Positive Childhood Experiences: PCEs, BCEs and CounterACEs	
PCE's, Counter-ACEs and PCE's:	
Positive Childhood Experiences and Adult Mental and Relational Health Bethell, et al: JAMA Pediatrics. September 9,2019	
Benevolent Childhood Experiences (BCEs) in Homeless Parents Merrick, Narayan, Masten, J Fam Psychol. June, 2019	
ACEs and Counter-ACEs: How Positive and Negative Childhood Experiences Influence Adult Health. Crandall PhD, AliceAnn, et al, <i>Child Abuse and Neglect,</i> July 27, 2019	
CHILDREN'S HEALTH alliance CHILDREN'S HEALTH foundation	1

I am going to quickly review the next three studies, which address some of the things our CHA Resilience-building subcommittee has been looking at recently.

These article all talk about protective factors: positive childhood experiences which lead to improved health over a lifespan.

The measurement of these factors may be something that our CHA Resilience Committee might look into for surveys to measure resilience.



This next study, out of Johns Hopkins by Christina Bethel et al, designed, tested, and used a new survey of positive childhood experiences (PCEs) as shown here.



Methods:

A total of 6,188 women and men over the age of 18 participated in this survey.

- ACEs Survey
- •PCEs Survey
- •Self-reported mental health history
- •ARSES survey of Social and Emotional Support

Results:

•Showed a *dose-response relationship* between PCE's and:

- •Improved mental health
- •Healthier relationships in adulthood

Summary:

Findings suggest that PCEs may have lifelong beneficial consequences for mental and relational health despite co-occurring adversities such as ACEs.



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This study from the University of Minnesota came up with a scale that is now evidence-based.

- They call in the Benevolent Childhood Experience scale, or BCE scale.
- The BCE scale assesses 10 favorable childhood experiences, listed here: safe and caring caregiver or adult, friendship, faith, etc.



The researchers studied:

- 50 Ethnically diverse, homeless parents
- Parents completed the
 - BCEs scale
 - ACEs scales
 - As well as instruments on <u>psychological distress</u>, <u>sociodemographic risk</u>, and parenting stress.

Here is a summary of the results:

• As expected, higher levels of ACEs predicted <u>higher</u> sociodemographic risk.

But the authors also found that

Higher levels of BCEs predicted <u>lower</u> odds of psychological distress

In addition:

• BCEs and ACEs were only modestly negatively associated, underscoring the independence of adverse and positive early experiences.



So . . . While the Minnesota group was coining the term BCE's, another group out of BYU <u>coined</u> the term "Counter-ACEs": but they are talking about the same thing.

Crandall surveyed 246 adults online and used the ACEs and the 10 item BCEs questionnaires. •They then conducted a series of regression analyses to examine how counter-ACEs and ACEs predicted adult health and wellness

The findings suggest that <u>counter-ACEs (i.e. BCEs) protect against poor adult health and lead to</u> <u>better adult wellness</u>.

In summary:

- The BCEs scale is a promising, brief, and culturally sensitive index of childhood experiences linked to long-term resilience.
- To date, this tool has not been studied enough to recommend, but it demonstrates some of the recent research that is going in.



Comment from the author:

- "As much as we don't want kids to experience ACEs,
- the absence of positive things
- *(i.e., the absence of counter-ACEs)*
- may be more harmful than the presence of the negative ACEs.

Ali Crandall, PhD



So, how do we summarize these studies? Here is one person's picture.

It is a balancing act:

- Between Risk Factors on the right side of the see-saw: Where more adversities lead to more negative outcome
- And Protective Factors on the left: Where more BCEs, PCEs and Counter-ACEs lead to more positive outcomes.