



Early Childhood ACE

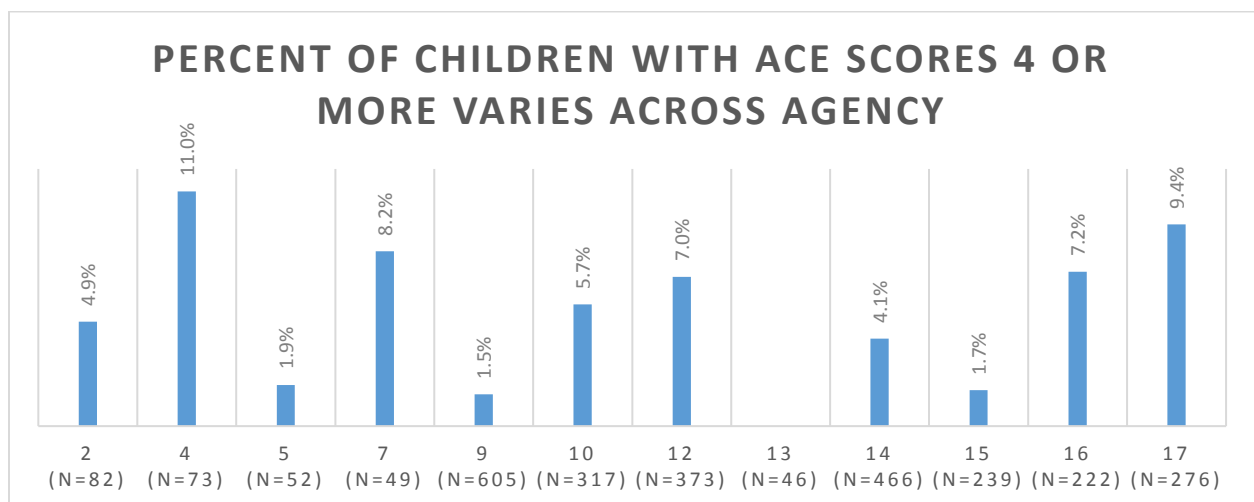
Moving from ‘What’s wrong with you?’ To ‘What happened to you?’”



Many early childhood professionals are hopeful that the increasing attention by Oprah, and others with a national platform, will bring resources to address the potential lifelong consequences of adversity in early childhood. Findings from the Adverse Early Childhood Experiences (ACE) study have been replicated to show the effects of childhood trauma on long-term health and social outcomes.

In a recent study, we found that *The Family Map Inventories* (FMI) was successful in functioning as an early screen for preschool adverse childhood experiences.¹ This is particularly exciting because the *FMI* was designed to be a family-friendly tool to build partnerships with families. Using *The Family Map Inventories* ACE score (**FMI-ACEs**) we found 12% of children with a score four or more in a statewide home visiting evaluation. This study found FMI-ACEs were associated with increased risk for parenting beliefs and behaviors related to child abuse and neglect. FMI-ACEs also significantly predicted the likelihood of having poor social-emotional development. **Children with 4 or more FMI-ACEs were over 6 times more likely than those with none to have concerning scores in social-emotional development.** ([Family Map as ACES screen – Full Paper](#)) The home visiting program has benefited from using a family-friendly tool to work with families to increase family strengths and reduce adverse experiences.

The current report focuses on FMI interviews from programs using the online platform. This report includes a) 12 agencies that have given permission to have their data included in research reports and b) have at least 30 Early Childhood Family Map Inventory interviews as of March 2018.



Note: Number is Agency Code (e.g., 2, 4) and N is total interviews in the FMI system at time of download. Agency 13 did not complete all sections of the Interview so no ACE score was computed. Programs are located in order: AR, KY, OK, KY, AZ, MS, AR, CO, AZ, AR, AR, AZ, AR, AR, MS, MI, AR

¹ McKelvey, L., Whiteside-Mansell, L., Conners-Burrow, N. A., Swindle, T., Fitzgerald, S. (2016). Assessing Adverse Experiences from Infancy through Early Childhood in Home Visiting Programs. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 51, 295-302.
Report as of Data March 2018

As seen in the figure, the percent of children with 4 or more FMI-ACEs vary by program with Program 4 the highest at 11% and about 2% of children in Program 9. Program 13 had incomplete data and so the ACE score was not computed.

