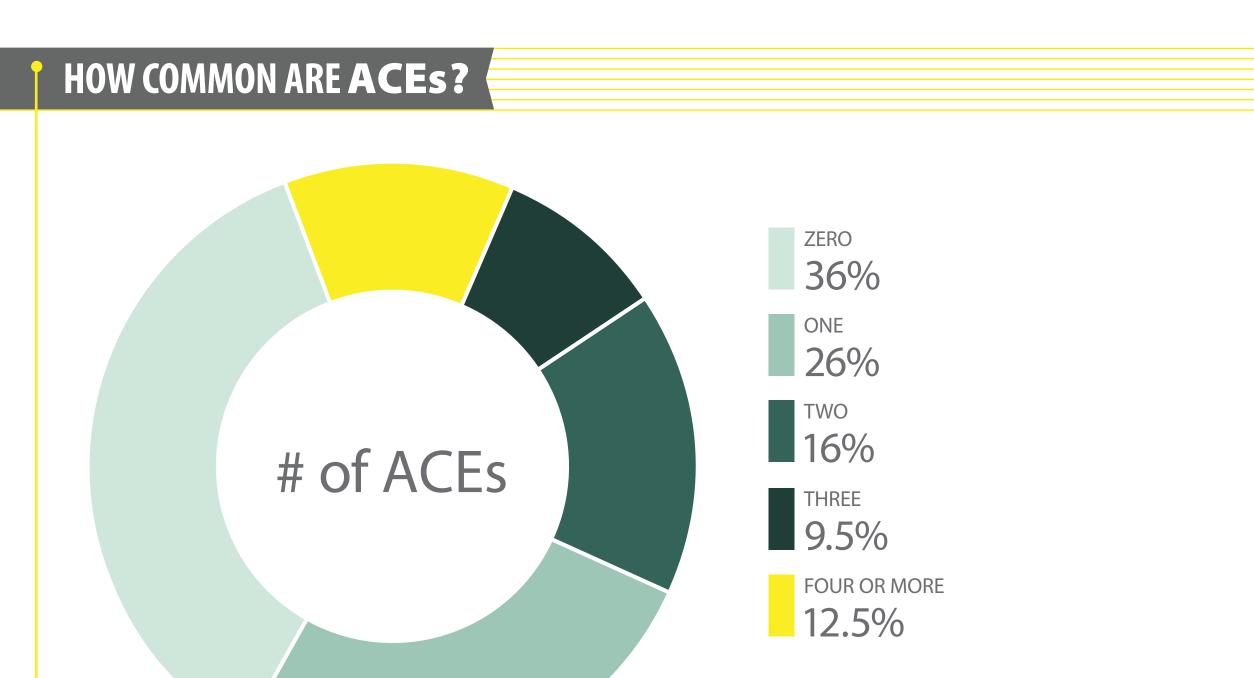
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

looking at how ACEs affect our lives & society

WHAT ARE ACEs?

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is the term given to describe all types of abuse, neglect, and other traumatic experiences that occur to individuals under the age of 18. The landmark Kaiser ACE Study examined the relationships between these experiences during childhood and reduced health and well-being later in life. FEMALE 54% WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ACE STUDY? **GENDER** MALE **46%** Between 1995 and 1997, over 17,000 people receiving physical exams completed confidential surveys containing information about their childhood experiences and current health status and behaviors. The information from these surveys was combined with results from their physical exams to form the study's findings. OTHER 19-29 2% 5% NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE 7% AFRICAN-AMERICAN 30-39 5% 10% HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE 18% ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER 40-49 RACE AGE **EDUCATION** 19% 7% SOME COLLEGE 36% ⁵⁰⁻⁵⁹ HISPANIC / LATINO 11% COLLEGE GRADUATE OR HIGHER 39% WHITE **75%** ⁶⁰⁺ 46%

*Participants in this study reflected a cross-section of middle-class American adults.



Almost two-thirds of adults surveyed reported at least one Adverse Childhood Experience – and the majority of respondents who reported at least one ACE reported more than one.

