July 11, 2019: National Webinar – Understanding ACEs

Pioneering people, organizations and communities that have integrated ACEs science see remarkable results: 98% drop in suicides, schools eliminating suspensions and expulsions, juvenile detention facilities with no violence, Safe Babies Courts that nearly eliminate child abuse, batterers intervention programs that reduce recidivism from 60% to between 6 and zero percent. What is ACEs science? Who's using it? And why does it work? ACEs Connection founder Jane Stevens explains, and also shows how to join the more than 300 communities on ACEsConnection.com that are on the road to improving economic, physical and mental health in their cities, towns, states and nations.

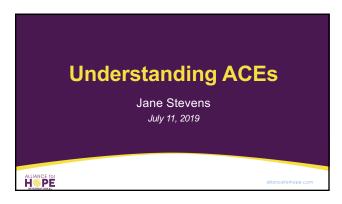
About the Presenters

JANE ELLEN STEVENS is founder and publisher of ACEs Connection, comprising the social network <u>ACEsConnection.com</u> and the news site <u>ACEsTooHigh.com</u>. The sites focuses on adverse childhood experiences science, and how people are implementing trauma-informed and resilience-building practices based on that science. The network is supported by funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The California Endowment, the Lisa & John Pritzker Family Fund, the George Sarlo Foundation, and Genentech. Stevens has been a health, science and technology journalist for more than 35 years. Her articles have appeared in the Boston Globe, the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times and National Geographic. She began reporting about the CDC-Kaiser Permanente ACE Study and the other four parts of ACEs science in 2005. She has lived and worked in Kenya and Indonesia, and has been to Antarctica — in the winter — three times on reporting fellowships.

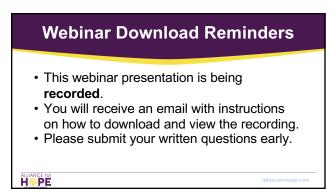
Resources Referenced During This Presentation

- ACEs Connection
- ACEs Too High
- The Body Keeps the Score: Brain, Mind, and Body in the Healing of Trauma by Bessel van der Kolk
- TED Talk with Nadine Burke Harris: <u>How Childhood Trauma Affects Health</u>
 Across a Lifetime
- <u>Childhood Disrupted: How Your Biography Becomes Your Biology, and How You</u>
 Can Heal by Donna Jackson Nakazawa
- ACEs Science 101
- Got Your ACE (and resilience) Score?













