Using Data to Prevent ACEs in Georgia

April 21, 2022

Learning Objectives

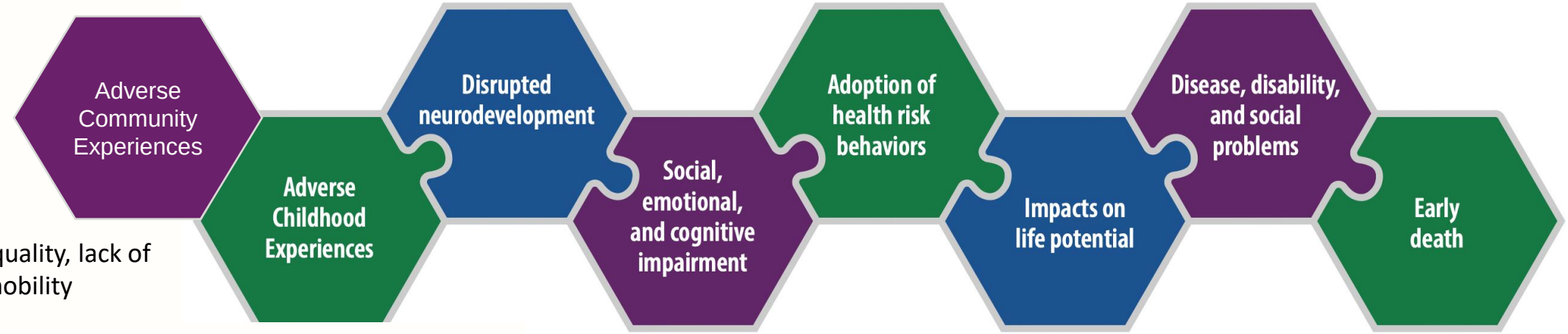
1. Identify common datasets used to identify ACE prevalence and the prevalence of ACE Risk and protective factors
2. Understand differences in the population, data collection methods, frequency of data collection, and minimum valid geographic level between key datasets
3. Be able to access ACE data maps via the PACE D2A mapping tool

Data Relevant to ACEs

Substance use disorder
Alcohol use disorder
Violence perpetration/victimization
Mental illness
Unsafe sexual behaviors
Bullying

Infectious disease (STI, HIV)
Chronic disease (cancer, diabetes)
Injury (TBI, Fractures, Burns)

Housing Affordability
Poverty
Systemic Racism
Community Violence
Income inequality, lack of economic mobility



Mental illness in home
Divorce
Substance use disorder in home
Problem drinking in home
Incarcerated relatives in home
IPV in home
Physical/Sexual Abuse
Bullying
TDV

Teen pregnancy
Obesity
Economic opportunity (education, occupation, income)

ACE Data Sources (select, relevant to GA)

- Census (decennial, American Community Survey, Small Area Income and Poverty)
- National Survey on Child Health
- Georgia Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)
- Georgia Youth Risk Behaviors Survey (YRBS)
- Aggregate case data from the GA Department of Family and Child Services (DFCS)
- School data (GA Office of Student Achievement, Georgia Student Health Survey)
- GA Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL)/Cross-Agency Child Data System (CACDS)/Get Georgia reading

Select Data Relevant to ACE Prevention in GA

CDC Strategy	Approach	Relevant outcome indicators
Strengthen economic supports to families	• Strengthening household financial security • Family-friendly work policies	• Household income/poverty, Affordable housing rate • Education attainment • Children without health insurance • HS Graduation/Suspension rates
Promote social norms that protect against violence and adversity	• Public education campaigns • Legislative approaches to reduce corporal punishment • Bystander approaches • Men and boys as allies in prevention	• YRBS SV, bullying, fighting, mental health questions • HS graduation rate • GSHS bullying, fighting, mental health questions • GSHS positive factors • Community Resilience estimates (census) • Children subject of DFCS maltreatment investigation • Children without health insurance/children enrolled in Medicaid or PeachCare • Teen pregnancies • Children ages 3-4 not attending preschool • Educational attainment • Absenteeism/dropout rate/graduation rate
Ensure a strong start for children	• Early childhood home visitation • High-quality childcare • Preschool enrichment with family engagement	
Teach skills	• Social-emotional learning • Safe dating and healthy relationship skill programs • Parenting skills and family relationship approaches	
Connect youth to caring adults and activities	• Mentoring programs • After-school programs	
Intervene to lessen immediate and long-term harms	• Enhanced primary care • Victim-centered services • Treatment to lessen the harms of ACEs • Treatment to prevent problem behavior and future involvement in violence • Family-centered treatment for substance use disorders	

