

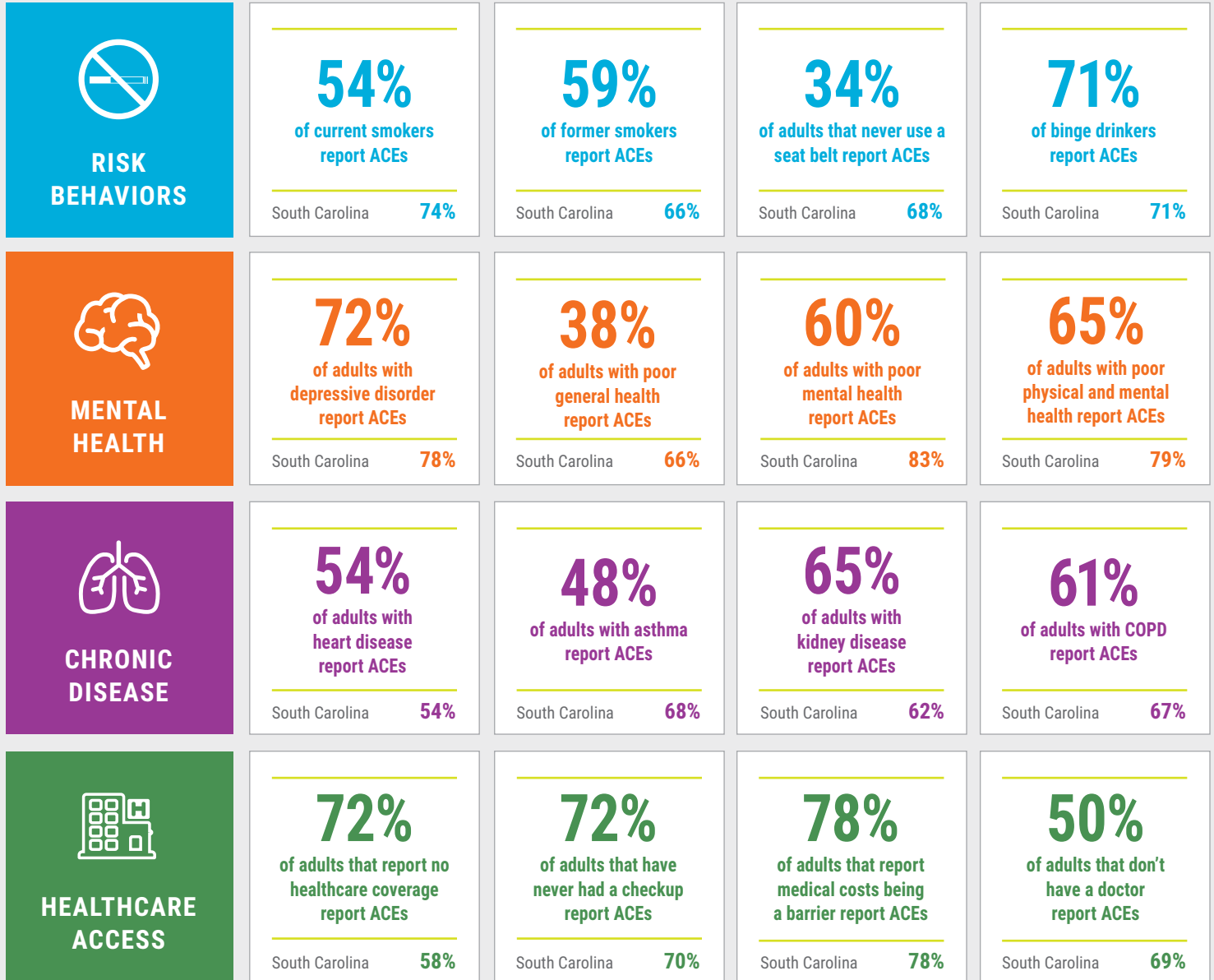
# ABBEVILLE COUNTY

**49%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 30%    Household substance use - 29%    Emotional abuse - 24%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**53%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **55%** are unemployed    **60%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Abbeville County 18 and older = 19,615.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Abbeville County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

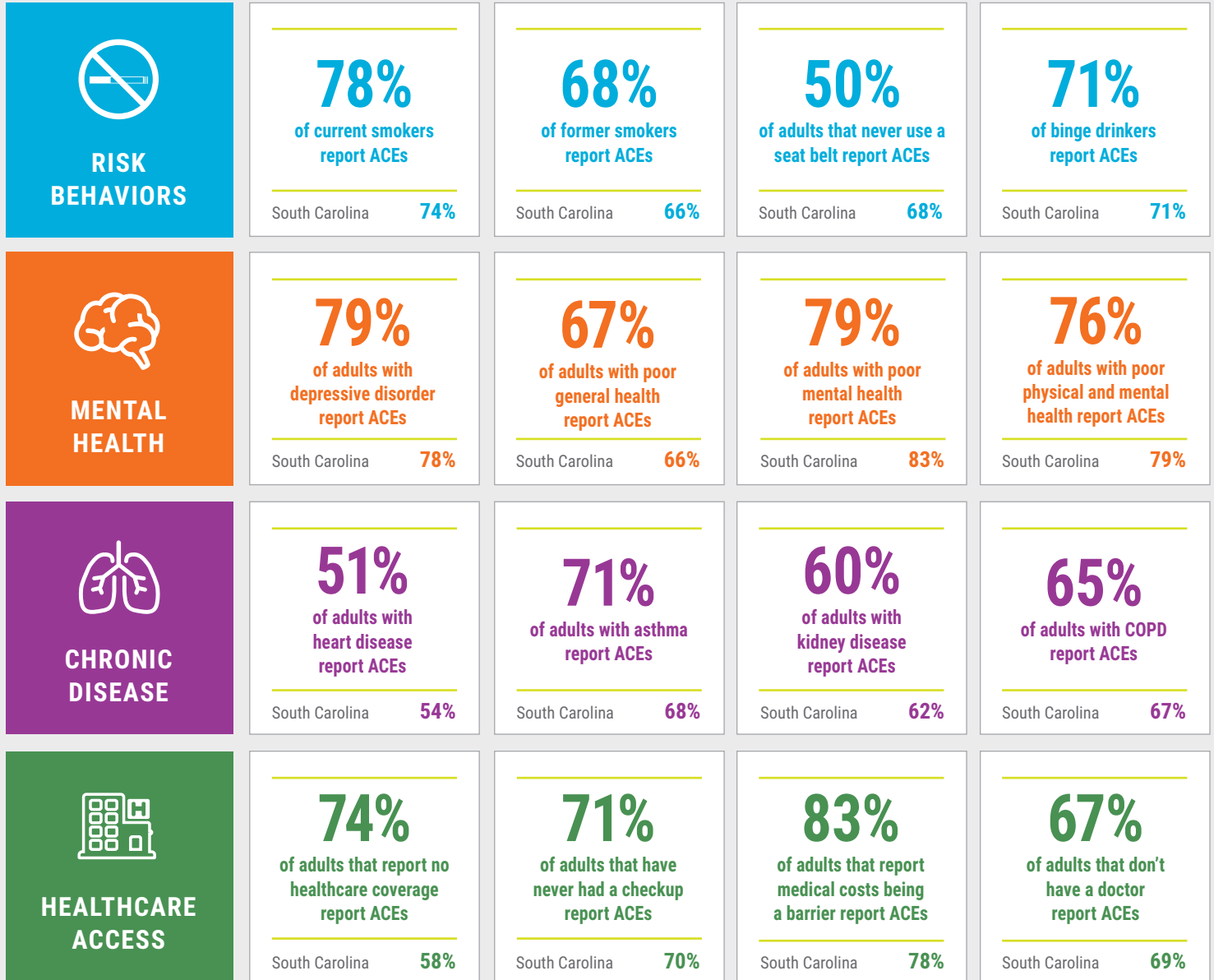
# AIKEN COUNTY

**62%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 32%    Household substance use - 31%    Emotional abuse - 30%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

76% make less than \$25,000 a year    70% are unemployed    67% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Aiken County 18 and older = 131,225.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Aiken County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# ALLENDALE COUNTY

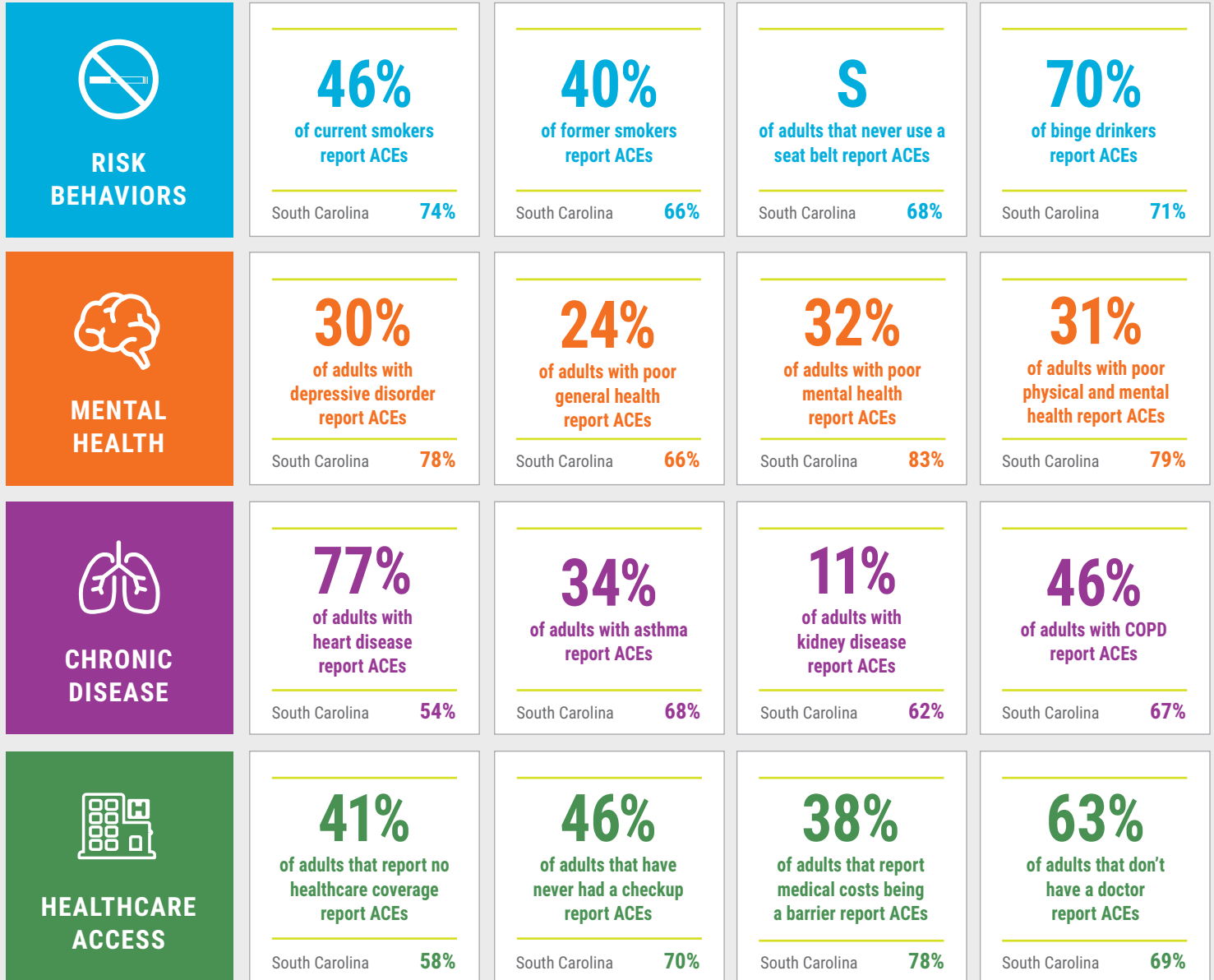
**41%**

report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 25%    Emotional abuse - 17%    Household substance use - 16%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**49%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **39%** are unemployed    **44%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Allendale County 18 and older = 7,287.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Allendale County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# ANDERSON COUNTY

**60%**  
report ACEs

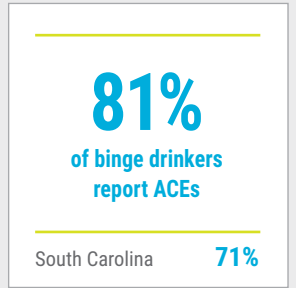
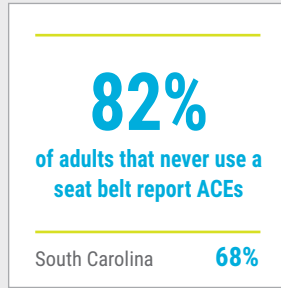
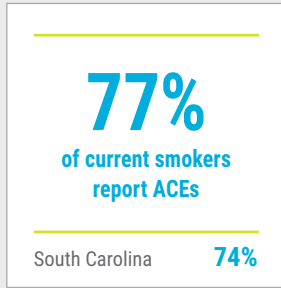
## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 32%    Emotional abuse - 30%    Household substance use - 29%

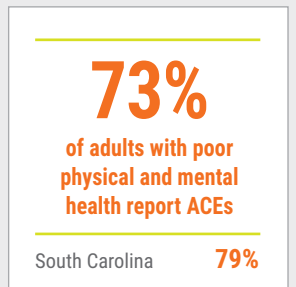
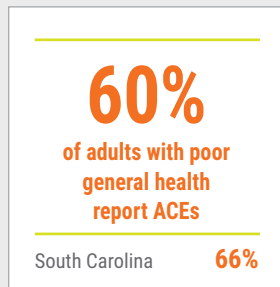
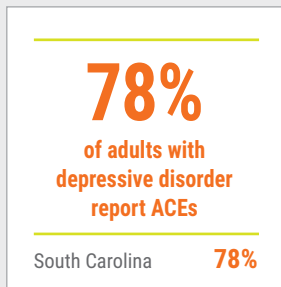

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



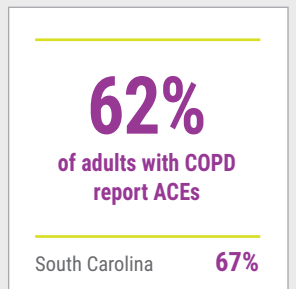
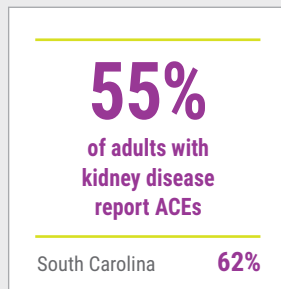
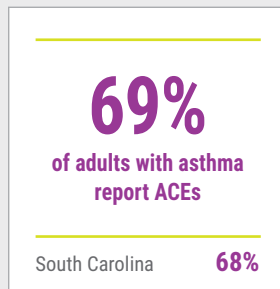
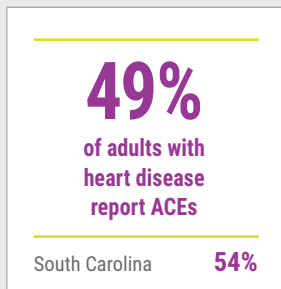
**RISK BEHAVIORS**



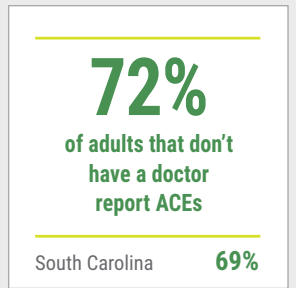
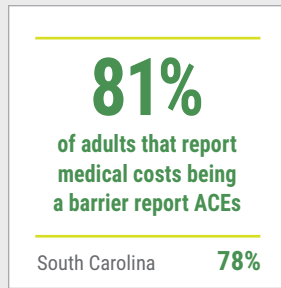
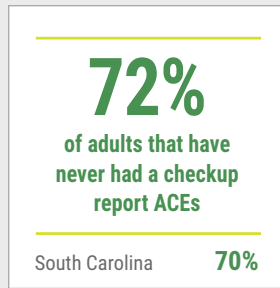
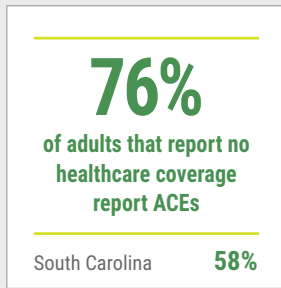

**MENTAL HEALTH**

**CHRONIC DISEASE**




**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**76%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **67%** are unemployed    **62%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Anderson County 18 and older = 153,100.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Anderson County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



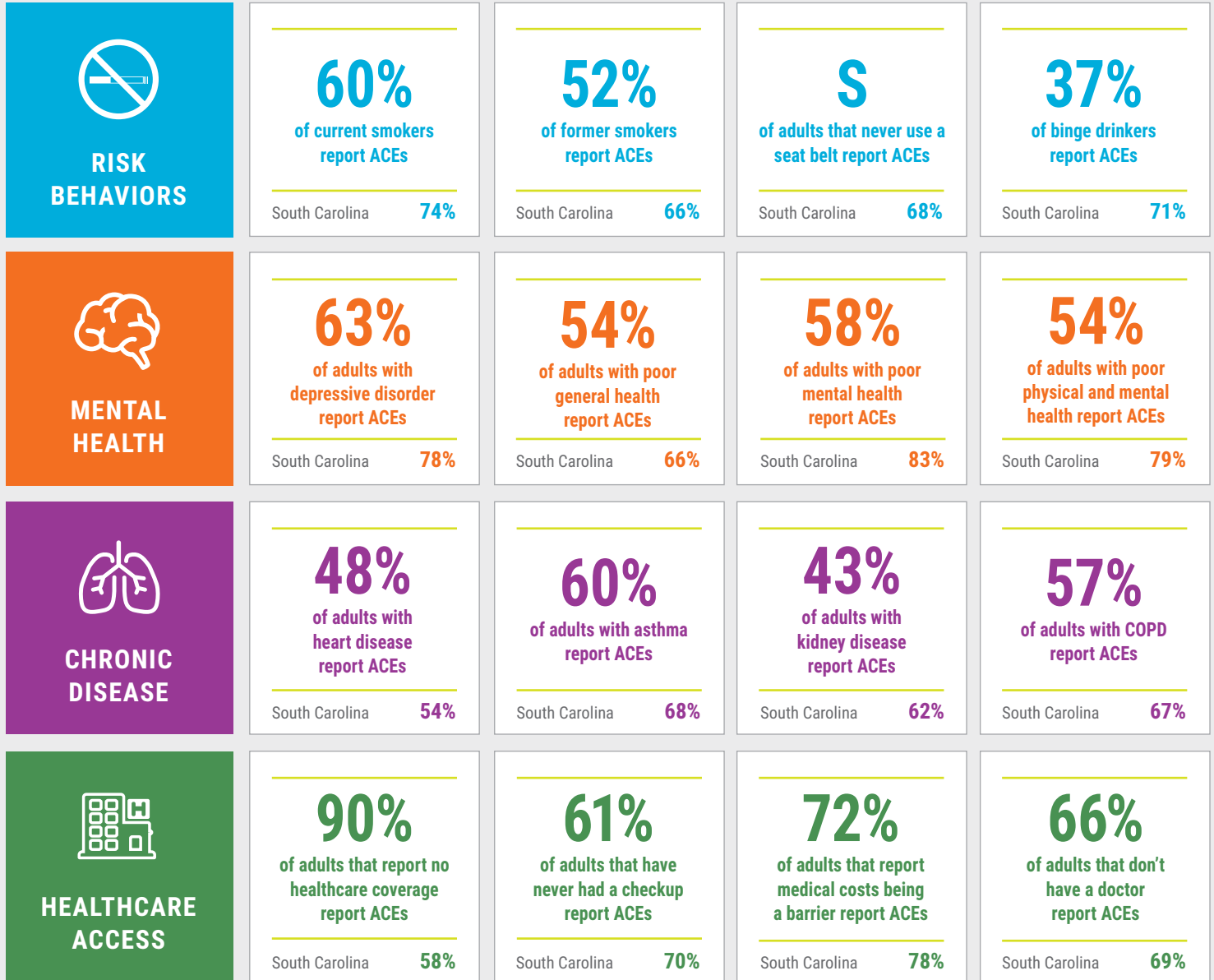
# BAMBERG COUNTY

**50%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 29%    Household substance use - 25%    Emotional abuse - 20%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**31%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **56%** are unemployed    **42%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Bamberg County 18 and older = 11,580.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

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### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Bamberg County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# BARNWELL COUNTY

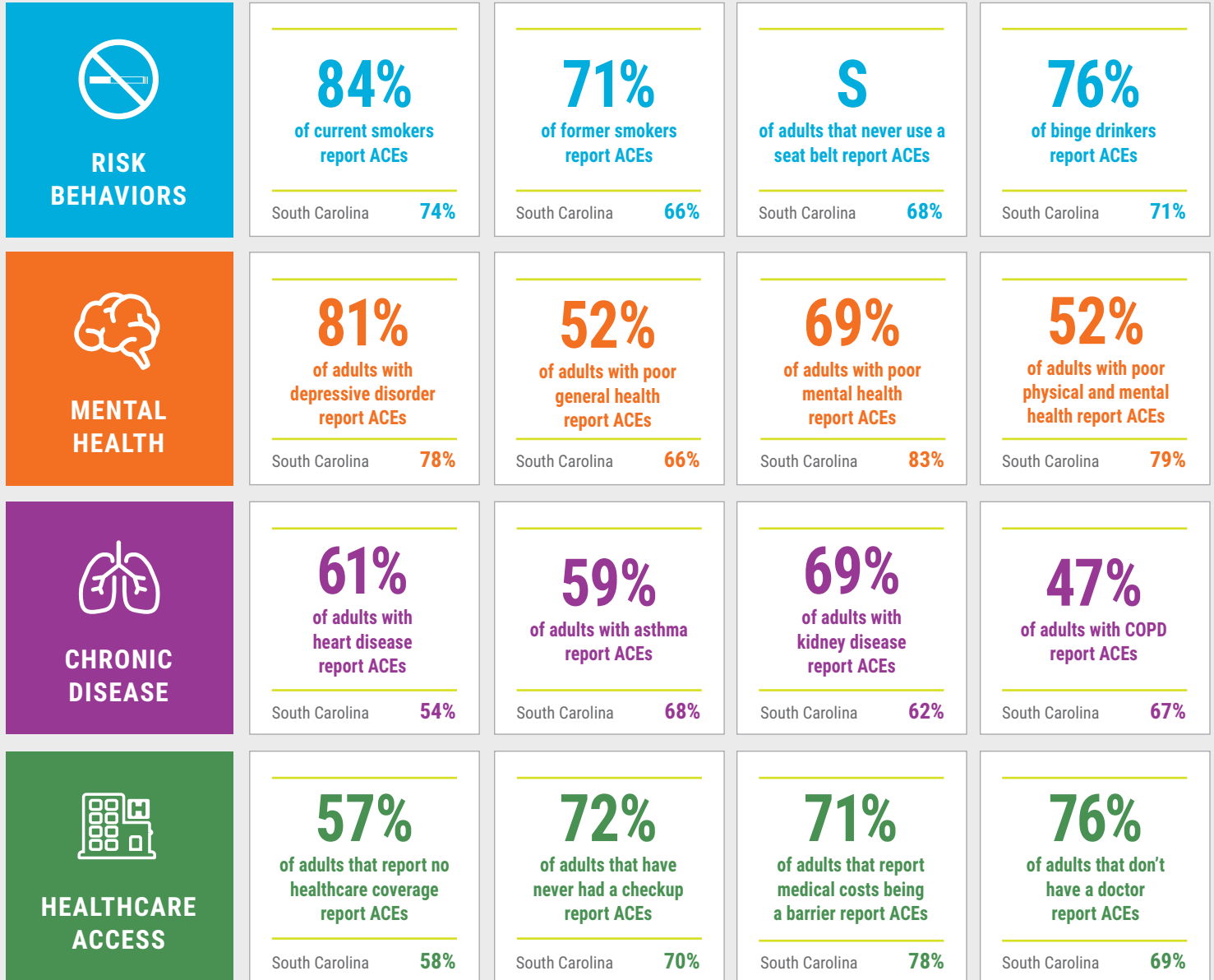
**61%**

report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Household substance use - 31%    Parental divorce/separation - 30%    Emotional abuse - 29%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**53%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **56%** are unemployed    **64%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Barnwell County 18 and older = 16,225.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Barnwell County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

