

HIV & AIDS in Colorado



CO L O R A D O

**Department of Public
Health & Environment**

**HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Annual Report
For cases diagnosed through December 2015
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
November 2016**

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<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/sti-and-hiv-data-and-trends>

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Acronym List

ADAP	AIDS Drug Assistance Program
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARVDR	Antiretroviral Drug Resistance
BMSA	Boulder Metropolitan Statistical Area
CARE Act	Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDOC	Colorado Department of Corrections
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CI	Confidence Interval
DPH	Denver Public Health
eHARS	Enhanced HIV and AIDS Reporting System
EIA	Enzyme Immunoassay
GED	General Education Development
HCV	Hepatitis C Virus
HET	Heterosexual
HIS	HIV Incidence Surveillance
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRA	High Risk Area
IDU	Injection Drug Use
MAI	Minority AIDS Initiative
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
MSM/IDU	Men who have Sex with Men and Injection Drug Use
MSM/PWID	Men who have Sex with Men and Persons Who Inject Drugs
NHBS	National HIV Behavioral Surveillance
NNRTI	Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor
NRTI	Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor
PLWH	Persons Living with HIV
PLWHA	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PWID	Persons Who Inject Drugs
SPNS	Special Projects of National Significance
STARHS	Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent HIV Seroconversion
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TGA	Transitional Grant Area (Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)
TTH	HIV Testing and Treatment History

Executive Summary

Through 2015, 11,411 cases of AIDS and 7,814 cases of HIV have been diagnosed and reported in Colorado. Significant decreases in AIDS incidence have been observed both in the United States and in Colorado since the introduction and use of anti-HIV drug therapies in 1996. Overall the number of reported cases of AIDS each year in Colorado has continued to decrease since a peak of 704 reported cases in 1993.

Antiretroviral treatment has reduced both mortality and morbidity among persons with HIV infections. AIDS-related mortality has decreased by 48.8 percent from 2011 to 2015 while the prevalence of PLWHA has increased steadily. By December 31, 2015, 13,052 persons were known to be living with HIV or AIDS in Colorado.

Acquisition of HIV in Colorado is still overwhelmingly driven by sexual exposure, primarily among men who have sex with men. MSM continues to be the most significant risk group and accounted for 71.8 percent of male HIV cases diagnosed in 2015. Among females, heterosexual transmission represents 40.0 percent of newly diagnosed HIV cases.

Diagnosed cases of HIV/AIDS remained geographically centered in the Front Range and urban population centers of Colorado. Although the number of women living with HIV in Colorado has been increasing, perinatal transmission has decreased dramatically since 1996. The decrease in transmission rates is attributed to the widespread screening of pregnant women for HIV and the use of antiretroviral drugs during and after pregnancy, labor and delivery.

Data Sources

Colorado law requires that both laboratories and physicians report cases of HIV and AIDS within seven days to CDPHE. In the case of laboratories, all tests indicative of or highly correlated with HIV, such as HIV positive antibody tests, all HIV viral loads, and CD4+ counts of less than 500 mm³ are reportable.

The data that form the basis of this report are principally reports of HIV and AIDS among persons who were living in Colorado at the time of their diagnosis. Frequently, both HIV and AIDS cases are combined for purposes of characterizing the epidemic and for analysis of trends. Cases are reported to the CDPHE STI/HIV Surveillance Program and are entered into eHARS, the CDC sponsored database that is used to enumerate HIV and AIDS cases in Colorado. AIDS cases in this report meet the 1993 U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention surveillance case definition for AIDS,

which includes HIV-infected persons with CD4+ counts of less than 200 mm³ or those diagnosed with one of 21 opportunistic infections definitive of AIDS.

The Division of Local Affairs, State Demographer's Office has provided information about the characteristics of Colorado's population to allow comparisons to persons reported with HIV or AIDS when possible. Otherwise, population characteristics came from the U.S. Census Bureau.

The Vital Statistics Branch of CDPHE has provided cause of death data obtained from death certificates filed with the department through 2015.

The Colorado Department of Corrections has provided data on the demographic characteristics of the prison population.

The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment provided data on employment in Colorado.

The HIV/AIDS data presented in this report is from the 1st quarter frozen eHARS dataset.