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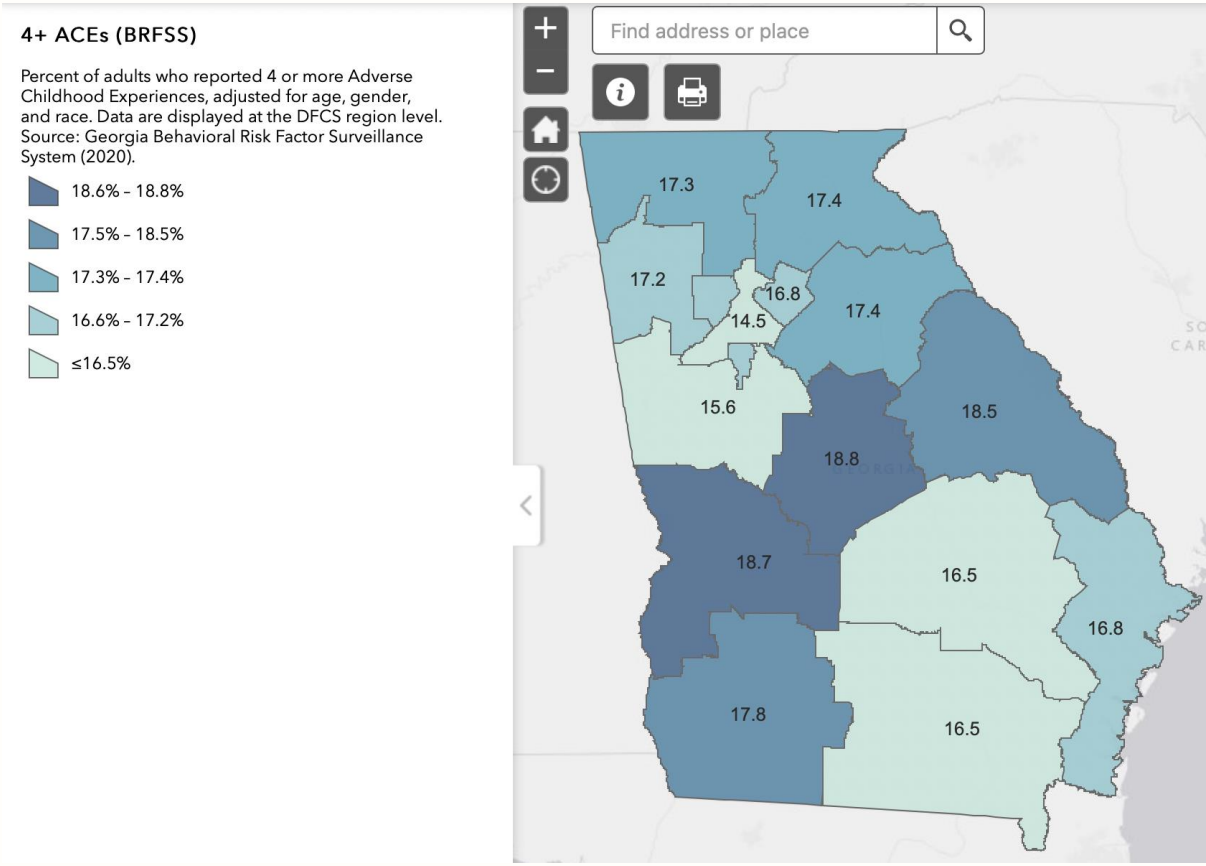
General Considerations in Select ACE Data Sources

- Applicable population
  - Adults vs. Children (preschool, elementary, middle/high school)
- Data collection method
  - Survey vs. census vs. administrative data
- Frequency of data collection/number of years combined
- Minimum valid geographic area (sample size/coverage)
  - Rural, suburban, urban
  - Region (usually DFCS or DPH)
  - County
  - School district/school enrollment boundary
  - Census tract/block group/block

Data Source: Georgia Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)

- Applicable Population: Community dwelling adults
- Data collection method: Phone survey of ~6k to 10k people conducted by random dialing
- Frequency of data collection: Even years, multiple surveys usually combined
- Minimum valid geographic level: Regional (DPH or DFCS)
- Typical use: ACEs in adults, prevalence of health conditions/health behaviors associated with ACEs



Data Relevant to ACEs: GA Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)

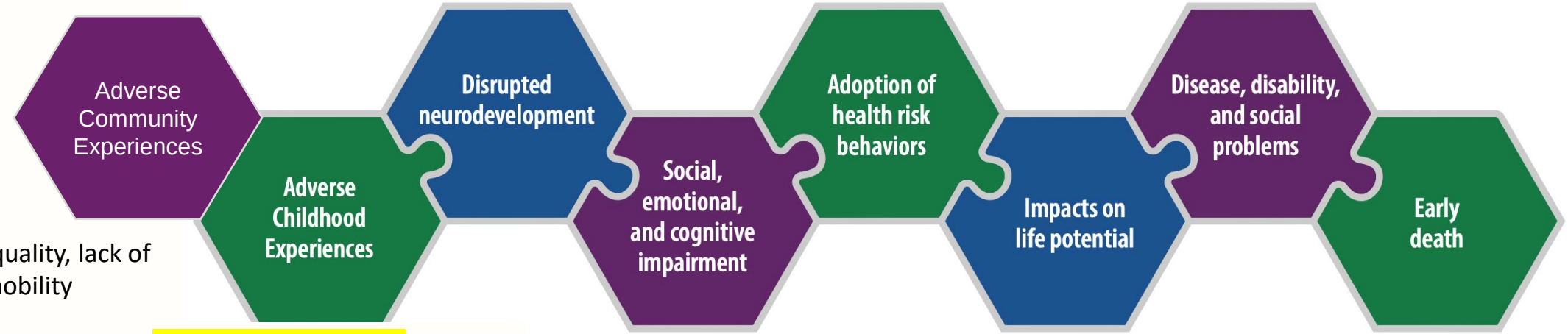
Housing Affordability

Poverty

Systemic Racism

Community Violence

Income inequality, lack of economic mobility



Substance use disorder

Alcohol use disorder

Violence perpetration/victimization

Mental illness

Unsafe sexual behaviors

Bullying

Infectious disease (STI, HIV)

Chronic disease (cancer, diabetes)