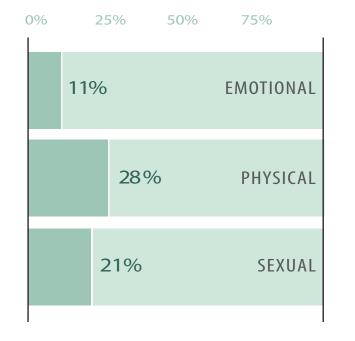
TYPES of ACEs

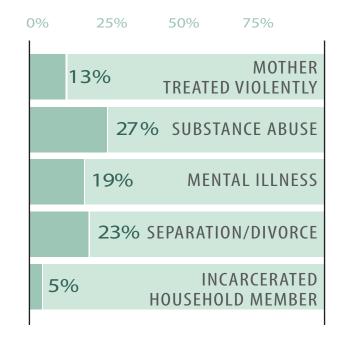
The ACE study looked at three categories of adverse experience: childhood abuse, which included emotional, physical, and sexual abuse; neglect, including both physical and emotional neglect; and household challenges, which included growing up in a household were there was substance abuse, mental illness, violent treatment of a mother or stepmother, parental separation/divorce or had an incarcerated household member. Respondents were given an **ACE score** between 0 and 10 based on how many of the 10 types of adverse experiences they reported experiencing.

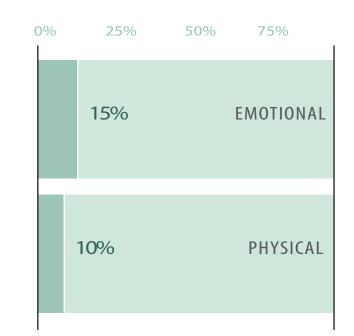
ABUSE

HOUSEHOLD CHALLENGES





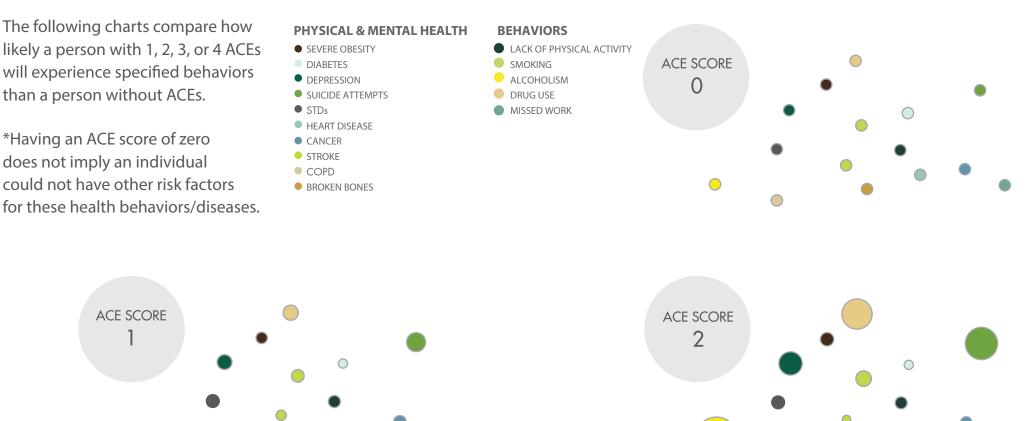


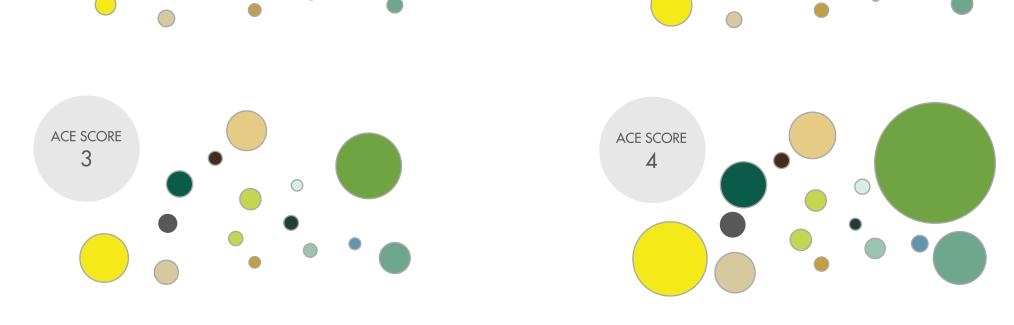


HOW DO ACEs AFFECT OUR LIVES?

