WHITE

Percentage of South Carolina's population 66%

Have at least one ACE 58%

No ACE 42%

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



75% of current smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 74%

65%

of former smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

70%

of adults that never use a seat belt report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

66%

of binge drinkers report ACEs

South Carolina 71%



78% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 78%

66%

of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

78%

of adults with poor general health report ACEs

South Carolina 83%

74%

of adults report that their physical and mental health are not good

South Carolina 79%

CHRONIC DISEASE

52% of adults with heart disease report ACEs

South Carolina

54%

58%

67%

of adults with asthma report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

62%

of adults with kidney disease report ACEs

South Carolina 62%

65%

of adults with COPD report ACEs

South Carolina 67%



HEALTHCARE ACCESS

56%

of adults that report no healthcare coverage report ACEs

South Carolina

69%

of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs

South Carolina 70%

80%

of adults that report medical costs being a berrier report ACEs

South Carolina **78%**

68%

of adults report that don't have a doctor report ACEs

South Carolina

Carolina 69%

Types of ACEs

Physical abuse 15% Sexual abuse 13%

Emotional abuse 31%

Household mental illness 18%

Household substance use 29%

Parental incarceration 7%

Parental divorce/separation 28%

Domestic violence 17%

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 supressed due to inadequate sample size.

Total population = 2,562,554

Children's Trust
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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 White adults in South Carolina. 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 race profile provides a snapshot of how ACEs affect different races 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.

BLACK

Percentage of South Carolina's population 26%

Have at least one ACE 65%

No ACE 35%

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



75% of current smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 74%

70%

of former smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

55%

of adults that never use a seat belt report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

80%

of binge drinkers report ACEs

South Carolina 71%



76% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 78%

65%

of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

78%

of adults with poor general health report ACEs

South Carolina 83%

71%

of adults report that their physical and mental health are not good

South Carolina 79%



60% of adults with heart disease report ACEs

South Carolina

54%

58%

66%

of adults with asthma report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

63%

of adults with kidney disease report ACEs

South Carolina 62%

67%

of adults with COPD report ACEs

South Carolina 67%



HEALTHCARE ACCESS 64%

of adults that report no healthcare coverage report ACEs

South Carolina

76%

of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs

South Carolina 70%

77%

of adults that report medical costs being a berrier report ACEs

South Carolina 78%

72%

of adults report that don't have a doctor report ACEs

South Carolina

69%

Types of ACEs

Physical abuse 10% Sexual abuse 11%

Emotional abuse 26%

Household mental illness 10%

Household substance use 26% Parental incarceration 14%

Parental divorce/separation 40%

Domestic violence 21%

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 supressed due to inadequate sample size.

Total population = 1,005,653

Children's Trust
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Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

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Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for Black adults in South Carolina. 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 race profile provides a snapshot of how ACEs affect different races 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.

HISPANIC

Percentage of South Carolina's population 5%

Have at least one ACE 67%

No ACE 33%

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



78% of current smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 74%

79%

of former smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

77%

of adults that never use a seat belt report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

83%

of binge drinkers report ACEs

South Carolina 71%

MENTAL HEALTH

82% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 78%

63%

of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

85%

of adults with poor general health report ACEs

South Carolina 83%

79%

of adults report that their physical and mental health are not good

79%

South Carolina

CHRONIC DISEASE

87% of adults with heart disease report ACEs

South Carolina

54%

58%

74%

of adults with asthma report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

47%

of adults with kidney disease report ACEs

South Carolina 62%

91%

of adults with COPD report ACEs

South Carolina 67%



HEALTHCARE ACCESS 70%

of adults that report no healthcare coverage report ACEs

South Carolina

68%

of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs

South Carolina 70%

74%

of adults that report medical costs being a berrier report ACEs

South Carolina 78%

69%

of adults report that don't have a doctor report ACEs

South Carolina

arolina 69%

Types of ACEs

Physical abuse 25%

Sexual abuse 17%

Emotional abuse 34%

Household mental illness 12%

Household substance use 29%

Parental incarceration 8%

Parental divorce/separation 33%

Domestic violence 34%

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 supressed due to inadequate sample size.

Total population = 176,224

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Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for Hispanic adults in South Carolina. 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 race profile provides a snapshot of how ACEs affect different races 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.

AMERICAN INDIAN

Percentage of South Carolina's population > 1%

Have at least one ACE 70%

No ACE 30%

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



66% of current smokers report ACEs

South Carolina

71%

of former smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

76%

of adults that never use a seat belt report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

67%

of binge drinkers report ACEs

South Carolina 71%



82%of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

74%

South Carolina 78%

73%

of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

76%

of adults with poor general health report ACEs

South Carolina 83%

67%

of adults report that their physical and mental health are not good

South Carolina 79%

CHRONIC DISEASE

91%

of adults with heart disease report ACEs

South Carolina

54%

58%

67%

of adults with asthma report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

95%

of adults with kidney disease report ACEs

South Carolina 62%

68%

of adults with COPD report ACEs

South Carolina 67%



HEALTHCARE ACCESS

67%

of adults that report no healthcare coverage report ACEs

South Carolina

89%

of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs

South Carolina 70%

70%

of adults that report medical costs being a berrier report ACEs

South Carolina **78%**

86%

of adults report that don't have a doctor report ACEs

South Carolina

olina 69%

Types of ACEs

Physical abuse 20% Sexual abuse 16%

Emotional abuse 36%

Household mental illness 28%

Household substance use 37%

Parental incarceration 21%

Parental divorce/separation 31%

Domestic violence 26%

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 supressed due to inadequate sample size.

Total population = 61,791

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Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for American Indian adults in South Carolina. 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 race profile provides a snapshot of how ACEs affect different races 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.

ASIAN

Percentage of South Carolina's population 2%

Have at least one ACE 37%

No ACE 63%

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.



41% of current smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 74%

49%

of former smokers report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

S

of adults that never use a seat belt report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

83%

of binge drinkers report ACEs

South Carolina 71%



80% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 78%

51%

of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs

South Carolina 66%

49%

of adults with poor general health report ACEs

South Carolina 83%

62%

of adults report that their physical and mental health are not good

South Carolina 79%

CHRONIC DISEASE

30% of adults with heart disease report ACEs

South Carolina

54%

58%

84%

of adults with asthma report ACEs

South Carolina 68%

91%

of adults with kidney disease report ACEs

South Carolina 62%

80%

of adults with COPD report ACEs

South Carolina 67%



HEALTHCARE ACCESS

36%

of adults that report no healthcare coverage report ACEs

South Carolina

39%

of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs

South Carolina 70%

61%

of adults that report medical costs being a berrier report ACEs

South Carolina **78%**

39%

of adults report that don't have a doctor report ACEs

South Carolina

69%

Types of ACEs

Physical abuse 9%

Sexual abuse 6%

Emotional abuse 20%

Household mental illness 9%

Household substance use 8%

Parental incarceration 3%

Parental divorce/separation 9%

Domestic violence 17%

ical ceration 3 %

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 supressed due to inadequate sample size.

Total population = 14,573

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Why is this important?

This data profile shows the prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) for Asian adults in South Carolina. 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 race profile provides a snapshot of how ACEs affect different races 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.