ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

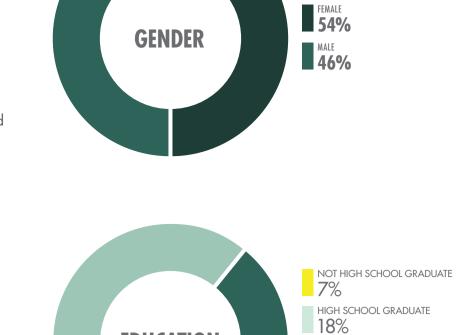
looking at how ACEs affect our lives & society

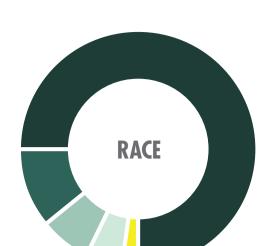
What are **ACES**?

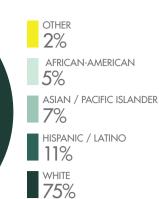
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is the term given to describe all types of abuse, neglect, and other traumatic experiences that occur to individuals under the age of 18. The landmark Kaiser ACE Study examined the relationships between these experiences during childhood and reduced health and well-being later in life.

WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ACE STUDY?

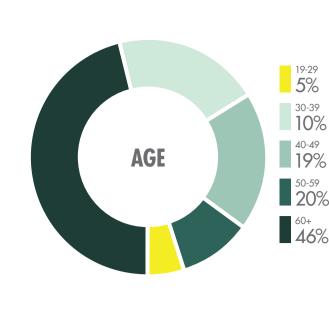
Between 1995 and 1997, over 17,000 people receiving physical exams completed confidential surveys containing information about their childhood experiences and current health status and behaviors. The information from these surveys was combined with results from their physical exams to form the study's findings.

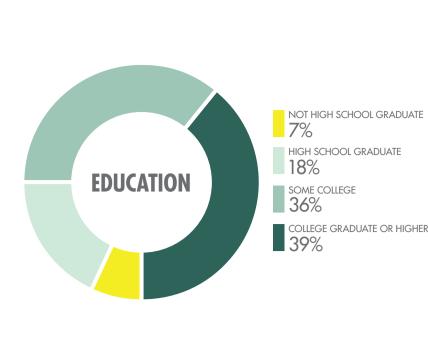






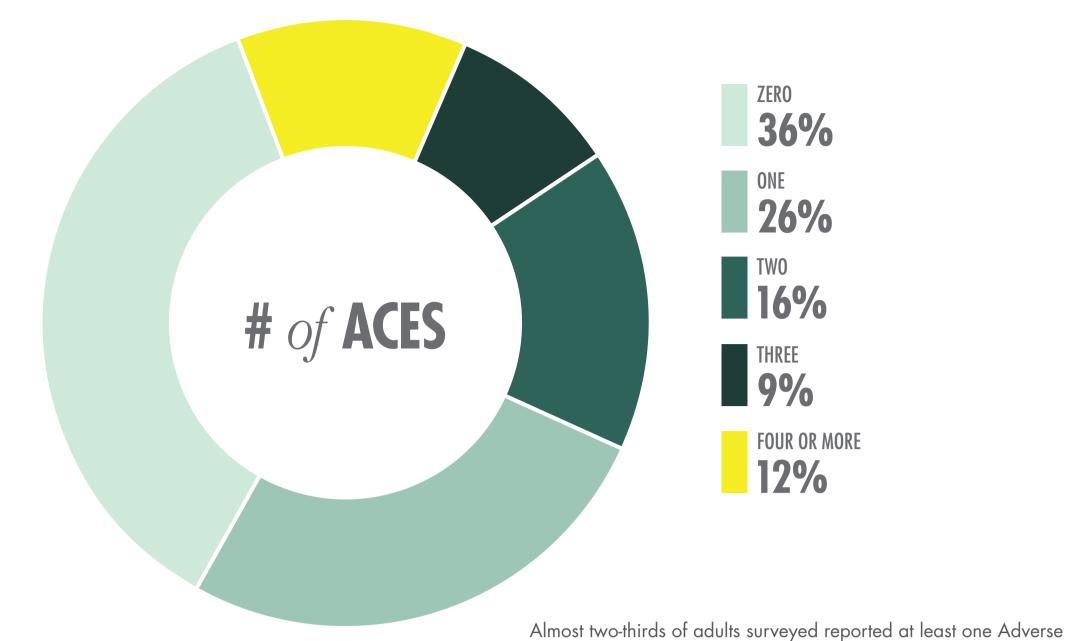






*Participants in this study reflected a cross-section of middle-class American adults.

