

Adverse Childhood Experiences

OVERVIEW, RESPONSE STRATEGIES, AND INTEGRAL THEORY

Heather Larkin and John Records

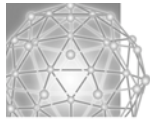
Researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have been involved in an ongoing collaboration with Kaiser Permanente's Department of Preventive Medicine, where they have designed a large and epidemiologically sound study exploring the role of "adverse childhood experiences" (ACEs) on social and health outcomes later in life. This research brings a distinct and compelling relationship between ACEs, health risk behaviors, and physical and mental health into awareness. This article outlines these research findings, pointing also to the role of ACEs in homelessness and criminal justice involvement and addressing service delivery implications. Integral Theory is used to explain ACEs as an underlying syndrome, and Integral Restorative Processes is presented as a useful and flexible intervention model to guide a comprehensive and effective response.

Introduction

Recent research by Kaiser Permanente and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) strongly implicates childhood traumas, or "adverse childhood experiences" (ACEs), in *the ten leading causes of death in the United States*. ACEs include physical violence and neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional and psychological trauma. ACEs are associated with a staggering number of adult health risk behaviors, psychosocial and substance abuse problems, and diseases.¹ History may well show that the discovery of the impact of ACEs on noninfectious causes of death was as powerful and revolutionary an insight as Louis Pasteur's once controversial theory that germs cause infectious disease. His ideas were slow to be adopted but are now universally accepted. Similarly, ACEs parallel what Pasteur offered—an underlying syndrome implicated in *noninfectious* causes of death. This is truly a remarkable discovery that is likely to change the way in which the field of medicine is viewed and practiced. The impact of ACEs is felt not only in health care but also in businesses because of employee absenteeism, in homelessness, and in the criminal justice system. ACEs likely cost untold millions of dollars a year.

Anda, one of the primary ACE researchers from the CDC, described how shocked and saddened he was to discover that ACEs are so distressingly common. The frequent strong and graded relationships between ACEs and a variety of medical conditions were also clear in the findings. The authors of the ACE study and other researchers provide a useful framework for conceptualizing the life course pathway of ACEs and suggest implications for public health responses. Their contribution is critical in terms of clarifying diagnosis. In their effort to both theoretically explain their work and offer a treatment model for a comprehensive response, the ACE study authors would benefit in learning of Integral Theory and the Integral Restorative Processes (IRP) model. Current treatment for leading causes of death generally is not informed by knowledge of the impact of ACEs and thus addresses aspects of ACE consequences in a piecemeal fashion. As a result, the underlying syndrome is not often taken into consideration.

This article will begin with a brief overview of Integral Theory, which is presented as uniquely capable of explaining the ACE results.² Next, the ACE literature is reviewed, outlining its



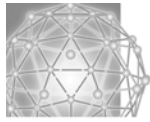
findings in regard to health risk behaviors, mental health and substance abuse problems, and medical problems. The role of ACEs in homelessness and the criminal justice system is also addressed, along with a discussion of the importance of a comprehensive and coordinated service response to ACEs. An Integral explanation of ACEs is then provided. Becker's Nobel-prize winning work offers a social economic perspective in understanding the interplay between personal choices and social interactions.³ Numerous studies demonstrate that early childhood interventions provide high rates of return in human capital.⁴ This also makes a powerful argument for comprehensively addressing ACEs. Finally, IRP is a model, derived from Integral Theory, which can appropriately respond to ACEs in a comprehensive and coordinated fashion that draws on what we know about how to support people in body, mind, and spirit within self, culture, and nature.

Integral Theory Overview

Integral Theory brings together the work of various developmental theorists, along with other research, such as Daniel Goleman's work on emotional intelligence and Howard Gardner's recognition of multiple intelligences.⁵ These developmental lines move through stages of increasing structural complexity, and those stages cannot be skipped. Each new stage transcends and includes its predecessors. Each line of development involves an individual's increasing functional capacities in particular areas and contributes to a person's general altitude or overall stage of development. This development is all happening in the context of self, culture, and nature. In other words, development does not occur in a vacuum but involves interaction between the person and the collective environment—social, cultural, and ecological.

These mutual interactions are represented by the four quadrants, which are actually dimensions that an individual possesses, as well as perspectives from which development and events can be viewed. The "I" dimension-perspective or Upper-Left quadrant (UL) focuses on the interior of the individual self and developmental processes that the individual undergoes. The "I" is subjective, so understanding the "I" involves asking questions because it cannot be "seen." The "We" dimension-perspective or Lower-Left quadrant (LL) represents shared values and worldviews that play a role in cultural interactions, such as agreements about how "We" treat each other. The "We" is intersubjective—a culture is made up of mutual understanding (I + YOU = WE). The exterior of the individual includes the brain, the physical organism, and behaviors, all of which are represented by the "It" dimension-perspective or Upper-Right quadrant (UR). The social system and environment constitute the "Its" or Lower-Right quadrant (LR). The UR and LR quadrants are otherwise known as "nature" (including human productions that can be seen with the senses). These refer to objective and interobjective phenomena, respectively, or things that can be observed from a third-person perspective. As we can see in figure 1, the upper two quadrants are oriented to the individual, and the lower two quadrants are oriented to the collective. The Left-Hand quadrants are subjective/intersubjective and the Right-Hand quadrants are objective/interobjective. These four quadrants mutually interact with one another and evolve together, making overall development a four-quadrant affair.⁶ Identifying these aspects of development becomes extremely useful in both understanding the ACE findings and fashioning a comprehensive response.

ACEs can have their origin in almost any quadrant, but they typically occur where human beings interact—they tend to be acts of violence institutionalized in the family system (LR) on a consistent basis. In addition to setting off repercussions in the other quadrants, the same LR actions (such as being part of a family system that involves physical abuse or witnessing trauma)



may affect people differently, depending upon what is going on in the other quadrants. Family meanings and cultural values (LL) related to these actions can actually be quite diverse. Individuals also have unique psychological strengths (UL) and behavioral coping strategies (UR) available to them. The extent to which ACE interventions occur in service systems (LR) may also vary among communities. These services, or lack of services, are both shaped by and influence cultural values (LL).

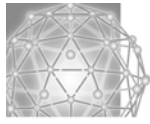
<p style="text-align: center;">UPPER LEFT (I)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels and lines of development • Emotions, thoughts, and interior experiences 	<p style="text-align: center;">UPPER RIGHT (It)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviors • Genetics • Physical organism • Physical health
<p style="text-align: center;">LOWER LEFT (You/We)</p> <p>Group values pertaining to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family • Community • Sub-culture • Larger culture 	<p style="text-align: center;">LOWER RIGHT (Its)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical trauma, neglect, and abuse • Family relational system • Rules, guidelines, regulations, policies, and laws • School system • Health care system • Legal or other systems

Figure 1. The Four Quadrants

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study

Trauma includes a wide array of experiences that hurt a person’s body or sense of self. Thus, trauma may impact people in a physical, emotional, sexual, or mental manner.⁷ Typically, traumatic incidents have been studied separately, but new evidence suggests that ACEs are actually inter-related.⁸ For example, there is a compelling relationship between the experience of child sexual abuse and other forms of ACEs: as the severity measure of the child sexual abuse increases, the strength of the relationship to various other ACEs increases.⁹ Furthermore, as the rate of witnessing intimate partner violence in the home increases, the incidence of other types of ACEs also increases.¹⁰ Studying more than one ACE permits an assessment of their correlation with social and health consequences.¹¹

Researchers from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have been involved in an ongoing collaboration with Kaiser Permanente’s Department of Preventive Medicine, where they have designed a large and epidemiologically sound research project exploring the effect of ACEs on adult health.¹² This study considers the constellation of abuse and household dysfunction, recognizing the inter-relatedness of different types of abuse as well as the general climate of the family and their impact upon adult health status. Adverse experiences that were assessed



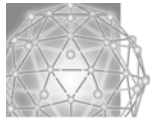
included emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, violence against the respondent's mother, living with substance abusing household members, living with mentally ill or suicidal household members, and living with household members who had ever been imprisoned. Thus, rather than simply looking at single traumatic incidents, people participating in the study could be given an ACE score, which was then correlated with health risk behaviors and medical problems.¹³

