

Adverse Childhood Experience

Connecting policy and best evidence
to protect children

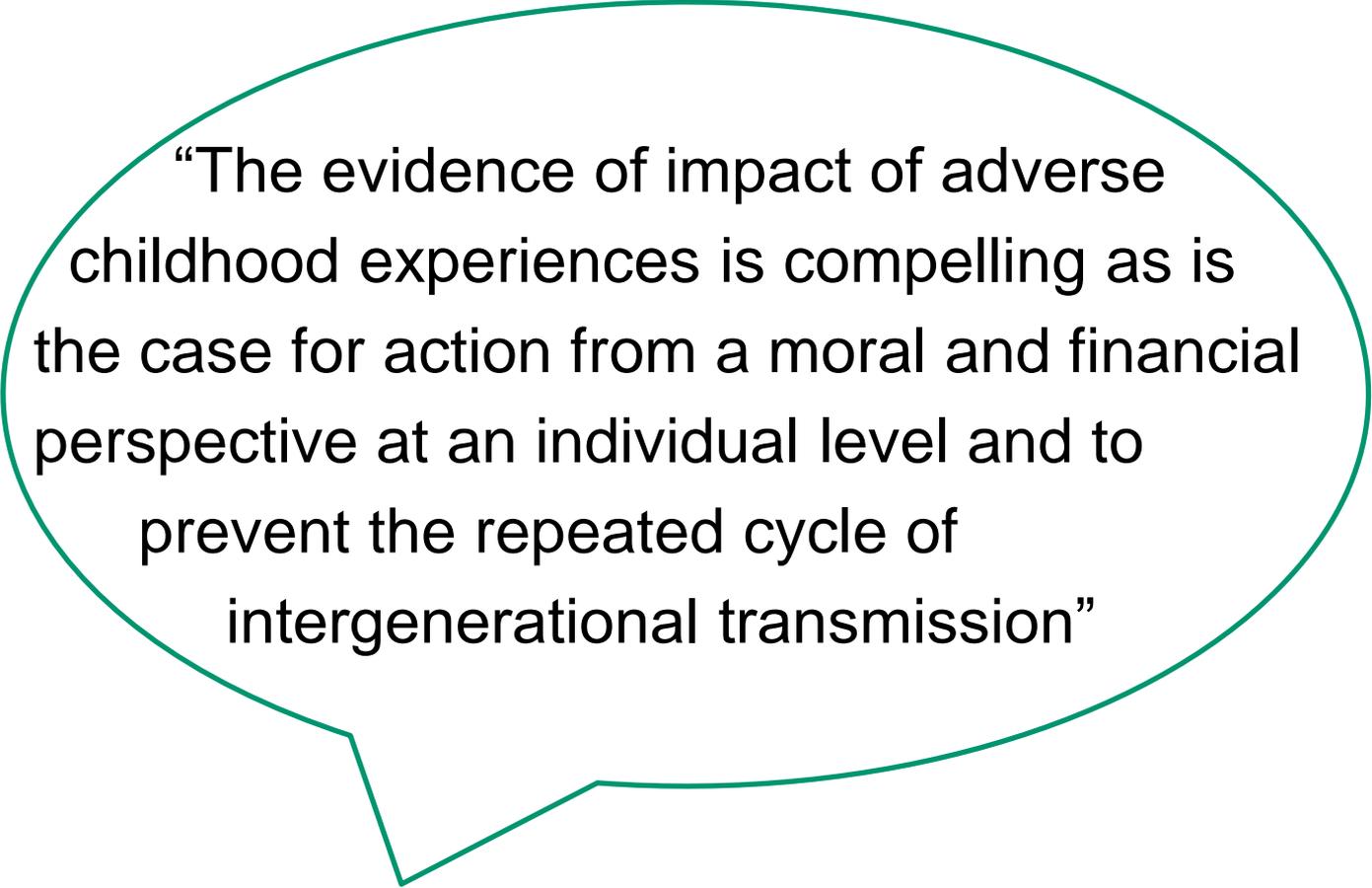
HISTORIC CLAIMS

YOU are going to make a lot of bad choices in your life - choosing the wrong parents, the wrong socio-economic group, and the wrong social welfare home, where you are going to get yourself abused. After that you are just going to carry on making bad choices till you end up in prison. Or a psych ward.



When are you going to take some responsibility for yourself?

What can be done about ACEs?



“The evidence of impact of adverse childhood experiences is compelling as is the case for action from a moral and financial perspective at an individual level and to prevent the repeated cycle of intergenerational transmission”

Policy Drivers

- Programme for Government 2017-22
- Making Life Better 2016-2026
- Childrens Strategy 2017-2027
- Duty to Cooperate (NI) Act 2016
- Childrens Order(NI) 1995
- Review of Early Intervention Policy-Families Matter. 2016.

