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

Upstate Public Health Region includes eleven counties: Abbeville, Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Union.

HIV in the Upstate Public Health Region (PHR) For the two-year period 2016-2017, 314 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. This represents 20 percent of the total cases diagnosed in South Carolina.

By gender, 81 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 19 percent were among women.

By age, the majority of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29 (42 percent), 19 percent were among people age 30-39, 16 percent were among people age 40-49, and 19 percent were age 50 and up. Four percent of new cases were under the age of 20.

By risk, among the 231 people who reported a risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion of recent infections (81 percent), followed by those indicating heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV (12 percent); four percent reported injecting drug use (IDU); and two percent were the combined risk of MSM and IDU.

By race/ethnicity, among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Upstate PHR, 57 percent were African-American; 26 percent were white; and 13 percent were Hispanic. In 2016-2017, African-Americans had a case rate six times greater than whites in the Upstate PHR.

Among women recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in the Upstate PHR, most were African-American (60 percent); 23 percent were White; and 17 percent were Hispanic. Of the 28 women reporting risk, 82 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; 14 percent reported injecting drug use.

Among men recently diagnosed in the Upstate PHR, 57 percent were African-American; 26 percent were white; and 12 percent were Hispanic. Of the 203 men reporting risk, 93 percent were men who have sex with men, two percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent reported injecting drug use; and two percent were both MSM and IDU.
Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2017

As of December 2017, there were 3,760 residents of the Upstate Public Health Region living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). This represents 19 percent of the S.C. total. Of these, 2,795 were men and 965 were women. Most people (1,784) were ages 50 and over; 867 were ages 40-49; 652 were ages 30-39; 435 were ages 20-29; and 22 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 Upstate Public Health Region were African-American men (42 percent), 27 percent were White men, 18 percent were African-American women and seven percent were White women. Six percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of the 3,083 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 60 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (25 percent); injecting drug use (nine percent); and the combined risk of men who have sex with men and injecting drug use (five 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.C. HIV Prevention Program Priority Populations (1,2)</th>
<th>2016/2017 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (284 Total) *</th>
<th>People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2017 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (3,142 Total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. African-American MSM</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. African-American WSM</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. African-American MSW</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. White MSM</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. IDU</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ♦ Hispanic/Latino ³</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

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