17,000 Kaiser Permanente patients agreed to participate in this study, which yielded results surprising to the researchers. Not only are ACEs common, but they play a crucial role in shaping adult health status in the United States.¹⁴ Among this middle-class population of Kaiser members, just over one half reported experiencing one or more of the ACE categories. About twenty-five percent reported exposure to two ACE categories, and one-sixteenth reported exposure to four ACE categories. Furthermore, an exposure to one ACE means a person was 80% more likely to have been exposed to another ACE.¹⁵ Nearly one quarter of participants reported growing up with someone who abused alcohol. Twenty-eight percent of women and sixteen percent of men reported a history of sexual abuse.¹⁶ This study exposes a distinct and compelling relationship between ACEs and adult physical and mental health, as well as the chief causes of death in this country.¹⁷ It demonstrates a strong dose-response relationship between the number of ACEs and a variety of diseases, including liver disease, broken bones, chronic lung disease, cancer, and ischemic heart disease. Among people reporting four ACEs compared to those reporting no ACEs: health risks for suicide attempts, depression, and alcohol and other drug abuse increased four to twelve-fold; health risks for sexually transmitted disease, greater than 50 sexual partners, poor self-rated health, and smoking increased two to four-fold; and health risks for severe obesity and physical inactivity increased 1.4 to 1.6-fold.¹⁸ Although ACEs are clearly widespread, they tend to be hidden and unacknowledged. Yet their impact continues to be overwhelming even fifty years later when they appear as mental illness, social malfunction, or organic disease. In fact, ACEs are determining the health and social well-being of this country.¹⁹ This study strongly suggests that ACEs are actually the basis of a large segment of the mental and medical illness in the United States.²⁰

Health Risk Behaviors

Research in the 1980s and early 1990s revealed that smoking, alcohol abuse, and sexual behaviors are among the risk factors for common diseases. This research also demonstrated that risk factors often clustered together rather than being randomly distributed across the population. The ACEs research was actually designed to address the gap in knowledge regarding the origins of these risk factors, exploring the influences preceding the development of risk behaviors (<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov>). While it was apparent that the underlying causes of death are actually health behaviors and lifestyle dynamics, there was no understanding of the connection between childhood abuse and household dysfunction and health risk behavior and adult health status.²¹ In fact, the ACE study found a powerful connection between the degree of childhood abuse or household dysfunction and numerous risk behaviors for several primary causes of morbidity and mortality in U.S. adults.²²

The authors suggest that risk behaviors such as overeating, smoking, sexual behaviors, and alcohol or other drug abuse may actually be strategies people use to cope with the stress of ACEs. For example, smoking and use of alcohol and other drugs might work well in managing the expected anxiety, anger, and depression associated with ACEs, resulting in their chronic use.²³ Coping behaviors may also be seen as a response to the changes in the chemistry of the



developing brain that is impacted by the ACEs (www.cdc.gov). Thus, what are seen as public health *problems* are actually personal *solutions*.²⁴ Therefore, it is not surprising that well-intended preventive efforts are not likely to work when someone is faced with giving up their current solution for the more vague idea of promoting their long-term health.²⁵

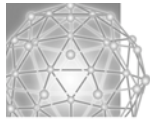
As ACE score increases, likelihood of current smoking increases.²⁶ In spite of public health efforts to stamp out smoking in California because of its clear connection to chief causes of death, smoking has continued with no additional reductions in smokers beyond initial successes.²⁷ It is also important to note that, despite social changes, the relationship between ACEs and smoking has been consistent across age groups throughout the twentieth century.²⁸

Similarly, there has been little advancement in addressing the serious public health problem presented by intravenous drug use, which is the acknowledged origin of a number of serious diseases. There is a strong dose-response relationship between ACEs and intravenous drug use: as ACE scores increase, the percent of people who have injected drugs increases.²⁹ Remarking on the unique magnitude of these results, Felitti points out that a male child with an ACE score of 6 is 4,600% more likely to become an intravenous drug user than a male child with an ACE score of 0.³⁰ ACE scores can be credited with more than three-fourths of intravenous drug use by women, or two-thirds of men and women combined, according to population risk analysis (PAR). Notwithstanding differences in social customs and the availability of drugs over time, this PAR has remained steady in four age groupings with birth dates spanning a century.³¹

Infertility, vaginal cancer, cervical cancer, ectopic pregnancy, still birth, abortion, spontaneous abortion, chronic pelvic pain, sexually transmitted diseases, violence-related trauma, and death are among the numerous consequences of sexual risk behaviors in women. The infants born to these women are vulnerable to neurological damage, ocular infections, pneumonia, prematurity, low birth weight, and death. There is a strong relationship between all ACEs and the likelihood of having had thirty or more sexual partners, of seeing oneself as having AIDS risk, and having engaged in sexual intercourse by age 15. In this way, the study provides a connection between sexual risk behaviors and ACEs. The authors suggest that public health efforts are not likely to alter these risky behaviors without acknowledging that they might involve a search for the intimacy and affection that was not available to them in their childhood.³² This is reinforced by the fact that the relationship between ACEs and multiple sex partners and sexually transmitted diseases has continued through four birth cohorts since 1900, despite social changes.³³

Males with high ACE scores are more likely to be involved in teenage pregnancies.³⁴ A positive correlation was found with each ACE score and impregnating a teenager.³⁵ In fact, the likelihood that a male will impregnate a teenage girl nearly doubles when they have been victims of sexual abuse at a younger age, if they were physically abused, or if they witnessed violence against their mother.³⁶ This relationship reaches across four age groupings throughout the twentieth century (even in the face of developments in the availability of contraception and abortion and changes in sexual mores). The authors suggest it is possible that effects of ACEs on growing children lead to shared emotional and behavioral consequences.³⁷

Thus, all four quadrants are involved in ACEs and the development of health risk behaviors. When individual personal solutions become collective social problems, both the individual (upper quadrants) and collective (lower quadrants) must be considered together. Integrally informed policy interventions would aim to foster both exterior (Right-Hand quadrants) and interior (Left-Hand quadrants) developments.³⁸ Public health interventions that aim to address



behaviors while ignoring personal development and cultural meanings are likely to fall short of desired outcomes. Neither will policies calling for a belief in particular values lead to a reduction of health risk behaviors. Values are one line of development, and this development occurs in the context of all different kinds of family and cultural meanings as well as family systems and social institutions. Further, individual behaviors reflect development across many lines. People also have unique strengths and both personal and environmental coping resources available to them. If ACEs have interfered with healthy development, a belief in a particular set of values is not going to repair the damage.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse

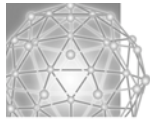
ACEs create emotional and neurodevelopmental damage, harm school and social performance, and are common yet hidden and unacknowledged. Overeating, use of psychoactive materials, smoking tobacco, sexual promiscuity, and drinking alcohol are among the small number of ways that increasingly become available to adolescents as they seek relief. While these coping strategies have short-term emotional benefits, they also frequently present risks for disease and death in the long-term.³⁹ Both substance abuse and mental health issues are connected to ACEs.

“We find that addiction overwhelmingly implies prior adverse life experiences.”⁴⁰ ACE score is correlated with drug initiation risk, problems connected to drug use, drug addiction, and use of drugs parenterally, across four age groupings over the past century.⁴¹ There is a strong association between ACEs and alcoholism, and this remains consistent across birth cohorts since 1900.⁴² ACEs are also implicated in smoking.⁴³ ACEs are more common among children with an alcoholic parent.⁴⁴ If mother, father, or both parents abused alcohol, a person was 2–13 times more likely to experience any other ACE category. The greatest chance of ACEs was among those with both parents abusing alcohol.⁴⁵ Regardless of parental alcoholism, one’s risk of both adult alcoholism and depression increases as ACE score increases. ACEs, and the risk of multiple ACEs, are more common among households with an alcohol-abusing parent. It seems that the increased chances of ACEs in an alcoholic household largely contribute to depression among adult children of alcoholics.⁴⁶

A person with an ACE score of 4 was found to be 460% more likely to experience depression and 1,220% more likely to attempt suicide than someone with an ACE score of 0.⁴⁷ As ACE scores increase, the likelihood of both recent and lifetime depressive disorders increases, pointing to a connection between ACEs and the experience of depression decades later.⁴⁸ Once again, this connection between ACE score and depression is consistent across four birth cohorts in the twentieth century.⁴⁹ There is also a strong graded relationship between ACE scores and the likelihood of reporting hallucinations, unconnected to alcohol or other drug use.⁵⁰ ACE scores have a dose-response relationship to the mental health scale of the Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short-Form Health Survey. Mental health score decreases were more noticeable when there was an emotionally abusive family environment.⁵¹ There is also a dose-response relationship between ACE scores and suicide attempts, which is consistent across four birth cohorts in the past century.⁵²

Medical Problems

Understanding the relationship of ACEs to some of the health risk behaviors already mentioned leads to numerous public health implications. For example, HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C infection are associated with substance abuse problems.⁵³ Numerous medical consequences of sexual risk



behaviors have already been outlined.⁵⁴ Depression and anxiety in middle-aged men leads to three times the likelihood of fatal stroke, and stress may initiate arrhythmias among heart patients.⁵⁵