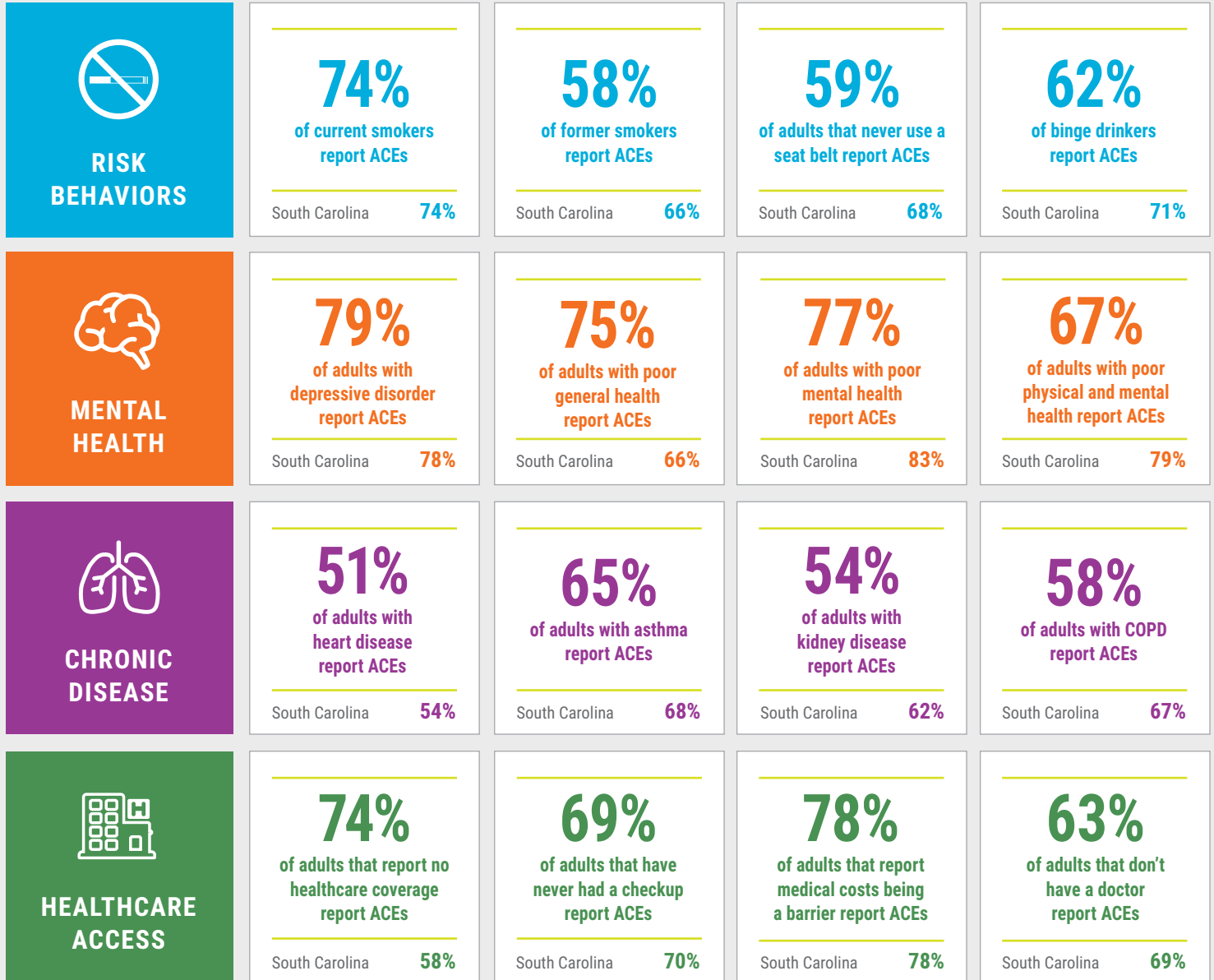
# BEAUFORT COUNTY

**56%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 31%    Parental divorce/separation - 26%    Household substance use - 26%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

68% make less than \$25,000 a year    69% are unemployed    57% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Beaufort County 18 and older = 151,329.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Beaufort County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

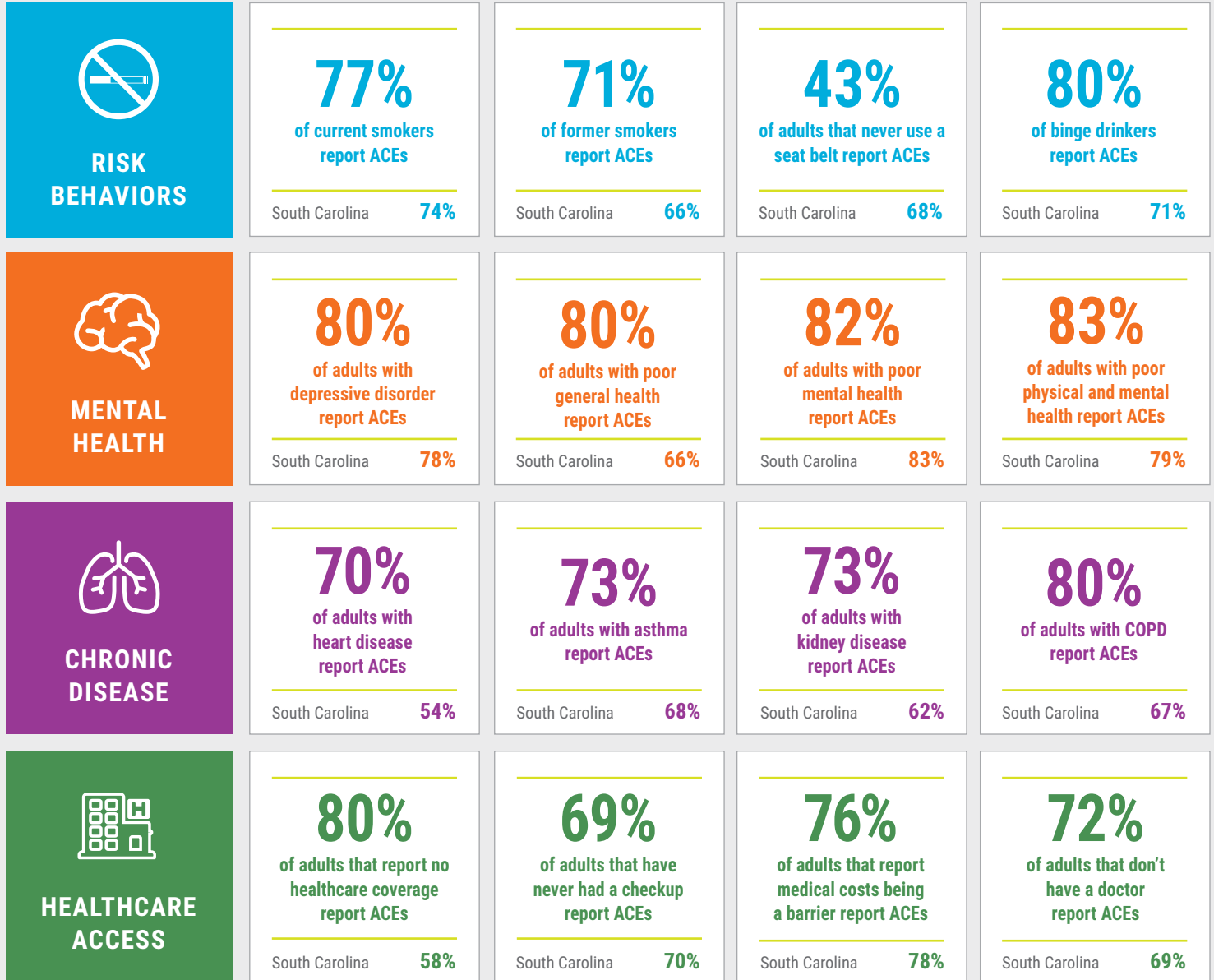
# BERKELEY COUNTY

**64%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 34%    Emotional abuse - 34%    Household substance use - 29%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

69% make less than \$25,000 a year    67% are unemployed    60% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Berkeley County 18 and older = 165,641.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Berkeley County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



# CALHOUN COUNTY

**57%**  
report ACEs

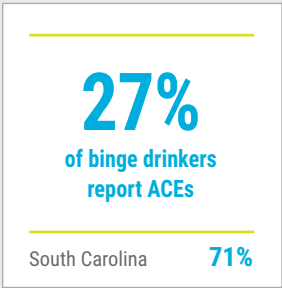
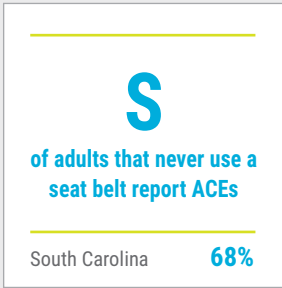
## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 40%    Household substance use - 24%    Emotional abuse - 24%

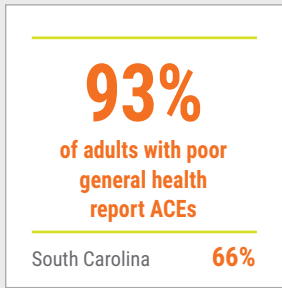
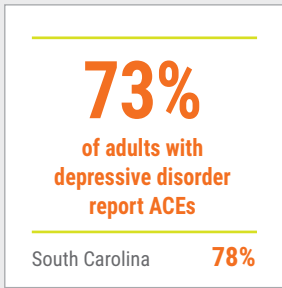

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



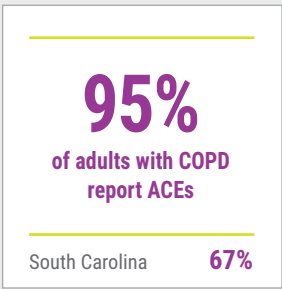
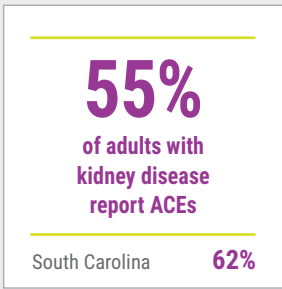
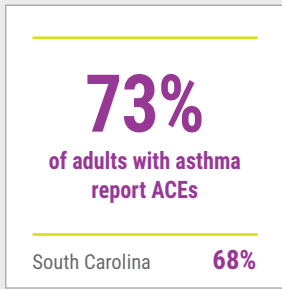
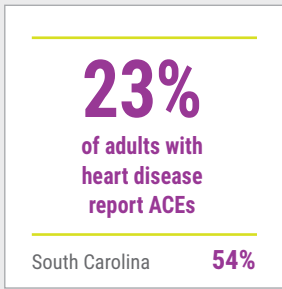
**RISK BEHAVIORS**



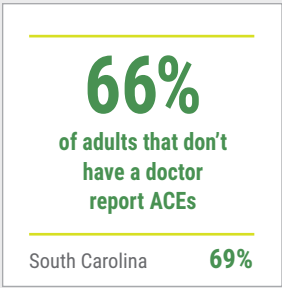
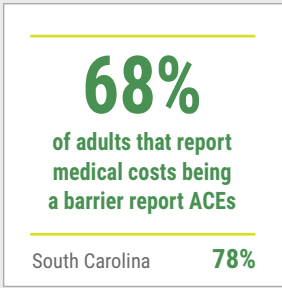
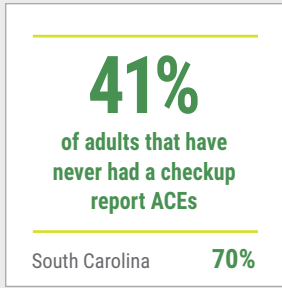
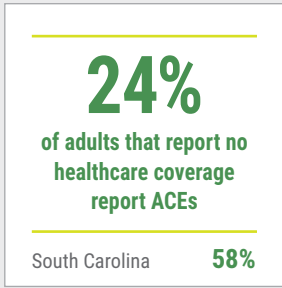

**MENTAL HEALTH**

**CHRONIC DISEASE**




**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**55%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **72%** are unemployed    **64%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Calhoun County 18 and older = 11,832.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Calhoun County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

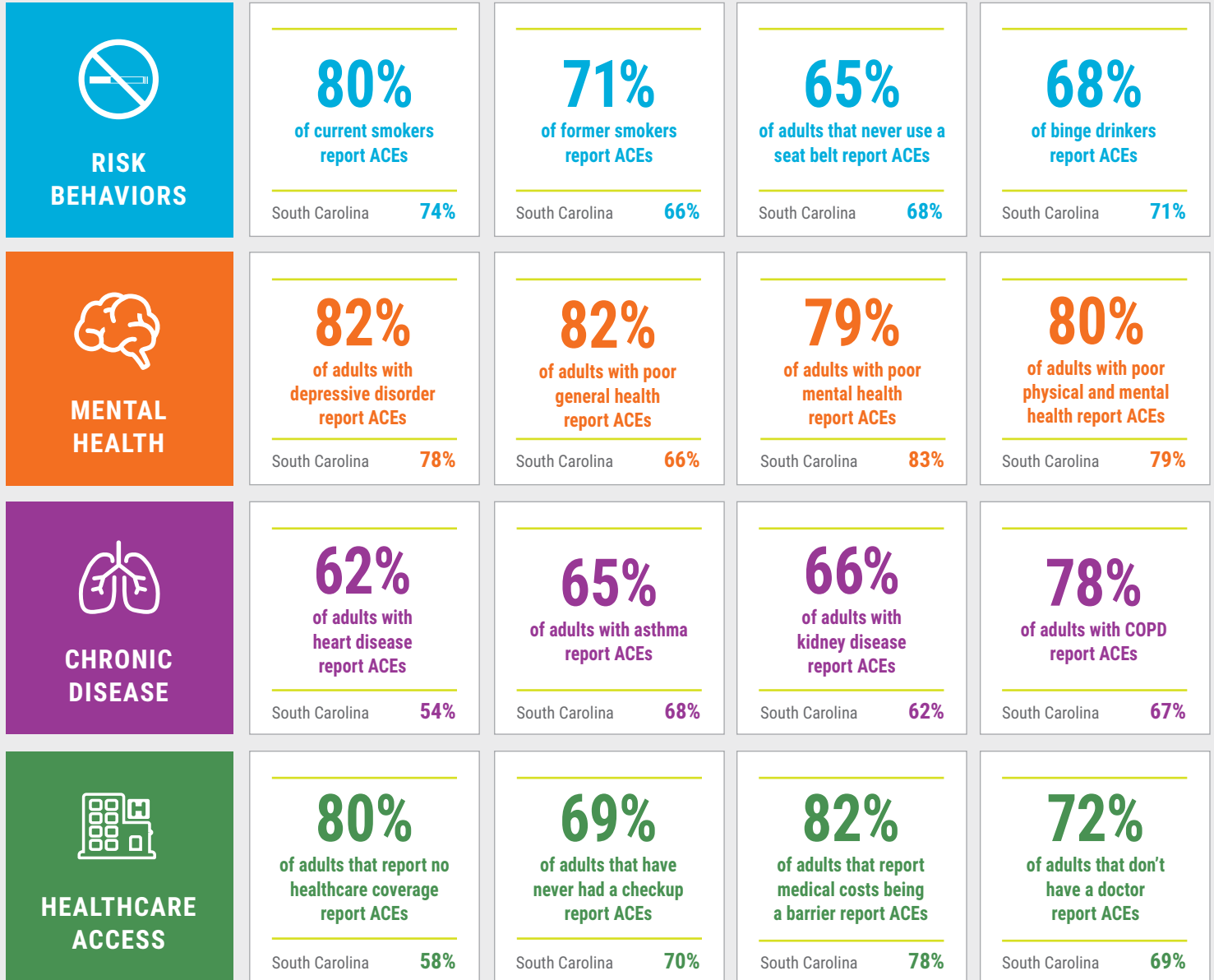
# CHARLESTON COUNTY

**63%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 33%    Emotional abuse - 32%    Household substance use - 30%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**72%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **70%** are unemployed    **65%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Charleston County 18 and older = 321,682.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Charleston County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

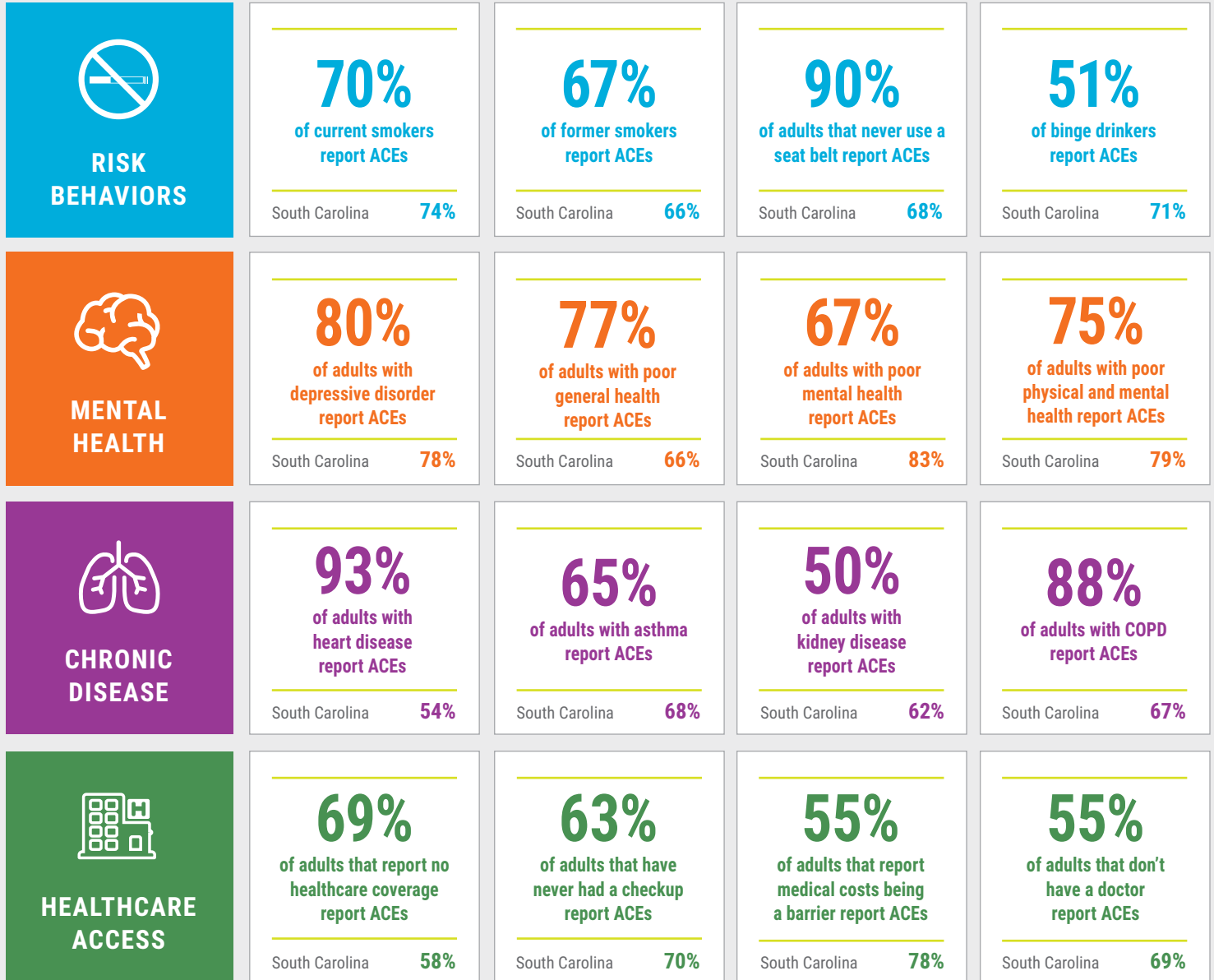
# CHEROKEE COUNTY

**58%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 38%    Household substance use - 29%    Emotional abuse - 22%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**71%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **70%** are unemployed    **58%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Cherokee County 18 and older = 43,729.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Cherokee County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# CHESTER COUNTY