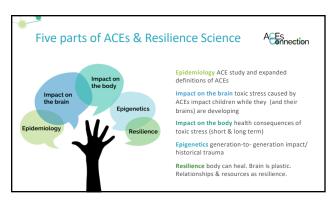


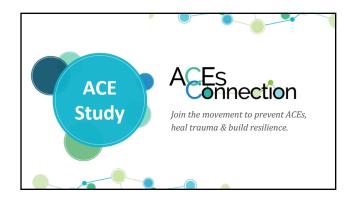




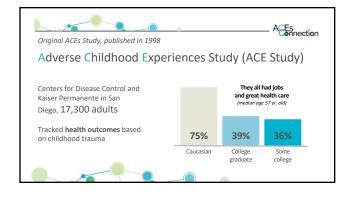


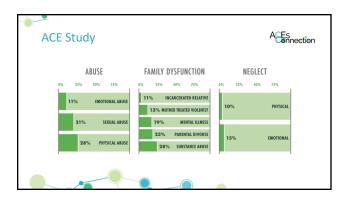


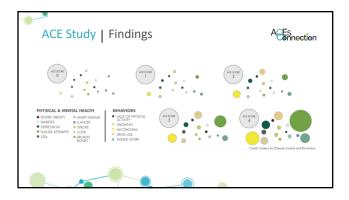


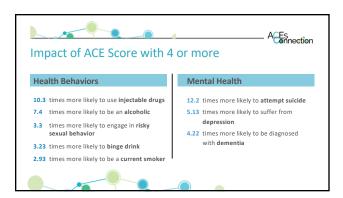


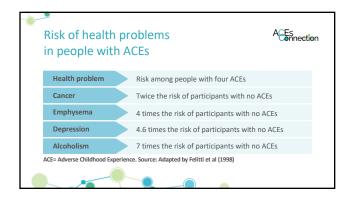




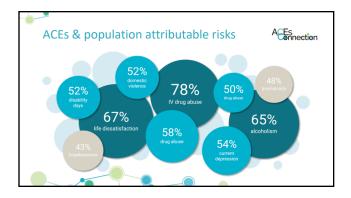


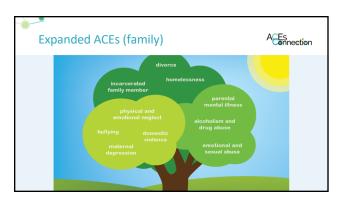


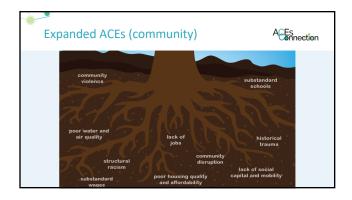


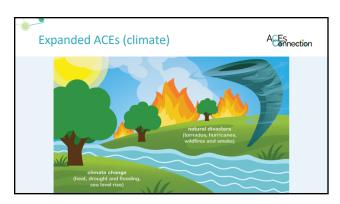


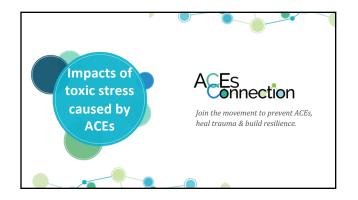






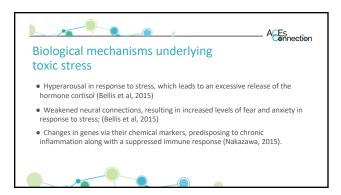








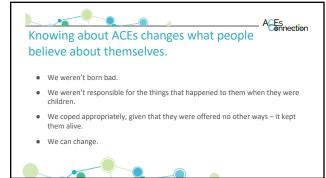






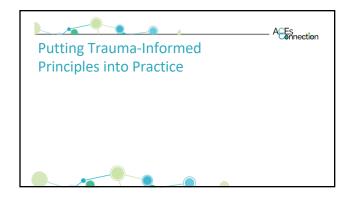


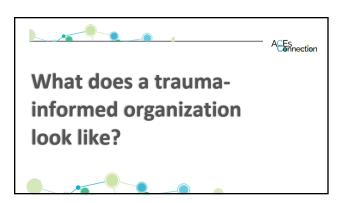


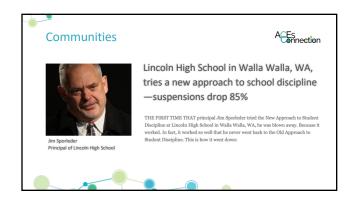




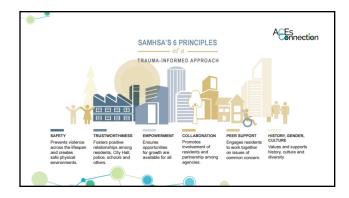






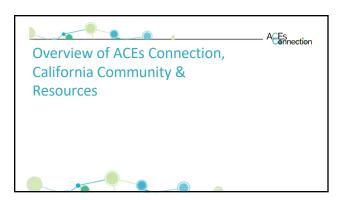










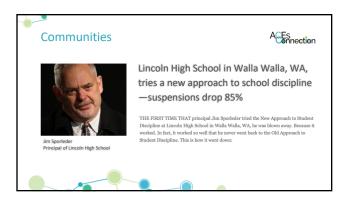




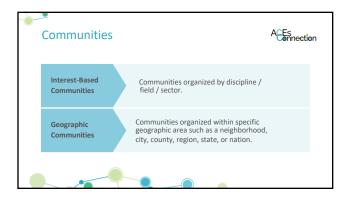














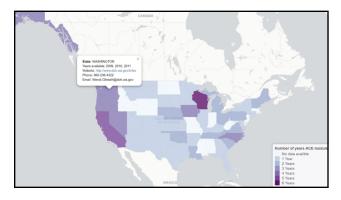












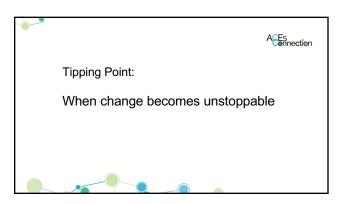








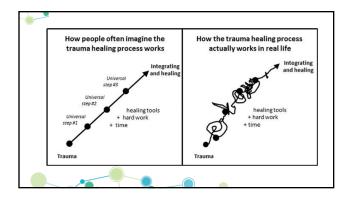




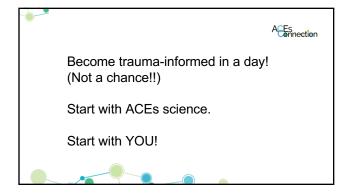
There's only us.
Real change = Systems change.
Collaboration + Inclusion.
ACEs are universal.
ACEs knowledge must be universal.

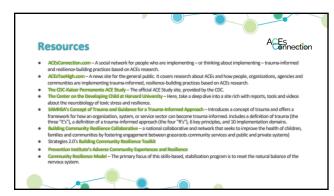
ACEs is a Social Justice Issue

Parents have the right to know the most powerful determinant of their children's future health, safety and productivity.



















Understanding ACEs Webinar Questions

Q: What would be a recommendation for convincing a resistant principal that being trauma sensitive is about a child's education?

A: Convincing leaders is an interesting thing because you cannot move an organization along without that buy-in. Even with evidence, some leaders turn a deaf ear to the data. Interest-based communities are resources for you, because you can go to the ACEs in Education community on ACEsConnection.com and ask if there is a principal like your principal or a school in your area that has used ACEs and can talk to your principal. Those who are not bought-in to ACEs are more likely to listen to another leader at their same level than they are to listen to their staff. If employee pressure doesn't work, peer pressure usually works.