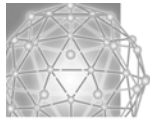
There is a graded relationship between ACE scores and risk of ischemic heart disease, and every ACE category but one increased IHD risk.⁵⁶ Teen pregnancy increases as ACE score increases. Many of the negative long-term reported psychosocial outcomes of teen pregnancy (uncontrollable anger, high stress, serious family, job, and financial problems) appear to be due to ACEs rather than the teen pregnancy itself. Fetal death risk also increases as ACE score increases.⁵⁷ As the number and severity of each ACE increases, the risk of obesity also increases.⁵⁸ Risk of liver disease is increased by the presence of each of the ACEs, and there is a strong correlation between risk behaviors for liver disease and ACEs.⁵⁹ A graded relationship between ACEs and cancer, chronic lung disease, and skeletal fractures has also been discovered.⁶⁰

Homelessness

There is also a relationship between the behaviors of homeless adults and ACEs, and ACEs constitute high risk for homelessness.⁶¹ In fact, study after study demonstrates that ACEs predict homelessness.⁶² Previous studies have indicated that both mental illness and substance abuse problems are more common among homeless people than the general population.⁶³ ACEs have already been connected to substance abuse and mental illness.⁶⁴ Even non-homeless people with either substance abuse problems or mental illness are less likely to hold a job.⁶⁵ In addition to finding that substance abuse problems are anteceded by ACEs, Tam and colleagues report that homeless adults who abuse substances are less likely to experience long-term participation in the job market.⁶⁶ While ACEs are connected to social service utilization among homeless adults, substance abusing homeless adults avoided service usage.⁶⁷ It has been suggested that service responses to child abuse and neglect hold an opportunity for addressing ACEs before they lead to more serious problems, including substance abuse and homelessness.⁶⁸

The Criminal Justice Connection

As previously discussed, ACEs are implicated in substance abuse problems. It therefore also becomes important to note that the complex relationship between crime and substance abuse has been thoroughly recorded.⁶⁹ Many people with substance abuse problems become involved in the criminal justice system in some way.⁷⁰ At the same time, the number of people behind bars in the United States has increased at an unprecedented rate since 1972, with two million Americans currently incarcerated.⁷¹ Approximately three fourths of incarcerated people suffer from substance use disorders, and the number of people with substance use disorders either currently or previously involved with the criminal justice system has also increased.⁷² The criminal justice system is further challenged by the number of incarcerated individuals diagnosed with Hepatitis C, a medical problem that is also associated with substance abuse and mental health problems, as well as the elevated concentration of prisoners with behavioral risk factors for HIV infection that contributes to increased rates of HIV/AIDS among the prison population.⁷³ The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has stated that most of the people in our prisons and jails have substance abuse problems serious enough to warrant treatment.⁷⁴ Recognizing the fact that substance abuse treatment can decrease recidivism to criminal behavior but that very few incarcerated people with substance abuse disorders are actually receiving any substance abuse treatment, NIDA has published a research-based guide to *Principles of Treatment for Criminal-Justice Involved Drug*



*Abusers.*⁷⁵ Since ACEs are implicated in substance abuse, which is in turn implicated in crime, it seems that a comprehensive response to ACEs would be likely to have an impact upon the crime rate and the number of people imprisoned in this country.

Recommended ACE Response Strategies

Because child abuse and household dysfunction are common and have long-term effects that are highly disruptive to workers' health and well-being, these adverse childhood experiences merit serious attention from the business community, labor leaders, the everyday practitioners of medicine, and government agencies.⁷⁶

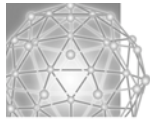
The ACE study authors point out that primary prevention is tied to changes in society that could support and enhance home environments and family life.⁷⁷ Public health responses and interventions addressing health risk behaviors are therefore likely to be more effective if ACEs are acknowledged and addressed through both prevention and treatment efforts.⁷⁸

Since the likelihood is higher that other ACEs occur when a child witnesses domestic violence toward their mother, the children of women being helped through domestic violence issues should also be screened for other ACEs. Additionally, their increased likelihood of depression and substance abuse based on witnessing this domestic violence needs to be addressed.⁷⁹ Thus, education on ACEs would need to take place across numerous professions and service systems.

Dube and colleagues state that pediatricians would ideally play a role in psychosocial and substance abuse assessment, including screening for family discord and abuse.⁸⁰ The ACE studies point to the importance of supporting physicians in addressing underlying ACEs in addition to disease symptoms, which are often tertiary consequences of the ACEs.⁸¹ Thus, routine screening for ACEs must occur early on in medical settings.⁸² This also speaks to the importance of strong connections across professions as well as service linkage mechanisms. Anda and colleagues suggest that addressing ACEs in these ways thereby requires a shift to a biopsychosocial approach, as defined by the World Health Organization.⁸³ Yet, while the biopsychosocial model presents many important pieces to the puzzle of health, it does not actually *integrate* them. This is another area where Integral Theory makes an important contribution, offering a coherent framework for how all four quadrants interact and influence each other as personal and social growth and development takes place.

Additional responses proposed by ACE study authors include programs that prevent and treat the family issues that give rise to ACEs.⁸⁴ Examples of this are early public health nurse home visits to high-risk families and youth development programs with aspects addressing ACEs.⁸⁵ Felitti also suggests the media could be mobilized as a resource to facilitate education on parenting skills.⁸⁶

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) does report that there will be an attempt to develop programs responsive to ACEs by drawing on some of the family-based interventions previously utilized by Kaiser Permanente (www.cdc.gov). Kaiser Permanente has already funded a "Healthy Steps" program that includes experts on psychosocial and developmental aspects of parenthood and childhood on the pediatric team, developing strong relationships with families of children ages birth to 3 years through home and office visits as well as a telephone advice line.⁸⁷



Comprehensive approaches are critical in carrying out secondary prevention of ACE effects that are also supportive of primary prevention efforts. Clearly, opportunities for ACE assessment cut across fields of practice as well as service delivery systems. A high degree of communication among preventive medicine and public health, emergency medicine, pediatrics, social work, nursing, internal medicine, family practice, and other providers are critical to an effective response. Additionally, professionals need training to support their recognition of the ways in which psychosocial and medical problems are connected across the lifespan. For example, health promotion and disease prevention programs already in place may be able to increase their effectiveness by acknowledging ACEs and the role they play.⁸⁸ Employers and HMOs, who want to promote the health and functioning of the workforce as well as reduce costs associated with avoiding underlying ACEs, are also important partners in bringing awareness to ACEs and effectively responding to them.⁸⁹

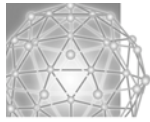
Additional Service Delivery Implications

For many people, health, mental health, substance abuse treatment, social service, educational settings, and even the criminal justice system, can potentially become an important access point to address ACEs. On the other hand, if this access is impeded, it is possible that problems could worsen and lead to greater costs, both for the individual and society. We already know that problems in service delivery can contribute to relapse and exacerbation of health problems among substance abusers, and society bears a greater cost with unproductive service delivery systems.⁹⁰ Terms such as interprofessional practice, collaboratives, coalitions, service integration, integrated care, and interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, interagency, and interorganizational collaboration are increasingly appearing in the professional literature to describe ways of working together and addressing gaps to improve the delivery of services.⁹¹ Their goals are to improve access, reduce costs, and address the family as a service unit.⁹² Service integration has contributed to increasing utilization of medical care by substance abuse patients, treatment retention and housing stability among homeless people, and positive outcomes for dually diagnosed people.⁹³

An Integral Explanation

It becomes clear that the traditional medical establishment has focused primarily on the physical dimension, or the UR quadrant. ACEs occur primarily through LR behavioral interactions in family systems, and these interactions are taking place within the LL context of family meanings and contributing to family culture. The family culture is in turn influenced by (and influencing) the sub-culture and larger culture, which may include social taboos against discussing ACEs and even victim blaming. Further, LR social violence, including economic dysfunction, ecological toxicity, war, and other acts of violence influence families and have repercussions in all quadrants. ACEs can significantly impact development in the UL quadrant and contribute to health risk behaviors and even organic disease in the UR quadrant. Public health responses in the LR quadrant that focus only on UR behaviors are not as effective as they would be if they also took into account the UL and LL quadrants. Increasingly, physicians are now being called on to take a biopsychosocial perspective rather than limiting their work solely to the UR quadrant, or disease-oriented medical model, and Integral Theory is useful in providing a coherent way to integrate the pieces of the biopsychosocial puzzle.⁹⁴

Figure 2 depicts the ACE impact within the quadrants. As noted above, ACEs are most often viewed as the outcome of LR behavioral interactions in family systems. In the LL quadrant, a

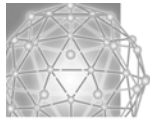


family culture that requires denial of feelings and social taboos in the larger culture work together to keep ACE experiences hidden. A cultural belief in “rugged individualism” may contribute to shortages of help and even blaming the victim. Meanwhile, the developing self in the UL quadrant attempts to cope with overwhelming and often invalidated feelings. Various defense mechanisms may begin to occur within the self. People may engage in certain UR behaviors (substance abuse, sexual acting out, etc.) in an attempt to cope, and these may become health risks. It has also been suggested that the developing brain is impacted by the traumatic incident, and abuse of substances can also lead to changes in brain chemistry. Both short and long-term medical problems are also outcomes of ACEs. Institutions, such as healthcare and other treatment, social service, and educational systems in the LR quadrant may or may not respond to ACEs. Public health policies shape the type and extent of response.

