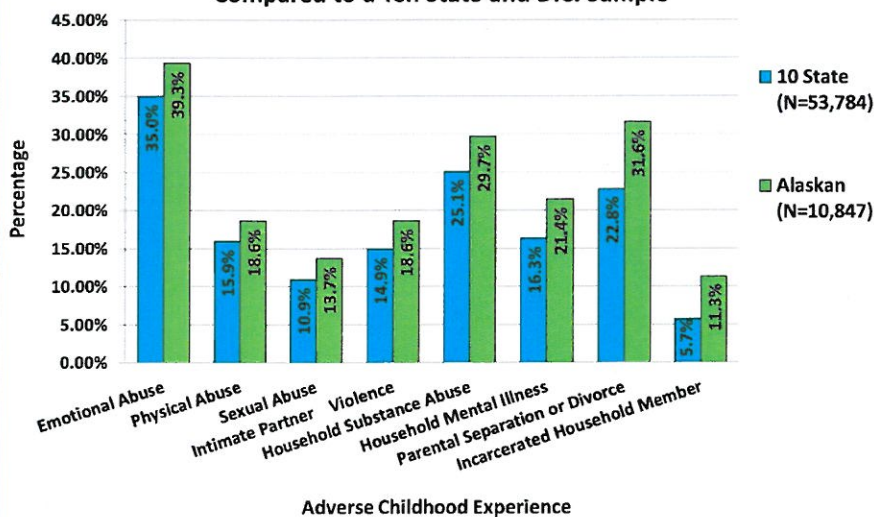


# SOME ECONOMIC COSTS OF CHILDHOOD TRAUMA



Percentage of Alaskan Adults' Adverse Childhood Experiences Compared to a Ten State and D.C. Sample\*

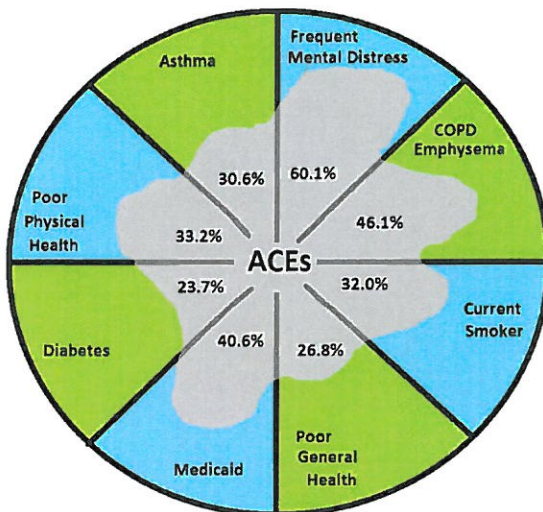


\*In the category of Emotional Abuse the Ten State & DC Study used all positive answers (once and more than once) as a measure of indicating the presence of that ACE. This hasn't been done in other BRFSS ACE studies but in this comparison it was used with the Alaska data to provide a comparable rate between the two populations.



Sources: 2013-2015 Alaska BRFSS, Section of Chronic Disease and Prevention, Alaska Division of Public Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey ACE Module Data, 2010

## ACEs Impact - Alaska



Source: Alaska data from the 2013 Alaska Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Section of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

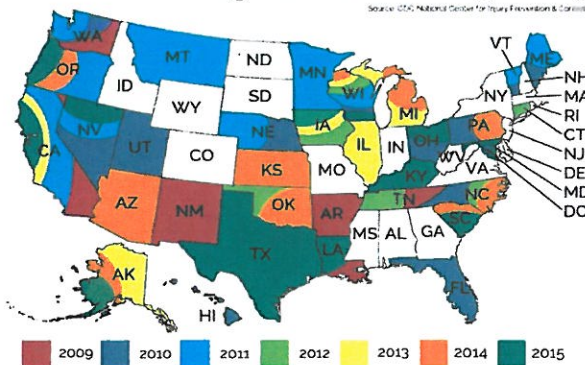
Let's start with something that's doable....done somewhere else.

Let's pick a state or two that are lower in ACE scores compared to Alaska.

How about two states – Vermont and Arkansas. Should we aim for their level of ACEs?

### States Collecting ACEs Data 2009 - 2015

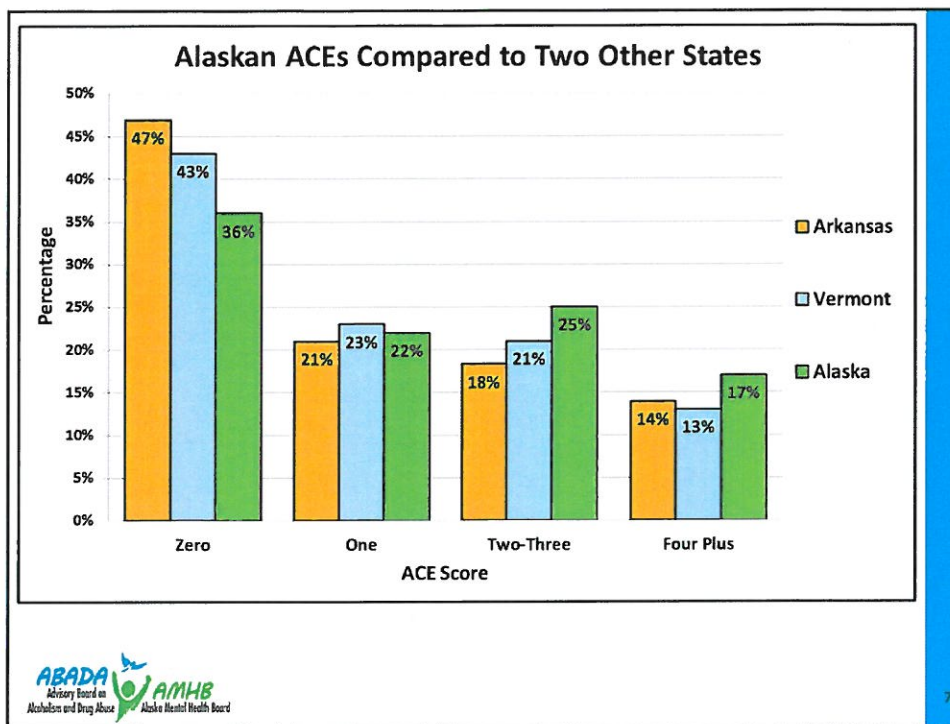
Source: CDC National Center for Injury Prevention & Control



*ACEs in Alaska: What are the long Term Costs?*

<i>Medicaid</i>	<i>How much do we spend?</i>
<i>Smoking</i>	<i>How much could save?</i>
<i>Diabetes</i>	<i>What's realistic?</i>
<i>Binge Drinking</i>	
<i>Arthritis</i>	
<i>Obesity</i>	

Population Attributable Risk for ACEs			
Health Behavior or Outcome	Estimated Annual Costs*	Percentage of Population Attributable Risk**	Estimated Annual Costs Linked to ACEs***
Adult Medicaid (Age 20+)	\$ 860,000,000	40.6%	\$ 349,160,000
Current Smoker	\$ 579,000,000	32.0%	\$ 185,280,000
Non-Gestational Diabetes	\$ 450,000,000	23.7%	\$ 106,650,000
Binge Drinking	\$ 545,000,000	11.0%	\$ 59,950,000
Arthritis	\$ 274,000,000	15.8%	\$ 43,292,000
Obesity	\$ 219,000,000	14.3%	\$ 31,317,000
<b>Total Duplicated</b>	<b>\$ 2,927,000,000</b>		<b>\$ 775,649,000</b>
<b>Unduplicated</b>	<b>\$ 2,415,945,800</b>		<b>\$ 640,165,418</b>



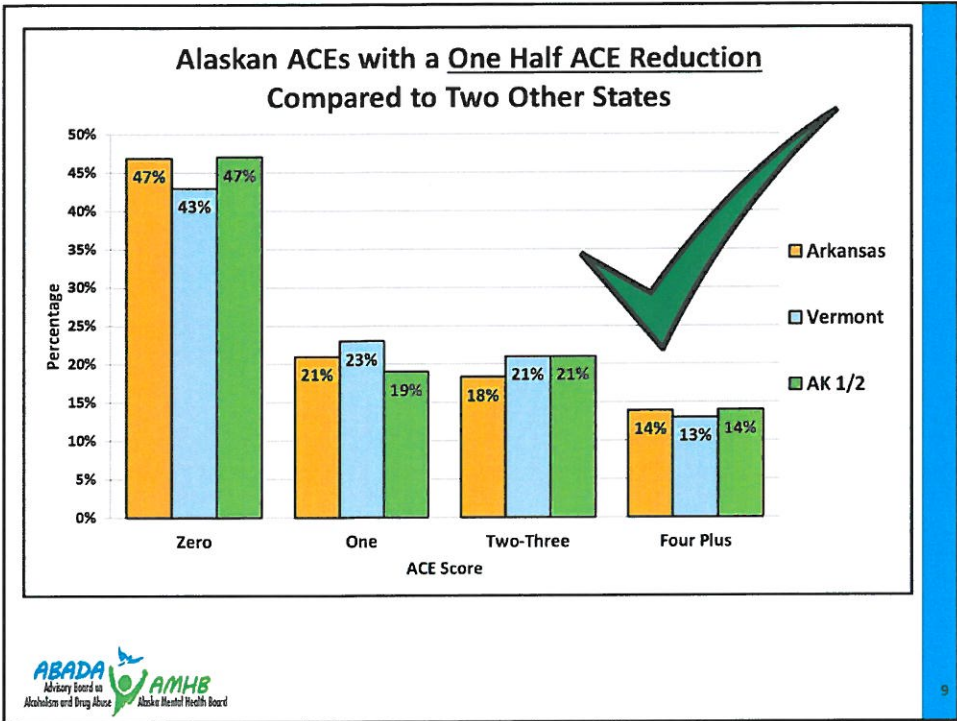
## What about a Reduction in ACEs of one ACE for Half of Alaskan Adults?

If half the people with one ACE dropped to zero ACEs and the other half stayed at one....

.....and if half the people with two ACEs dropped to one ACE and the others stayed at two.....etc.







### Estimated Changes in Adult Medicaid Usage

ACE Score	Table 9 Population		Table 10 Adult Medicaid	Table 11 Medicaid Recipients	
	Current Estimate	Goal Estimate		Current Estimate	Goal Estimate
Zero	194,275	255,250	3.8%	7,382	9,700
One	121,950	101,002	5.9%	7,195	5,959
Two-Three	135,398	113,081	8.0%	10,832	9,046
Four Plus	94,134	76,425	9.7%	9,131	7,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,757</b>	<b>545,758</b>		<b>34,540</b>	<b>32,118</b>

**Reduction of 2,422 Alaskan Adults Using Medicaid  
 Savings of \$38.7 Million annually**

**ABADA** Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse  
**AMHB** Alaska Mental Health Board

## Estimated Changes in Current Adult Smoking

ACE Score	Table 13		Table 14	Table 15	
	Population		Current Smoking	Currently Smoke	
	Current Estimate	Goal Estimate		Current Estimate	Goal Estimate
Zero	194,275	255,250	14.4%	27,901	36,658
One	121,950	101,002	18.3%	22,298	18,468
Two-Three	135,398	113,081	24.1%	32,564	27,196
Four Plus	94,134	76,425	34.5%	32,481	26,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,757</b>	<b>545,758</b>		<b>115,244</b>	<b>108,693</b>

**Reduction of 6,551 Alaskan Adults Currently Smoking  
Savings of \$32.9 Million annually**



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## Estimated Changes in Adult Diabetes

ACE Score	Table 18		Table 19	Table 20	
	Population		Diabetes	Diabetes	
	Current Estimate	Goal Estimate		Current Estimate	Goal Estimate
Zero	194,275	255,250	5.9%	11,522	15,139
One	121,950	101,002	6.7%	8,124	6,728
Two-Three	135,398	113,081	10.1%	13,725	11,506
Four Plus	94,134	76,425	8.3%	7,789	6,441
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,757</b>	<b>545,758</b>		<b>41,160</b>	<b>39,814</b>

**Reduction of 1,346 Alaskan Adults with Diabetes  
Savings of \$14.7 Million annually**



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## Estimated Changes in Current Adult Binge Drinking

ACE Score	Table 23 Population		Table 24 Binge Drinking	Table 25 Binge Drinking	
	Current Estimate	Goal Estimate		Current Estimate	Goal Estimate
Zero	194,275	255,250	16.0%	31,105	40,868
One	121,950	101,002	17.1%	20,880	17,294
Two-Three	135,398	113,081	19.6%	26,507	22,138
Four Plus	94,134	76,425	20.9%	19,659	15,961
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,757</b>	<b>545,758</b>		<b>98,152</b>	<b>96,260</b>