Besides having the leader buy-in to this, you have all the other staff who are educated and bought into ACEs (teachers, admin, bus drivers, nurses, cafeteria staff, etc.) so that all staff can incorporate ACEs into their days. Wonderful stories come out of this. A bus driver that heard about this said, "I get it. I'm the first person a child sees that day. What if I am miserable and grumpy and I start the kid's day that way? But what happens to that child's day if I am friendly and ask how they are doing?" Staff awareness helps in all areas of the school.

RESOURCES: <u>5-minute ACEs primer</u> on ACEsConnection.com. Go to the <u>video section</u> on ACEsConnection.com, or look at <u>ACEs Science 101</u>. Watch <u>Nadine Burke Harris' TED Talk</u>.

Q: Should you use the ACEs form as a self-report or a conversation with the individual — I worry about re-traumatizing with just the ACE questions/score?

A: If this is in an organizational setting, you can find a good example in <u>a</u> story I wrote about how Wisconsin agencies integrated ACEs science. If agency heads are all bought in, they have to figure out how to integrate it

into their organizations. The mistake some made at first was giving everyone the ACEs survey. They learned that they need to educate everyone on ACEs science first. When they start the education, they say that this may trigger some people and that's ok, because it is part of growing. But if you are having problems, we have a counselor here who can help you and talk with you about that. There are ways to make people feel safe as they are exploring this information. Then, later, if you do an anonymous survey, it will show the entire group's ACEs and resilience scores, and when you do it that way, it is a shared experience. First, they learn about ACEs science and then they are ready to learn a bit more. Then when they do this group ACE survey, they don't feel so alone.

Because this is very personal, a lot of people will immediately go to what has happened in their own lives. They will hear some of the presentation, but then they will tune out and process how it applies to their own childhood. It is important to keep educating people on ACEs, because people's understanding will increase each time. Dr. (Vincent) Felitti says the same thing every time, and yet I hear something new every time.

The main points are: Don't drop the bomb on people right away. Let them learn about it, talk about it, and then do the ACE score anonymously. Then talk about it some more.

Q: How would you incorporate ACEs into a Teen Court Program that works with youth 10-17? Some youth are volunteers and some are court ordered to participate. How do you use ACEs in Juvenile Justice/Delinquency?

