



Fact Sheet

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control • www.scdhec.gov

2008 HIV/AIDS summary: South Carolina

New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2006-2007

HIV infected people rank as the #1 priority population for HIV prevention services in S.C. For the two-year period 2006-2007, 1,568 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in S.C. Compared to the 2000-2001 period, there is a 16 percent decrease in cases diagnosed and reported in S.C.

By gender, 70 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 30 percent are among women.

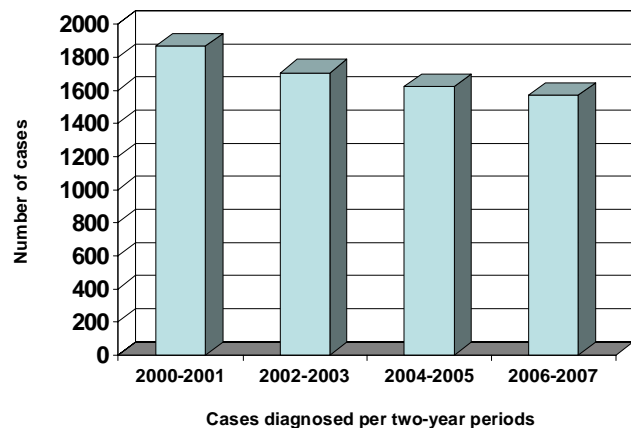
By risk, among the 1,066 people who report risk in S.C., men who have sex with men (50 percent) represent the largest proportion of recent infections, followed by men who have sex with women (MSW) and women who have sex with men (WSM) (40 percent). Ninety-three people (nine percent of total) were infected through injecting drug use (IDU).

By race/ethnicity, among people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., 73 percent are African-American; 21 percent are white; five percent are Hispanic. African-Americans have a case rate almost eight times greater than whites in S.C.

Among women recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., most are African-American (79 percent); 16 percent are white; five percent are Hispanic. Of the 283 women reporting risk, 88 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV; nine percent were injecting drug users.

Among men recently diagnosed in S.C., 70 percent are African-American; 24 percent are white; six percent are Hispanic. Of the 728 men reporting risk, 70 percent were men who have sex with men, 21 percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; eight percent were injecting drug users.

New HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed, S.C.



Cases diagnosed per two-year periods

S.C. (continued)

Total people living with HIV/AIDS through December 2007*

As of December 2007, 14,696 people have been reported living with HIV infection (including AIDS) who are residents of South Carolina. Of these, 10,144 are men and 4,552 are women. Most people (9,851) are ages 25 – 49; 179 are children and teenagers under 20 years.

As with new infections, African-Americans are disproportionately impacted. Most (47 percent) of the people living with HIV in S.C. are African-American men, 26 percent are African-American women, 19 percent are white men and five percent are white women. Two percent of people living with HIV are Hispanic/Latino.

Most (41 percent) people living with HIV who reported risks are men who have sex with men followed closely by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (39 percent); 18 percent are injecting drug users.

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

Among remaining priority populations for HIV prevention services:

| 2005-2008 S.C. HIV Prevention Plan Priority Populations ^(1,2) | 2006/2007 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (1,066 Total) *** | People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2007 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (11,123 Total) |
|---|---|---|
| 2. African-American MSM | 33% | 24% |
| 3. African-American WSM | 20% | 21% |
| 4. African-American MSW | 13% | 13% |
| 5. White MSM | 15% | 16% |
| 6. IDU | 9% | 18% |
| 7. Hispanic/Latino | ♦see note below ³ | |

***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 (includes MSM and Injecting Drug Users); 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”
3. In 2007, Hispanics/Latinos make up about 3.8 percent of the population of S.C. Among people recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., five percent are Hispanic/Latino. Two percent of people living with HIV in South Carolina are Hispanic/Latino.

*Prevalence data is provisional; death updates not available.