

Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences (PACEs): Data to Action Grant

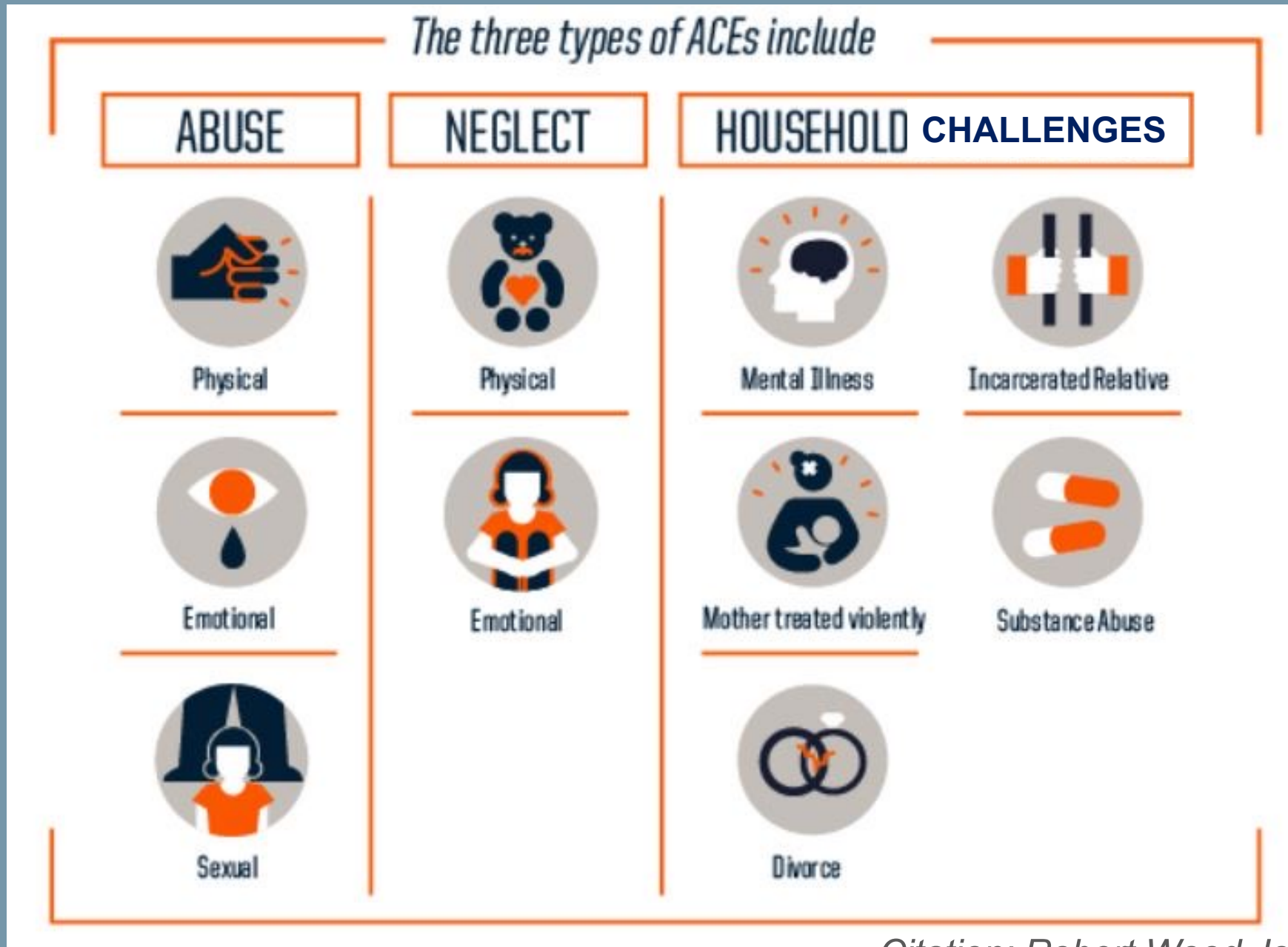
Preparing for a Healthier Connecticut

CDC Preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences: Data to Action (CDC-RFA-CE20-2006)

3 Foci:

- 1: Building/enhancing an ACE measurement infrastructure to have more accurate and current measures of ACEs prevalence
- 2: Implementing ACE primary prevention strategies
- 3: Conducting foundational activities to develop systems and processes to support the use of data to inform action
 - AND to support longer-term and more widely used data2action approaches, especially trying to increase access to and use of data in communities with a high ACE burden

Classic ACEs





CT's D2A Grant

State Partners








Focus 1: Building/Enhancing an ACE Measurement Infrastructure

- UCHC Center for Prevention, Evaluation, and Statistics (CPES) building on the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) that developed the DHMAS Portal
- Identify, collect, synthesize, analyze and disseminate ACE data
- Landscape analysis of existing ACE prevention resources and strategies
- Supplement YRBS ACEs survey data on high-risk populations
- Identify subgroups at increased risk of experiencing ACEs to inform prevention efforts
- Monitor ACE data over time
- Use data to increase community awareness of ACEs and empower communities to use data to inform their advocacy, especially in communities with high ACE-burden
- (stretch goal) Develop a report of cumulative ACEs burden using linked data and OPM's open data initiative

Foci 1: Bottom Line

- For agencies and the public increased access to ACEs-related data through the ACEs Data Portal at CTData
- Portal will also have summary reports and other tools that the grant develops
- Measures of success of some prevention strategies
- Timeline: Anticipated portal will be opening with some data Fall 2021