<p style="text-align: center;">UPPER LEFT (I)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACE impact on developing self (overwhelming feelings, activation of defense mechanisms, etc.) 	<p style="text-align: center;">UPPER RIGHT (It)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health risk behaviors (substance abuse, sexual, and other risk-taking) • Medical problems (both short and long-term) • Changes in developing brain
<p style="text-align: center;">LOWER LEFT (You/We)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family meanings • Cultural values • Social taboos • Victim blaming • “Rugged individualism” 	<p style="text-align: center;">LOWER RIGHT (Its)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family relational systems/ACEs • Social violence • Health, mental health, and substance abuse services • Social service, school, and criminal justice systems • Public health policy responses

Figure 2. Quadrant Feedback Loops

All quadrants are mutually interacting with one another, so feedback loops can also be pictured. For example, many of the risky behaviors that grow out of an attempt to cope with the traumatized self may, in turn, contribute to adverse experiences for others (e.g., the person who begins to use alcohol as a coping strategy and ends up becoming an alcoholic parent, the intravenous drug user who begins stealing to support the habit). Meanwhile, the lack of adequate cultural understanding in the LL and institutional response in the LR contributes to the development of substance abuse and mental health problems in traumatized individuals with few alternatives, setting off another cycle through the quadrants. This can lead one to question just how much of the pain and confusion and sickness in our society is actually a result of our continuing abuse and neglect of our children?



Social Influences and Personal Choices

Becker is a Nobel-prize winning economist whose analysis model operates on the principle that the behaviors of individuals and collectives are actually optimizing and rational rather than irrational.⁹⁵ Becker and Murphy include the effects of the social environment when considering personal decision-making, presenting a way to analyze the direct effects of social interactions on personal behavior.⁹⁶ They provide numerous examples of the persistent impact of social forces on behavior and demonstrate how to include these social forces into the economic analysis of behavior.

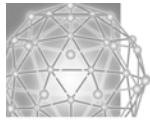
While social forces have to do with other people's behaviors, habits are built through the behavior of past "selves." Social forces and habits reinforce one another and both contribute to people's choices and behaviors. Behavior may change in relation to shifts in the social environment, and some behaviors are geared toward changing the environment. On one hand, choices are limited because individual behaviors are partially governed by the behavior of others. On the other hand, personal decisions play an important role in determining social structure. The social environment itself is an accumulation of behavioral interactions.⁹⁷ Thus, Becker is looking at non-market goods in economic ways. An Integral perspective points out that individual personal preferences and choices have to do with Left-Hand quadrant values that are co-arising with selection pressures in LR social interactions. Hence, Becker is articulating the way in which all interior values have a Lower-Right functional fit, which can be viewed from an economic perspective.

This economic analysis has been found useful in examining a wide range of social issues, uniting the economists' emphasis on rational choice with social scientists' recognition of the determining influence of social structure.⁹⁸ One example of the interplay of social forces and personal behavior and habits is the development of addiction. Drug use, drinking, and smoking often begin in adolescence, a time marked by peer pressure. It has been suggested that strong peer pressure may actually play a role in the development of addiction.⁹⁹ Becker has also found that one's human capital, including education, explains types of criminal behaviors committed by people. These criminal activities are viewed as rational in ambiguous situations.¹⁰⁰

The notion of human capital development, or the production of abilities and skills, is important in understanding ACEs interventions and explains why addressing ACEs is profitable. Numerous studies of early intervention programs with disadvantaged children already demonstrate significant benefit-cost ratios. These interventions have been found effective in enriching the environments of children and promoting learning, demonstrating stable effects on motivation and learning in children. Further, one study showed a return of \$5.70 for every dollar spent on a child by the time the child became an adult aged 27, and \$8.70 when projected into the rest of their lives. The cost savings in crime reduction is also notable. It is because each new developmental stage begins with the skills gained in the previous stage that the return on investment in young people is so high. Furthermore, the costs of later investments are reduced by early investments in younger children. Families and other systems play a very strong role in human capital development in addition to schools.¹⁰¹

Integral Restorative Processes

Integral Restorative Processes (IRP) is a model based on Wilber's Integral Theory that serves as an effective response to ACEs by recognizing that all four quadrants need to be addressed.

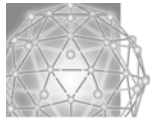


Although existing treatment approaches address the effects of ACEs on a piecemeal basis (i.e., separate substance abuse treatment, medical treatment, etc.), the approaches are deficient in that they do not recognize the underlying impact/cause/syndrome (ACEs) and do not provide a comprehensive response. IRP is a model that takes the bigger picture into consideration and can guide transdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or interdisciplinary team responses and coordination in addressing ACEs. When using an IRP intervention with ACEs, Integral Theory offers a comprehensive understanding of the situation, allowing one to then decide which two or three “hotspots” are the most crucial and can be addressed within practical limits. This model guides us in touching base with all of the quadrants, or dimension-perspectives, in responding to ACEs. It allows room for a variety of therapeutic modalities known to be effective in working with trauma and addressing health risk behaviors and medical problems. At the same time, we are guided to work with the family, community, sub-culture, or larger culture in terms of increasing awareness and consciously considering how “We” treat each other, as well as actively strengthening social networks. Advocacy in regard to social policies, laws, and public health responses to ACEs will also influence cultural mores and enhance our capacity to effectively respond to ACEs. It is likely that IRP responses to ACEs will begin to look like “communities of care” guided by an integrally informed team, each with expertise in a particular area who see that role within the context of an AQAL (“all-quadrant, all-level”) perspective. Figure 3 represents an IRP response in the quadrants.

<p style="text-align: center;">UPPER LEFT (I)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of various therapeutic modalities effective with trauma 	<p style="text-align: center;">UPPER RIGHT (It)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical and psychiatric care • Substance abuse treatment • Behavioral work
<p style="text-align: center;">LOWER LEFT (You/We)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship counseling • Family strengthening • Group work • Self-help groups 	<p style="text-align: center;">LOWER RIGHT (Its)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family systems therapy • Community organizing • Policy advocacy • Service delivery rearrangements • Media/educational campaigns

Figure 3. IRP Response to ACEs

Mapping the quadrants also helps in assessing current resources and considering where to begin the most effective use of these resources. For example, long-term individual psychotherapy can be expensive, and a mobilization of resources in other areas will also interact with the individual’s UL quadrant. Therefore, emphasis might initially be placed on efforts in the LL and LR quadrants as a beginning phase. In other words, we could start by increasing awareness of the problem, educating professionals, engaging in policy advocacy, and putting efforts toward the development of caring communities. The hope is that the UR medical, behavioral, and substance abuse interventions currently in place are likely to become increasingly inclusive and collaborative as professionals are educated in ACEs and the IRP response. Meanwhile,



innovative short-term and self-help methods for working with trauma can be utilized and evaluated (e.g., EMDR, EFT, yoga, etc.) as a way of directing efforts toward the UL quadrant. Of course, another approach in terms of quadrant emphasis might be taken; the main point is recognition of development from an all-quadrant perspective. IRP is a flexible model that can be easily understood and adapted by a variety of professionals and lay persons alike. Its comprehensiveness is expected to both improve treatment effectiveness and make it a much more cost-effective treatment model than piecemeal, one-quadrant interventions.