Injury (TBI, Fractures, Burns)

Mental illness in home

Divorce

Substance use disorder in home

Problem drinking in home

Incarcerated relatives in home

IPV in home

Physical/Sexual Abuse

Bullying

TDV

Teen pregnancy

Obesity

Economic opportunity (education, occupation, income)

Data Source: Georgia Youth Risk Behaviors Survey (YRBS)

- Applicable Population: High school students
- Data collection method: In classroom paper survey, high schools in ~10 counties (rural/suburban/urban), <5000 students sampled
- Frequency of data collection: Odd years, multiple surveys usually combined
- Minimum valid geographic level: Regional (DPH or DFCS)
- Typical use: Health behaviors, ACEs (ACE questions used post 2022)

ADD images of geographic level results for YRBS

Data Relevant to ACEs-YRBS

Substance use disorder
Alcohol use disorder
Violence perpetration/victimization
Mental illness
Unsafe sexual behaviors
Bullying

Infectious disease (STI, HIV)
Chronic disease (cancer, diabetes)
Injury (TBI, Fractures, Burns)

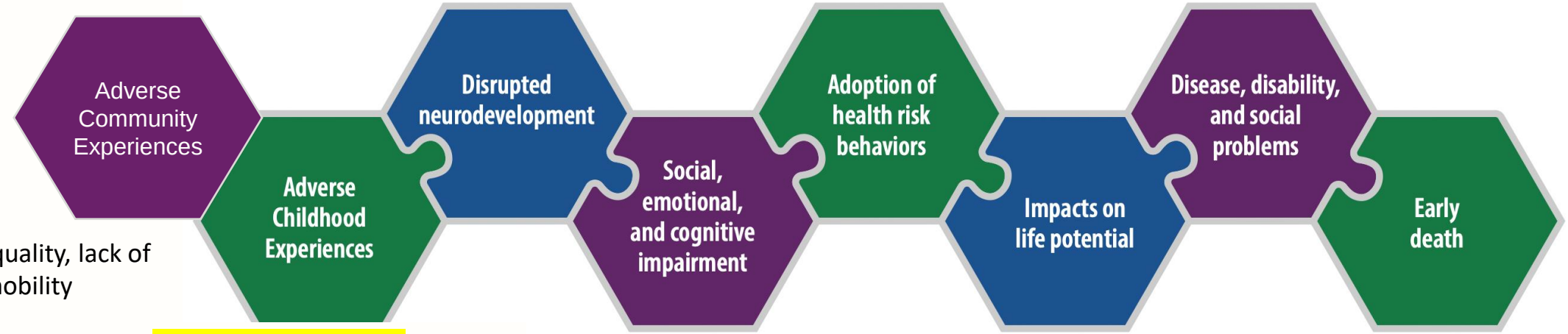
Housing Affordability

Poverty

Systemic Racism

Community Violence

Income inequality, lack of economic mobility

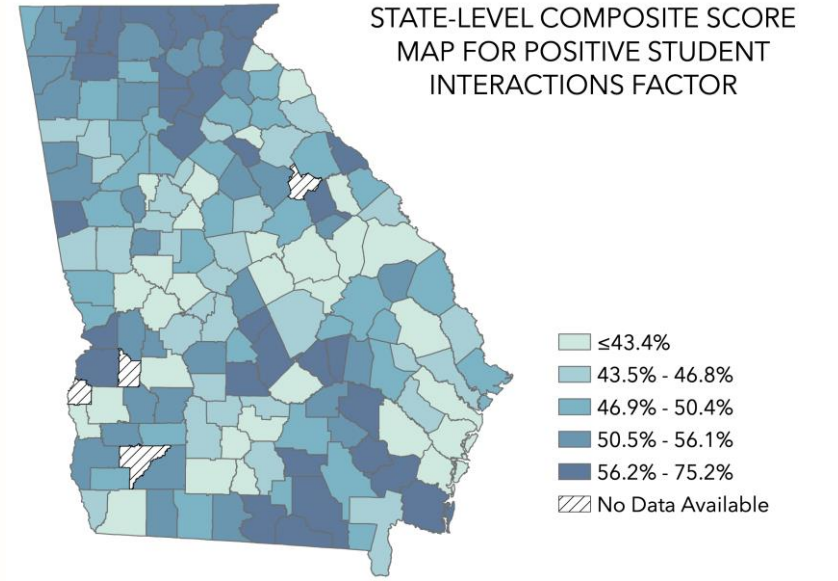


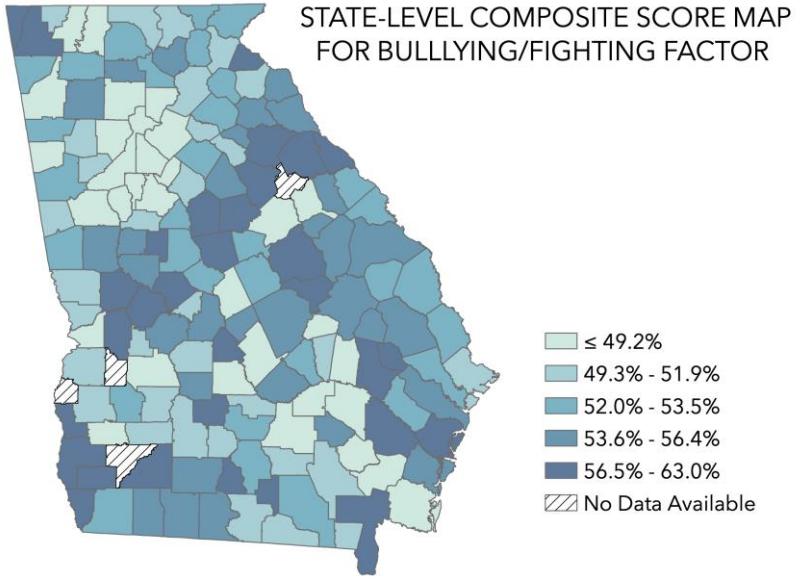
Mental illness in home
Divorce
Substance use disorder in home
Problem drinking in home
Incarcerated relatives in home
IPV in home
Physical/Sexual Abuse
Bullying
TDV

