Public Health Problems Resulting from ACEs

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OBJECTIVES

Participants will state the rationale and need to "take care of themselves" during these presentations

Participants will be able to generally describe the ACE Study & its overall findings

Participants will be able identify relevant groups effected by ACEs and their impact on them





WHAT ARE ACEs?



What are ACEs?

"Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have been defined as stressful experiences occurring during childhood that directly impact on a child or affect the family environment in which they live. They include physical, sexual or emotional abuse, neglect, or household adversity as a result of domestic violence, imprisonment, substance abuse, parental mental health problems or family breakdown (Bellis et al., 2015a). This definition was used by an influential CDC study in the 1990s; more recent work has extended the definition to include child neglect, parental bereavement, and children living in care (Allen & Donkin, 2015). The potential impacts of ACEs are physiological and behavioural, as well as psychological, and translate into poorer outcomes across a wide range of health domains" (Bellis et al., 2015b; Danese & McEwen, 2012, in Lorenc et al., 2020), including the work environment.



WHAT'S THE ACE STUDY?



The ACE Study

The ACE Study is the largest study ever done to determine the long-term adult effects of ten common categories of adverse life experiences in childhood. 17,337 middle-class adults were involved in this retrospective and 20-year *prospective* analysis.

The very existence of these experiences was found to be quite common, though <u>unrecognized</u> because they are lost in time and further protected by shame, by secrecy, and by social taboos against routinely exploring certain areas of human experience. Our typical medical history completely <u>avoids</u> them. History avoids them completely.

Their effects a half century later in adult life are powerfully and proportionately related to adult well-being, health risks, mental illness, job performance, social malfunction, suicide, a range of biomedical diseases including cancer, and premature death. If you are unfamiliar with the ACE Study, simply look up <Adverse Childhood Experiences Study> on the Internet and on YouTube. You will find a deluge of meaningful information.



The Correlation of ACEs, Childhood Trauma, and Adult Outcomes

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is a term that comes from the Center for Disease Control's research, which shows a correlation between childhood trauma and adult health outcomes. The CDC found that children's developing brains and central nervous systems are so profoundly affected by ACEs that they are the root cause of many chronic diseases, most mental illness and most violence. The 10 ACEs measured in the research conducted by the Center for Disease Control are:

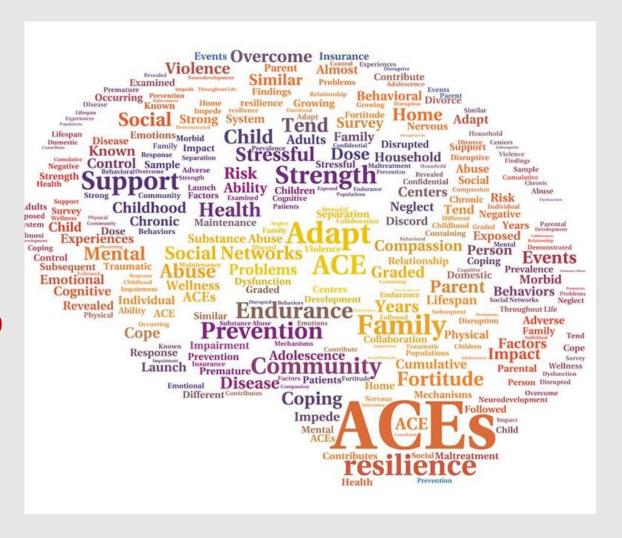
- 1. Physical abuse
- 2. Sexual abuse
- 3. Verbal abuse
- 4. Physical neglect
- 5. Emotional neglect
- 6. A family member who is depressed or diagnosed with other mental illness
- 7. A family member who is addicted to alcohol or another substance
- 8. A family member who is in prison
- 9. Witnessing a mother being abused
- 10.Losing a parent to separation, divorce or death

Many other types of trauma may also have an impact such as natural disasters and community violence. (https://www.resilientchildfund.org/top-10-aces/)

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs, of which CSA is one) have severe psychological and physical outcomes, and strongly effect social activities and the likelihood of the ten most common causes of death in the United States (see http://www.acestudy.org)

ACEs contribute to the Top 10 Risk Factors for death in U.S.: smoking, severe obesity, physical inactivity, depression, suicide attempt, alcoholism, illicit drug use, injected drug use, 50+ sexual partners, sexually transmitted infections.

And they contribute to an enormous societal and monetary burden on everyone: individuals, families, communities society, and the world!





