Arkansas Infant and Child Death Review Program

FY 19 report on deaths occurring in 2017

Compiled by:

Arkansas Infant and Child Death Review Program

Arkansas Children’s Hospital Injury Prevention Center

Funding provided by:

The Family Health Branch of the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH)
Arkansas Infant and Child Death Review Program Vision and Mission Statement

Vision Statement: Eliminate all preventable infant and child deaths in Arkansas.

Mission Statement: To review all unexpected infant and child deaths in the state of Arkansas. These reviews result in the development of interventions and recommendations through multidisciplinary team collaboration, community education and policy.

- Previous annual reports were compiled on a calendar year, rather than fiscal year, resulting in duplicate death data being reported. For clarity, this annual report is being reported on a fiscal year, matching the funding stream, and is only covering cases in which the child death occurred in 2017.

- Although coding guides (ICD-10) use the term “accident” as a manner of death experts in the field refer to injuries as unintentional. The word accident imparts a sense that nothing can be done when in reality injuries are predictable and preventable. This report will utilize accident as appropriate for this report.
Overview: Established in 2010, the Arkansas (AR) Infant and Child Death Review (ICDR) Program has expanded to 11 regional teams that review unexpected deaths of Arkansas children under the age of 18. The teams cover all 75 Arkansas counties, giving the ICDR Program the potential to evaluate 100% of reviewable pediatric deaths, as required by ACT 1818 of 2005. All local team members work and/or reside in the area of the team they serve, which allows firsthand insight into the local environment and needs of the community.

Case Selection: Under ACT 1818 of 2005, cases that are reviewable meet the following criteria:
1. Child was not under the care of a licensed physician for treatment of an illness/condition that contributes to the cause of death (IE cancer, prematurity, congenital abnormalities etc.).
2. Death was due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
3. Death was due to an unknown cause
4. Death is not under criminal investigation or being prosecuted

CDR Data: Information collected from multiple disciplines at a case review are entered into the National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention (NCFRP) database. The data is analyzed to generate an overview and in-depth annual report on the cases reviewed by the local ICDR teams. Key data entered into the NCFRP database are derived from death/birth certificates, child health records, autopsy reports, coroner’s reports, sudden unexplained infant death investigation (SUIDI) forms, toxicology reports, witness interviews, on-scene investigation reports and any other documentation that teams identify as helpful in a review in order to make effective prevention recommendations.
The ICDR Program remains committed to the goal of reducing preventable child death in Arkansas. This effort requires the steadfast commitment of all local team members, ICDR Program staff staying abreast of best practices regarding child death reviews, and the assistance of partner organizations for expertise in prevention strategies. Specific goals for the ICDR Program include:

- Monitor and train all local teams and members.
- Provide resources for specific team recommendations and monitoring of teams carrying out recommendations.
- Identify and implement additional targeted prevention campaigns with local team support.
The total infant and child deaths (ages 0-17) in Arkansas for 2017 was 457 deaths, of those 188 (41%) were eligible for review and 149 (79%) of the eligible cases were reviewed.

General statistics for 2017 deaths:
- Accidental deaths increased while undetermined death decreased: This is due to the improved quality of death investigations and reporting system across the state.
- Between 2015-2017 there is a decrease trend in deaths among children 5-9 years old and an increase trend in deaths among children 10-14 years old.

Death statistics by manner of death for 2017:

1) **Accidental Deaths (N=81):**
   - **Motor Vehicle Accidents (N=28):**
     - Increased by 35% compared to 2016
     - 18% increase in motor vehicle crashes among males and children 10-14 years old.
     - 14% increase in motor vehicle deaths where a teen was the driver.
     - 11% increase in motor vehicle where no seatbelt was used.
   - **Asphyxia (N=28):**
     - 40% increase in asphyxia deaths among children <1 year of age.
     - The rate of African American children who died of asphyxia was significantly higher than among Caucasian children.
     - All asphyxia related deaths were sleep related
     - Adult beds were the leading location where infant deaths occurred and it was also the usual sleep location for infants who died from asphyxia.
   - **Drowning (N=13):**
     - Between 2016-2017 drowning deaths among 1-4 year olds showed a 24% decrease
     - 77% of drownings were in open water.
   - **Fire (N=5):**
     - Fire deaths among children 10-14 years old increased by 30%.