ACEs CAN HAVE LASTING EFFECTS BEHAVIOR & HEALTH...

Simply put, our childhood experiences have a tremendous, lifelong impact on our health and the quality of our lives. The ACE Study showed dramatic links between adverse childhood experiences and risky behavior, psychological issues, serious illness and the leading causes of death.

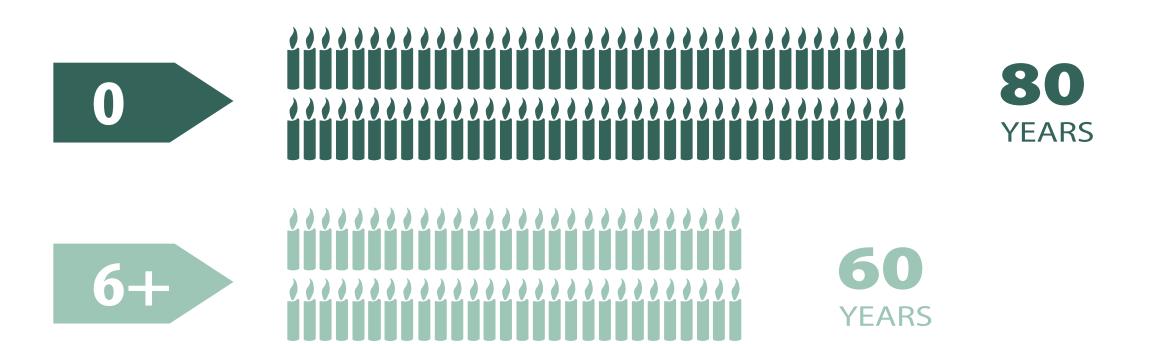




HOW DO ACEs AFFECT OUR SOCIETY?

LIFE EXPECTANCY

People with six or more ACEs died nearly 20 years earlier on average than those without ACEs.



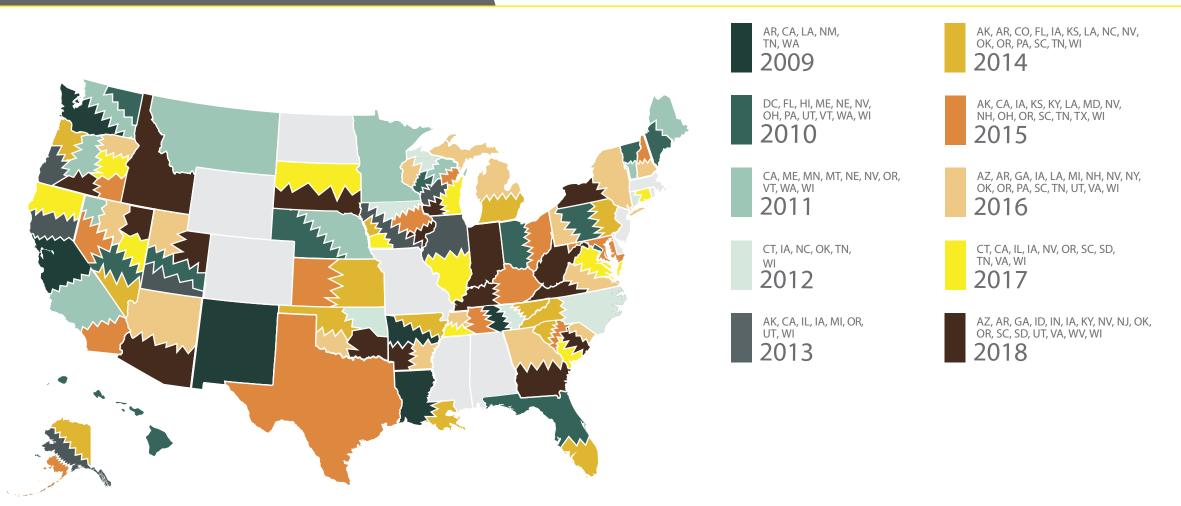
ECONOMIC TOLL

The lifetime cost of non-fatal child maltreatment (which covers 5 of 10 ACEs) incurred annually in the United States is **\$401 billion**.