Adverse Childhood Experience Study – to view, go to:

https://www.youtube.com/watch ?v=lbsXh6wwc3Q



OR SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Childhood abuse & neglect

Domestic Violence

Substance Abuse

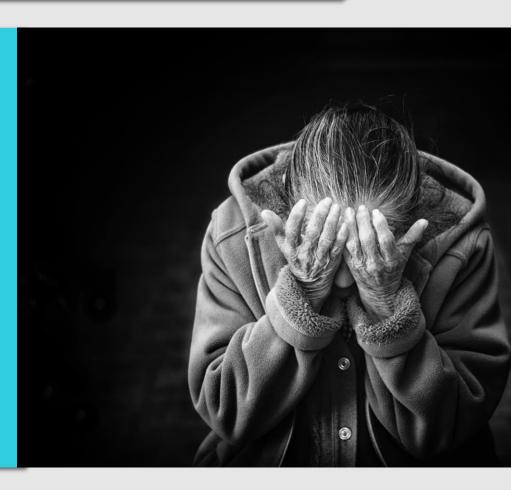
Mental Illness

Crime



ACE Study Prevalence (U.S.)

ACE So Prevale	
0	33%
1	25%
2	15%
3	10%
4	6%
5 or	more 11%*



*Credit to Dr Felitti & Dr Anda



ABUSE Psychological (By parents) 11% Physical (By parents) 28% Sexual 22%



NEGLECT Emotional 15% Physical 10%



HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION

Alcoholism or drug use in home 27%

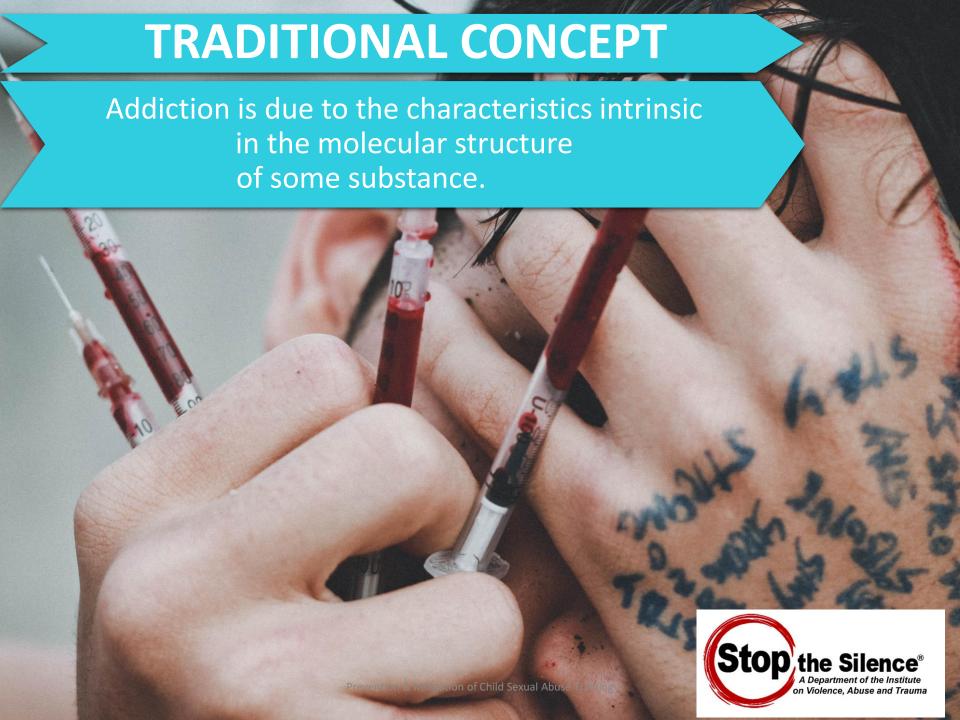
Loss of biological parent < age 18 23%

Depression or mental illness in the home 17%

Mother treated violently 13%

Imprisoned household member 6%

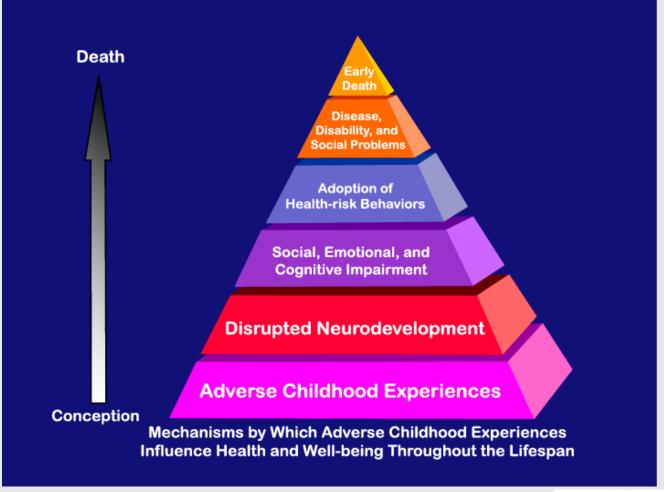








EFFECTS ON BRAIN AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT





BRAIN DEVELOPMENT – to view and listen, go to: https://www.youtube.com/wa tch?v=IPftosmseYE

