

Adverse Childhood Experience Survey & WV Child and Adolescent Needs and Strength Assessment



Crittenton Services, Inc.
Believe **Achieve Empower**

Breauna's Story



What are ACEs?

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 ACE Study examined the relationships between these experiences during childhood and reduced health and well-being later in life.



Types of ACEs

1. Abuse

- Emotional abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Physical Abuse

2. Family Dysfunction

- Incarcerated relative
- Mother treated violently
- Mental Illness
- Parental Divorce
- Substance Abuse

3. Neglect

- Physical
- Emotional



Crittenton and ACE

- 2011-2012 ACE was identified as a tool that could be used across Crittenton agencies.
- The pilot was conducted in late spring 2012.
- Dr. Vincent Felitti is serving as our advisor.
- The lessons learned from the pilot helped us to refine the future use of ACE across agencies.

Crittenton and ACE

- The National Crittenton Foundation (TNCF) create a demographic section.
- The questionnaire was taken online and hard copy.
- Agencies provided ACE to current and former consumers of services, both male and female.
- Parents were offered the opportunity to complete the ACE for the child(ren).

Results

- Agencies from 18 states participated in the pilot, including:

Arizona, California (Southern), Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.



WV Results

- 147 female responses (59%)
- 103 male responses (41%)

Representing primarily 18 northern WV counties

National Crittenton Results

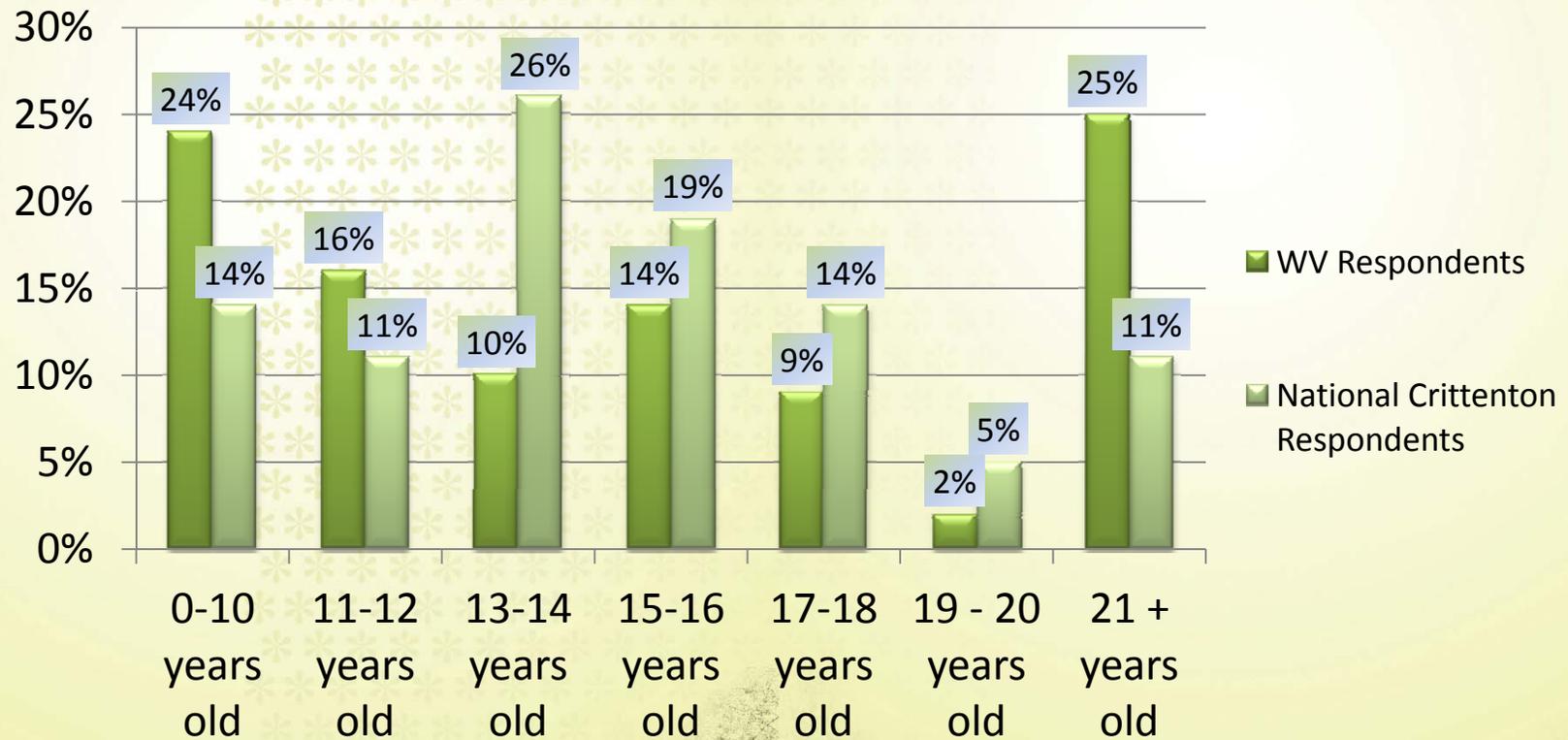
- 899 female respondents (67%)
- 438 male respondents (33%)

