HORRY COUNTY



0 ACEs = 43.9%

1 ACE = **25.8%**

2 ACEs = 14.4%

3 ACEs = 9.1%

4 + ACEs = 6.7%



ABUSE



County Ranking

43

Emotional Abuse

35.0%

South Carolina National Average 32.3% 34% **Physical Abuse**

20.6%

South Carolina National Average 17.5% 23.3% Sexual Abuse

8.4%

South Carolina National Average 8.6% 12.6%

PARENTAL



County Ranking

26

Parents Separated/Divorced

10.7%

South Carolina National Average 11.4% 28.4% **Domestic Violence**

20.8%

South Carolina National Average 19.0% 17.2% **Family Member Incarcerated**

8.2%

South Carolina National Average

9.6% 8.6%

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL ILLNESS



County Ranking

37

39

Family Member Alcoholism

27.9%

Hunger Because Family

Couldn't Afford Food

South Carolina National Average 24.8% N/A **Household Mental Illnesess**

17.9%

South Carolina National Average 17.5% 17.3% **Household Drug Use**

11.8%

South Carolina National Average 11.6% N/A

POVERTY



County Ranking

40 50

19.5%

South Carolina National Average 18.0% N/A

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Child Homelessness

5.5%

South Carolina National Average 5.3% N/A

Note: Data was collected via the South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014-16 and 2019-21, managed locally by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

HORRY COUNTY

South Carolina County Rankings

All 46 counties are ranked from first (1) to last (46). In addition to the overall ranking, each county has a domain and indicator ranking.

1	Allendale	10	Clarendon	21	Fairfield	31	Kershaw
2	Marion	12	Orangeburg	22	Pickens	32	Greenwood
3	Edgefield	13	Lancaster	23	Colleton	33	Barnwell
4	Marlboro	13	Lee	24	Darlington	34	Charleston
5	Saluda	15	Sumter	25	Abbeville	35	Anderson
6	McCormick	16	Georgetown	26	Beaufort	36	Jasper
7	Calhoun	17	Florence	27	Newberry	37	Spartanburg
8	Hampton	18	Bamberg	28	Oconee	38	Cherokee
9	Williamsburg	19	Chester	29	Union	39	Horry
10	Chesterfield	20	Dillon	30	Greenville	40	York

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.

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 and raise 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:

- · Host an ACE training
- · Host a protective factors training
- · 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.

41 Aiken42 Berkeley43 Laurens44 Lexington45 Richland46 Dorchester

ACE data has been collected in South Carolina as part of the BRFSS since 2014. Children's Trust of South Carolina partnered with South Carolina's Department of Health and Environmental Control (S.C. DHEC) to collect data for the years 2014-2016, 2019 and 2021.

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.

