

From ACEs to Action: Why Adoption Competency is a Strategic Intervention for Children and Families Impacted by Child Welfare

A Strategic Shift: From Clinical Need to System Investment

ACEs are defined as stressful or traumatic events that occur from ages 0-17 and undermine a child's sense of safety, security, and stability. As exposure to adversity increases, so do lifetime health and system costs. For children and families involved in adoption, foster, and kinship care, this risk is already elevated. Adoption competent care can play a vital role in addressing risk factors and the harm caused by ACEs.

This reframes adoption competency in critical ways:

- Adoption competent services are targeted and provide high-impact interventions for populations with the greatest predicted need.
- Rather than responding to crises after they occur, adoption competency positions systems to intervene earlier, more effectively, and with greater long-term return.
- The result is a shift from viewing adoption competency as a clinical enhancement to recognizing it as a cost-avoidance and prevention strategy.

Where Investments Have the Greatest Impact

ACEs research makes clear that not all populations carry the same level of risk or the same potential for prevention impact. Children and families who are impacted by child welfare often enter services with:

- Higher cumulative adversity
- Complex trauma histories
- Increased likelihood of behavioral health needs over time

This establishes a clear strategic pathway. Investing in adoption-competent mental health services targets those most likely to experience high lifetime system utilization. In doing so, systems can interrupt trajectories that would otherwise result in higher long-term costs.



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have fundamentally reshaped how systems understand long-term health, behavioral, and social outcomes. What began as a public health framework has evolved into a powerful economic argument: early adversity imposes measurable, long-term costs across various systems, including healthcare, mental health, education, and justice.

This same evidence creates a critical opportunity for the field of adoption competency. The term “adoption competency” comes from long-standing research with adoptive families. As adoption competency evolved, it became clear that children in adoptive, foster, and kinship families share many of the same challenges, so adoption competent practices can also inform work with foster and kinship families, which is why some refer to it as permanency or child welfare competency.

Adoption, foster, and kinship populations are among those most likely to experience high levels of adversity prior to permanency. When viewed through an ACEs lens, adoption competency is no longer simply “important”. It becomes a strategic, system-level prevention approach with the potential to reduce long-term costs and improve outcomes across sectors.

From Risk to Resilience: Adoption Competency as a Protective Factor

A key evolution in ACE-informed work is the shift away from viewing adversity as destiny. Adoption competent care reflects this same shift. Rather than treating ACEs as fixed predictors of poor outcomes, adoption-competent practice recognizes that:

- Relationships can help heal the impact of early adversity.
- Caregiver preparation strengthens stability and attachment
- Identity-informed and trauma-responsive care promotes long-term well-being

In this way, adoption competency functions as a modifiable intervention that can change the trajectory associated with early adversity.

A Cross-System Opportunity

One of the most powerful drivers of trauma-informed care adoption was the recognition that ACEs impact multiple systems simultaneously. The same is true for child welfare-related experiences. When adoption competency is absent, costs are not contained within the child welfare system. They extend to:

- Mental health systems
- Medicaid and healthcare services
- Schools and educational supports
- Juvenile justice and legal systems

Positioning adoption competency as shared infrastructure rather than a single-system responsibility creates alignment across these sectors. It also introduces a common language: cost, prevention, and long-term system sustainability.

From Evidence to Action: Scaling Adoption Competency

Economic evidence has historically been a key driver of system change. ACEs cost modeling now provides the rationale to move adoption competency further upstream into the structures that shape practice at scale.

This includes:

- Integrating adoption competency into trauma-informed and ACE-responsive frameworks
- Embedding competencies into workforce training and professional standards
- Aligning with public health and prevention funding strategies
- Informing policy, accreditation, and service design

The implication is clear: adoption competency training is not an “add-on.” It is a necessary adaptation and component of systems seeking to reduce long-term costs while [improving outcomes for children and families](#).

Key Takeaway for Systems and Coalitions

Grounded in [ACEs research and cost burden analysis](#), adoption competency care can be strategically positioned to:

- Justify investment in workforce training and service delivery
- Prioritize adoption and kinship populations as high-impact prevention targets
- Align with trauma-informed care and public health funding frameworks
- Strengthen cross-system collaboration through a shared economic lens
- Support policy and messaging that emphasizes both human and system outcomes

The Bottom Line

ACEs research helped bring trauma-informed care from an idea to standard practice by demonstrating its cost-benefit. The implementation of adoption competent mental health services is at a similar turning point. By framing ACEs not just as a public health issue but as a cost burden, systems can go beyond understanding the importance of adoption competent care and expand it into a strategic, preventive, and system-saving response for children and families facing the highest adversity.