Strengths and Limitations of the Data

Both HIV and AIDS have been reportable by name from laboratories and care providers since 1985 by regulation and since 1987 by state statute. In 1987, CDPHE initiated an active system of surveillance for HIV and AIDS in order to accurately characterize the epidemic in Colorado. The CDPHE also collects local variables, such as incarceration and positive hepatitis C virus status, to provide additional information to HIV prevention and care planners.

In general, persons who are infected with HIV, and aren't on treatment, will eventually progress to AIDS. For some persons, this progression may be relatively rapid (less than 2 years) but it usually occurs over a five to ten year period. Thus, aggregate data about AIDS cases may have limited use for HIV prevention planning because they characterize persons (and their risk behaviors) who may have been infected more than 10 years ago. The introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapies have further altered the natural history of HIV and delayed progression to AIDS, making AIDS data less useful each year for planning purposes. Data is available for persons recently diagnosed with HIV (which does not mean newly infected). Prevention strategies initiated in Colorado to test, diagnose and treat targeted population groups at risk for HIV infection can find more people who may not know

they are infected with HIV and provide them with ongoing care services to reduce transmission of HIV.

Finally, data about risk are less complete for newly diagnosed HIV-infected persons than for persons with AIDS. Investigation of risk factors for HIV occurs over time, persons who are newly infected may not have discussed the risk factors with HIV counselors, disease intervention specialists, or their health care providers. As the patient seeks care and agrees to interviews, risk is more likely to be ascertained.

The location where a case of HIV or AIDS is “counted” presents a special challenge. Jurisdiction of a case of either HIV or AIDS is established at the time of diagnosis. Changes in address are reported through a passive surveillance. Consequently, it is difficult to measure the impact of migration in or out of any county or Colorado as a whole.

When appropriate, changes in disease trends over time are calculated using 95 percent confidence intervals. Statistical significance is noted when the calculated disease rate from one time period to the next fall outside the limits set by the confidence intervals.

Lastly, caution should be exercised when interpreting small numbers. Population rates based on small numbers may be particularly misleading.

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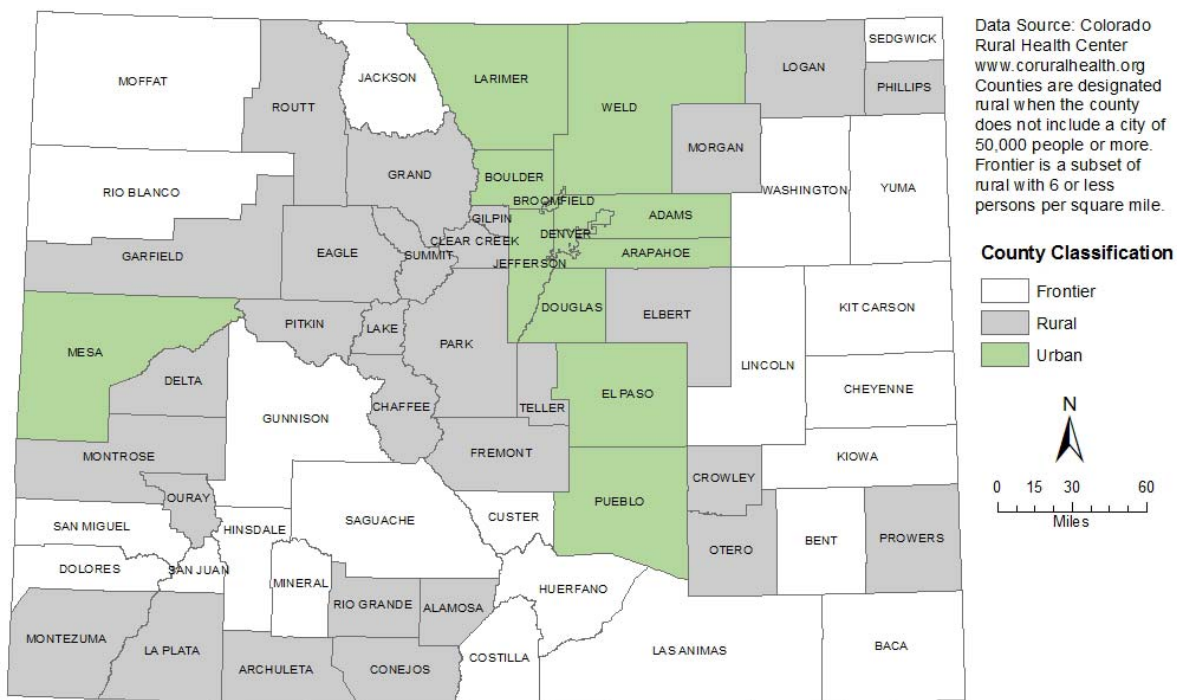
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Description of Colorado