Teen pregnancy
Obesity
Economic opportunity (education, occupation, income)

Data Source: Georgia Student Health Survey (GSHS)

- Applicable Population: Middle and High school students
- Data collection method: Census, in-school data collection
- Frequency of data collection: Annual, multiple years can be combined
- Minimum valid geographic level: School/School district, county
- Typical use: Health behaviors, school environment



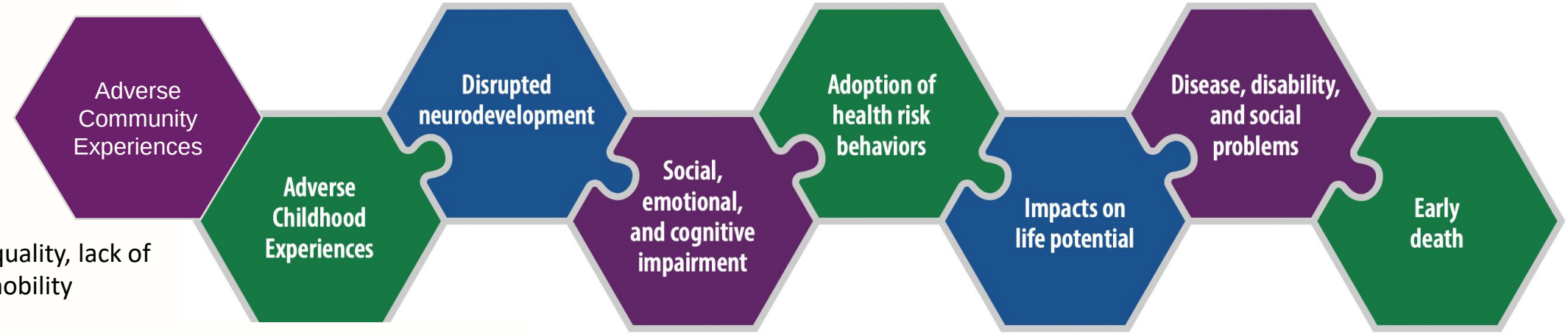


Data Relevant to ACEs-GSHS

Substance use disorder
Alcohol use disorder
Violence perpetration/victimization
Mental illness
Unsafe sexual behaviors
Bullying

Infectious disease (STI, HIV)
Chronic disease (cancer, diabetes)
Injury (TBI, Fractures, Burns)

Housing Affordability
Poverty
Systemic Racism
Community Violence
Income inequality, lack of economic mobility



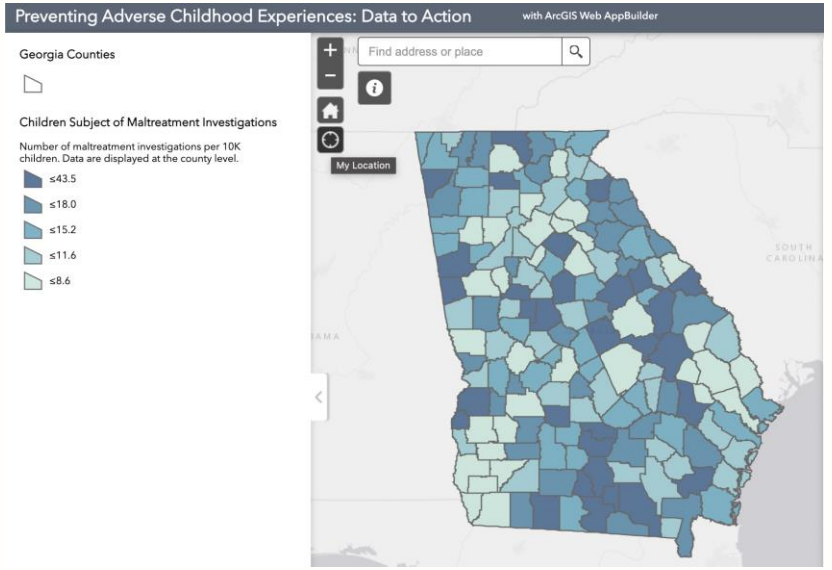
Mental illness in home
Divorce
Substance use disorder in home
Problem drinking in home
Incarcerated relatives in home
IPV in home
Physical/Sexual Abuse
Bullying
TDV