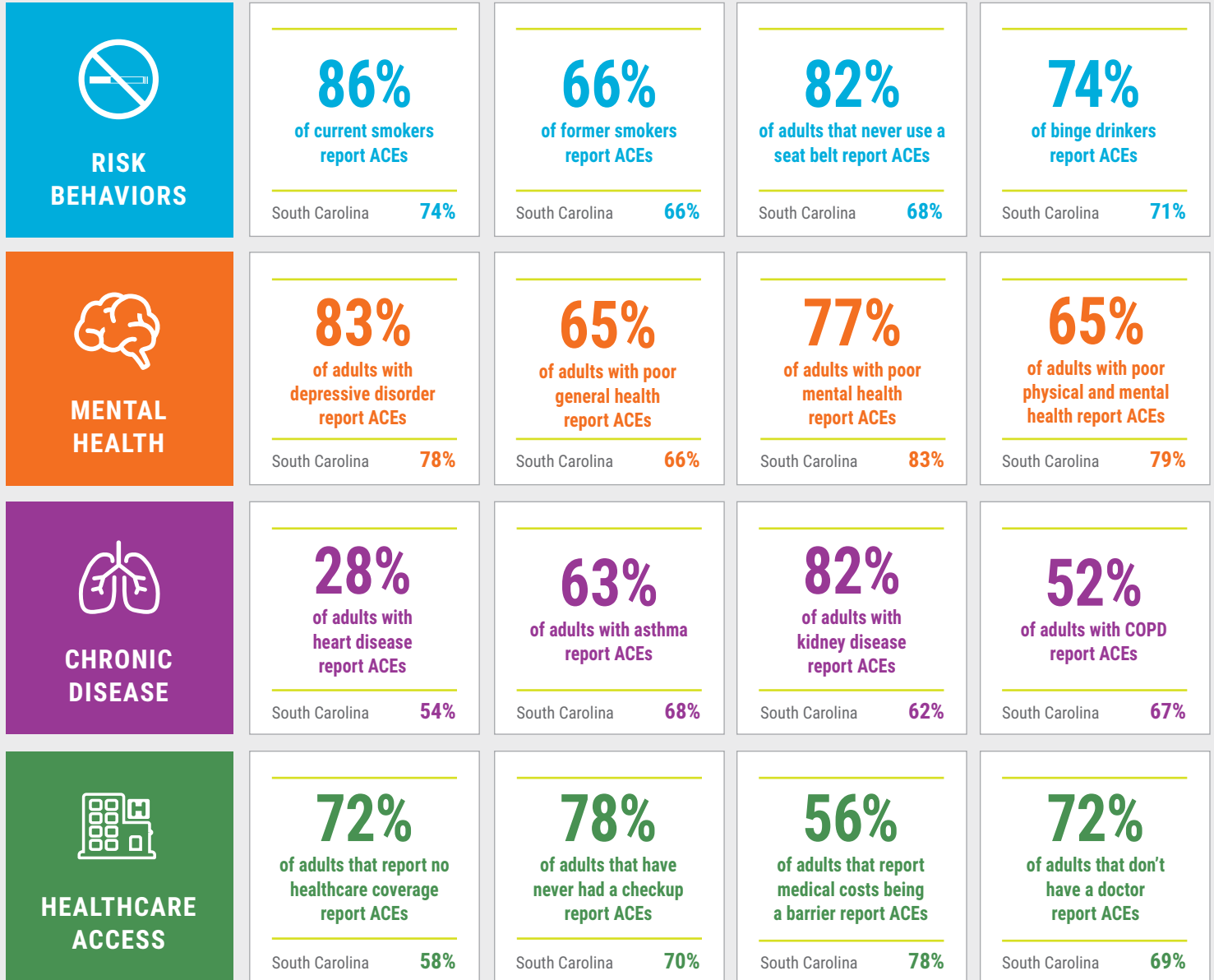
**61%**

report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 32%    Emotional abuse - 30%    Household substance use - 26%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**66%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **70%** are unemployed    **59%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Chester County 18 and older = 24,991.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Chester County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



# CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

**57%**  
report ACEs

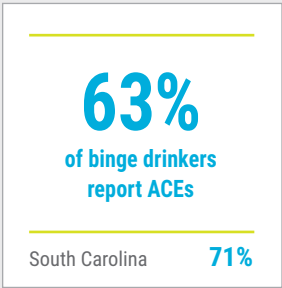
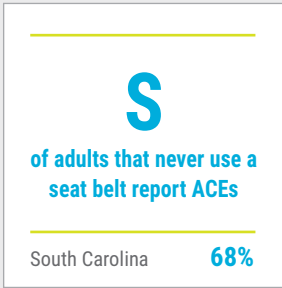
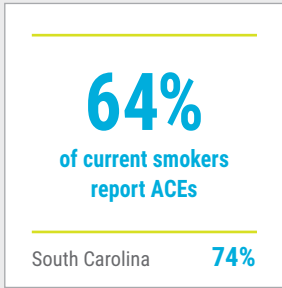
## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 33%    Household substance use - 24%    Emotional abuse - 23%

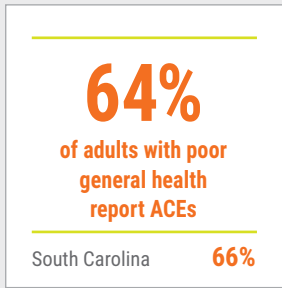

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



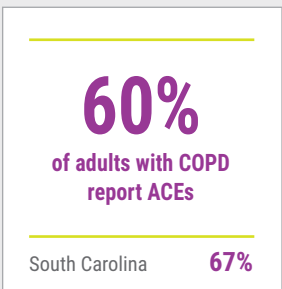
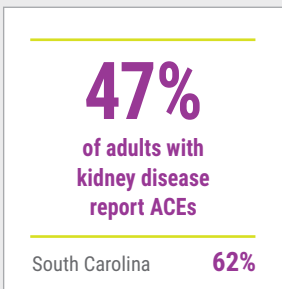
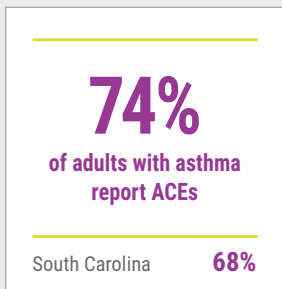
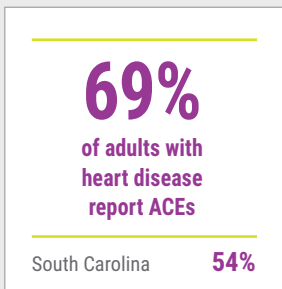
**RISK BEHAVIORS**



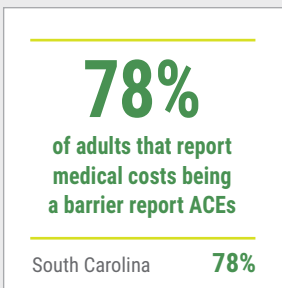
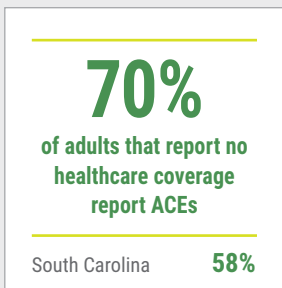

**MENTAL HEALTH**

**CHRONIC DISEASE**




**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**64%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **68%** are unemployed    **59%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Chesterfield County 18 and older = 35,623.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Chesterfield County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

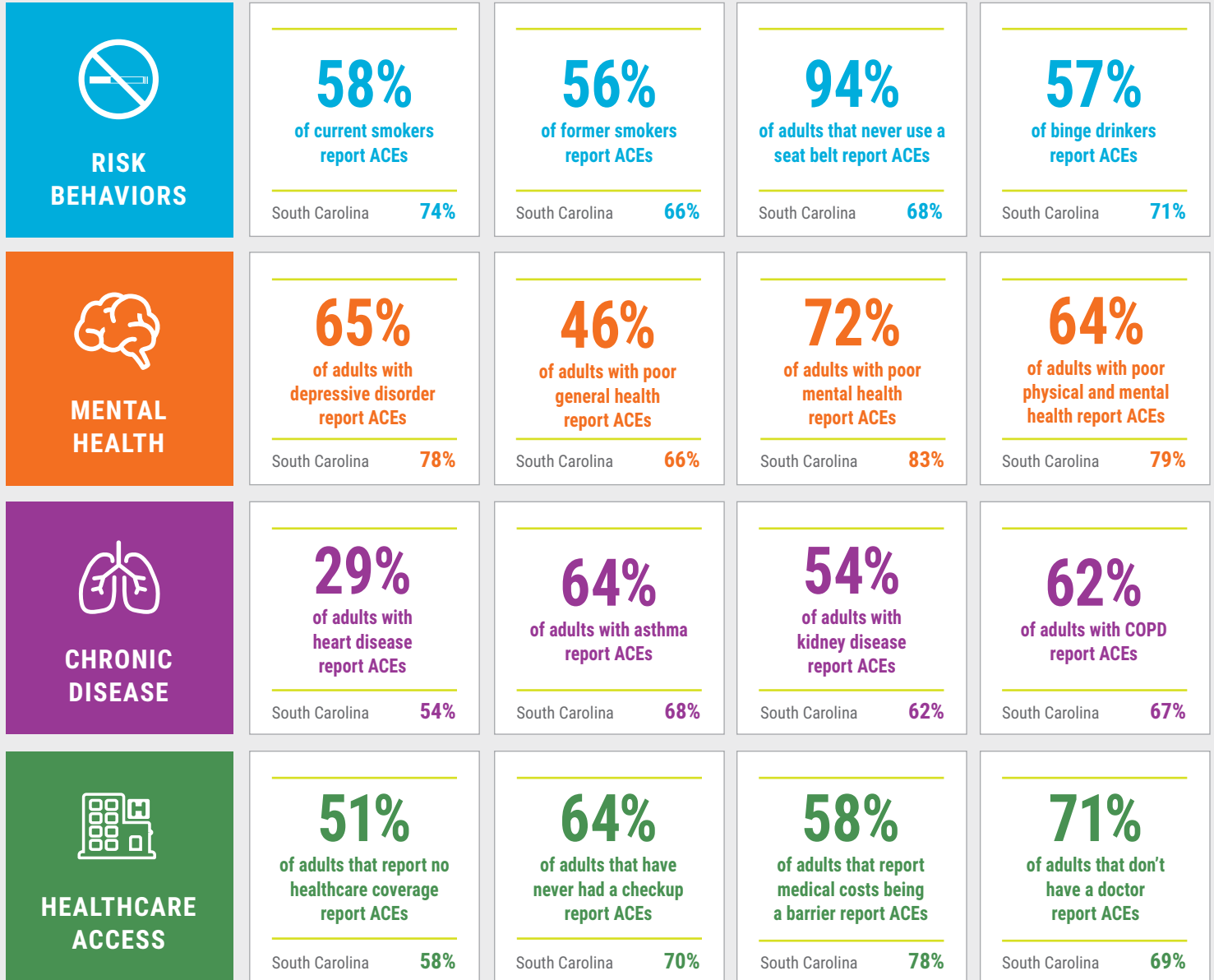
# CLARENDON COUNTY

**53%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 30%    Parental divorce/separation - 29%    Household substance use - 27%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

75% make less than \$25,000 a year    57% are unemployed    58% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Clarendon County 18 and older = 27,428.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Clarendon County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

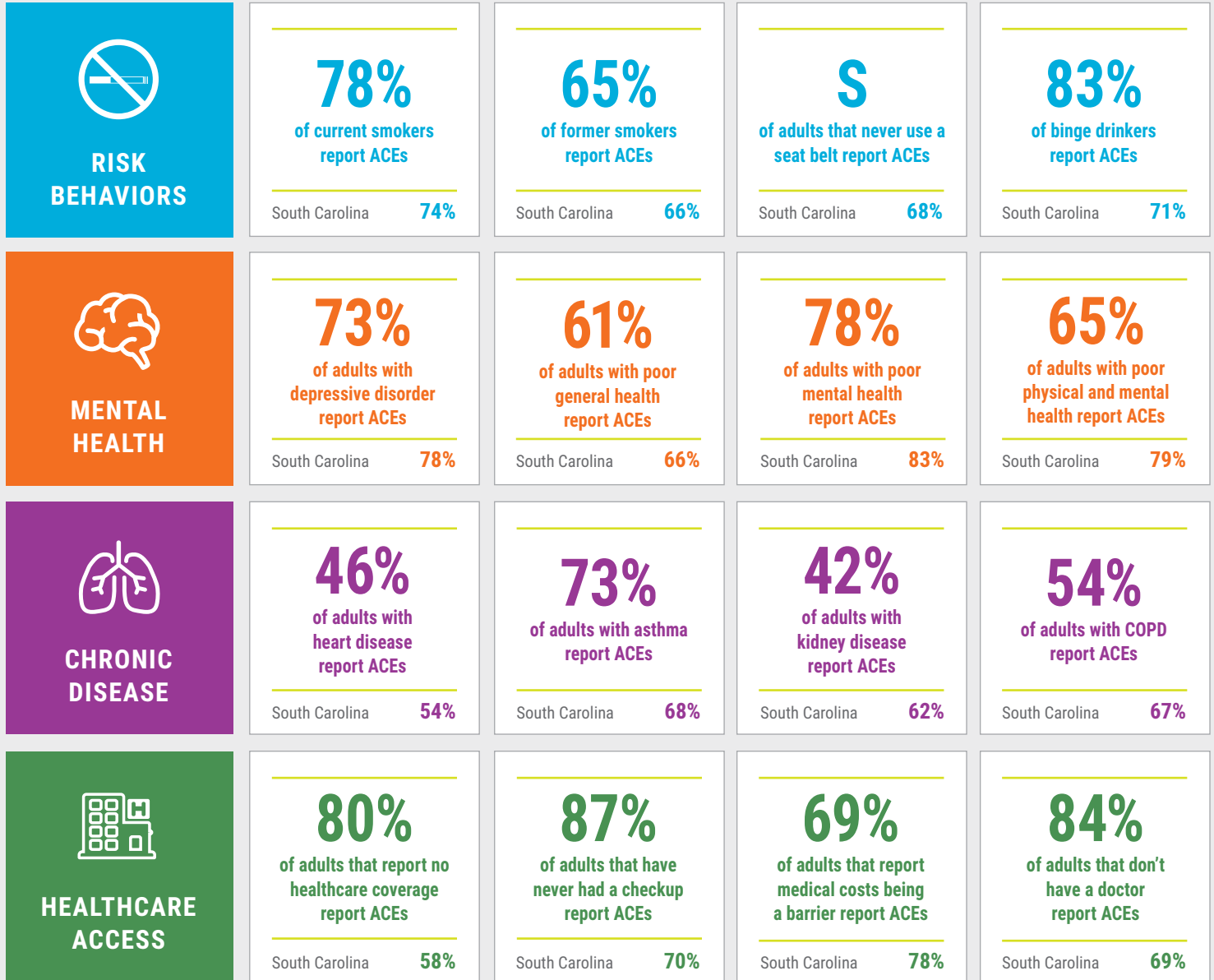
# COLLETON COUNTY

**60%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Household substance use - 35%    Parental divorce/separation - 34%    Emotional abuse - 31%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

68% make less than \$25,000 a year    63% are unemployed    62% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Colleton County 18 and older = 29,146.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Colleton County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

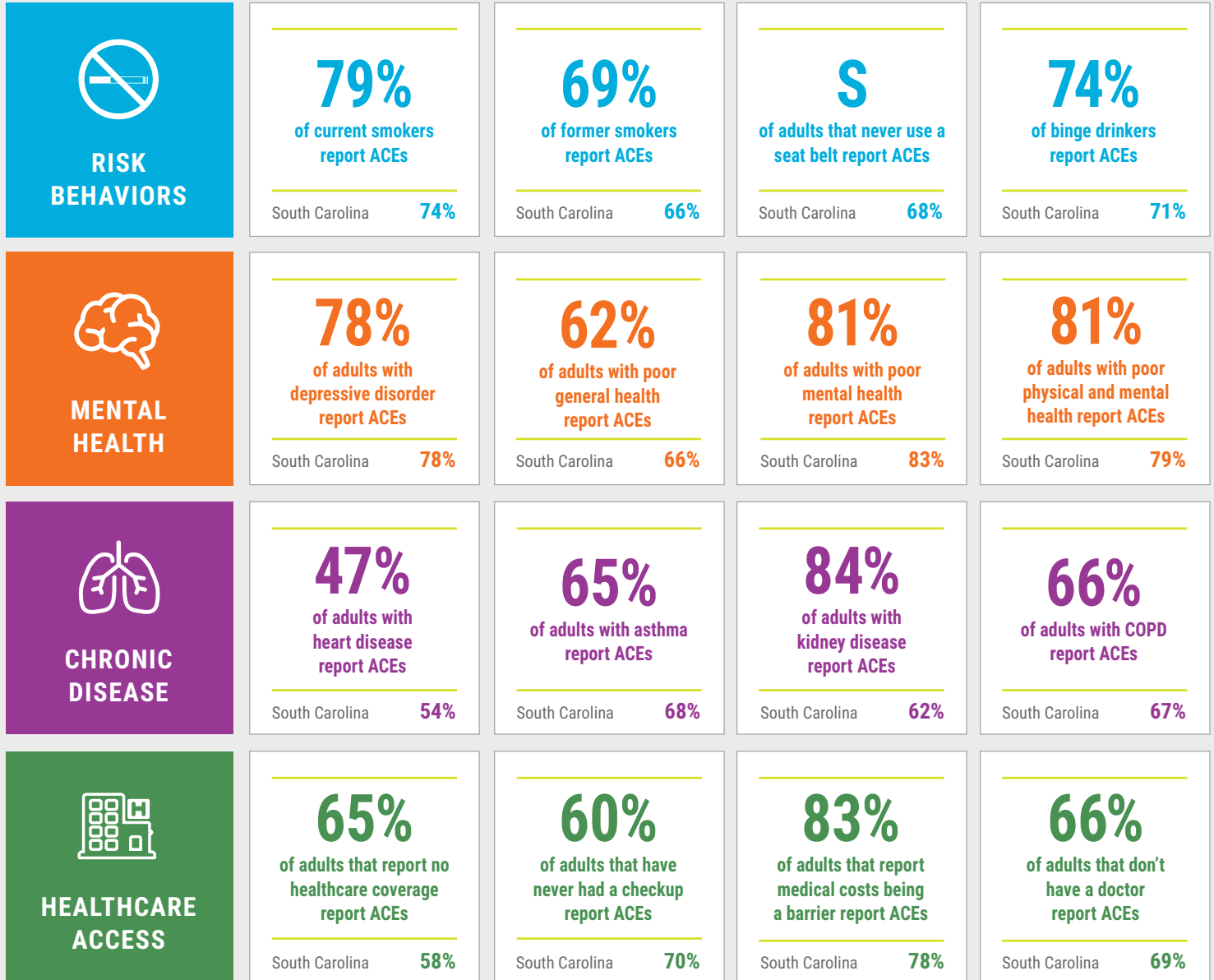
# DARLINGTON COUNTY

**60%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 32%    Emotional abuse - 28%    Household substance use - 25%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

67% make less than \$25,000 a year    65% are unemployed    62% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Darlington County 18 and older = 52,218.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Darlington County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



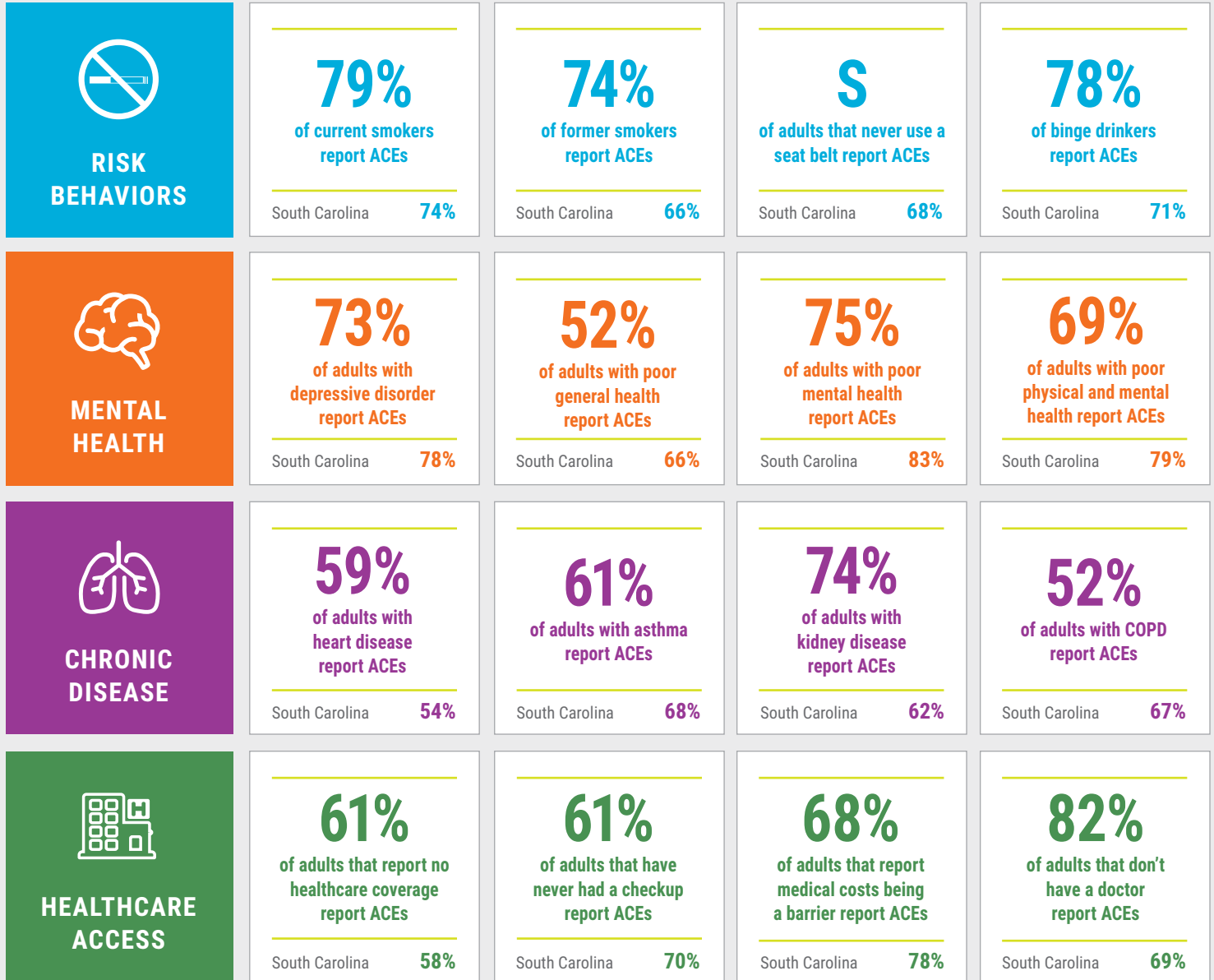
# DILLON COUNTY

**62%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Household substance use - 30%    Parental divorce/separation - 27%    Emotional abuse - 25%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**45%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **64%** are unemployed    **62%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Dillon County 18 and older = 22,870.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Dillon County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# DORCHESTER COUNTY