Summary

- Colorado's 2015 population is estimated to be 5,443,614 with an approximately equal distribution between men and women.
- The majority of Colorado's population resides in 12 counties.
- Sixty-one percent of Coloradans were between the ages of 20 and 65.
- Colorado's population was 69.0 percent White, 21.2 percent Hispanic and 3.9 percent Black. Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian, Multiple races, and other races comprise the remaining 5.9 percent.
- Colorado ranked 14th in the nation's poverty level rating in 2014.
- Colorado's unemployment was 3.5 percent at the end of 2015 compared to the United State's 4.9 percent.
- Colorado's percent of nonelderly uninsured persons was slightly higher (13%) than reported nationally (12%) in 2014.

Figure 1: Map of Colorado by County Classification



Source: Colorado Rural Health Center¹

¹ Colorado Rural Health Center. <http://www.coruralhealth.org>

Geography

Colorado is a geographically rural state. It is made up of 64 counties and has a landmass of 104,095 square miles. The majority of Colorado’s population resides in 12 counties designated as urban by the U.S. Census Bureau. Urban counties include: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo and Weld. A county is designated rural when the county does not include a micro- or metropolitan area of 50,000 people or more. Counties classified as frontier, a subset of rural, have six or fewer persons per square mile. All three classifications and their counties are pictured in [Figure 1](#) above.

Population

The 2015 Census estimation produced a population of 5,443,614 for Colorado. The state ranks 22nd in the nation in population, accounting for approximately 1.7 percent of the U.S. population.²

Age

The median age in Colorado was 36 years old in 2014. Of the state’s population, 60.6 percent was between the ages of 20 and 65. The elderly population (over 65) continued to increase slightly over the last few years starting with 11.3 percent in 2011 and was 13.1 percent in 2015.² [Table 1](#) illustrates the distribution of the population by age and gender.

Table 1: 2015 Colorado Populations by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male			Female			Total	
	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Column %
<10	357,508	51.1	13.1	341,488	48.9	12.6	698,996	12.8
10-14	186,942	50.8	6.9	181,350	49.2	6.7	368,292	6.8
15-19	185,377	51.2	6.8	176,661	48.8	6.5	362,038	6.7
20-24	200,624	52.5	7.4	181,398	47.5	6.7	382,022	7.0
25-29	182,415	50.9	6.7	175,957	49.1	6.5	358,372	6.6
30-34	203,486	51.0	7.5	195,825	49.0	7.2	399,311	7.3
35-39	193,126	51.1	7.1	185,040	48.9	6.8	378,166	6.9
40-44	187,479	51.3	6.9	177,942	48.7	6.5	365,421	6.7
45-49	179,756	50.6	6.6	175,495	49.4	6.4	355,251	6.5
50-54	184,146	49.5	6.8	187,920	50.5	6.9	372,066	6.8
55-59	181,681	49.3	6.7	187,209	50.7	6.9	368,890	6.8
60-64	155,384	48.5	5.7	164,941	51.5	6.1	320,325	5.9
≥65	324,756	45.5	11.9	389,708	54.5	14.3	714,464	13.1
Total	2,722,680	50.0	100.0	2,720,934	50.0	100.0	5,443,614	100.0

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2015 Forecast Estimates

Race/Ethnicity

Statewide, 69.0 percent of the population classified themselves as Non-Hispanic White, 21.2 percent as Hispanic, 3.9 percent as Black, 3.1 as Asian/Pacific Islander, 0.6 as American Indian/Alaska Native and 2.1 percent classified themselves as mixed race. The following tables show the racial breakdowns in Colorado by gender (Table 2) and county (Table 3). It should be noted that some of the subsequent tables may have slightly different denominators.

