

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

UNDERSTANDING ACEs

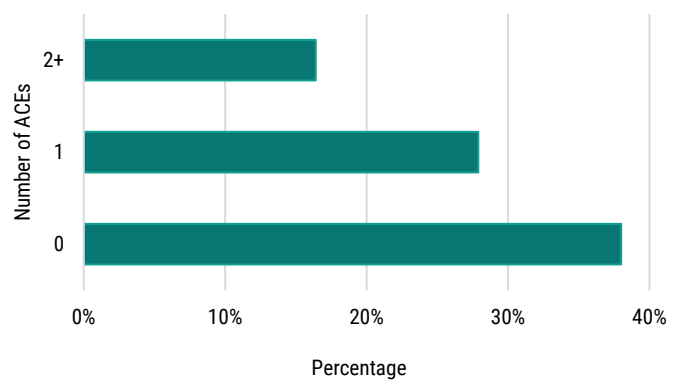
Adverse childhood experiences, or ACEs, are potentially traumatic events in childhood (0-17 years), including aspects of a child’s environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding. ACEs can negatively impact physical, mental, emotional, and behavioral development and can also have lasting effects on health, well-being, and prosperity well into adulthood.

Impact and Magnitude of ACEs*

The effects of ACEs can be passed down from one generation to the next, when protective buffers are not in place in a child's life. Protective buffers can include positive childhood experiences, like having a caring adult or community and family support.

As of <data year> <%> percent of children in <jurisdiction> have experienced one or more ACEs [Figure 1] and <%> percent have experienced <#> or more ACEs. This is compared to the <%> of children who have experienced at least one ACE nationally.

FIGURE 1: Percentage of ACEs, <Data Year>



* This report uses data from the National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH) which does not include all potential ACEs. ACEs that can be reported by parents/caregivers are included but questions about abuse and neglect experienced by the child are not. See [website](#) for more detail about the NSCH.

Types of ACEs*

The most prevalent type of ACE experienced in <jurisdiction> was <type>, impacting <%> percent of children. This is compared to the <%> of children who have experienced at least one ACE nationally.

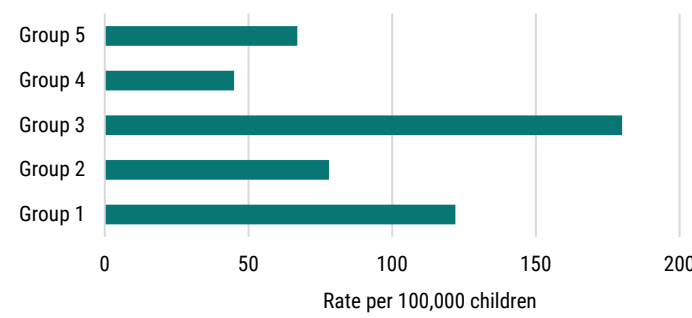
FIGURE 2: Top Five Types of ACEs Experienced, <Data Year>

Type of ACE	Percentage
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

ACEs by Demographic*

ACEs vary by individual and population level characteristics. ACEs in <jurisdiction> disproportionately impacted <group> in <data year>.

FIGURE 3: Rate of <X> ACE(s) by Population Characteristics, <Data Year>



Special Emphasis Report: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

ACEs Prevention Strategies

The primary prevention of ACEs – stopping ACEs before they start – would benefit the community with lessened risks for unintentional and intentional injuries, as well as decreased poor health conditions. It would also benefit the economy and relieve pressures on healthcare systems.

Six Strategies for Preventing ACEs:

1. Strengthen economic supports for families
2. Promote social norms that protect against violence and adversity
3. Ensure a strong start for children
4. Enhance skills to help parents and youths handle stress, manage emotions, and tackle everyday challenges
5. Connect youths to caring adults and activities
6. Intervene to lessen immediate and long-term harms

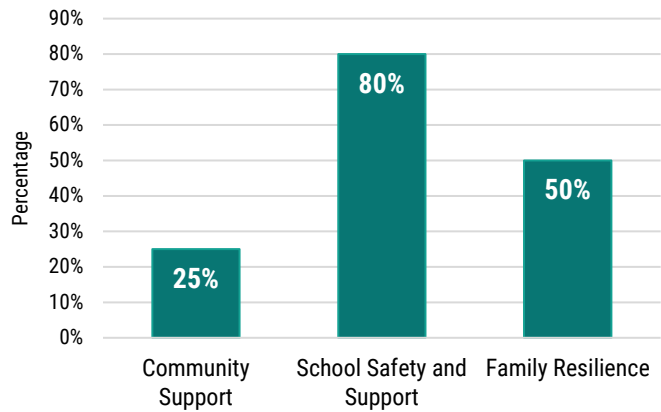
CDC Resources to Support State and Local Strategies:

- [National Center for Injury Prevention and Control ACEs Prevention Strategy](#)
- [Technical Packages to Prevent Violence](#)
- [Violence Prevention in Practice](#)

Positive Childhood Experiences

There are opportunities to improve the lives of all children and adults. It starts with healthy childhoods, which can provide lasting benefits throughout life. In <Jurisdiction>, <%> of children have <a safe and supportive school environment>.

FIGURE 4: Percentage of Positive Childhood Experiences, <Data Year>



All data is from The National Survey of Children’s Health.

ACEs Activities in <Jurisdiction>

PREVENTION	
SURVEILLANCE	
PARTNERSHIPS	
ACCOMPLISHMENTS/ SUCCESSES	

Note: