Addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences, trauma and social connectedness in the SHIP
HPIO draft 10/24/16

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACE*</th>
<th>Relevant proposed SHIP strategies</th>
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</table>
| 1. Witnessed a parent, guardian, or other adult in the household behaving violently toward another (e.g., slapping, hitting, kicking, punching, or beating each other up); | • School-based violence prevention programs  
• Early childhood home visiting |
| 2. Was ever the victim of violence or witnessed any violence in his or her neighborhood; | • School-based violence prevention programs  
• Early childhood home visiting |
| 3. Experienced economic hardship “somewhat often” or “very often” (i.e., the family found it hard to cover costs of food and housing). | • Earned income tax credits  
• Local voluntary living wage policies  
• Support for affordable, quality housing  
• Child care subsidies |
| 4. Lived with a parent or guardian who got divorced or separated | Not directly addressed |
| 5. Lived with a parent or guardian who died | All strategies aim to prevent leading causes of premature death in Ohio |
| 6. Lived with a parent or guardian who served time in jail or prison | All Mental health and addiction strategies |
| 7. Lived with anyone who was mentally ill or suicidal, or severely depressed for more than a couple of weeks | All Mental health and addiction strategies |
| 8. Lived with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs | All Mental health and addiction strategies |


Link to ACE Pyramid  
[https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acesstudy/about.html](https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acesstudy/about.html)

**Trauma-informed care**
Healthcare system and access section, within Mental health and addiction, includes trauma-focused care and trauma-informed care.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant proposed SHIP strategies</th>
<th>What Works for Health evidence review</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcomes (expected beneficial, unless otherwise specified)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Evidence rating</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Community gardens | • Increased access to fruits and vegetables  
  • Increased fruit and vegetable consumption  
  • Increased physical activity  
  Other Potential Beneficial Outcomes  
  • Increased food security  
  • Increased healthy foods in food deserts  
  • Reduced obesity rates  
  • Improved mental health  
  • **Improved sense of community**  
  • **Improved neighborhood safety** |
| Activity programs for older adults | • Improved health outcomes  
  • Improved mental health  
  Other Potential Beneficial Outcomes  
  • **Reduced isolation**  
  • Improved quality of life  
  • Increased activity levels  
  • Reduced falls |
| Zoning regulations for land use policy | • Increased physical activity  
  • Increased active transportation  
  Other Potential Beneficial Outcomes  
  • Reduced vehicle miles traveled  
  • Reduced crime  
  • Reduced stress  
  • **Improved sense of community** |
| Streetscape design | • Increased physical activity  
  • Increased pedestrian and cyclist safety  
  Other Potential Beneficial Outcomes  
  • Increased active transportation  
  • Reduced obesity rates  
  • **Improved sense of community**  
  • **Improved neighborhood safety**  
  • **Reduced stress**  
  • Reduced vehicle miles traveled |
| Walking school buses  (part of Safe Routes to School) | • Increased active transportation  
  Other Potential Beneficial Outcomes  
  • Increased physical activity  
  • Improved health outcomes  
  • **Improved sense of community**  
  • Increased academic achievement  
  • Reduced vehicle miles traveled  
  • Reduced emissions |
| Youth peer mentoring  (referred to as Youth-led Prevention) | • **Increased social connectedness** |

Some evidence

Scientifically supported