

CHILD DEATH REVIEW SAVES LIVES

The National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention's Case Reporting System (CRS) is a standardized, web-based tool to capture cases reviewed by Child Death Review (CDR) and Fetal Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) teams in Wisconsin.

The CRS provides an extensive view of the circumstances and risk factors surrounding child death, with more than 2,500 variables included to capture information.

When teams enter data consistently and thoroughly, the data can provide important information about child death patterns and trends within communities, which in turn, helps teams identify prevention recommendations and opportunities to reduce child deaths.



DATA CLARIFICATION

Data is not representative of statewide data, but instead shows only cases reviewed and entered.



INFOGRAPHIC SERIES HIGHLIGHTS

MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH | SUICIDE | HOMICIDE | DROWNING

REVIEW
TEAMS
MEET



CASES
ARE
REVIEWED



1,200
CASES
ENTERED



MORE THAN 1,200 CASES WERE REVIEWED AND ENTERED BY LOCAL REVIEW TEAMS

MORE THAN HALF

WERE CAUSED BY AN
EXTERNAL INJURY



MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH

WAS THE MOST COMMON
CAUSE OF EXTERNAL INJURY



31%

WERE RULED AS
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

43%

WERE YOUNGER THAN
AGE 1



NEARLY A THIRD

OCCURRED IN A
RURAL AREA

NEARLY HALF

WERE ON SOME TYPE
OF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSURANCE



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MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH

Motor vehicle crashes are one of the leading causes of unintentional injury and death among children in Wisconsin.

From 2015-2019, there were 152 motor vehicle crash cases entered into the Case Reporting System, making it the most common cause of unintentional external injury resulting in death reviewed and entered by local Child Death Review teams in this period. Cases ranged from ages birth to 25 years.

As such, developing prevention recommendations and implementing strategies to reduce child fatality due to motor vehicle crashes is essential to significantly reduce child deaths in the state.

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MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH WAS THE MOST COMMON CAUSE OF UNINTENTIONAL EXTERNAL INJURY



NEARLY HALF

WERE BETWEEN AGES 16 AND 20



ROAD CONDITIONS

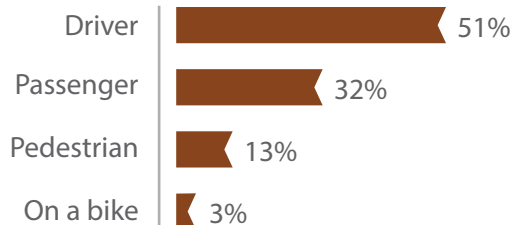
NEARLY 70% HAD NORMAL DRIVING CONDITIONS (ROADS WERE DRY AND WEATHER WAS CLEAR)



60% RURAL

OCCURRED IN A RURAL AREA

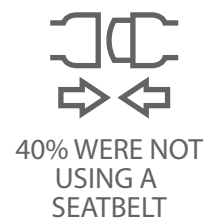
CHILD'S POSITION FREQUENCY



CHILD AS DRIVER

- Nearly 75% were male
- Half were speeding over the limit
- 42% were drug or alcohol impaired
- Child was responsible for 82% of crashes
- More than a third were not using a seatbelt

CHILD AS PASSENGER



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SUICIDE

Suicide is a significant public health problem in the United States, with more than one person dying by suicide every 15 minutes. Wisconsin has been mirroring national trends, and the rate of suicide has continued to increase among children.

From 2015-2019, there were 159 cases entered into the Case Reporting System in which the manner of death was suicide. Cases ranged from ages 10 to 26 years.

Suicide is a complex issue with many risk factors, many of which are not often apparent. Thus, tracking suicide data is highly important for local child death review teams to better understand suicidal behavior among children in Wisconsin, and in turn create better prevention strategies.

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MORE THAN A THIRD

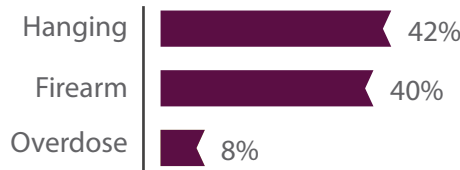
WERE BETWEEN AGES 16 AND 18



3 in 4

OCCURRED IN NON-HISPANIC WHITE CHILDREN

METHOD FREQUENCY



THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF SUICIDE WAS BY HANGING, FOLLOWED BY A FIREARM

A THIRD

REPORTED SOME PROBLEM IN SCHOOL



ALMOST A THIRD

HAD A HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE



43%

WERE NOT RECEIVING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



41%

HAD HISTORY OF CHRONIC ILLNESS OR DISABILITY



TOP 3 RISK FACTORS

- Self-harm
- Family discord
- Death of a loved one

SUICIDE BY FIREARM

- Nearly 60% involved a handgun
- Only 22% were in a locked cabinet
- Nearly half were stored with ammunition
- 32% belonged to a biological parent

MALTREATMENT

- Nearly 1 in 5 had a history of maltreatment (physical abuse was most common).

