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Impaired Parent Bed-Sharing	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Multiple Stab Wounds by Person With Violent History	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	2	4.3%
Vehicular - Reckless Driving	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	2	4.3%
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	2	4.3%
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger - Impaired Driver	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Gunshot Wound	4	16.7%	0	0.0%	4	8.7%
Murder - Attempted Suicide	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%
Murder - Suicide	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%
Internal Injury	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Lack of Supervision	0	0.0%	3	13.6%	3	6.5%
Drowning	0	0.0%	3	13.6%	3	6.5%
Medical Neglect	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	2	4.3%
Drowning	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Positional Asphyxiation	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	2.2%
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma/ Burns	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Shaking	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%

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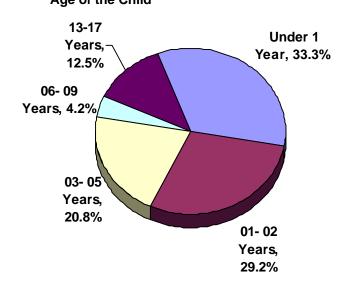
CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Demographic Characteristics of the Child For State Fiscal Year 2008

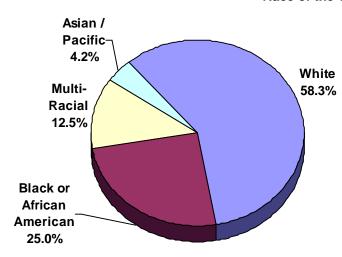
During SFY 08, 24 out of 46 fatalities were due to abuse.

Age of the Child

SFY 08			
Under 1	8	33.3%	
01	3	12.5%	
02	4	16.7%	
03	4	16.7%	
04	0	0.0%	
05	1	4.2%	
06	0	0.0%	
07	0	0.0%	
08	1	4.2%	
09	0	0.0%	
10-12	0	0.0%	
13-17	3	12.5%	
Unreported	0	0.0%	
Total	24		



Race of the Child



SFY 08		
White	14	58.3%
Black or African American	6	25.0%
Multi-Racial	3	12.5%
Asian / Pacific	1	4.2%
Total	24	

Sex of the Child

SFY 08			
Female	10	41.7%	
Male	14	58.3%	
Total	24		

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CHILD FATILITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Demographic Characteristics of the Case For State Fiscal Year 2008

Source of Report

SFY 08	
Coroner	3
Hospital/ Clinic	14
Law Enforcement	5
Other	2
Total	24

Type of Physical Abuse*

SFY 08	
Bruises, Cuts, Welts	6
Bone Fractures	1
Skull Fracture	15
Internal Injury	9
Wounds, Punctures, Bites	0
Burns, Scalds	1
Poisoning	0
Asphyxiation/ Suffocation	1
Shaking/ Dislocation/ Sprains	4
Drowning	0
Inappropriate Discipline	4
Gunshot Wounds	4
Shaken Baby Syndrome	10
Alcohol Abused Child	0
Drug Abused Child	0

*May list more than one item for each fatality

Primary Cause of Death

SFY 08	
Primary Cause of Death	Count
Shaking	6
Blunt Force Trauma to the Head	5
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma	4
Murder - Suicide	2
Murder - Attempted Suicide	2
Suffocation trying to quiet child	1
Premature Delivery	1
Multiple Blunt Force Trauma/ Burns	1
Latent Effects Blunt Force Trauma to the Head	1
Complications from previous closed head injury	1
Total	24



CHILD FATILITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Demographic Characteristics of the Household For State Fiscal Year 2008

Marital Status of Parents

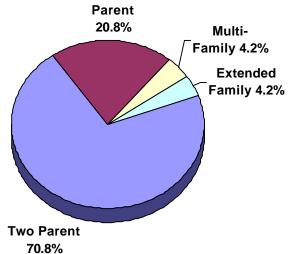
SFY 08	
Divorced	1
Living Together	7
Married	10
Single	6
Total	24

Other Siblings in the Family

SFY	80
Yes	14
No	10
Total	24

Type of Household Where Incident Occured

SFY 08	
Extended Family	1
Multi-Family	1
Single Parent	5
Two Parent	17
Total	24



Male Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

SFY 08	
Unknown	5
Unemployed	10
Labor/ Skilled	1
Labor/ Unskilled	4
Service Work	2
Professional/ Technical	2
Total	24