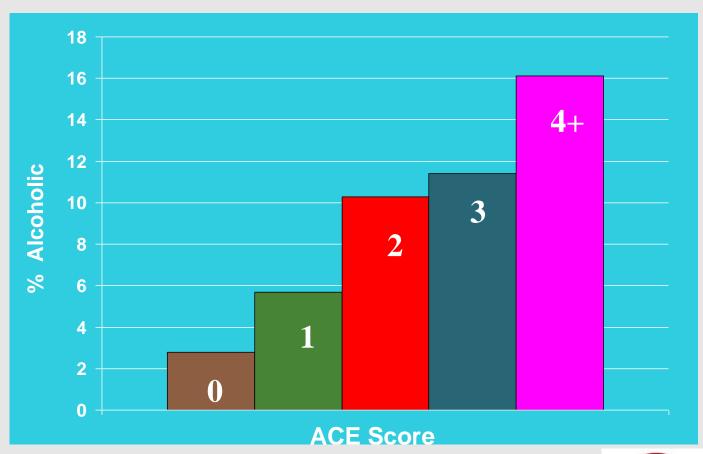


ACE vs SMOKING AS AN ADULT



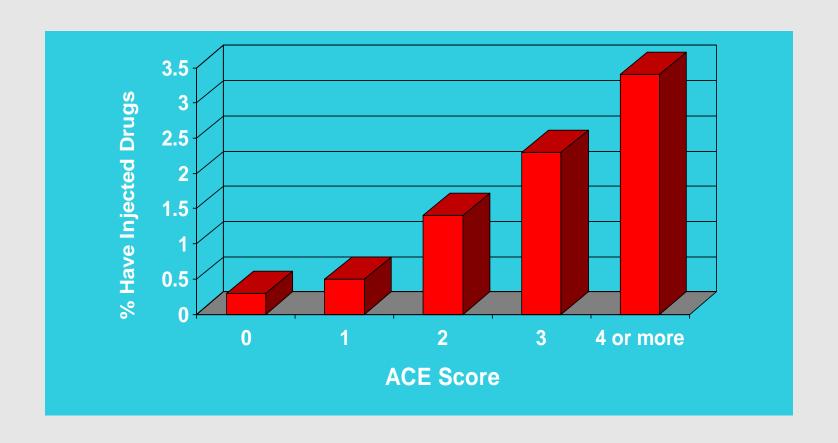


ACE vs ADULT ALCOHOLISM





ACE vs INJECTION DRUG USE





ACE INCREASES LIKELIHOOD OF HEART DISEASE

Emotional abuse	1.7x	
Physical abuse	1.5x	
Sexual abuse	1.4x	
Domestic violence	1.4x	
Mental illness	1.4x	
Substance abuse	1.3x	
Household criminal	1.7x	
Emotional neglect	1.3x	
Physical neglect	1.4x	

*After correction for age, race, education and convention risk factors like smoking & diabetes Circulation Sept 2004

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DEPRESSION



What if depression were not a disease, but a normal response to abnormal life experiences?



KEY TERMS & EFFECTS

Stress

Trauma

Traumatic stress

Post-traumatic stress



go to https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJhcn7Q0-LU

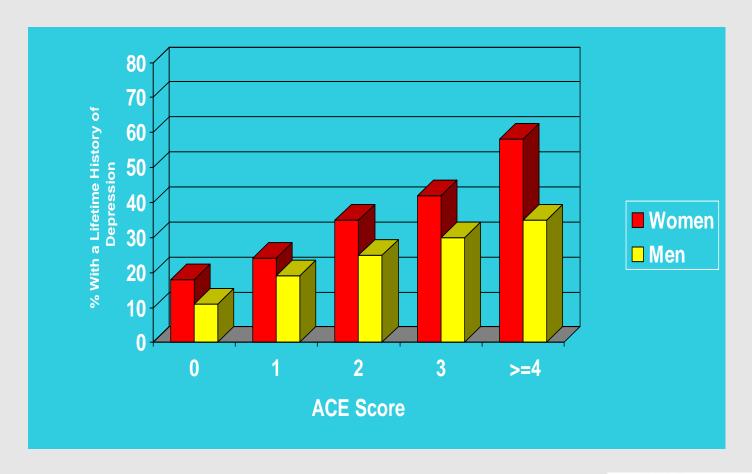


POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER – view at https://www.youtube.com/wa tch?v=b_n9qegR7C4