Table 2: 2014 Colorado Populations by Race and Sex

Race	Male			Female			Total	
	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Column %
White, Non-Hispanic	1,849,594	50.1	68.7	1,845,318	49.9	69.3	3,694,912	69.0
Hispanic, all races	578,558	51.0	21.5	556,551	49.0	20.9	1,135,109	21.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	112,923	53.5	4.2	98,269	46.5	3.7	211,192	3.9
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	76,220	45.7	2.8	90,407	54.3	3.4	166,627	3.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	17,570	50.8	0.7	17,043	49.2	0.6	34,613	0.6
Two or More Races, Non-Hispanic	56,294	49.6	2.1	57,119	50.4	2.1	113,413	2.1
Total	2,691,159	50.2	100.0	2,664,707	49.8	100.0	5,355,866	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Colorado Counties by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity³

Table 3: 2014 Colorado Counties Percent of the Population by Race/Ethnicity

County	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic, all races	Black, Non-Hispanic	Asian/PI, Non-Hispanic	Amer. Indian/AK Native, Non-Hispanic	Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	Total Population
Adams	51.9	38.8	2.9	3.9	0.6	1.8	480,718
Alamosa	49.5	45.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	16,177
Arapahoe	62.1	18.8	10.1	5.6	0.4	2.9	618,821
Archuleta	76.9	18.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	12,244
Baca	85.5	10.5	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.5	3,645
Bent	58.0	31.8	6.9	1.2	1.4	0.8	5,630
Boulder	78.3	13.8	0.9	4.5	0.4	2.1	313,333
Broomfield	78.0	12.0	1.2	6.3	0.4	2.1	62,138
Chaffee	85.4	10.2	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	18,363
Cheyenne	84.3	12.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	1,871
Clear Creek	90.7	5.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	9,187
Conejos	43.5	54.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	8,265
Costilla	32.0	64.3	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	3,568
Crowley	56.4	30.3	9.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	5,360
Custer	91.2	5.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	4,361
Delta	82.2	14.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	29,870

Denver	53.4	30.8	9.3	3.8	0.6	2.2	663,862
Dolores	88.6	5.1	0.2	0.3	3.3	2.5	1,978
Douglas	83.9	8.3	1.3	4.2	0.3	2.1	314,638
Eagle	67.1	30.0	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.8	52,921
El Paso	70.3	16.3	6.1	3.1	0.7	3.6	663,519
Elbert	89.7	6.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	24,195
Fremont	79.4	13.0	3.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	46,502
Garfield	68.8	28.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	57,461
Gilpin	87.4	6.4	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.9	5,851
Grand	88.8	8.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.5	14,546
Gunnison	87.5	9.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	15,725
Hinsdale	92.6	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.8	786
Huerfano	61.7	34.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	6,462
Jackson	86.3	11.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	1,396
Jefferson	78.8	15.2	1.1	2.8	0.5	1.7	558,503
Kiowa	91.4	6.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.0	1,402
Kit Carson	76.1	19.3	2.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	8,072
Lake	59.2	37.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	7,357
La Plata	79.2	12.6	0.4	0.8	5.2	1.8	53,989
Larimer	83.5	11.1	0.9	2.2	0.4	1.9	324,122
Las Animas	52.7	42.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	14,052
Lincoln	78.4	13.4	5.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	5,510
Logan	76.9	16.1	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	22,524
Mesa	82.0	14.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.6	148,255
Mineral	92.8	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	698
Moffat	82.2	14.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	12,928
Montezuma	73.2	12.2	0.4	0.9	11.4	2.0	25,772
Montrose	76.5	20.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.3	40,873
Morgan	60.1	35.3	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	28,328
Otero	55.4	41.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.3	18,488
Ouray	91.9	5.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.4	4,629
Park	89.5	6.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.9	16,345
Phillips	76.6	20.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	4,363
Pitkin	86.5	9.9	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.2	17,626
Prowers	61.0	36.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	12,034
Pueblo	52.9	42.5	1.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	161,875
Rio Blanco	84.1	11.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	6,707
Rio Grande	53.0	44.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	11,607
Routt	90.1	7.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	23,865
Saguache	57.4	38.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.8	6,196
San Juan	82.1	14.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	720
San Miguel	87.1	9.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	7,840

