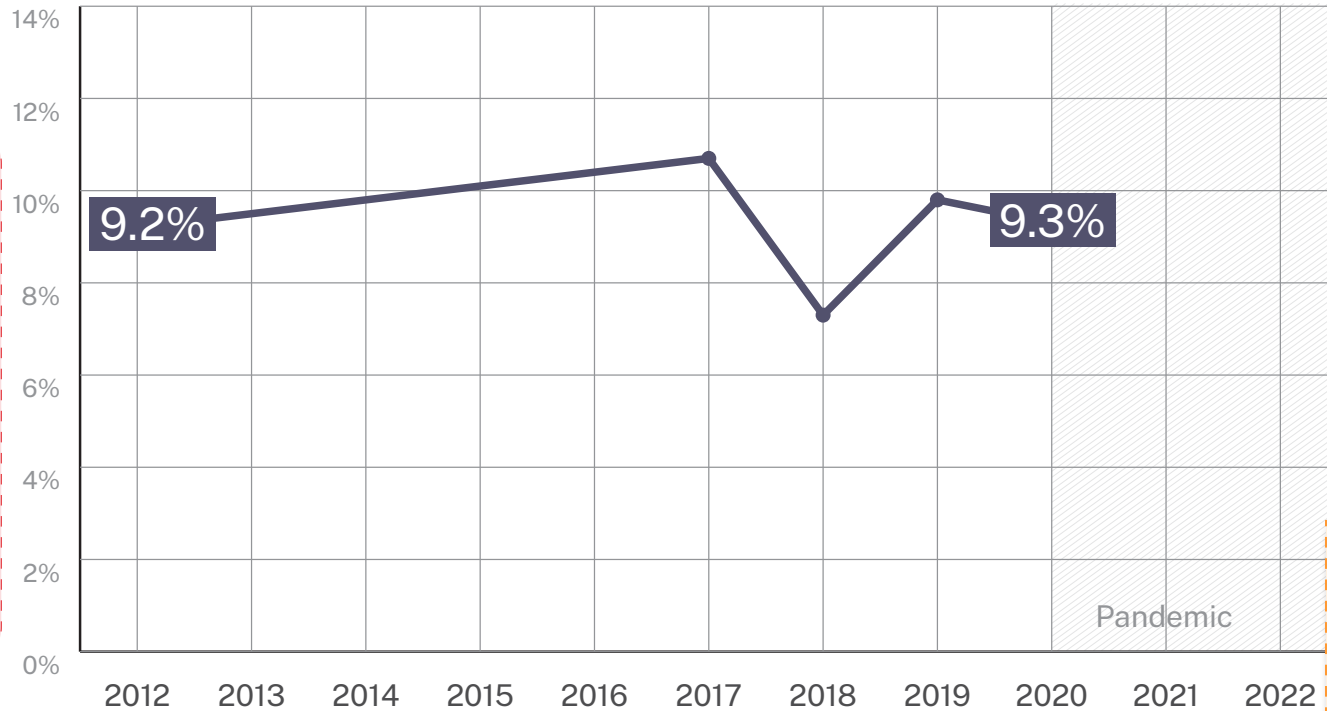


Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

List of ACEs

1. Hard to cover basics on family's income
2. Parent or guardian divorced or separated
3. Parent or guardian died
4. Parent or guardian served time in jail
5. Saw or heard parents or adults slap, hit, kick punch one another in the home
6. Was a victim of violence or witnessed violence in neighborhood
7. Lived with anyone who was mentally ill, suicidal, or severely depressed
8. Lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs
9. Treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity



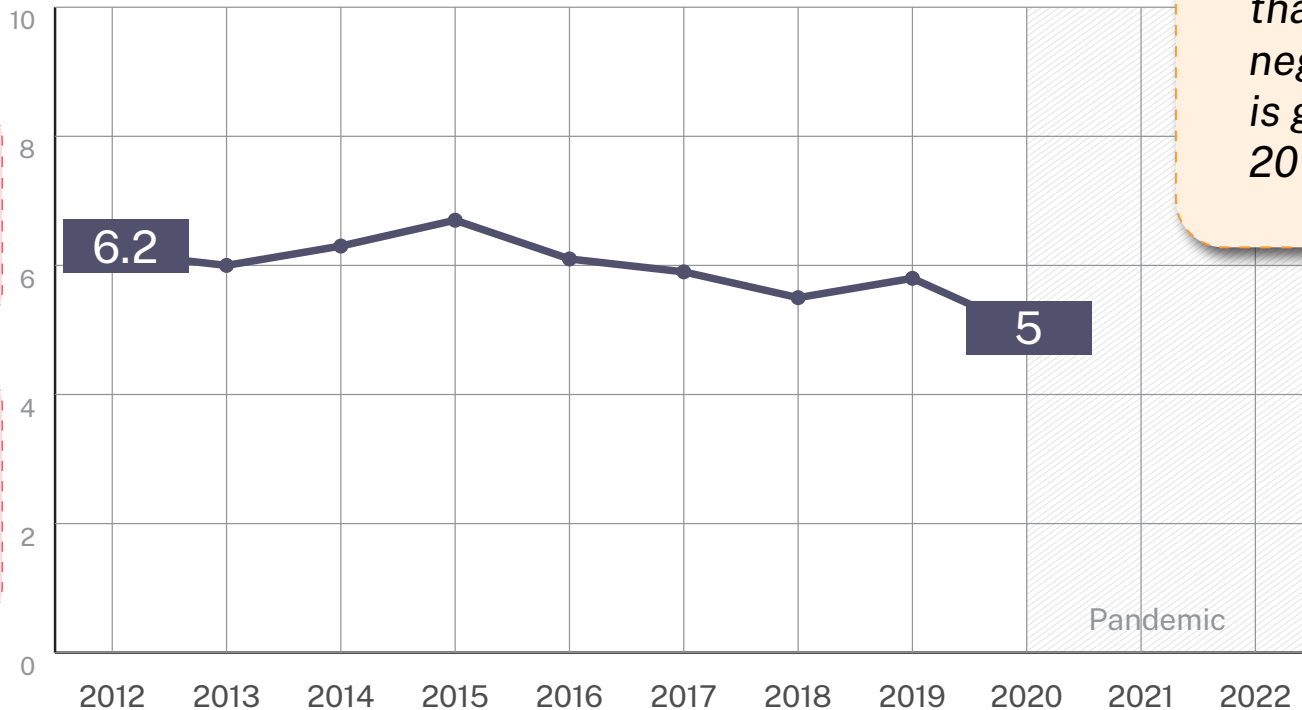
Share of children (Age 0-5) who have experienced 2 or more ACEs

Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health supported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB).
www.childhealthdata.org

» ACE #s are not as bad as I would have guessed

» I don't think it [the data] tells the why-#s seem to be reverse of what we expect

Child Abuse & Neglect



Children under age 1 are more than twice as likely as older children to be victims of CAN.

State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, Databook, December 2020.

In 2020, 40% of child victims were Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian.

Early Childhood Action Strategy, 2022. The pandemic created a perfect storm for rising rates of family violence in Hawaii.

» [It's surprising that] child abuse & neglect reporting is going down from 2017-2020 (?)

» Less reporting of CAN because of distance learning

Rate per 1,000 children (Age 0-5)

Rates are calculated using the number of child abuse cases reported by the Hawaii State Department of Human Services and estimates for the total population provided by the National Center of Health Statistics. The data sources are as follows:

Hawaii State Department of Human Services. "A Statistical Report on Child Abuse and Neglect in Hawaii," various years. Audit, Quality Control, and Research Office.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).
Ages 0 to 85 years and over.

Reported by Kids Count Data Center.