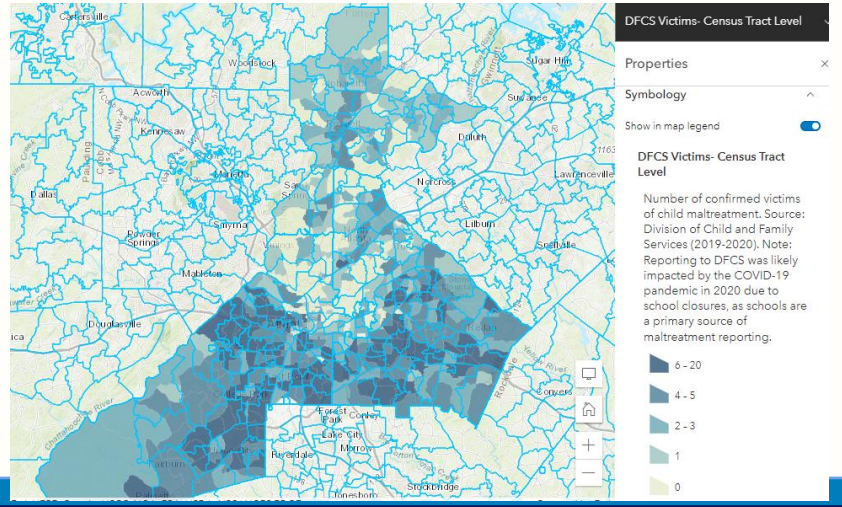
+Protective Factors
Caring adults
Positive relationships

Teen pregnancy
Obesity
Economic opportunity (education, occupation, income)

Data Source: SHINES (DFCS case data)

- Applicable Population: Children subject of DFCS case investigations (reported, substantiated)
- Data collection method: administrative data
- Frequency of data: annual (presentation, reporting is continuous)
- Minimum valid geographic level: county/census tract/block
- Typical use: maltreatment prevention





Data Relevant to SHINES

Substance use disorder
Alcohol use disorder
Violence perpetration/victimization
Mental illness
Unsafe sexual behaviors
Bullying

Infectious disease (STI, HIV)
Chronic disease (cancer, diabetes)
Injury (TBI, Fractures, Burns)