2) **Undetermined Deaths (N=32):**
   - 100% of undetermined deaths were sleep related.
   - African American children had a higher rate of undetermined deaths than Caucasian children and children of all other races.
   - Undetermined deaths predominately occurred in adult beds.

3) **Suicide (N=21):**
   - Suicide rate is still the highest among children age 15-17 years old.
   - Suicide deaths by firearm decreased by a 23%.
   - Family and school issues were the highest contributing factors in suicide deaths.

4) **Homicide (N=10):**
   - Homicide deaths among children <1 year of age increased by 40%.
   - Homicide deaths among children 15-17 years old decreased by 48%.
Arkansas ranks 8th in the nation for Unintentional deaths in children under 18 years of age, between 2012-2017 (WISQARS, 2019).

Arkansas ranks 13th in the nation for Suicide deaths in children under 18 years of age, between 2012-2017 (WISQARS, 2019).

Arkansas ranks 10th in the nation for Homicide deaths in children under 18 years of age, between 2012-2017 (WISQARS, 2019).
Reviewed Infant and Child Deaths: Racial Distribution, 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>All other races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reviewed Infant and Child Deaths: Age at Time of Death, 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2015 (N=106)</th>
<th>2016 (N=144)</th>
<th>2017 (N=149)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9 years</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 years</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Count is included within the body of the graph.
Reviewed Infant and Child Deaths: Demographic Characteristics

Reviewed Infant and Child Deaths: Age and Gender Distribution, 2017
N=149
**Manner of Death** describes how the infant or child died and explains the cause of death. Deaths are categorized as natural or non-natural based on the manner of death. Natural deaths result from a disease process and non-natural deaths are attributed to injuries. Non-natural deaths are further classified into the following groups: accident, homicide, suicide, and undetermined.
1. Reviewed Infant and Child Accidental Deaths

**Cause of Death** is the reason a child died. A few examples of accidental death include motor vehicle accident, drowning, poisoning, or fire related. The cause of death may be further classified as underlying (injury that initiated the events resulting in death) or immediate (final condition resulting in death).

### Cause of Death: Percentage of Deaths among Reviewed Cases, 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>2015 (N=52)</th>
<th>2016 (N=55)</th>
<th>2017 (N=81)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MVA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphyxia</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The chart shows the percentage of reviewed deaths by cause of death for the years 2015, 2016, and 2017.*
1a. Motor Vehicle Deaths

Motor Vehicle Accidents: Age Distribution
2015-2017

Motor Vehicle Accidents: Gender Distribution
2015-2017
1a. Motor Vehicle Deaths

Motor Vehicle Accidents: Racial Distribution
2015-2017

- Caucasian
- African American
- All other races

Count is included within body of graph

Type of Motor Vehicle Accidents
2015-2017

- Motor Vehicle
- Pedestrian
- ATV
- Missing

- 2015 (N=22)
- 2016 (N=18)
- 2017 (N=28)
1a. Motor Vehicle Deaths


- Driver
- Passenger
- Pedestrian
- Unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Driver</th>
<th>Passenger</th>
<th>Pedestrian</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 (N=22)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (N=18)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (N=28)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- No Seatbelt Use
- No Car Seat Use
- No Helmet Use
- Seat Belt Use
- Car Seat Use
- Helmet Use
- Non Applicable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No Seatbelt Use</th>
<th>No Car Seat Use</th>
<th>No Helmet Use</th>
<th>Seat Belt Use</th>
<th>Car Seat Use</th>
<th>Helmet Use</th>
<th>Non Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 (N=22)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (N=18)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (N=28)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1b. Asphyxia Deaths

### Asphyxia Deaths: Age Distribution 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2015 (N=10)</th>
<th>2016 (N=15)</th>
<th>2017 (N=28)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asphyxia Deaths: Racial Distribution 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2015 (N=10)</th>
<th>2016 (N=15)</th>
<th>2017 (N=28)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Asphyxia Deaths: Racial Distribution
2015-2017

Asphyxia Deaths: Event
2015-2017
1b. Asphyxia Deaths

Asphyxia Deaths: Cause
2015-2017

Asphyxia Deaths: Incident Sleep Location
2015-2017
1b. Asphyxia Deaths

Asphyxia Deaths: Usual Sleep Location
2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015 (N=8)</th>
<th>2016 (N=10)</th>
<th>2017 (N=28)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crib</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassinette</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Bed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1c. Drowning Deaths