\$4.2 BILLION \$4.1 BILLION \$4.1 BILLION \$3.5 BILLION \$5.5 BILLION \$3.5 BILLION \$3.5 BILLION \$5 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	
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Peterson, C., Florence, C., & Klevens, J. (2018). The economic burden of child maltreatment in the United States, 2015. Child abuse & neglect, 86, 178-183. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2015 non-fatal child maltreatment estimates

THE ACE STUDY CONTINUES



Although the study ended in 1997, some states are collecting information about ACEs in their population through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

What can Be Done About ACEs?

These wide-ranging health and social consequences underscore the importance of preventing ACEs before they happen. Safe, stable, and nurturing relationships and environments can have a positive impact on a broad range of health problems and on the development of skills that will help children reach their full potential. Strategies that address the needs of children and their families include:

The earned income tax credit (EITC) is a policy that the federal government, states, territories and some municipalities have implemented to build workers' financial stability, especially those with children. The EITC raises approximately 6 million people—half of them children—above the poverty line each year, and research suggests that the policy reduces child abuse and risk factors for child abuse and neglect. Parent support programs for Mental illness and High quality Sufficient economic supports ΔD substance abuse teens and teen pregnancy child care for families with lower incomes. treatment



prevention programs

Home visiting to pregnant women and families with newborns



Parenting training programs

Intimate partner violence prevention



Family-friendly

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

REFERENCES

ACE Study Child Welfare Information Gateway Economic Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect **Essentials for Childhood**





Class #2 Homework <u>ACE Survey</u>

One Per Person

Please take a moment to fillout information on this ACE Survey.

We encourage you to be open and honest regarding these questions. Please ensure to put your name on the survey.

Thank you.



While you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life:	
1. Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very ofte Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you?	n
Act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physic Yes No	cally hurt? If yes enter 1
2. Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? or	n
Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured? Yes No	If yes enter 1
3. Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you ever Touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexu or	ual way?
Attempt or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse v Yes No	with you? If yes enter 1
 Did you often or very often feel that No one in your family loved you or thought you were impor or 	tant or special?
Your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to eac Yes No	h other, or support each other? If yes enter 1
5. Did you often or very often feel that You didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, a or	nd had no one to protect you?
Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or it?	take you to the doctor if you needed
Yes No	If yes enter 1
6. Were your parents ever separated or divorced? Yes No	If yes enter 1
 Was your mother or stepmother: Often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had sor or 	nething thrown at her?
Sometimes, often, or very often kicked, bitten, hit with a	fist, or hit with something hard?
Ever repeatedly hit at least a few minutes or threatened wi Yes No	th a gun or knife? If yes enter 1
8. Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic Yes No	c or who used street drugs? If yes enter 1
9. Was a household member depressed or mentally ill, or did a ho Yes No	usehold member attempt suicide? If yes enter 1
10. Did a household member go to prison? Yes No	If yes enter 1
Now add up your "Yes" answers: This is ye	our ACE Score.

What is Your Resilience Score?

Please circle the most accurate answer <u>under</u> each statement:

1. I believe that my mother loved me when I was little.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
2.	2. I believe that my father loved me when I was little.							
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
3.	3. When I was little, other people helped my mother and father take care of me and they seemed to love me.							
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
4.	I've heard that when	I was an infant sor	neone in my f	amily enjoyed playing	with me, and I enjoyed it, too.			
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
5. When I was a child, there were relatives in my family who made me feel better if I was sad or worried.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
6. When I was a child, neighbors or my friends' parents seemed to like me.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
7. When I was a child, teachers, coaches, youth leaders or ministers were there to help me.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
8. Someone in my family cared about how I was doing in school.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
9. My family, neighbors and friends talked often about making our lives better.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
10. We had rules in our house and were expected to keep them.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
11. When I felt really bad, I could almost always find someone I trusted to talk to.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
12. As a youth, people noticed that I was capable and could get things done.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
13. I was independent and a go-getter.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			
14. I believed that life is what you make it.								
	Definitely true	Probably true	Not sure	Probably not true	Definitely not true			

How many of these 14 protective factors did I have as a child and youth? (How many of the 14 were circled "Definitely true" or "Probably true"?)

Of these circled, how many are still true for me? _____