Female Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
SFY 08	
Unknown	3
Unemployed	6
Labor/ Skilled	2
Labor/ Unskilled	3
Service Work	5
Sales	1
Professional/ Technical	2
TANF	1
Other Public Assistance	1
Total	24

SFY 08	
High School Graduate	2
GED	1
College Graduate	1
Post Graduate Work	1
Technical/ Vocational	1
Unknown	15
Partial High School	3
Total	24

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Male Caregiver's Education

Female Caregiver's Education	
6	
2	
2	
1	
7	
6	
24	

Source:

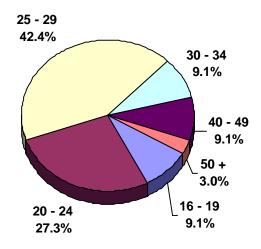


CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

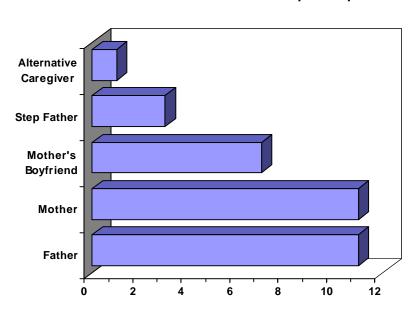
Demographic Characteristics of the Perpetrator For State Fiscal Year 2008

Age of Perpetrator*

SFY 08	
16 - 19	3
20 - 24	9
25 - 29	14
30 - 34	3
40 - 49	3
50 +	1
Total	33



Relationship of Perpetrator to Child*



SFY 08	
Father	11
Mother	11
Mother's Boyfriend	7
Step Father	3
Alternative Caregiver	1
Total	33

Race of Perpetrator*

SFY 08	
White	22
Black or African American	11
Total	33

Sex of Perpetrator*

SFY 08	
Female	12
Male	21
Unknown	0
Total	33

*May list more than one perpetrator for each fatality

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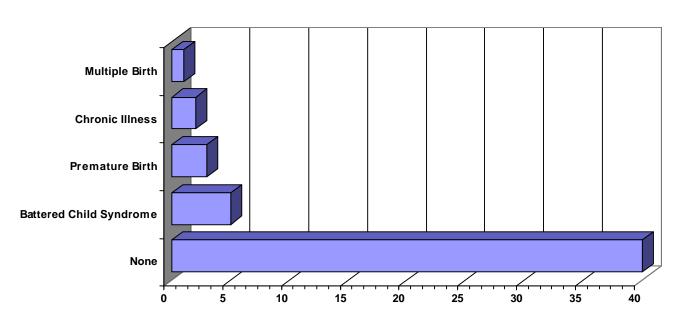
INDIANA BISSAITMENT OF CHILD SERVICES

CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Victim Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2008

Victim's Stress Factors*

SFY 08	
ADD/ ADHD	0
Battered Child Syndrome	5
Behavior Problems	0
Chronic Illness	2
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	1
None	40
Physically Handicapped	0
Premature Birth	3
School Related Problems	0
Suspected History of Neglect	0
Suspected History of Physical Abuse	0
Suspected History of Sexual Abuse	0
Total	51



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

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CHILD FATALITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2008

Female Caregiver's Stress Factors*

SFY 08	
Abused/ Neglected as Children	3
Alcoholism	0
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	3
Caring for Special Needs Child	0
Domestic Violence	5
Drug Dependency	2
Emotionally Disturbed	1
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	9
Heavy Child Care Reasons	4
Inadequate Housing	0
Incarceration	0
Insufficient Income	4
Job Related Problems	3
Lack Parenting Skills	7
Language Problem	1
Learning Disabled	0
Legal Problems	0
Mental Health Problems	1
None	3
Other addictive condition	0
Parental Mental Retardation	0
Physical Health Problems	0
Physically Disabled	0
Poor Money Management	0
Pregnancy/ New child	7
Recent Relocation	1
Social Isolation	0
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence	1
Unknown	0
Unstable Living Conditions	2
Visual/ Hearing Problems	0
Total	57