Drowning Deaths: Age Distribution
2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2015 (N=7)</th>
<th>2016 (N=9)</th>
<th>2017 (N=13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drowning Deaths: Gender Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2015 (N=7)</th>
<th>2016 (N=9)</th>
<th>2016 (N=13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arkansas Infant and Child Death Review Report, 2019
1c. Drowning Deaths

**Drowning Deaths: Race Distribution 2015-2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>African American</th>
<th>All other races</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 (N=7)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (N=9)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (N=13)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Count is included within body of graph

**Drowning Deaths: Drowning Action 2015-2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2015 (N=7)</th>
<th>2016 (N=9)</th>
<th>2017 (N=13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bathing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Reviewed Deaths

- 2015 (N=7)
- 2016 (N=9)
- 2017 (N=13)
**1c. Drowning Deaths**

![Drowning Deaths: Drowning Locations 2015-2017](chart1)

**1d. Fire Deaths**

![Fire Deaths: Age Distribution 2015-2017](chart2)
1d. Fire Deaths

Fire Deaths: Gender Distribution 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2015 (N=6)  
- 2016 (5)   
- 2017 (N=4)

Fire Deaths: Racial Distribution 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>African American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2015 (N=6)  
- 2016 (N=5)  
- 2017 (N=4)

Caucasian  
African American

Count within the body graph
2. Undetermined Deaths

### Undetermined Deaths: Age Distribution

**2015** (N=38) | **2016** (N=65) | **2017** (N=31)
--- | --- | ---
<1 year: 37 | 65 | 31
1-4 years: 1 | 0 | 0

### Undetermined Deaths: Gender Distribution

**2015-2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 (N=38)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (N=65)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (N=31)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Undetermined Deaths

**Undetermined Deaths: Racial Distribution 2015-2017**

- **2015 (N=38)**
  - Caucasian: 25
  - African American: 12
  - All other races: 1
- **2016 (N=65)**
  - Caucasian: 17
  - African American: 48
  - All other races: 0
- **2017 (N=31)**
  - Caucasian: 15
  - African American: 1
  - All other races: 3

Count is included within the graph.

**Undetermined Deaths: Sleep Related 2015-2017**

- **2015 (N=38)**
  - Yes: 33
  - No: 60
  - Unknown: 31
- **2016 (N=65)**
  - Yes: 2
  - No: 2
  - Unknown: 0
- **2017 (N=31)**
  - Yes: 3
  - No: 3
  - Unknown: 0

Percentage of Reviewed Deaths

2015 (N=38) 2016 (N=65) 2017 (N=31)
2. Undetermined Deaths

**Undetermined Deaths: Incident Sleep Location 2015-2017**

**Undetermined Deaths: Usual Sleep Environment 2015-2017**

Arkansas Infant and Child Death Review Report, 2019
### 3. Suicide Deaths

#### Suicide Deaths: Age Distribution 2015-2017

![Bar chart showing suicide deaths by age group (5-9, 10-14, 15-17) across years 2015-2017.](chart)

#### Suicide Deaths: Gender Distribution 2015-2017

![Bar chart showing suicide deaths by gender (Male, Female) across years 2015-2017.](chart)
### Suicide Deaths: Racial Distribution 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>African American</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suicide Deaths: Means Distribution 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Firearm</th>
<th>Strangulation</th>
<th>Poison</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Suicide Deaths

Suicide Deaths: History Distribution 2016-2017

Suicide Deaths: Circumstances 2016-2017

*In 2015 the history and circumstances data for suicide deaths were not collected.

*Each death can have multiple History/Circumstance factors. The results will equal more than (n).

