

CHILD ABUSE, PREVENTION AND THE CLIMATE OF COVID-19



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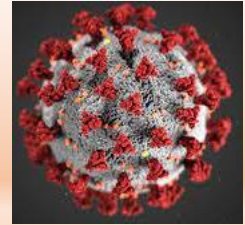
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CLOVID-19 IS A MULTI-PRONG DISASTER



- **Health.** It hurts and kills. Only wars such as WWII and the Civil War have killed more Americans (so far)
- **Economic.** Recession. Serious physical abuse tends to increase.

- We know it these will happen, but do we increase resources for intervention, management, and most importantly, prevention?

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS AND RECESSIONS ON CHILD ABUSE RATES

Hurricanes

- Swenson C, Saylor C, Powell MP, Stokes S, Foster K, Belter R. Impact of a natural disaster on preschool children: adjustment 14 months after a hurricane. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*. 1996. 66: 122-130.

Fourteen months after a hurricane, young children who had experienced the storm showed significantly higher anxiety and withdrawal and more behavior problems than did children who had not. Behavioral problems decreased steadily over the six months following the storm. Mothers' distress in the hurricane's aftermath was associated with the longevity of their children's emotional and behavioral difficulties.

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS AND RECESSIONS ON CHILD ABUSE RATES

Hurricanes and earthquake

- Miller B, Berry H. Changes in reports and incidence of child abuse following natural disasters. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. 2000. 24: 1151-1162

Based on analyses of numbers, rates, and proportions, child abuse reports were disproportionately higher in the quarter and half year following two of the three disaster events (Hurricane Hugo and Loma Prieta Earthquake, but not Hurricane Andrew).

AHT INCREASING – MAYBE BECAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- 442 children diagnosed with AHT from January 2004 to June 2009 for 3 geographic areas (74 counties)
 - Ohio area
 - Pennsylvania area
 - Washington state area
- Mean age = 8.9 months
- 76% under 1 year old



Berger R, Fronkin J, Shutz H, Makoroff K, Sorbano P, Feldman K, Tu L, Fabio A. Abusive head trauma during a time of increased unemployment: a multicenter analysis. *Pediatrics*. 2011. 128:637-643.

AHT INCREASING – MAYBE BECAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- Recession defined as December 1, 2007 through June 30, 2009
- Rate of AHT increased from 8.9 per 100,000 before the recession to 14.7 per 100,000 during the recession
- No relationship between AHT and county-level unemployment rates

Berger R, Fronkin J, Shutz H, Makoroff K, Sorbano P, Feldman K, Tu L, Fabio A. Abusive head trauma during a time of increased unemployment: a multicenter analysis. *Pediatrics*. 2011. 128:637-643.

AHT INCREASING – MAYBE BECAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Conclusions

- Increased AHT during 19 months of recession vs. 47 months before
- Stress of recession may be linked to violence
- Recession may have policy implications regarding numbers affected, morbidity and mortality, and costs
- Prevention should be **increased** during times of economic hardship

Bergin R, Finkelstein J, Diaz H, Mendenhall K, Soriano P, Faldutsky K, Tu L, Fabio A. Abusive head trauma during a time of increased unemployment: a multicenter analysis. *Pediatrics*. 2011. 128:637-643.

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS AND RECESSIONS ON CHILD ABUSE RATES

Recession

- Wood J, et al. Association of pediatric abusive head trauma rates with macroeconomic indicators. *Academic Pediatrics*. 2016. 16:224-232

Examined abusive head trauma (AHT) incidence before, during and after the recession of 2007–2009 in 3 US regions and assessed the association of economic measures with AHT incidence.

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS AND RECESSIONS ON CHILD ABUSE RATES

Recession

- Wood J, et al. Association of pediatric abusive head trauma rates with macroeconomic indicators. *Academic Pediatrics*. 2016. 16:224-232

Data for children <5 years old diagnosed with AHT between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2012, in 3 regions were linked to county-level economic data. Associations between county-level AHT rates and recession period as well as employment growth, mortgage delinquency, and foreclosure rates were examined.

