Adverse Childhood Experiences

Brave fACEs utilizes research conducted by Kaiser Permanente and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention to implement strategies to positively impact social determinants of health. The landmark ACEs study measures 10 potentially traumatic experiences that may occur during childhood. These experiences are categorized into three buckets: abuse (physical, emotional, sexual), neglect (physical, emotional) and household dysfunction (mental illness, intimate partner violence, divorce, incarcerated relative, substance abuse). Expanded ACEs research now includes exposure to toxic stress and other types of trauma, such as systemic racism and poverty.

Early intervention is critical for children with ACEs, as addressing complex trauma at its onset contributes to a healthy and productive adult life. 90% of a child's brain is developed by the age of 3, and is influenced heavily by early experiences. ACEs research suggests a striking 20-year life expectancy difference between children who receive intervention to treat their chronic stress and trauma and children who go without treatment. Brave fACEs exists to prevent ACEs and equip the community with the knowledge and tools to respond effectively to trauma.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, 2020

The Impact of ACEs



CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS*

Coronary heart disease • Stroke • Asthma Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Cancer • Kidney Disease • Diabetes • Obesity



MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS*

Depression • Anxiety Post Traumatic Stress Disorder



HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS*

Smoking • Heavy drinking or alcoholism Substance misuse • Physical inactivity • Risky sexual behavior • Suicidal thoughts & behavior



SOCIAL OUTCOMES*

Lack of health insurance • Unemployment • Less than a high school diploma or equivalent education

*Not an exhaustive list

MORE ACES = INCREASED RISK

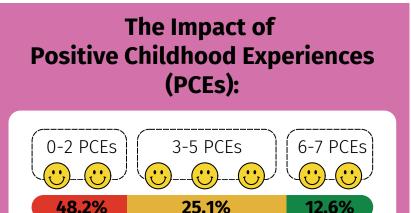


- 3x the levels of lung disease and adult smoking
- 11x the level of intravenous drug abuse
- 14x the number of suicide attempts
- 4.5x more likely to develop depression
- 2x the level of liver disease

Adapted from: Violence Prevention Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Positive Childhood Experiences CAN BUFFER ADVERSITY

Positive Childhood Experiences stem from safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments, and have the power to buffer or protect children from traumatic events, toxic stress, and Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). These positive experiences can happen both in and outside of the home. Parents, caregivers, relatives, teachers, community members, and neighbors can crate environments, experiences, and relationships that allow children to feel protected and cared for.



----Odds of Depression of Poor Mental Health --

There is a growing body of research that states PCEs can be statistically linked to positive emotional and

Increasing positive childhood experiences builds resilience in kids who have experienced trauma, and those who may in the future. The relationship between PCEs in childhood and positive mental health in adults

is dose-responsive, meaning the more positive

they are to be healthy and resilient.

experiences that individuals have, the more likely they are to report few or no issues of adult mental health

The more PCEs a child has, the more likely

Individuals with 3-5 PCEs have a 50% lower likelihood of experiencing depression or poor mental health in

protective effect is even greater for individuals with 6-7 PCEs, who have a 72% lower likelihood of adulthood depression or poor mental health compared to those

adulthood compared to those with 0-2 PCEs. This

mental health in adults.

challenges.

during difficult times.

Sense that family is supportive

Ability to talk with family about



Enjoyment of participation in community traditions.



Feeling a sense of belonging in school.



Feeling supported by friends.



Having at least two non-parent adults who genuinely care.



Feeling safe and protected by an adult in the home.

Bethell C, Jones J, Gombojav N, Linkenbach J, Sege R. Positive Childhood Experiences and Adult Mental and Relational Health in a Statewide Sample: Associations Across Adverse Childhood Experiences Levels. JAMA Pediatr. 2019;173(11):e193007. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2019.3007



with the fewest PCEs.

Parents & Caregivers



Healthcare Providers

Transa

Who should become ACEs Aware:

Mental Health Professionals



Early Childhood/ Education Providers



Community Members

Positive Childhood Experiences:

feelings.

Strategies for **PREVENTION**

ACEs and their correlated negative health outcomes are preventable. Creating environments where children and families feel safe and supported can help prevent or mitigate the harms of ACEs. The CDC has identified six (6) evidencebased strategies that are key to prevention efforts.

Ensure a strong start for children

- Early childhood home visitation programs
- High-quality child care and education
- Preschool enrichment with family engagement



Strengthen economic supports to families

- Strengthen household financial security
- Family-friendly workplace policies



Connect youth to caring adults and activities

- Mentoring programs
- After-school programs



Teach skills

- Emotional intelligence development
- Safe dating and healthy relationship skill programs
- Parenting skills and family relationship approaches



Promote social norms that protect against violence and adversity

- Public education campaigns
- Trauma-informed legislative initiatives
- Men & boys as allies in prevention



Intervene to lessen immediate and long-term harms

- Enhanced primary care
- Victim-centered services
- Treatment to lessen the harms of ACEs
- Prevent problematic behavior and future involvement in violence
- Family-centered treatment for substance use disorders

Adapted From: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Prevention Resource for Action Centers for Disease Control and Prevention