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HOMICIDE

While homicide is not among the top causes of death reported in the Case Reporting System, there are perhaps many opportunities for the prevention of homicides among children.

From 2015-2019, there were 86 homicides reviewed and entered into the Case Reporting System. Cases ranged from ages birth to 21 years.

Homicide is another complex public health issue that may have numerous factors that may increase the risk of a child dying by homicide. It is important to review and collect data on these deaths so that communities may better identify early opportunities for intervention in children and prevent homicides from occurring.

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**NEARLY
2 in 3**
NON-HISPANIC
BLACK
CHILDREN



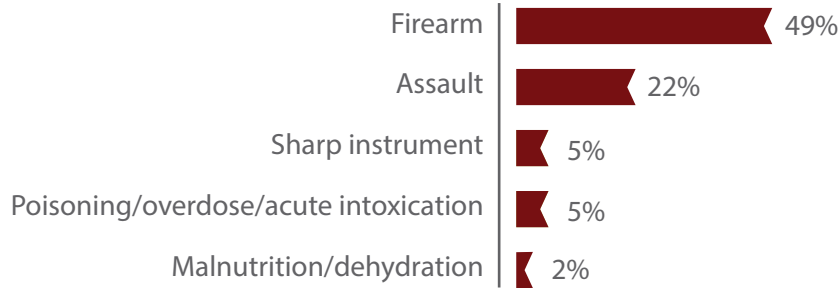
THREE QUARTERS

OCCURRED IN
AN URBAN AREA

TOP TWO WEAPONS

1. FIREARM
2. KITCHEN KNIFE

METHOD FREQUENCY



HALF OF ALL HOMICIDES WERE DUE TO GUNSHOT WOUNDS

ASSAULT

Most were committed by either a biological parent or mom's partner

MALTREATMENT

1 in 5 had history of maltreatment
Nearly half of cases reported child abuse, neglect, exposure to hazards or lack of supervision (of these cases, 80% were due to child abuse)

FIREARM

Nearly two thirds involved a handgun and the majority of suspects were strangers

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DROWNING

Drowning was the fourth leading cause of injury-related mortality in children ages 0-17 in Wisconsin from 2015-2019.

With more than 6,000 natural lakes, including Lake Michigan, the state of Wisconsin has the third highest number of lakes in the U.S. The large volume of natural bodies of water combined with the use of home swimming pools in the summer make this public health issue particularly challenging when it comes to prevention.

From 2015-2019, there were 46 drownings reviewed and entered into the Case Reporting System. Cases ranged from ages birth to 23 years.

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NEARLY A THIRD

WERE BETWEEN AGES 16 AND 20

TOP TWO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

1. WATER TEMPERATURE
2. WATER CURRENT



HALF

OCCURRED IN A RURAL AREA

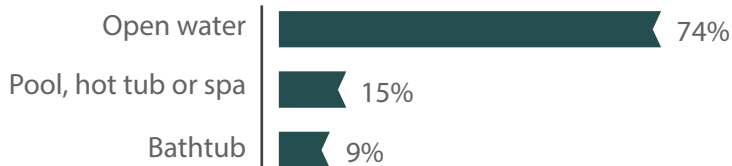


3 in 4

WERE MALE

MORE THAN A QUARTER OF CHILDREN WHO DROWNED COULD NOT SWIM AND 83% OF THESE CASES WERE ALSO NOT USING A FLOTATION DEVICE

LOCATION FREQUENCY



NEARLY 75% OCCURRED IN OPEN WATER SUCH AS LAKES, PONDS AND RIVERS

PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

In 72% of cases, there were no protective barriers present around the drowning location

RESCUE ATTEMPTS

A rescue attempt was made in nearly 70% of drownings. Of these attempts, the rescuer also drowned in 9% of these events

SUPERVISION

1 in 5 cases reported having no supervision, but supervision was needed due to the age of the child or the circumstances of the event

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