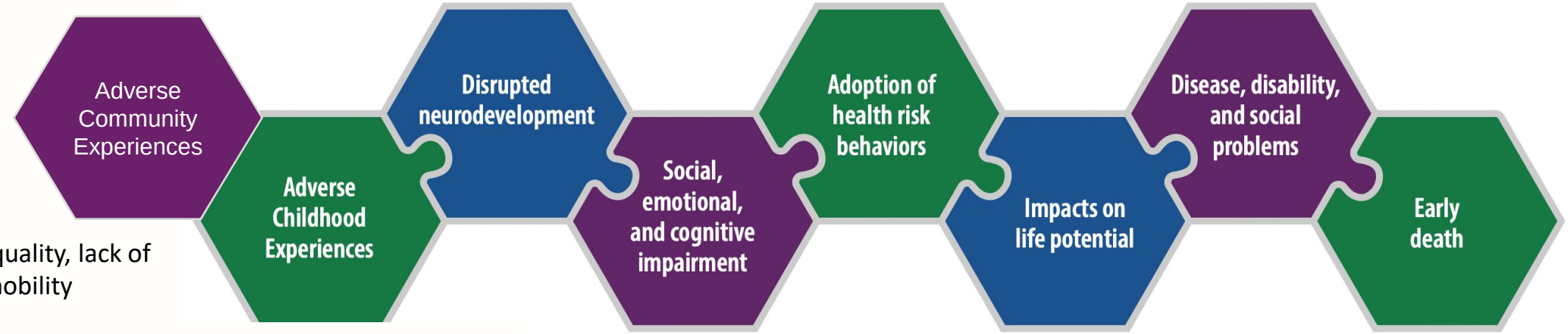
Housing Affordability

Poverty

Systemic Racism

Community Violence

Income inequality, lack of economic mobility



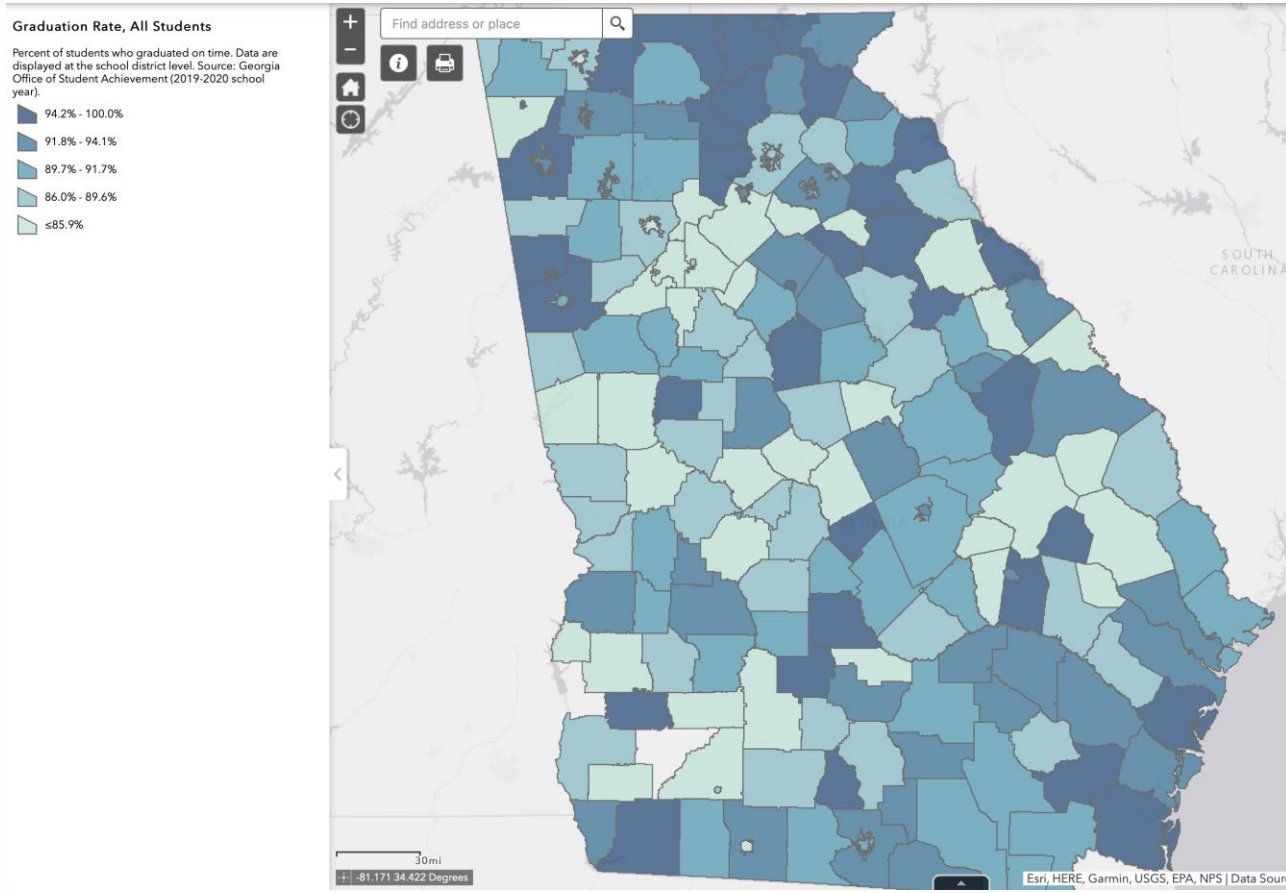
Data exist, but not in current dataset

- Mental illness in home
- Divorce
- Substance use disorder in home
- Problem drinking in home
- Incarcerated relatives in home
- IPV in home
- Physical/Sexual Abuse
- Bullying
- TDV

Teen pregnancy
Obesity
Economic opportunity (education, occupation, income)

Data Source: GA Governor's Office of Student Achievement

- Applicable Population: Students
- Data collection method: administrative data
- Frequency of data: annual
- Minimum valid geographic level: school (mostly high school)
- Typical uses: graduations, discipline

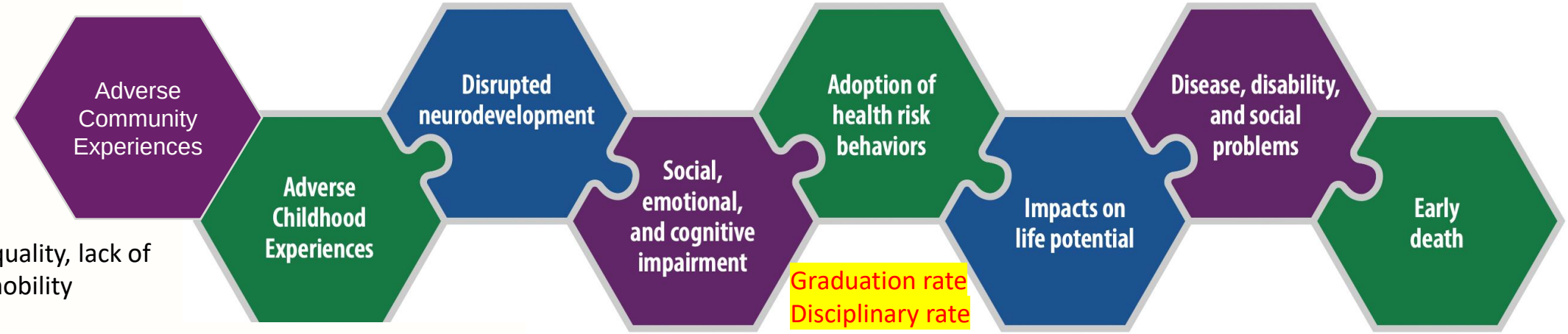


GA GOSA Data

Substance use disorder
Alcohol use disorder
Violence perpetration/victimization
Mental illness
Unsafe sexual behaviors
Bullying

Infectious disease (STI, HIV)
Chronic disease (cancer, diabetes)
Injury (TBI, Fractures, Burns)

Housing Affordability
Poverty
Systemic Racism
Community Violence
Income inequality, lack of economic mobility