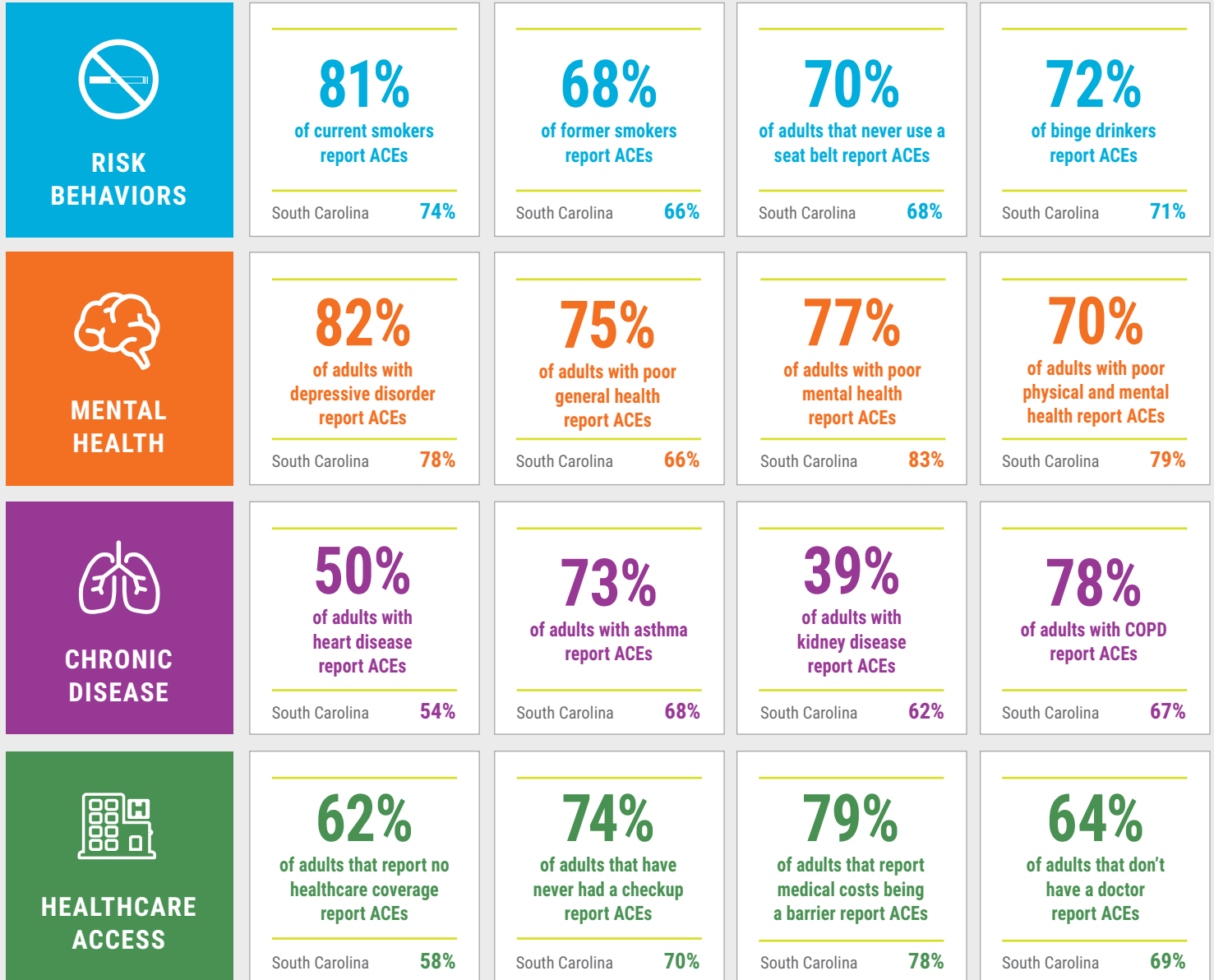
**61%**

report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 33%    Parental divorce/separation - 31%    Household substance use - 29%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**49%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **67%** are unemployed    **56%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Dorchester County 18 and older = 117,699.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Dorchester County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

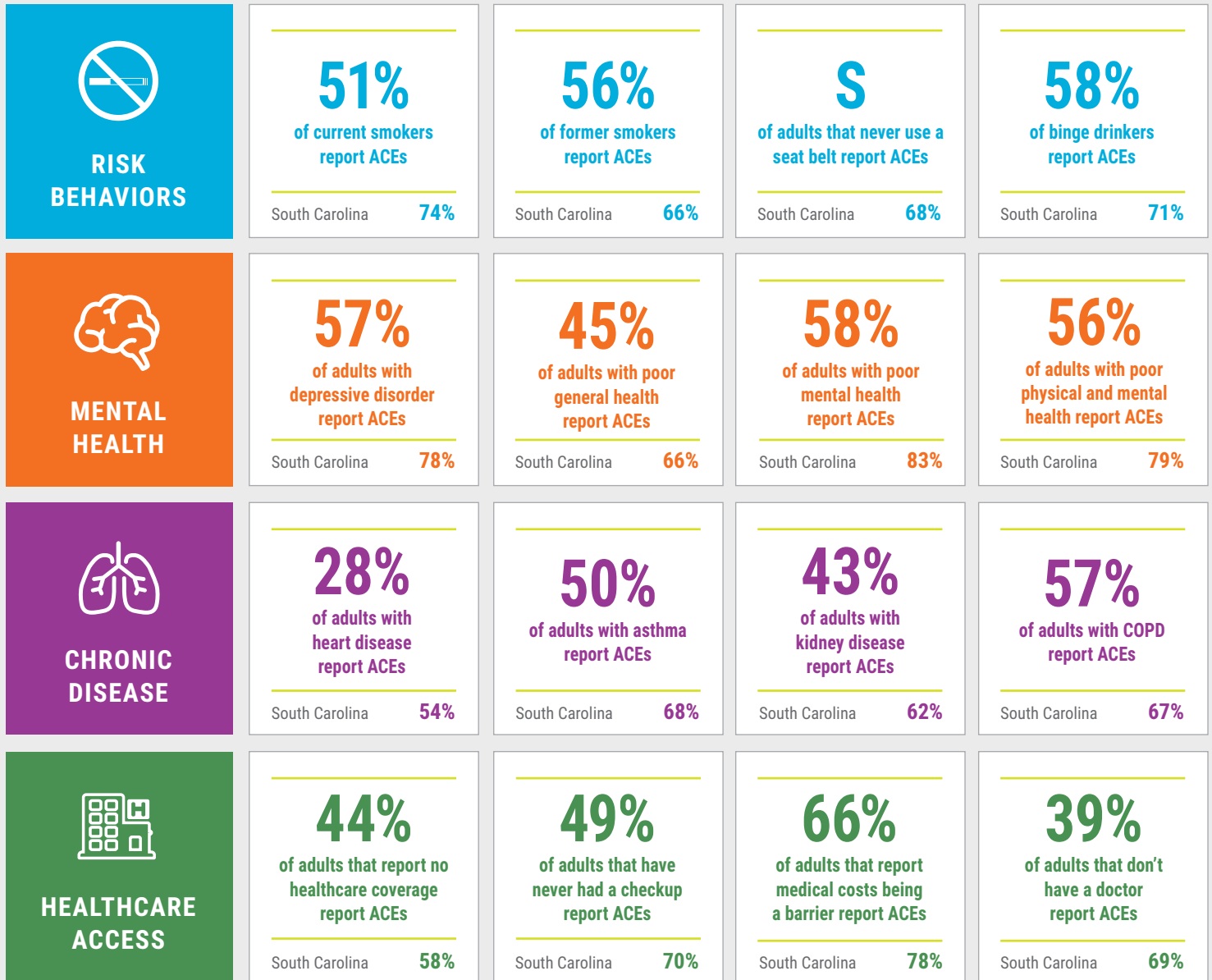
# EDGEFIELD COUNTY

**48%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 22%    Domestic violence - 20%    Parental divorce/separation - 20%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**36%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **56%** are unemployed    **48%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Edgefield County 18 and older = 21,748.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Edgefield County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

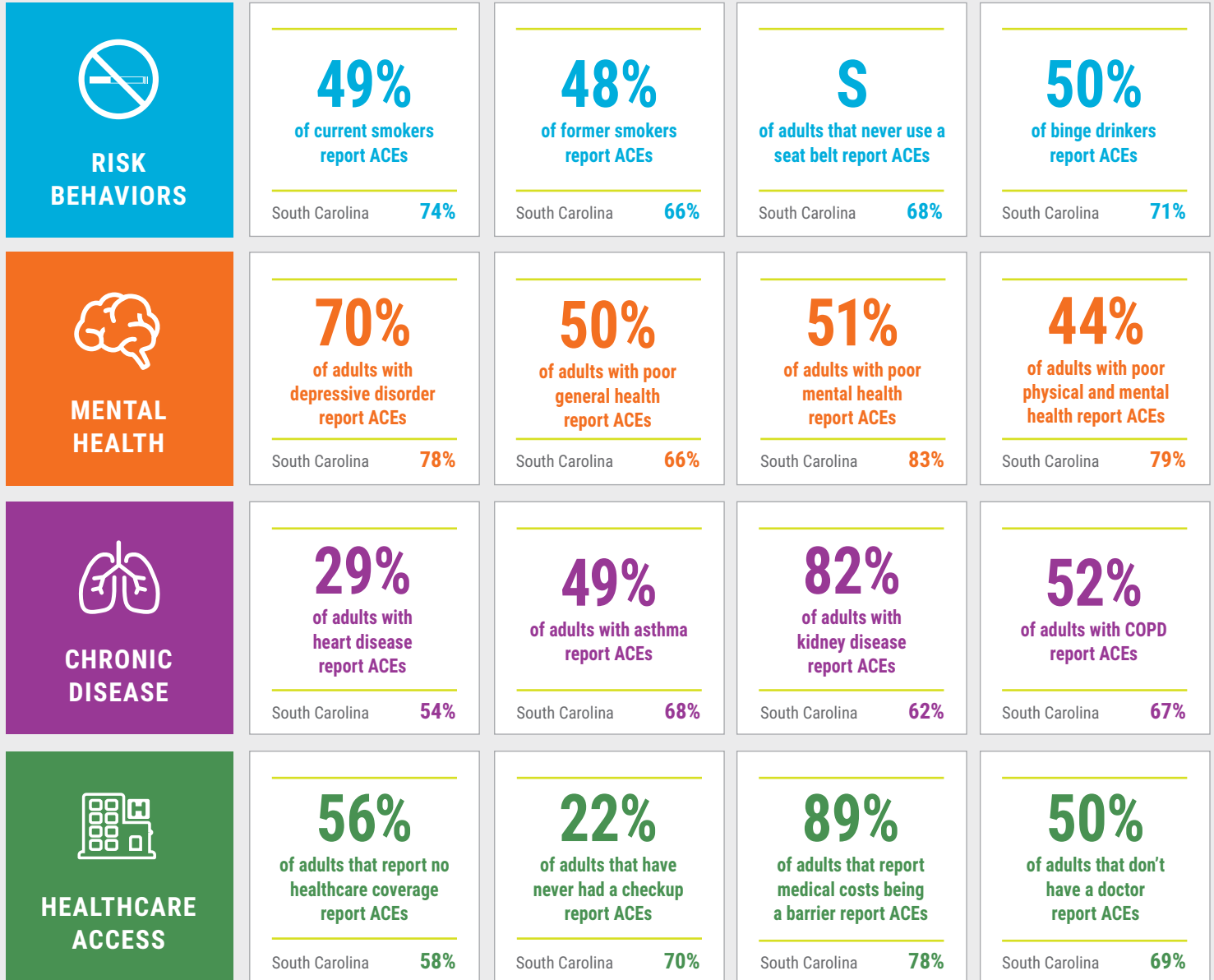
# FAIRFIELD COUNTY

**49%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 24%    Emotional abuse - 21%    Household substance use - 19%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**41%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **70%** are unemployed    **42%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Fairfield County 18 and older = 18,216.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Fairfield County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



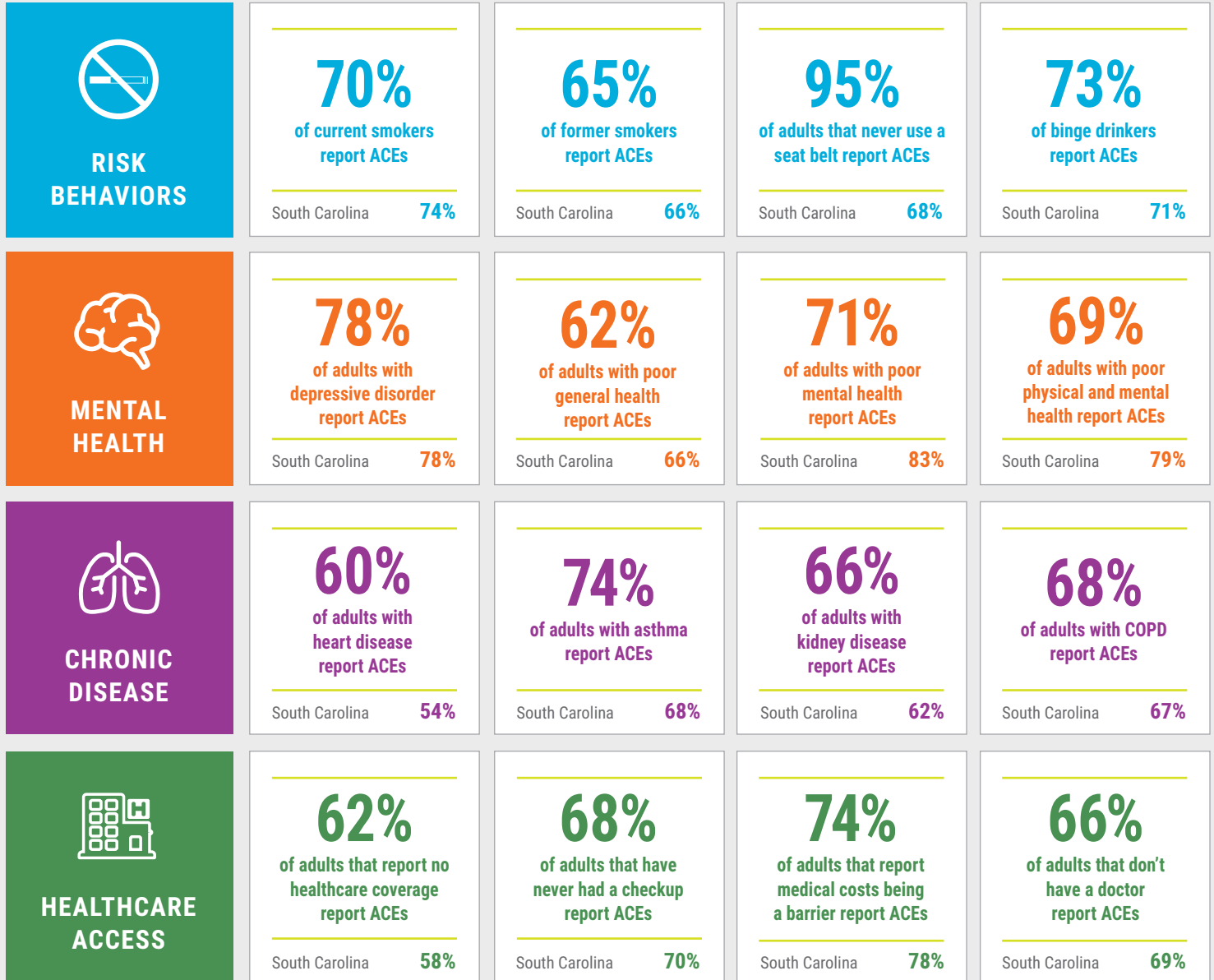
# FLORENCE COUNTY

**58%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 32%    Household substance use - 26%    Emotional abuse - 26%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

74% make less than \$25,000 a year    68% are unemployed    51% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Florence County 18 and older = 105,476.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Florence County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

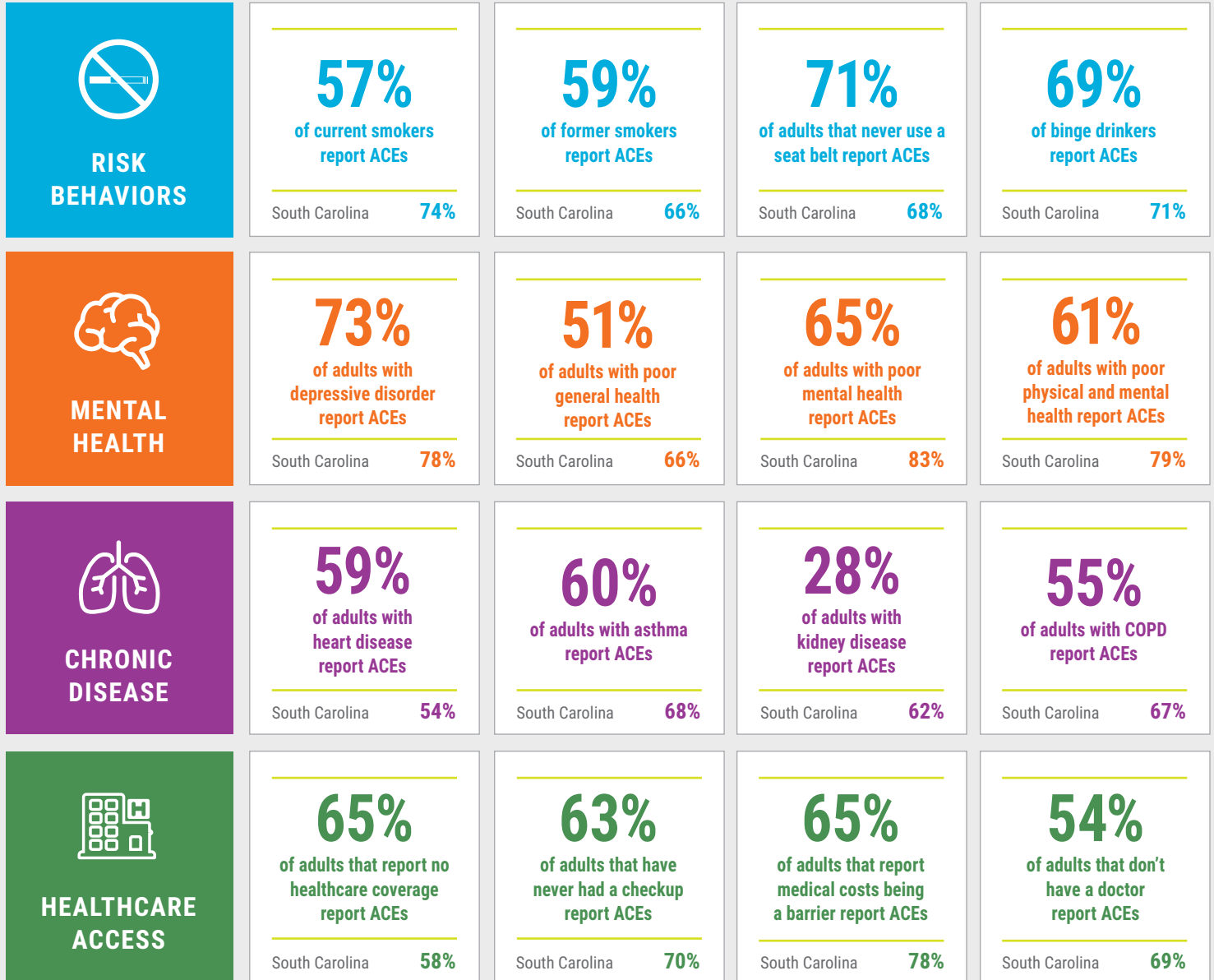
# GEORGETOWN COUNTY

**55%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 28%    Household substance use - 26%    Parental divorce/separation - 25%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

60% make less than \$25,000 a year    56% are unemployed    56% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Georgetown County 18 and older = 50,002.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Georgetown County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

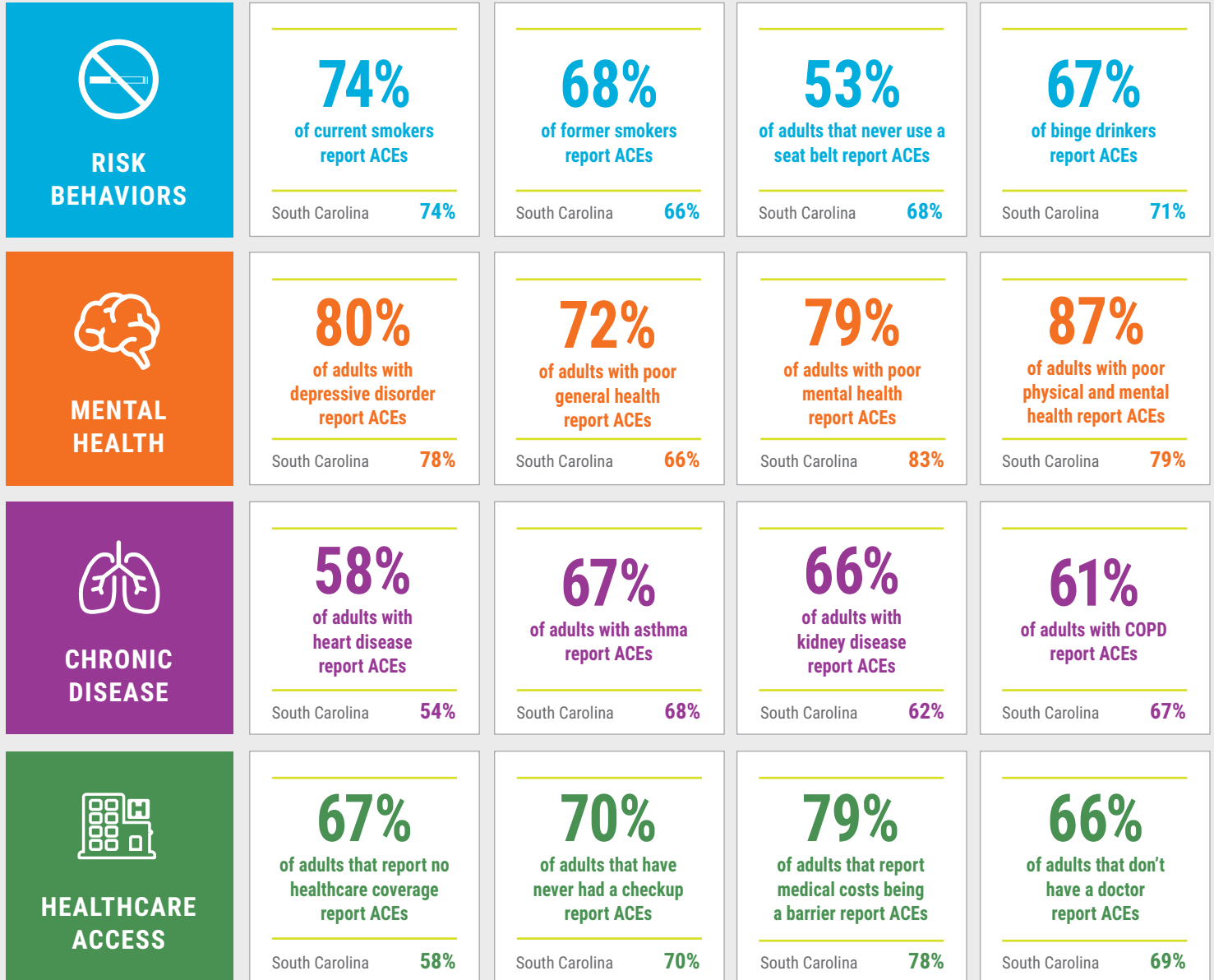
# GREENVILLE COUNTY

**59%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 30%    Parental divorce/separation - 30%    Household substance use - 29%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

68% make less than \$25,000 a year    69% are unemployed    63% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Greenville County 18 and older = 389,206.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Greenville County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