Male Caregiver's Stress Factors*

SFY 08	
Abused/ Neglected as Children	0
Alcoholism	0
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	2
Caring for Special Needs Child	0
Domestic Violence	4
Drug Dependency	2
Emotionally Disturbed	1
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	7
Heavy Child Care Reasons	2
Inadequate Housing	0
Incarceration	2
Insufficient Income	4
Job Related Problems	4
Lack Parenting Skills	6
Language Problem	0
Learning Disabled	0
Legal Problems	3
Mental Health Problems	2
None	1
Other addictive condition	0
Parental Mental Retardation	0
Physical Health Problems	0
Physically Disabled	0
Poor Money Management	1
Pregnancy/ New child	5
Recent Relocation	0
Social Isolation	0
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence	2
Unknown	5
Unstable Living Conditions	1
Visual/ Hearing Problems	0
Total	54

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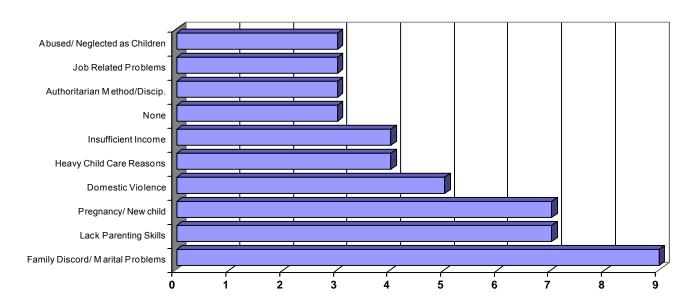
^{*}All statistics are listed by child and may count one parent twice if two children died. Chart may list more than one item for each parent. Stress factors may be reported for a primary caretaker if the biological parent is not living in the home.



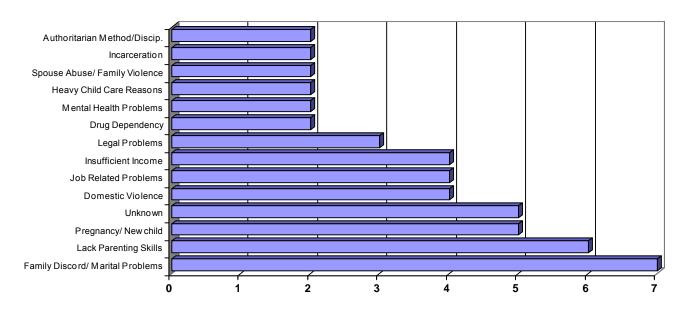
CHILD FATILITIES - ABUSE STATISTICS

Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2008

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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Thursday, January 28, 2010



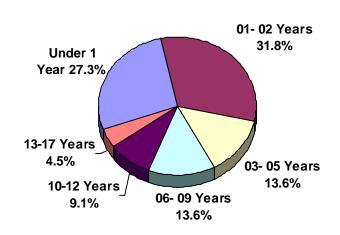


Demographic Characteristic of the Child For State Fiscal Year 2008

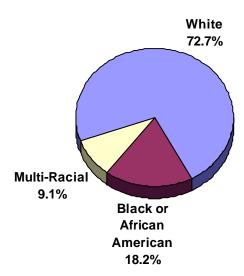
During SFY 08 22 of 46 fatalities were due to neglect.

Age of the Child

SFY 08		
Under 1	6	27.3%
01	4	18.2%
02	3	13.6%
03	1	4.5%
04	1	4.5%
05	1	4.5%
06	1	4.5%
07	0	0.0%
08	1	4.5%
09	1	4.5%
10-12	2	9.1%
13-17	1	4.5%
Unreported	0	0.0%
Total	22	



Race of the Child



SFY 08		
White	16	72.7%
Black or African American	4	18.2%
Multi-Racial	2	9.1%
Total	22	

Sex of the Child

SFY 08		
Female	9	40.9%
Male	13	59.1%
Total	22	

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Demographic Characteristic of the Case For State Fiscal Year 2008

Source of Report

SFY 08		
Coroner	4	
Hospital/ Clinic	2	
Law Enforcement	7	
Managed Care Provider	1	
Other	2	
Other Medical	1	
Private Social Agency	1	
Prosecutor	1	
Public Social Agency	3	
Total	22	

Type of Neglect*

SFY 08	
Lack of Supervision	6
Failure to Thrive	0
Malnutrition	0
Medical Neglect	3
Educational Neglect	0
Abandonment	0
Close Confinement	0
Lock in/ out	0
Lack Food, Shelter, Clothing	0
Environment Life/health Danger	18
Poor Hygiene	0
Drug Abuse	0
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	0
Drug Exposed Infant	1