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS AND RECESSIONS ON CHILD ABUSE RATES

Recession

- Wood J, et al. Association of pediatric abusive head trauma rates with macroeconomic indicators. *Academic Pediatrics*. 2016. 16:224-232

During the 9-year period, 712 children were diagnosed with AHT. The mean rate of AHT per 100,000 child-years increased from 9.8 before the recession to 15.6 during the recession before decreasing to 12.8 after the recession. The AHT rates after the recession were higher than the rates before the recession (incidence rate ratio 1.31, $P = .004$) but lower than rates during the recession (incidence rate ratio 0.78, $P = .005$). There was no association between the AHT rate and employment growth, mortgage delinquency rates, or foreclosure rates.

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS AND RECESSIONS ON CHILD ABUSE RATES

Recession

- Wood J, et al. Association of pediatric abusive head trauma rates with macroeconomic indicators. *Academic Pediatrics*. 2016. 16:224-232

In the period after the recession, AHT rate was lower than during the recession period yet higher than the level before the recession, suggesting a lingering effect of the economic stress of the recession on maltreatment risk.

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS AND RECESSIONS ON CHILD ABUSE RATES

Recession

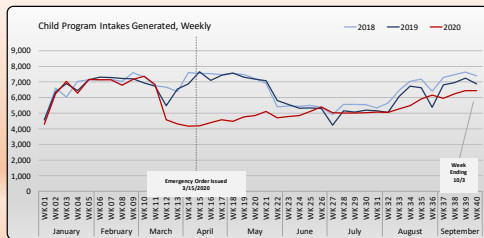
Florida CPT data

For 5 years before and during the recession we also saw nearly a doubling of AHT

FLORIDA TRENDS

Week of 9/27 - 10/3/20	Alachua	Baker	Bradford	Clay	Columbia	Dade	DeKalb	Flagler	Franklin	Glades	Hamilton	Hardee	Levy	Madison	Nassau	Polk	St. Johns	Sumter	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wayne	Region
Reporter Occupations																							
Anonymous	12	0	2	3	1	1	36	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	3	0	0	13	88	
Attorney	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attivities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Bank/Credit Union/S&B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Employee/Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Caregiver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SEC employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Clerk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Court Personnel	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Day Care Center/Employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Department Employee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Dept. of Business & Prof. Reg. Employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DW/DSC/Criminal Justice Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Emergency Room Physician	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Florida Local Authority Council/Client Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guardian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Guardian ad Litem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Hospital Social Worker	3	0	1	3	0	1	17	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	39	
Institution Employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Judge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Law Enforcement	27	4	2	17	11	0	350	9	2	7	0	3	2	4	13	12	7	2	1	80	278		
Long Term Care Ombudsman Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

The week of 9/27 – 10/3 saw a 1.09% decrease in total intakes received compared to the previous week (9/20 – 9/27). There was a 0.03% increase in the number of Child Program intakes generated. Child Program intake volume for the week of 9/27 – 10/3 was 6.27% lower than it was during the comparable week in 2019.



