**Exploring Childhood Adversity in** 



In Cleveland<sup>1</sup>.



experienced NO ACEs



3 in 10 children have experienced 1 ACE



As the number of ACEs rise, so do the lifetime risks of:2

Anxiety Depression Teen Pregnancy Fetal Death

Obesity Alcoholism **Smoking** Drug use

Ischemic Heart Disease Chronic Lung Disease Liver Disease Cancer

By 9th grade 4

## 1 in 4

CMSD students have been victims of substantiated maltreatment

## 1 in 10

CMSD students has spent time in the foster care system

ACEs can exacerbate additional challenges related to health and stability<sup>4</sup>

### 1 in 4

CMSD students change schools in a given year

# 1 in 4

CMSD kindergarteners had at least one test indicating a lead level above the >5µcg/dl threshold

## Prevalence of key ACEs<sup>3</sup>

	US %	OH %
Extreme economic hardship	20	20
Parental incarceration	6	7
Violence (victim or witness)	3	4
Substance abuse present at home	9	9

Among children <18 years in 2016 & 2017 3

#### Local context for key ACEs

In Cleveland

Of all CMSD\* students enrolled in 2017-18. 72.8% received SNAP\*\* and 11.2% received **TANF.\*\*** 4

**18.9%** of 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders in CMSD schools east of the Cuyahoga river had a parent or quardian incarcerated during prior year. (compared to 8.3% county-wide) 5

Violent crime in Cleveland is three times higher than the Cuyahoga County average. (1631.36 vs. 589.07 per 100,000)

Opioid overdose deaths in Cleveland are four times higher than the rest of the US. (61.88 vs. 13.39 per 100,000 deaths)

\*CMSD = Cleveland Metropolitan School District

Turn over page to learn more about how Cleveland is reinforcing resilience

This data analysis was made possible by a collaboration between by the UH Rainbow Center for Child Health and Policy, Invest in Children, and CWRU Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development







<sup>\*\*</sup> SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families



"The ability to form and maintain safe, stable, and nurturing relationships, is the antidote to significant childhood adversity."10

Additional protective factors that promote resilience and counter the effects of ACEs:

Regular exercise Mindfulness

Good nutrition **ACEs awareness** 

Healthy sleep habits Supportive relationships Mental health



The UH Rainbow Center for Women and Children (RCWC) is an innovative wraparound clinic with a variety of programs that help reinforce resilience for children, parents, and in the community.

Sental Heals Integrated behavioral and mental health services improve screening, access, resources, and care

coordination

**Partnerships** with Dave's Market and WIC\*\* improve access to healthy foods Women Infants and Childs



Connects helps families address social needs and access resources

Rortive Relations Centering Pregnancy® and Centering Parenting® connect moms with group care and resources

Es Screening Screening for all patients begins in 2019 awarene

Medical-Legal **Partnership** empowers patients to protect school, housing and employment rights

7 in 10 mothers at RCWC report at least 1 person they can turn to for parenting support<sup>11</sup>

Many organizations and agencies in Greater Cleveland are collaborating to address ACEs and reinforce resilience for children, families, and their communities. A few of note include:











Turn over page to learn more about why resilience and protective factors are critical to Cleveland's children, families, and communities.

- Child & Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (2018). "Adverse Childhood Experiences among Cleveland's Children." Data Resource Center, supported by Cooperative Agreement 1-U59-MC0680-01 from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Health Resources & Services Ad1ninistration, Maternal & Child Health Bureau. Retrieved from www.childhealthdata.com. Revised on 3/5/2018.
- Adapted from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy. Updated April 1, 2016. Accessed March 13, 2019. From Garner AS. Home visiting and
- the biology of toxic stress: opportunities to address early childhood adversity. *Pediatrics*. 2013;132(Suppl2):S65-S73.

  Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. 2016-2017 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by Cooperative Agreement U59MC27866 from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration's Maternal and Child Health Bureau (HRSA MCHB). Retrieved 3/14/19. from www.childhealthdata.org.
- Center on Urban Poverty and Community Development analysis using the Childhood Integrated Longitudinal Data (CHILD) System. For more information: https://case.edu/socialwork/povertycenter/"
- 2016 Cuyahoga County Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Prepared by: The Prevention Research Center for Healthy Neighborhoods at Case Western Reserve University, Retrieved from: http://www.prchn.org/yrbs home.aspx.
- NEO CANDO system, Center on Urban Poverty and Social Change. MSASS. Case Western Reserve University (http://neocando.case.edu). Accessed March 2019.
- University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings 2018. Available at www.countyhealthrankings.org. Accessed March 2019
- Cuyahoga County Board of Heath (CCBH) using data obtained from the Cuyahoga County Medical Examiner's Office.

  Seth P, Scholl L, Rudd RA, Bacon S. Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, Cocaine, and Psychostimulants United States, 2015–2016. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2018;67:349–358. Available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6712a1. Accessed March 2019
- Garner AS, Saul RA. Thinking Developmentally: Nurturing Wellness in Childhood to Promote Lifelong Health. Itasca, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2018, p 47.
- Local Inventory of Needs and Knowledge. University Hospitals Rainbow Center for Child Health and Policy. Unpublished data, 2018.