Description of Families by Agency

Data including in this report come from 12 agencies in five states with five agencies in Arkansas (site #: 1, 7, 10, 11, 13,14,17). About half of the interviews occurred in the home (50.3%), 45% at the school, 2.4% at a public place and 1.3% at someone else's home. Most often, biological mother was interviewed (85.3%) and 6.7% of the interviews was with the biological father. However, there was some variation. In particular, Agency 5 serves almost 10% of children in foster homes; Agency 2 and 4 serve many children with other families members interviewed as primary caregiver (14.6% and 9.6% respectively).

Families also varied in the number of adults living in the home (ranging from .29 to 1.3) and the number of other children in the home (ranging from 1.2 to 2.2 children).

Primary Caregiver Interviewed Was Most Often The Biological Mother

	Agency Code												Total
	2	4	5	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1 Biological Parent	82.9%	83.6%	82.7%	100.0%	93.6%	93.7%	88.7%	87.0%	92.4%	89.5%	92.3%	96.7%	92.0%
2 Foster Parent	2.4%	2.7%	9.6%		1.0%	0.5%	2.4%		0.8%	2.4%	2.7%		1.4%
3 Partner/Parent					0.2%	0.4%	0.3%		0.2%				0.2%
4 Other Relative	1.2%	4.1%				0.7%	0.5%	4.3%	0.2%	0.4%		0.7%	0.5%
5 Step Parent					0.3%	0.4%	1.3%		0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
6 Adoptive Parent		4.1%	1.9%		2.3%	0.4%	2.9%		1.4%		2.3%	0.7%	1.4%
7 Grandparent	13.4%	2.7%	3.8%		2.1%	3.5%	3.8%	8.7%	3.9%	4.9%	1.8%	1.1%	3.4%
8 Other		2.7%	1.9%		0.5%	0.5%			0.8%	2.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%

Children were 51.3% female and 48.7% male. Child race varied by agency as shown in the table below. For example, Agency 2 serves 91.4% White children and Agency 15 serves 91.7% Black children.

The Cultural Based on Race and Ethnicity Varied by Agency

	Agency Code												Total
	2	4	5	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1 White	91.4%	63.9%	64.4%	72.1%	76.0%	10.7%	77.1%	17.6%	67.3%	0.8%	64.3%	3.6%	50.0%
2 Ame Indian			5.1%	2.3%	3.1%		2.9%		1.0%				1.3%
3 Asian				2.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%		2.7%			0.4%	0.8%
4 Black		15.3%	20.3%	16.3%	8.7%	75.4%	7.9%	76.5%	11.2%	91.7%	16.9%	74.3%	34.0%
5 Pacific		1.4%	1.7%		0.5%		0.5%		0.3%				0.3%
6 Other	7.6%	5.6%	5.1%		6.5%	11.4%	6.8%		11.2%	3.8%	10.2%	16.6%	8.8%
7 Multiple	1.0%	13.9%	3.4%	7.0%	4.5%	2.4%	4.1%	5.9%	6.1%	3.8%	8.6%	5.1%	4.8%
Hispanic	1.9%	5.5%	70.0%	65.3%	74.0%	10.5%	65.6%		19.8%	6.0%	22.2%	27.0%	34.8%