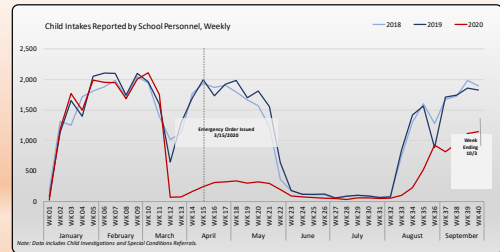
Week of 9/27 - 10/3/20	Northeast																						
Child Investigation Maltreatments	Alachua	Baker	Bradford	Clay	Columbia	Dade	DeKalb	Flagler	Franklin	Glades	Hamilton	Hardee	Levy	Madison	Nassau	Polk	St. Johns	Sumner	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wayne	Northwest Total
Abandonment	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5	
Dehydration	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Beats/Punishment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Bite/Fracture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Burns	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Death	6	1	0	0	0	0	30	4	0	2	3	16	9	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	125	92
Environmental Hazards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
Failure to Protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Failure to Thrive/Malnutrition/Dehydration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Household Violence Threatens Child	19	2	3	12	6	0	47	2	2	1	0	2	3	2	6	9	9	3	1	2	36	164	
Human Trafficking - CMC	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
Human Trafficking - Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Inadequate Supervision	18	3	9	12	0	0	59	10	2	2	0	4	2	3	18	144	5	4	1	141	245		
Intimate Partner Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Intimate Partner Violence Threatens Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Medical Neglect	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
Mental Injury	5	0	0	6	3	0	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
Physical Injury	13	1	2	18	3	0	76	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	10	11	5	2	7	36	188		
Sexual Abuse - Sexual Battery	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	
Sexual Abuse - Sexual Exploitation by Parent/Legal Guardian	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Sexual Abuse - Sexual Molestation	6	3	2	6	2	0	22	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	36	
Substance Exposed Newborn	1	0	1	0	1	1	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	
Substance Misuse	2	0	4	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	
Substance Misuse - Alcohol	5	0	0	7	1	0	17	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	47	
Substance Misuse - Hard Drugs	6	2	0	8	2	0	40	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	95	
Substance Misuse - Prescription Drugs	7	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
Threatened Harm	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Total	97	13	12	80	31	1	395	34	12	9	1	38	11	20	55	34	38	8	12	103	1,091		

Reporter Occupations (cont.)	Alachua	Baker	Bradford	Clay	Columbia	Dade	DeKalb	Flagler	Franklin	Glades	Hamilton	Hardee	Levy	Madison	Nassau	Polk	St. Johns	Sumter	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wayne	Region
Medical Examiner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Medical Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Mental Health Personnel	5	1	0	2	0	0	12	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Nurse/Therapist	8	0	0	3	1	0	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Nurse	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Nursing Home/ALF/ARCH Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other	2	1	0	5	1	0	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Other Health/Mental Health Professional	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Other School Staff	0	0	0	5	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Paramedic/EMT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Parent	5	2	1	14	0	0	35	6	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	1	5	2	1	22	1	0	104
Physician	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Private/Local Principal	1	1	1	1	0	0	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Private Agency Social Service Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Referrals	7	1	1	6	3	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
School Counselor/Social Worker	4	0	0	6	1	0	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
School Nurse	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Social Services Personnel	3	0	0	1	0	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Spiritual Healer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Teacher	4	1	2	5	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
Victim	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	91	12	11	79	24	3	380	36	11	6	2	17	11	16	45	51	34	7	10	176	1,022		

Maltreatment trends continue to remain relatively consistent, with the following maltreatments identified as the top eight most frequently coded maltreatments during the week of 9/27 – 10/3. During the week of 9/27 – 10/3, there are no changes in the order of the rankings compared to the previous week. The following changes in frequency were identified during the week of 9/27 – 10/3, compared to the previous week (9/20 – 9/26), Early March week of 3/1 – 3/7, and the comparable week of 2019:

Maltreatment	Change vs. Prior Week (9/20 - 9/26)	Change vs. Early March (3/1 - 3/7)	Change vs. 2019
Inadequate Supervision	0.55%	-8.97%	-3.98%
Physical Injury	2.46%	-24.24%	-22.18%
Household Violence Threatens Child	5.29%	5.84%	5.84%
Environmental Hazards	-5.06%	-12.83%	-18.29%
Substance Misuse - Illicit Drugs	-1.91%	-5.52%	-12.33%
Mental Injury	-7.48%	-14.36%	7.40%
Sexual Abuse - Sexual Molestation	3.27%	0.96%	6.40%
Substance Misuse - Alcohol	-2.60%	-6.43%	-0.03%

