

Introduction to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Issaquah School District

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Adverse Childhood Experiences

ACEs are experiences in childhood that are unhappy, unpleasant, hurtful.

• Sometimes referred to as toxic stress or childhood trauma.



CPS reports of child maltreatment may underestimate the true occurrence. A non-CPS study estimated that 1 in 4 U.S. children experience some form of child maltreatment in their lifetimes.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

The 1998 Adverse Childhood Experiences study, which sent standardized questionnaires to 17,421 adult members of a large HMO, found that 44 percent of respondents reported suffering sexual, physical, or psychological abuse as children, and 12.5 percent reported having a mother who had been treated violently.

(Fellitti et al., 1998)





Three types of ACES

ABUSE

NEGLECT

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Physical



Physical



Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Emotional



Emotional



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse



Sexual



Divorce

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

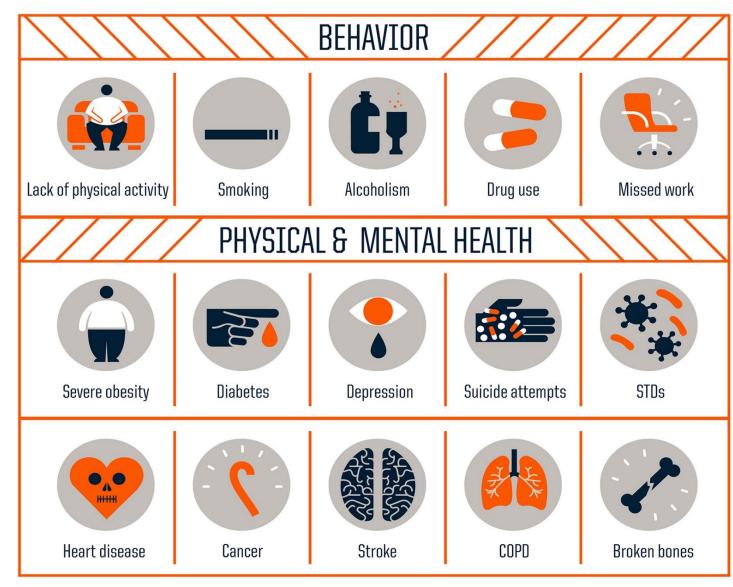
Credit: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



Adult reflections on ACEs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=jUJHvbPrL0I

ACEs Increase Health Risk



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Credit: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

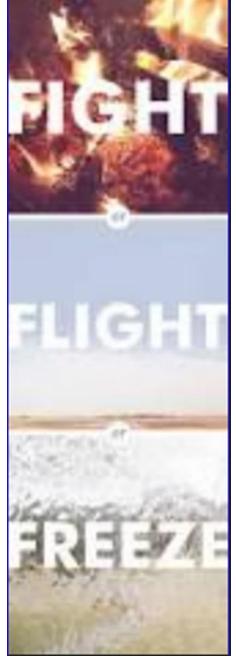


Susceptibility Factors

- High level of responsibility at home
- Poor health/injury of either the student or family member
- Death of a significant person or loss of a relationship
- Foster care
- Poverty /Homelessness / Unstable Housing / Food Insecurity
- Pregnancy
- Incarceration
- Cultural transition/language barriers
- Military Deployment
- Substance Abuse
- Criminal involvement
- Bullying and harassment in school or community