**Reduction of 1,892 Alaskan Adults Binge Drinking  
Savings of \$10.5 Million annually**



## Estimated Changes in Current Adult with Arthritis

ACE Score	Table 28 Population		Table 29 Arthritis	Table 30 Arthritis	
	Current Estimate	Goal Estimate		Current Estimate	Goal Estimate
Zero	194,275	255,250	20.4%	39,610	52,041
One	121,950	101,002	22.4%	27,280	22,594
Two-Three	135,398	113,081	25.9%	35,122	29,333
Four Plus	94,134	76,425	32.0%	30,125	24,457
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,757</b>	<b>545,758</b>		<b>132,136</b>	<b>128,425</b>

**Reduction of 3,771 Alaskan Adults with Arthritis  
Savings of \$9.1 Million annually**





## Estimated Changes in Current Adult who are Obese

ACE Score	Table 33 Population		Table 34 Obesity	Table 35 Obesity	
	Current Estimate	Goal Estimate		Current Estimate	Goal Estimate
Zero	194,275	255,250	24.6%	47,818	62,826
One	121,950	101,002	26.9%	32,835	27,195
Two-Three	135,398	113,081	32.9%	44,521	37,183
Four Plus	94,134	76,425	33.4%	31,482	25,559
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,757</b>	<b>545,758</b>		<b>156,656</b>	<b>152,763</b>

**Reduction of 3,893 Alaskan Adults with Arthritis  
Savings of \$5.4 Million annually**



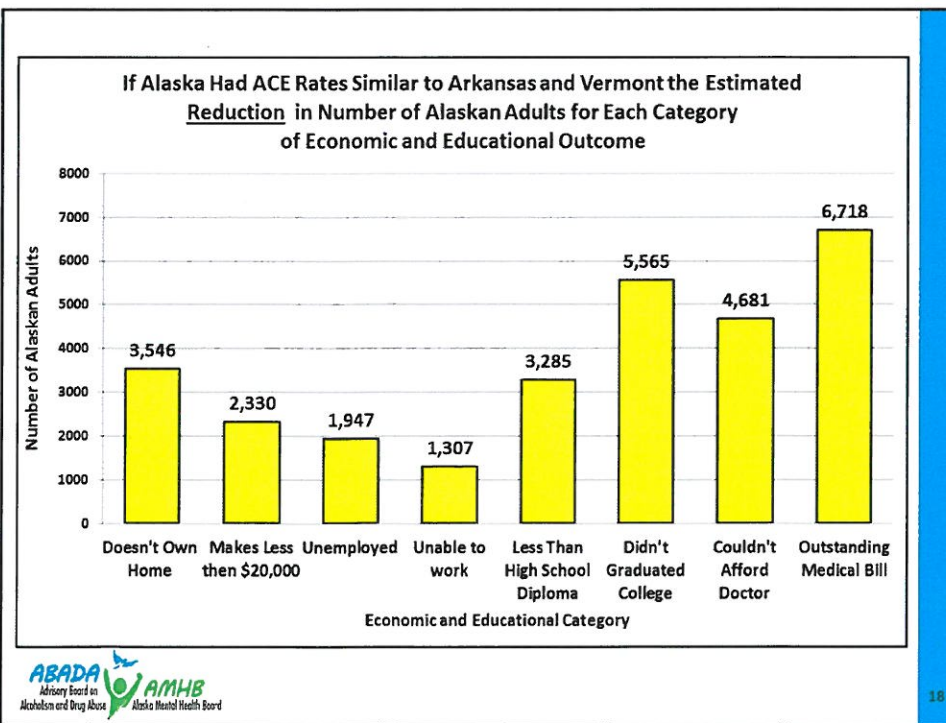
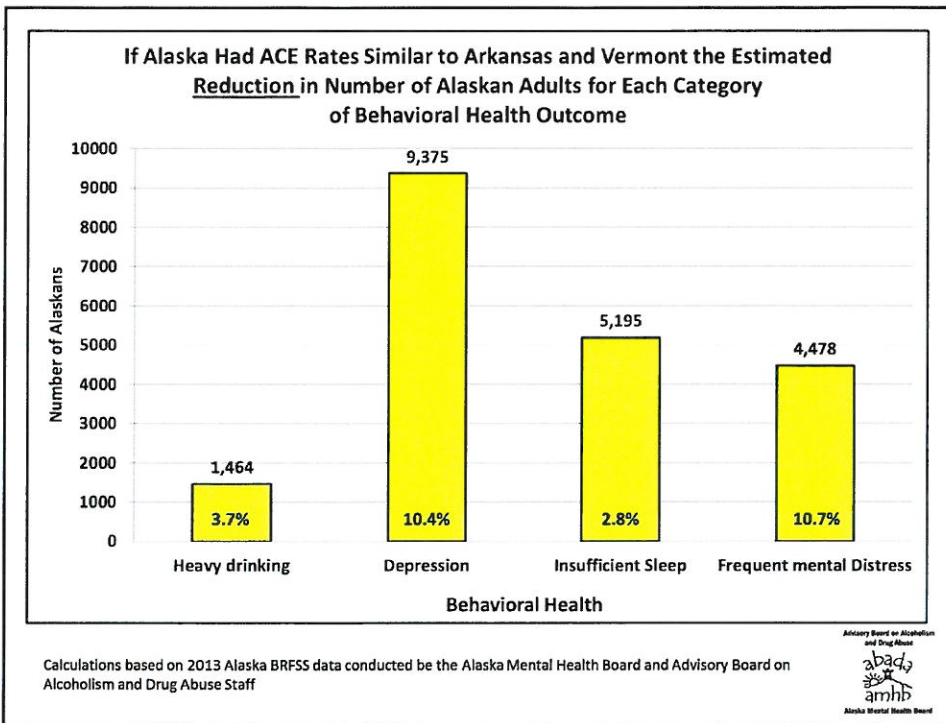
## A Partial ACE Ledger for Alaska

Issue	Number of Alaskans	Total Costs	Average Annual Costs	Target Reduction	Estimated Savings
Medicaid	53,800	\$860,000,000	\$15,985	2,422	\$38,715,670
Current Smoking	115,244	\$579,000,000	\$5,024	6,551	\$32,912,224
Diabetes	41,160	\$450,000,000	\$10,933	1,346	\$14,715,743
Binge Drinking	98,150	\$545,000,000	\$5,553	1,892	\$10,505,796
Arthritis	132,136	\$274,700,000	\$2,453	3,711	\$9,101,890
Obesity	156,656	\$219,000,000	\$1,398	3,893	\$5,442,228

**Duplicated Costs      \$111,393,551**  
**Unduplicated Costs    \$91,936,300**







## What Does \$90 Million Buy in Alaska?

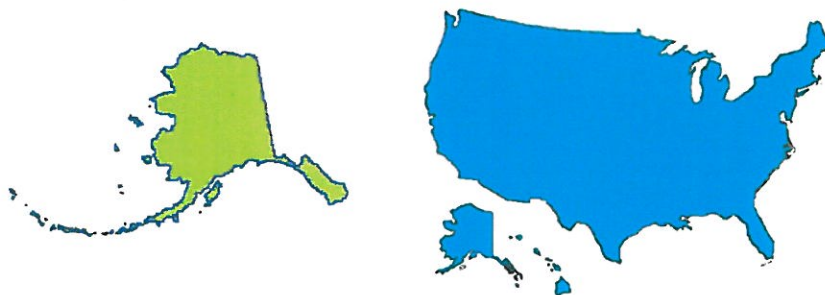
- 258 three bedroom homes in Anchorage (average price \$347,000)
- 915 kindergarten teachers (wages only \$66,384 + 40%) \$97,938
- 846 police officers (wages only \$75,672 + 40%) \$105,941
- 518 mechanical engineers (wages only \$123,600 + 40%) \$173,040
- 339 pediatricians (wages only \$189,000 + 40%) \$264,600
- Office of Children's Services - General Funds 2016 – Operations
- All of the Behavioral Health State Medicaid Costs + \$18 million
- The General Funds for the Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development + The Department of Labor & Workforce Development
- 103,307 Flights from Ketchikan to Barrow in July (\$868)
- Boeing 737-800 + \$17 million for fuel and crew.

**Pick One!**

<http://live.laborstats.alaska.gov/occ/alloccs.cfm#L>



## ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ALASKA AND THE U.S.



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## National Survey of Children's Health 2011/2012

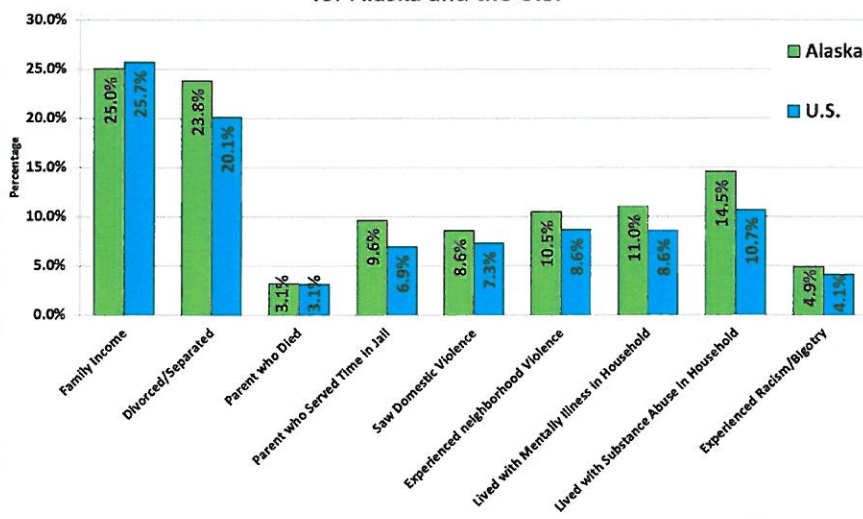
- (1) socioeconomic hardship,
- (2) divorce/separation of parent,
- (3) death of parent,
- (4) parent served time in jail,
- (5) witness to domestic violence,
- (6) victim of neighborhood violence,
- (7) lived with someone who was mentally ill or suicidal,
- (8) lived with someone with alcohol/drug problem,
- (9) treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity.

**Does Not Include Physical, Sexual and Emotional Abuse.**



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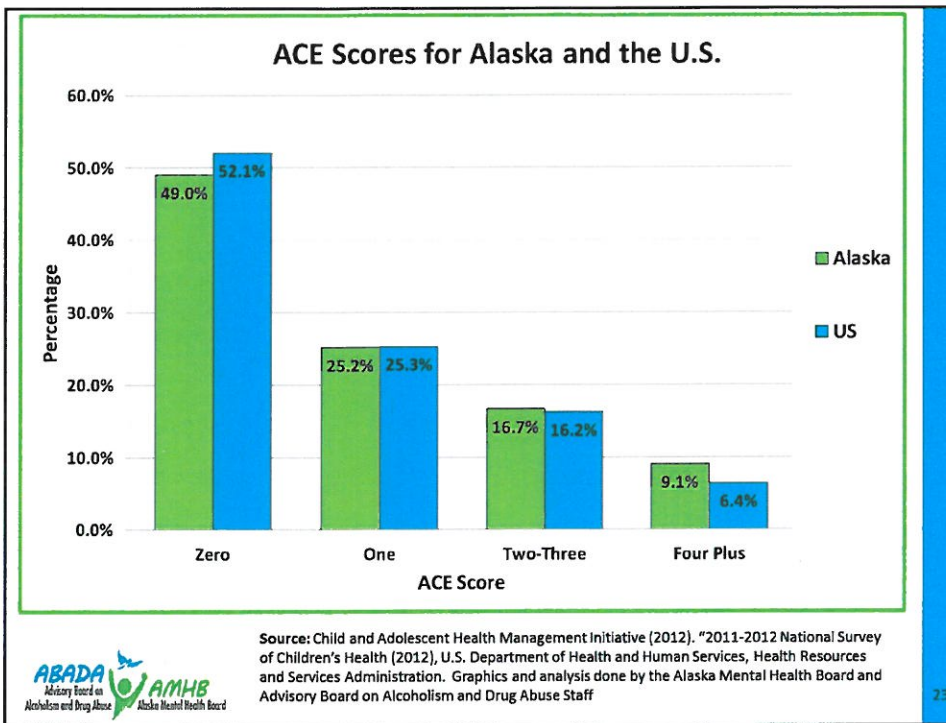
**Rates of Individual Adverse Childhood Experiences  
for Alaska and the U.S.**