Law Enforcement officials continue to remain the top reporters for Child Investigations. Trends in reporter occupations have remained relatively consistent, with the week of 9/27–10/3 seeing a slight increase in reports from School Personnel compared to the previous week (9/27–10/3). There were no changes in the order of the ranks for the current week. The following changes in frequency for the top eight reporter occupations were identified during the week of 9/27–10/3, compared to the previous week (9/20–9/26), Early March (week of 3/1–3/7), and the comparable



Accepted child abuse and special condition referrals decreased by 0.2% statewide during the week of 9/27-10/3, compared to the previous week. All but the Southeast and Northwest Regions saw a decrease in intakes.

Volume decreased over the last week, but has rebounded to approximately pre-COVID-19 levels. Fourteen investigative areas saw increases in intake volume between 9/27 and 10/3. Ten investigative areas are above pre-COVID numbers.

Child entries into out-of-home care showed a statewide decrease of 18.4% for the week of 9/20-9/27 (most recent mature reporting period). All but the SunCoast Region saw a decrease during this period.

- Duval county has the highest number of intakes in Northeast Region.
- Inadequate Supervision, physical injury and household violence were top maltreatments 9/27 – 10/30/2020.
- Law Enforcement officials are the highest for reporter type.
- Child abuse reports were significantly lower immediately before Emergency “stay at home” Order and remained low for several weeks afterward.
- The highest number of reports alleging inadequate supervision and physical injury occurred during the first week of March 2020.
- Overall intakes have rebounded to pre-COVID-19 levels.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN REALITY?

- Official statistics capture 1 of every 3 – 5 instances of child abuse anyway
- Children are being abused now that we never hear of, or will years from now
- There may be an increase in child abuse that we don't know about, and won't for decades



WHY MIGHT CHILD ABUSE RATES INCREASE IN TIMES OF STRESS?

ACCESS

- One supposition is that parents might be home more than before and that children have more exposure to them
- More hours of contact increases the chance that there will be a negative interaction (e.g. someone gets on someone's nerves)
- Solution is not to take a vacation, ship away on a submarine, etc.

WHY MIGHT CHILD ABUSE RATES INCREASE IN TIMES OF STRESS?

CHILDREN DON'T HAVE AS MANY OUTLETS

- Not as much daycare or school – teachers don't have the opportunity to report
- They may not be outside as much – more underfoot
- If schooled at home, that could add a stress to the parents

WHY MIGHT CHILD ABUSE RATES INCREASE IN TIMES OF STRESS?

PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS

- Worry about getting sick or dying
- Restrictions to former lifestyles
- Media intensity on a variety of issues

WHY MIGHT CHILD ABUSE RATES INCREASE IN TIMES OF STRESS?

INSECURITIES

- Employment
- Food insecurity
- Housing
- Family

CHILD ABUSE ISSUES

- Misunderstood normal development
- Dysfunctional learned parenting styles
- ACEs



SYSTEMS ISSUES

REPORT CARDS AND PHYSICAL ABUSE

OBJECTIVE. Examine the temporal association between school report card release and incidence of physical abuse.

DESIGN. Retrospective review of calls to the Florida child abuse hotline and school report card release dates across a single academic year.

REPORT CARDS AND PHYSICAL ABUSE

PARTICIPANTS. Children aged 5-11 years in the state of Florida for whom calls to the state child abuse hotline were made.

EXPOSURES School report cards release across a single academic year, measured daily.

MAIN OUTCOMES and MEASURES DCF verified incidents of physical abuse across a single academic year, measured daily.

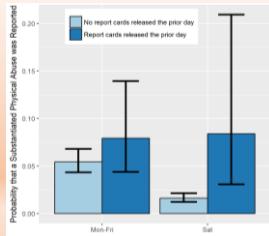
REPORT CARDS AND PHYSICAL ABUSE

- During the academic year, approximately 168,000 calls came in to the child abuse hotline for children aged 5-11 years
- 18% of these calls were suspected incidents of physical abuse
- 7% were verified as cases of physical abuse.