Sedgwick	82.1	15.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	2,348
Summit	82.3	14.7	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.0	29,404
Teller	89.6	6.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.9	23,389
Washington	88.0	9.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	4,780
Weld	66.7	28.8	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.4	277,670
Yuma	76.6	21.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	10,202

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Colorado Counties by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity³

Poverty and Income

In 2014, the U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) estimated Colorado's median household income to be \$61,303 (\pm \$487) using a 5-year estimate.¹⁴ The ACS estimated the percent of Coloradans living below the poverty level to be 13.1 percent in 2014⁶ which was down slightly from 2013 at 13.2 percent. **Table 4** shows the percent of the population below poverty level per county in 2014. Douglas County had the lowest percentage of people living in poverty (4.1%) while Crowley County had the highest percentage of people in poverty (28.3%). The county whose percent below poverty had decreased the most was Sedgwick County with 18.9 percent of people below the poverty level in 2013 and was 15.6 percent in 2014.

Table 4: Percentage of the Population under the Poverty Level by County - Colorado (2014)

County	Percentage Under Poverty Level	County	Percentage Under Poverty Level	County	Percentage Under Poverty Level
Colorado	13.1	Elbert	7.3	Montezuma	18.4
		El Paso	12.5	Montrose	17.2
Adams	14.1	Fremont	17.6	Morgan	12.3
Alamosa	27.9	Garfield	11.7	Otero	25.8
Arapahoe	11.7	Gilpin	10.3	Ouray	7.4
Archuleta	11.1	Grand	12.1	Park	8.3
Baca	16.3	Gunnison	17.7	Phillips	18.6
Bent	18.4	Hinsdale	7.5	Pitkin	8.8
Boulder	14.6	Huerfano	19.8	Prowers	21.8
Broomfield	6.3	Jackson	14.7	Pueblo	19.3
Chaffee	8.7	Jefferson	8.7	Rio Blanco	16.8
Cheyenne	8.7	Kiowa	14.7	Rio Grande	20.1
Clear Creek	9.3	Kit Carson	15.5	Routt	10.4
Conejos	18.6	Lake	12.2	Saguache	25.1
Costilla	25.0	La Plata	11.1	San Juan	16.5
Crowley	28.3	Larimer	13.7	San Miguel	10.4
Custer	17.7	Las Animas	16.3	Sedgwick	15.6
Delta	16.2	Lincoln	16.3	Summit	14.1
Denver	18.3	Logan	16.9	Teller	7.2
Dolores	20.1	Mesa	15.8	Washington	12.9
Douglas	4.1	Mineral	6.8	Weld	13.5
Eagle	10.0	Moffat	11.6	Yuma	10.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 ACS 5 yr Tables, Poverty Status by County⁶

Employment

There were an estimated 98,458 persons who were unemployed at the end of 2015, a rate of 3.5 percent, according to the Colorado Department of Labor. This rate is 16.7 percent lower than 2014 when 118,448 persons were unemployed at a rate of 4.2 percent.⁷

Insurance

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, 13 percent of Colorado's population was uninsured in 2014. This was slightly higher than the U.S. estimate of 12 percent in 2014 and ranked the state at 35th for uninsured nonelderly in the nation.⁸ **Table 5** shows that the percentage of Colorado's population not covered by health insurance was much greater among Hispanics (24%) and Blacks (17%) than among Whites (9%).

Table 5: Percentage of the Non-Elderly Adults without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnicity- Colorado and United States (2014)

Race/Ethnicity	Colorado	United States
White, Non-Hispanic	9%	9%
Black, Non-Hispanic	17%	13%
Hispanic, all races	24%	21%
Other	N/A	11%
Total	13%	12%

N/A: Estimates with denominators under 100 or with relative standard errors greater than 30% are not provided.
Source: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts⁸

Education

According to the Colorado Department of Education, in 2015 there was a public school enrollment of 899,112 persons in Colorado. School enrollment was comprised of 54.1 percent White, 33.4 percent Hispanic, 4.6 percent Black, 3.3 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, 3.8 percent two or more races and 0.7 percent American Indian.⁹ **Table 6** shows the percent of the population graduating from high school and college by gender. Compared to other MSAs and the state as a whole, the Boulder MSA had the highest proportion of higher education degrees, the Grand Junction MSA had the highest proportion of high school graduates or GEDs and the highest proportion of the population without a high school diploma or GED.

