

**Rising Out of Risk**  
Understanding the Real Time Risk and Response to ACEs in Children

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**We don't know much about trauma**

**Percent Juvenile Victimization Known to Authorities**

Authority Type	Percentage
Police	34%
Medical Personnel	28%
Unknown	38%

**Percent Known Victimization by Type of Authority**

Authority Type	Percentage
Police	37%
Medical Personnel	28%
School Personnel	35%

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**Understanding the Need through the Eyes of the Child**

Emotional Distress  
Caregiver Health  
Substance Abuse  
Homelessness  
Incarceration in the Family  
Community Violence

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## The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study

- ACE exposure
- With four or more categories of childhood exposure, compared to adults with no ACEs
  - 4 to 12 times increase in alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, and suicide attempt
  - 2 to 4 times increase in poor self-rated health
  - 3 to 4 times increase in chronic illness (heart disease, liver disease)

	ACE Study	BRFSS WA State
No Reported ACEs	38%	36%
One ACE	21%	26%
Two ACEs	14%	16%
Three ACEs	10%	10%
4-5 ACEs	17%	13%

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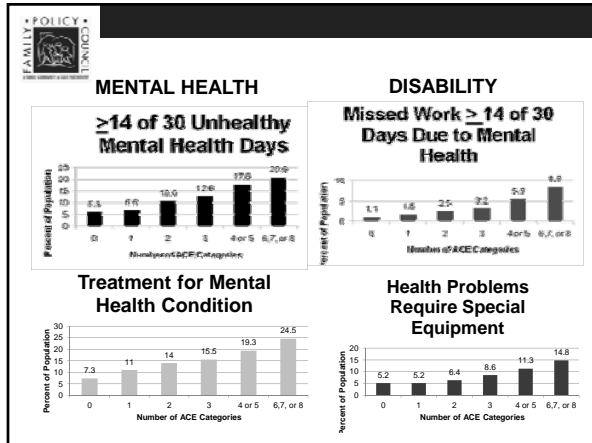
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## Moving from ACES to complex trauma as the framework for action

- The process of exposure to ACEs and the process of adjustment.
- Toxic stress- persistent, unpredictable, inescapable.
- The 'complex' in complex trauma risk:
  - Early exposure at times of critical development
  - Multiple risks
  - Unpredictable and persistent.
  - Who you love is who you may not be able to count on.
- Natural responses to extraordinary circumstances.
- Complex trauma involves common challenges and responses that can be understood and guide our actions.

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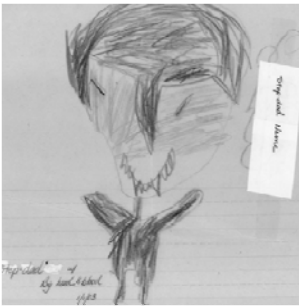
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### Mapping trauma's risk

Risk dimensions

- Impaired relationships
- Threat-arousal regulation
- Social emotional development
- Emotional regulation
- Cognitive development
- Health risk



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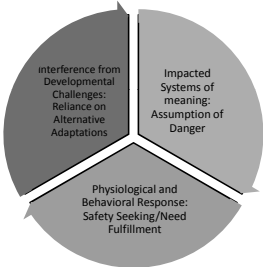
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### Three Part Model for Understanding Behaviors

What is beneath the behavior?



Safety Seeking  
Needs Fulfillment

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### Spokane Study ACEs Exposure in elementary aged children

- 2,100 randomly selected children in 10 elementary schools
- >200 teachers, counselors, and building administrators reporting
- Exposure happens early
- Risk is greater as poverty increases
- 22% Two plus ACEs
- Abuse and caregiver disruption as two primary factors

	Lifetime
Parents Divorced/Separated	36%
Residential Instability	9%
Domestic Violence Witness	9%
CPS Involved	9%
Jailed Family Member	9%
Substance Abuse in Family Member	7%
Basic Needs	7%
Mental Health Disorder in Family Member	5%
Physical Disability in Family Member	3%
Community Violence Exposure	3%
Parent/Caregiver Death	2%

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### Odds for academic and health problems with increasing ACEs

Spokane Elementary School Students	Academic Failure	Severe Attendance Problems	Severe School Behavior Concerns	Frequent Reported Poor Health
Three or More ACEs N=248	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
Two ACEs N=213	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
One ACE N=476	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2</b>
No Known ACEs =1,164	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

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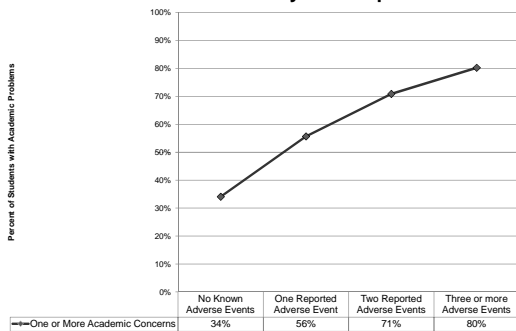
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### Percent of Students with One or More Academic Concerns by ACE Exposure



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### Screening for ACEs and impact in complex systems- Spokane Safe Start

- The case for and against screening
- Head Start system becoming a trauma informed organization
- Adapting screening to manage organizational and family risk
- Staff education and engagement as key steps
- 70% voluntary completion
- In this low income general population:
  - **54% of children have 2+ ACEs**
  - **73% of caregivers have 2+ ACEs**
- As parental ACEs increase so does child ACEs
  - 25% of parents have 6 + ACEs, and 60% of their children have 3+ ACEs