HOW COMMON ARE ACES?



at least one ACE reported more than one.

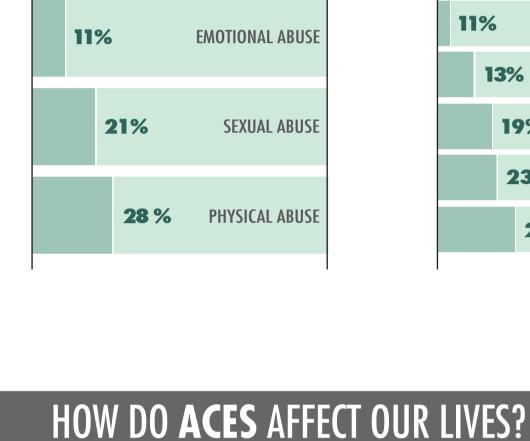
Childhood Experience – and the majority of respondents who reported

physical, and sexual abuse; neglect, including both physical and emotional neglect; and family dysfunction, which included growing up in a household were there was substance abuse, mental illness, violent treatment of a

TYPES of ACES

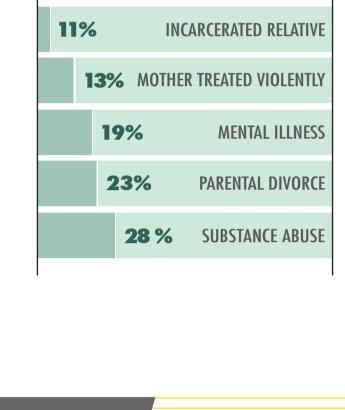
mother or stepmother, parental separation/divorce or had a member of the household go to prison. Respondents were given an ACE score between 0 and 10 based on how many of these 10 types of adverse experience to which they reported being exposed. **ABUSE** FAMILY DYSFUNCTION **NEGLECT 50**% **75**%

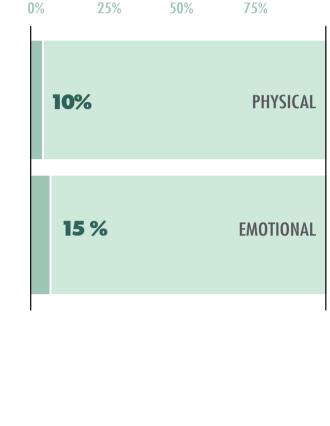
The ACE study looked at three categories of adverse experience: childhood abuse, which included emotional,



0%

25%





ACES CAN HAVE LASTING EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR & HEALTH... Simply put, our childhood experiences have a tremendous, lifelong impact on our health and the quality of our lives.

STDs

COPD

HEART DISEASE CANCER STROKE

BROKEN BONES

serious illness and the leading causes of death.

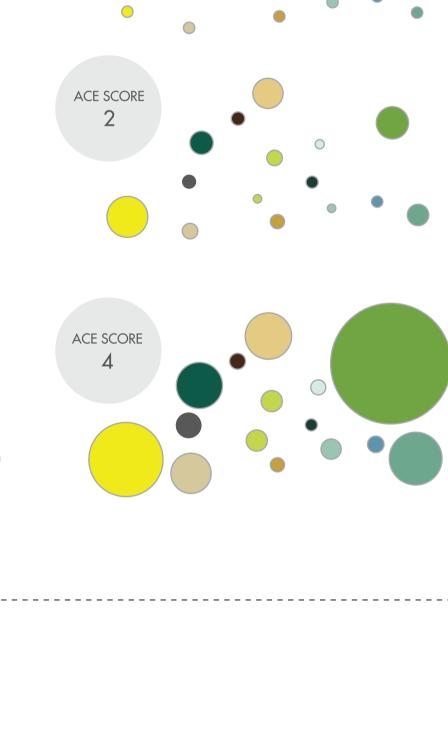
The following charts compare how **BEHAVIORS PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH** SEVERE OBESITY LACK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY likely a person with 1, 2, 3, or 4 ACEs **ACE SCORE** DIABETES SMOKING will experience specified behaviors DEPRESSION ALCOHOLISM 0 SUICIDE ATTEMPTS than a person without ACEs.

