Upstream Prevention

Breaking the Cycle of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

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INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC STRATEGIES A public health agency focused on partnering with communities to create social change.

IPS...

Today's Presenters...

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Prevention Specialist IPS, San Bernardino County

Aaron Robinson

Community Organizer IPS, San Bernardino County Why we're here... Learning Objectives:

Data collection and policy analysis strategies to assess the root causes of community trauma and toxic stress

- **Real-world examples of communities** that have successfully used policy to advance equity and lower the incidence of ACEs
- How to build a coalition of advocates equipped to make their communities more resilient

Tools & Resources

Data

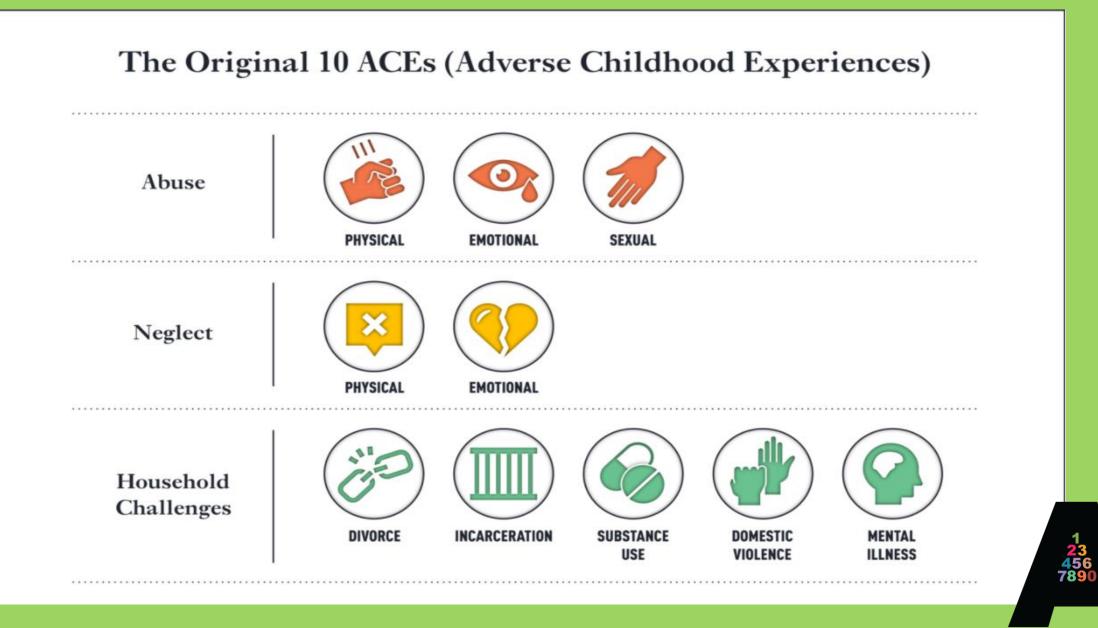
Policy

Advocacy

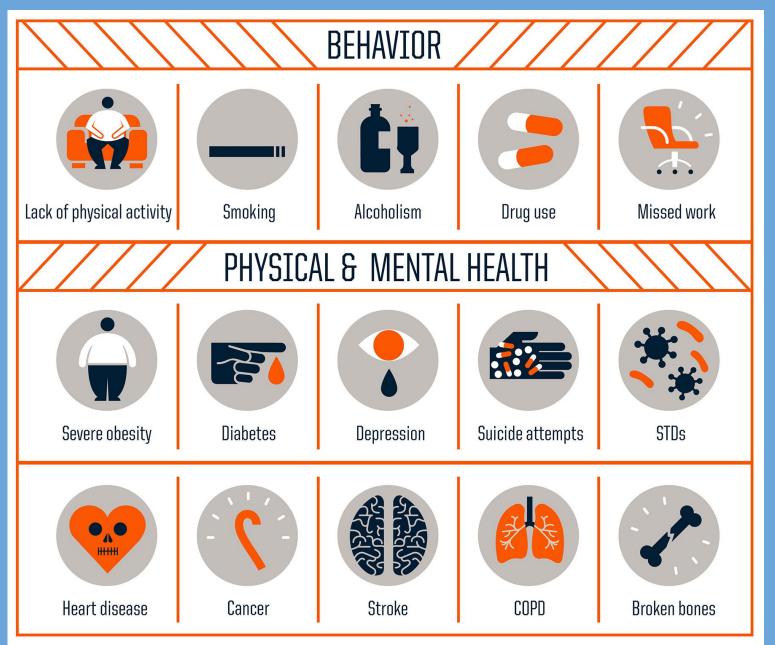
Upstream

Strategies

What we already know about Adverse Childhood Experiences



NumberStory.org



Health Impacts ACES

Source: https://www.ifhomeless.org/mental-health-month-childhood-trauma/aces-2/

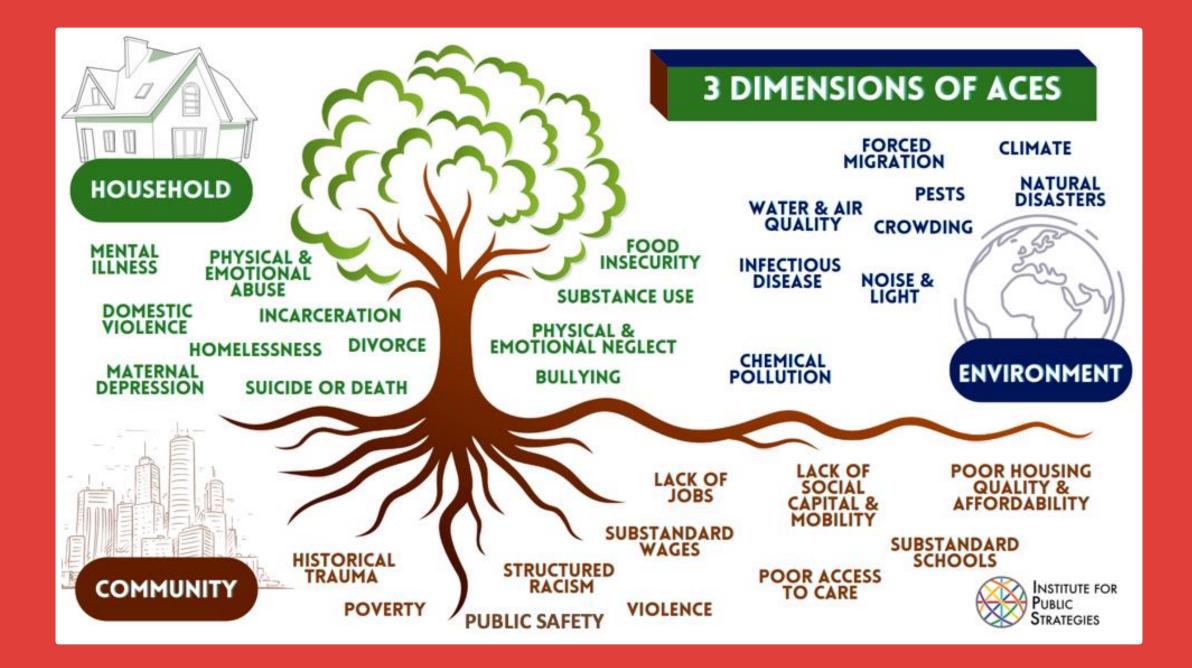
WHAT'S NEW?

The scope of ACEs since the original study

Expanded ACEs



Source: Cronholm, P. F., Forke, C. M., Wade, R., Bair-Merritt, M. H., Davis, M., Harkins-Schwarz, M., Pachter, L. M., & Fein, J. A. (2015). Adverse childhood experiences: Expanding the concept of adversity. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, *49*(3), 354–361.