ACE are:

Physical abuse

Sexual abuse

Domestic violence

Parental separation

Emotional neglect

Emotional abuse

Household member:

Depressed/suicidal

Alcoholic

Incarcerated

Street drug user

The three types of ACEs include

ABUSE



Physical



Emotional



Sexual

NEGLECT



Physical



Emotional

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse



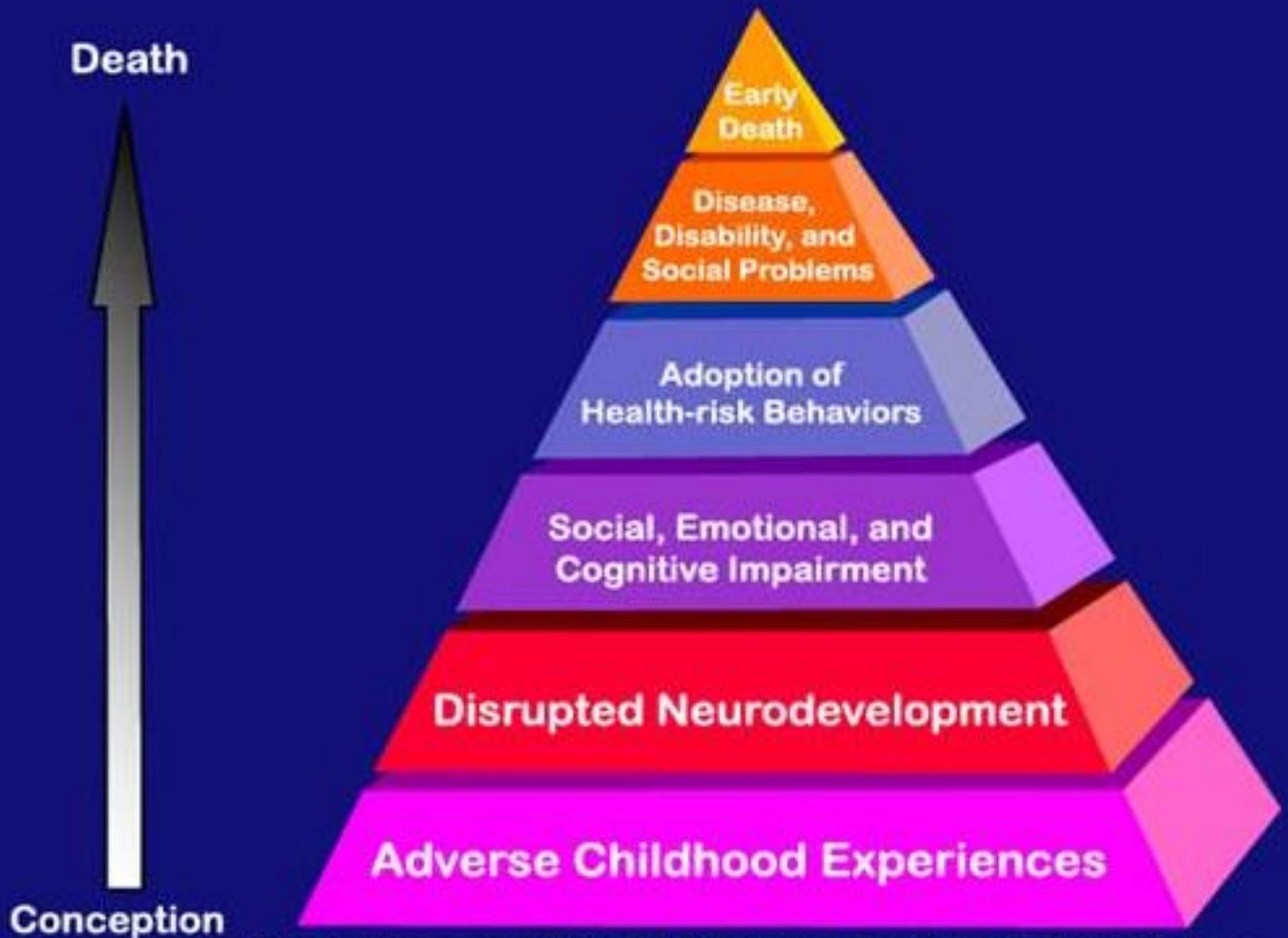
Divorce

WHAT IMPACT DO ACEs HAVE?

As the number of ACEs increases, so does the risk for negative health outcomes



Possible Risk Outcomes:



Mechanisms by Which Adverse Childhood Experiences Influence Health and Well-being Throughout the Lifespan

ACES

<http://www.aces.me.uk/in-wales/>

BEHAVIOR



Lack of physical activity



Smoking



Alcoholism



Drug use



Missed work

PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH



Severe obesity



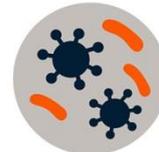
Diabetes



Depression



Suicide attempts



STDs



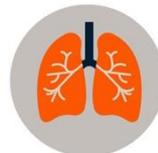
Heart disease



Cancer



Stroke



COPD



Broken bones

His score is 4

Without Intervention he is
4.7 times as likely to use DRUGS and
7.4 times as likely to be an ALCOHOLIC
when he grows up