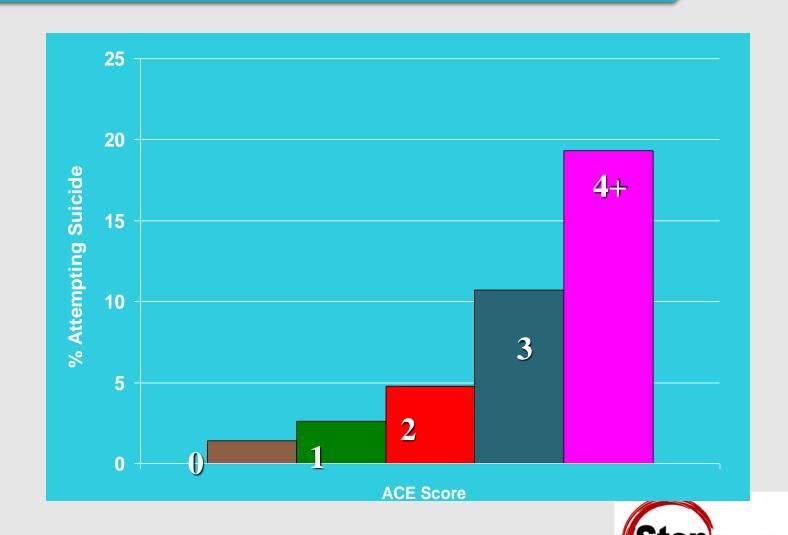


ACEs UNDLIE CHRONIC DEPRESSION



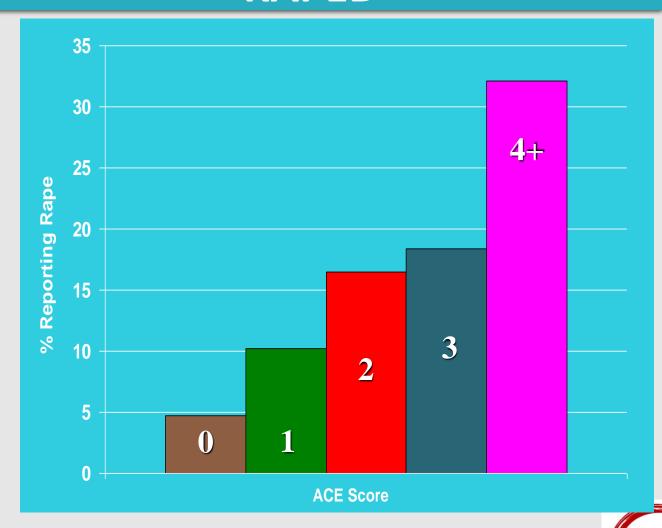


ACEs underlie suicide attempts



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ACE UNDERLIE LATER BEING RAPED



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ACE & THE LIKELIHOOD OF INTIMATE PARTNER EXPERIENCES

Intimate Partner			
ACE Score	Violence victim*	Being Raped*	
0	1.0	1.0	
1	1.9	2.0	
2	2.1	2.8	
3	2.7	4.2	
4	4.5	5.3	
≥ 5	5.1	8.9	