Conclusion

This article has reviewed the powerful implications of the ACE study literature. ACEs are strongly connected to health risk behaviors, psychosocial and substance abuse problems, and a wide range of organic diseases. This in turn plays a role in workforce functioning and participation as well as homelessness and involvement in the criminal justice system. ACE findings are bound to change the face of medical care, expanding the boundaries of professions as they work together to address root causes of presenting concerns. Partial and exclusive treatment approaches can give way to a more Integral response to the underlying syndrome. Integral Theory is used to explain the underlying syndrome that has been discovered. Becker's research not only supports an understanding of the interplay between personal choice and behavior and social interactions and structure from the LR social economic perspective, but also highlights the importance of investments in human capital.¹⁰² The high rates of human capital return on numerous early intervention programs make a powerful argument for the profitability of addressing and preventing ACEs.¹⁰³ Integral Restorative Processes (IRP) has been presented as a useful and flexible intervention model. This model guides us in addressing developmental impacts of ACEs from multiple perspectives for a truly comprehensive response. An understanding of ACEs as an underlying syndrome along with a vigorous IRP response has the potential to reduce and eliminate many noninfectious causes of illness and death in the United States.

NOTES

¹ Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b

² Wilber, *A theory of everything: An integral vision for business, politics, science and spirituality*, 2000

³ Becker, "Press release: The Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) prize in economic sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel for 1992," 2006

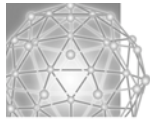
⁴ Heckman & Krueger, *Inequality in America: What role for human capital policies*, 2003

⁵ Piaget, *The psychology of the child*, 1972; Kohlberg, *The philosophy of moral development: Moral stages and the idea of justice*, 1981; Gilligan, *In a different voice: Psychological theory and women's development*, 1982; Loevinger, *Ego development*, 1976; Freud & Strachey, *The ego and the id*, 1960; Fowler, *Stages of faith: The psychology of human development*, 1981. Also see Goleman, *Emotional intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ*, 1995 and Gardner, *Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligences*, 1983.

⁶ Wilber, *A theory of everything*, 2000

⁷ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998; Van der Kolk & Fisler, "Dissociation and the fragmentary nature of traumatic memories: Overview and exploratory study," 1995; Whitfield, *Memory and abuse: Remembering and healing the wounds of trauma*, 1995 and "Adverse childhood experience and trauma," 1998

⁸ Dong et al., "The interrelatedness of multiple forms of childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction," 2004; Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b



⁹ Dong, Anda, Dube, Giles & Felitti, "The relationship of exposure to childhood sexual abuse to other forms of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction during childhood," 2003

¹⁰ Dube, Anda, Felitti, Edwards & Williamson, "Exposure to abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction among adults who witnessed intimate partner violence as children: Implications for health and social services," 2002

¹¹ Dong et al., "The interrelatedness of multiple forms of childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction," 2004; Felitti et al, Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

¹² Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b; Felitti et al, "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998.

¹³ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998; Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002

¹⁴ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002; Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a; Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b

¹⁵ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002

¹⁶ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

¹⁷ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002; Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b; Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

¹⁸ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

¹⁹ Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a; Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b

²⁰ Whitfield, "Adverse childhood experience and trauma," 1998

²¹ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998; McGinnis & Foege, "Actual causes of death in the United States," 1993

²² Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b; Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

²³ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

²⁴ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002

²⁵ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

²⁶ Anda et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and smoking during adolescence and adulthood," 1999; Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002; Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a

²⁷ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002; Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a; Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b

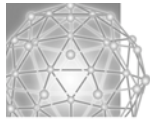
²⁸ Dube, Felitti, Dong, Giles & Anda, "The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900," 2003

²⁹ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002; Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a

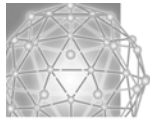
³⁰ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002

³¹ Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a

³² Hillis, Anda, Felitti & Marchbanks, "Adverse childhood experiences and sexual risk behaviors in women: A retrospective cohort study," 2001



- ³³ Dube et al., "The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900," 2003
- ³⁴ Anda et al., "Abused boys, battered mothers, and male involvement in teen pregnancy," 2001; Anda et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and risk of paternity in teen pregnancy," 2002
- ³⁵ Anda et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and risk of paternity in teen pregnancy," 2002
- ³⁶ Anda et al., "Abused boys, battered mothers, and male involvement in teen pregnancy," 2001
- ³⁷ Anda et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and risk of paternity in teen pregnancy," 2002
- ³⁸ See Wilber, *A theory of everything: An integral vision for business, politics, science and spirituality*, 2000 for how this relates to Integral Politics.
- ³⁹ Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a; Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b
- ⁴⁰ Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a, p.9
- ⁴¹ Dube et al., "The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900," 2003
- ⁴² Dube, Anda, Felitti, Edwards, & Croft, 2002; Felitti, "The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction," 2003; and Dube et al., "The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900," 2003
- ⁴³ Anda et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and smoking during adolescence and adulthood," 2000
- ⁴⁴ Anda, Whitfield, Felitti, Chapman, et al, 2002; Dube et al., "Growing up with parental alcohol abuse: Exposure to childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction," 2001
- ⁴⁵ Dube et al., "Growing up with parental alcohol abuse: Exposure to childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction," 2001
- ⁴⁶ Anda et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and risk of paternity in teen pregnancy," 2002
- ⁴⁷ Dube et al., "Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and the risk of attempted suicide throughout the life span: Findings from the Adverse Childhood Experiences study," 2001; Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002
- ⁴⁸ Chapman et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and the risk of depressive disorders in adulthood," 2004
- ⁴⁹ Dube et al., "The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900," 2003
- ⁵⁰ Whitfield, "Mental health: Adverse childhood experiences increase risk of hallucinations," 2005
- ⁵¹ Edwards, Holden, Felitti & Anda, "Relationship between multiple forms of childhood maltreatment and adult mental health in community respondents: Results from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003
- ⁵² Dube et al., "The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900," 2003
- ⁵³ Dube et al., "The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900," 2003
- ⁵⁴ Hillis et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and sexual risk behaviors in women: A retrospective cohort study," 2001
- ⁵⁵ See McCarron et al., "Depression and anxiety increase risk of fatal stroke," 2002 and Krantz et al., "Anger, frustration, may trigger arrhythmias in some heart patients," 2004.
- ⁵⁶ Dong et al., "Insights into causal pathways for ischemic heart disease: Adverse childhood experiences study," 2004
- ⁵⁷ Hillis et al., "The association between adverse childhood experiences and adolescent pregnancy, long-term psychosocial consequences, and fetal death," 2004
- ⁵⁸ Williamson, Thompson, Anda, Dietz & Felitti, "Body weight and obesity in adults and self-reported abuse in childhood," 2002
- ⁵⁹ Dong, Dube, Felitti, Giles & Anda, "Adverse childhood experiences and self-reported liver disease: New insights into the causal pathway," 2003
- ⁶⁰ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998
- ⁶¹ See Tam, Zlotnick & Robertson, "Longitudinal perspective: Adverse childhood events, substance use, and labor force participation among homeless adults," 2003 and Herman, Susser, Struening & Link, "Adverse childhood experiences: Are they risk factors for adult homelessness?" 1997.



⁶² Burt, *What will it take to end homelessness?* 2001

⁶³ Bray & Marsden, *Prevalence of use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among DC metropolitan area household residents in 1990, 1992*; Fischer, "Estimating the prevalence of alcohol, drug and mental health problems in the contemporary homeless population: A review of the literature," 1989; Lehman & Corday, "Prevalence of alcohol, drug and mental disorders among the homeless: One more time," 1993; National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Prevalence of drug use in the Washington DC, metropolitan area homeless and transient population: 1991, 1993*; Robertson, Zlotnick & Westerfelt, "Drug use disorders and treatment contact among homeless adults in Alameda County," 1997; Tam et al., "Longitudinal perspective: Adverse childhood events, substance use, and labor force participation among homeless adults," 2003

⁶⁴ Anda et al., 2002; Chapman et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and the risk of depressive disorders in adulthood," 2004; Dube et al., "Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and the risk of attempted suicide throughout the life span: Findings from the Adverse Childhood Experiences study," 2001; Dube et al., "Exposure to abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction among adults who witnessed intimate partner violence as children: Implications for health and social services," 2002; Edwards et al., "Relationship between multiple forms of childhood maltreatment and adult mental health in community respondents: Results from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003; Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002; Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a; Felitti, *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*, 2003b; Whitfield, "Mental health: Adverse childhood experiences increase risk of hallucinations," 2005

⁶⁵ Bray, Zarkin, Dennis & French, 2000; SAMHSA, 1999; Sturm, Gresenz, Pacula, & Wells, 1999; Tam et al 2003. Related to this, ACEs have been connected to impaired functioning on the job: see Anda, Fleisher, Felitti, Edwards, et al., 2004.