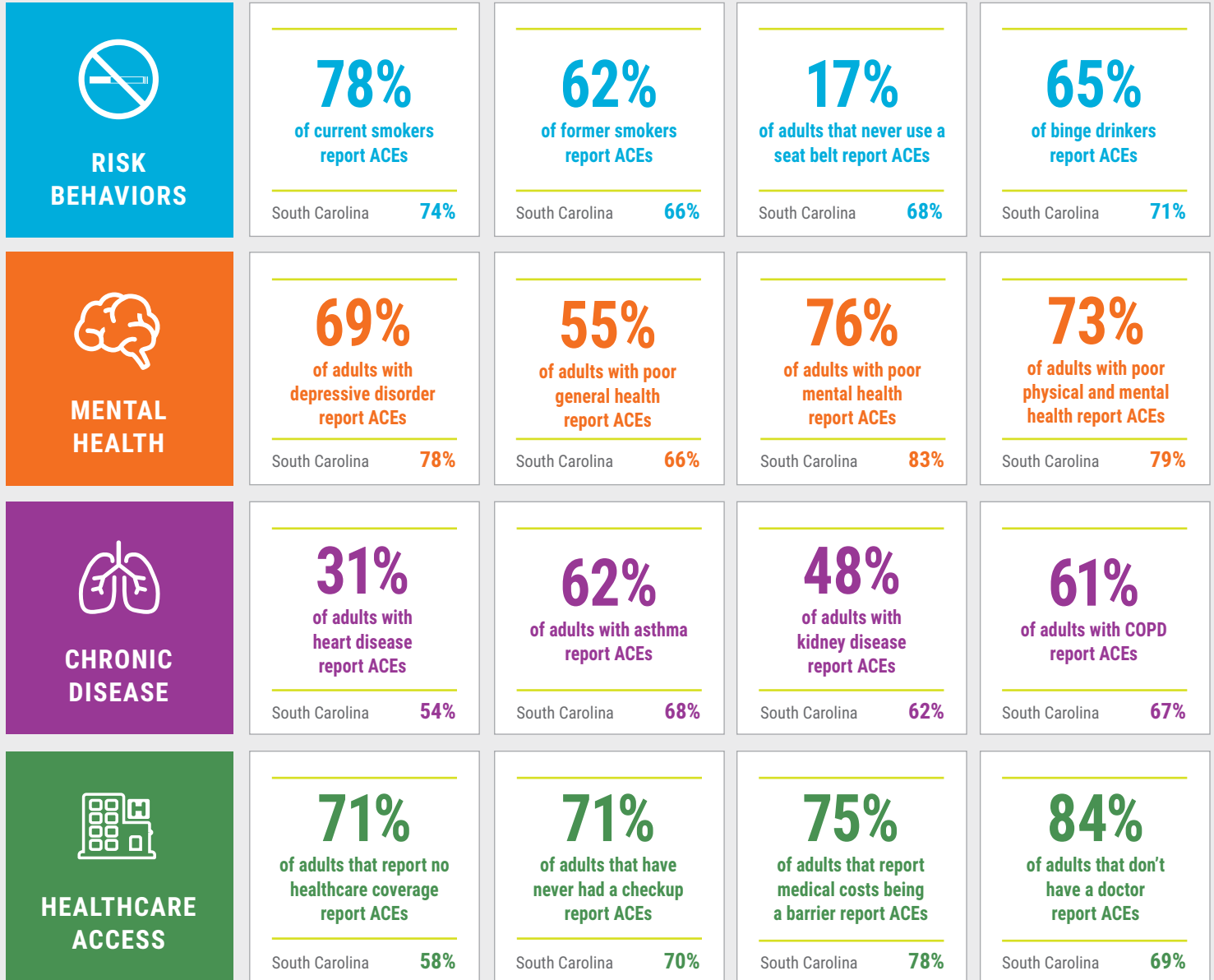
# GREENWOOD COUNTY

**59%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 32%    Emotional abuse - 30%    Household substance use - 27%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

68% make less than \$25,000 a year    62% are unemployed    64% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Greenwood County 18 and older = 54,378.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Greenwood County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



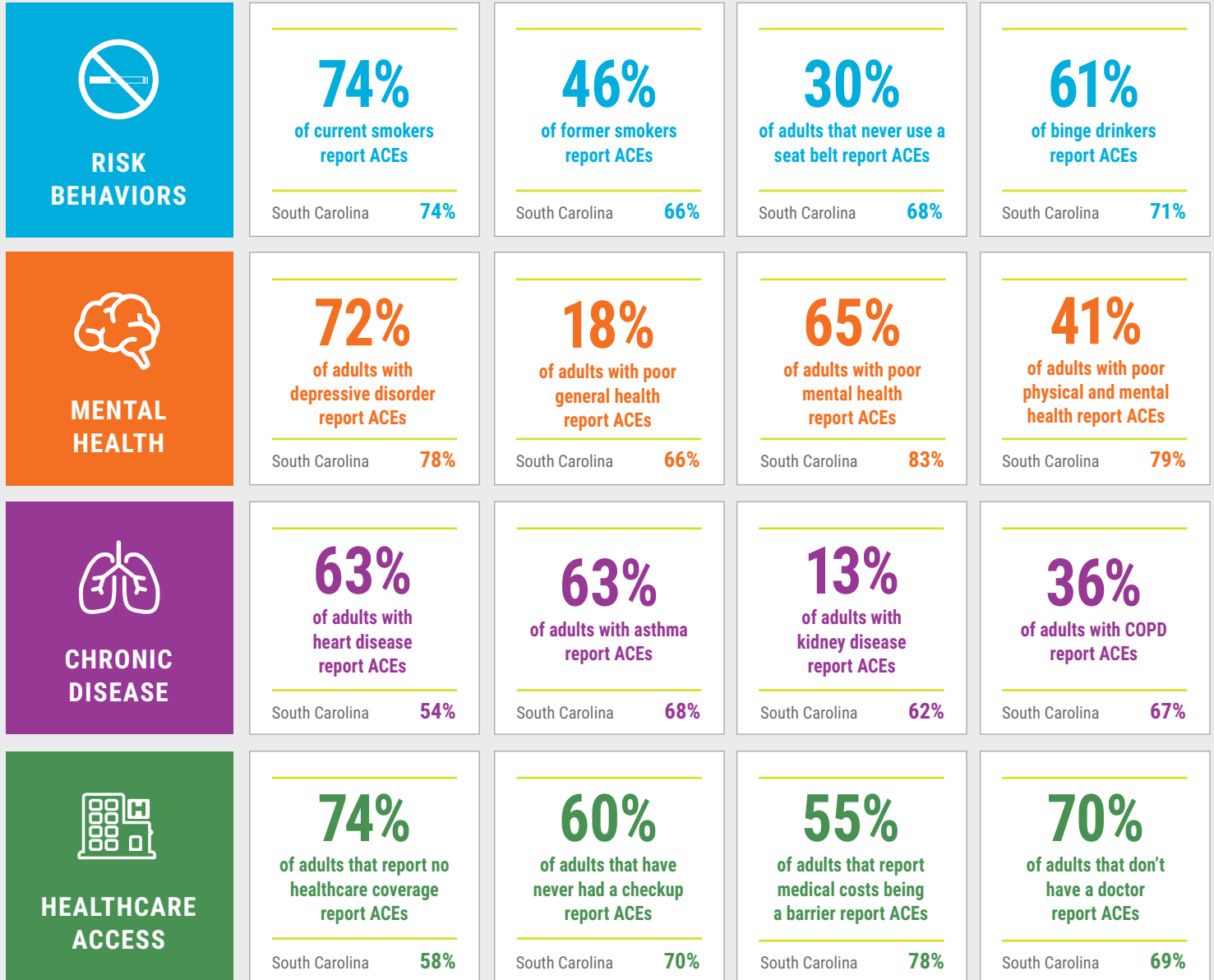
# HAMPTON COUNTY

**53%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 35%    Emotional abuse - 17%    Household substance use - 16%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**66%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **60%** are unemployed    **59%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Hampton County 18 and older = 15,393.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

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### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Hampton County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

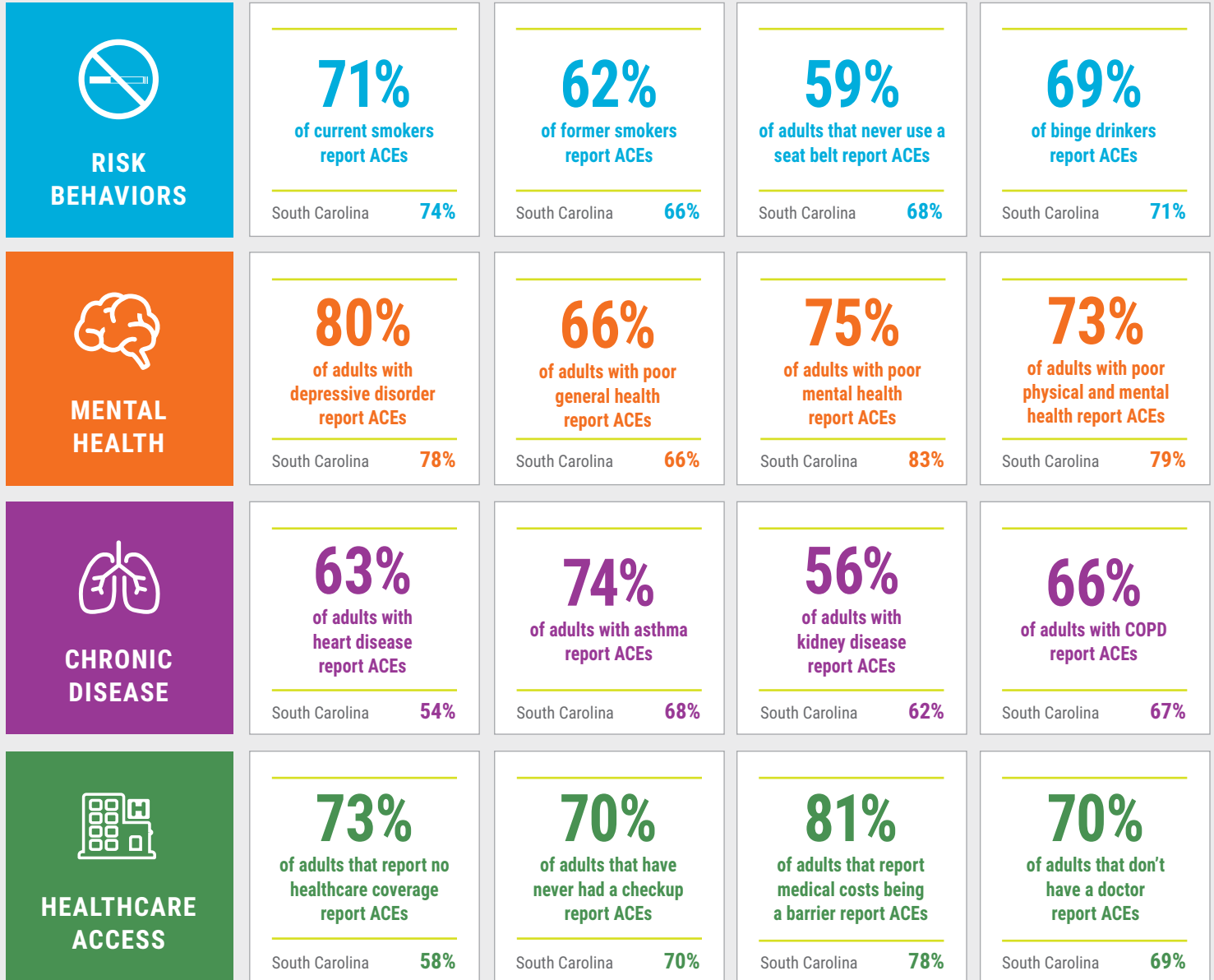
# HORRY COUNTY

**60%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 32%    Household substance use - 30%    Parental divorce/separation - 29%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**61%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **67%** are unemployed    **57%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Horry County 18 and older = 271,929.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Horry County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# JASPER COUNTY

**70%**  
report ACEs

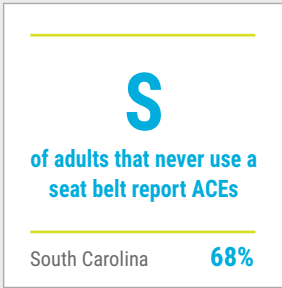
## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 42%    Emotional abuse - 35%    Household substance use - 31%

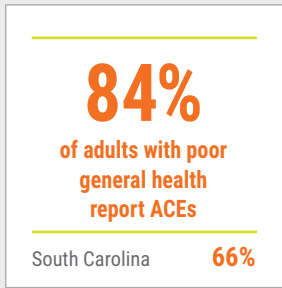

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



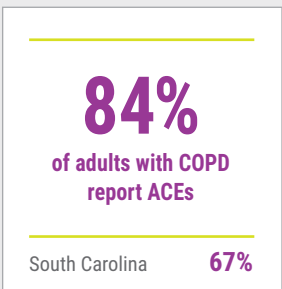
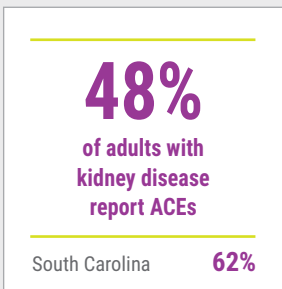
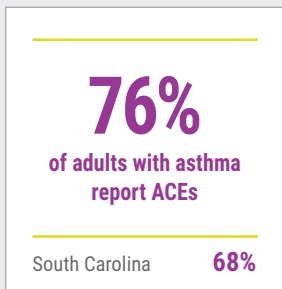
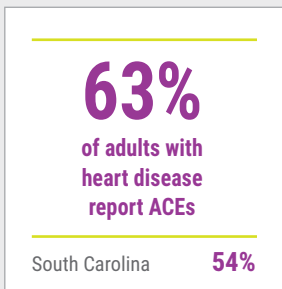
**RISK BEHAVIORS**



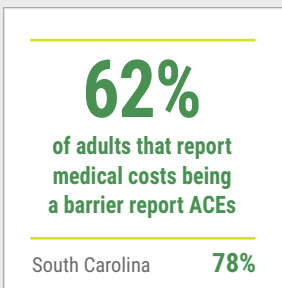
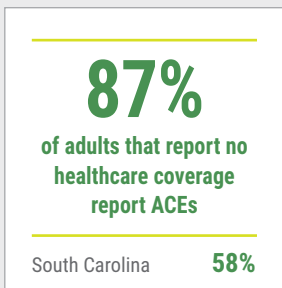

**MENTAL HEALTH**

**CHRONIC DISEASE**




**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**67%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **81%** are unemployed    **76%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Jasper County 18 and older = 22,595.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Jasper County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

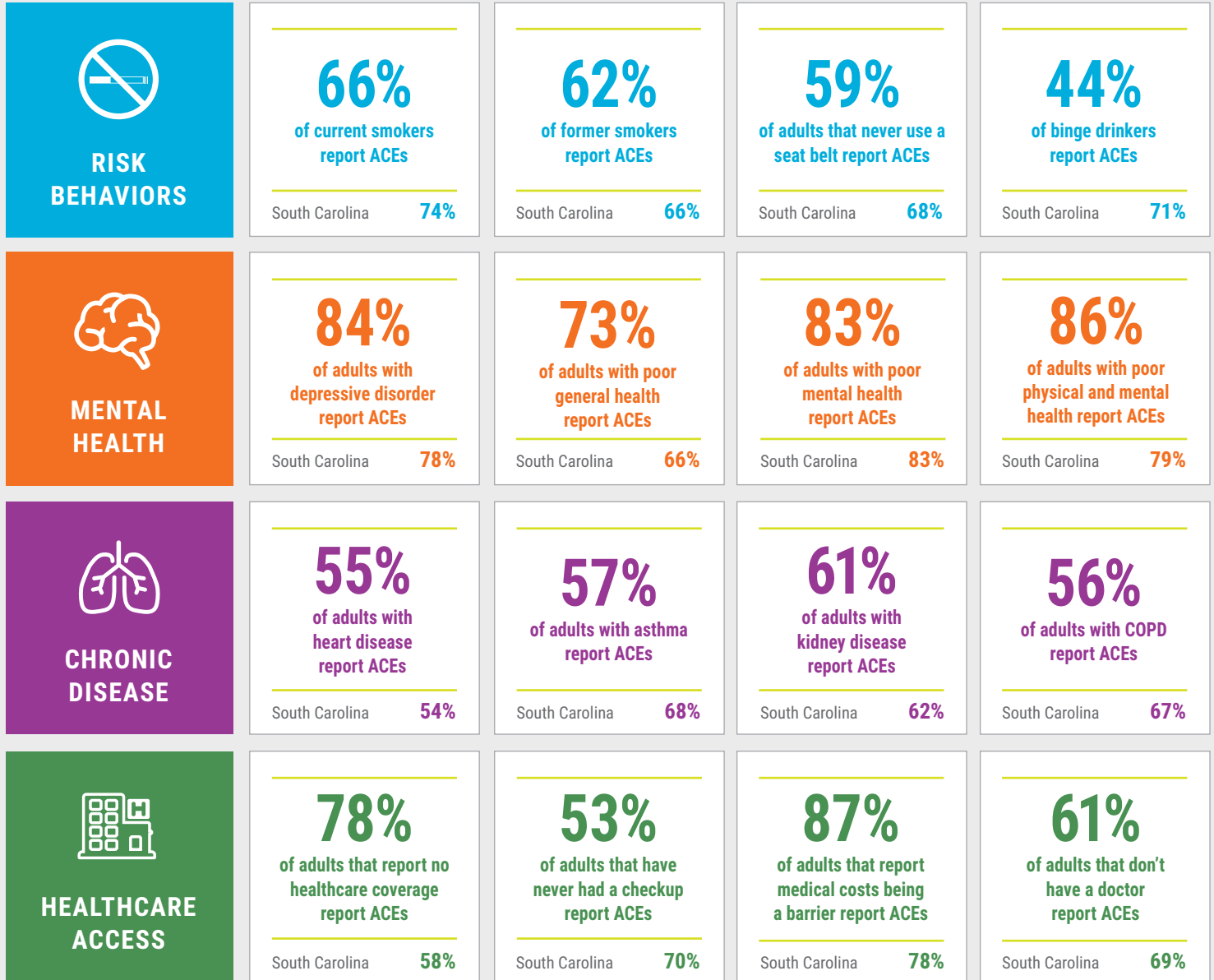
# KERSHAW COUNTY

**56%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 33%    Household substance use - 32%    Parental divorce/separation - 28%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**30%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **76%** are unemployed    **45%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Kershaw County 18 and older = 49,792.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Kershaw County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



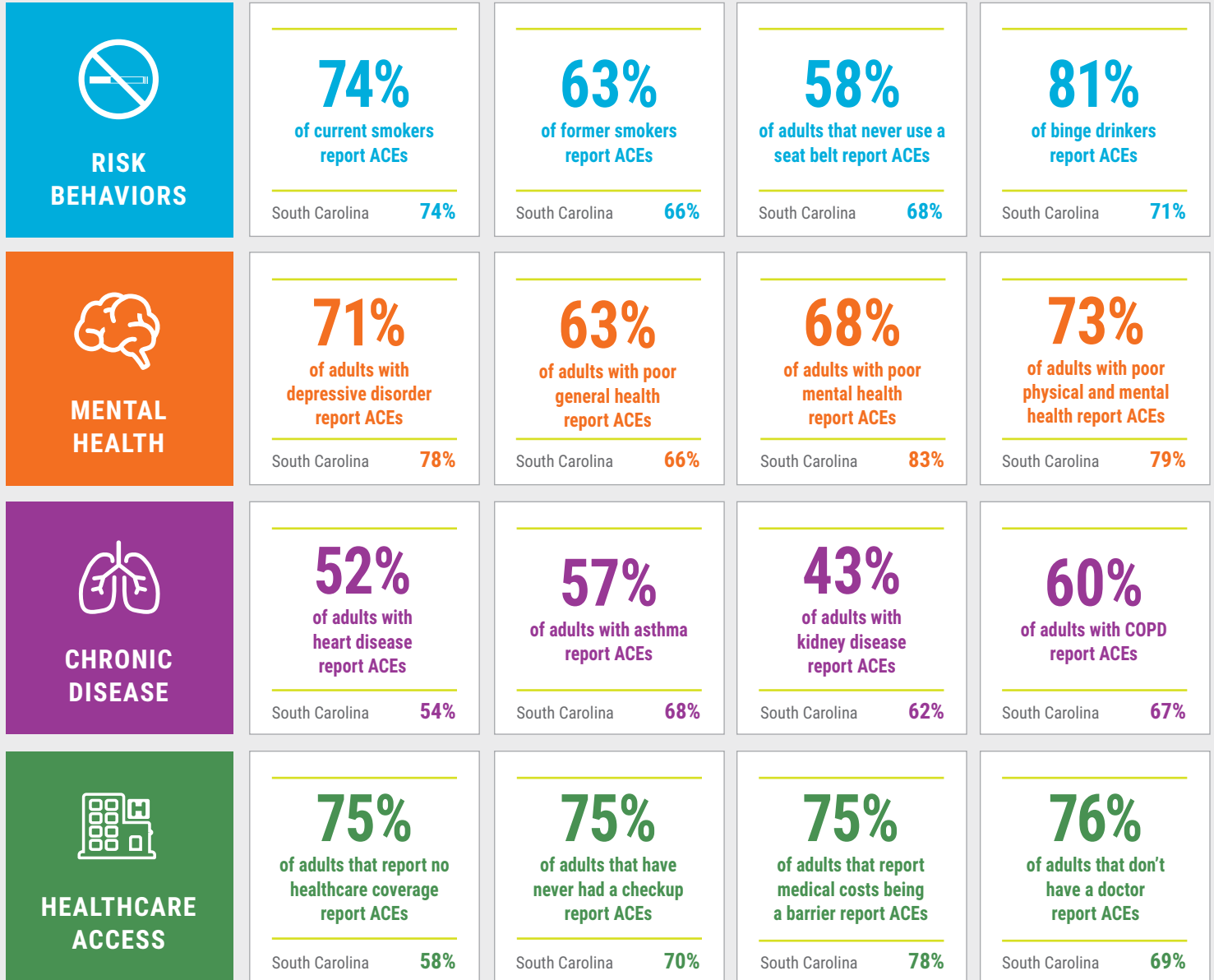
# LANCASTER COUNTY

**59%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 29%    Emotional abuse - 28%    Household substance use - 27%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

75% make less than \$25,000 a year    65% are unemployed    54% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Lancaster County 18 and older = 72,270.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Lancaster County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# LAURENS COUNTY