REPORT CARDS AND PHYSICAL ABUSE

- Calls resulting in verified reports of physical abuse were more prevalent on Saturdays following a Friday report card release compared to the overall average across all release days (OR = 5.75, 95% CI = 2.09 – 15.85)
- As well as compared to Saturdays that do not follow a Friday report card release (OR = 5.57, 95% CI = 1.94 – 15.95).

PROBABILITY THAT A SUBSTANTIATED PHYSICAL ABUSE WAS REPORTED IN A COUNTY DISAGGREGATED BY WHETHER THE REPORT CARD WAS RELEASED THE PREVIOUS DAY



REPORT CARDS AND PHYSICAL ABUSE

- A potentially actionable opportunity for reducing the incidence of physical abuse linked to report cards.
- Illustrates the important role that systems may play in the epidemiology of physical abuse.

RESEARCH HAS SHOWN OTHER TEMPORAL ASSOCIATIONS

- More cases in spring and summer months than in autumn and winter
- More physical abuse-related visits to the hospital in the afternoon to evening hours, and more physical abuse-related hospital admissions during weekdays
- One study of children in China found peaks in physical abuse-related hospital admissions in two months preceding school examination periods

OTHER SYSTEM EFFECTS ON ABUSE

- Gas price increases are positively associated with increases in child abuse.
- Specifically, a \$1 increase in gas prices within a state was associated with 642 additional child abuse reports per 100,000 children

OTHER SYSTEM EFFECTS ON ABUSE

- States which instituted refundable earned income tax credits (EITC) demonstrated a trending decrease of admissions for abusive head trauma in children
- Nonrefundable earned income tax credits (EITC) were not associated with a decrease in abusive head trauma.

SYSTEM EFFECTS ON ABUSE

- The importance of a systems approach to child abuse will grow in importance as a means of prevention
- Ultimately, social norms change will be key

Reduced Prefrontal Cortical Gray Matter Volume in Young Adults Exposed to Harsh Corporal Punishment

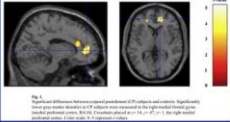
Akemi Tomoda, MD, PhD^{1,2,3}, Hanako Suzuki, MA^{2,3}, Keren Rabi, MA², Yi-Shin Sheu, BS², Ann Polcari, PhD^{1,2}, and Martin H. Teicher, MD^{1,2}
¹Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Defined Harsh Corporal punishment:

- 12x per year for at least 3 years
- object used 1x/year such as belt, hairbrush, or paddle
- disciplinarian was a custodial adult

Excluded:

- physical abuse that resulted in injury
- CP used for discipline, with parents in emotional control, and not striking out in anger



Results—Gray Matter was reduced by
 -19.1% in the right medial frontal
 -14.5% in the left medial frontal
 -16.9% in the right anterior
 -Significant correlations between these regions and performance IQ on the WAIS-II

NO HIT ZONES

- Toolkit <https://nohitzone.com/>
- Concept is like No Smoking
- Goal is social norms change



Hit Free Zone

Purpose:

To create and reinforce an environment of comfort and safety for patients, families and staff working at our facility.

Hit Free Zone, an environment in which:

- No adult shall hit a child
- No adult shall hit another adult
- No child shall hit an adult
- No child shall hit another child