Focus 2: Implementing ACE Primary Prevention Strategies

|  Preventing ACEs | |
|---|---|
| Strategy | Approach |
|  Strengthen economic supports to families | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening household financial security • Family-friendly work policies |
|  Promote social norms that protect against violence and adversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education campaigns • Legislative approaches to reduce corporal punishment • Bystander approaches • Men and boys as allies in prevention |
|  Ensure a strong start for children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood home visitation • High-quality child care • Preschool enrichment with family engagement |
|  Teach skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-emotional learning • Safe dating and healthy relationship skill programs • Parenting skills and family relationship approaches |
| Connect youth to caring adults and activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring programs • After-school programs |
| Intervene to lessen immediate and long-term harms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced primary care • Victim-centered services • Treatment to lessen the harms of ACEs • Treatment to prevent problem behavior and future involvement in violence • Family-centered treatment for substance use disorders |

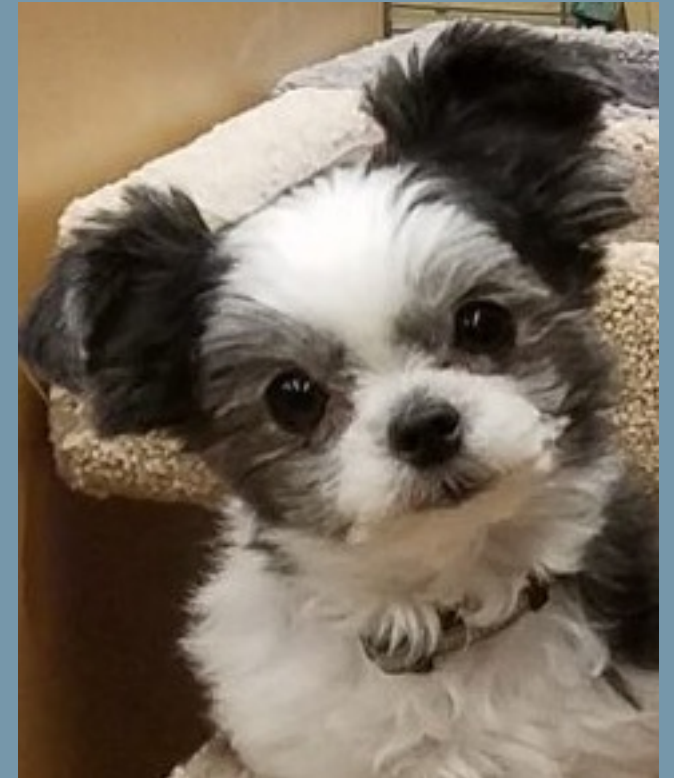
Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Strategy 1: Strengthen Economic Supports for Families

- Increase uptake of the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and now Child Tax Credit (CTC)
 - Synchronous and asynchronous ONLINE training on EITC, resources for tax help, and financial literacy (CAHS / VITA Network)
 - Start with OEC-funding programs, make eventual training available to other agencies
- Work with CAHS and United Way to increase visibility of EITC benefits and resources on 211 United Way
- Through CBHP Implementation Advisory Board recommend and inform the deliberation around state policies that can improve family economic stability, e.g. consistent work scheduling/ Fair Scheduling Acts
- Add-on: social media campaign through OEC social media platforms to encourage tax filing to get EITC

Strategy 2: Promote Social Norms that Protect Against Violence and Adversity

Social Media Campaign in
Partnership with DMHAS using the
GIZMO for Mental Health Curriculum



Strategies 3 & 4: Ensure a Strong Start & Teach Social-Emotional Learning Skills

- CHDI to support development of ACEs-based trauma-informed training for agencies supporting vulnerable families (DCF, OEC, DMHAS, etc.)
- Disseminate Gizmo Pawsome Guide through home visitors and other family-serving agencies to provide families with tools for social-emotional learning

Foci 3: Foundational Activities to Support Data to ACTION

- Data outreach: through Data Stories with CTData increase awareness and use of data in communities with high ACEs-burden
- Inform legislative approaches to develop family economic security to prevent ACEs developed in collaboration with Connecticut's Behavioral Health Plan for Children (The Plan) Advisory Board:
Evidence-based, Data-driven, Collaboratively Determined
- Scholar's Strategy Network, develop policy briefs based on the recommendations in The Plan that can be used by grant members and others to inform the legislative process
- Refine prevention approaches based on new data
- ACEs Evaluation and Tracking

ACEs and the Children's Behavioral Health Plan

- Adverse Childhood Experiences are a major driver of children and youth mental health needs
- PACEs is similar to the Plan4Children's focus, moving from intervention to upstream prevention
- One aspect of the PACEs grant is trying to address upstream causes, particularly economic instability and insufficiency, in addition to more immediate family circumstances
 - Economic instability and poverty may look like or include, among other things, unstable or unsafe housing, food insecurity, inconsistent child care, unreliable transportation
 - Poverty and economic instability are risk factors for most or all ACEs, meaning that families living in poverty or with economic instability are much more likely to experience each ACE than families not living in poverty
 - Poverty has been shown to cause or directly contribute to some of the ACEs, such as child neglect
 - Poverty may cause and also exacerbates the effects on children of other situations such as divorce and incarceration leading. These often result in less help with providing care for children, more demands on parental resources, and an increase in poverty.

Strengthening families economic situation and stability is an important aspect of ACEs prevention

The Ask

- The IAB has two roles in the grant as written:
 - First as a high-level oversight board that would be updated periodically on the progress of all grant foci.
 - We would briefly present quarterly
 - Second, use the ACEs data and/or reports produced by the grant in your work and to consider relationship of ACEs and economic stability in the annual legislative report.
 - Part of the grant will develop briefs that can be used to inform the legislative process regarding legislation that impacts family economic stability

Questions?