⁶⁶ Tam et al., "Longitudinal perspective: Adverse childhood events, substance use, and labor force participation among homeless adults," 2003

⁶⁷ Tam et al., "Longitudinal perspective: Adverse childhood events, substance use, and labor force participation among homeless adults," 2003

⁶⁸ Herman et al., "Adverse childhood experiences: Are they risk factors for adult homelessness?" 1997; Tam et al., "Longitudinal perspective: Adverse childhood events, substance use, and labor force participation among homeless adults," 2003

⁶⁹ Brownstein & Crossland, "Special report: Toward a drugs and crime research agenda for the 21st century," 2003; Chong, "Crime indicators for alcohol and drug abuse," 1998; Delany, Fletcher & Shields, "Reorganizing care for the substance using offender: The case for collaboration," 2003; Harrison, "The revolving prison door for drug-involved offenders: Challenges and opportunities," 2001; Kinlock, O'Grady & Hanlon, "Prediction of the criminal activity of incarcerated drug-abusing offenders," 2003; Lipton & Johnson, "Smack, crack, and score: Two decades of NIDA-funded drugs and crime research at NDRI 1974-1994," 1998; McBride & Inciardi, "The focused offender disposition program: Philosophy, procedures, and preliminary findings," 1993; McBride, VanderWaal, Terry & VanBuren, "Breaking the cycle of drug use among juvenile offenders," 1999; National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Principles of treatment for criminal justice-involved drug abusers*, 2005; Wenzel, Longshore, Turner & Ridgely, "Drug courts: A bridge between criminal justice and health services," 2001

⁷⁰ National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Principles of treatment for criminal justice-involved drug abusers*, 2005

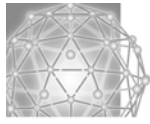
⁷¹ Mauer & Coyle, "The social cost of America's race to incarcerate," 2004

⁷² Delany et al., "Reorganizing care for the substance using offender: The case for collaboration," 2003

⁷³ Allen, Rich, Schwartzapfel & Friedmann, "Hepatitis C among offenders—Correctional challenge and public health opportunity," 2003 and Robillard et al., "Partners and processes in HIV services for inmates and ex-offenders: Facilitating collaboration and service delivery," 2003

⁷⁴ National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Principles of treatment for criminal justice-involved drug abusers*, 2005

⁷⁵ For treatment's effect on recidivism, see Harrison, "The revolving prison door for drug-involved offenders: Challenges and opportunities," 2001; Inciardi & Martin, "An effective model of prison-based treatment for drug-involved offenders," 1997; Martin, Butzin, Saum & Inciardi, "Three-year outcomes of therapeutic community treatment for drug-involved offenders in Delaware: From prison to work release to aftercare," 1999; Pelissier et al., "Federal prison residential drug treatment reduces substance use and arrests after release," 2001; Rhodes et al., "Alternative solutions to the problem of selection bias in an analysis of federal residential drug treatment programs," 2001. For more on how incarcerated substance abusers do not generally receive treatment, see Peters, Breenbaum,



Edens, Carter & Ortiz, "Prevalence of DSM-IV substance abuse and dependence disorders among prison inmates," 1998; Valle & Humphrey, "American prisons as alcohol and drug treatment centers: A twenty-year reflection, 1980 to 2000," 2002. For more research on this topic, see National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Principles of treatment for criminal justice-involved drug abusers*, 2005.

⁷⁶ Anda et al., "Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and indicators of impaired adult worker performance," 2004, p. 35

⁷⁷ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

⁷⁸ Dong et al., "The interrelatedness of multiple forms of childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction," 2004; Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998; Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002; Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a; Hillis et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and sexual risk behaviors in women: A retrospective cohort study," 2001

⁷⁹ Dube et al., "Adverse childhood experiences and personal alcohol abuse as an adult," 2002

⁸⁰ Dube et al., "Childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction and the risk of illicit drug use: The adverse childhood experiences study," 2003

⁸¹ Felitti, "The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead," 2002

⁸² Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a

⁸³ Anda et al., "Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and indicators of impaired adult worker performance," 2004

⁸⁴ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998; Hillis et al., "The association between adverse childhood experiences and adolescent pregnancy, long-term psychosocial consequences, and fetal death," 2004

⁸⁵ Hillis et al., "The association between adverse childhood experiences and adolescent pregnancy, long-term psychosocial consequences, and fetal death," 2004

⁸⁶ Felitti, "The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study," 2003a

⁸⁷ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

⁸⁸ Felitti et al., "Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study," 1998

⁸⁹ Anda et al., "Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and indicators of impaired adult worker performance," 2004

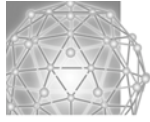
⁹⁰ Friedmann et al., "Organizational correlates of access to primary care and mental health services in drug abuse treatment units," 1999; Friedmann et al., "On-site primary care and mental health services in outpatient drug abuse treatment units," 1999a; Friedmann et al., "Linkage to medical services in the drug abuse treatment outcome study," 2001; Jerrell, Wilson & Hiller, "Issues and outcomes in integrated treatment programs for dual disorders," 2000; Kraft & Dickinson, "Partnerships for improved service delivery: The Newark target cities project," 1997; Cartwright, "Costs of drug abuse to society," 1999; French, "Economic evaluation of drug abuse treatment programs: Methodology and findings," 1995

⁹¹ Bailey & Koney, "Interorganizational community-based collaboratives: A strategic response to shape the social work agenda," 1996; Gil de Gibaja, "An exploratory study of administrative practice in collaboratives," 2001; Larkin, *Systems integration and substance abuse delivery*, 2005; Mizrahi & Rosenthal, "Complexities of coalition building: Leaders' successes, strategies, struggles, and solutions," 2001; Schofield & Amodeo, "Interdisciplinary teams in health care and human services settings: Are they effective?" 1999; Walter & Petr, "A template for family-centered interagency collaboration," 2000

⁹² Marquart & Konrad, *Evaluating initiatives to integrate human services*, 1996

⁹³ Meisler, Blankertz, Santos & McKay, "Impact of assertive community treatment on homeless persons with co-occurring severe psychiatric and substance use disorders," 1997; Friedmann et al., "Linkage to medical services in the drug abuse treatment outcome study," 2001; Jerrell et al., "Issues and outcomes in integrated treatment programs for dual disorders," 2000

⁹⁴ For an overview of the BPS model and how it compares with the Integral model, see Short, "AQAL: Beyond the biopsychosocial model," 2006.



⁹⁵ Becker, "Crime and punishment: An economic approach," 1968; *Essays in the economics of crime and punishment*, 1974; "Nobel lecture: The economic way of looking at behavior," 1993; "Press release: The Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) prize in economic sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel for 1992," 2006

⁹⁶ Becker & Murphy, *Social economics: Market behavior in a social environment*, 2001

⁹⁷ Becker & Murphy, *Social economics: Market behavior in a social environment*, 2001

⁹⁸ Becker & Murphy, *Social economics: Market behavior in a social environment*, 2001; Becker, "Press release: The Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) prize in economic sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel for 1992," 2006

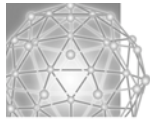
⁹⁹ Becker & Murphy, "A theory of rational addiction," 1988; Becker & Murphy, *Social economics: Market behavior in a social environment*, 2001

¹⁰⁰ Becker, "Crime and punishment: An economic approach," 1968; *Essays in the economics of crime and punishment*, 1974; "Press release: The Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) prize in economic sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel for 1992," 2006

¹⁰¹ Heckman & Krueger, *Inequality in America: What role for human capital policies*, 2003

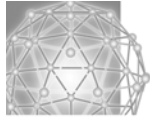
¹⁰² See Becker, "Crime and punishment: An economic approach," 1968; *Essays in the economics of crime and punishment*, 1974; "Press release: The Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) prize in economic sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel for 1992," 2006

¹⁰³ Heckman & Krueger, *Inequality in America: What role for human capital policies*, 2003