Addressing the Problem



Data Collection



Quantitative

Data

Screening Tools

There are three versions of the tool, based on age and reporter, for a total of 17-19 questions (10 ACE categories and seven to nine SDOH categories):

- **PEARLS child tool**, for ages 0–11, to be completed by a caregiver
- PEARLS adolescent tool, for ages 12–19, to be completed by a caregiver
- **PEARLS for adolescent self-report tool**, for ages 12–19, to be completed by the adolescent

Measuring other contributing factors allows us to identify areas where we can prevent **Toxic Stress**

es" where apply.	đ				
ghborhood, errorism)					
Has your child experienced discrimination? (for example, being hassled or made to feel inferior or excluded because of their race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, learning differences, or disabilities)					
Has your child ever had problems with housing? (for example, being homeless, not having a stable place to live, moved more than two times in a six-month period, faced eviction or foreclosure, or had to live with multiple families or family members)					
Have you ever worried that your child did not have enough food to eat or that the food for your child would run out before you could buy more?					
Has your child ever been separated from their parent or caregiver due to foster care, or immigration?					
sical illness or					
sic					

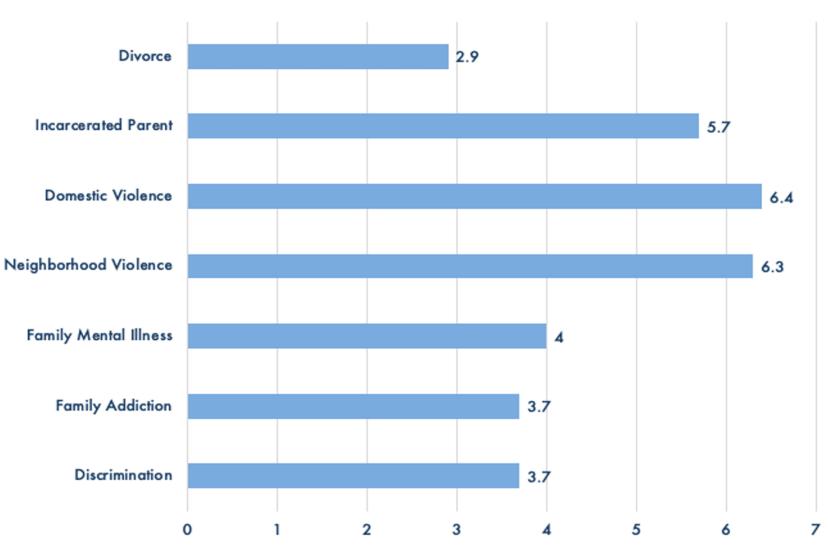
https://www.acesaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/ACE-Questionnaire-for-Adults-De-identified-English.pdf

Food Insecurity Climate Change Access to Care Transportation Substance Use **Intimate Partner Violence** Discrimination

Food Insecurity



INCREASED RISK OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES IN FOOD-INSECURE HOMES



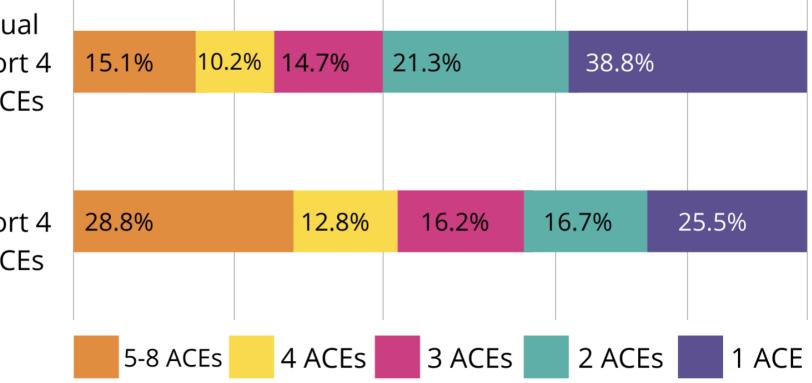
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<u>Sexual</u> Orientation

Prevalence of ACE Score by Sexual Orientation Among those Reporting One or More ACEs

Heterosexual 25.3% report 4 or more ACEs

LGB 41.6% report 4 or more ACEs



#Out4MentalHealth is a collaborative project funded by the California Mental Health Services Act (Prop 63) and the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission (MHSOAC)

Intimate Partner Violence

Relationships

Stalking



Property/Pets

-Send messages as partner -Say victim is a liar and/or crazy -Say victim is the abuser

