



Fact Sheet

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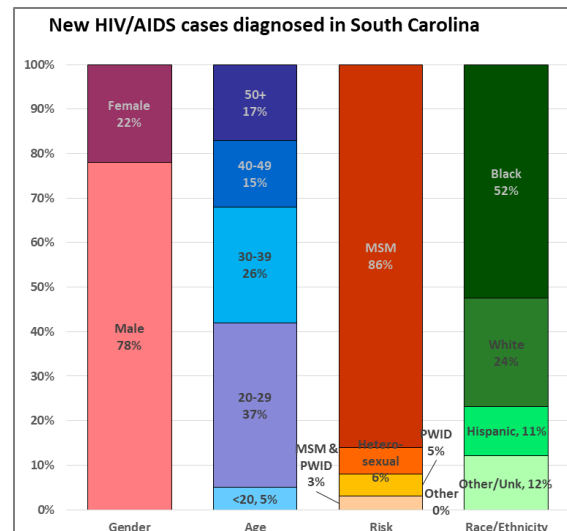
2023 HIV/AIDS summary: South Carolina

New HIV infections (including AIDS cases), 2021-2022

HIV in S.C. For the two-year period 2021-2022, 1,534 people were newly diagnosed with HIV in S.C., which is slightly higher than previous years.

By gender, 78 percent of new HIV/AIDS cases occur among men; 22 percent were among women. All references to women and men in this fact sheet indicate gender assigned at birth.

By age, the greatest proportion (37 percent) of new HIV/AIDS cases were among people ages 20-29, 26 percent were among people ages 30-39, 15 percent were among people ages 40-49, and 17 percent were age 50 and up. Five percent of new cases were under the age of 20.



By risk, among the 879 people with a reported risk, men who have sex with men (MSM) represent the largest proportion (86 percent) of newly diagnosed; followed by six percent indicating heterosexual sex (men who have sex with women / women who have sex with men) as their exposure to HIV. Forty-two people (five percent of total with reported risk) were people who inject drugs (PWID). Of the people who reported a risk, three percent indicated the combined risks of MSM and PWID.

By race/ethnicity, among people newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., 52 percent were African American; 24 percent were white; 11 percent were Hispanic. In 2021-2022, African Americans 2.1 times the cases than whites in S.C.

Among women recently diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in S.C., most were African American (58 percent); 22 percent were white; nine percent were Hispanic. Of the 71 women reporting risk, 75 percent indicated heterosexual sex as their exposure to HIV and 21 percent were people who inject drugs.

Among men recently diagnosed in S.C., 50 percent were African American; 26 percent were white; and 12 percent were Hispanic. Of the 808 men reporting risk, 91 percent were men who have sex with men, two percent were exposed through heterosexual sex; three percent were people who inject drugs (PWID); and three percent were both men who have sex with men and PWID.

Total People Living with HIV/AIDS through December 2022

As of December 2022, there were 20,016 residents of South Carolina living with a diagnosis of HIV (including AIDS). Of these, 14,407 were men and 5,609 were women. Most people (10,277) were ages 50 and over; 3,693 were ages 40-49; 4,034 were ages 30-39; 1,828 were ages 20-29; and 184 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 (46 percent), 21 percent were African American women, 21 percent were white men and five percent were white women. Six percent of people living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino (men & women).

Of the 15,338 people living with HIV who reported a risk, 59 percent reported a risk of men who have sex with men; followed by men and women exposed through heterosexual sex (27 percent); people who inject drugs (seven percent); and four percent the combined risk of men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs.

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)	2021/2022 Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (944 Total) *	People Living with HIV/AIDS, 2022 By Population % of Total Cases w/Risks Identified (15,704 Total)
2. African American MSM	44%	33%
3. African American WSM	2%	13%
4. African American MSW	1%	6%
5. White MSM	19%	18%
6. PWID	4%	7%
7. ♦Hispanic/Latino ³	18%	8%

*Caution: Due to small numbers, must interpret recent case proportions with caution.

NOTES:

1. Populations: MSM = Men who have Sex with Men; PWID = People who Inject Drugs; 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: SCDPH, STD/HIV Section 11/2024