Table 6: Percentage of Population 25 Years Old and Over, High School Graduates or Higher Degree by Gender and MSA - Colorado (2014)

Area	Men			Women			Total		
	No HS Diploma/GED	HS Grad/Equivalent	Higher Degree	No HS Diploma/GED	HS Grad/Equivalent	Higher Degree	No HS Diploma/GED	HS Grad/Equivalent	Higher Degree
Boulder MSA	6.7	28.8	64.5	4.7	30.7	64.5	5.6	29.7	64.5
Colorado Springs MSA	7.5	45.5	47.1	6.8	46.3	46.9	7.1	45.8	47.0
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield MSA	11.1	41.6	47.3	9.5	41.6	48.9	10.2	41.6	48.1
Fort Collins-Loveland MSA	5.1	44.5	50.4	3.7	43.7	52.5	4.4	44.2	51.4
Grand Junction MSA	13.4	54.7	31.9	11.3	52.8	35.8	12.3	53.8	33.9
Greeley MSA	12.5	54.5	33.0	9.8	52.9	37.3	11.2	53.7	35.1
Pueblo MSA	11.1	55.1	33.9	9.5	52.2	38.3	10.3	53.5	36.2
Colorado	10.3	44.2	45.5	8.7	43.7	47.6	9.4	44.0	46.6
United States	13.8	49.1	37.1	12.5	48.3	39.2	13.1	48.7	38.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Census ACS 5 year Estimate Data Tables, Education Attainment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas⁵

Incarcerated Persons

According to data from the Colorado Department of Corrections, 20,478 persons were incarcerated in 2014; this was a decrease from 2013 when 20,551 persons were incarcerated. Twenty state correctional facilities housed 13,747 inmates, and the remaining 6,804 inmates were housed in contract facilities or county jails. Seven CDOC facilities were located in Fremont County. Colorado's incarcerated population was 91 percent male and 9 percent female. Racial characteristics of the inmate population were as follows: 46 percent White, 32 percent Hispanic, 19 percent Black, and 4 percent Other.¹⁰

Epidemiological Trends in HIV and AIDS in Colorado

Summary

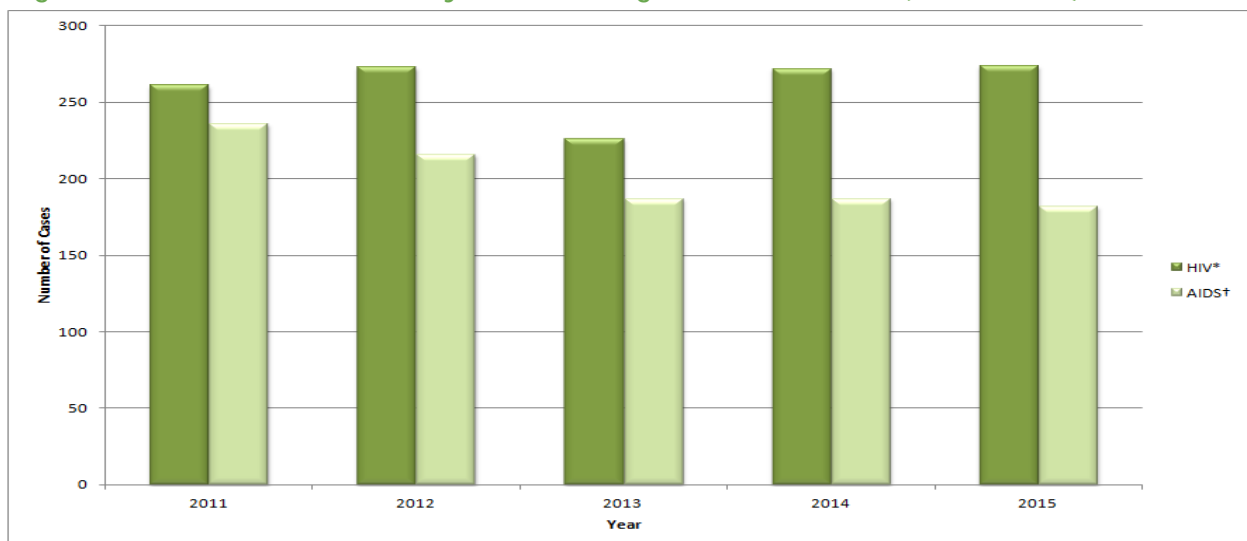
- By the end of 2015, an estimated 13,052 Colorado residents were living with HIV.
- Of the total number of people diagnosed with HIV in 2015, 49.5 percent were White, 30.6 percent were Hispanic and 16.4 percent were Black.
- Blacks continued to be disproportionately affected by HIV and represent 15.9 percent of PLWHA (prevalent cases of HIV and AIDS) while comprising only 3.9 percent of Colorado's population.
- Ninety percent of newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported in urban counties.

