Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is the term given to describe all types of abuse, neglect, and other traumatic experiences that occur to individuals under the age of 18. The landmark Kaiser ACE Study examined the relationships between these experiences during childhood and reduced health and well-being later in life.

Who participated in the ACE Study?

Between 1995 and 1997, over 17,000 people receiving physical exams completed confidential surveys containing information about their childhood experiences and current health status and behaviors. The information from these surveys was combined with results from their physical exams to form the study’s findings.

- **Gender**: 54% Female, 46% Male
- **Race**: Other 2%, African-American 5%, Asian/Pacific Islander 7%, Hispanic/Latino 11%, White 75%
- **Age**: 19-29 5%, 30-39 10%, 40-49 19%, 50-59 20%, 60+ 46%
- **Education**: Not high school graduate 7%, High school graduate 18%, Some college 36%, College graduate or higher 39%

*Participants in this study reflected a cross-section of middle-class American adults.*
Almost two-thirds of adults surveyed reported at least one Adverse Childhood Experience – and the majority of respondents who reported at least one ACE reported more than one.

The ACE study looked at three categories of adverse experience: childhood abuse, which included emotional, physical, and sexual abuse; neglect, including both physical and emotional neglect; and household challenges, which included growing up in a household where there was substance abuse, mental illness, violent treatment of a mother or stepparent, parental separation/divorce or had a member of the household go to prison. Respondents were given an ACE score between 0 and 10 based on how many of these 10 types of adverse experience to which they reported being exposed.
HOW DO ACES AFFECT OUR LIVES?

ACES CAN HAVE LASTING EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR & HEALTH...

Simply put, our childhood experiences have a tremendous, lifelong impact on our health and the quality of our lives. The ACE Study showed dramatic links between adverse childhood experiences and risky behavior, psychological issues, serious illness and **the leading causes of death.**

The following charts compare how likely a person with 1, 2, 3, or 4 ACEs will experience specified behaviors than a person without ACEs.

*Having an ACE score of zero does not imply an individual could not have other risk factors for these health behaviors/diseases.

**PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH**
- Severe obesity
- Diabetes
- Depression
- Suicide attempts
- STDs
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Stroke
- COPD
- Broken bones

**BEHAVIORS**
- Lack of physical activity
- Smoking
- Alcoholism
- Drug use
- Missed work

ACE SCORE

0

ACE SCORE 1

ACE SCORE 2

ACE SCORE 3

ACE SCORE 4
HOW DO ACES AFFECT OUR SOCIETY?

LIFE EXPECTANCY

People with six or more ACEs died nearly 20 years earlier on average than those without ACEs.

80 YEARS

60 YEARS

ECONOMIC TOLL

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that the lifetime costs associated with child maltreatment at $124 billion.

$83.5 BILLION
PRODUCTIVITY LOSS

$25 BILLION
HEALTH CARE

$4.6 BILLION
SPECIAL EDUCATION

$4.4 BILLION
CHILD WELFARE

$3.9 BILLION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

FL, HI, ME, NC, NE, NV, OH, PA, UT, VT, WA, WI,
THE ACE STUDY CONTINUES

Although the study ended in 1997, some states are collecting information about ACEs in their population through the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

What can Be Done About ACES?

These wide-ranging health and social consequences underscore the importance of preventing ACEs before they happen. Safe, stable and nurturing relationships and environments (SSNRs) can have a positive impact on a broad range of health problems and on the development of skills that will help children reach their full potential. Strategies that address the needs of children and their families include:

- Voluntary home visiting programs can help families by strengthening maternal parenting practices, the quality of the child's home environment, and children's development. Example: Nurse-Family Partnership
- Home visiting to pregnant women and families with newborns
- Parenting training programs
- Intimate partner violence prevention
- Social support for parents
- Parent support programs for teens and teen pregnancy prevention programs
- Mental illness and substance abuse treatment
- High quality child care
- Sufficient Income support for lower income families
REFERENCES

ACE Study
Child Welfare Information Gateway
Economic Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect
Essentials for Childhood