Arkansas Infant and Child Death Review Report, 2019
4. Homicide Deaths

Homicide Deaths: Age Distribution
2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2015 (N=5)</th>
<th>2016 (N=3)</th>
<th>2017 (N=10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homicide Deaths: Gender Distribution
2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>2015 (N=5)</th>
<th>2016 (N=3)</th>
<th>2017 (N=10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arkansas Infant and Child Death Review Report, 2019
4. Homicide Deaths

Homicide Deaths: Racial Distribution
2015-2017

Homicide Deaths: Cause
2015-2017

*Racial numbers are too small for valid rates in Homicide Deaths.
Capital City Team: Pulaski County

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=18
- Accidents: 56%
- Undetermined: 11%
- Suicide: 28%
- Homicide: 6%
- Unknown: 6%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=18
- <1 year: 83%
- 1-4 years: 6%
- 10-14 years: 6%
- 15-17 years: 6%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=18
- Male: 78%
- Female: 22%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=18
- Caucasian: 5
- African American: 13

Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000
Count within body of graph
Central Team: Conway, Faulkner, Lonoke, Perry, Pope, Van Buren and White Counties

### 2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manner of Death</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 years</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 years</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>Count within body of graph</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Endres South Central Team: Arkansas, Clark, Cleveland, Dallas, Desha, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Lincoln, Montgomery and Saline Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=22
- Accidents: 9%
- Undetermined: 18%
- Suicide: 14%
- Homicide: 18%
- Unknown: 41%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=22
- <1 year: 27%
- 1-4 years: 36%
- 10-14 years: 14%
- 15-17 years: 23%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=22
- Male: 68%
- Female: 32%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=22
- Caucasian: 12
- African American: 10

Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000

Count within body of text
Delta Team: Crittenden, Cross, Lee, Monroe, Phillips, an St. Francis Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=6
- Accidents: 65%
- Undetermined: 15%
- Suicide: 15%
- Homicide: 5%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=6
- <1 year: 50%
- 5-9 years: 17%
- 10-14 years: 17%
- 15-17 years: 17%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=6
- Male: 33%
- Female: 67%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=6
- Caucasian: 1
- African American: 5

Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000
Count within body of graph
North Central Team: Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Prairie, Sharp, Stone and Woodruff Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=8

- Accidents: 13%
- Undetermined: 13%
- Suicide: 13%
- Homicide: 13%
- Unknown: 50%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=8

- <1 year: 50%
- 1-4 years: 13%
- 5-9 years: 13%
- 10-14 years: 13%
- 15-17 years: 13%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=8

- Male: 63%
- Female: 38%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=8

- Caucasian: 7
- African American: 1

Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000

Count within the graph
Northeast Team: Clay, Craighead, Greene, Lawrence, Mississippi, Poinsett and Randolph Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=9

- Accidents: 67%
- Undetermined: 11%
- Suicide: 22%
- Homicide: 11%
- Unknown: 11%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=9

- <1 year: 56%
- 1-4 years: 22%
- 10-14 years: 11%
- 15-17 years: 11%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=9

- Male: 67%
- Female: 33%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=9

- Caucasian: 8
- African American: 1

Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000

Count within the body of graph
ICDR Team Data

Northwest Team: Benton and Washington Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=20

- Accidents: 30%
- Undetermined: 10%
- Suicide: 10%
- Homicide: 10%
- Unknown: 30%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=20

- <1 year: 65%
- 1-4 years: 15%
- 5-9 years: 5%
- 10-14 years: 5%
- 15-17 years: 5%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=20

- Male: 55%
- Female: 45%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=20

- Caucasian: 14
- African: 4
- All other races: 2

Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000

Count within body of graph
ICDR Ozark Mountain Team: Baxter, Boone, Carroll, Madison, Marion, Newton and Searcy Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=14
- Accidents: 36%
- Undetermined: 7%
- Suicide: 5%
- Homicide: 14%
- Unknown: 43%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=14
- <1 year: 21%
- 1-4 years: 14%
- 5-9 years: 14%
- 10-14 years: 14%
- 15-17 years: 43%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=14
- Male: 64%
- Female: 36%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=14
- Caucasian: 14
- African American: 0
River Valley Team: Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Scott, Sebastian and Yell Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=17
- Accidents: 18%
- Undetermined: 6%
- Suicide: 18%
- Homicide: 18%
- Unknown: 59%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=17
- <1 year: 29%
- 1-4 years: 29%
- 10-14 years: 29%
- 15-17 years: 12%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=17
- Male: 94%
- Female: 6%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=17
- Caucasian: 16
- Other races: 1

Southeast Team: Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Drew and Union Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=4