A cumulative total of 11,411 cases of AIDS and 7,814 cases of HIV have been reported in Colorado, and an estimated 13,052 persons were living with HIV through the end of 2015. In 2014, Colorado ranked 23rd in total cumulative AIDS cases reported among all states. Colorado's 2015 HIV prevalence of 239.8 persons per 100,000 population was lower than the 2014 prevalence of 353.2 for the entire U.S.

New HIV Diagnosis in Colorado

Figure 2 illustrates reported cases of HIV and AIDS between 2011 and 2015. Newly diagnosed cases of HIV that did not progress to AIDS in the same year have remained fairly consistent, remaining around 270 each year in this 5 year time period. Unlike HIV, there has been a decrease in the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases from 2011 to 2015 (236 to 182).

Figure 2: New HIV and AIDS by Year of Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)

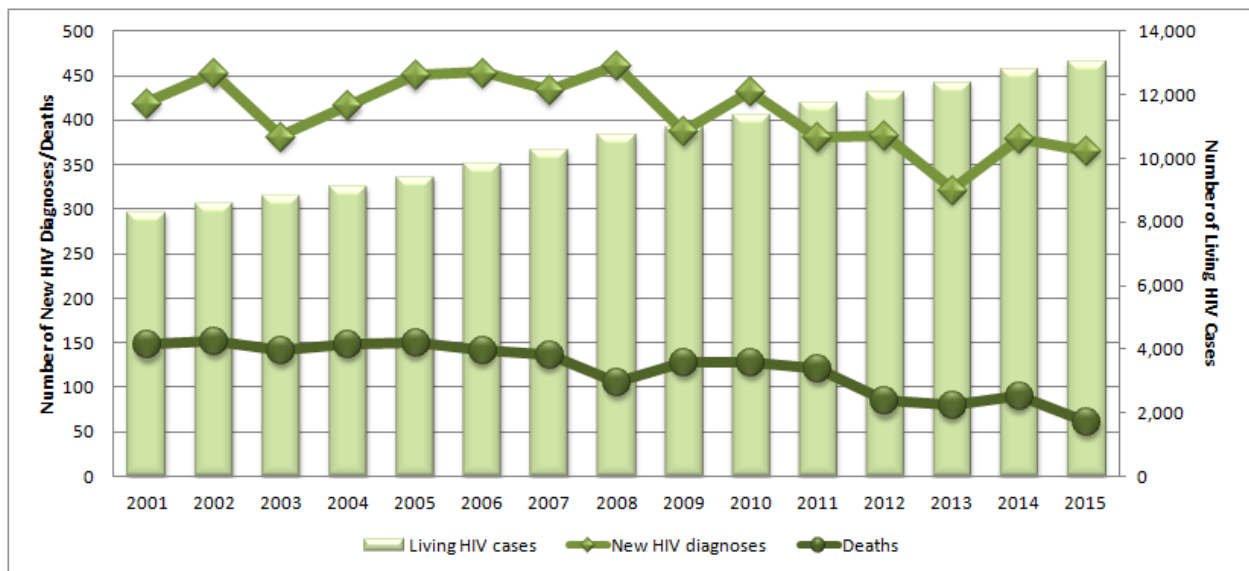


*Excludes those with an AIDS diagnosis in the same calendar year

†AIDS diagnosis regardless of time since HIV diagnosis, HIV diagnosis may be counted in a previous displayed year

Figure 3 shows the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases, people living with HIV and deaths among people living with HIV all on one chart. It depicts a slow downward trend in the new diagnoses in the last 15 years and steady downward trend in deaths among PLWHA. Both of these factors have contributed in the third aspect of the chart, the steady increase in PLWHA in Colorado.