**59%**  
report ACEs

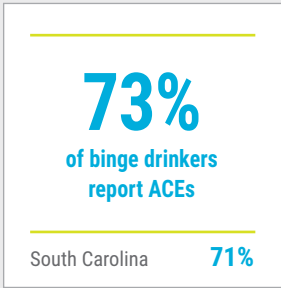
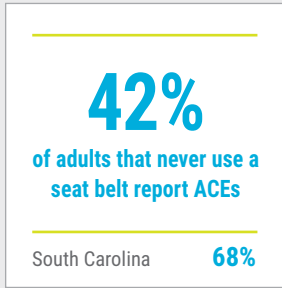
## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 34%    Household substance use - 31%    Emotional abuse - 27%

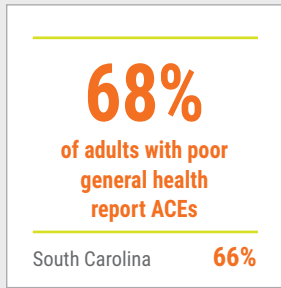

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



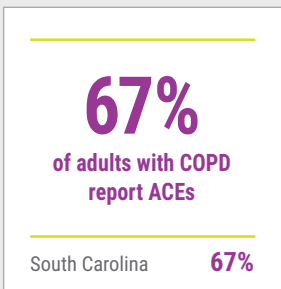
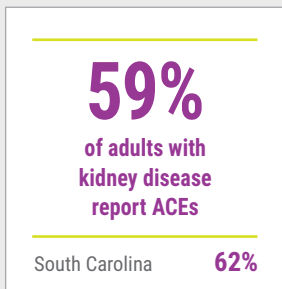
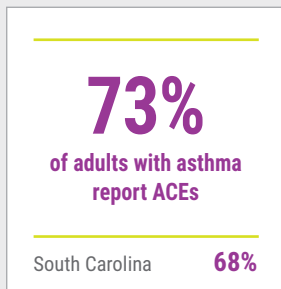
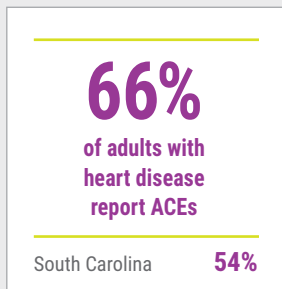
**RISK BEHAVIORS**



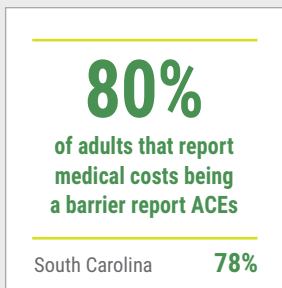
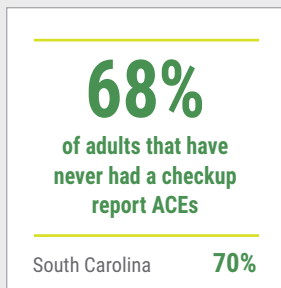
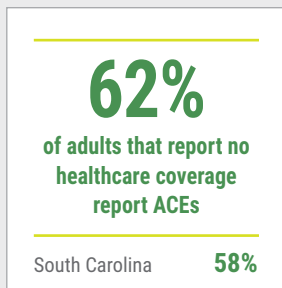

**MENTAL HEALTH**

**CHRONIC DISEASE**




**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**51%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **71%** are unemployed    **58%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Laurens County 18 and older = 52,106.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Laurens County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

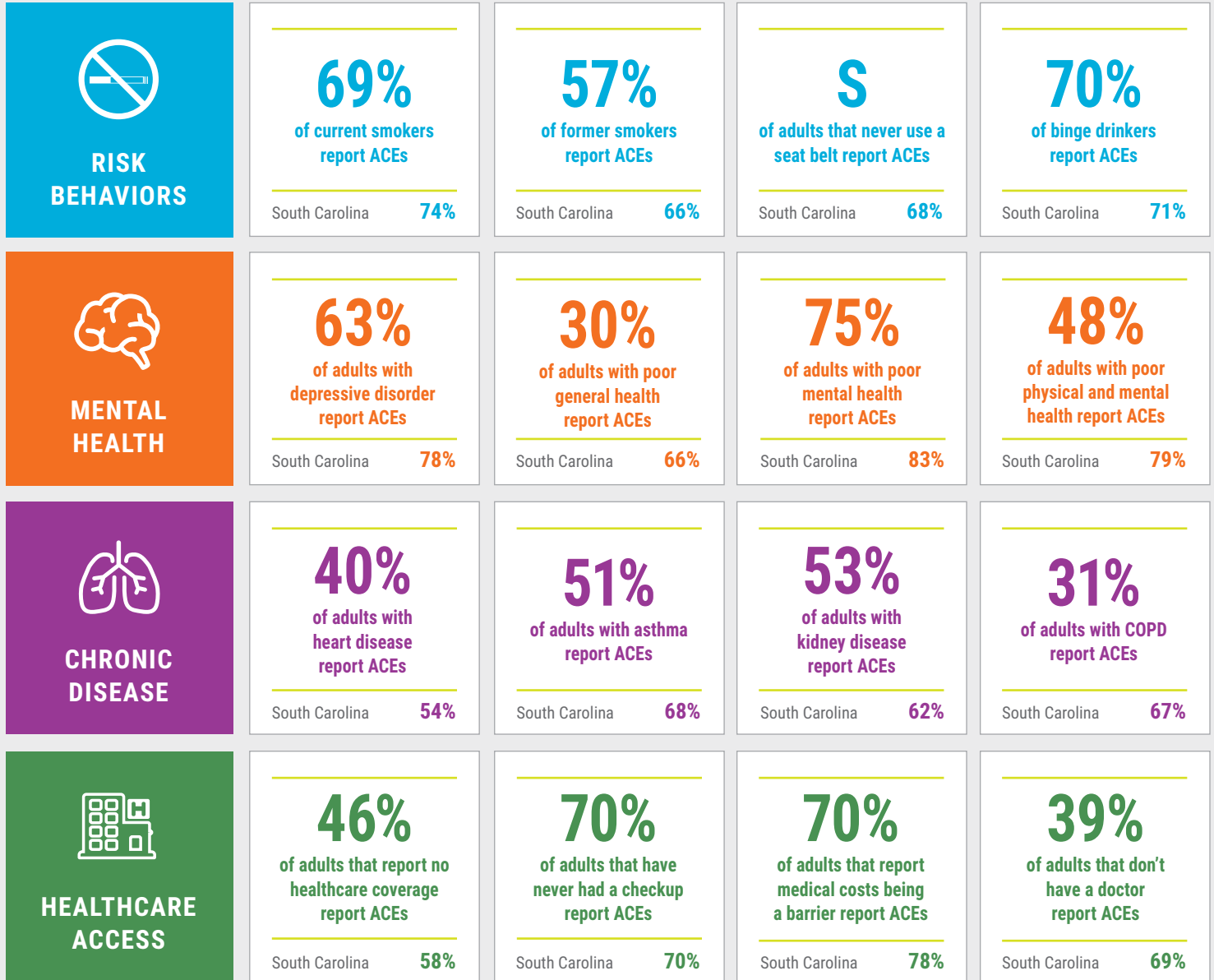
# LEE COUNTY

**49%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 31%    Household substance use - 23%    Emotional abuse - 15%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**59%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **65%** are unemployed    **45%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Lee County 18 and older = 13,778.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Lee County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

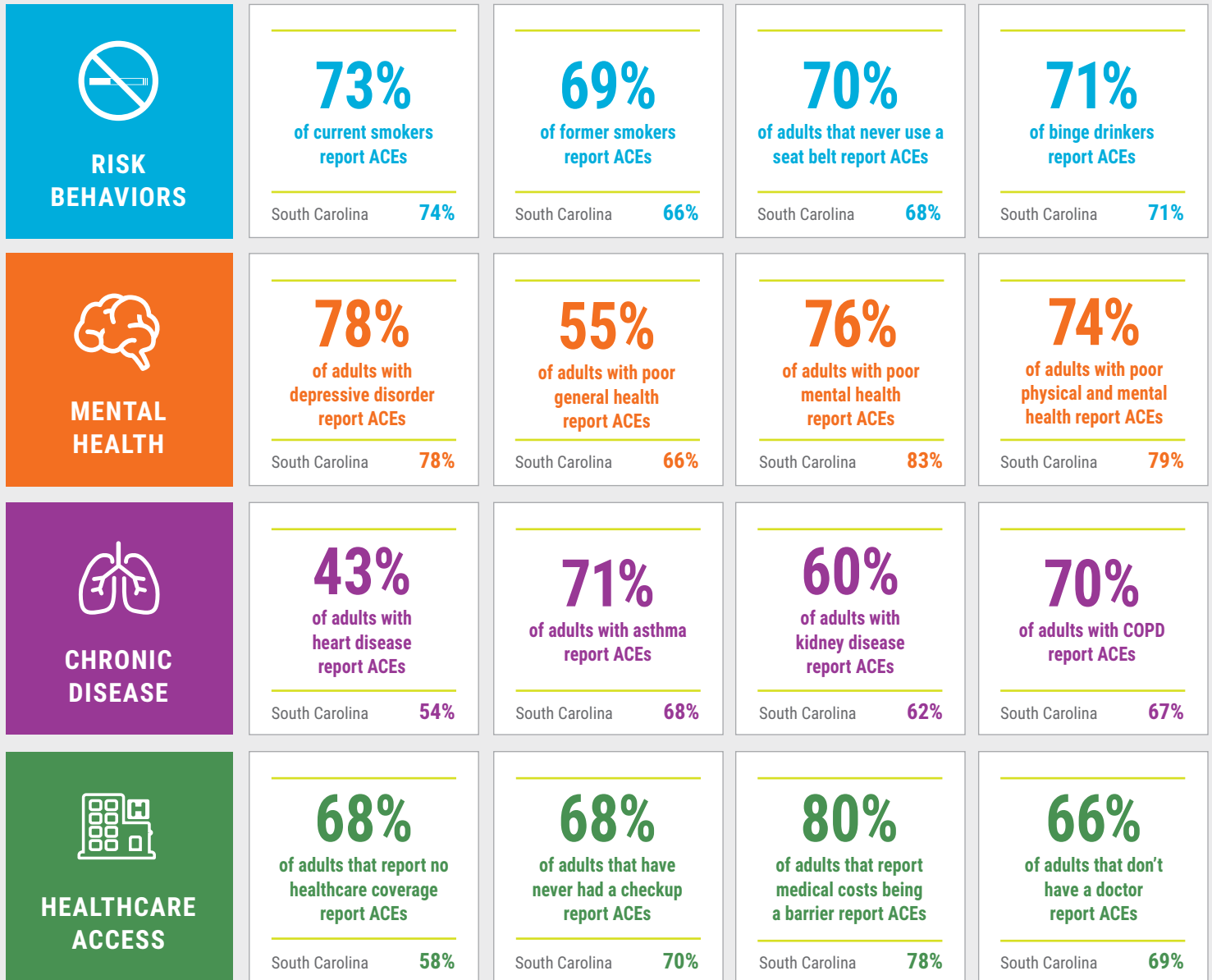
# LEXINGTON COUNTY

**62%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 33%    Household substance use - 31%    Emotional abuse - 30%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

71% make less than \$25,000 a year    65% are unemployed    62% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Lexington County 18 and older = 222,734.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Lexington County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



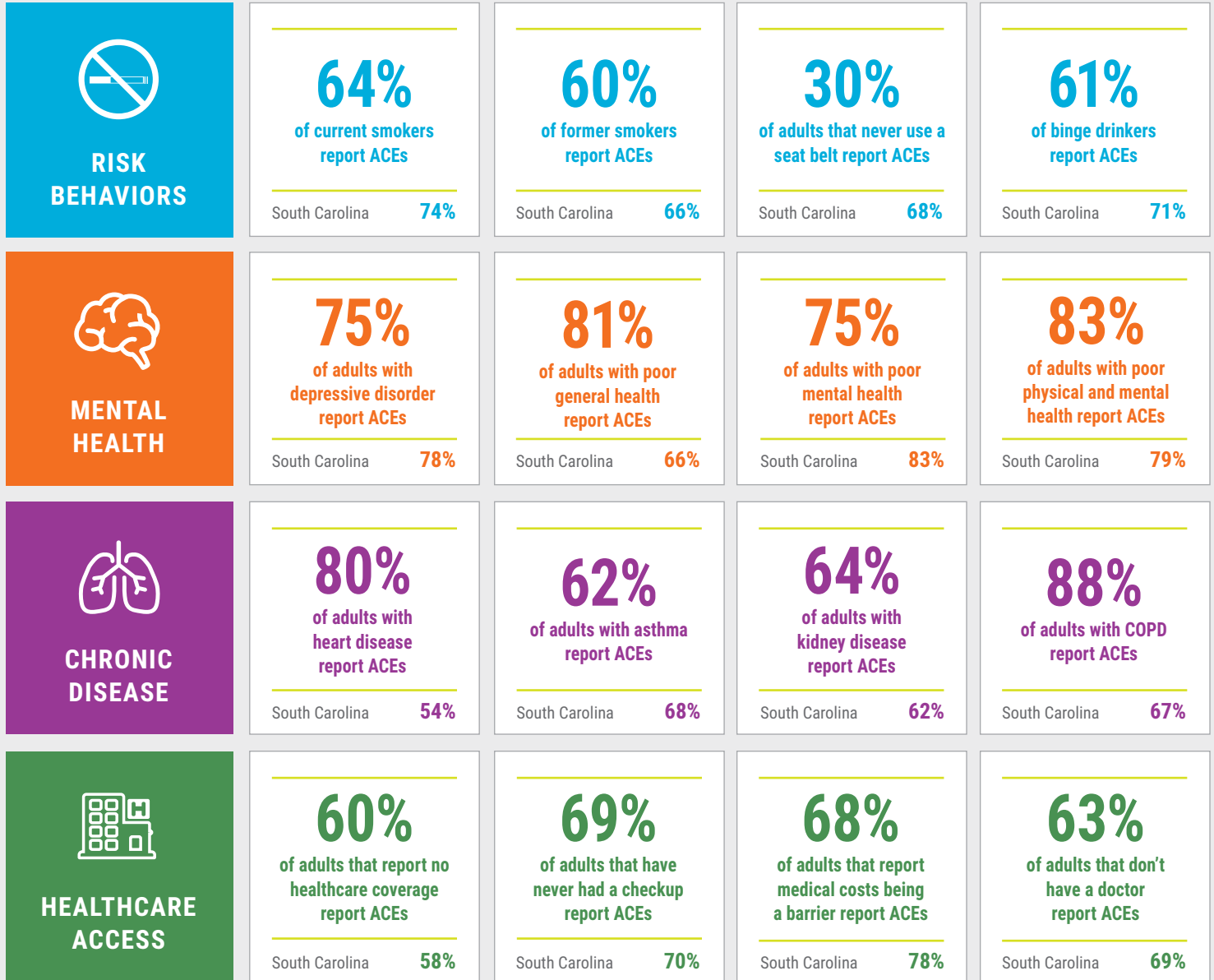
# MARION COUNTY

**57%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 26%    Household substance use - 25%    Parental divorce/separation - 21%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**64%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **79%** are unemployed    **57%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Marion County 18 and older = 8,390.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Marion County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

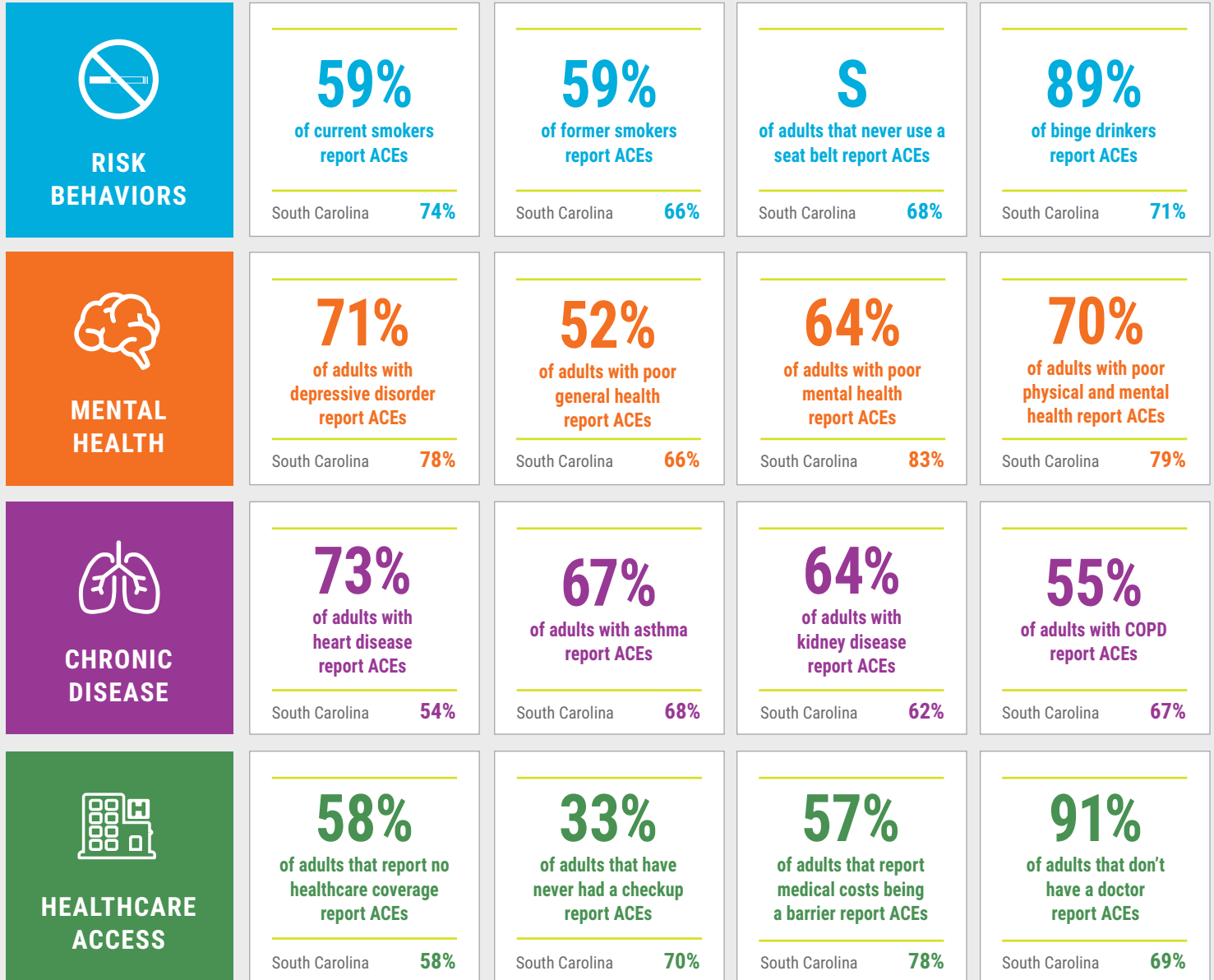
# MARLBORO COUNTY

**56%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 26%    Household substance use - 19%    Emotional abuse - 18%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

51% make less than \$25,000 a year    66% are unemployed    63% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Marlboro County 18 and older = 24,020.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Marlboro County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# MCCORMICK COUNTY

**59%**  
report ACEs

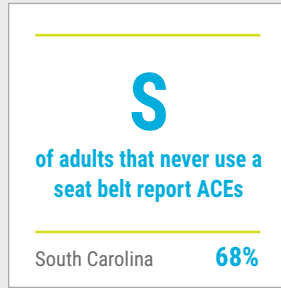
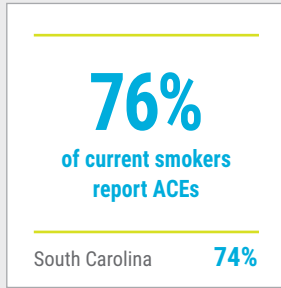
## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 30%    Household substance use - 29%    Domestic violence - 24%

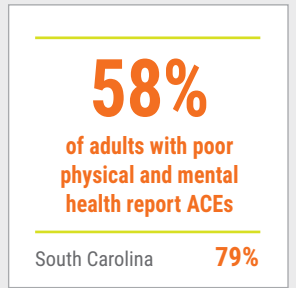
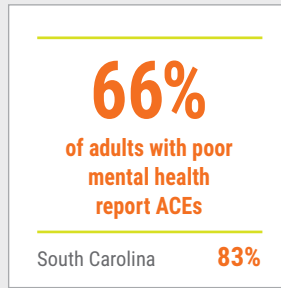
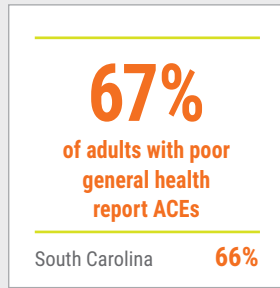
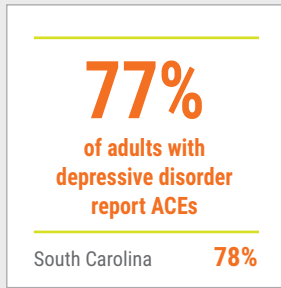

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



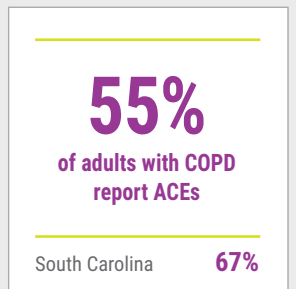
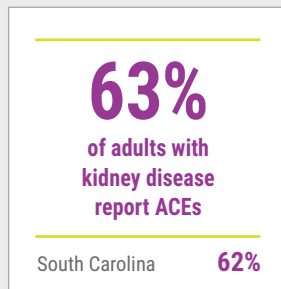
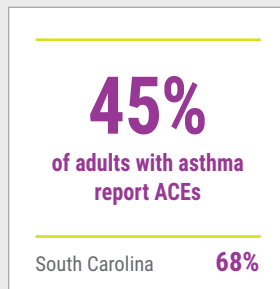
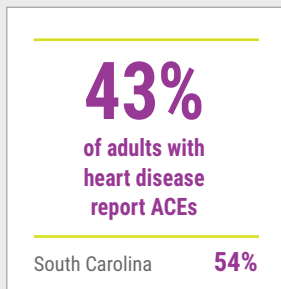
**RISK BEHAVIORS**



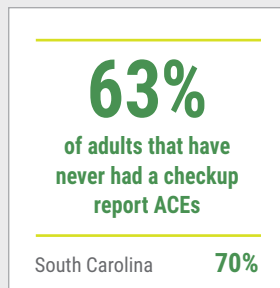
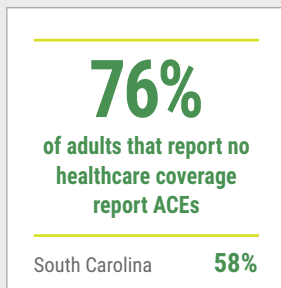

**MENTAL HEALTH**

**CHRONIC DISEASE**




**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**36%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **55%** are unemployed    **63%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for McCormick County 18 and older = 21,388.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in McCormick County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