*Adjusted Odds Ratio

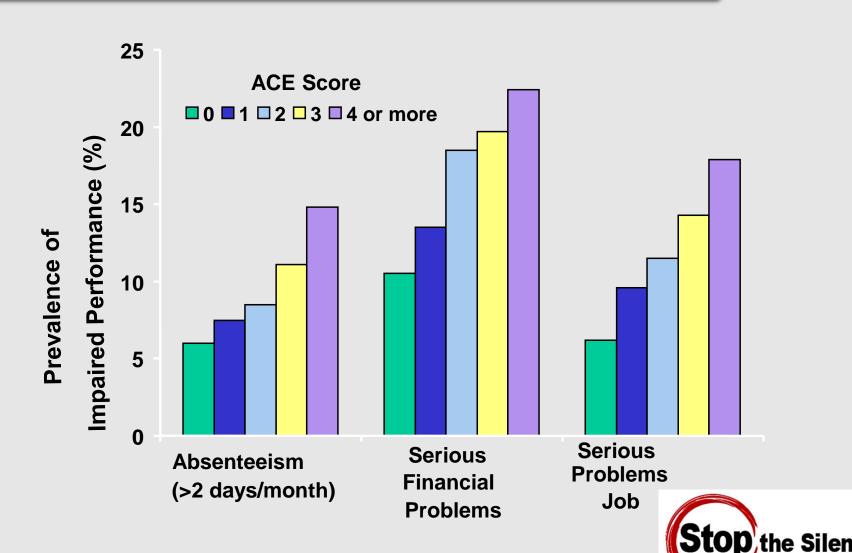


ACE vs. SERIOUS JOB PROBLEMS





ACE & INDICATORS OF IMPAIRED WORKER PERFORMANCE



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An Example: RESULTS FROM ACE STUDY AND PAST AND CURRENT Stop the Silence PARTICIPANT GROUPS - ABUSE

Psychological (By parents) U.S - 11% CY – 16% NZ -79%/

Physical (By parents) U.S - 28% CY – 8% NZ – 50%/

Sexual U.S - 22% CY – 32% NZ - 67%/



RESULTS FROM U.S. ACE STUDY AND PAST / CURRENT GROUPS - NEGLECT

Emotional U.S - 15% CY - 24% NZ - TBD /

Physical U.S - 10% CY - 10% NZ - 0 /



RESULTS FROM ACE STUDY & PARTICIPANT GROUPS - HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION

Alcoholism or drug use in home U.S - 27% CY – 4% NZ–43%/

Loss of biological parent < age 18 U.S - 23% CY - 4% NZ - 14%/

Depression or mental illness U.S - 17% CY – 12% NZ – 43%/

Mother treated violently U.S - 13% CY -0% NZ -21%

Imprisoned household member U.S - 6% CY - 4% NZ - 29/



ACE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Common & largely unrecognized

Basis of much adult medication and public health problems

Strong predicators of later social functioning

Interrelated & not solitary

Leading determinant of health & social wellbeing



CHANGES TO THE (MEDICAL and OTHER) SYSTEMS NEEDED (Dr. Felitti)

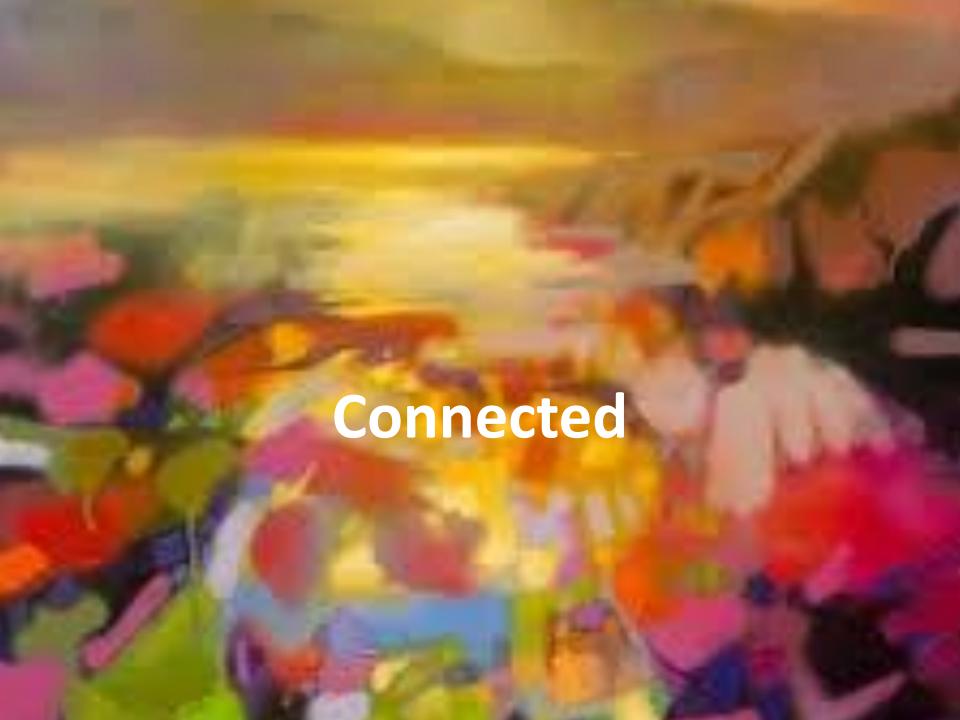
Routinely seek a history of ACE

Acknowledge their reality

Develop systems to help with current problems

Develop systems for early prevention









TO THINK ABOUT: ACEs, Impact, & RESPONSE

What do we know?