Original ACE Study

- Greater than 17,000 participants
- 54% female
- 46% male

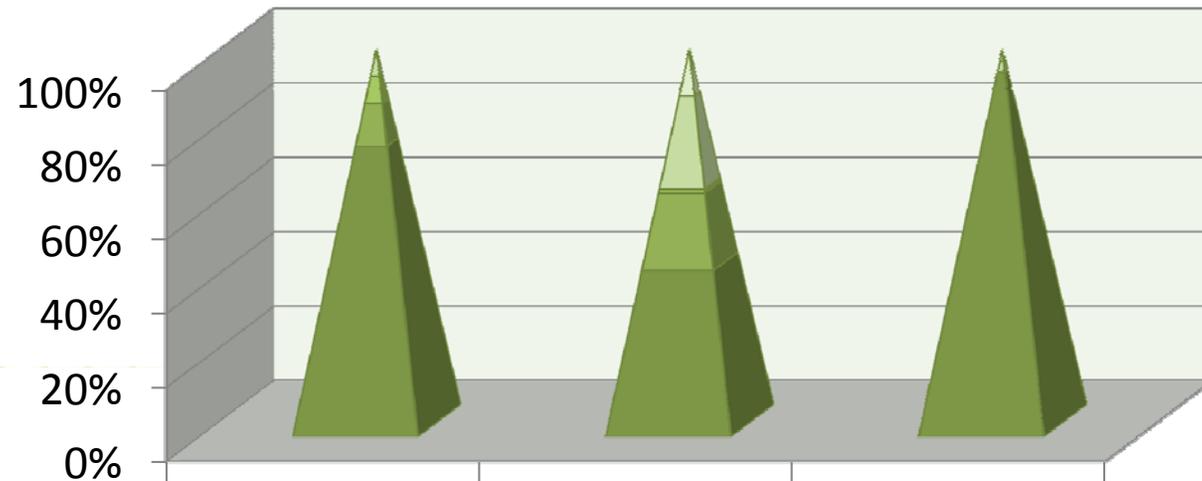


Respondent Age



*Please note that the original ACE study participants included a cross section of middle class American **adults**. All participants were 19+

Race



	Original Ace	National Crittenton	West Virginia
Other	2%	12%	3%
African-American	5%	24%	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7%	1%	0%
Hispanic/Latino	11%	20%	0%
White	75%	43%	94%

Referral Sources

The top referral sources identified during the National Crittenton pilot were:

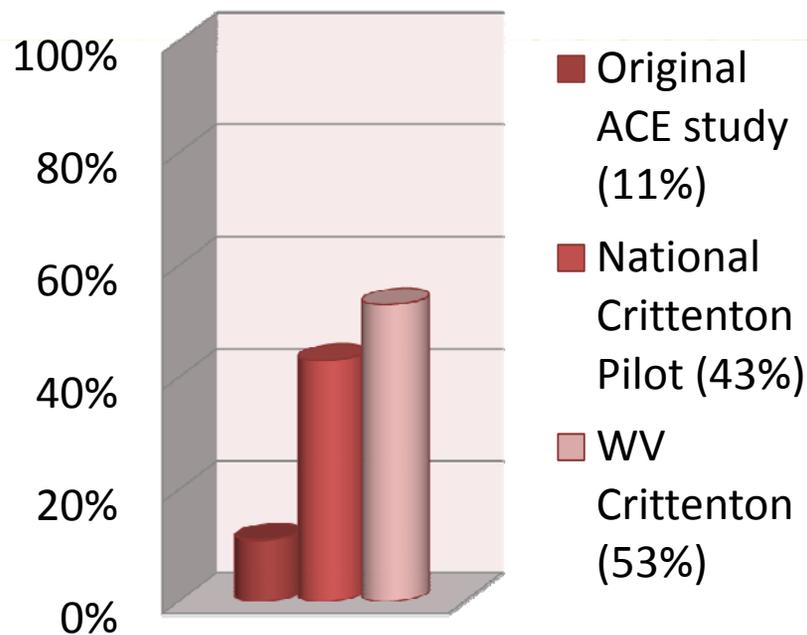
1. School District or school staff (38.1%)
2. Family or friends (15.5%)
3. Juvenile Court, probation or police (12.8%)

WV Crittenton:

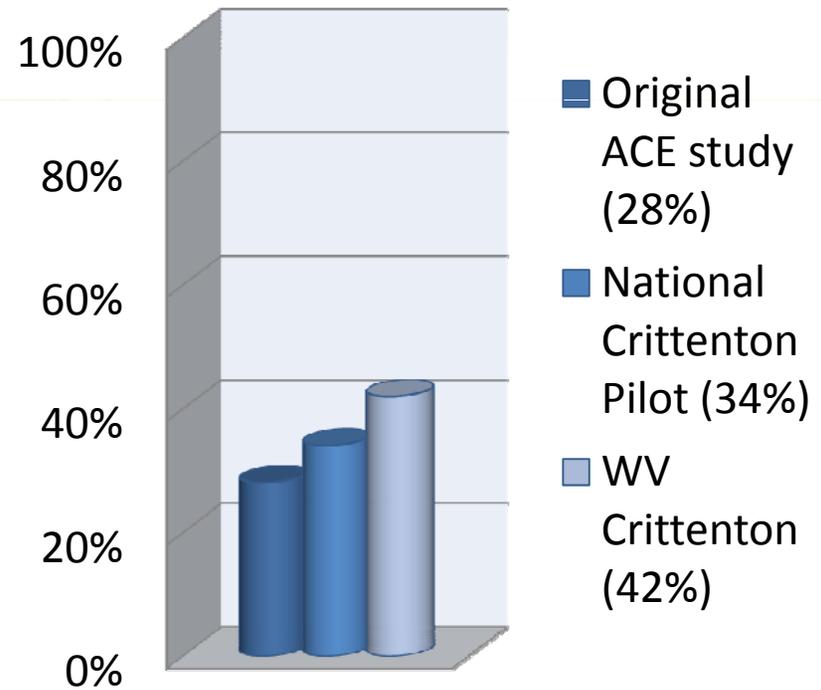
1. Family or friends (40.4%)
2. Juvenile Court, probation or police (17.2%)
3. Referred by myself (13.2%)

