Childhood bereavement is a public health issue that has long been overlooked. The death of a parent or other important person in a child’s life has been noted to be one of the most commonly reported and disruptive Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). Yet, a lack of understanding of the prevalence and impact of experiencing such a death as a child has led to neglect in addressing the issue.

The Childhood Bereavement Estimation Model (CBEM) is a quantitative statistical tool that approximates prevalence rates for U.S. children and youth who will experience the death of a parent and/or sibling in a specific location by the time they reach adulthood. The CBEM is updated annually using national and regional vital statistics to generate the prevalence estimates. This infographic aggregates data from 2012 to 2016.

1 in 15 CHILDREN IN THE U.S. WILL EXPERIENCE THE DEATH OF A PARENT OR SIBLING BY AGE 18

>4.8M BY AGE 18

>12.7M BY AGE 25

MORE THAN 2X HIGHER

MINNESOTA
LOWEST CONCENTRATION
5.0% OF ALL CHILDREN IN THE STATE
>62K WILL EXPERIENCE DEATH OF A PARENT OR SIBLING BY AGE 18

WEST VIRGINIA
HIGHEST CONCENTRATION
11.4% OF ALL CHILDREN IN THE STATE
>41K WILL EXPERIENCE DEATH OF A PARENT OR SIBLING BY AGE 18

FOR MORE INFO ABOUT THE CBEM AND ADDITIONAL STATE AND NATIONAL DATA, VISIT WWW.JUDISHOUSE.ORG/CBEM
Experiencing a significant death loss during childhood often results in profound stress and adversity and, without appropriate support, can derail a child’s development. For the millions of youth who are bereaved, access to comprehensive grief-focused, trauma-informed care and resources is essential. Now is the time for researchers, practitioners, educators, policy makers, and advocates to unite in support of these children and their families. By investing in awareness and prevention, we can create social change that ensures a compassionate response to all grieving children and promotes healthy growth.

**LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH**

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<th>YOUTH AGES 1 - 25</th>
<th>UNINTENTIONAL ACCIDENTS</th>
<th>HOMICIDE</th>
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<th>HEART DISEASE</th>
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**SOURCES**

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC WONDER Online Database.

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