A: San Diego Youth Services is a great example. They started with educating themselves, changed their own organization and then branched out to the people they serve. As a result, they designed a youth facility that was a drop-in place as well as a rehab and shelter/group home. After they were educated about ACEs science, they asked the kids how they wanted the facility to operate. They got rid of hundreds of rules because they realized that if people understand what the purpose of the facility is, it will

run more smoothly with very few rules. The secret to working in facilities that serve kids is to give kids a voice in that, no matter where they are. That's common for every organization, regardless of the age group.

For juvenile facilities, the one in San Diego was designed to be trauma-informed from the ground up: give kids a voice, give them space to act out safely when they are triggered, and show them how to do it differently next time. When you understand the incredible trauma that these kids have gone through, it is not surprising that they won't get it the first time — that is critical. Healing will not happen until kids feel safe. That goes for homeless people as well. I did a presentation for some law students, and one of the students said that people at the homeless shelter weren't opening up to her right away. And I reminded her that people have had so much trauma that they won't open up to anyone. It takes time to build that trust before they will open up.

RESOURCES: There is quite a bit going on in different communities. For judges, there are now 20 judges in Florida that have started early childhood courts. There has been a lot of movement in drug courts around this:

- Trauma-informed judges take gentler approach, administer problemsolving justice to stop cycle of ACEs
- Battling meth: A rural Montana county starts drug court to reverse surge of kids in foster care
- Trauma-informed courts can help the vulnerable
- In Safe Babies Courts, 99% of kids don't suffer more abuse but less than 1% of U.S. family courts are Safe Babies Courts

Q: How would you incorporate ACEs in Emergency Rooms?

A: There is a doctor named <u>Dave McCollum who is a pioneer</u> in this area. He is now retired, but when people came into the ER and he could not figure out what was wrong with them, he would ask if he could share some knowledge he had that applies to things we cannot figure out in medicine. Over and over again he would get people who came in on a stretcher and

then would walk out, after he had been an open ear to listen to what had happened to them in their childhood. Again, it is creating space to listen and acknowledge that makes a lot of difference in ways we don't always think it would. Creating the space to talk and hold space and acknowledge what people have been through that can be incredibly healing.

Q: Can you recommend how to engage an organization that is multifaceted and talks a lot about being trauma-informed but still practices differently?

A: We have a bunch of different types of evaluation approaches and that's one of them. It's in our Resources section under self-assessment tools. Also, Trauma-Informed Oregon has a state collaborative with a lot of information as well. The other thing we'll be rolling out is a community resilience tracker and one part of that is a milestones tracker. We looked at all the organizations across sectors that started making changes in their organizations. We identified 11 different milestones that organizations need to pass and integrate to become trauma-informed. Organizations become trauma-informed differently because what works for a school won't work for law enforcement, a church, etc. But these milestones work for all of those. We'll have those up and running so communities can measure what they're doing.

The third point I would make — there's a three-year transition to the point where an organization can say they're trauma informed. Any school you talk with that has made that transition will tell you that they're just beginning. Once you make the switch into integrating this knowledge and practices it widens your scope of what we need to do more of. It's at least three years for most organizations and probably longer depending on the size of the organization. When Wisconsin started it was a two-year program but they increased it when they realized after the first year that it needed to be a lot longer if they were going to make the progress they wanted to make.

Q: Are there any Canadian Centers using ACEs?

A: There are and they should be on the <u>Mapping the Movement map</u> that you can access from the ACEsConnection.com home page. There's some in eastern Canada, some in western Canada, and some in central Canada. In Canada, the <u>Alberta Family Wellness Initiative</u> has done remarkable work and they have a great module for learning about brain science in relation to toxic stress. They've done a tremendous amount of work in their own community as well as teaching about brain science around the world.

Q: I wanted to know if this method can work on the elder community. Working with the elderly, I know they retain their long-term memory, and some continue to relive their trauma. Is there any help for this group?

