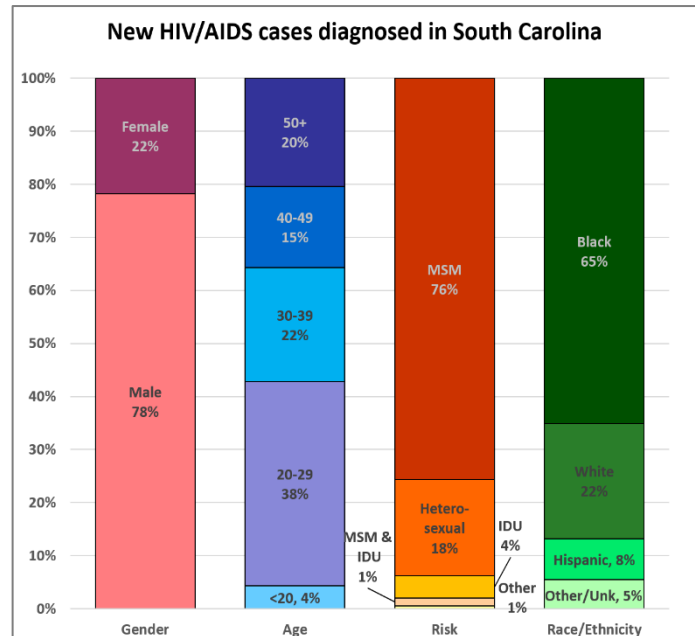


## New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2016-2017

**HIV in S.C.** For the two-year period 2016-2017, 1,520 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in S.C. which is slightly higher than the 1,497 diagnosed in 2014-2015.

**By gender**, 78 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 22 percent were among women.

**By age**, the majority (38 percent) of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29, 22 percent were among people age 30-39, 15 percent were among people age 40-49, and 20 percent were age 50 and up. Four percent of new cases were under the age of 20.



**By risk**, among the 1,086 people with a reported risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion (76 percent) of newly diagnosed; followed by 18 percent indicating heterosexual sex (men who have sex with women / women who have sex with men) as their exposure to HIV. Forty-six people (four 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., 65 percent were African-American; 22 percent were white; eight percent were Hispanic. In 2016-2017, African-Americans had a case rate 6.3 times greater than whites in S.C.

**Among women** recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., most were African-American (70 percent); 20 percent were white; six percent were Hispanic. Of the 160 women reporting risk, 89 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV and ten percent reported injecting drug use.

**Among men** recently diagnosed in S.C., 64 percent were African-American; 22 percent were white; and eight percent were Hispanic. Of the 926 men reporting risk, 89 percent were men who have sex with men, six percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent reported injecting drug use; and two percent were both men who have sex with men and injecting drug users.

## **Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2017**

As of December 2017, there were 19,749 residents of South Carolina living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). Of these, 14,066 were men and 5,683 were women. Most people (9,503) were ages 50 and over; 4,487 were ages 40-49; 3,364 were ages 30-39; 2,224 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 15,594 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 54 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 (nine 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>2016/2017 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (1,125 Total) *</b>	<b>People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2017 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (15,865 Total)</b>
2. African-American MSM	48%	32%
3. African-American WSM	9%	16%
4. African-American MSW	4%	8%
5. White MSM	16%	18%
6. IDU	4%	9%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino <sup>3</sup>	11%	6%

**\*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 11/18