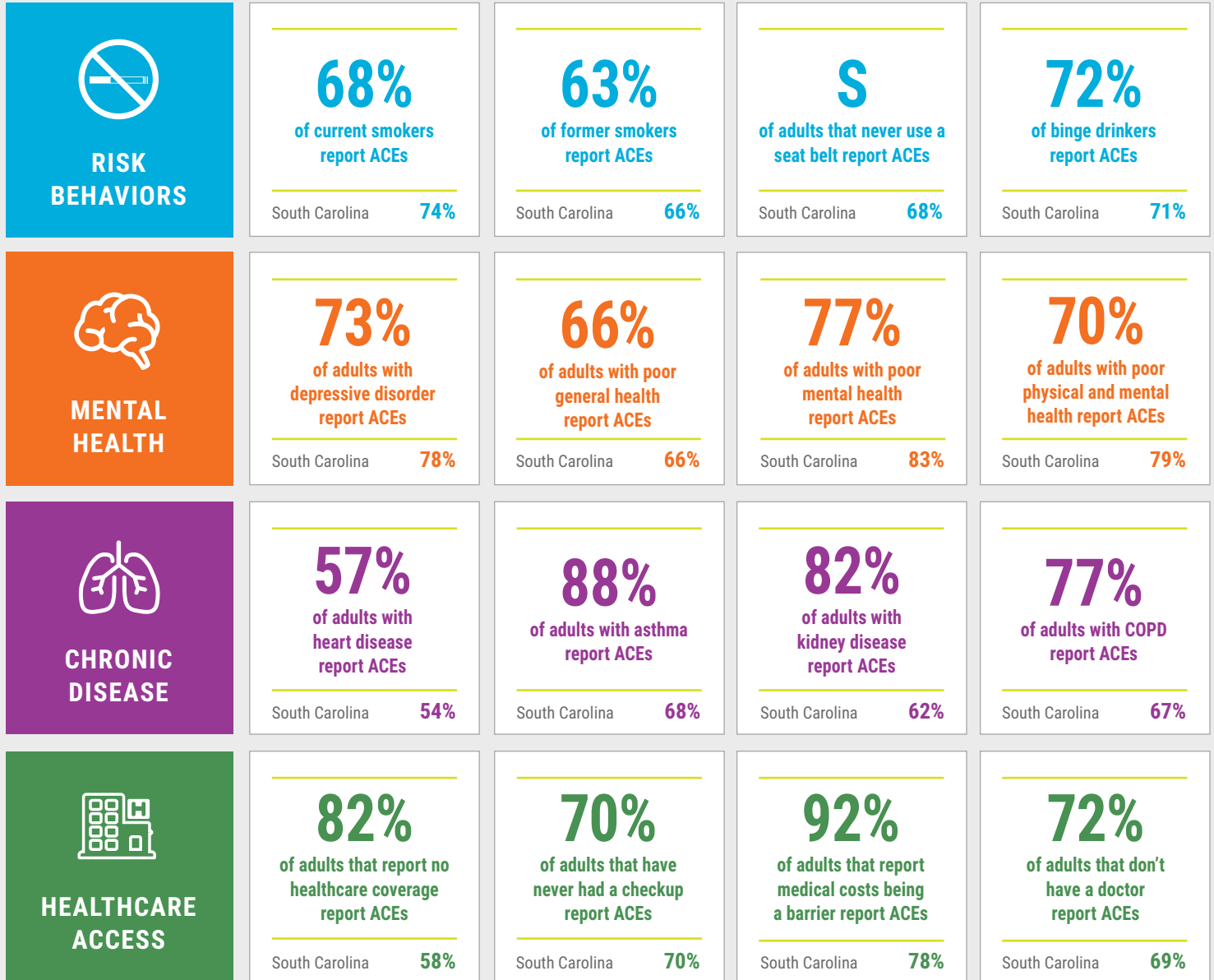
# NEWBERRY COUNTY

**59%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 34%    Emotional abuse - 31%    Household substance use - 27%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

88% make less than \$25,000 a year    68% are unemployed    50% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Newberry County 18 and older = 29,989.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Newberry County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



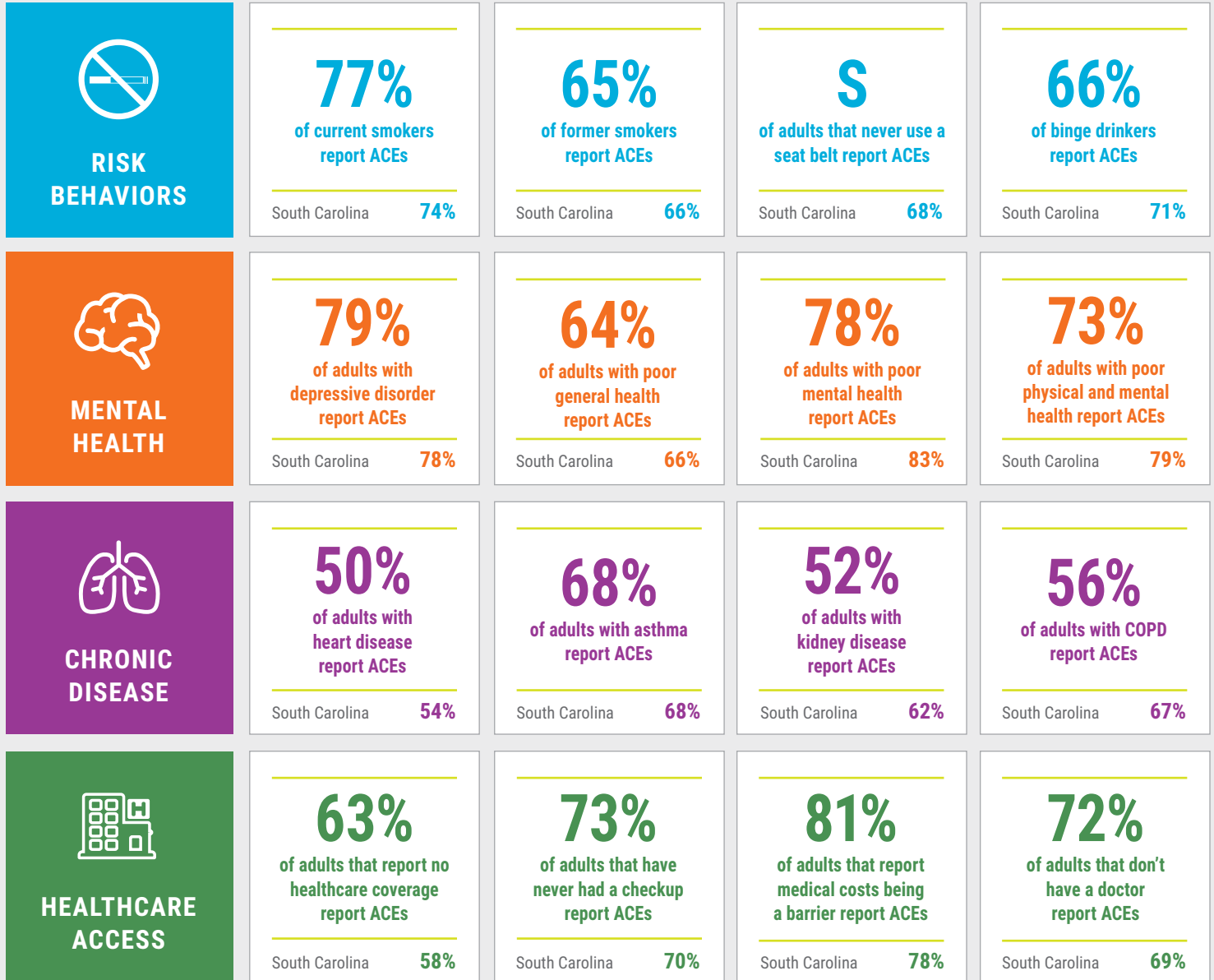
# OCONEE COUNTY

**60%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 32%    Parental divorce/separation - 28%    Household substance use - 27%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

76% make less than \$25,000 a year    66% are unemployed    59% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Oconee County 18 and older = 61,735.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Oconee County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# ORANGEBURG COUNTY

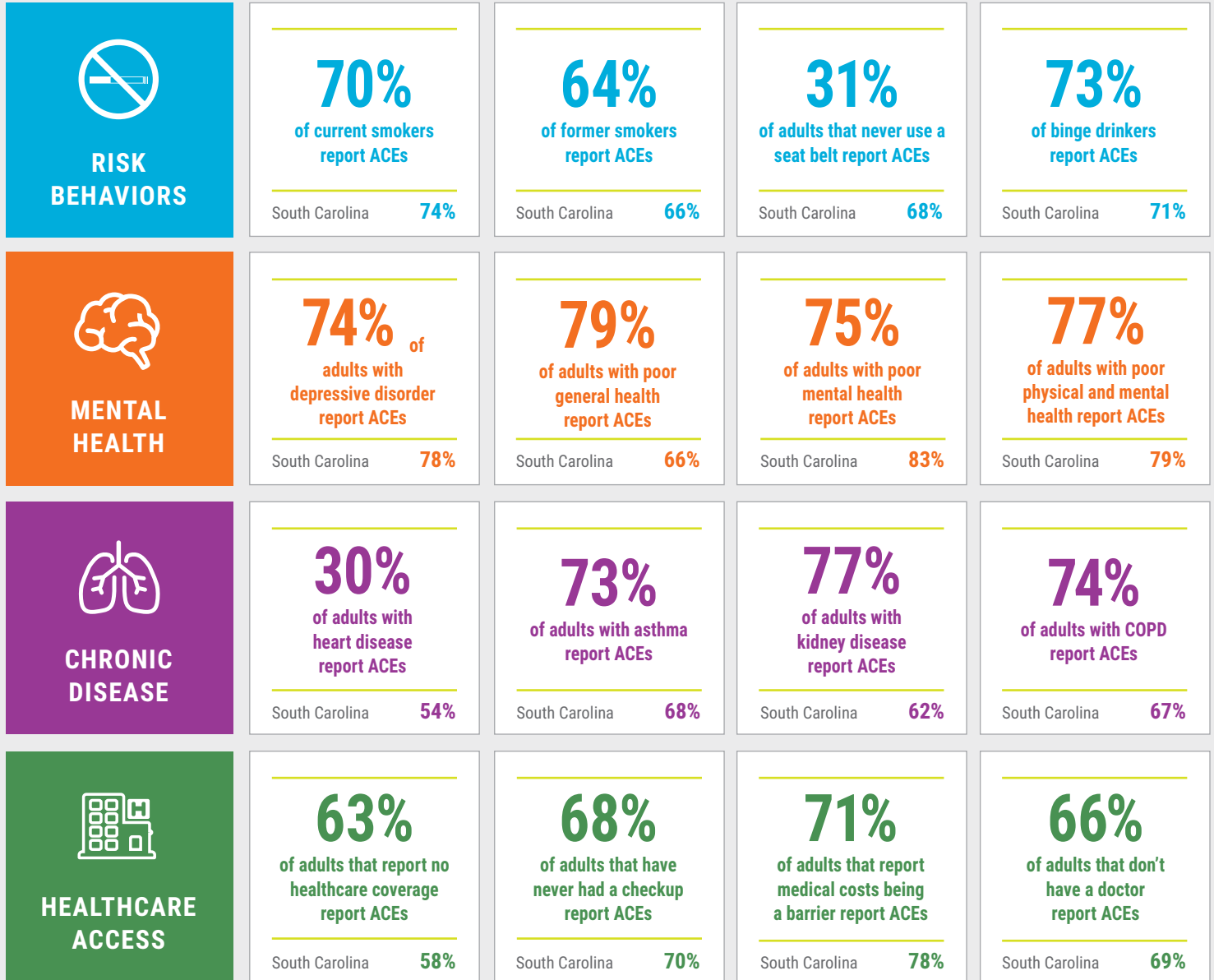
**61%**

report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 30%    Emotional abuse - 27%    Household substance use - 24%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**61%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **66%** are unemployed    **62%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Orangeburg County 18 and older = 68,034.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Orangeburg County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

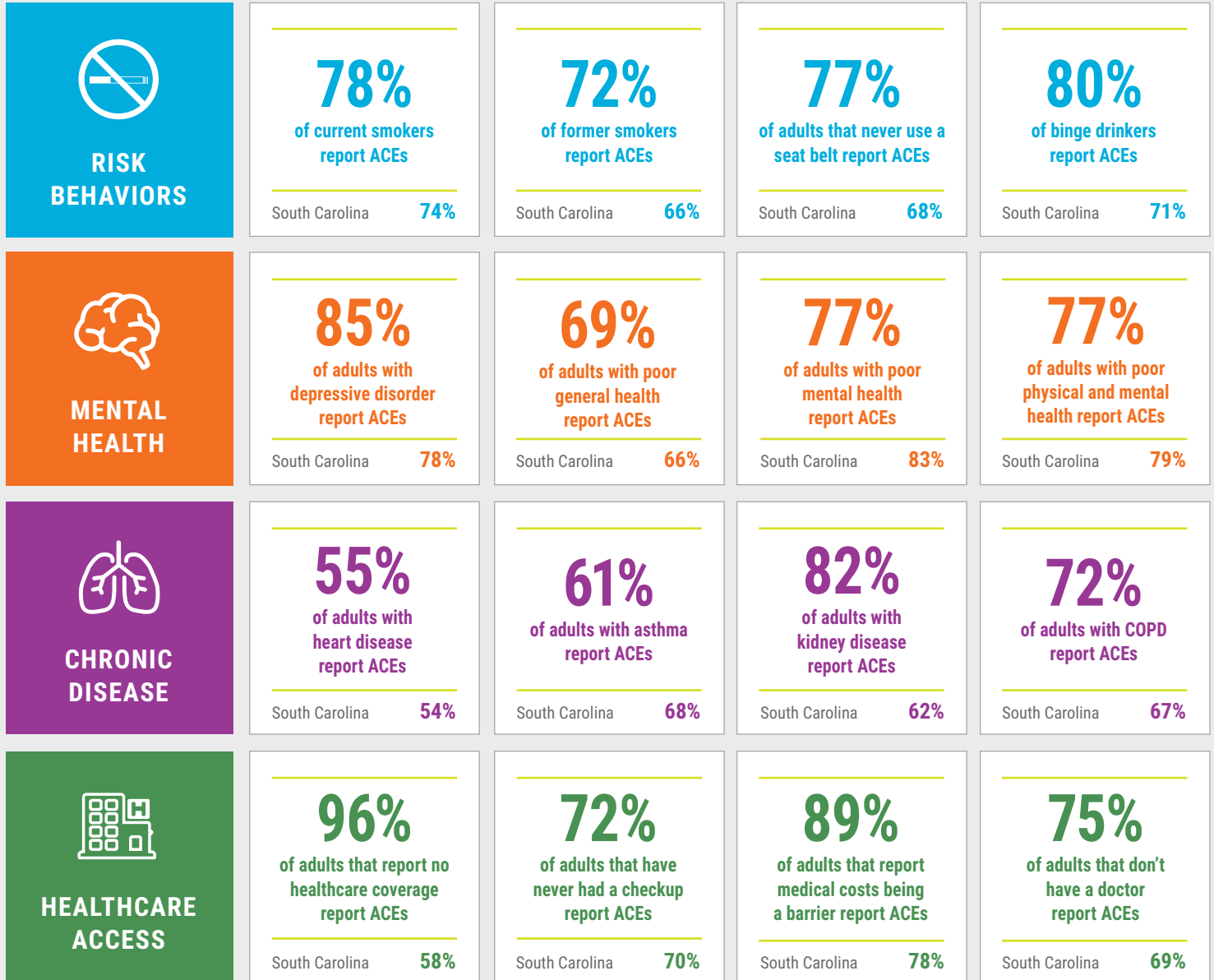
# PICKENS COUNTY

**62%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 32%    Parental divorce/separation - 32%    Household substance use - 27%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

84% make less than \$25,000 a year    61% are unemployed    66% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Pickens County 18 and older = 99,776.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Pickens County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

# RICHLAND COUNTY

**67%**  
report ACEs

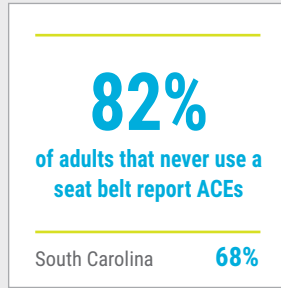
## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 37%    Parental divorce/separation - 35%    Household substance use - 30%

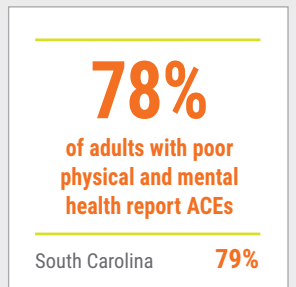
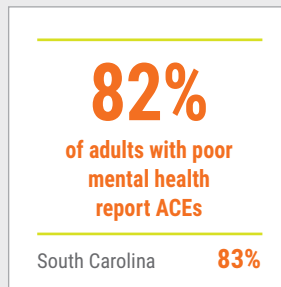
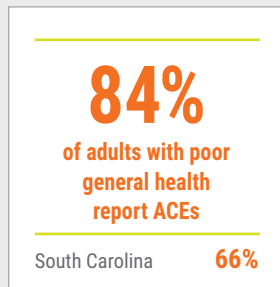
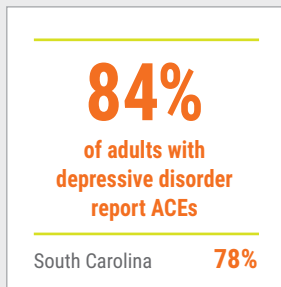

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



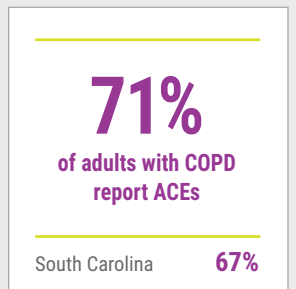
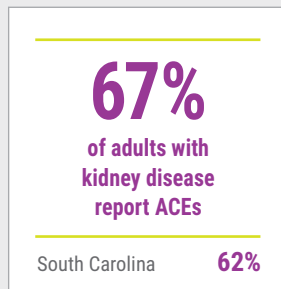
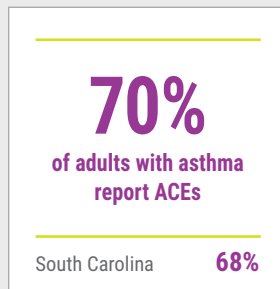
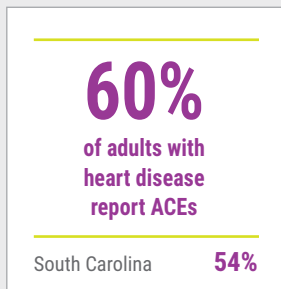
**RISK BEHAVIORS**



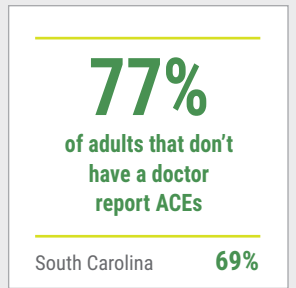
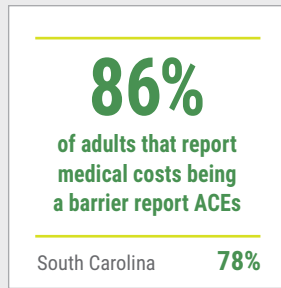
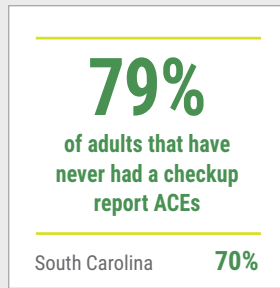
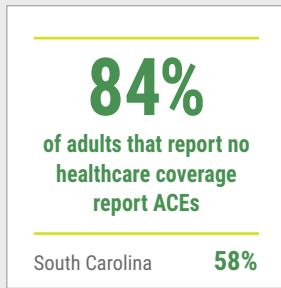

**MENTAL HEALTH**

**CHRONIC DISEASE**




**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**74%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **79%** are unemployed    **72%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Richland County 18 and older = 323,084.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Richland County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



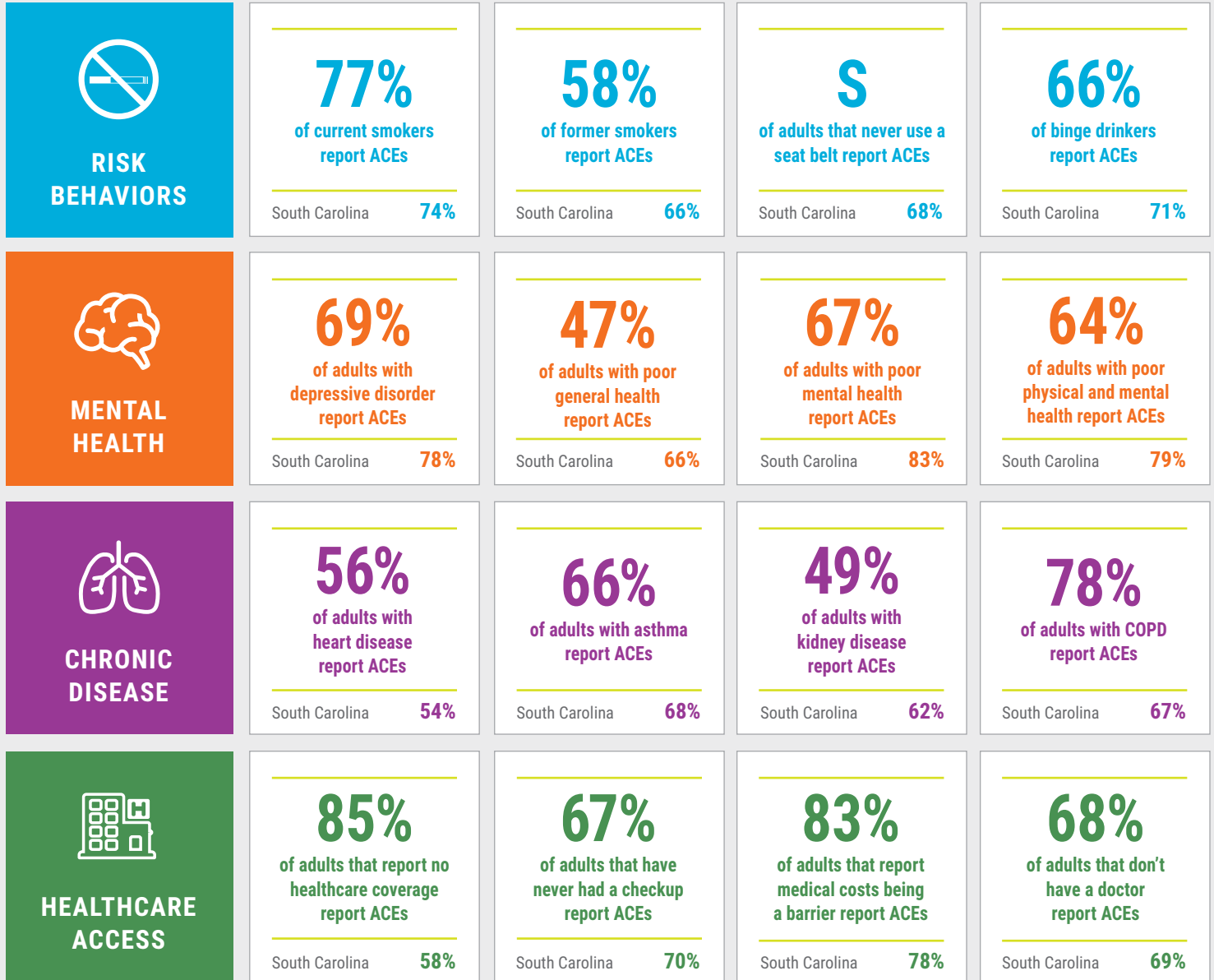
# SALUDA COUNTY

**55%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 27%    Household substance use - 23%    Parental divorce/separation - 20%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**73%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **64%** are unemployed    **52%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Saluda County 18 and older = 16,007.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Saluda County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

