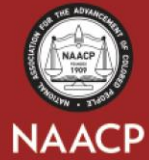




THE BLACK CHURCH & HIV THE SOCIAL JUSTICE IMPERATIVE



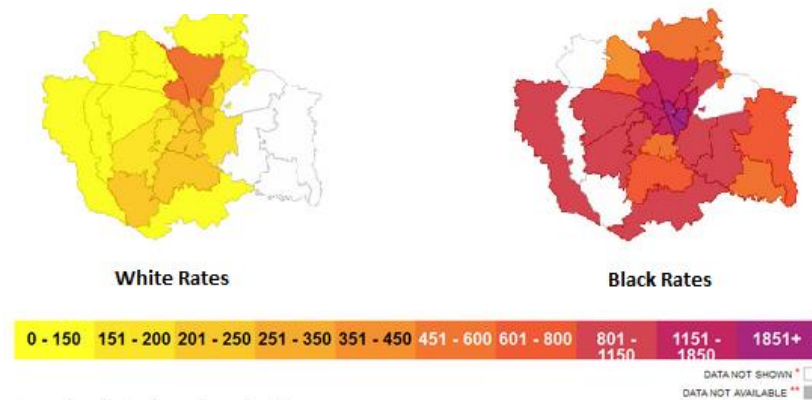
HIV in Columbia

HIV Landscape

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there are more than 15,942 people living with an HIV diagnosis in South Carolina. Below is a snapshot of the epidemic in Columbia:

- People living with HIV in Columbia (2014): 3,617
- New HIV diagnoses in South Carolina (2015): 694
- New HIV diagnoses in Columbia (2015): 155
- 72% of people living with an HIV diagnosis in Columbia in 2014 were men, 28% were women
- 76% of people living with an HIV diagnosis in Columbia in 2014 were black, 4% Hispanic/Latino, and 19% white
- In 2014, 61.2% of Columbia-area HIV cases in men were from male-to-male sexual contact, 6.9% were from injection drug use, and 4.7% were from injection drug use and male to male sexual contact
- In 2014, 58.2% of Columbia-area HIV cases in women were from heterosexual contact, and 11.7% were from injection drug use

Rates of Black & White Persons Living with an HIV Diagnosis, by County, Columbia, SC, 2015



The Importance of HIV Testing

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that more than 1.1 million people in the United States are living with HIV, yet nearly 1 in 7 people living with HIV are unaware of their status. In the United States, the Black community bears the greatest burden of the HIV epidemic, more than any other racial or ethnic group. While African Americans represent just 12% of the total population, they account for 41% of all people living with HIV and 44% of all new infections.

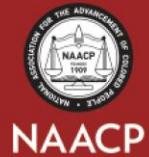
Experts recommend voluntary, opt-out routine HIV screening in health-care settings for all adults, and repeat screening at least annually for those at high risk. Pregnant women and newborns whose mother's HIV status is unknown should also be tested.

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force gives a "Grade A" recommendation for HIV testing for everyone 15 to 65 years old. Younger adolescents and older adults with increased risk should also be tested. This is in line with the 2006 CDC HIV testing recommendations, and is a positive step forward in making HIV screening a routine medical practice. For more information, visit www.TheBlackChurchandHIV.org.





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Columbia Testing Sites

The following list of HIV testing sites is at <http://AIDSVu.org/Testing>.

South Carolina HIV/AIDS Council

1518 Pickens St
Columbia, SC 29201
803-254-6644

Richland County Health Department

2000 Hampton St
Columbia, SC 29204
803-576-2980

Eau Claire Cooperative Health Center

1520 Laurel St
Columbia, SC 29201
803-799-8407

AIDS Healthcare Foundation

3025 Farrow Rd
Columbia, SC 29203
803-933-0288

Planned Parenthood South Atlantic

2712 Middleburg Dr
Columbia, SC 29204
803-256-4908

Palmetto AIDS Life Support Services of South Carolina

2638 Two Notch Rd
Columbia, SC 29204
803-779-7257

Acercamiento Hispano de Carolina del Sur

827 Wildwood Ave
Columbia, SC 29203
803-419-5112

Lexington County Health Department

1070 South Lake Dr
Lexington, SC 29073
803-785-6550

Calhoun County Health Department

101 Courthouse Dr
Saint Mathews, SC 29135
803-874-2037