- Accidents: 50%
- Undetermined: 25%
- Suicide: 25%
- Homicide: Unknown

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=4

- <1 year: 50%
- 5-9 years: 25%
- 15-17 years: 25%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=4

- Male: 75%
- Female: 25%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gener Distribution
N=4

- Caucasian: 2
- African American: Count within body of graph

ICDR Team Data
Southwest Team: Calhoun, Columbia, Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, and Sevier Counties

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Manner of Death
N=11

- Accidents: 27%
- Undetermined: 64%
- Suicide: 9%
- Homicide: 9%
- Unknown: 27%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Age Distribution
N=11

- <1 year: 27%
- 1-4 years: 27%
- 5-9 years: 9%
- 15-17 years: 36%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Gender Distribution
N=11

- Male: 73%
- Female: 27%

2017 Reviewed Deaths: Racial Distribution
N=11

- Caucasian: 8
- African American: 3

Rate of Reviewed Deaths per 100,000
ICDR Team Discretionary Projects

The ICDR Discretionary Projects was created by the ICDR Strategic Planning Committee to assist local teams with addressing gaps and needs within their communities. Those gaps or needs could be providing training for local agencies, assisting with policy implementation or creating and implementing education.

**FY18**

**Capital City Team:** Hosting SUIDI training for all law enforcement agencies in Pulaski County. 
Gap Identified: SUID Investigations, vital to determining correct manner of death, were not being conducted by the county coroner’s office

**Southeast Team:** Water safety and life jacket distribution
Gap Identified: Team wanted to address water safety and life jacket safety to all middle school students in Drew County.

**FY19**

**Capital City Team:** Gap Identified: Families whose children have died in the home do not receive information grief resources within their area of residence. 
Recommendation: Creation and distribution of Grief Resource Packets (distribution by coroners, CACD, and chaplains).

**Central Team:** Gap Identified: Teenagers are not receiving education on motor vehicle safety within their community. 
Recommendation: Host community based Teen Driving Roadeo Event.

**Delta Team:** Gap Identified: Local agencies are not trained in safe sleep education or SUID Investigations. There are very few if any car seat technicians in Crittenden, Cross, and St. Francis counties. 
Recommendation: Conduct Safety Baby Shower and Carseat Technician Trainings, host SUIDI investigation training.

**Endres South Central Team:** Gap Identified: Crimes Against Children Division has new investigators who are needing to be trained in SUID investigations, to help them understand the logistics of the investigation and how they can assist in the SUID investigation. 
Recommendation: Host SUIDI Training for CACD staff.

**Northeast Team:** Gap Identified: Mothers who birthed babies at St. Bernard’s Hospital were not receiving safe sleep education. Inability to purchase cribettes was a barrier to St. Bernard’s Hospital becoming safe sleep certified. 
Recommendation: Assist St. Bernard’s Hospital to become safe sleep certified, gold status.

**Northwest Team:** Gap Identified: Marshallese Mothers were not receiving safe sleep education due to language barriers. 
Recommendation: Translate Safe Sleep Brochure for Marshallese population.

**Ozark Mountain Team:** Gap Identified: Lack of training for local school staff to recognize and support students who may be suicidal. 
Recommendation: Host ASIST and Safe Talk training for students.

**River Valley Team:** Gap Identified: Lack of training for local school staff to recognize and support students who may be suicidal. 
Recommendation: Host ASIST and Safe Talk training for students.

**Southeast Team:** Gap Identified: Infant deaths, due to unsafe sleep environments are being classified as undetermined because a SUID investigation is not being conducted. 
Recommendation: Host SUIDI training for law enforcement, coroners/deputy coroners and CACD.
The data quality summary report identifies the “missing” and “unknown” data variables that are identified by the National Child Fatality Review Program (NCFRP) as CORE variables.

**Core Variables with Highest Missing/Unknown %**

**How does your state compare on these measures?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Description</th>
<th>Percentage Missing/Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A19 - Child’s health insurance</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C15 - Was supervisor impaired at time of incident</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1i - Protective measures for child (any check in column 1-5)</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2a - Fire, Burn, Electroction Source</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E14 - CPS action taken</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Analysis: National vs. Arkansas**

The data quality summary report identifies the “missing” and “unknown” data variables that are identified by the National Child Fatality Review Program (NCFRP) as CORE variables.