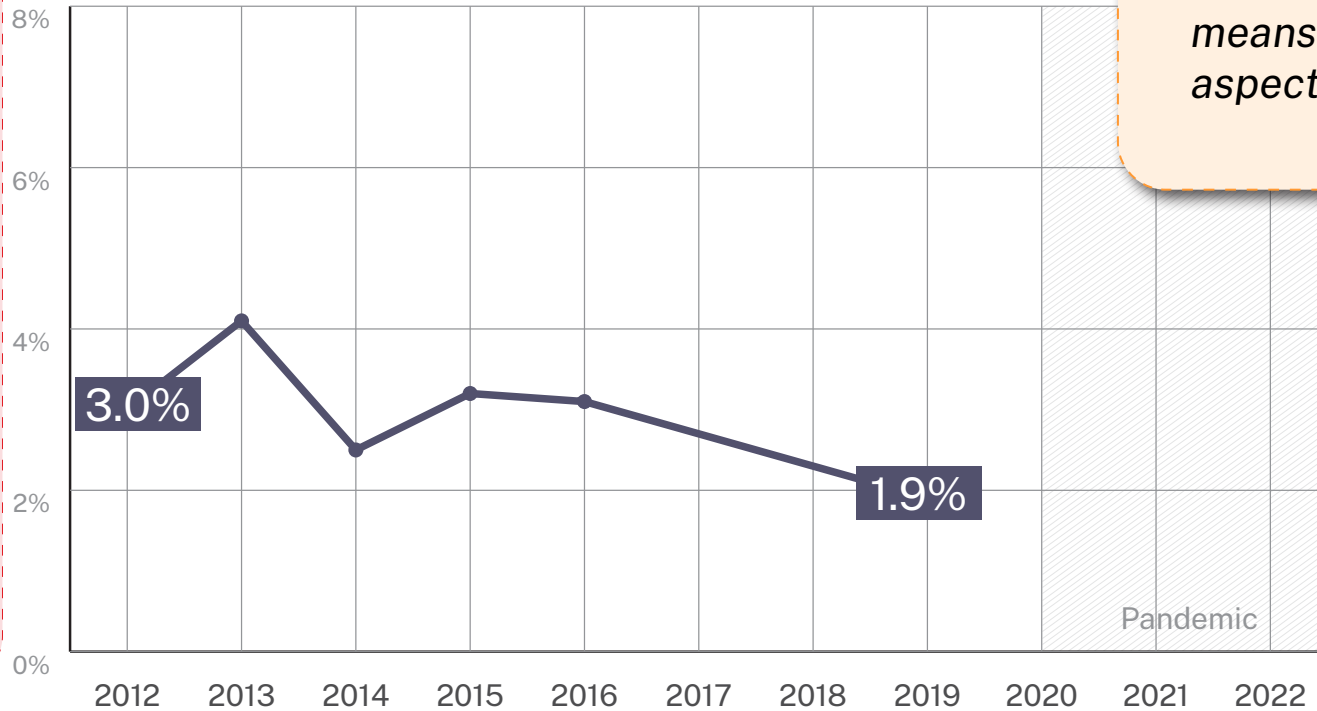
» Ah-Ha: [There has been a] decrease in child abuse & neglect and intimate partner violence; positive trends

Intimate Partner Violence

Among young women (Age 18-29) rates of IPV are 55% higher for Native Hawaiians than among non-Hawaiian women.

Higher rates of family violence among Native Hawaiians cannot be divorced from oppressive external conditions such as colonization, denial of self-determination, racialized systems and structures, and economic stress.

Office of Hawaiian Affairs. N.d. Issue Brief: Covid-19 and Native Hawaiian Communities: Native Hawaiians Over-Represented in COVID-19 At-Risk Populations



» *Child well-being means supporting all aspects of families*

Share of pregnant women who experienced Intimate Partner Violence during the 12 months before pregnancy

By a husband or partner and/or an ex-husband or partner
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

» *Native Hawaiians are at higher risk for negative early childhood experiences; IPV 50% higher for Native Hawaiians*

What questions does that raise for our work?

- » *ACEs haven't changed in 10 years; Have we implemented anything beyond collecting the [data]?*
- » *Do young & rural families know where to get help?*
- » *Understanding the implications of ACEs and Protective Factors empowers families with lived experience of trauma to help their children*
- » *What explains the dip in ACEs in 2018?*
- » *What systems contribute to these #s and which are positively impacting change?*
- » *Not surprising that our most marginalized communities experience disproportionate amounts of IPV / ACEs; What culturally relevant interventions / policies can be implemented to increase family strength*
- » *Is IPV really decreasing or is there less reporting? Some women don't even recognize they are in an IPV relationship*
- » *What systemic barriers & systems (both recognized and unrecognized) continue to create disparities in our [rates of] NH families experiencing CAN & IPV?*

What is missing?

- » *Can we begin to capture individual stories that would help to understand the lived conditions behind these data points?*
- » *Do we have data on the relationship between IPV and CAN in Hawaii?*
- » *Would also love to tell positive data stories - where is there more safety & nurturing? How do we know?*
- » *Need the backstory for these numbers; the why*

Comments about data needs

- » *Native Hawaiian data was the only ethnicity identified; what is the story for other racial & ethnic groups?*
- » *What will we see around the pandemic? Have these #s all gone up (as expected)? Need more recent data*
- » *What is the racial/ethnic breakdown of rates of IPV?*
- » *[Need] local community / individual data*
- » *[need better understanding of] how race/ethnicity is collected - usually self reported?*
- » *Need pandemic data*
- » *Need breakdown by poverty level*
- » *What about other ethnic groups; other risk factors? (single parent, parent ed level)?*
- » *Present alongside funding data for intervention & support programs*
- » *Who administers the data collection?*