> -Punish to hurt victim -Use as spies -Take children -Threaten to take Custody/Visitation -Easier to control w/out support -limit resources

w/out support

 limit resources
 limit time
 criticize support

Isolation

Brigitte Walker, MSCJ Harmony House | 2017 Reference: "Understanding the Nature and Dynamics of Domestic Violence" MCADSV

Children

-Verbal attacks -Mind Games -Threats -Always Right -Ignore Feelings -Minimize -Rationalize -Gas lighting

Economic

- Extreme Jealousy -Use sex to control -Forced sex -Violent sex -Birth Control -STDs

-Prohibits Work

-Ruins Credit

-Refusal to Work

-Driving Reckless -Pushing, Grabbing, etc. -Locking in or out of home -W/hold necessities -Lie to police -Lie on Ex-parte -Lie in Family Court -Lie in Criminal Court -Force to break law -Force to drop charges

Legal

Sexual

Physical

Increased Risk of Substance Use

- A person with four or more ACEs is:
 - 2.9 times as likely to smoke
 - 7.4 times as likely to experience alcoholism
 - 10.3 times as likely to use injection drugs
- Socioeconomic Disparities
 - 21% as likely to live at or below 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
 - 27% as likely to have not graduated college
 - 39% as likely to be unemployed

Geographic Disparities

- Los Angeles County 60.7% of residents have 1 or more ACEs
- San Diego County 59% of residents have 1 or more ACEs
- San Bernardino County 62.5% of residents have 1 or more ACEs

Making the Connection

Qualitative Data

Opinions DEA Data Deliefs Interactive Beliefs Interactive CORVEY Development Survey Development Survey Development Survey Development Survey Development Responses Responses Responses Responses Responses



Community Organizing for Change



Strategic Partnerships

<u>Prevention</u> <u>Services</u> <u>Checklist</u>

<u>Food</u> Insecurity



Coalitions

Intimate Partner Violence

<u>Geographic</u> Interest

Individual

Family

Schools

Neighborhoods

Increase Awareness

Reduce Toxic Stress

Support Positive Parenting and Relationship Norms

Reduce Contextual Conditions

Build Resiliency

Community

Organizations

Systems

Policies

Framing the Conversation

Reframing Childhood Adversity: Promoting Upstream Approaches

<u>Roadmap for Resilience:</u> <u>The CA Surgeon</u> <u>General's Report on</u> <u>ACEs, Toxic Stress, and</u> <u>Health</u>

Policy Analysis

		Time		Equity for Underserved Immigrants		
Policy	Intervention		Action Level	Legal Accessibility	Language Barriers	Cultural Appropriateness
	Parental engagement	Primary	Community			
	Family resource centers	Secondary	Community			
	Increasing access to health care	Primary	Household	(+)	(+)	(+)
	Early screening for learning programs	Secondary	Individual		. ,	
First 5	Early learning programs	Primary	Individual			
California	Promote inclusion of funding for children ages 0-5	Tertiary	Individual			
ACEs Aware	ACEs screening and referral	Secondary	Individual			
	Parental education and support	Primary	Household			
California Home Visiting	Referrals to substance use or mental health treat- ment programs for parents	Primary	Household			
Program	Screening for developmental disorders in children	Secondary	Individual			
						Review
(+) = is equitable	e; (-) = is not equitable; (/) = unable to be determined	l and/or vari	able results			or Equi

Structural Drivers

Community Determinants of Safe Relationships

Equitable Distribution o Structural Empowerment/Enfranchis People Place Healthy norms and culture Healthy media and ways of promoting products Participation and willingness to act for the Safe, stable, and common good affordable housing Strong social networks and trust Country Healing community safety Equitable Opportunity Access to living wages and local wealth

n of Power and Resources

Source: Prevention Institute

Advancing Equitable **Policies**

Moving the Needle on Equity

How has IPS addressed Adverse Childhood Experiences?

Trauma Informed Projects

> Building Partnerships

Institute for Public Strategies has worked to reduce ACEs through...

Promote Screenings

Thank You!

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Survey (Thank you!)



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