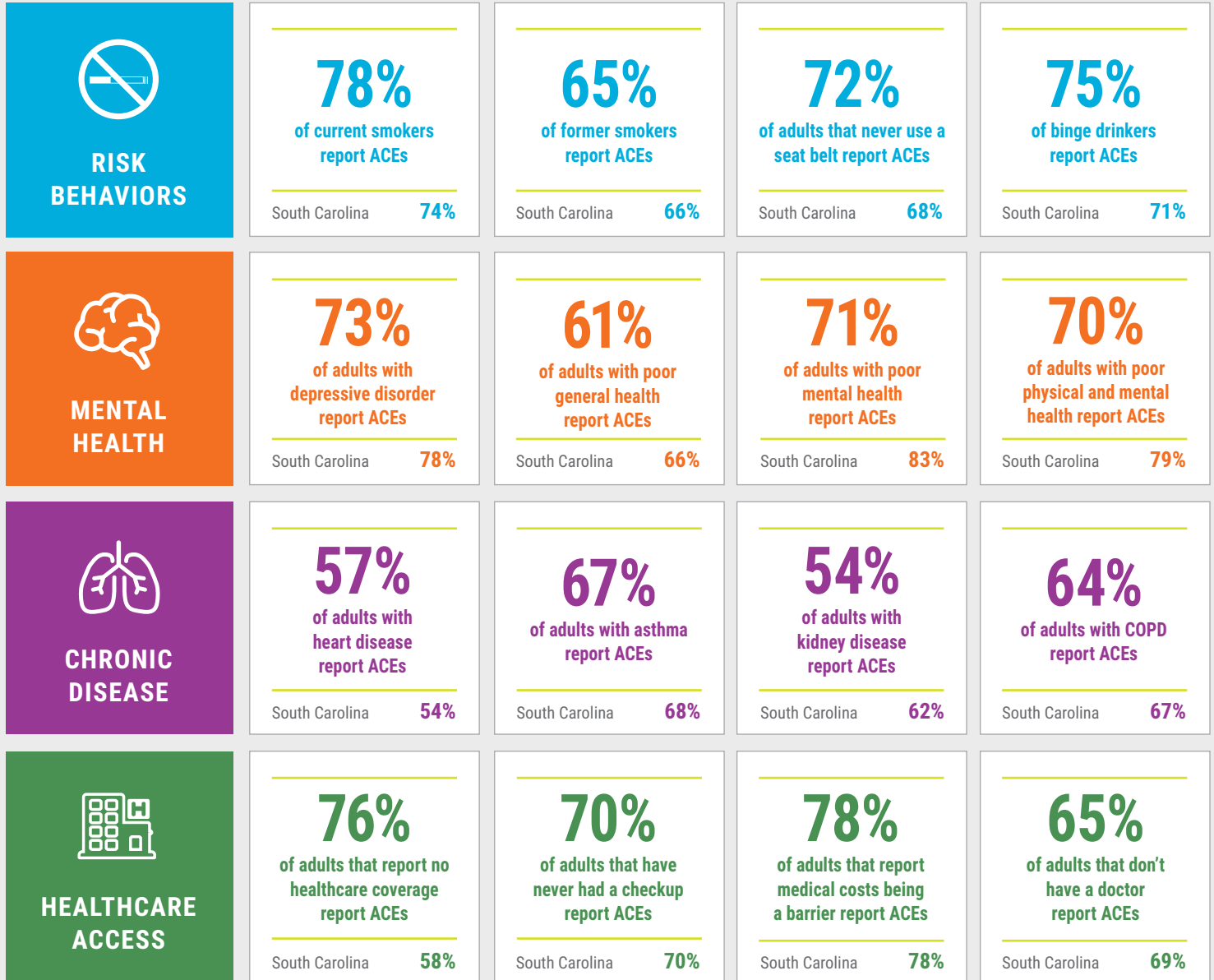
# SPARTANBURG COUNTY

**58%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Household substance use - 31%    Parental divorce/separation - 30%    Emotional abuse - 28%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**45%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **67%** are unemployed    **61%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Spartanburg County 18 and older = 235,775.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Spartanburg County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

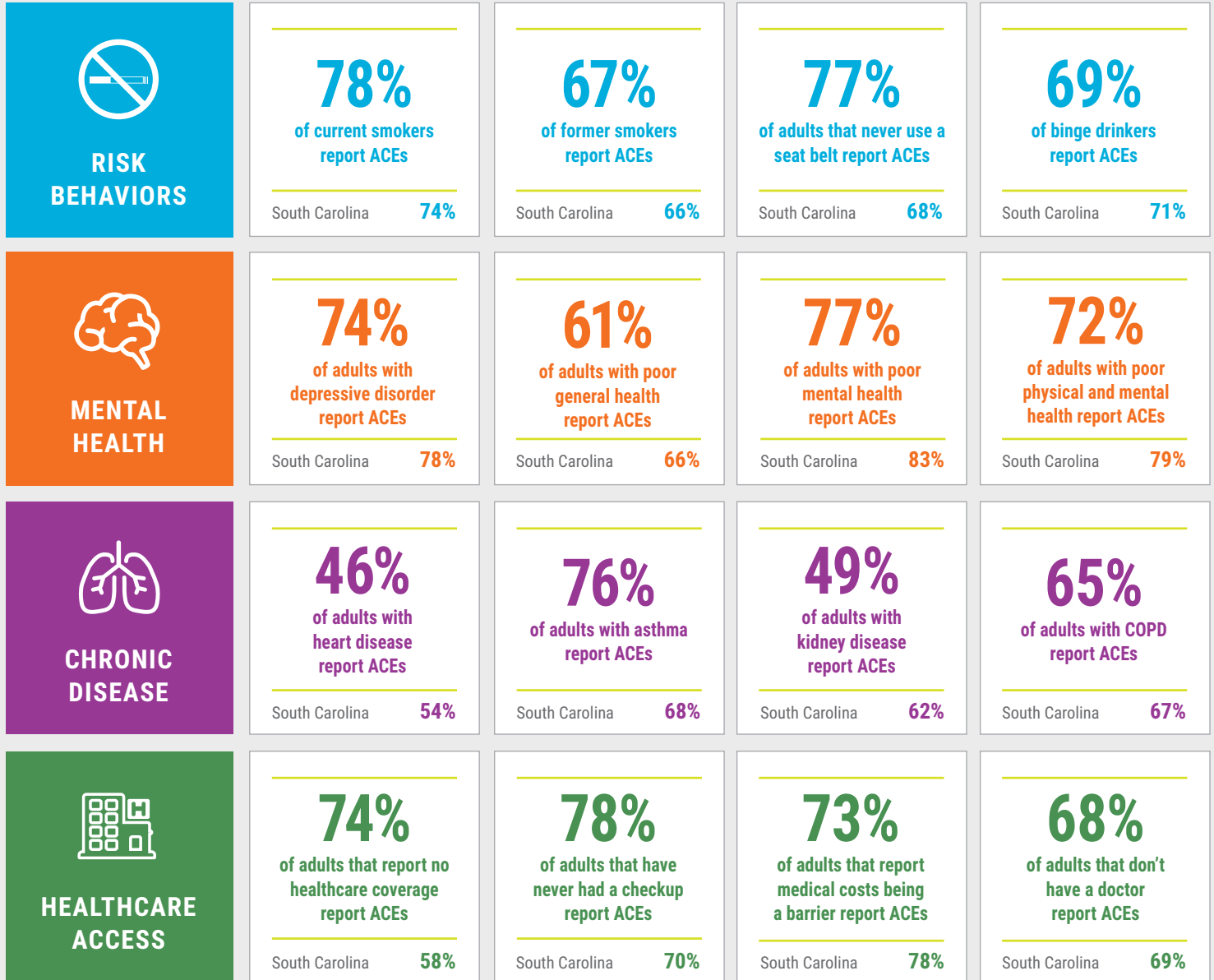
# SUMTER COUNTY

**63%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 33%    Emotional abuse - 29%    Household substance use - 26%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**84%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **72%** are unemployed    **69%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Sumter County 18 and older = 81,044.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Sumter County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

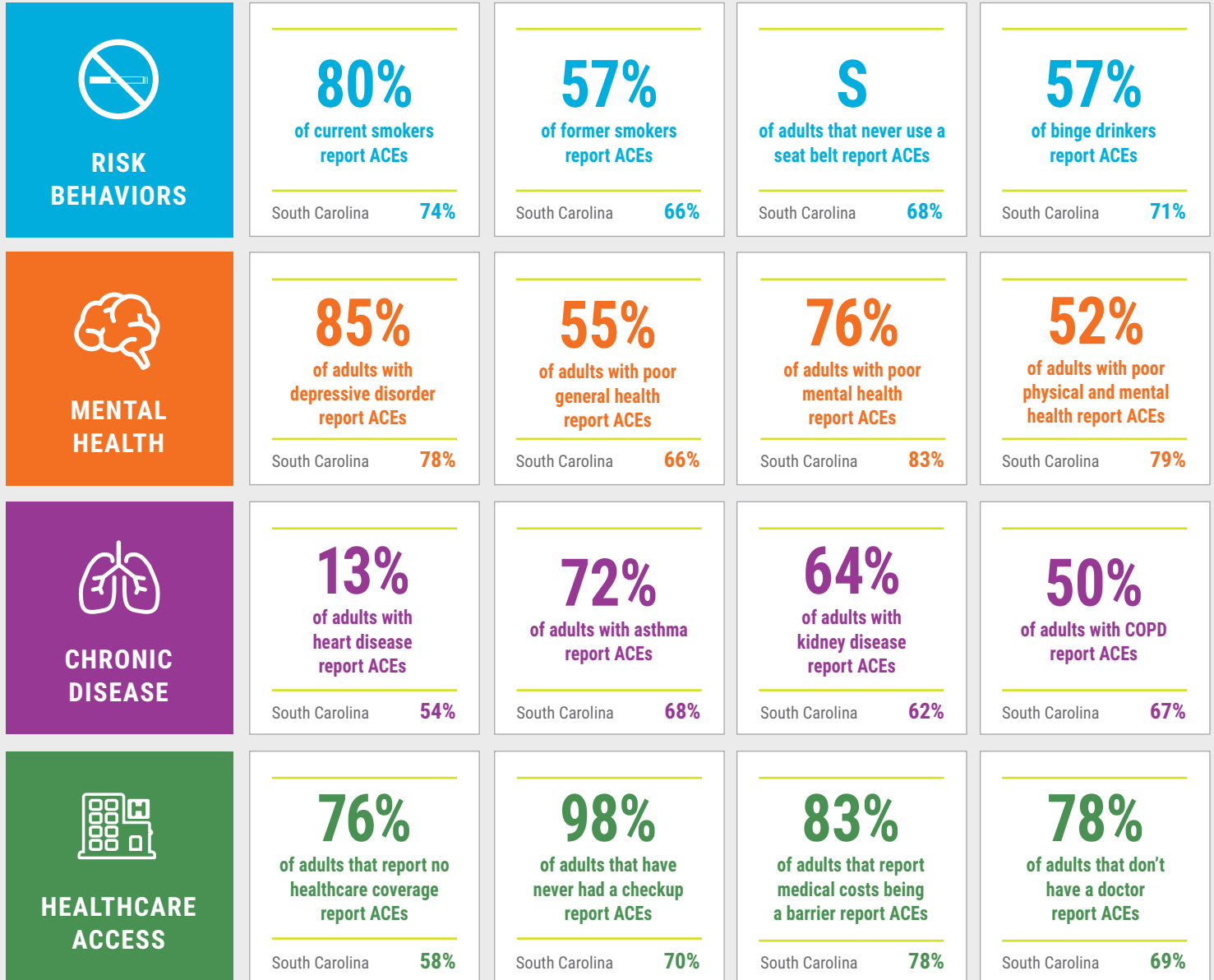
# UNION COUNTY

**58%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 36%    Household substance use - 28%    Emotional abuse - 21%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

48% make less than \$25,000 a year    80% are unemployed    57% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Union County 18 and older = 21,654.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Union County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.



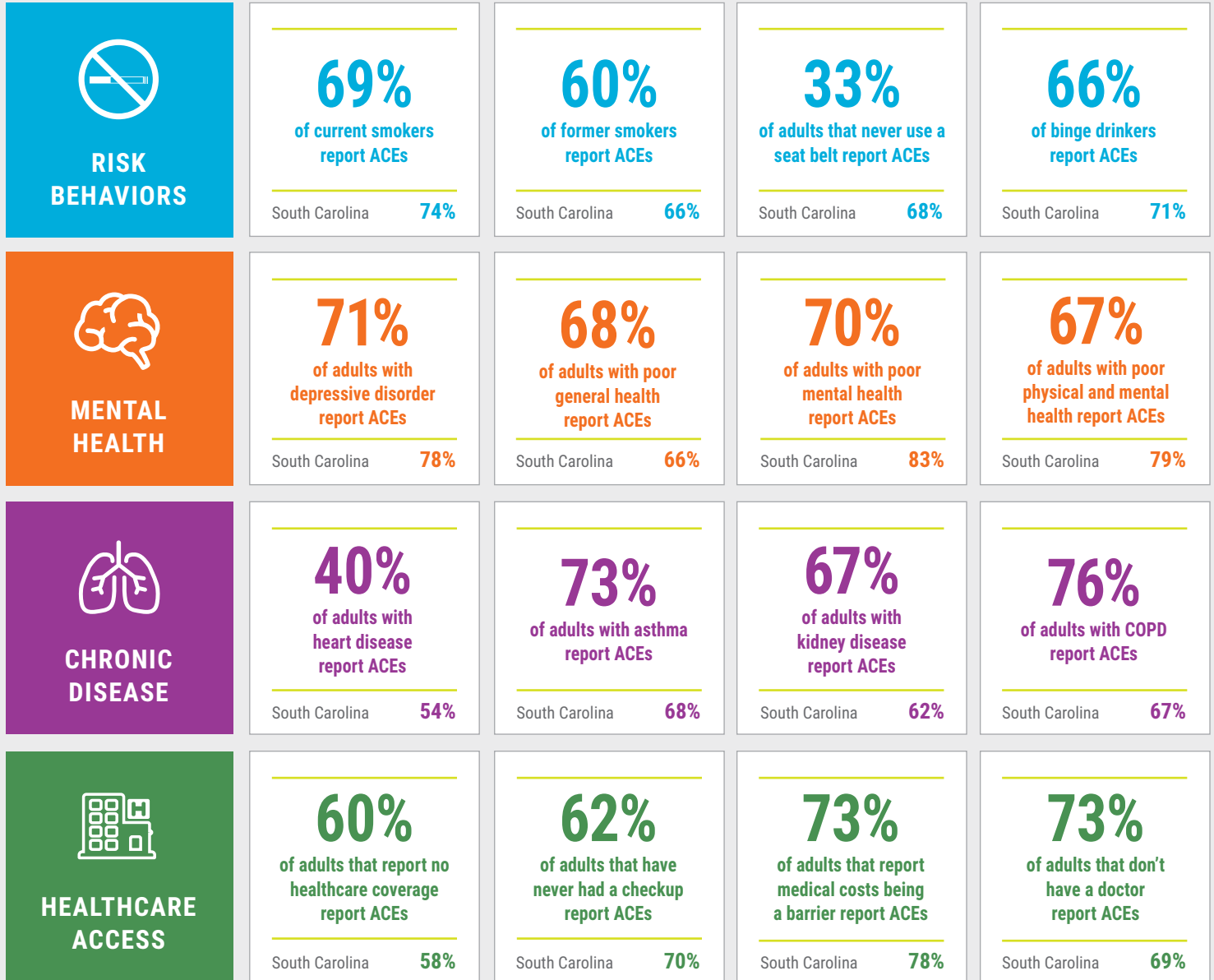
# WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

**58%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Parental divorce/separation - 29%    Emotional abuse - 28%    Household substance use - 24%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

**74%** make less than \$25,000 a year    **64%** are unemployed    **59%** only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for Williamsburg County 18 and older = 24,541.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in Williamsburg County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.

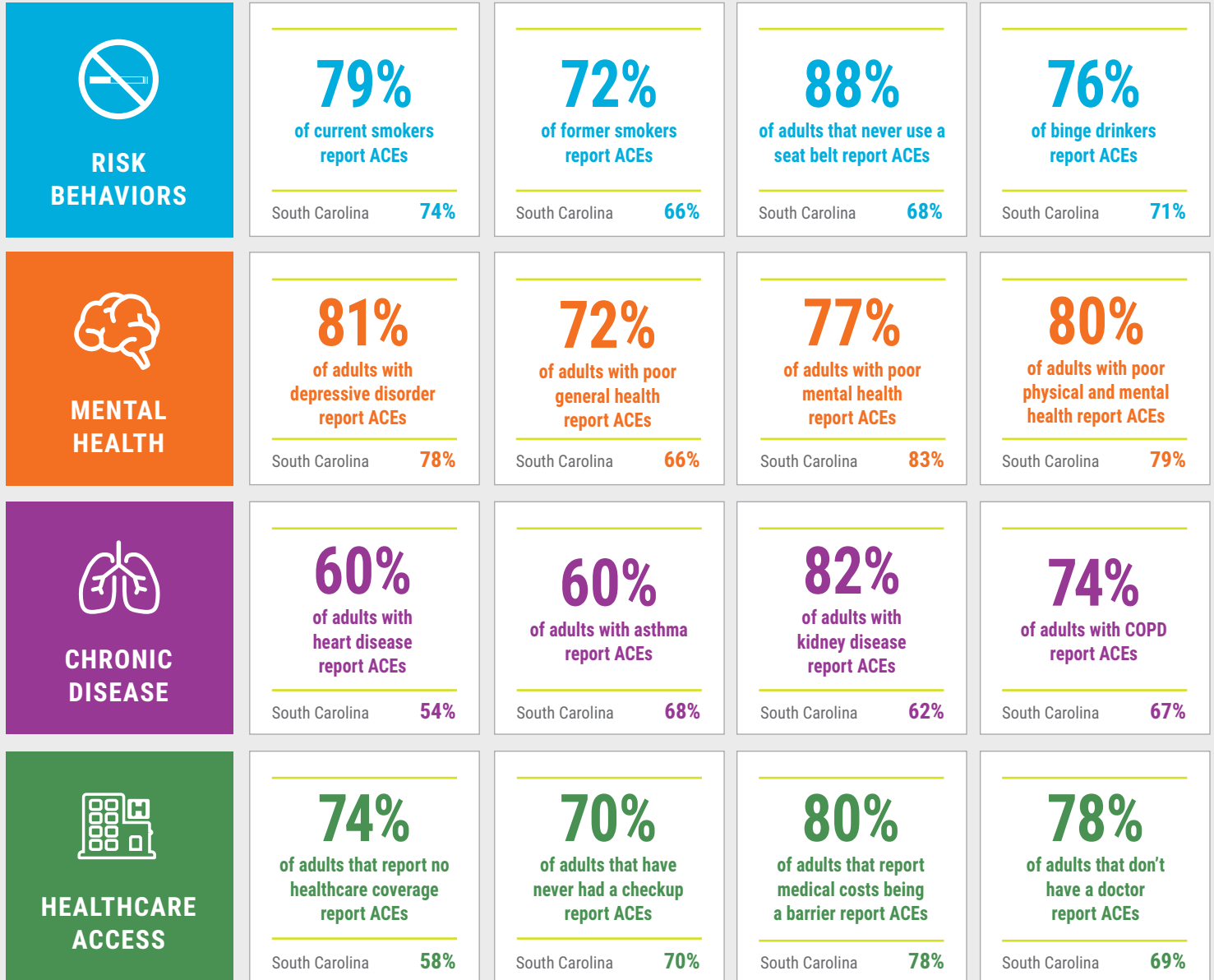
# YORK COUNTY

**64%**  
report ACEs

## Top ACEs Reported

Emotional abuse - 34%    Parental divorce/separation - 31%    Household substance use - 29%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



### ACEs can also affect a family's well-being.

66% make less than \$25,000 a year    72% are unemployed    67% only have a high school diploma

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-2016, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. S = data suppressed due to small sample size.

Total population for York County 18 and older = 201,415.

# Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

## Know. Learn. Plan. Advocate.

### Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for adults in York County. An adult could have experienced one or more ACE throughout their childhood.

ACEs are serious childhood traumas that result in toxic stress, which can harm a child's brain and development. Toxic stress may prevent a child from learning, playing in a healthy way with other children, and can result in long term health problems. ACEs are common in South Carolina, which puts our population at risk for many poor health and social outcomes. We have the power to prevent this from happening.

The data in this county profile provides a snapshot of the different outcomes ACEs are associated with, and can be used as a tool to empower action in our communities.

### What can you do?

- **Collaborate** with your community to make data-driven decisions using this profile, including when developing a plan for action to address ACEs.
- **Educate** by raising community awareness about these statistics.
- **Advocate** by using this profile for grant writing, policy statements, and presentations to key policy stakeholders in your community.

### How can you learn more?

Children's Trust can assist you and your community in your efforts to prevent the negative consequences of ACEs:

- **Hold an ACE training**
- **Screen the films Paper Tigers or Resilience**
- **Have a community conversation**
- **Review ACE questions and research**

### Where does the data come from?

South Carolina's ACE data comes from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) which is a national health survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The BRFSS is a phone-based survey that asks residents of South Carolina older than 18 to answer questions about a wide variety of health and social conditions.

In 2014, Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data from South Carolina adults on exposure to ACEs.

### ACE types assessed:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Mental illness
- Household substance use
- Incarceration
- Parental divorce/separation
- Domestic violence

Responses to ACE questions only indicate whether a participant has experienced a particular ACE, not how severe or frequently it occurred.

ACEs and other BRFSS data are weighted to be representative of the South Carolina adult population. This means that the data presented in profile is representative of the adult population within that county, which is important to consider when drawing conclusions about the data.