

Promoting Awareness of ACEs and Regional Prevention Strategies

According to the CDC, adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic events that occur early in life, between the ages of 0 and 17. These traumatic and stressful events include experiencing abuse or neglect, witnessing violence in the home or community, and growing up in a household with mental illness or substance dependence. ACEs are linked to chronic health problems, diminished job opportunities, and a shortened life expectancy. Although ACEs are common and impact communities across racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, gender, and geographic lines, the ACEs Aware Initiative advises the health and well-being of individuals and families can be significantly improved with early detection and intervention. IPRCE is partnering with the Georgia Department of Public Health Injury Prevention Program to measure, track, and present data that support prevention of ACEs at the state, region, county, and school district level. Explore the resources below to learn more about ACEs and CDC-funded Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences: Data to Action (PACE: D2A) research in Georgia.



ACES IN GEORGIA

In collaboration with the Georgia Department of Public Health Injury Prevention Program and other stakeholder groups, IPRCE recently launched a new webpage with a collection of PACE: D2A research, including an interactive mapping tool, ACE-related data sources, regional factsheets, and community-driven initiatives. Be sure to check the webpage regularly for updates.

[VIEW HERE >>](#)

ACES AND TOXIC STRESS

The Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University provides a comprehensive guide to the relationship between ACEs and toxic stress, and ways to mitigate harm across the lifespan.

[LEARN MORE >>](#)



ACES AND BULLYING

Bullying, a form of youth violence characterized by repeated and unwanted aggressive behaviors, is recognized as an adverse childhood experience (ACE). The 'Stop Bullying' PSA outlines three steps healthcare providers can take to prevent bullying and related physical, psychological, social, and educational consequences.

[WATCH HERE >>](#)

ACES, SUICIDE, AND OVERDOSE

Injury prevention researchers and practitioners have identified priority areas for urgent and preventable public health challenges, including the heightened risk of opioid misuse, overdose, and suicide among individuals who have experienced ACEs. By working with community advocates, the CDC highlights effective approaches to reducing the generational impact of all three issues.

[READ MORE >>](#)



ACES AND RESILIENCE

Protective factors at the individual, family, and community level can promote healthy development and reduce the likelihood of harmful long-term effects, such as supportive and stable social connections, positive friendships, problem-solving skills, and access to medical and mental health services. Resilient Georgia provides training and tools for stakeholders across sectors to build resiliency for all persons from birth to age 26.

[LEARN MORE >>](#)



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. [CDC, Adverse Childhood Experiences \(ACEs\)](#)
2. [CDC, Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences](#)
3. [CDC, Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences: Data to Action \(PACE: D2A\)](#)
4. [PCA Georgia, Georgia ACEs Connection Community](#)
5. [National Child Traumatic Stress Network, Trauma-Informed Care](#)