*May list more than one item for each fatality

Primary Cause of Death

SFY 08	
Primary Cause of Death	Count
Drowning	4
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger	2
Vehicular - Reckless Driving	2
Multiple Stab Wounds by Person With Violent History	2
Hazardous Environment Resulting in Drug Overdose	2
Asphyxiation By Impaired Parent	2
Vehicular - Unrestrained Passenger - Impaired Driver	1
Positional Asphyxiation	1
Impaired Parent Bed-Sharing	1
House Fire - Impaired Caregivers	1
House Fire	1
Gun Related: Unsecured Gun	1
Asphyxiation - Unsafe Sleeping Environment - Impaired Parent	1
Asphyxiation - Unsafe Sleeping Environment	1
Total	22



Demographic Charateristic of the Household For State Fiscal Year 2008

Marital Status of Parents

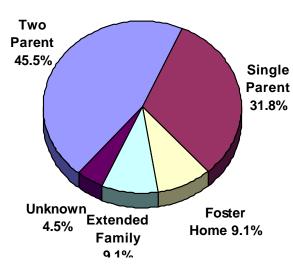
SFY 08	
Divorced	2
Living Together	6
Married	4
Single	8
Unknown	2
Total	22

Other Siblings in the Family

SFY 08	}
Yes	17
No	5
Total	22

Type of Household Where Incident Occured

SFY 08	
Extended Family	2
Foster Home	2
Single Parent	7
Two Parent	10
Unknown	1
Total	22



Male Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

SFY 08	
Unknown	7
Unemployed	4
Labor/ Skilled	4
Labor/ Unskilled	5
Professional/ Technical	1
Other	1
Total	22

Female Caregiver's Primary Source of Income

SFY 08	
Unknown	4
Unemployed	6
Labor/ Skilled	1
Labor/ Unskilled	2
Service Work	1
Clerical/ Office	1
TANF	2
Other Public Assistance	1
Other	3
Total	21

Male Caregiver's Education

•	
SFY 08	
High School Graduate	5
Unknown	15
Partial High School	2
Total	22

Female Caregiver's Education

•	
SFY 08	
High School Graduate	7
Partial College	1
Unknown	8
Partial High School	5
Total	21

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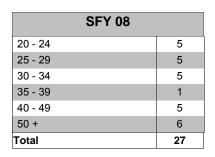
Source: Department of Child Services

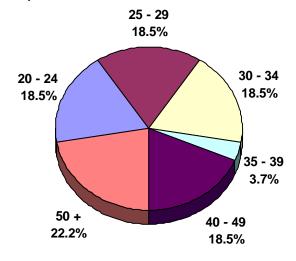
Child Fatality Review Reports



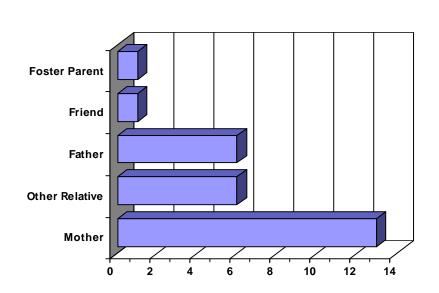
Demographic Characteristic of the Perpetrator For State Fiscal Year 2008

Age of Perpetrator*





Relationship of Perpetrator to Child*



SFY 08	
Mother	13
Father	6
Foster Parent	1
Other Relative	6
Friend	1
Total	27

Race of Perpetrator*

SFY 08	
White	20
Black or African American	6
Multi-Racial	1
Total	27

Sex of Perpetrator*

SFY 08	
Female	19
Male	8
Total	27

*May list more than one perpetrator for each fatality

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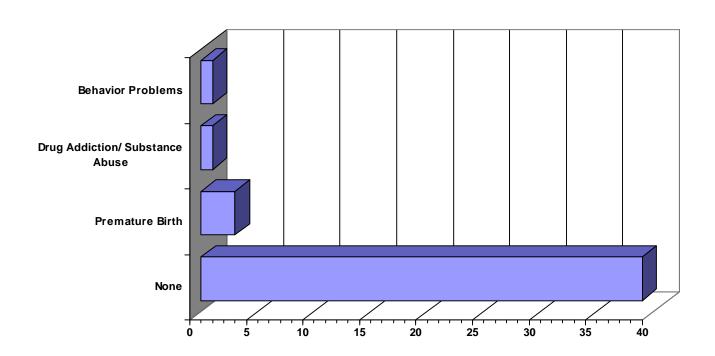
INDIANA BIESARTMENT OF CHILD SERVICES

