



# Fact Sheet

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control • [www.scdhec.gov](http://www.scdhec.gov)

## 2015 HIV/AIDS summary: South Carolina

### New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2013-2014

#### **HIV infected people rank as the #1 priority population for HIV prevention services in S.C.**

For the two-year period 2013-2014, 1,571 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in S.C. Compared to the 2011-2012 period, this is an 8.3 percent increase in cases diagnosed and reported in S.C.

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

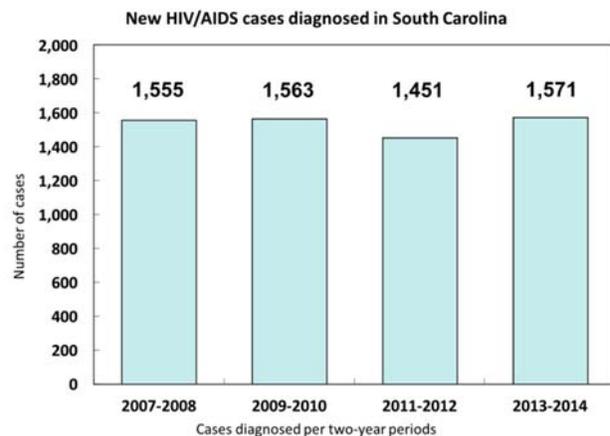
**By age**, the majority (45 percent) of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 25-44; 29 percent were among people age 24 and under; and 27 percent were ages 45 and up.

**By risk**, among the 1,034 people who report risk in S.C., men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion (75 percent) of newly diagnosed, followed by 19 percent indicating heterosexual sex (men who have sex with women / women who have sex with men) as their exposure to HIV. Thirty-eight people (four percent of total with reported risk) were infected through injecting drug use (IDU). Of the people who reported risk, two percent indicated the combined risks of MSM and IDU.

**By race/ethnicity**, among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., 70 percent are African-American; 23 percent are white; five percent are Hispanic. In 2013-2014, African-Americans had a case rate seven times greater than whites in S.C.

**Among women** recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., most are African-American (75 percent); 18 percent are white; four percent are Hispanic. Of the 142 women reporting risk, 87 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 10 percent were injecting drug users.

**Among men** recently diagnosed in S.C., 68 percent are African-American; 24 percent are white; five percent are Hispanic. Of the 892 men reporting risk, 87 percent were men who have sex with men, nine percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent were injecting drug users; two percent were both men who have sex with men and injecting drug users.



## Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2014\*

As of December, 2014, 16,222 people have been reported living with HIV (including AIDS) who were residents of South Carolina at time of diagnosis. Of these, 11,482 are men and 4,740 are women. Most people (9,375) are ages 45 and over; 5,971 are ages 25-44; 749 are ages 20-24; 127 are children and teens under 20 years of age.

Similar to new infections, African-Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most (48 percent) of the people living with HIV in S.C. are African-American men, 24 percent are African-American women, 19 percent are white men and five percent are white women. Four percent of people living with HIV are Hispanic/Latino.

Of 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 (34 percent); injecting drug use (nine percent); and four percent the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use.

HIV infected people are the #1 priority population for HIV prevention services in S.C.

### Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:

2010-2014 S.C. HIV Prevention Plan Priority Populations <sup>(1,2)</sup>	2013/2014 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (1,059 Total) **	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2014 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (12,822 Total)
2. African-American MSM	50%	32%
3. African-American WSM	9%	18%
4. African-American MSW	6%	9%
5. White MSM	19%	17%
6. IDU	4%	9%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino <sup>3</sup>	7%	4%

**\*\*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. Epi Profile Data: Based on number of people with known risk; excludes number of "No Risk Reported". Priority population percentages do not include the combined risk of MSM and IDU.
3. In 2014, Hispanics/Latinos made up about five percent of the population of S.C. Among people recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C. five percent are Hispanic/Latino. Four percent of people living with HIV in South Carolina are Hispanic/Latino.

\*Prevalence data is provisional; death updates not available.

Source: SCDHEC, STD/HIV Division 10/15

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