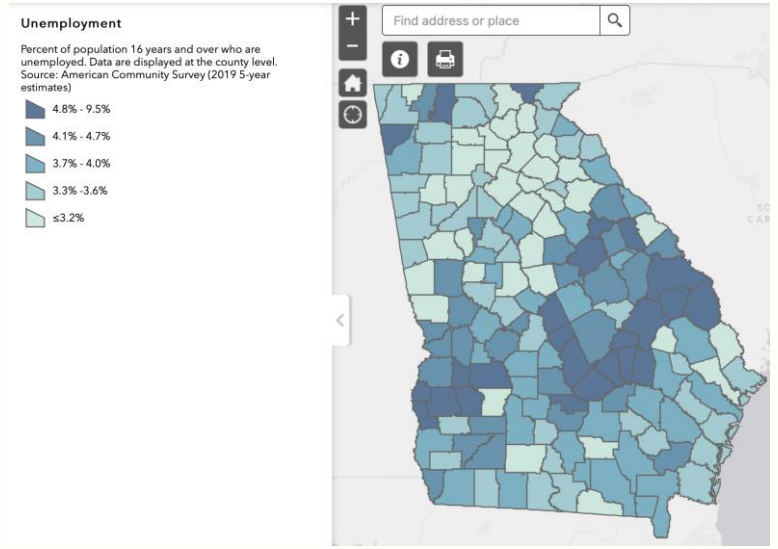
Graduation rate
Disciplinary rate

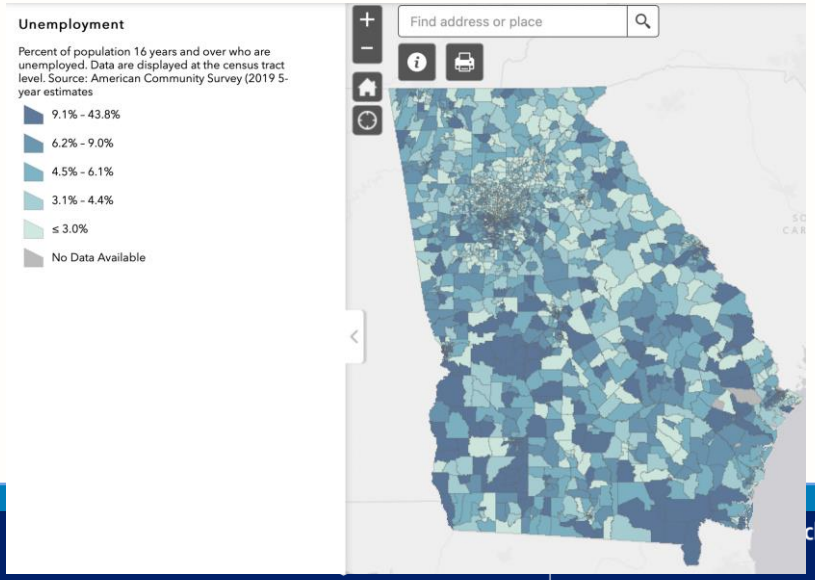
Mental illness in home
Divorce
Substance use disorder in home
Problem drinking in home
Incarcerated relatives in home
IPV in home
Physical/Sexual Abuse
Bullying
TDV

Teen pregnancy
Obesity
Economic opportunity (education, occupation, income)

Data Source: Census (American Community Survey, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates)

- Applicable Population: All U.S. Citizens
- Data collection method: Sample of addresses across U.S.
- Frequency of data: annual reporting, 5-year averages
- Minimum valid geographic level: county/census tract
- Typical use: housing, education, income, jobs, resilience estimates





Data Relevant to U.S. Census (ACS, SAIPE)

Substance use disorder
Alcohol use disorder
Violence perpetration/victimization
Mental illness
Unsafe sexual behaviors
Bullying

Infectious disease (STI, HIV)
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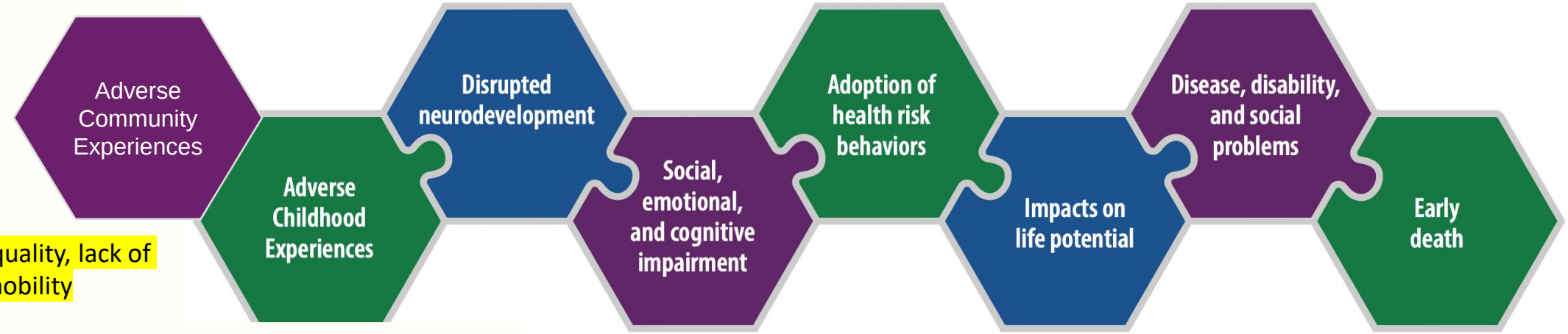
Housing Affordability

