Adverse Childhood Experiences

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are preventable, traumatic events that occur in childhood, that can lead to negative near- and long-term health outcomes (CDC, 2019).

Key Points:
- Trauma-informed supports can mitigate the effects of adversity by fostering inclusion and helping families and children manage stress
- Promoting positive social norms about parenting and acceptable parenting behaviors or destigmatizing mental health care can reduce the incidence and limit the harmful impact of ACEs.

How this factsheet can help prevent ACEs

The data presented are measures that influence the occurrence of ACEs. These measures represent potential targets for interventions and are presented to help communities make decisions on the best lines of action.

GA Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Plan (CANPP)

The data presented align with select strategies from the GA Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Plan (CANPP).

The following CANPP strategies were selected to implement by a team of community stakeholders:
1. Expand trauma-informed practices and resources and increase understanding about the prevalence and impact of ACEs and adverse community environments.
2. Promote trauma-informed training for all school personnel.
3. Shape social norms about mental health and how to recognize and seek help for mental illness and substance abuse, as well as support mental health development.

To learn more about the CANPP, visit: https://abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/canpp/

Strategy 1: Expand trauma-informed practices and resources and increase understanding about the prevalence and impact of ACEs and adverse community environments.

Percent of Children in Families Below 150% of the Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chattooga</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitfield</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmer</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dade</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickens</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannin</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catoosa</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Some counties in this region have nearly 40% of children in families that live below 150% of the poverty level.

ACEs and associated social determinants of health like poverty can cause toxic stress. Some children may face further exposure to toxic stress from historical and ongoing traumas due to the impacts of multigenerational poverty resulting from limited educational and economic opportunities. This toxic stress can negatively impact cognitive processes, and harm the nervous and immune systems.

Trauma-informed practices and resources can help mitigate the harmful impact of toxic stress.

Strategy 2: Promote trauma-informed training for all school personnel.

Strategy 3: Shape social norms about mental health and how to recognize and seek help for mental illness and substance abuse, as well as support mental health development.

Students in this region have self-reported experiencing anxiety, depression, and traumatic events like bullying, fighting, etc. These events can impact the ability to concentrate in school or make meaningful positive relationships. Promoting trauma-informed training can help school personnel identify and respond to the trauma students are experiencing. Trauma-informed practices can create a more inclusive school environment that fosters resilience and supports positive childhood experience.

The map below shows the percentage of students in grades 6-12 who were above the state median of a composite score that reflects student behaviors associated with ACEs. The measures considered in the composite score are from the Georgia Student Health Survey (2019) and are related to the behaviors - bullying, fighting, substance use, anxiety/depression, and self-harm. A higher percentage represents a greater rate of students in grades 6-12 reporting behaviors that have been associated with ACEs or that are ACEs.

Interventions that address these behaviors (i.e., bullying, fighting, etc.) will have the greatest effect on reducing the ACE composite score. The top three leading contributors to the composite score in all counties in this region are anxiety/depression, bullying, and self-harm, in that order.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Essentials for Childhood: Steps to Create Safe, Stable, Nurturing Relationships and Environments
SAMHSA's Trauma and Justice Strategic Initiative, 2014.

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Preventing the Impact of ACEs

The most impactful prevention strategies, such as those found in the CANPP, offer real solutions at the family, society, and community levels. Communities that have affordable housing, opportunities for economic mobility, and low occurrences of violence have the most potential to create healthy and vibrant environments where children can thrive. Policies and programs that promote early education, mental health, and caring relationships can lessen the stressful load some families experience and by doing so, limit exposure to and prevent the negative impact of ACEs.

Evidence-based Prevention Programs

Evidence-based programs are scientifically proven to promote health and prevent disease. Listed here are just a few evidence-based programs that lessen the harms of ACEs:

- Communities in Schools of Catoosa County/Catoosa County-PAT: [https://www.catoosacis.org/](https://www.catoosacis.org/)
- Family Resource Center of Gordon County/Prevent Child Abuse Gordon: [https://www.frcgordon.org/](https://www.frcgordon.org/)
- Preferred Family Resource: [https://preferredfamilyresource.com/](https://preferredfamilyresource.com/)
- North Georgia Family Partners/Prevent Child Abuse Pickens: [https://northgeorgiafamilypartners.org/](https://northgeorgiafamilypartners.org/)

Helpful Resources

- Belonging for Hope: [www.belongingforhope.org](http://www.belongingforhope.org)
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Plan: [abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/canpp/](http://abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/canpp/)
- Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences: [www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/preventingace-datatoaction.html](http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/preventingace-datatoaction.html)
- Prevent Child Abuse Georgia: [abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu](http://abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu)
- Essentials for Childhood: [abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/essentials/](http://abuse.publichealth.gsu.edu/essentials/)

Looking for more ACE and ACE-related data like the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), Georgia Student Health Survey (GSHS), and other sources?

Visit our website at [iprce.emory.edu/PACE-D2A.html](http://iprce.emory.edu/PACE-D2A.html)