A: There is an organization in Albany, NY, called Senior Hope that has done this with older patients. The thing is about people in their geriatric vears: they probably have ACEs if they're having problems, especially if they're addicted to anything. Same approach for everyone else education, not adhering to what you should be doing. If geriatric patients haven't had their ACEs addressed and have a lot of ACEs and few resilience factors they're likely to have more issues. Not only physical but social, etc. I think the best thing any organization can do to start this is look at this new knowledge and see how it affects their lives. This particular organization when they started integrating ACEs didn't want to tell people about ACEs and wanted to get their score as part of a survey. I think that's not the way to go. People say "What if they get sad or start crying?", but who better to be with if you're with a (ACEs-science informed) counselor when you learn about ACEs? And people say "What if they get triggered?" but anything can trigger you. Sound, smell, etc. You learn to deal with that. Bbut what better place to be triggered than a safe place so someone can help you understand where the trigger comes from and how to deal with it better.

Q: In the research you mentioned, 43% of people had hopelessness — are any people in the ACEs movement looking at measuring increase in hope?

A: I can only guess what I would think based on the thousands of interactions I have had since 2004. Those four parts I mentioned in the webinar — I wasn't born bad, what happened to me as a child I had no control over, the way I coped was appropriate, and I can change — that opens the door to hope. I would love to see some more research about that.

Natalia: I would encourage folks to dive into our HOPE research around ACEs and HOPE. Through Camp HOPE we have been providing kids with support and then measured their hope, and we have seen a statistically significant increase. I would love to see the ACEs community start to use that language as well.

Q: How can we incorporate this science into family courts that tend to prioritize parent-child relationships over safety from domestic violence?

A: It's not one or the other. The <u>Safe Babies Courts approach</u> is a good model that helps the entire family, even the extended family. You can find out more in this <u>webinar about Florida's Early Childhood Courts</u>. And here's a link to information about the <u>Florida Early Childhood Courts</u>.

Q: What are some ways that FJCs and other DV/SA providers can use ACEs to improve service delivery?

A: First start with the organizations' staff and system. Educate all staff about ACEs science, and integrate trauma-informed practices for the organization. Then, address how this new knowledge changes service delivery, including how you educate clients and bring them into the decision-making process of organizations.

Q: Do you have any research on the states that have done the research? Are there any trends or something that stands out?

A: If you are referring to ACEs research in states, you can look at the States ACEs Action site on ACEsConnection.com for a <u>list of and links to all the 43 states</u> ACE surveys. Here's a link to the <u>ACEs Research</u> section in our <u>Resources section</u>, as well as a link to <u>ACE surveys</u>.

Q: Who do you think has the most comprehensive legislation around ACEs?

A: No one state yet. States are approaching this in different ways. For example, Pennsylvania just passed some exemplary ACEs in education legislation, and California legislated ACEs screening. You can find more information in the State ACEs Action site on ACEsConnection.com, as well as on the legislation layer in Mapping the Movement on ACEsConnection.com.

Q: Can you tell us what the juvenile diversion program in Philadelphia was doing with ACEs? (i.e. Are they simply screening? Are there other components that are integrated into this program?)

A: Here's a <u>link to a presentation from the National ACEs Conference</u> that includes the presentation about what Philadelphia did. Look for Kevin Bethel's presentation, but you can also learn more about Florida's Early Childhood Courts from Mimi Graham, and how ACEs science is integrated in a trauma-informed approach that Plymouth County, MA, is integrating in a project organized by the district attorney's office, law enforcement, and rehab clinics.

Q: How can ACEs interface with efforts to address racial achievement gaps? And what would/could it look like to deliver this information in a professional development training? **A:** If you're referring to K-12 education, any school that's integrating trauma-informed practices **based on ACEs science** is doing this, because the school recognizes that racism is an ACE. Go to the <u>ACEs in Education</u> on ACEsConnection.com community for more resources and to look at programs that work with schools in urban areas, such as <u>Turnaround for Children</u>.

Q: Are Judges, DAs, Probation, Police, and Defense Attorneys being trained on ACEs?

A: Yes. Do a search on ACEsConnection.com for any of those terms, and you'll find relevant articles.



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Understanding ACEs

Jane Stevens

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Casey Gwinn, J.D.

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