Types of ACEs respondents report being exposed to:

Emotional / Psychological Abuse

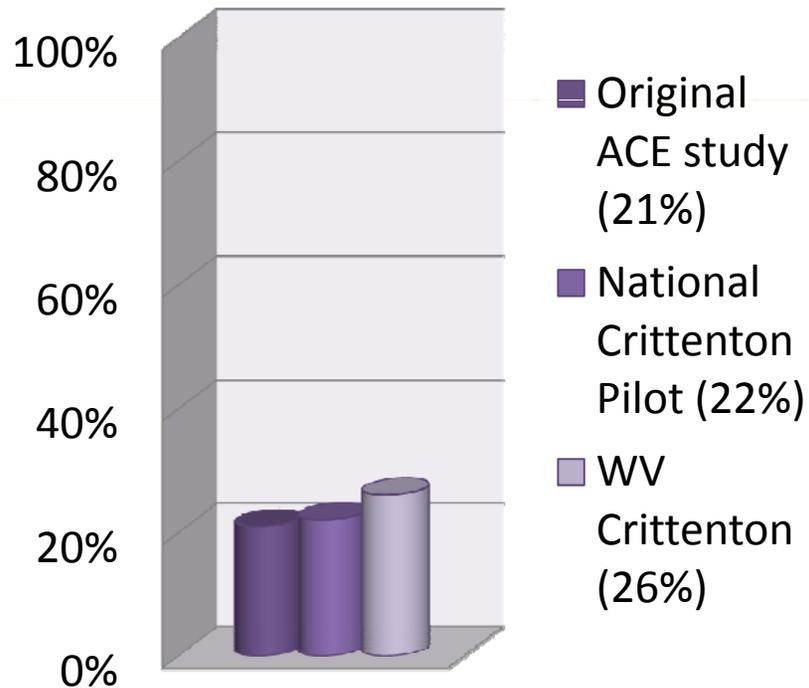


Physical Abuse

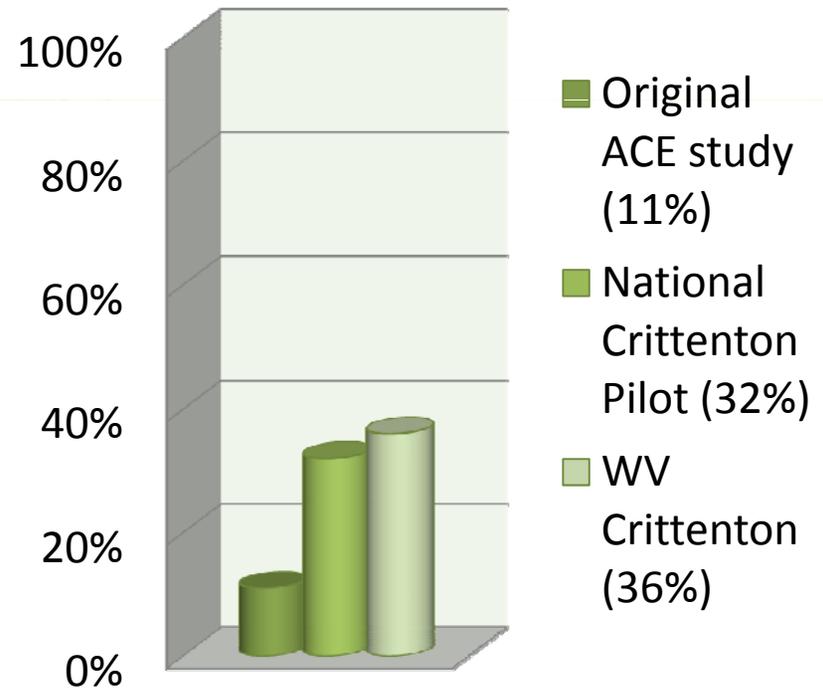


Types of ACEs respondents report being exposed to:

Sexual Abuse

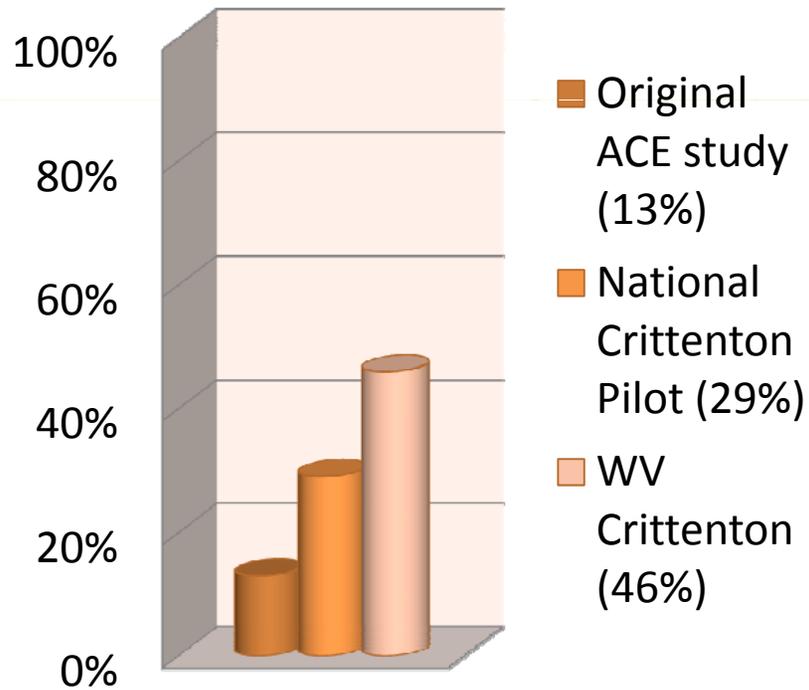


Caregiver Incarceration

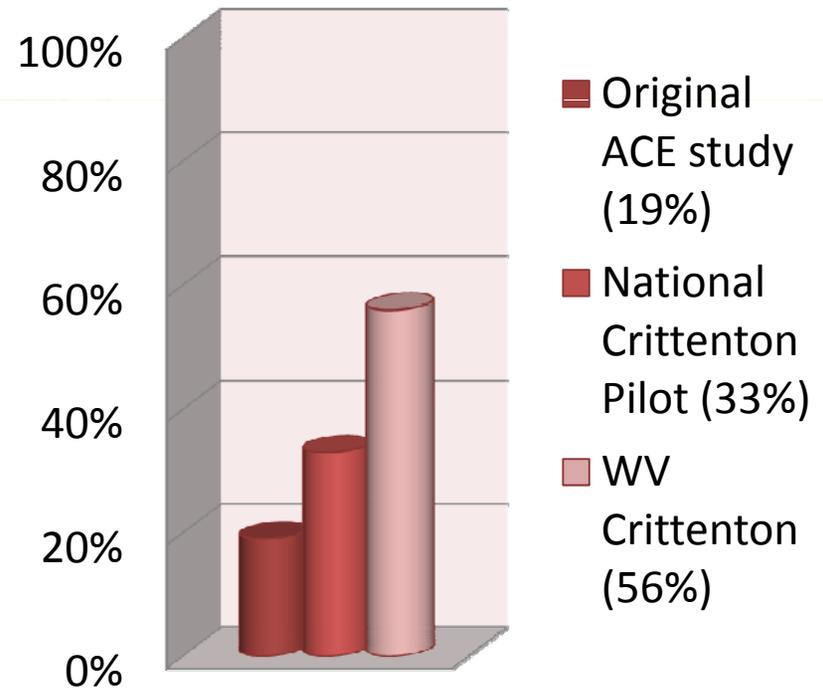


Types of ACEs respondents report being exposed to:

Mother Treated Violently

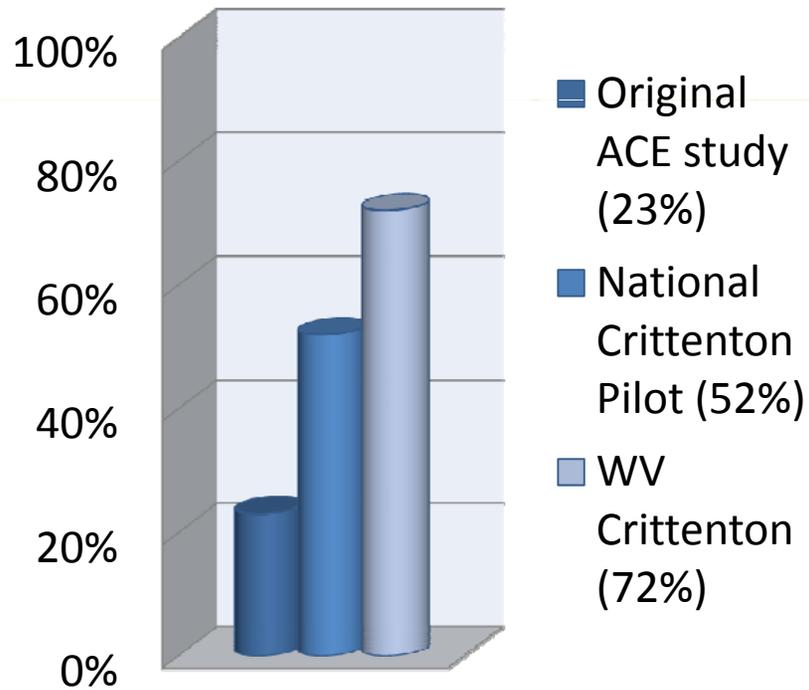


Mental Illness

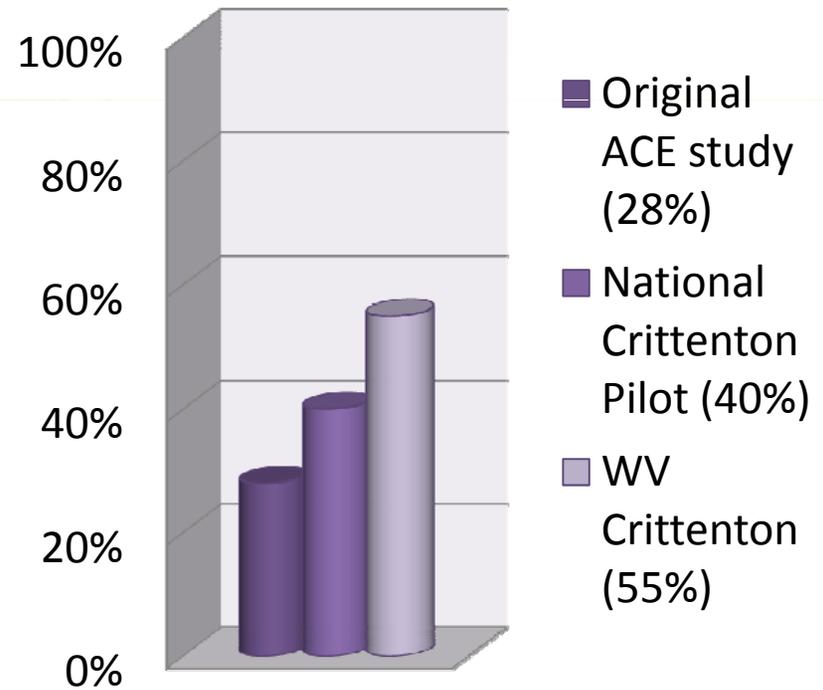


Types of ACEs respondents report being exposed to:

Loss of bio-parent

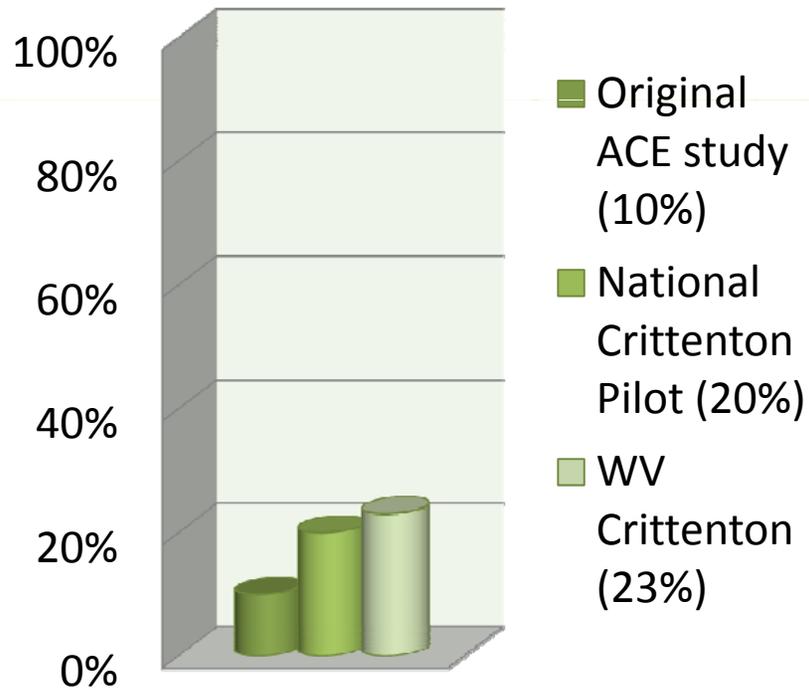


Substance Abuse

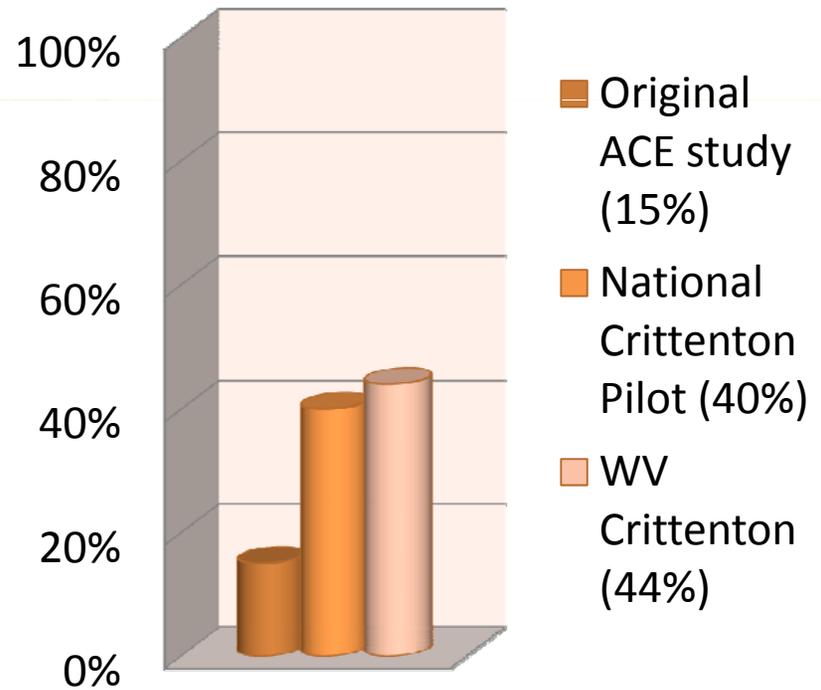


Types of ACEs respondents report being exposed to:

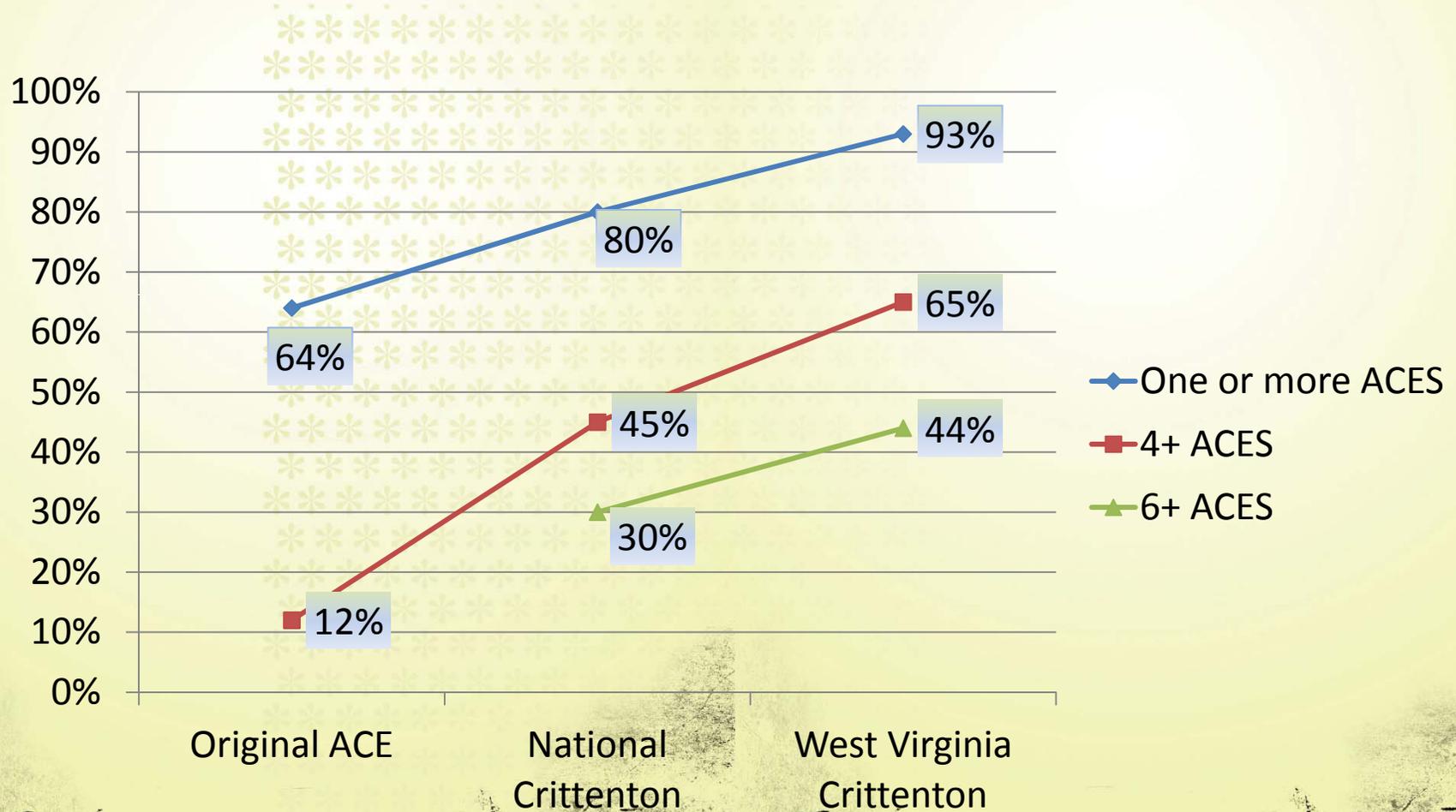
Physical Neglect



Emotional Neglect



How Common are ACEs?



What does this prove?

- Early experiences shape a person's health, well-being and prosperity.
- Adverse experiences in childhood may account for significant portion of adult risk behaviors, disease, poor quality of life and early death.



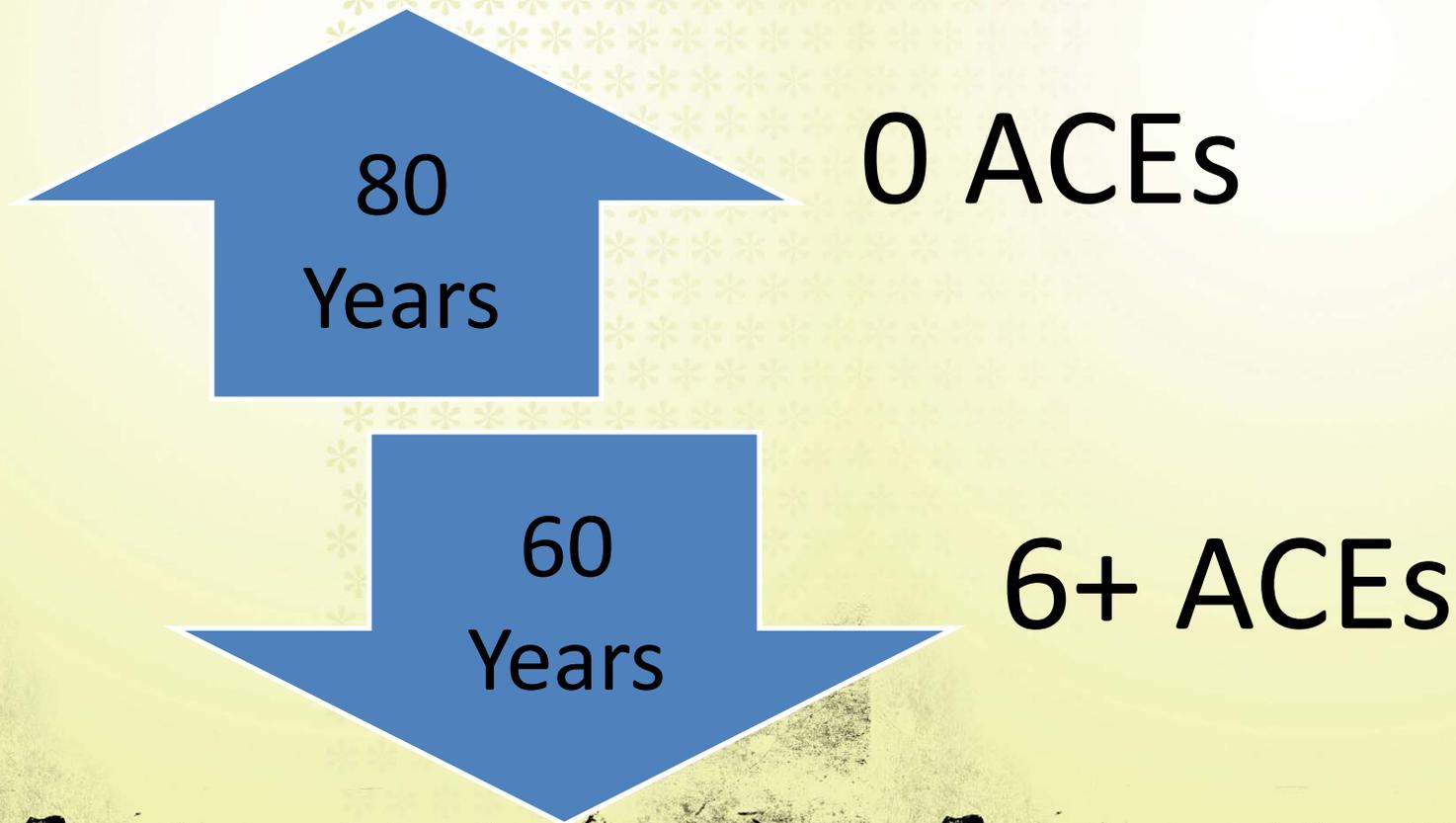
ACEs can have lasting effects on behavior and health

