South Carolina Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Data by Race

WHITE

Percentage of South Carolina’s population 66%
Have at least one ACE 58%
No ACE 42%

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.

**Risk Behaviors**
- 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%)

**Mental Health**
- 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%)
- 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 58%)
- 69% of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs (South Carolina 70%)
- 80% of adults that report medical costs being a barrier report ACEs (South Carolina 78%)
- 68% of adults report that don’t have a doctor report ACEs (South 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 suppressed due to inadequate sample size.

Total population = 2,562,554

Children's Trust of South Carolina

scChildren.org
THE SOUTH CAROLINA ACE INITIATIVE
Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

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.

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.
South Carolina Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Data by Race

BLACK

Percentage of South Carolina's population 26%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have at least one ACE</th>
<th>No ACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.

**RISK BEHAVIORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Behaviors</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75% current smokers report ACEs</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70% former smokers report ACEs</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55% adults that never use a seat belt report ACEs</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80% binge drinkers report ACEs</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MENTAL HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78% of adults with poor general health report ACEs</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71% of adults report that their physical and mental health are not good</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**CHRONIC DISEASE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Disease</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60% of adults with heart disease report ACEs</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66% of adults with asthma report ACEs</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63% of adults with kidney disease report ACEs</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67% of adults with COPD report ACEs</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEALTHCARE ACCESS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthcare Access</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>South Carolina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64% of adults that report no healthcare coverage report ACEs</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76% of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77% of adults that report medical costs being a barrier report ACEs</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72% of adults that don't have a doctor report ACEs</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Types of ACEs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of ACE</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical abuse</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual abuse</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional abuse</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household mental illness</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household substance use</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental incarceration</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parental divorce/separation</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
THE SOUTH CAROLINA ACE INITIATIVE

Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity


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.

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.
South Carolina Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Data by Race

**HISPANIC**

**Percentage of South Carolina’s population** 5%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have at least one ACE</th>
<th>No ACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACEs affect health and social outcomes.

### Risk Behaviors
- 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
  - South Carolina 79%

### Chronic Disease
- 87% of adults with heart disease report ACEs
  - South Carolina 54%
- 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 58%
- 68% of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs
  - South Carolina 70%
- 74% of adults that report medical costs being a barrier report ACEs
  - South Carolina 78%
- 69% of adults report that don’t have a doctor report ACEs
  - South Carolina 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 suppressed due to inadequate sample size.

Total population = 176,224

scChildren.org
THE SOUTH CAROLINA ACE INITIATIVE
Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity

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.

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.
South Carolina Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Data by Race

**AMERICAN INDIAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of South Carolina’s population</th>
<th>Have at least one ACE</th>
<th>No ACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 1%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACEs affect health and social outcomes.**

**RISK BEHAVIORS**

- 66% of current smokers report ACEs
  - South Carolina: 74%
- 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%

**MENTAL HEALTH**

- 82% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs
  - 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%
- 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: 58%
- 89% of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs
  - South Carolina: 70%
- 70% of adults that report medical costs being a barrier report ACEs
  - South Carolina: 78%
- 86% of adults report that don’t have a doctor report ACEs
  - South Carolina: 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
The South Carolina Ace Initiative

Empowering communities to prevent childhood adversity


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.

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.
## South Carolina Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Data by Race

### ASIAN

#### Percentage of South Carolina’s population
- 2%

#### Have at least one ACE
- 37%

#### No ACE
- 63%

### ACEs affect health and social outcomes.

#### Risk Behaviors
- 41% of current smokers report ACEs
  - 74% in South Carolina
- 49% of former smokers report ACEs
  - 66% in South Carolina
- S of adults that never use a seat belt report ACEs
  - 68% in South Carolina
- 83% of binge drinkers report ACEs
  - 71% in South Carolina

#### Mental Health
- 80% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs
  - 78% in South Carolina
- 51% of adults with depressive disorder report ACEs
  - 66% in South Carolina
- 49% of adults with poor general health report ACEs
  - 83% in South Carolina
- 62% of adults report that their physical and mental health are not good
  - 79% in South Carolina

#### Chronic Disease
- 30% of adults with heart disease report ACEs
  - 54% in South Carolina
- 84% of adults with asthma report ACEs
  - 68% in South Carolina
- 91% of adults with kidney disease report ACEs
  - 62% in South Carolina
- 80% of adults with COPD report ACEs
  - 67% in South Carolina

#### Healthcare Access
- 36% of adults that report no healthcare coverage report ACEs
  - 58% in South Carolina
- 39% of adults that have never had a checkup report ACEs
  - 70% in South Carolina
- 61% of adults that report medical costs being a barrier report ACEs
  - 78% in South Carolina
- 39% of adults report that don’t have a doctor report ACEs
  - 69% in South Carolina

### 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%

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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

[scChildren.org](scChildren.org)
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.
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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.