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

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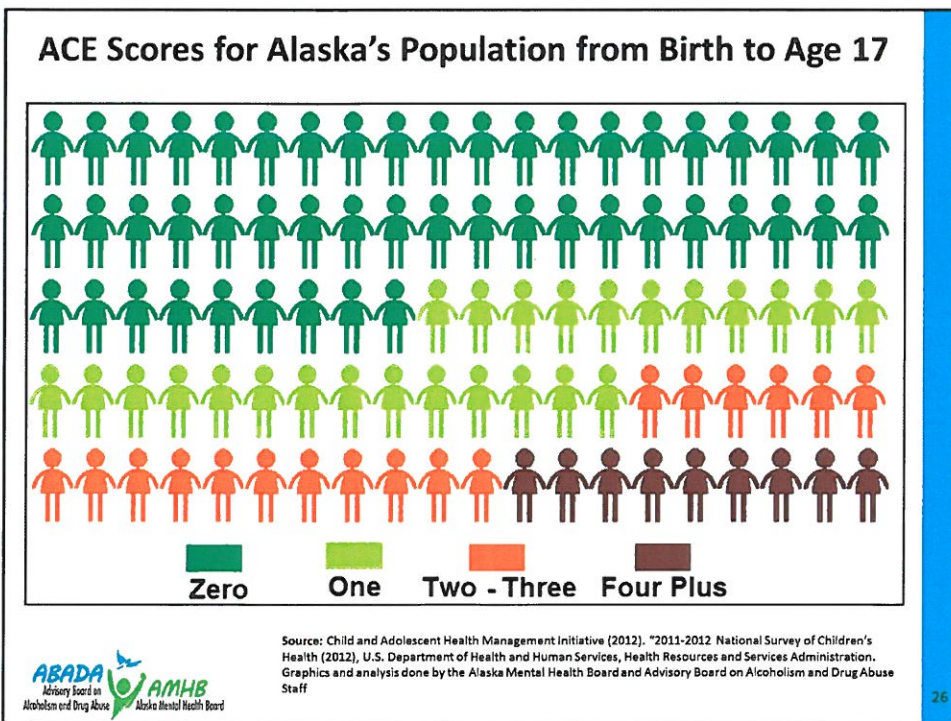
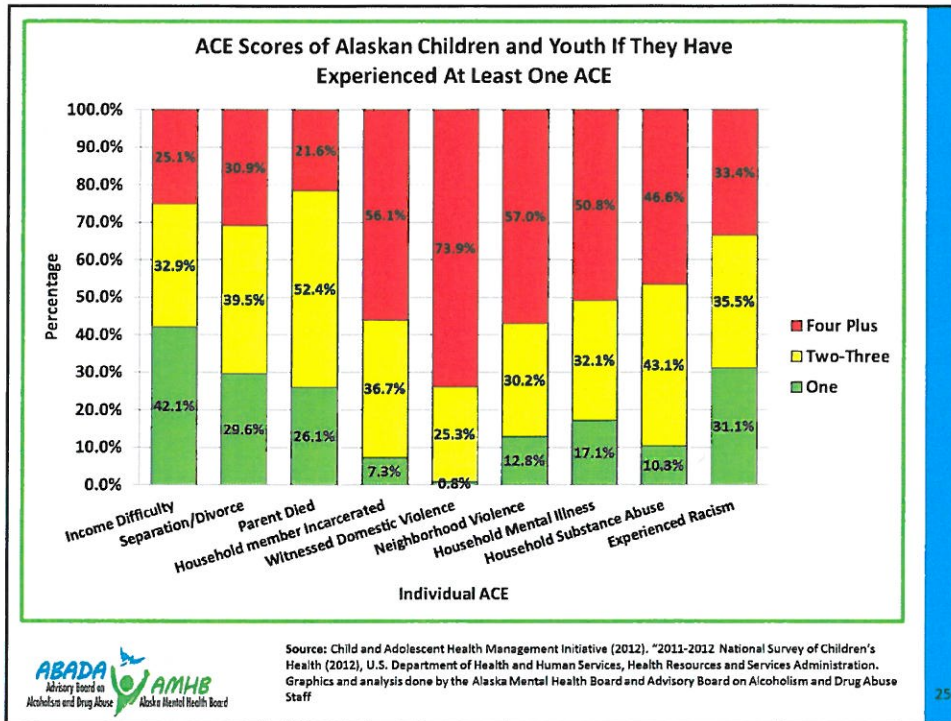
Alaska	Income Difficulty	Divorce Separation	Parent Died	Household Member in Jail	Witnessed Domestic Violence	Neighborhood Violence	Household Mental Illness	Household Substance Abuse	Experienced Racism or Bigotry
Income Difficulty	25.0%	35.8%	4.3%	20.9%	19.0%	18.6%	19.2%	25.5%	5.1%
Divorce Separation	37.2%	23.8%	5.3%	26.1%	25.3%	25.8%	24.0%	37.0%	6.5%
Parent Died	34.5%	39.7%	3.1%	8.0%	22.3%	21.0%	8.5%	29.6%	7.7%
Household Member in Jail	54.0%	65.6%	2.6%	9.6%	47.4%	38.9%	31.5%	53.8%	9.6%
Witnessed Domestic Violence	54.9%	70.6%	8.2%	52.2%	8.6%	52.8%	46.8%	65.3%	16.4%
Neighborhood Violence	44.3%	59.0%	6.4%	34.9%	42.8%	10.5%	37.4%	42.5%	15.5%
Household Mental Illness	42.8%	51.2%	2.4%	27.2%	36.0%	35.7%	11.0%	51.9%	11.1%
Household Substance Abuse	43.7%	60.3%	6.4%	35.6%	39.1%	31.6%	39.9%	14.5%	11.9%
Experienced Racism or Bigotry	26.1%	31.6%	4.9%	18.8%	28.5%	33.0%	25.3%	35.1%	4.9%

Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

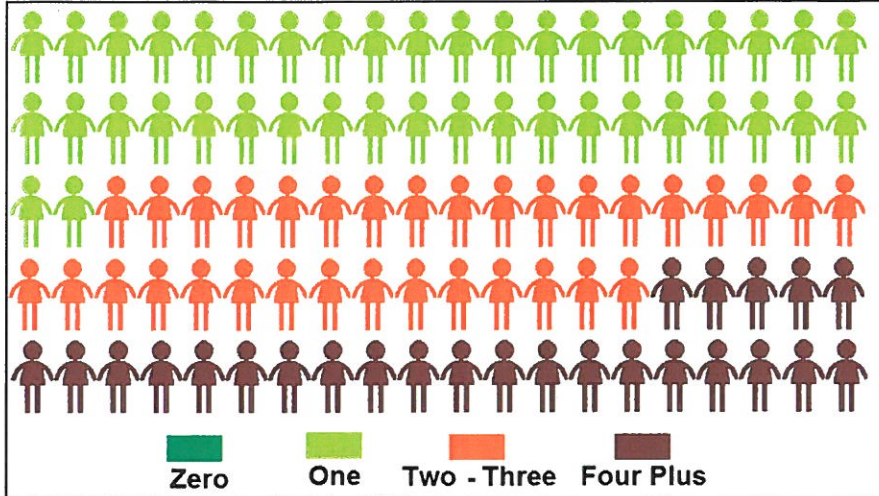
**ABADA** **AMHB**  
Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Alaska Mental Health Board

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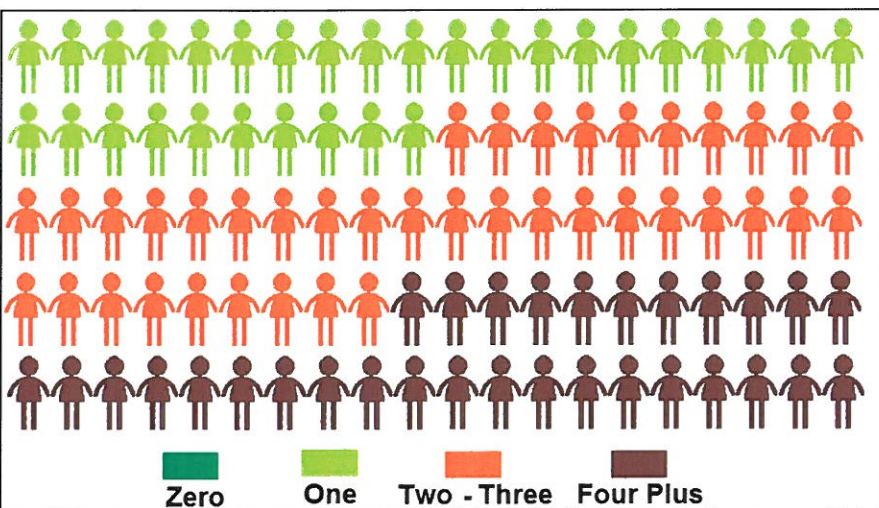


### ACE Scores for Alaska's Population from Birth to Age 17 Who Experienced Low Income Issues in Their Families



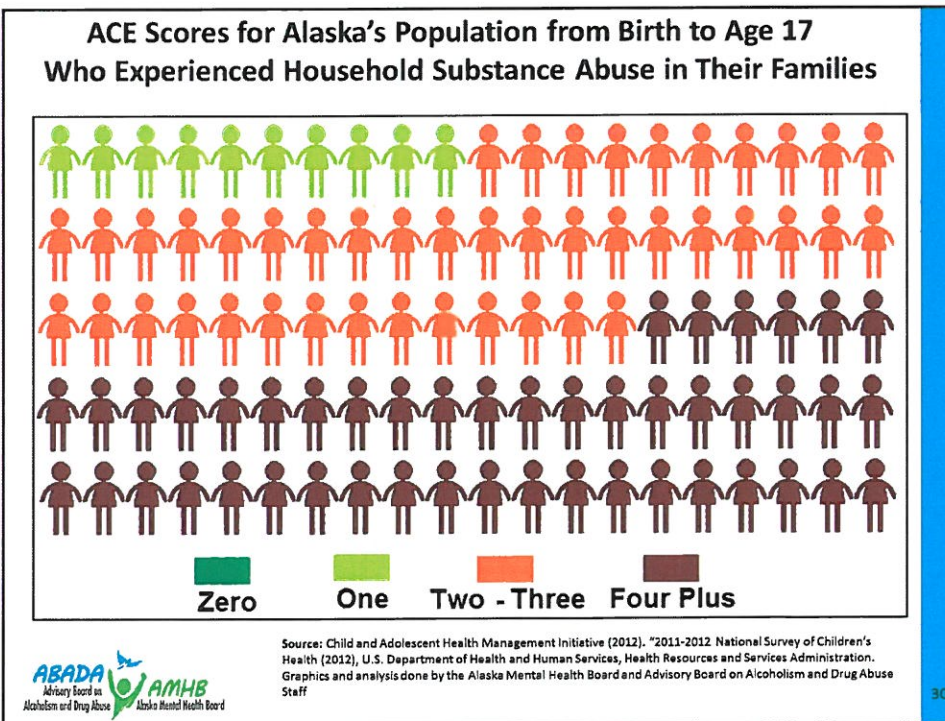
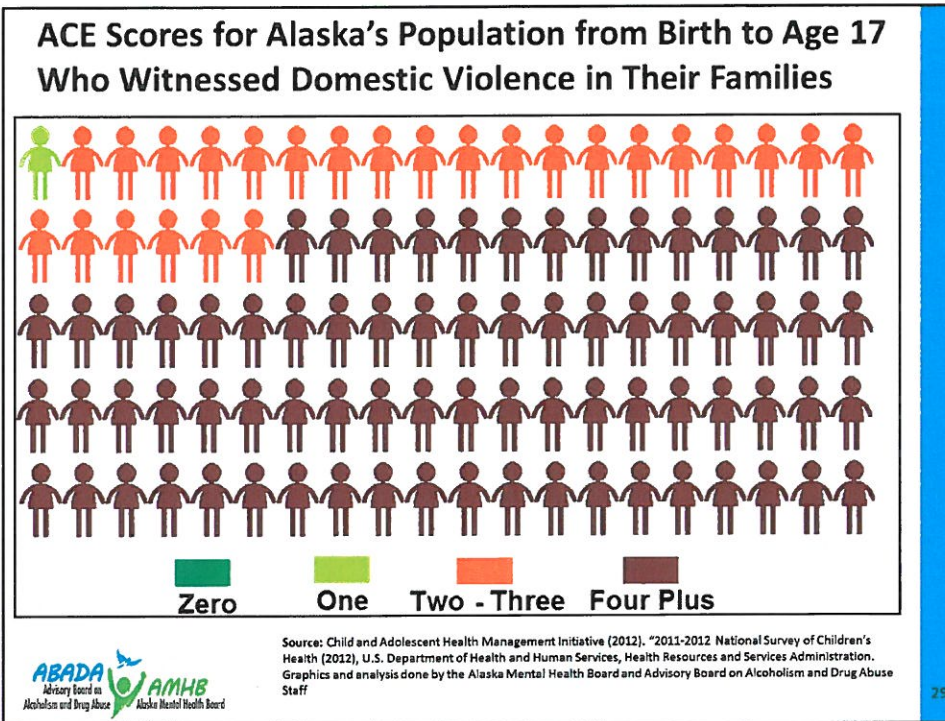
Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