According to the *Major Findings* listed on the CDC website as the number of ACEs increase, the risk for the following health problems increase in a strong and graded fashion:

Alcoholism and alcohol abuse	Suicide Attempts
Depression	Unintended pregnancies
Illicit drug use	Early initiation of smoking
Risk for intimate partner violence	Early initiation of sexual activity
Multiple sexual partners/ STDs	Adolescent pregnancy
COPD	Liver disease
Fetal Death	Ischemic heart disease (IHD)
Smoking	Health-related quality of life

Average Life Expectancy

According to the original study people with 6 or more ACEs died nearly 20 years earlier on average than those with 0 ACEs



44% of WV Crittenton participants reported 6 or more ACEs

Charese

- Abused
- Neglected
- Sexually Assaulted
- Homeless
- Drug Abuse
- Unplanned Pregnancy
- Educationally At-risk

ACE Score: 9



Charnee

- Nurturing Parent
- Needs Were Consistently Met
- Healthy Relationships
- Safe and Loving Home
- Drug Free
- College Freshman

ACE Score: 3



West Virginia Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (WVCANS)

- If ACE is a snapshot
- WVCANS is a movie

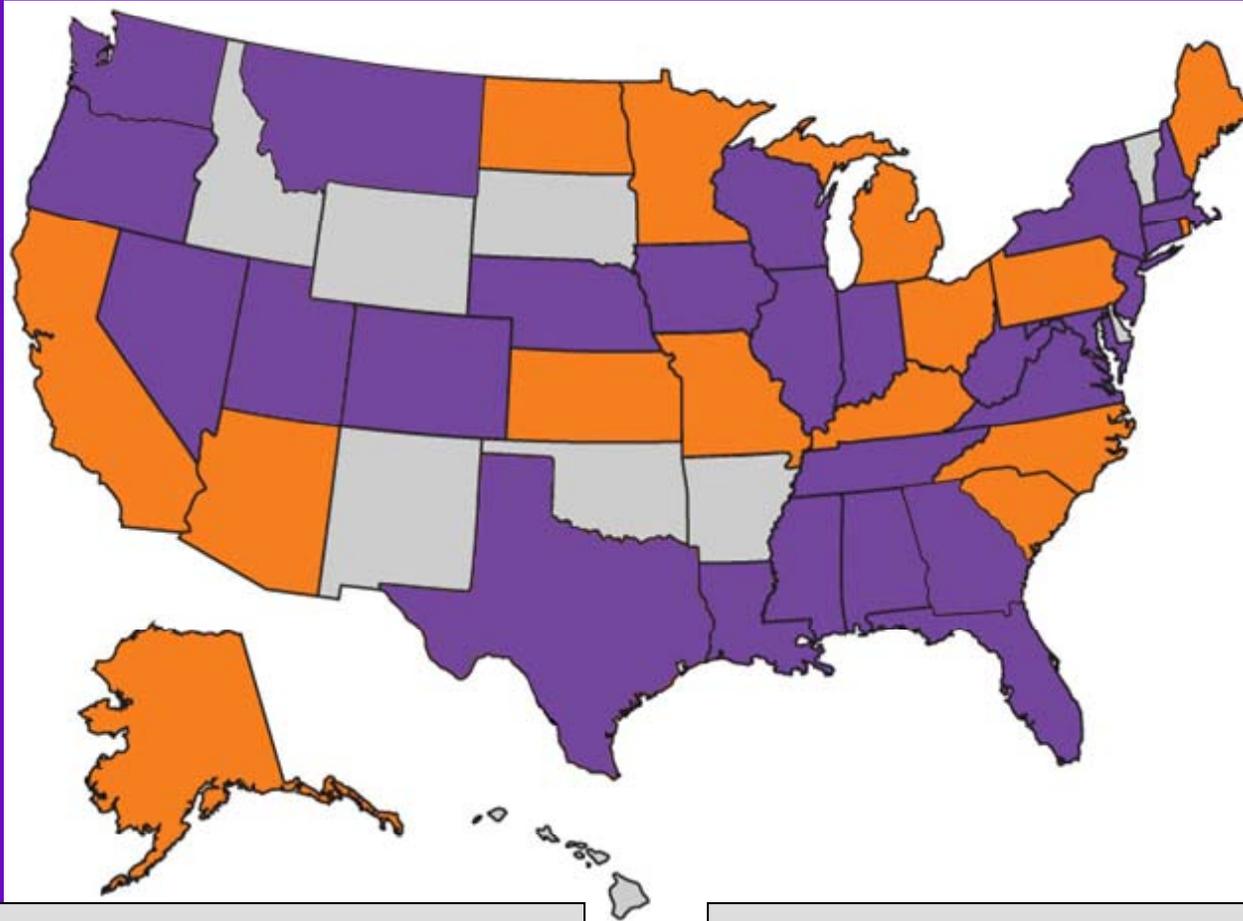


WVCANS

Looks at the broad picture

- An integrated information tool.
- Looks at trauma, child strengths, life domain functioning, acculturation, behavioral and emotional needs, risk behavioral, developmental, life skills and caregiver needs & strengths.
- Excellent for service planning and decision making, such as courts, schools, DHHR MH professionals.