POSTER EXAMPLES

NOTE THE REFERRAL TO A WEBSITE ABOUT ALTERNATIVES

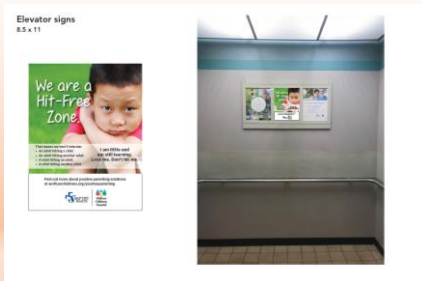


DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



ELDER ABUSE





Level	No Hit Zone Development
1 Concept	At least one person formulating plan on how the organization can implement the NHZ. Lead person has discussed creating a NHZ with other colleagues within their organization. Have attended a NHZ presentation and/or established communication with other NHZs.
2 Progress	More than one person working on the NHZ. Working on an implementation plan to develop materials and training. Gained support for implementation from organizational leadership. Communication with other NHZs (e.g. listserv and private Facebook group)
3 Basic	Training underway for personnel. On-going training plan. Signage and other declaration that the facility/organization is a NHZ.
4 Complete	Established training of all staff and training for new staff. Prominent signage and notification that the facility/organization is a NHZ. At least one person has NHZ as part of their job description. Community awareness that facility/organization is a NHZ.
5 Regional	Established organized training of all staff and training for new staff. Prominent signage and notification that the facility/organization is a NHZ. At least one person has NHZ as part of their job description. Community awareness that facility/organization is a NHZ. Provides outreach education about NHZ. Enlist other organizations in the community-region to be a NHZ.

No Hit Cities

Stoughton, WI

- City Council unanimously passed a "No Hit Zone" resolution for all city buildings.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J6Xjs6XpSo>



Madison Heights, MI

- no spanking at 10 city-owned properties
- all designated as "no hit" zones.



BEYOND HOSPITALS: SEVERAL EXAMPLES

1. Dane County WI Prosecutor's Office
2. Jacksonville FL Medical Examiner's Office
3. All catholic schools in New Orleans
4. County health departments around Norfolk VA
5. All Child Advocacy Centers in Florida
6. First Coast Child Protection Team – 8 counties in FL

TEXT4BABY

- Project by CDC, NIH, AAP, and many others
- Text messages sent 3 times per week geared to your baby's age. Only enroll once.
- Text messages are free thanks to the CTIA Wireless Foundation and participating mobile phone companies: Alltel, Assurance Wireless, AT&T, Bluegrass Cellular, Boost Mobile, Cellcom, Cincinnati Bell, Cricket, MetroPCS, n-Telos, Sprint, T-Mobile, U.S. Cellular, Verizon Wireless, and Virgin Mobile USA.

TEXT4BABY

- Nutrition for you and your baby
- Safe sleep tips
- Baby's milestones
- Signs and symptoms of labor
- Doctor visit and appointment reminders for you and your baby
- Breastfeeding advice
- Car seat safety
- Information on health insurance
- Urgent health alerts
- Resource hotlines and websites

• <https://www.text4baby.org/>

TAKE 5

- Long term project from Yale
- Teaches adults in newborn unit to walk away for 5 minutes
- Five steps to manage caregiver frustration with infant crying and to prevent a caregiver from hurting an infant
- Recent study showed a reduction in abusive head trauma in those who were in the program
- Infants whose caregivers received Take 5 were 79 per cent less likely to have suffered AHT

Bechtel K, Gailher J, Leventhal J. Impact of the Take 5 Safety Plan for Crying on the Occurrence of Abusive Head Trauma in Infants. *Child Abuse Review*. 2020. 29:282-290

ACEs IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

- RJ Gillespie MD in Portland Oregon uses the adult's ACE score to help determine who needs community services
- Adds no significant time to pediatric visit
- High satisfaction by parents
- California ACEs Academy teaching over 1000 physicians about ACEs

RJ Gillespie, Folger A. Feasibility of Assessing Parental ACEs in Pediatric Primary Care: Implications for Practice-Based Implementation. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Trauma*. 2017. 10: 249-256

• Free webinar with CME credits at the Academy on Violence and Abuse website. <https://www.avahhealth.org/resources/california-aces-academy/rj-gillespie.html>

STEPS/HIGH RISK NEWBORN PROGRAMS

ADOPTING A DAILY GROUNDING PRACTICE