Impact, prevention & intervention

Treatment & mitigation continuum



DISCUSSION





Child Sexual Abuse

Pamela Pine, PhD, Director, Stop the Silence®





Our orientation on CSA

Prevent, Expose & Stop Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

Awareness, Prevention & Healing

Through Awareness-raising, Education, Training & Policy Reform and Development

Measure & review



Presentation Focus

PARTICIPANTS WILL BE ABLE TO STATE AND DESCRIBE AND DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING

Who is victimized

Who perpetrates

Grooming process

Signs & symptoms of abuse

Shame & its impact

Why children & adults don't disclose the abuse

How to take action





What is Child Sexual Abuse?



ACCEPTED DEFINITION

CSA occurs when an adult or older child engages a child in sexual activities

Violates the law

Often takes place on an increasing continuum of abuse

CSA occurs when full consent of involved parties is not possible due to differences in size, power, age, developmental level, or authority



SEXUAL ABUSE BEHAVIOURS

Voyeurism/peeping

Exhibitionism

Inappropriate physical contact & sexualized talking

Taking sexually explicit photos & commercial exploitation

Insertion of objects





PREVELANCE

U.S – Estimated at 1 in 4 girls and 1 in 6 boys

EUROPE - 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 6 boys

Estimates of prevalence of CSA, or how often CSA occurs, range from 8-31% of girls and 3-17.6% of boys internationally



CONTEXT OF ABUSE

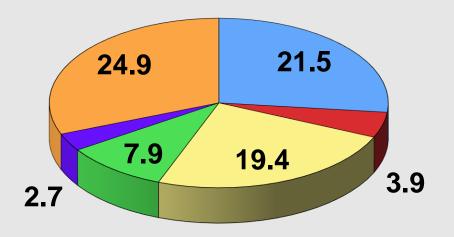
SURVIVORS – Who, How, What?

PERPETRATOR – Who & Why?



PERPETRATOR overview

Relationship to the victim (US)



- □ fathers only
- mothers only
- □ other relatives
- mothers acting with another person
- day care providers
- □ other

revention & Mitigation of Child Sexual Abuse Training





Context of Abuse

Sexual abuse can take place:

- In everyday situations, at different times of day, different places
- Always in the same locations: e.g., the child's bed, the abuser's bed, on a chair in the living room, in the classroom
- At the same time every day or week (e.g,. every Thursday when the child is left alone with the abuser)
- With or without being clothed
- As part of a wider range of physical or sadistic abuse
- In an "special" place away from the child's home (a car, shed, or building used for community activities)
- In a fleeting way as the child or adult come into physical contact with each other (abuser fondles child's genitals as he passes her on the stairs or in the swimming pool)
- Possibly to maximize the child's guilt it can take place in the parents' bed or in front of other children
- In a context where the child is rewarded with gifts or money

CSA IN CHILDREN & THE RESPONSE

What do we know?

Impact, prevention & intervention

Treatment & mitigation continuum



Who are the Victims/Survivors(U.S.)

Children and adolescents, regardless of their race, culture or economic status

Statistics show that girls are more often sexually abused than boys

Average age of first trauma: 7-9 years old, but children can be sexually abused earlier. There are cases of infants and 2- and 3-year-olds.



SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF CSA

Sudden change in behavior

Physical problems

Demonstrates age inappropriate knowledge

Reluctance to be alone

Regressive behaviour



Effects of CSA

- Low self-esteem
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Isolation
- Regressive behaviors
- Dissociation
- Nightmares
- Flashbacks
- Difficulty concentrating
- Feeling unsafe
- Runaways (43%)
- Promiscuity

- Teen pregnancy (60%)
- Prostitution (95% of prostitutes/ people in porn industry)
- Drug and alcohol abuse (60-80%)
- Self-harm behaviors (cutting, burning)
- Eating disorders
- Abstinence of sex
- Interpersonal difficulties (trouble at work or home...)
- Incarceration (In U.S.: 59% of females, about 1/3 of all those in prison for homicide)



Coming up Tomorrow: ALL SYSTEMS RESPONSE NEEDED

Activating the whole community

Community based organizations

Call to action