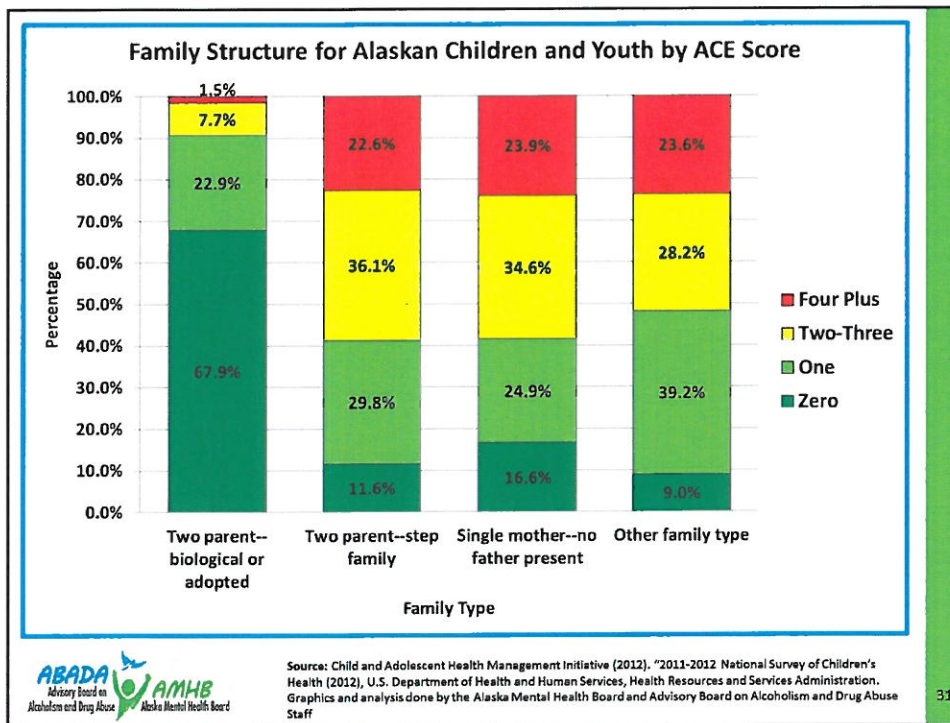
### ACE Scores for Alaska's Population from Birth to Age 17 Who Experienced Separation/Divorce in Their Families



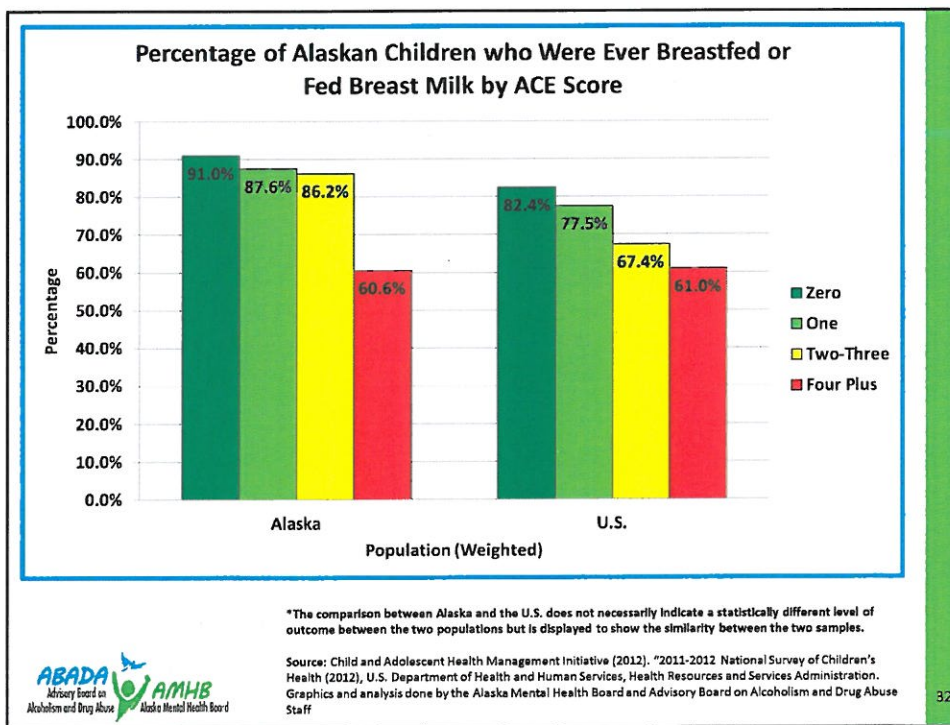
Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff





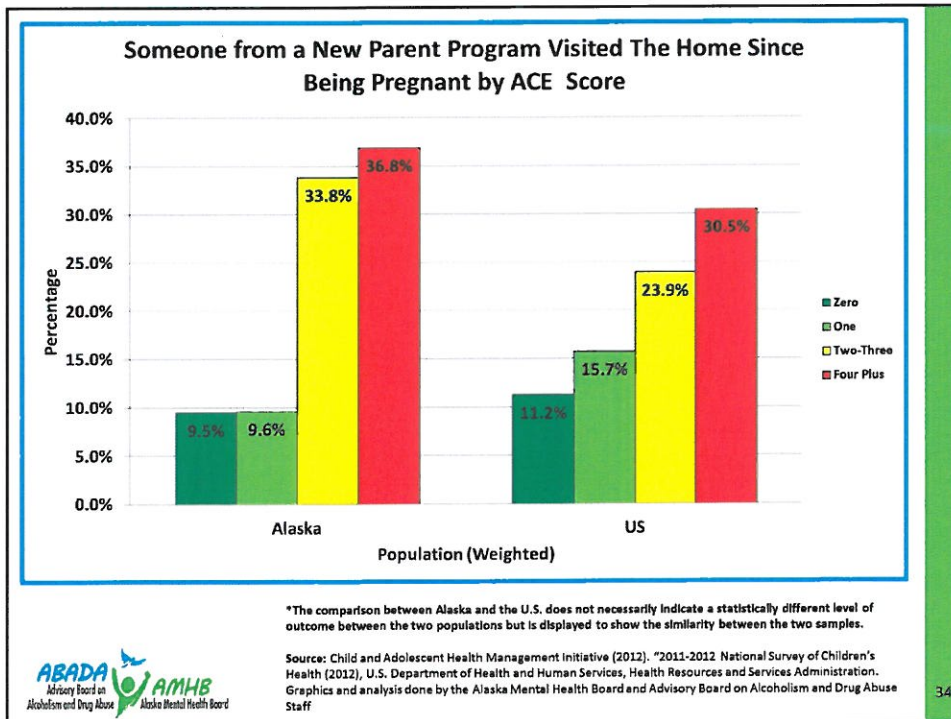
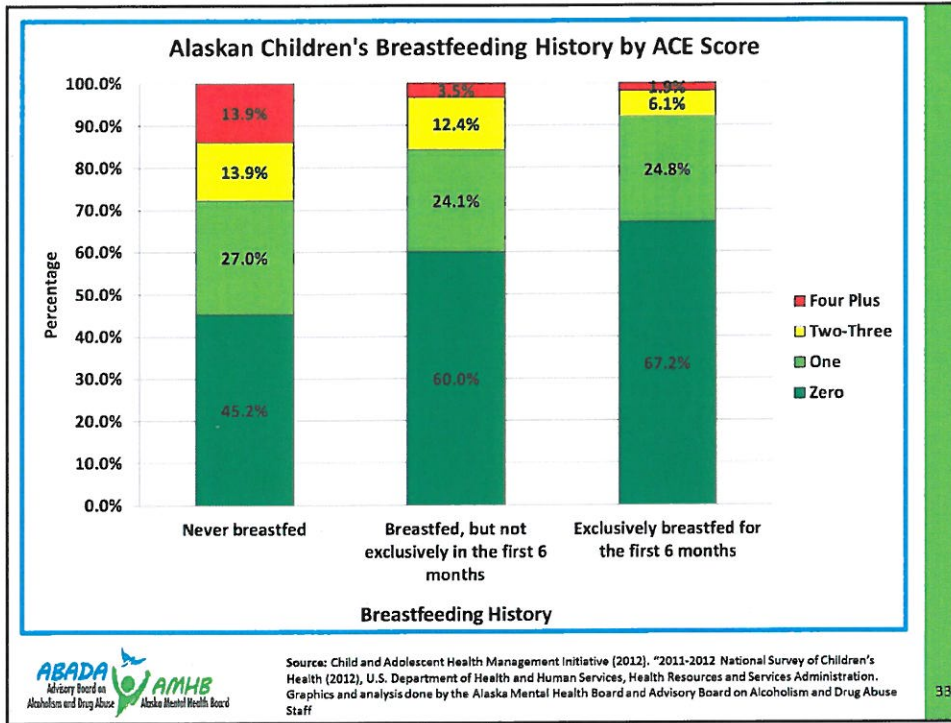


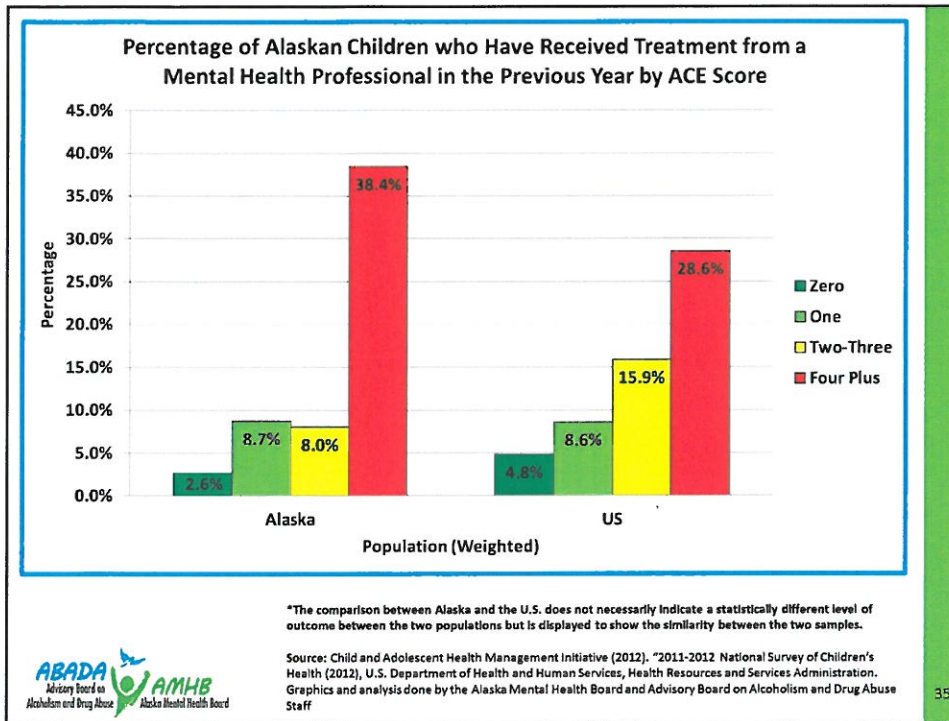
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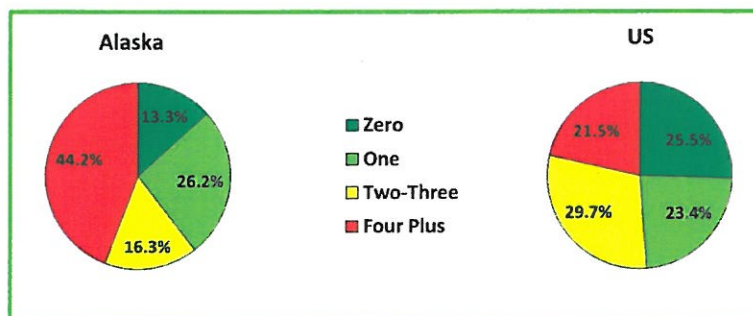
32







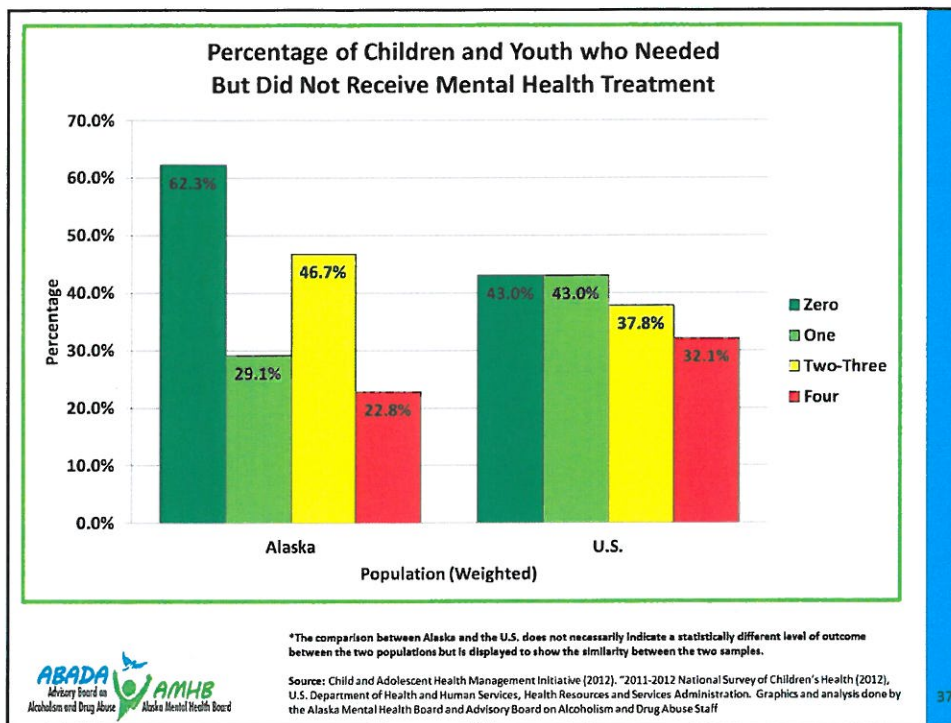
It is estimated that approximately 14,200 Alaskan children and youth received Services from a Mental Health Professional in the previous year. More than half (~8,600) have two or more ACEs.