CHILD FATALITIES - NEGLECT STATISTCS

Victim Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2008

Victim's Stress Factors*

Victilii 3 Otic33 i actor3	
SFY 08	
ADD/ ADHD	0
Battered Child Syndrome	0
Behavior Problems	1
Chronic Illness	0
Drug Addiction/ Substance Abuse	1
Emotional Disturbance	0
Failure to Thrive	0
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome	0
Involved with Juvenile Court	0
Mental Retardation	0
Multiple Birth	0
None	39
Physically Handicapped	0
Premature Birth	3
School Related Problems	0
Suspected History of Neglect	0
Suspected History of Physical Abuse	0
Suspected History of Sexual Abuse	0
Total	44



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

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Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2008

Male Caregiver's Stress Factors*

2008	
Abused/ Neglected as Children	0
Alcoholism	1
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	0
Caring for Special Needs Child	0
Domestic Violence	0
Drug Dependency	3
Emotionally Disturbed	0
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	3
Heavy Child Care Reasons	0
Inadequate Housing	0
Incarceration	1
Insufficient Income	1
Job Related Problems	1
Lack Parenting Skills	3
Language Problem	0
Learning Disabled	0
Legal Problems	0
Mental Health Problems	0
None	7
Other addictive condition	1
Parental Mental Retardation	0
Physical Health Problems	1
Physically Disabled	0
Poor Money Management	0
Pregnancy/ New child	0
Recent Relocation	0
Social Isolation	0
	0
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence Unknown	8
	1
Unstable Living Conditions Visual/ Hearing Problems	0
Visual/ Hearing Problems	-
Total	31

Female Caregiver's Stress Factors*

2008	
Abused/ Neglected as Children	1
Alcoholism	2
Authoritarian Method/Discip.	0
Caring for Special Needs Child	0
Domestic Violence	1
Drug Dependency	6
Emotionally Disturbed	1
Family Discord/ Marital Problems	4
Heavy Child Care Reasons	2
Inadequate Housing	0
Incarceration	0
Insufficient Income	3
Job Related Problems	0
Lack Parenting Skills	5
Language Problem	0
Learning Disabled	1
Legal Problems	1
Mental Health Problems	2
None	6
Other addictive condition	0
Parental Mental Retardation	1
Physical Health Problems	0
Physically Disabled	0
Poor Money Management	0
Pregnancy/ New child	2
Recent Relocation	0
Social Isolation	0
Spouse Abuse/ Family Violence	0
Unknown	2
Unstable Living Conditions	2
Visual/ Hearing Problems	0
Total	42

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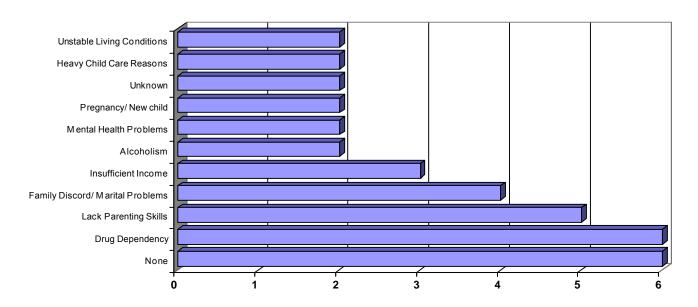


^{*}All statistics are listed by child and may count one parent twice if two children died. Chart may list more than one item for each parent. Stress factors may be reported for a primary caretaker if the biological parent is not living in the home.

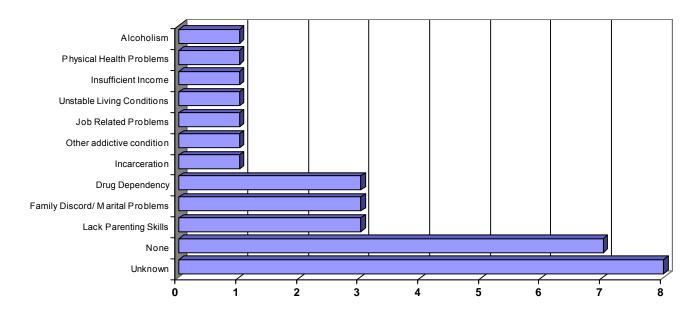


Primary Caregiver's Stress Factors For State Fiscal Year 2008

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.

Prepared by:
Office of Data Management
Thursday, January 28, 2010