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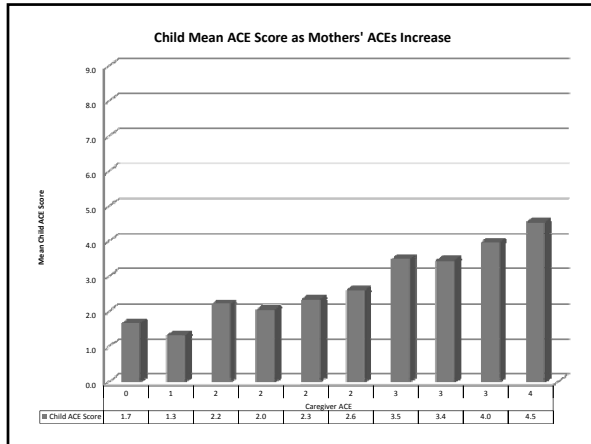
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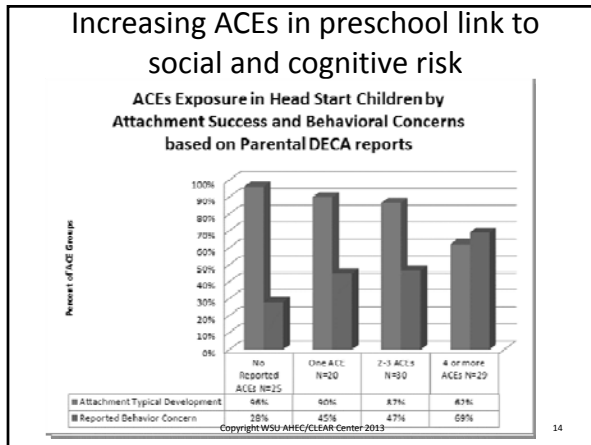
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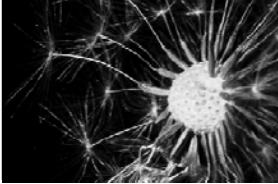
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- ▶ Principle 1: Our first responses are based in non-conscious, reflexive, and conditioned responses. We feel and then we think.
- ▶ Principle 1: Our brains are designed to benefit from rich and supportive intimate social relationships.
  - ▶ "Serve and Return"
- ▶ Principle 3: Brain development is "use dependent."
- ▶ Principle 4: Brain systems change with use throughout life.
  - ▶ Adapted from B. Perry



**Core brain development principles**

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### Managing threat response and self-regulation challenges

- We need to calibrate our relationship and goals to the arousal level of the child
  - New learning can not occur effectively in high states of painful arousal.
  - Response options available to children reflect their level of present arousal and their range of skills and learning.



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16

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### Relationship is the Evidence-Based Practice

- Trauma results primarily from disrupted relationships
- Focus on relationship as the vehicle for life success
- Attachment key to well-being across the life span
  - Critical role of core caregiver-infant relationships
  - Early learning creates persistent but potentially modifiable responses
  - **Progressive role of extended caregivers and intimate relationships**



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17

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### Build Resilience

- Resilience- positive adaptation despite adversity
- In early childhood, successful secure attachment
- In later childhood, mastery of school and establishing meaningful peer and adult relationships
- In adults, meaningful intimate and loving relationships
- A virtuous cycle- Reduces exposure to vulnerability and increase access to protective resources



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18

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### Why There is Reason for Hope- Trauma Informed Education and Youth Development

- Social support and resources build resiliency at any age. Resiliency buffers the effects of trauma.
- Creating safety and predictability creates opportunity for new learning.
- Understanding trauma creates opportunities for new behaviors.
- Professionals can create powerful relationships.
- Managing trauma's effects may result in increasing success for systems.
- We need phased, needs-based integrated action



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### Trauma informed response

- If we assume trauma, how are we different in our response?
- Create safety/create relationship/create trust
- Accountability v. punishment
  - High standards
  - Managing behavior and setting standards
  - Redemption as possible
- Create hope and a sense of power in the parent and the child
  - Build on strengths
  - Build skills
  - Avoid labels
  - Determining when specialized treatment is needed

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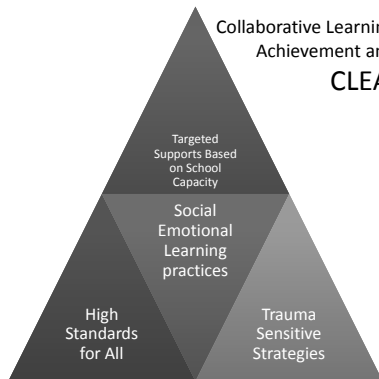
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### Collaborative Learning for Educational Achievement and Resilience CLEAR



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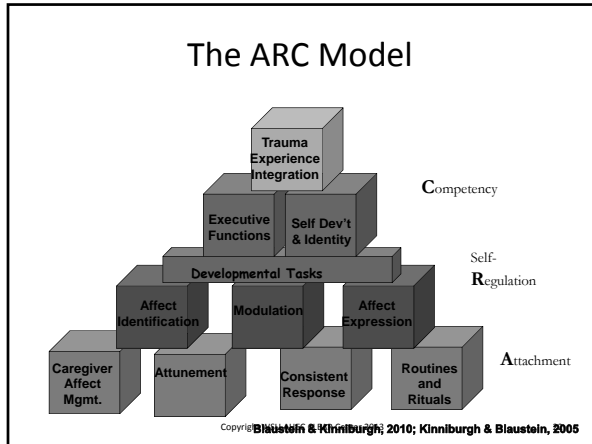
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### Lessons from implementation development in P-12 systems

- Persistent professional development to support
  - depth of practice
  - Culture and system change
  - Adapting to what we learn
- Safety and arousal management as foundation
  - Hierarchical brain function as planning tool
- Not reliance on other systems but key partnerships to fill gaps
  - Public health partners
- Data driven decision making
  - Screening, assessment, evaluation of decisions
- Dedicated supports to the most impacted



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