\*The comparison between Alaska and the U.S. does not necessarily indicate a statistically different level of outcome between the two populations but is displayed to show the similarity between the two samples.

Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff






# Growing Up



ABADA  
Advisory Board on  
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse

AMHB  
Alaska Mental Health Board

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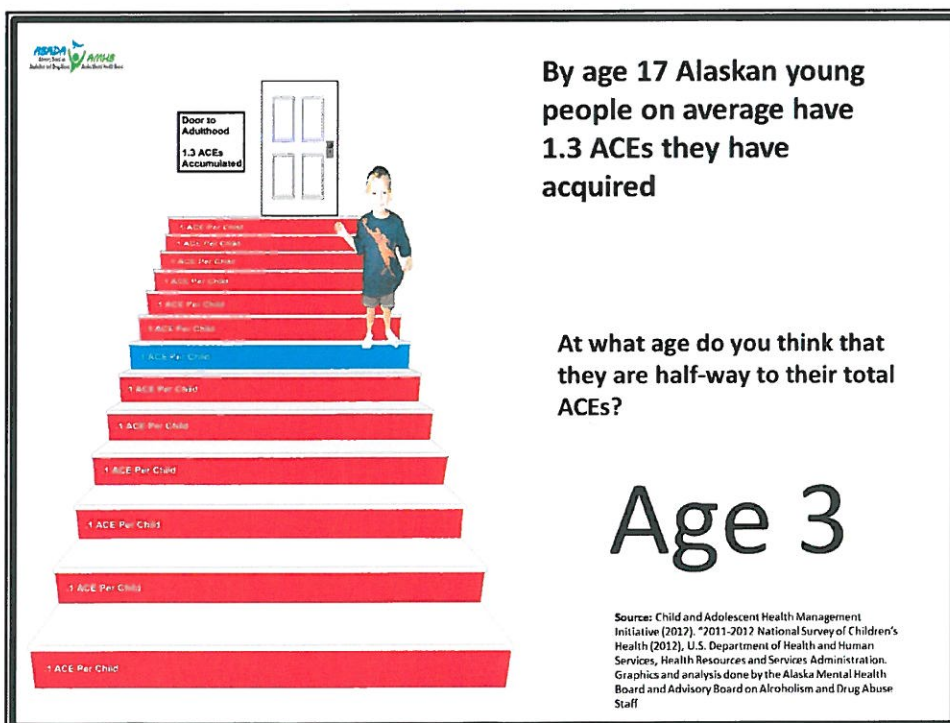
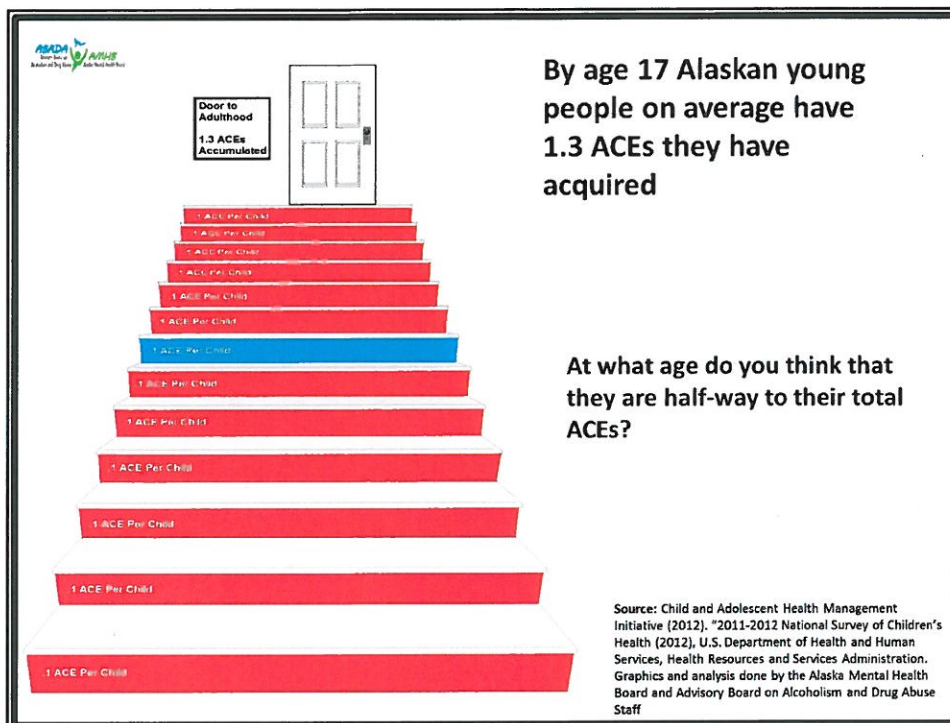
Door to Adulthood  
1.3 ACEs Accumulated

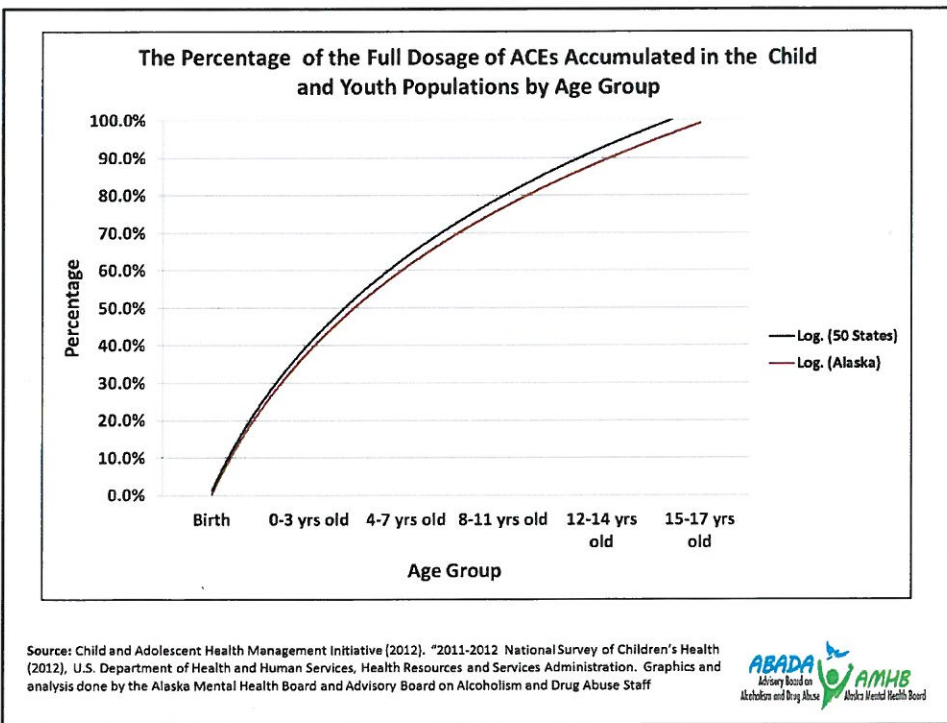
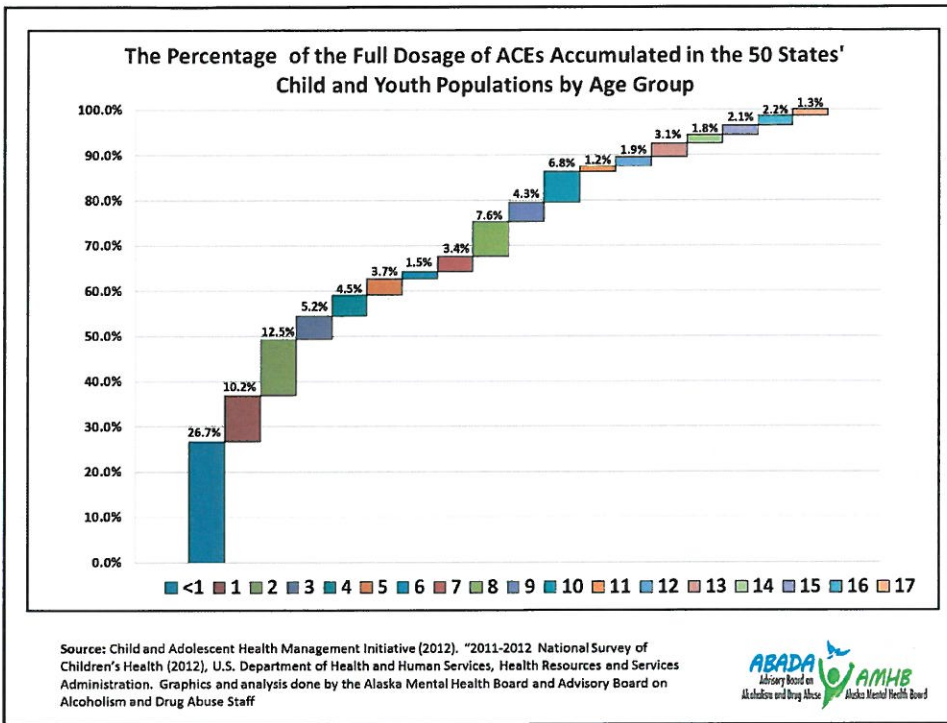
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child  
1 ACE Per Child

By age 17 Alaskan young people on average have 1.3 ACEs they have acquired

Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

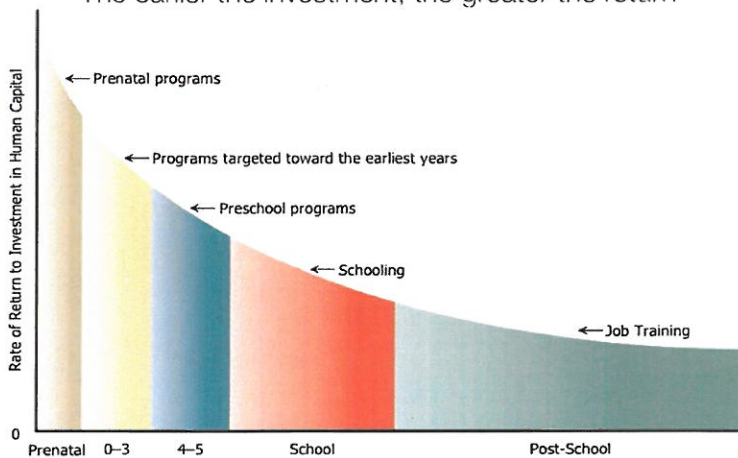






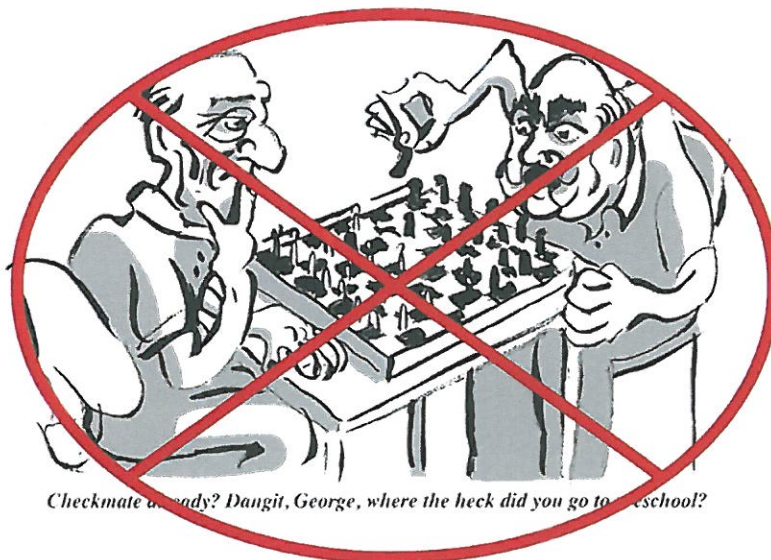
## EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IS A SMART INVESTMENT

The earlier the investment, the greater the return



Source: James Heckman, Nobel Laureate in Economics

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse  
AMHB  
Alaska Mental Health Board

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## WHAT WILL BE COMPARED

1. Health
2. Stress
3. Protective Factors



## HEALTH

### Children with Special Health Care Needs Screener CSHCN Screener©

#### Qualifying Answers:

1. Prescription Drug Use
2. Elevated Service Need
3. Functional Limitations
4. Special Therapies
5. Ongoing Emotional, Development or Behavioral Conditions

The NSCH uses the **CSHCN Screener**® to identify children with special health care needs. The Screener is a five item, parent-reported tool designed to reflect the federal Maternal and Child Health Bureau's consequences-based definition of children with special health care needs. It identifies children across the range and diversity of childhood chronic conditions and special needs, allowing a more comprehensive and robust assessment of children's needs and health care system performance than is attainable by focusing on a single diagnosis or type of special need.