Poverty

Systemic Racism

Community Violence

Income inequality, lack of economic mobility



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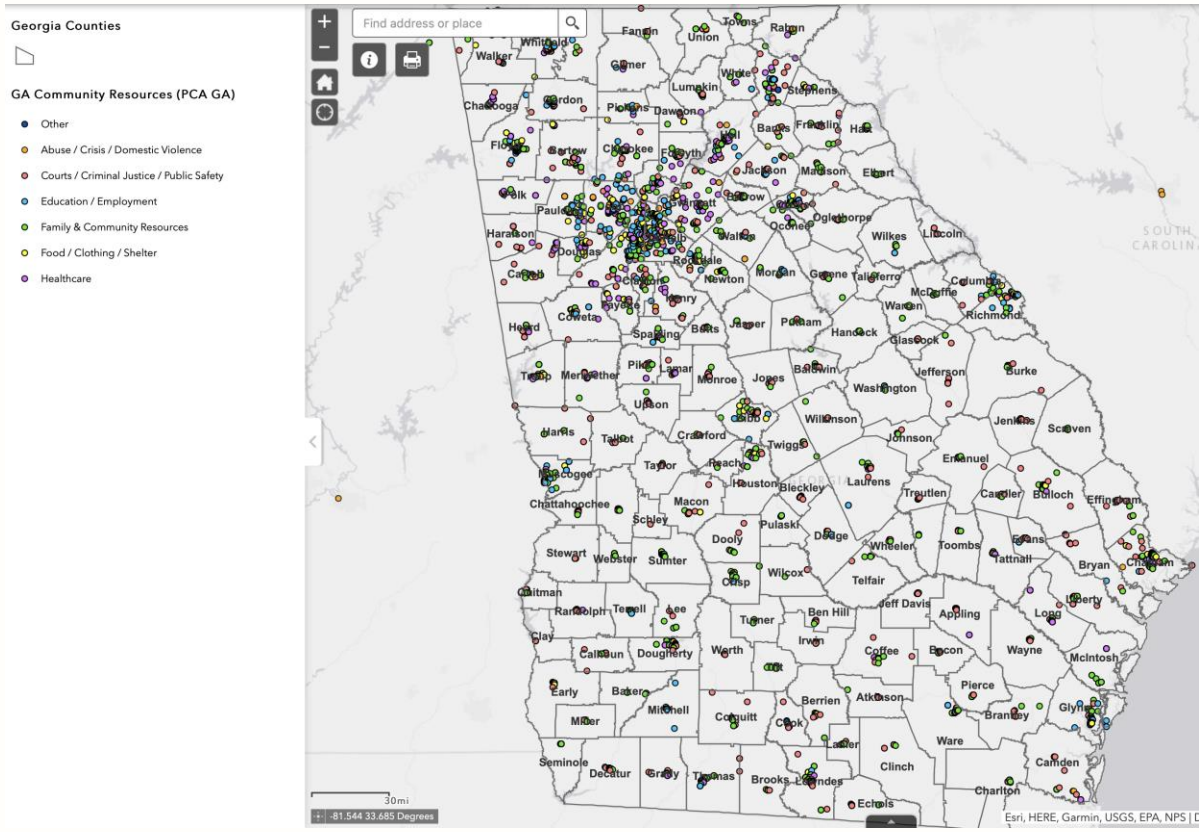
Physical/Sexual Abuse
Bullying
TDV

Teen pregnancy
Obesity
Economic opportunity (education, occupation, income)

Data Source: PCA Georgia Resource Maps

- Applicable Population: Child and family wellness programs
- Data collection method: Aggregate administrative data
- Frequency of data: regular updates
- Minimum valid geographic level: address
- Typical use: availability of resources



Resource Maps

Protective Factors that act on all aspects of ACE continuum

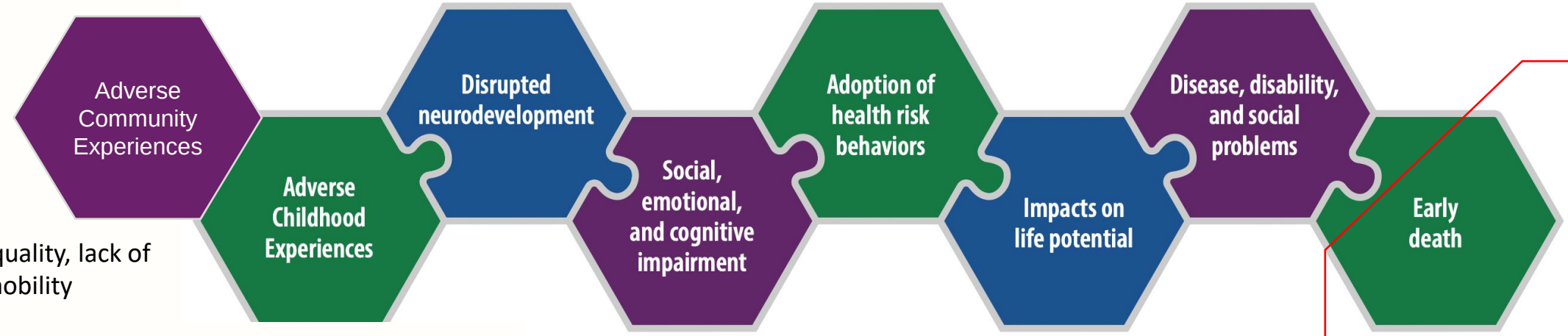
Housing Affordability

Poverty

Systemic Racism

Community Violence

Income inequality, lack of economic mobility



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TDV

Teen pregnancy

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Where to Access GA ACE and ACE Indicator Data

Groups that provide, aggregate, and analyze ACE and ACE indicator data

- PACE D2A website (mapping tool, data aggregator, unique analyses of student health, YRBS, and BRFSS data)*
- Get Georgia Reading (mapping tool, links to other indicators)
- Cross-Agency Child Data System (CACDS, data tool)
- Annie E. Casey KIDS COUNT (data aggregator, multiple indicators)

Groups that provide original data

- Georgia DOE (student health survey)
- Georgia Office of Student Achievement (graduation, disciplinary rates)
- Fostering Court Improvement (CPS reports)
- Census: American Community Survey, Small Area Income and Poverty

*Analyses of child maltreatment data coming soon

How to use PACE D2A data access tool

https://iprce.emory.edu/pace-d2a.html