CANS Usage in the United States



State-Wide CANS Usage:

--Alabama	--Iowa	--New Hampshire	--Texas
--Colorado	--Maryland	--New Jersey	--Utah
--Connecticut	--Massachusetts	--New York	--Virginia
--Florida	--Mississippi	--Nevada	--Washington
--Georgia	--Montana	--Oregon	--Wisconsin
--Illinois	--Nebraska	--Tennessee	--W. Virginia
--Indiana			

States with CANS Presence:

--Alaska	--Louisiana	--N. Dakota
--Arizona	--Maine	--Ohio
--California	--Michigan	--Pennsylvania
--Delaware	--Minnesota	--Rhode Island
--Kansas	--Missouri	--S. Carolina
--Kentucky	--N. Carolina	

WVCANS

Individual Impact

- Complete youth picture.
- Necessary information for quick and appropriate placement and/ or treatment, (helpful to the courts).
- Ongoing outcome assessment.

System Impact

- Clear picture of universal youth needs.
- Clear picture of where serve development is needed, (geomapping).
- Clear picture of what professional services are needed.
- Specific workforce development.

CANS Alignment

YOUTH / FAMILY

- Service Planning
- Placement Decisions
- Case Management
- Service Transitions

PROGRAM

- Eligibility
- Supervision
- Quality Improvement
- Evaluation



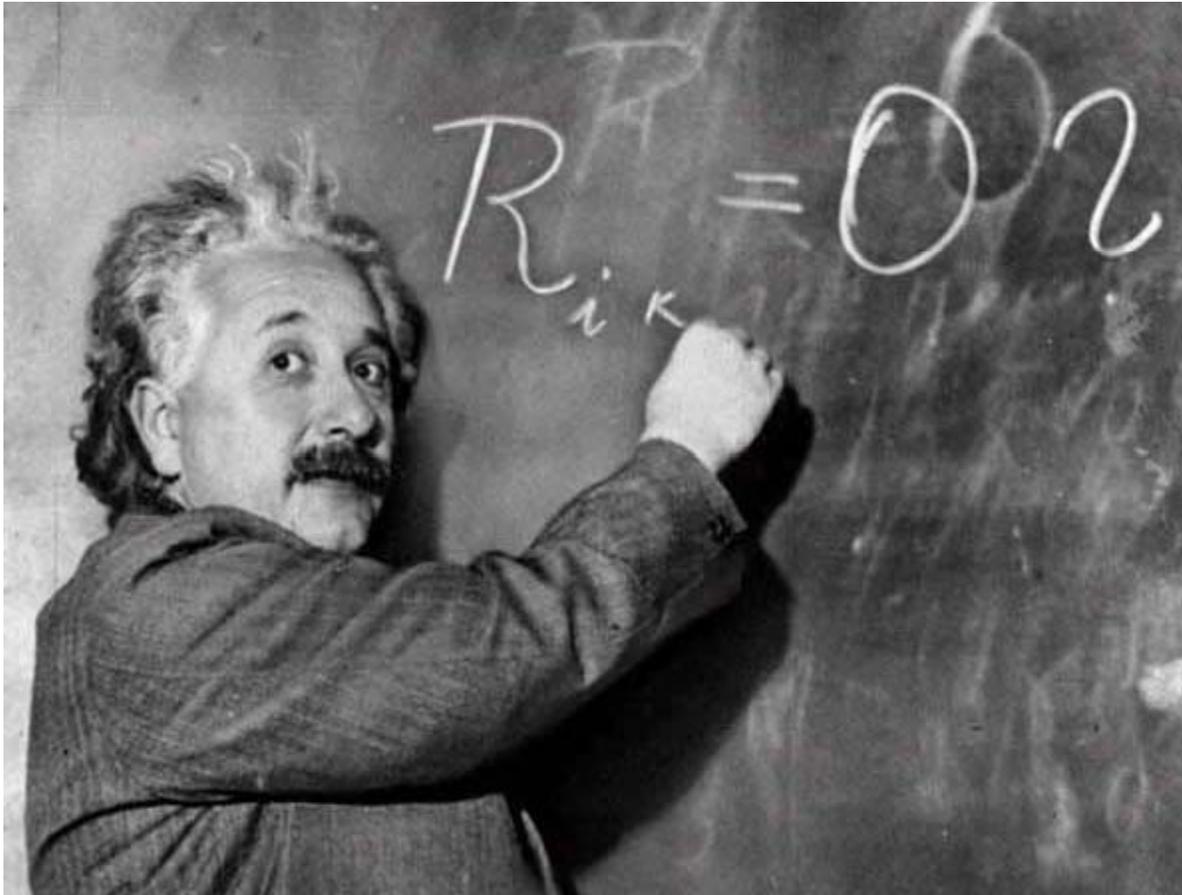
SYSTEM

- Resource Allocation
- Service Array
- Outcome Monitoring
- Contracting

How can we integrate CANS by aligning with existing priorities?

Where do we
start?
Learn where you
need to begin.

Measurement Imperative



Measurement
Imperative

“Not everything that counts can be counted, and not everything that can be counted counts.”

-Albert Einstein

BUT....

“You can’t improve what you don’t measure”

-National Quality Forum www.qualityforum.org