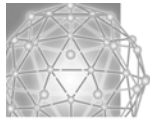


REFERENCES

- Allen, S. A.; Rich, J. D.; Schwartzapel, B. & Friedmann, P. D. (2003). Hepatitis C among offenders—Correctional challenge and public health opportunity. *Federal Probation*, 67 (2), 22-26.
- Anda, R. F. (2005). ACE study 1: Childhood trauma and health. Retrieved May 22, 2006, from <http://www.calvacadeproductions.com>
- Anda, R. F.; Chapman, D. P.; Felitti, V. J.; Edwards, V.; Williamson, D. F.; Croft, J. B. & Giles, W. H. (2002). Adverse childhood experiences and risk of paternity in teen pregnancy. *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 100 (1), 37-45.
- Anda, R. F.; Croft, J. B.; Felitti, V. J.; Nordenberg, D.; Giles, W. H.; Williamson, D. F.; Giovino, G. A. (1999). Adverse childhood experiences and smoking during adolescence and adulthood. *JAMA*, 282 (17), 1,652-1,658.
- Anda, R. F.; Felittie, V. J.; Chapman, D. P.; Croft, J. B.; Williamson, D. F.; Santelli, J.; Dietz, P. M. & Marks, J. S. (2001). Abused boys, battered mothers, and male involvement in teen pregnancy. *Pediatrics*, 107 (2), 19-27.
- Anda, R. F.; Fleisher, V. I.; Felitti, V. J.; Edwards, V. J.; Whitfield, C. L.; Dube, S. R. & Williamson, D. F. (2004). Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and indicators of impaired adult worker performance. *Permanente Journal*, 8 (1), 30-38.
- Anda, R. F.; Whitfield, C. L.; Felitti, V. J.; Chapman, D.; Edwards, V. J.; Dube, S. R. & Williamson, D. F. (2002). Adverse childhood experiences, alcoholic parents, and later risk of alcoholism and depression. *Psychiatric Services*, 53 (8), 1001-1009.
- Bailey, D. & Koney, K. M. (1996). Interorganizational community-based collaboratives: A strategic response to shape the social work agenda. *Social Work*, 41 (6), 602-611.
- Becker, G. S. (1968). Crime and punishment: An economic approach. *Journal of Political Economy*, 76 (2), 169-217.
- Becker, G. S. (1974). *Essays in the economics of crime and punishment*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Becker, G. S. (1993). Nobel lecture: The economic way of looking at behavior. *Journal of Political Economy*, 101 (3), 385-409.
- Becker, G. S. (2006). Press release: The Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) prize in economic sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel for 1992. Retrieved May 22, 2006, from <http://home.uchicago.edu/~gbecker/Nobel/nobel.html>
- Becker, G. S. & Murphy, K. M. (1988). A theory of rational addiction. *Journal of Political Economy*, 96 (4), 675-700.



- Becker, G. S. & Murphy, K. M. (2001). *Social economics: Market behavior in a social environment*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Bray, R. M. & Marsden, M. E. (1992, August). *Prevalence of use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among DC metropolitan area household residents in 1990*. Paper presented at the meeting of the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC.
- Bray, J. W.; Zarkin, G. A.; Dennis, M. L. & French, M. T. (2000). Symptoms of dependence, multiple substance use, and labor market outcomes. *American Journal of Alcohol Abuse, 26 (1)*, 77-95.
- Brownstein, H. H. & Crossland, C. (2003). Special report: Toward a drugs and crime research agenda for the 21st century. *National Institute of Justice*. Retrieved May 22, 2006, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
- Burt, M. (2001). *What will it take to end homelessness?* Washington, DC: Urban Institute.
- Cartwright, W. S. (1999). Costs of drug abuse to society. *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics, 2*, 133-134.
- Chapman, D. P.; Whitfield, C. L.; Felitti, V. J.; Dube, S. R.; Edwards, V. J. & Anda, R. F. (2004). Adverse childhood experiences and the risk of depressive disorders in adulthood. *Journal of Affective Disorders, 82 (2)*, 217-225.
- Chong, J. (1998). Crime indicators for alcohol and drug abuse. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 25 (3)*, 283-305.
- Delany, P. J.; Fletcher, B. W. & Shields, J. J. (2003). Reorganizing care for the substance using offender: The case for collaboration. *Federal Probation, 67 (2)*, 64-68.
- Dong, M.; Anda, R. F.; Dube, S. R.; Giles, W. H. & Felitti, V. J. (2003). The relationship of exposure to childhood sexual abuse to other forms of abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction during childhood. *Child Abuse and Neglect, 27 (6)*, 625-639.
- Dong, M.; Anda, R. F.; Felitti, V. J.; Dube, S. R.; Williamson, D. F.; Thompson, T. J.; Loo, C. M. & Giles, W. H. (2004). The interrelatedness of multiple forms of childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction. *Child Abuse and Neglect, 28 (7)*, 771-784.
- Dong, M.; Dube, S. R.; Felitti, V. J.; Giles, W. H. & Anda, R. F. (2003). Adverse childhood experiences and self-reported liver disease: New insights into the causal pathway. *Archives of Internal Medicine, 163 (16)*, 1,949-1,956.
- Dong, M.; Giles, W. H.; Felitti, V. J.; Dube, S. R.; Williams, J. E.; Chapman, D. P. & Anda, R. F. (2004). Insights into causal pathways for ischemic heart disease: Adverse childhood experiences study. *Circulation, 110 (13)*, 1,761-1,766.
- Dube, S. R.; Anda, R. F.; Felitti, V. J.; Chapman, D. P.; Williamson, D. F.; Giles, W. H. (2001). Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and the risk of attempted suicide throughout the life



span: Findings from the Adverse Childhood Experiences study. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 286 (24), 3,089-3,086.

Dube, S. R.; Anda, R. F.; Felitti, V. J. & Croft, J. B. (2002). Adverse childhood experiences and personal alcohol abuse as an adult. *Addictive Behavior*, 27 (5), 713-725.

Dube, S. R.; Anda, R. F.; Felitti, V. J.; Croft, J. B.; Edwards, V. J. & Giles, W. H. (2001). Growing up with parental alcohol abuse: Exposure to childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 25 (12), 1,627-1,640.

Dube, S. R.; Anda, R. F.; Felitti, V. J.; Edwards, V. J. & Williamson, D. F. (2002). Exposure to abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction among adults who witnessed intimate partner violence as children: Implications for health and social services. *Violence*, 17 (1), 3-17.

Dube, S. R.; Felitti, V. J.; Dong, M.; Chapman, D. P.; Giles, W. H. & Anda, R. F. (2003). Childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction and the risk of illicit drug use: The adverse childhood experiences study. *Pediatrics*, 111 (3), 564-572.

Dube, S. R.; Felitti, V. J.; Dong, M.; Giles, W. H.; Anda, R. F. (2003). The impact of adverse childhood experiences on health problems: Evidence from four birth cohorts dating back to 1900. *Preventive Medicine*, 37 (3), 268-277.

Edwards, V. J.; Holden, G. W.; Felitti, V. J. & Anda, R. F. (2003). Relationship between multiple forms of childhood maltreatment and adult mental health in community respondents: Results from the adverse childhood experiences study. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 160 (8), 1,453-1,460.

Felitti, V. J. (2002). The relationship of adverse childhood experiences to adult health: Turning gold into lead. *Z Psychosom Med Psychother*, 48 (4), 359-369.

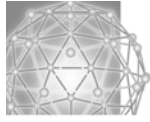
Felitti, V. J. (2003a). The origins of addiction: Evidence from the adverse childhood experiences study. *Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie*, 52, 547-559.

Felitti, V. J. (2003b, March). *The relationship of adult health to adverse childhood experiences and household dysfunction*. Speech presented to the National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, St. Louis, MO.

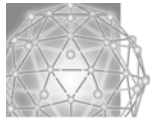
Felitti, V. J.; Anda, R. F.; Nordenberg, D.; Williamson, D. F.; Spitz, A. M.; Edwards, V.; Koss, M. P. & Marks, J. S. (1998). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 14 (4), 354-364.

Fischer, P. J. (1989). Estimating the prevalence of alcohol, drug and mental health problems in the contemporary homeless population: A review of the literature. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 16 (3), 333-389.

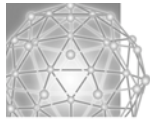
Fowler, J. (1981). *Stages of faith: The psychology of human development*. HarperCollins.



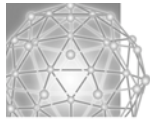
- French, M. T. (1995). Economic evaluation of drug abuse treatment programs: Methodology and findings. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 21 (1), 111-127.
- Friedmann, P. D.; Alexander, J. A.; & D'Aunno, T. A. (1999). Organizational correlates of access to primary care and mental health services in drug abuse treatment units. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 16 (1), 71-80.
- Friedmann, P. D.; Alexander, J. A.; Jin, L. & D'Aunno, T. A. (1999). On-site primary care and mental health services in outpatient drug abuse treatment units. *Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*, 26 (1), 80-94.
- Friedmann, P. D.; Lemon, S. C.; Stein, M. D.; Etheridge, R. M. & D'Aunno, T. A. (2001). Linkage to medical services in the drug abuse treatment outcome study. *Medical Care*, 39 (3), 284-295.
- Freud, S. & Strachey, J. (1960). *The ego and the id*. New York: W. W. Norton.
- Gardner, H. (1983). *Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligences*. New York: Basic Books.
- Gil de Gibaja, M. (2001). An exploratory study of administrative practice in collaboratives. *Administration in Social Work*, 25 (2), 39-57.
- Gilligan, C. (1982). *In a different voice: Psychological theory and women's development*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Goleman, D. (1995). *Emotional intelligence: Why it can matter more than IQ*. New York: Bantam Books.
- Harrison, L. D. (2001). The revolving prison door for drug-involved offenders: Challenges and opportunities. *Crime & Delinquency*, 47 (3), 462-485.
- Heckman, J. J. & Krueger, A. B. (Eds.). (2003). *Inequality in America: What role for human capital policies?* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Herman, D. B.; Susser, E. S.; Struening, E. L. & Link, B. L. (1997). Adverse childhood experiences: Are they risk factors for adult homelessness? *American Journal of Public Health*, 87 (2), 241-248.
- Hillis, S. D.; Anda, R. F.; Felitti, V. J. & Marchbanks, P. A. (2001). Adverse childhood experiences and sexual risk behaviors in women: A retrospective cohort study. *Family Planning Perspectives*, 33 (5), 206-211.
- Hillis, S. D.; Anda, R. F.; Dube, S. R.; Felitti, V. J.; Marchbanks, P. A. & Marks, J. S. (2004). The association between adverse childhood experiences and adolescent pregnancy, long-term psychosocial consequences, and fetal death. *Pediatrics*, 113 (2), 320-327.
- Inciardi, J. A. & Martin, S. S. (1997). An effective model of prison-based treatment for drug-involved offenders. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 27 (2), 261-279.