MISSED WORK

The ACE Study showed dramatic links between adverse childhood experiences and risky behavior, psychological issues,

*Having an ACE score of zero does not imply an individual could not have other risk factors for these health behaviors/diseases.





HOW do ACES AFFECT OUR SOCIETY?

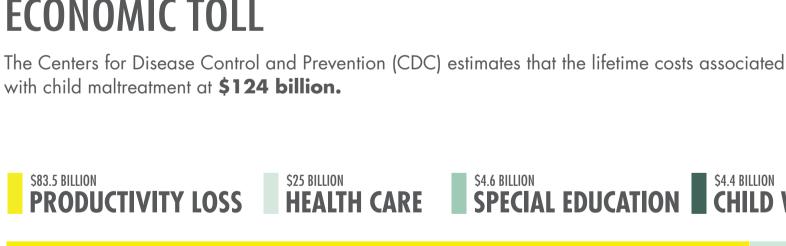
LIFE EXPECTANCY

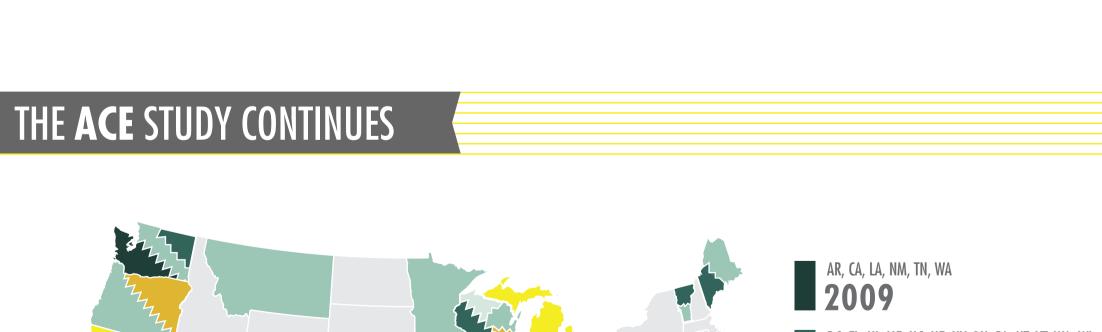
People with six or more ACEs died nearly 20 years earlier on average than those without ACEs.

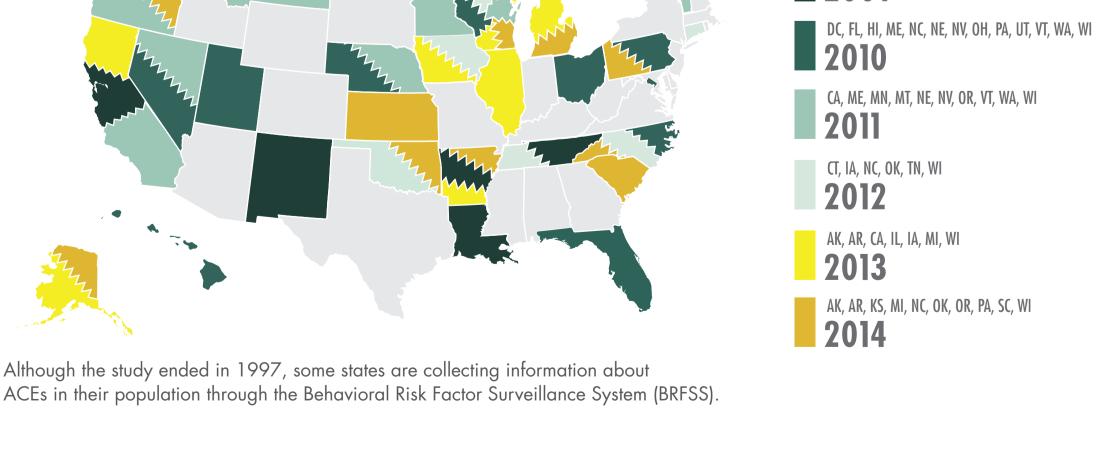


CHILD WELFARE









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 (SSNRs) 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:



Home visiting to pregnant women and



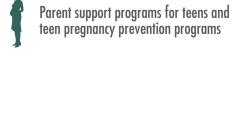
Parenting training programs



Intimate partner violence prevention



Social support for parents





Mental illness and substance abuse treatment







Sufficient Income support for lower income families

REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

REFERENCES

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



