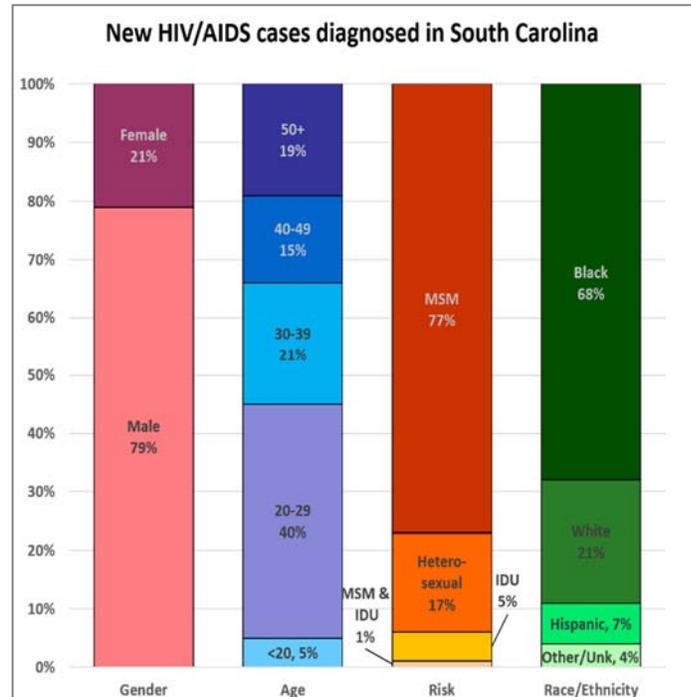


## New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2015-2016

**HIV in S.C.** For the two-year period 2015-2016, 1,505 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in S.C. which is almost the same as the 1,506 diagnosed in 2013-2014.

**By gender,** 79 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 21 percent were among women.

**By age,** the majority (40 percent) of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29, 21 percent were among people age 30-39, 15 percent were among people age 40-49, and 19 percent were age 50 and up. Five percent of new cases were under the age of 20.



**By risk,** among the 1,010 people with a reported risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion (77 percent) of newly diagnosed; followed by 17 percent indicating heterosexual sex (men who have sex with women / women who have sex with men) as their exposure to HIV. Forty-six people (five percent of total with reported risk) were infected through injecting drug use (IDU). Of the people who reported a risk, one percent indicated the combined risks of MSM and IDU.

**By race/ethnicity,** among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., 68 percent were African-American; 21 percent were white; seven percent were Hispanic. In 2015-2016, African-Americans had a case rate 7.6 times greater than whites in S.C.

**Among women** recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., most were African-American (73 percent); 20 percent were white; five percent were Hispanic. Of the 134 women reporting risk, 90 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV and ten percent reported injecting drug use.

**Among men** recently diagnosed in S.C., 66 percent were African-American; 22 percent were white; and seven percent were Hispanic. Of the 876 men reporting risk, 89 percent were men who have sex with men, six percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; four percent reported injecting drug use; and one percent were both men who have sex with men and injecting drug users.

## Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2016

As of December 2016, there were 18,997 residents of South Carolina living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). Of these, 13,494 were men and 5,503 were women. Most people (8,864) were ages 50 and over; 4,558 were ages 40-49; 3,225 were ages 30-39; 2,179 were ages 20-29; and 171 were children and teens under 20 years of age.

Similar to new infections, African-Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most of the people living with HIV in S.C. were African-American men (47 percent), 23 percent were African-American women, 20 percent were white men and five percent were white women. Five percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of the 15,009 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 53 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (31 percent); injecting drug use (ten percent); and four percent the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use.

### S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations

Care, treatment and prevention services for persons living with HIV/AIDS are a top priority for the State of South Carolina's HIV Program.

<b>Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:</b>		
<b>S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations <sup>(1,2)</sup></b>	<b>2015/2016 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (1,055 Total) *</b>	<b>People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2016 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (15,259 Total)</b>
2. African-American MSM	50%	31%
3. African-American WSM	9%	17%
4. African-American MSW	4%	9%
5. White MSM	17%	18%
6. IDU	4%	9%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino <sup>3</sup>	7%	5%

**\*Caution: Due to small numbers, must interpret recent case proportions with caution.**

**NOTES:**

1. Populations: MSM = Men who have Sex with Men; IDU = Injecting Drug User; WSM = Women who have Sex with Men; MSW = Men who have Sex with Women.
2. Priority Populations are a subset of the Epi Profile data and are not directly comparable to incidence and prevalence counts/percentages.
3. Ethnicity, in and of itself, is not a risk factor for HIV; however, in the context of Priority Populations, Hispanic/Latino is included as a 'Risk' for reporting purposes.

Source: SCDHEC, STD/HIV Division 11/17

**For more information, call the S.C. AIDS/STD Hotline toll free at 1-800-322-AIDS**