Families Differed across Agency by Education, Employment, and Number of Parents

Education	2	4	5	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 No High School Degree	12.2%	5.6%	23.1%	42.9%	35.4%	11.3%	23.3%	15.6%	19.4%	12.6%	18.4%	16.8%
2 GED	14.6%	9.7%	7.7%		8.9%	4.3%	8.6%	4.4%	8.0%	4.6%	5.4%	4.7%
3 HS Degree	32.9%	41.7%	26.9%	32.7%	26.8%	33.6%	34.9%	60.0%	38.5%	58.6%	47.5%	40.9%
4 Votech	4.9%	13.9%	9.6%	8.2%	8.4%	5.7%	11.5%	2.2%	6.5%	2.9%	4.5%	10.9%
5 Some College	28.0%	16.7%	26.9%	12.2%	14.7%	31.6%	15.8%	8.9%	20.4%	13.8%	17.5%	19.7%
6 Degree	7.3%	12.5%	5.8%	4.1%	5.8%	13.5%	5.9%	8.9%	7.2%	7.5%	6.7%	6.9%
Employment												
Less than 10 hours or not working	42.7%	36.1%	48.1%	74.5%	51.9%	32.9%	51.1%	40.9%	48.9%	50.8%	48.4%	37.5%
Working 11-40 hours	48.8%	50.0%	42.3%	17.0%	39.1%	51.6%	40.4%	47.7%	41.1%	46.7%	40.8%	50.4%
Working more than 40	8.5%	13.9%	9.6%	8.5%	9.0%	15.5%	8.6%	11.4%	10.0%	2.5%	10.8%	12.1%
Second Bio Parent Lives in Home	59.0%	56.2%	48.3%	76.0%	72.3%	41.0%	57.0%	31.4%	46.8%	15.4%	67.2%	52.2%
Second Bio Parent Lives Outside home	26.7%	39.7%	40.0%	8.0%	19.1%	28.1%	31.3%	23.5%	26.8%	17.6%	15.8%	30.9%

Agency 7 (43%) served the highest percent of caregivers with less than a high school degree, followed by Agency 9 (35%). Combining GED and High school degree, Agencies 4, 13, 15, and 16 served over 50% of caregivers with at least a high school degree. Agency 7 served the highest percent of unemployed caregivers and agencies 4, 10, and 17 served the smallest percent of unemployed. Many (15.6%) of caregivers in Agency 10 worked more than 40 hours a week. Agencies 7 and 9 had the highest percent of two biological parents living in the home (76% and 72% respectively).

The Type of ACES Children Experienced Varied Across Agency

Early Childhood Risk	2	4	5	7	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Verbal/Emotional Abuse Risk	3.4%	2.8%	1.9%	4.0%	5.1%	11.7%	7.9%	0.0%	3.2%	7.1%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%
Physical Abuse Risk	3.8%	4.1%	8.3%	12.0%	3.6%	21.1%	6.0%	2.0%	6.8%	39.3%	5.8%	19.2%	11.9%
Sexual Abuse Risk	14.3%	6.8%	6.7%	0.0%	2.2%	4.2%	5.5%	0.0%	5.6%	1.2%	6.6%	3.1%	4.4%
Family Conflict Risk	6.2%	29.2%	5.8%	18.4%	13.3%	15.9%	9.1%	24.4%	14.0%	27.8%	11.4%	29.9%	16.2%
Family Chaos Risk	34.1%	49.3%	24.6%	26.0%	20.2%	10.3%	23.0%	10.4%	17.9%	11.5%	32.5%	24.6%	20.2%
Divorce/Separation	44.7%	47.9%	47.5%	8.0%	21.9%	47.0%	35.7%	27.5%	37.3%	22.0%	28.2%	36.8%	33.2%
Domestic Violence Risk	6.7%	8.3%	3.3%	4.0%	2.5%	8.8%	6.2%	0.0%	5.8%	4.7%	7.0%	5.8%	5.4%
AOD Family Risk	0.0%	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.7%	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	5.5%	2.0%
Depression/Mental Health	6.1%	11.0%	5.9%	14.3%	7.8%	3.5%	5.4%	6.5%	8.2%	0.0%	10.4%	22.5%	8.1%
Legal System Risk	34.1%	20.8%	9.8%	0.0%	3.3%	8.1%	13.6%	2.2%	10.0%	1.3%	16.4%	5.1%	8.8%
Total	4.9%	11.1%	1.9%	8.2%	1.5%	5.7%	7.0%		4.1%	1.7%	7.2%	9.4%	4.8%

The most common adverse childhood experience was the experience of divorce or separation of the biological parents; however, agency 7 reported only 8% of single parent families. Overall, 6% of children were at risk for verbal or emotional abuse and 12% for physical abuse.

The following graphs display the information from this table in graphic form and compare each site with the total across all the families in this study.

