

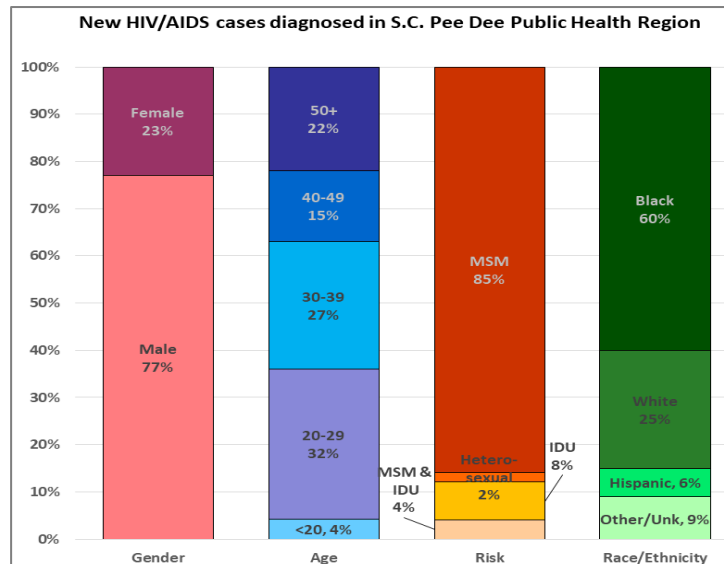
New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2020-2021

Pee Dee Public Health Region includes twelve counties: Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Lee, Marion, Marlboro, Sumter, and Williamsburg.

HIV in the Pee Dee Public Health Region (PHR) For the two-year period 2020-2021, 323 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 22 percent of the total cases diagnosed in South Carolina.

By gender, 77 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 23 percent were among women.

By age, the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (32 percent), 27 percent were among people age 30-39, 15 percent were among people age 40-49, and 22 percent were age 50 and up. Four percent of new cases were under the age of 20.



By risk, among the 136 people who reported a risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of recent infections (85 percent), followed by those indicating heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV (2 percent); eight percent reported injecting drug use (IDU); and four percent were the combined risk of MSM and IDU.

By race/ethnicity, among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Pee Dee PHR, 60 percent were African American; 25 percent were white; and six percent were Hispanic. In 2020-2021, African Americans had 2.5 times the cases than whites in the Pee Dee PHR.

Among women recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Pee Dee PHR, most were African American (66 percent) and 23 percent were White. Of the 10 women reporting risk, 30 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 60 percent reported injecting drug use.

Among men recently diagnosed in the Pee Dee PHR, 57 percent were African American; 25 percent were white; and six percent were Hispanic. Of the 149 men reporting risk, 91 percent were men who have sex with men, no cases were exposed through heterosexual sex; five percent reported injecting drug use; and four percent were both MSM and IDU.

Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2021

As of December 2021, there were 4,628 residents of the Pee Dee Public Health Region living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). This represents 23 percent of the S.C. total. Of these, 3,183 were men and 1,445 were women. Most people (2,487) were ages 50 and over; 942 were ages 40-49; 799 were ages 30-39; 364 were ages 20-29; and 36 were children and teens under 20 years of age.

As with new infections, African Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most of the people living with HIV in the Pee Dee Public Health Region were African American men (43 percent), 18 percent were White men, 23 percent were African American women and five percent were White women. Four percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of 3,396 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 52 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (36 percent); injection drug use (nine percent); and the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injection drug use (three percent).

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.

Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:		
S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations ^(1,2)	2020/2021 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (169 Total) *	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2021 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (3,521 Total)
2. African American MSM	51%	29%
3. African American WSM	1%	18%
4. African American MSW	0%	9%
5. White MSM	18%	16%
6. IDU	8%	9%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino ³	11%	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 12/2022

**For more information visit: www.scdhec.gov/health/infectious-diseases/hiv-aids-std-data-and-reports
or call the S.C. AIDS/STD Hotline toll free at 1-800-322-AIDS**