- Jerrell, J. M.; Wilson, J. L. & Hiller, D. C. (2000). Issues and outcomes in integrated treatment programs for dual disorders. *Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*, 27 (3), 303-313.
- Kinlock, T. W.; O'Grady, K. E. & Hanlon, T. E. (2003). Prediction of the criminal activity of incarcerated drug-abusing offenders. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 33 (4), 897-910.
- Kohlberg, L. (1981). *The philosophy of moral development: Moral stages and the idea of justice*. San Francisco: Harper & Row.
- Kraft, K. M. & Dickinson, J. E. (1997). Partnerships for improved service delivery: The Newark target cities project. *Health & Social Work*, 22 (2), 143-148.
- Krantz, D. S.; Nearing, B. D.; Gottdiener, J. S.; Quigley, J. F.; O'Callahan, M.; DelNegro, A. A.; Friebling, T. D.; Karasik, P.; Suchday, S.; Levine, J. & Verrier, R. (2004). Anger, frustration, may trigger arrhythmias in some heart patients. *Circulation: Journal of the American Heart Association*.
- Larkin, H. (2005). *Systems integration and substance abuse delivery*. Washington, DC: National Catholic School of Social Service.
- Lehman, A. F. & Cordray, D. S. (1993). Prevalence of alcohol, drug and mental disorders among the homeless: One more time. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 20 (3), 355-383.
- Lipton, D. S. & Johnson, B. D. (1998). Smack, crack, and score: Two decades of NIDA-funded drugs and crime research at NDRI 1974-1994. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 33 (9), 1,779-1,815.
- Loevinger, J. (1976). *Ego development*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Marquart, J. M. & Konrad, E. L. (Eds.). (1996). *Evaluating initiatives to integrate human services*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Martin, S. S.; Butzin, C. A.; Saum, C. A. & Inciardi, J. A. (1999). Three-year outcomes of therapeutic community treatment for drug-involved offenders in Delaware: From prison to work release to aftercare. *Prison Journal*, 79 (3), 294-320.
- Mauer, M. & Coyle, M. (2004). The social cost of America's race to incarcerate. *Criminal Justice: Retribution vs. Restoration*, 23 (1), 7-25.
- McBride, D. C. & Inciardi, J. A. (1993). The focused offender disposition program: Philosophy, procedures, and preliminary findings. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 23 (1), 143-161.
- McBride, D. C.; VanderWaal, C. J.; Terry, Y. M. & VanBuren, H. (1999). Breaking the cycle of drug use among juvenile offenders. Retrieved May 22, 2006, from <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/179273.pdf>
- McCarron, P.; Ben-Shlomo, Y.; Smith, G. D.; Elwood, P.; Ebrahim, S.; Gallacher, J. & Yarnell, J. (2002, January). Depression and anxiety increase risk of fatal stroke. *Stroke: Journal of the American Heart Association*.



- McGinnis, J. M.; Foege, W. H. (1993). Actual causes of death in the United States. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 270, 2,207-2,212.
- Meisler, N.; Blankertz, L.; Santos, A. B. & McKay, C. (1997). Impact of assertive community treatment on homeless persons with co-occurring severe psychiatric and substance use disorders. *Community Mental Health Journal*, 33 (2), 113-122.
- Mizrahi, T. & Rosenthal, B. B. (2001). Complexities of coalition building: Leaders' successes, strategies, struggles, and solutions. *Social Work*, 46 (1), 63-78.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (1993). *Prevalence of drug use in the Washington DC, metropolitan area homeless and transient population: 1991*. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (1995). *Principles of treatment for criminal justice-involved drug abusers*. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.
- Pelissier, B.; Wallace, S.; O'Neil, J. A.; Gaes, G. G.; Camp, S.; Rhodes, W. & Saylor, W. (2001). Federal prison residential drug treatment reduces substance use and arrests after release. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 27 (2), 315-337.
- Peters, R. H.; Greenbaum, P. E.; Edens, J. F.; Carter, C. R. & Ortiz, M. M. (1998). Prevalence of DSM-IV substance abuse and dependence disorders among prison inmates. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 24 (4), 573-587.
- Piaget, J. (1972). *The psychology of the child*. New York: Basic Books.
- Rhodes, W.; Pellissier, B.; Gaes, G.; Saylor, W.; Camp, S. & Wallace, S. (2001). Alternative solutions to the problem of selection bias in an analysis of federal residential drug treatment programs. *Evaluation Review*, 25 (3), 331-369.
- Robertson, M. J.; Zlotnick, C.; Westerfelt, A. (1997). Drug use disorders and treatment contact among homeless adults in Alameda County. *American Journal of Public Health*, 87 (2), 221-228.
- Robillard, A. G.; Gallito-Zaparaniuk, P.; Apriola, K. J.; Kennedy, S.; Hammett, T. & Braithwaite, R. L. (2003). Partners and processes in HIV services for inmates and ex-offenders: Facilitating collaboration and service delivery. *Evaluation Review*, 27(5), 535-562.
- Schofield, R. F. & Amodeo, M. (1999). Interdisciplinary teams in health care and human services settings: Are they effective? *Health & Social Work*, 24 (3), 210-219.
- Short, B. (2006). AQAL: Beyond the biopsychosocial model. *AQAL: Journal of Integral Theory and Practice*, 1 (3), 126-141.
- Sturm, R.; Gresenz, C. R.; Pacula, R. L.; Wells, K. B. (1999). Labor force participation by persons with mental illness. *Psychiatric Services*, 50 (11), 1,407-1,408.



- Tam, T. W.; Zlotnick, C. & Robertson, M. J. (2003). Longitudinal perspective: Adverse childhood events, substance use, and labor force participation among homeless adults. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 29 (4), 829-846.
- Valle, S. K. & Humphrey, D. (2002). American prisons as alcohol and drug treatment centers: A twenty-year reflection, 1980 to 2000. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 20 (3/4), 83-106.
- Van der Kolk, B. A. & Fisler, R. (1995). Dissociation and the fragmentary nature of traumatic memories: Overview and exploratory study. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 8, 505-525.
- Walter, U. M. & Petr, C. G. (2000). A template for family-centered interagency collaboration. *Families in Society: Journal of Contemporary Human Services*, 81 (5), 494-503.
- Wenzel, S. L.; Longshore, D.; Turner, S. & Ridgely, M. S. (2001). Drug courts: A bridge between criminal justice and health services. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 29, 241-253.
- Whitfield, C. L. (1995). *Memory and abuse: Remembering and healing the wounds of trauma*. Deerfield Beach, FL: Health Communications.
- Whitfield, C. L. (1998). Adverse childhood experience and trauma. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 14 (4), 361-364.
- Whitfield, C. L. (2005, October 16). Mental health: Adverse childhood experiences increase risk of hallucinations. *Medical Letter on the CDC & FDA*, p. 104.
- Wilber, K. (2000). *A theory of everything: An integral vision for business, politics, science, and spirituality*. Boston: Shambhala.
- Williamson, D. F.; Thompson, T. J.; Anda, R. F.; Dietz, W. H. & Felitti, V. (2002). Body weight and obesity in adults and self-reported abuse in childhood. *International Journal of Obesity Related Metabolic Disorders*, 26 (8), 1,075-1,082.

HEATHER LARKIN received her Ph.D. in social work from the Catholic University of America. She is a professional social worker and substance abuse counselor, possessing a strong clinical background with disadvantaged populations as well as experience in organizational consultation, service systems research, and policy analysis. She is now a faculty member of the School of Social Welfare, the State University of New York at Albany.

JOHN RECORDS received his J.D. from New York University School of Law, and has been Executive Director of COTS (Committee on the Shelterless) since 1992.