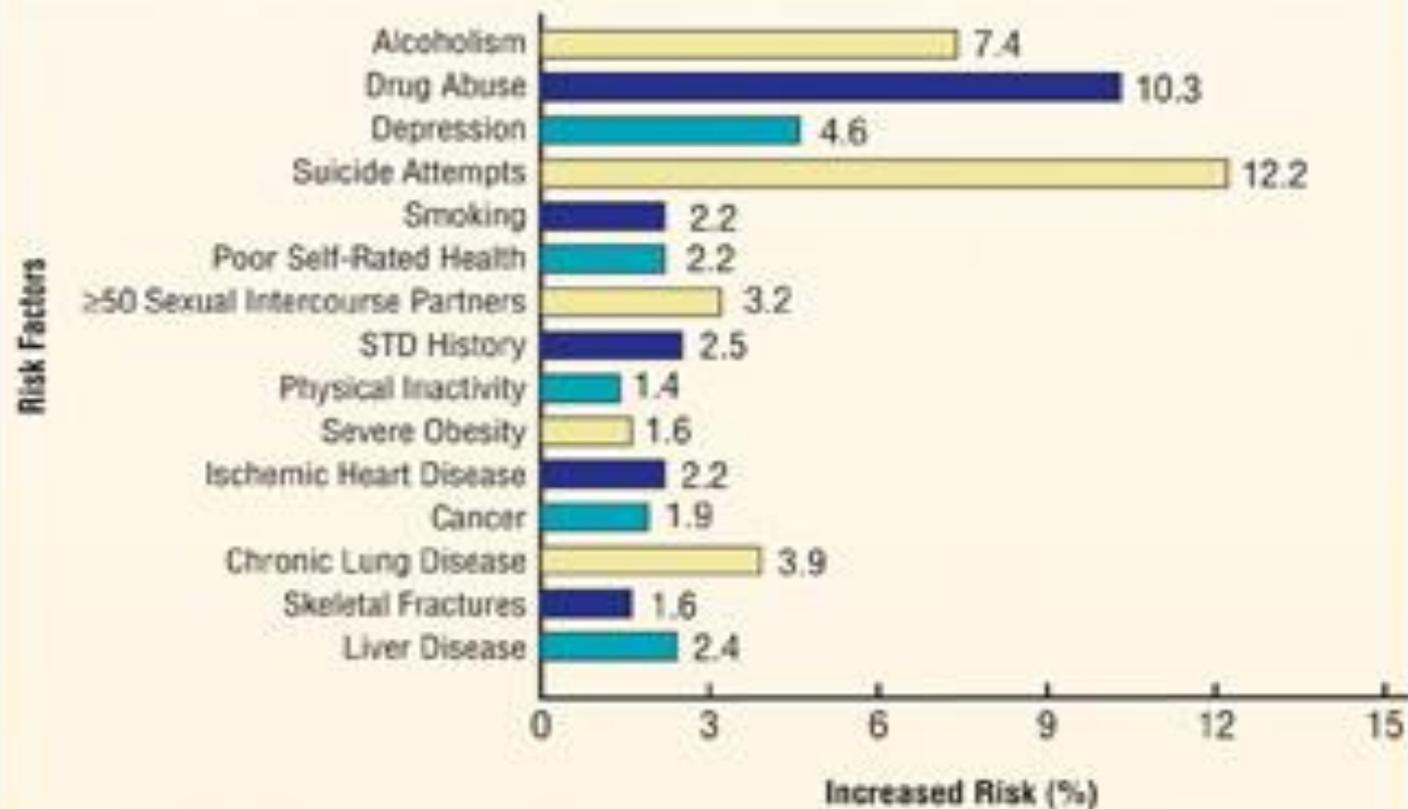
Eight Nation Study of ACEs in eastern Europe (18-25 years)

Compared with people with no ACEs (47.4%)- those with 4+ ACEs (7%) were:

- 2** times more likely to be physically inactive
- 3** times more likely to be a current smoker
- 3** times more likely to have had sex under 16 years
- 6** times more likely to have used drugs
- 10** times more likely to be problem drinkers
- 49** times more likely to have attempted suicide

Figure 1

Risks Associated With Four or More Exposures of Childhood Trauma and Violence



Source: Anderson TR et al. (2003). Data from Felitti VJ et al. (1998).



What are ACEs?

How can understanding ACEs change my life?

How can we prevent ACEs in our community?

How can I protect my children from ACEs?

If I prevent ACEs, what difference will it make?



Where does an ACE informed approach sit within our local strategies?

How can I get people to collaborate on ACEs?

What works to prevent ACEs?

What would it take to implement an ACE informed approach across my whole organisation?

What can I do in my practice to prevent ACEs?



What difference would intervening early make?

What interventions work?

What are protective factors? How can we create them?



How can I help the children in my school overcome ACEs?