This instrument has been used in several national surveys including the Promoting Healthy Development Survey, the CAHPS-CCC, the NSCH, the NS-CSHCN, and MEPS.

The CSHCN Screener was developed by the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI). For more information, please visit the CAHMI website: <http://www.cahmi.org> or contact us by email:



SOURCE: CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE (2012). "2011-2012 NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH (2012), U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. 49

# STRESS

## Adverse Childhood Experiences

### Qualifying Answers:

1. Witnessed Domestic Violence
2. Lived with Household Substance Abuse
3. Lived with Household Mental Illness
4. Experienced Separation or Divorce
5. Death of a Parent
6. Neighborhood Violence
7. Experienced Racism or Bigotry
8. Experienced Poverty
9. An Incarcerated Family Member



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Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have been explored for the past 20 years in relationship to social, economic and health outcomes of Alaskan adults'. These data can be found at the [Overcoming ACEs in Alaska](#) website sponsored by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. Analysis of the affects of ACEs for both Alaskan children and adults are available there as well as economic analysis of how some of Alaska's current spending on six health categories might be different if ACE scores were lower.

It is clear that Alaska has a high level of ACEs in the population but all around the state there are efforts to mitigate and prevent these experiences. Statewide efforts and local communities are recognizing the impact excessive childhood stress is having on their communities.



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## PROTECTIVE FACTORS

### Various Questions and Scales to Which Measure Strengths

#### Qualifying Answers:

1. Neighborhood Amenities
2. Neighborhood Cohesion
3. Parents Mental Health
4. Self Regulation Skills
5. Family Structure
6. Other Adults in a Child's Life
7. Well Maintained Neighborhood
8. After School Activities



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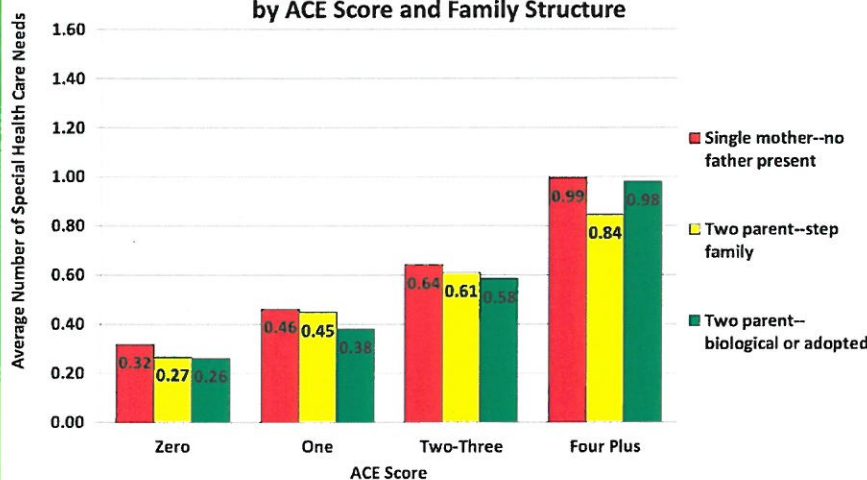


**Protective Factors, Assets, Resilience: What are they? What works?**

There are many ideas about what works when it comes to mitigating traumatic childhood stress and preventing the poor outcomes associated with it. The National Survey of Children’s Health incorporated questions, which explored the strength of families and children, into the 2011-2012 questionnaire.



**Average Number of CSHCN Screener Conditions by ACE Score and Family Structure**



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). “2011-2012 National Survey of Children’s Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

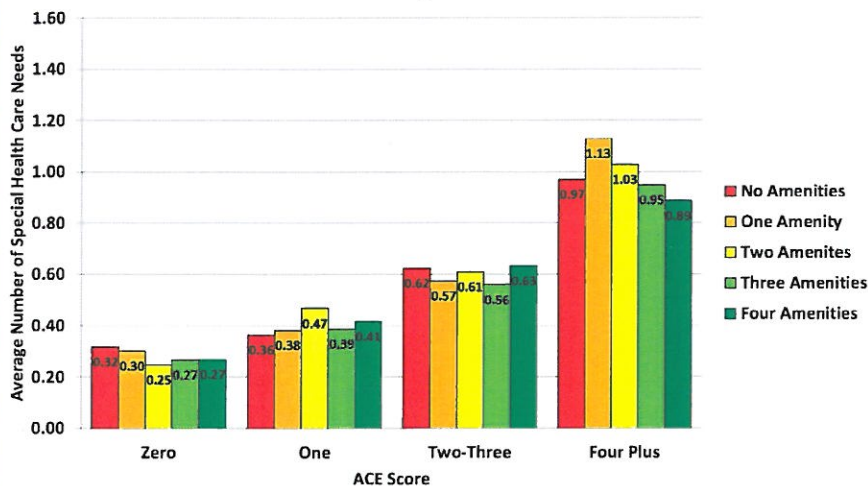
# Neighborhood Amenities

1. Sidewalks
2. Parks
3. Recreation Center
4. Library



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

Average Number of CSHCN Screener Conditions by ACE Score and Number of Neighborhood Amenities



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

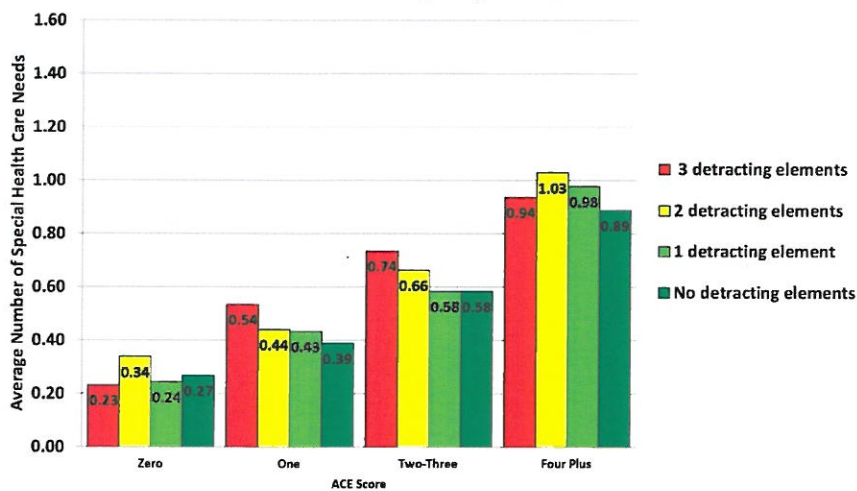
# Detracting Elements

1. Litter or Garbage About
2. Dilapidated Housing
3. Broken Windows or Graffiti



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

Average Number of CSHCN Screener Conditions by ACE Score and Number of Detracting Neighborhood Conditions



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff



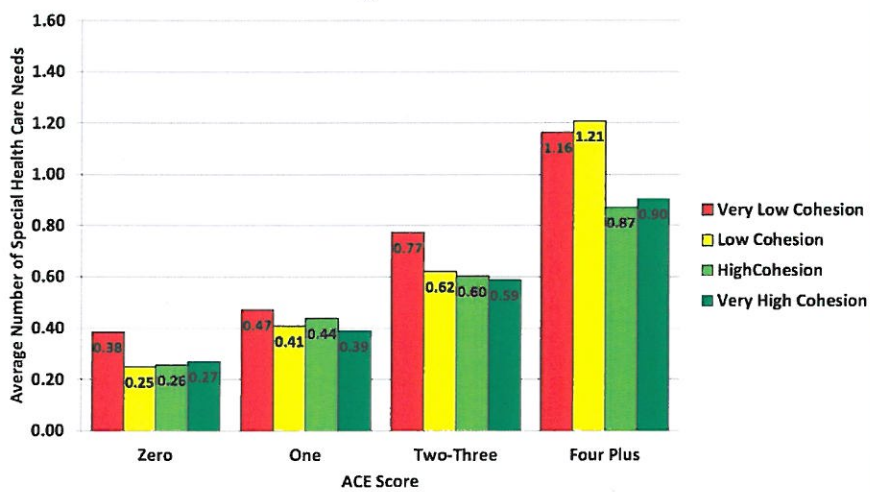
# Neighborhood Cohesion

1. People Help Each Other Out
2. Watch Each Others Children
3. People to Count On
4. Adults I Can Trust



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

Average Number of CSHCN Screener Conditions by ACE Score and Neighborhood Cohesion



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

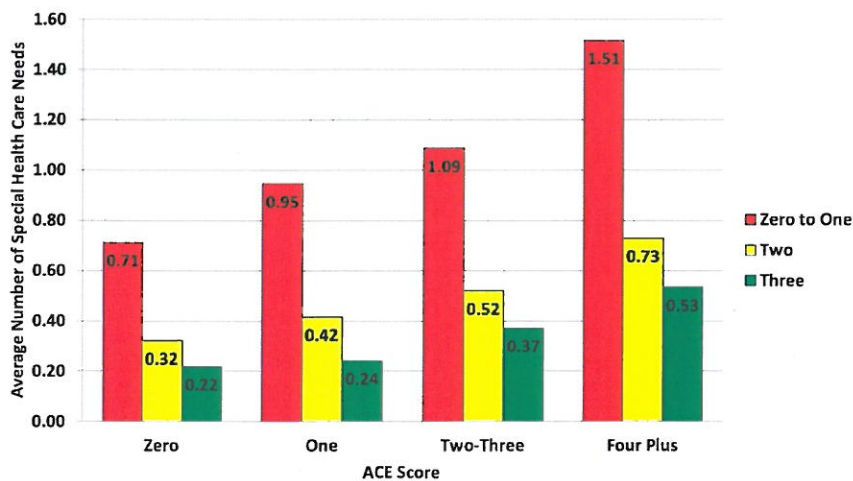
# Self Regulation

1. Finishes tasks and follows through on commitments
2. Stays calm and in control when facing a challenge
3. Shows interest and curiosity in learning new things

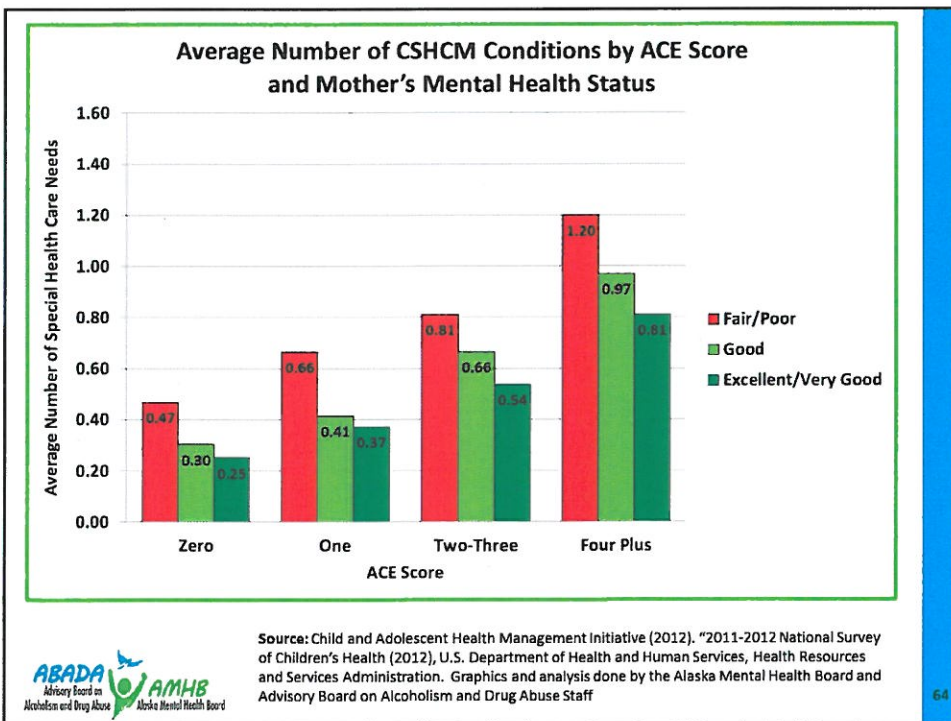
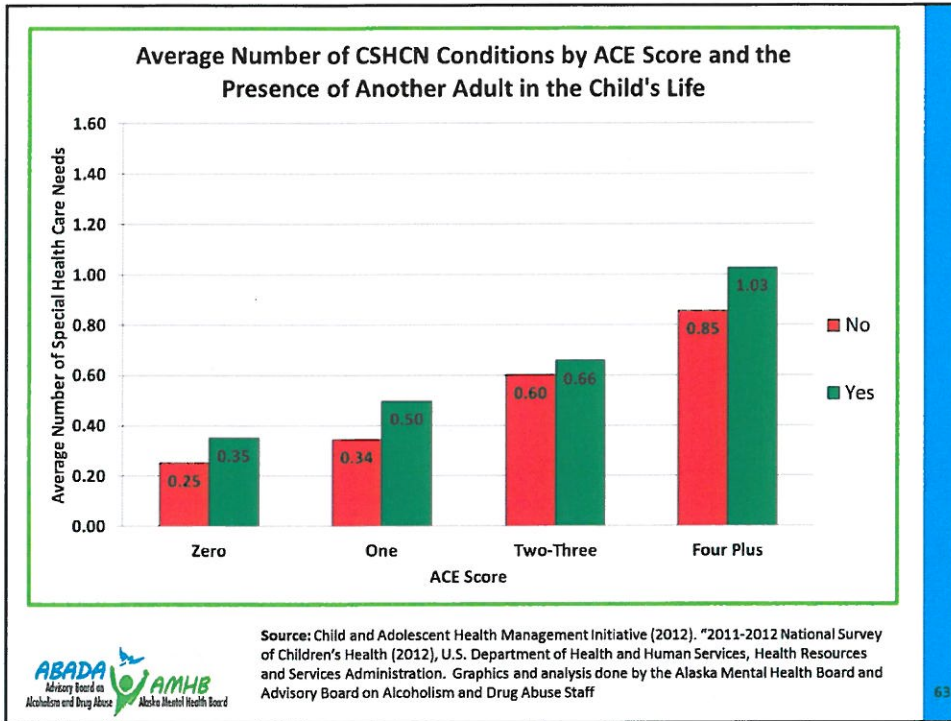


Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

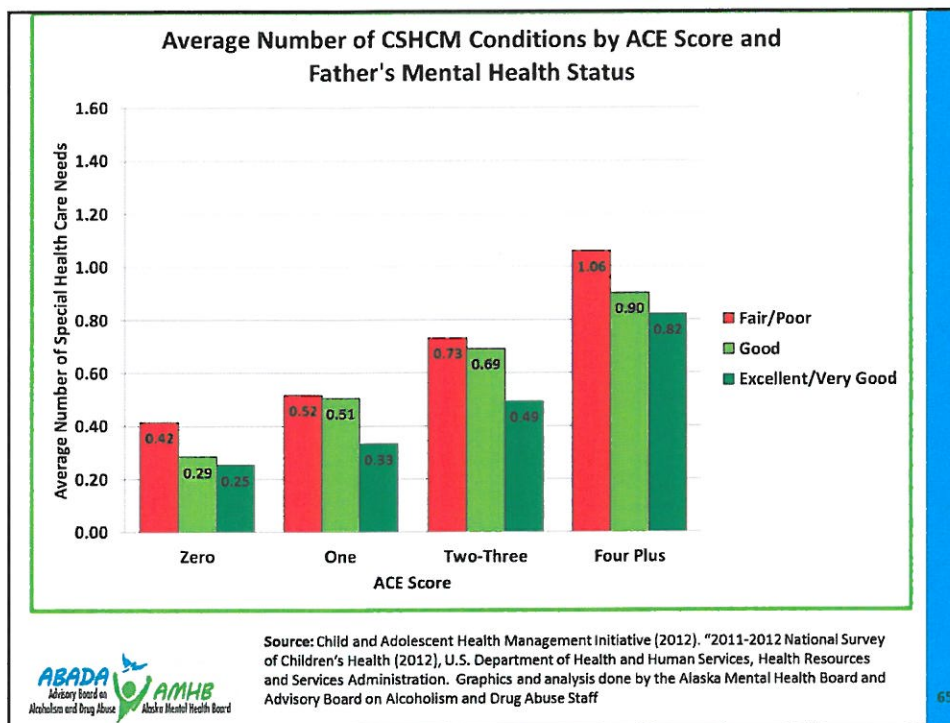
Average Number of CSHCN Conditions by ACE Score and Number of Self-Regulation Skills



Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff









Protective /Risk Factor	Zero	One	Two-Three	Four Plus
Flourishing Zero to One	0.71	0.95	1.09	1.51
Mothers emotional Health is Fair/Poor	0.47	0.66	0.81	1.20
No Activities	0.45	0.50	0.91	1.26
Fathers emotional Health is Fair/Poor	0.42	0.52	0.73	1.06
Very Low Cohesion	0.38	0.47	0.77	1.16
Yes Other Adult	0.35	0.50	0.66	1.03
2 detracting elements	0.34	0.44	0.66	1.03
Single mother--no father present	0.32	0.46	0.64	0.99
Fathers emotional Health is Good	0.29	0.51	0.69	0.90
Mothers emotional Health is Good	0.30	0.41	0.66	0.97
3 detracting elements	0.29	0.54	0.74	0.94
Two Amenities	0.28	0.47	0.61	1.03
Yes Activities	0.32	0.47	0.57	0.92
Low Cohesion	0.27	0.41	0.62	1.21
No Amenities	0.32	0.46	0.62	0.97
One Amenity	0.30	0.38	0.57	1.13
Four Amenities	0.27	0.41	0.63	0.89
Two parent--step family	0.27	0.45	0.61	0.84
Very Good Cohesion	0.27	0.39	0.59	0.90
1 detracting element	0.24	0.43	0.58	0.98
Good Cohesion	0.26	0.44	0.60	0.87
Two parent--biological or adopted	0.26	0.38	0.58	0.98
Flourishing Two	0.32	0.42	0.53	0.73
No detracting elements	0.27	0.39	0.58	0.89
Three Amenities	0.27	0.39	0.56	0.95
No Other Adult	0.27	0.38	0.60	0.85
Mothers emotional Health is Excellent/Very Good	0.28	0.37	0.54	0.81
Fathers Emotional Health is Excellent/Very Good	0.25	0.33	0.49	0.82
Three Flourishing	0.23	0.34	0.57	0.53
Overall	.27	.41	.60	.94

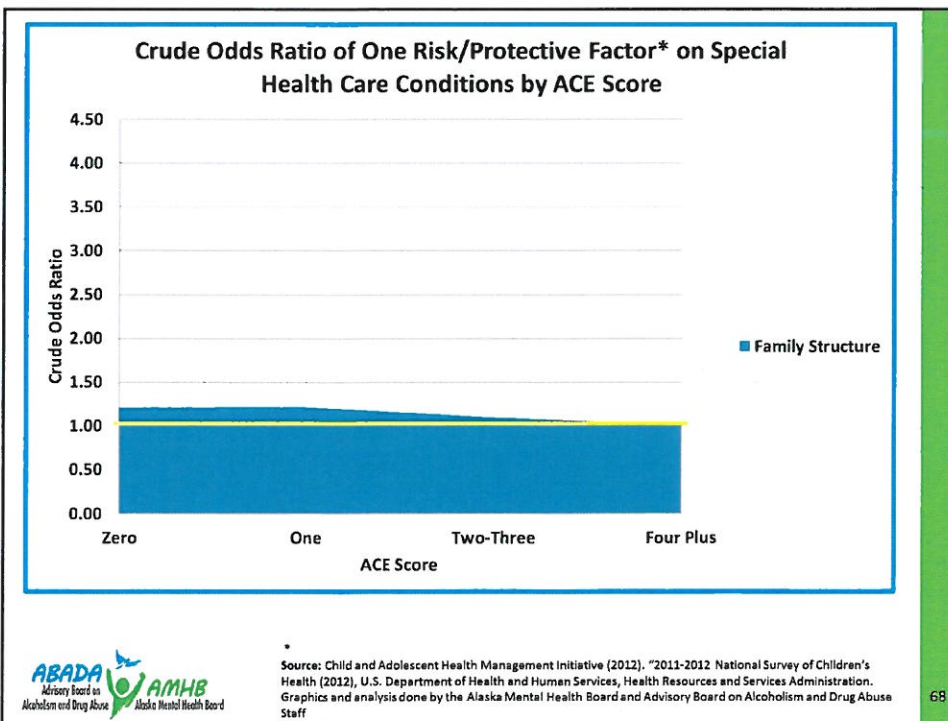
Source: Child and Adolescent Health Management Initiative (2012). "2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health (2012), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. Graphics and analysis done by the Alaska Mental Health Board and Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Staff

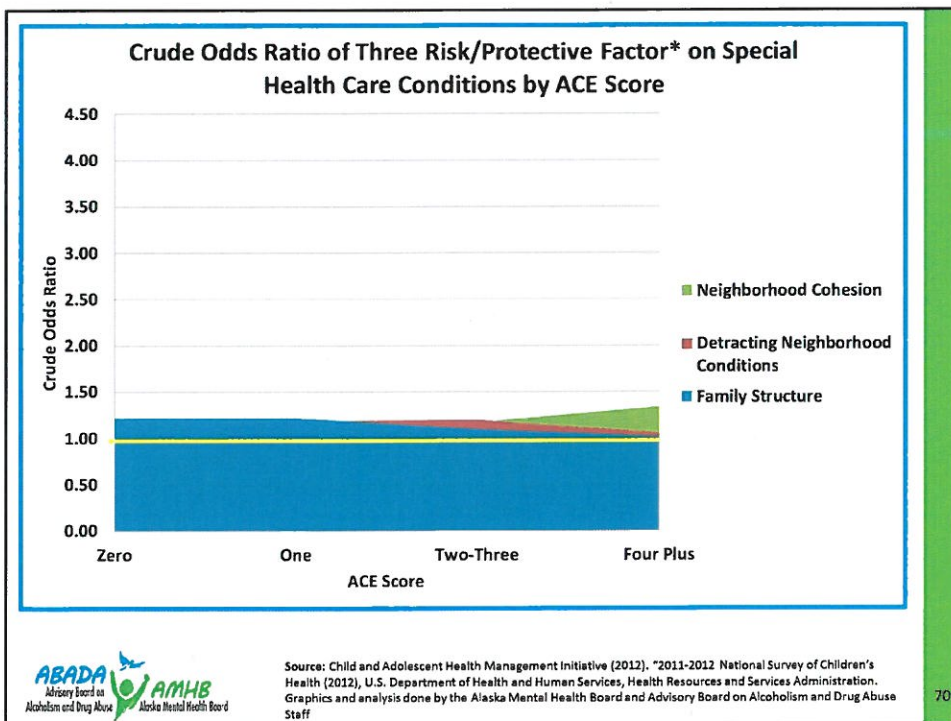
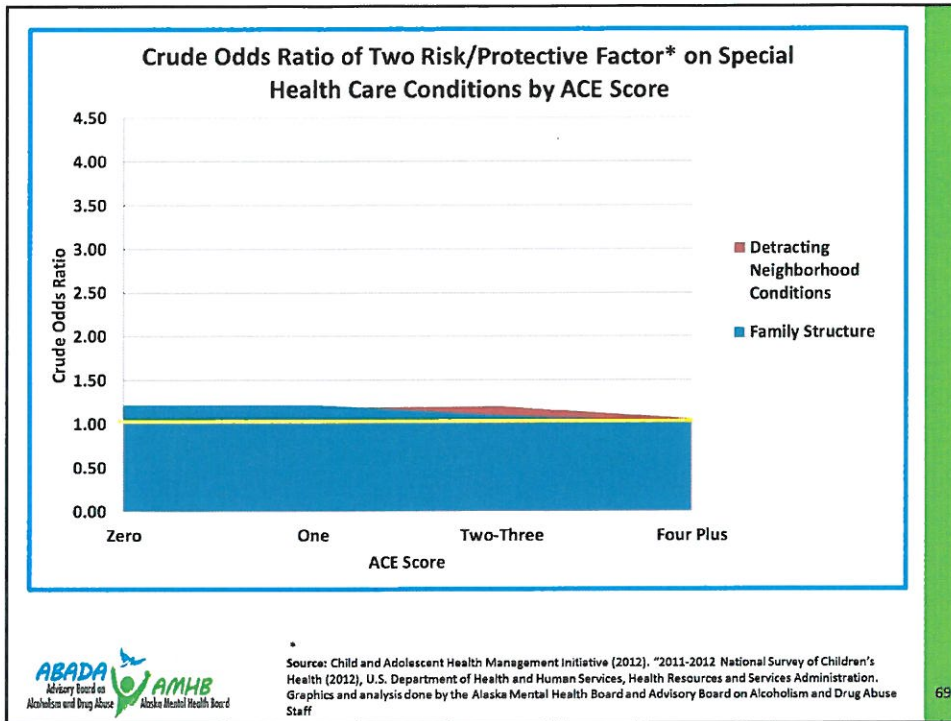


Positive Outcomes		Negative Outcomes		
Yes - Has another adult		No - Has no another adult		
Yes - Activities		No - Activities		
2 Parent Family Bio.	Step Family 2 Parents	Single Mother		
Very High Cohesion	High Cohesion	Low Cohesion	Very Low Cohesion	
0 Detracting Elements	1 Detracting Elements	2 Detracting Elements	3 Detracting Elements	
4 Amenities	3 Amenities	2 Amenities	1 Amenities	0 Amenities
0-1 Self Regulation	2 Self Regulation	3 Self Regulation		
Dad's MH Excellent/Very Good	Dad's MH Good	Dad's MH Fair/Poor		
Mom's MH Excellent/Very Good	Mom's MH Good	Mom's MH Fair/Poor		

