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 wellbeing later in life.

**WHAT ARE ACES?**

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**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 of these surveys were combined with results from their physical exams to form the study’s findings.

*Participants in this study reflected a cross-section of middle-class American adults.*
HOW COMMON ARE ACES?

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.

TYPES of ACES

The ACE study looked at three categories of adverse experience: childhood abuse, which included emotional, physical, and contact sexual abuse; neglect, including both physical and emotional neglect; and family dysfunction, which included exposure to substance abuse, mental illness, violent treatment of a mother or stepmother, parental separation/divorce or family member incarceration. Respondents were given an ACE score between 0 and 10 based on how many of these ten types of adverse experience they reported being exposed to.

ABUSE

- 11% Emotional Abuse
- 21% Sexual Abuse
- 28% Physical Abuse

FAMILY DYSFUNCTION

- 11% Incarcerated Relative
- 13% Mother Treated Violently
- 19% Mental Illness
- 23% Parental Divorce
- 28% Substance Abuse

NEGLECT

- 10% Physical
- 15% Emotional
ACES CAN HAVE LASTING EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR & HEALTH...

You can use this interactive graphic to see how exposure to ACEs increase an individual’s risk for serious health and quality of life problems. Just choose as many of the options below, and adjust the ACE score slider. Move your mouse over the circles on the graph for more information.

Those with an ACE score of 1 were 2 times as likely to report addiction to alcohol than those with a score of 0.

BEHAVIOR
- LACK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
- SMOKING
- ALCOHOLISM
- DRUG USE
- MISSED WORK

PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH
- SEVERE OBESITY
- DIABETES
- DEPRESSION
- SUICIDE ATTEMPTS
- STDS
- HEART DISEASE
- CANCER
- STROKE
- COPD
- BROKEN BONES
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.

ECONOMIC TOLL
The CDC estimates that the lifetime costs associated with child maltreatment at $124 billion.

- **PRODUCTIVITY**: $85 billion
- **HEALTH CARE**: $25 billion
- **SOCIAL**: $14 billion
Although the study ended in 1997, between 2009 and 2011, 15 states have used a module developed by the CDC to collect information about ACEs in their populations.

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 (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:

- Parent support programs for teens and teen pregnancy prevention programs
- Parenting training programs
- Intimate partner violence prevention
- Social support for parents
- Home visits to families with newborns
- 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
- Mental illness and substance abuse treatment
- High quality child care
- Sufficient Income support for lower income families