Toxic Stress = Fight - Freeze

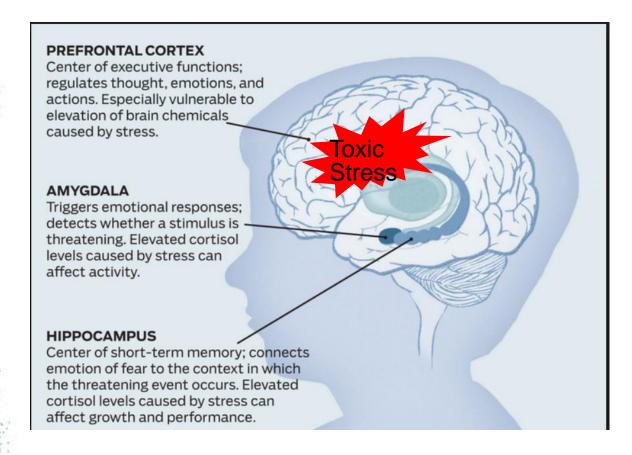




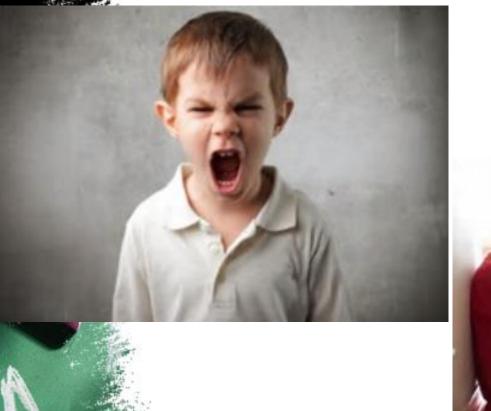


Chronically Heightened Stress Response System =

Overactive Amygdala not allow prefrontal cortex or hippocampus to function appropriately



Externalized or Internalized





Mental health and academic outcomes

Mental Health Factors

Student mental health problems (anxiety, depression, anger, trauma)

High-risk Behaviors (e.g. Substance use)

Student social-emotional wellbeing & resilience

Educator social- emotional wellbeing & competence

Graduation/Drop-out

- College entry
- Grades/ school performance
- · Standardized test scores
- · School climate
- Teacher Retention

Academic Outcomes

Attendance
Behavioral problems
Academic engagement
Interpersonal problems
Academic motivation
Attitudes Toward School
School Connection

Educational Behaviors

ADAPTED FROM: Geierstanger, S. P., & Amaral, G. (2004). School-Based Health Centers and Academic Performance: What is the Intersection? April 2004 Meeting Proceedings. White Paper. Washington, D.C.: National Assembly on School-Based Health Care.



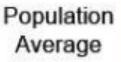
ACEs and High School Sophomores and Seniors

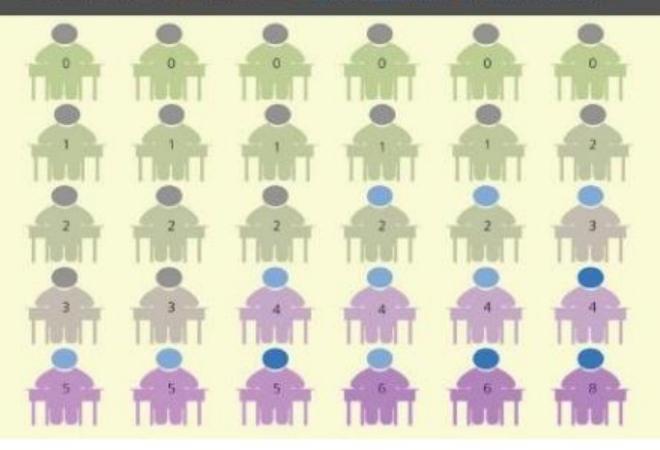
Washington School Classroom (30 Students) Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

6 students with no ACE
5 students with 1 ACE
6 students with 2 ACEs
3 students with 3 ACEs
7 students with 4 or 5 ACEs
3 students with 6 or more ACEs

58% (17) students with no exposure to physical abuse or adult to adult violence 29% (9) of students exposed to physical abuse or adult to adult violence

13% (4) of students exposed to physica abuse and adult to adult violence







How can we address ACES in our school?

A Multi-Tiered
System of
Supports



This means YOU too!!

VOICE Mentors are an important part of the multi-tiered system of support



Multi-Tiered Systems of Support

MTSS is the practice of:

Serving ALL
students through
continuum of care



Group Activity: What ingredients do you contribute promoting student social-emotional well-being?





Ingredients to Promoting Student Social, Emotional, and Academic Success

- Create a positive, structured, predictable and safe environment for all students
- Establish and maintaining positive relationships so all students feel connected to school



Building Student Resilience

 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cqO7Yo MsccU&feature=player_detailpage

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xSf7pRp Ogu8&feature=player_embedded



Resilience

Resilience is also not something that you're either born with or not. Resilience also comes from supportive relationships with parents, peers and others, as well as cultural beliefs and traditions that help people cope with the inevitable bumps in life. Resilience is found in a variety of behaviors, thoughts, and actions that can be learned and developed across the life span.

Turn and talk: Have you seen resilience demonstrated by the children that you serve? What did that look like?



Supportive relationships build resiliency and provide opportunities for skill building





Questions?



THANK YOU!!