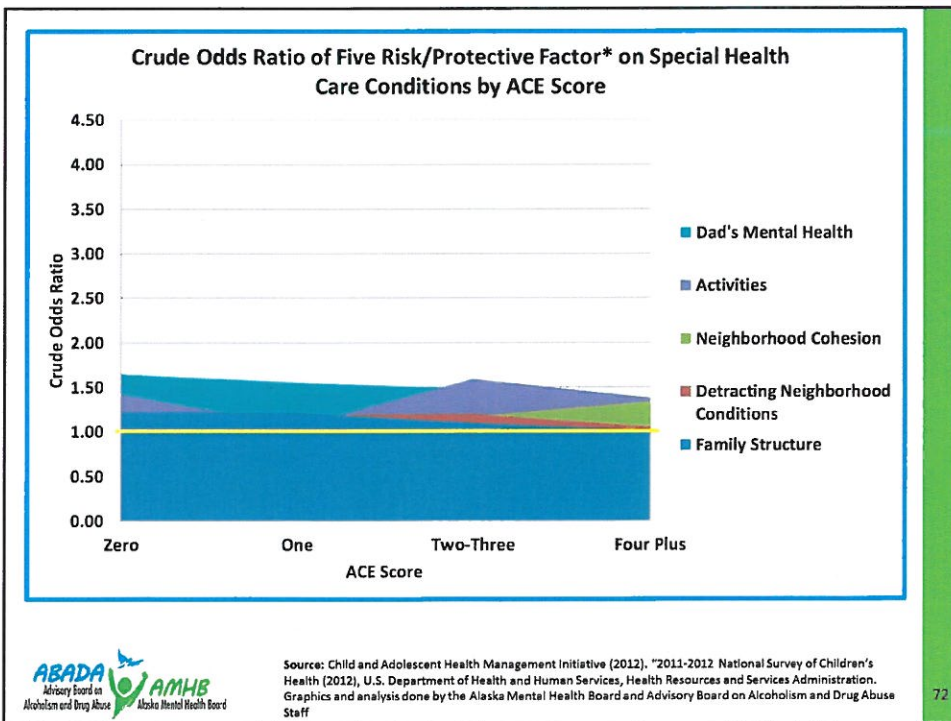
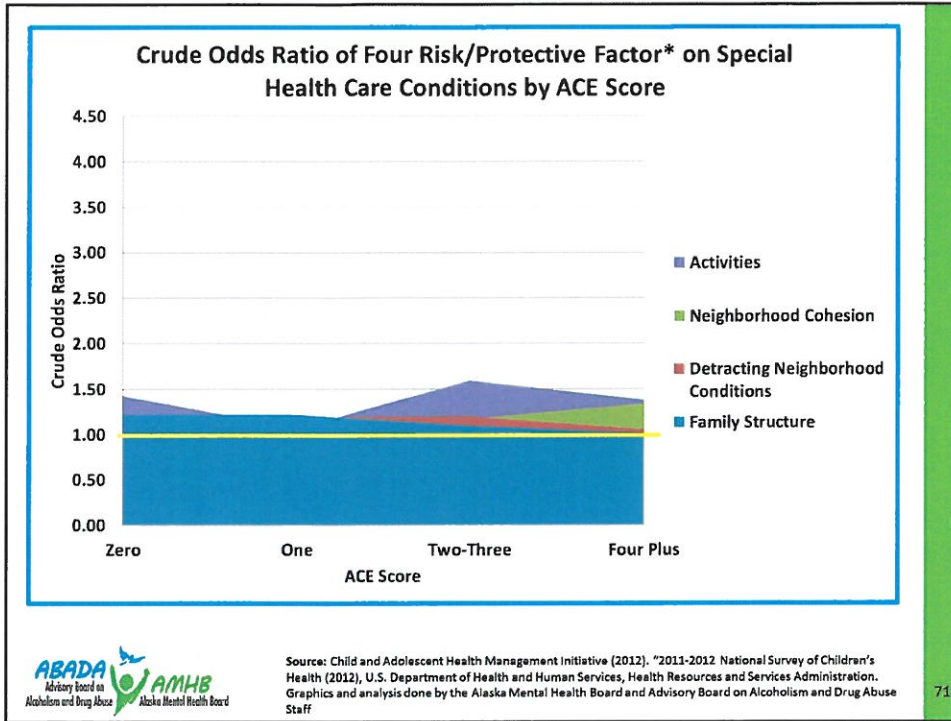



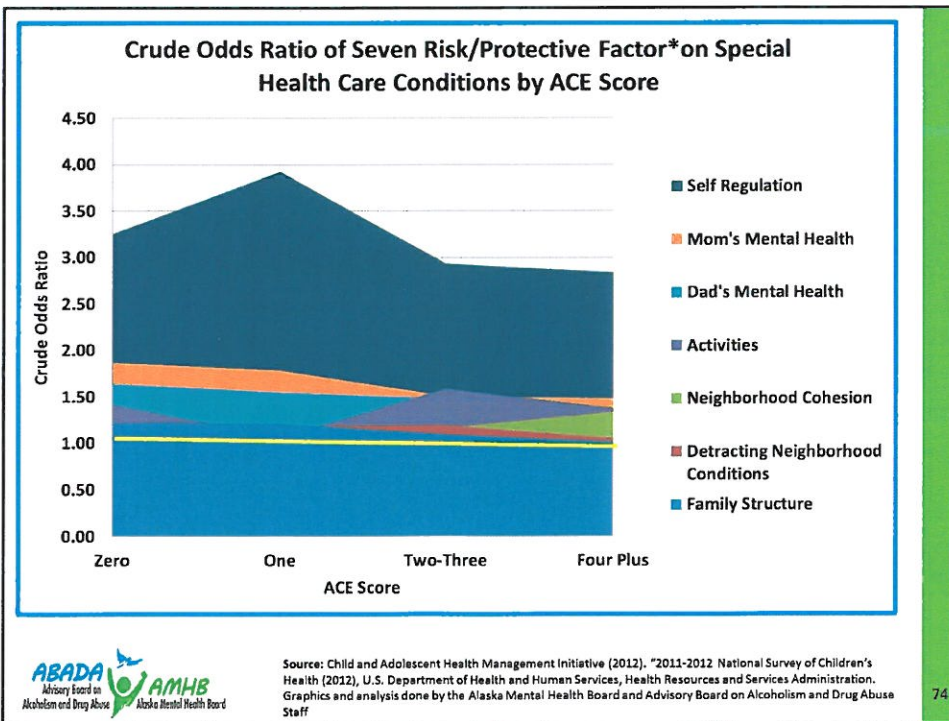
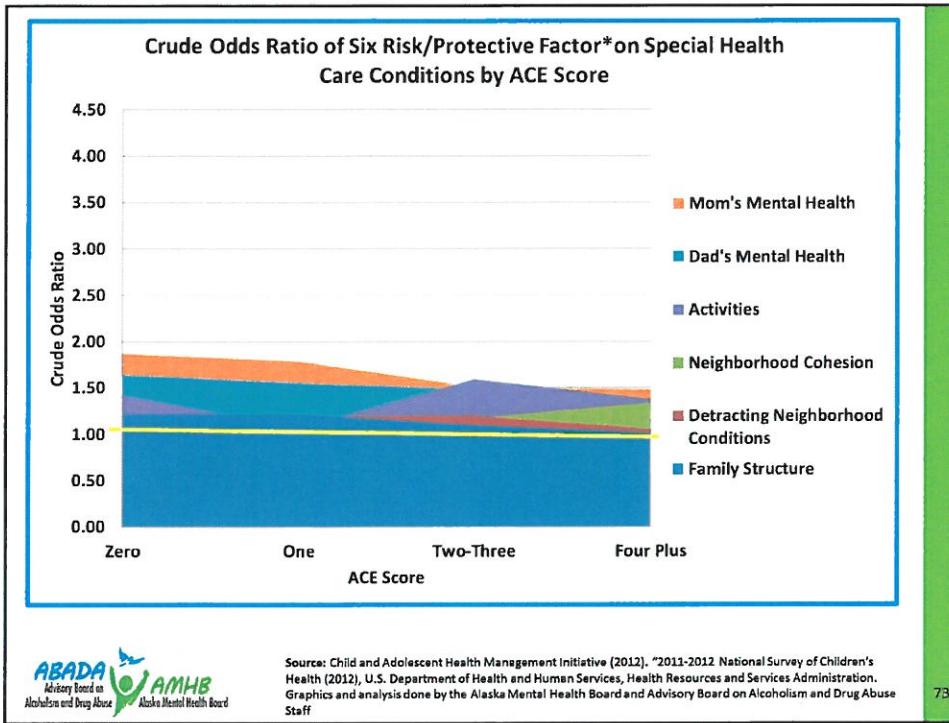
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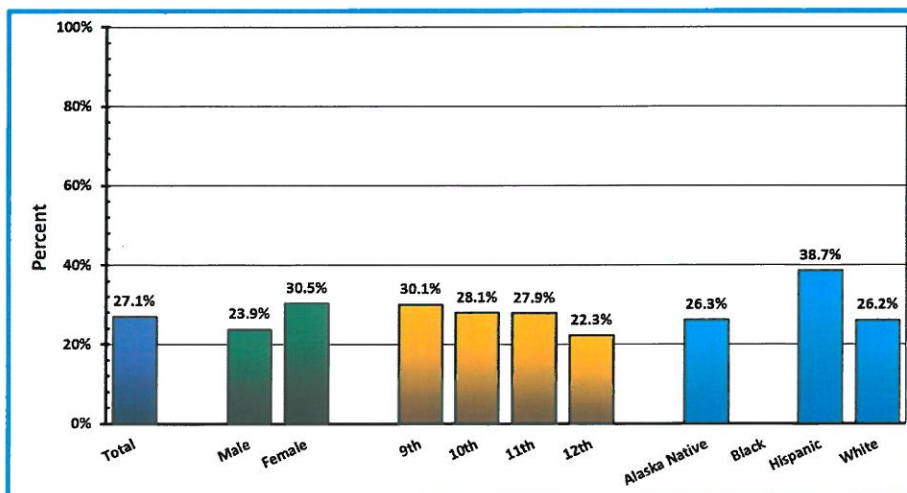
“Self-control, openness, the ability to engage with others, to plan and to persist – these are the attributes that get people in the door and on the job and lead to productive lives.”



**James Heckman**  
Nobel Laureate in Economics

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**Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering, or Making Decisions,\* by Sex,† Grade, and Race/Ethnicity,† 2015**

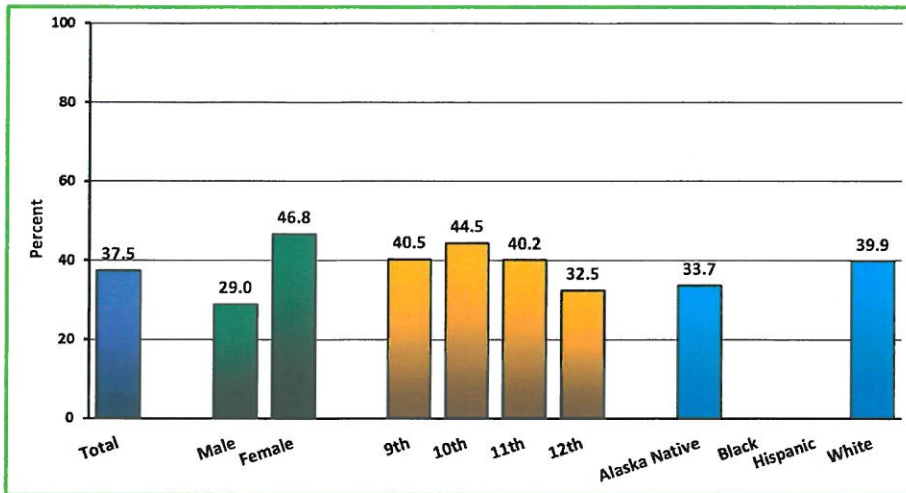


\*Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, †F > M; H > W (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05). All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup. Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) - YRBS, 2015 - QN107



**Percentage of High School Students Who Have Serious Difficulty Concentrating, Remembering, or Making Decisions,\* by Sex,† Grade,‡ and Race/Ethnicity, 2015**



\*Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, †F > M; 10th > 12th (Based on t-test analysis, p < 0.05.). All Hispanic students are included in the Hispanic category. All other races are non-Hispanic. Missing bar indicates fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.  
 Note: This graph contains weighted results.

Alaska (Recoded Race) Alternative - YRBS, 2015 - QN107

“Investing in quality early childhood education for disadvantaged children is an important component of a strategy for developing skills that help people thrive and society prosper.”



**James Heckman**  
 Nobel Laureate in Economics.  
 On the *Strong Start for America's Children Act*