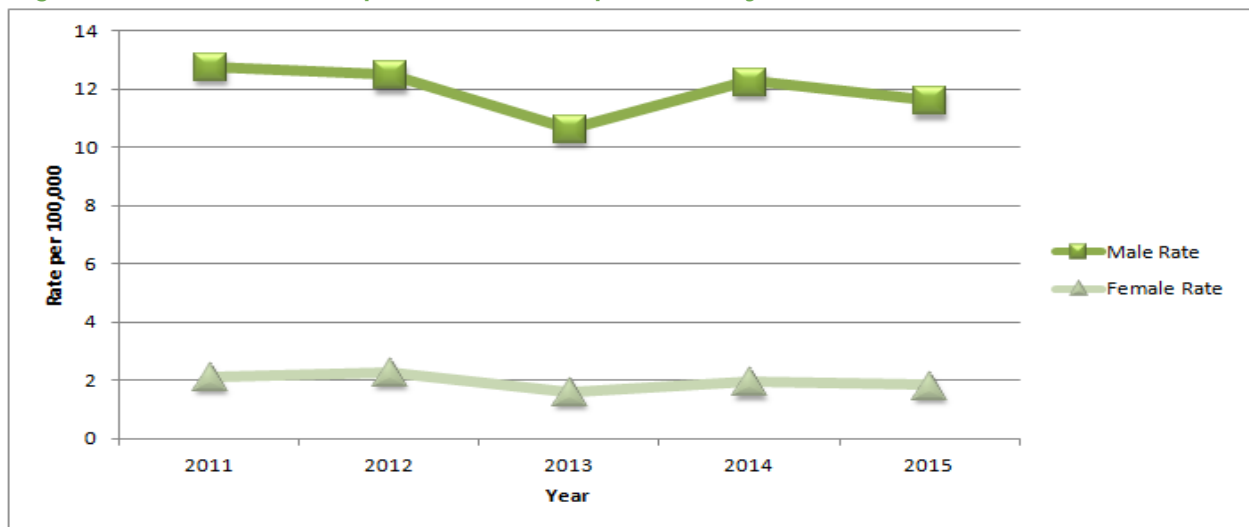
Figure 3: New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths and Prevalence by Year - Colorado (2001-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses by Gender

Figure 4 below shows the rates in HIV over a 5 year period by gender. As expected the rate among males is higher than that in females; however it also shows that the rate has a slight decreasing trend, whereas females have remained fairly steady.

Figure 4: New HIV Rate per 100,000 Population by Gender - Colorado (2011-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses by Race

In 2015, 366 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV (including those who progressed to AIDS in the same year). Of those, 316 (86.3%) were male and 50 (13.7%) were female. By race/ethnicity, 181 (49.5%) were White, 112 (30.6%) were Hispanic, 60 (16.4%) were Black, 4 (1.1%) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 2 (0.5%) were American Indian (Table 7). By gender, a greater proportion of females identified as Non-Hispanic Blacks (42.0%) compared to males (12.3%).

Table 7: New HIV Diagnoses by Race and Gender - Colorado (2015)

Race	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
White, Non-Hispanic	168	92.8	53.2	13	7.2	26.0	181	49.5
Hispanic, all races	99	88.4	31.3	13	11.6	26.0	112	30.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	39	65.0	12.3	21	35.0	42.0	60	16.4
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3	75.0	0.9	1	25.0	2.0	4	1.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	1	50.0	0.3	1	50.0	2.0	2	0.5
Two or More Race, Non-Hispanic	6	85.7	1.9	1	14.3	2.0	7	1.9
Total	316	86.3	100	50	13.7	100	366	100

Although Whites represent the largest number of HIV/AIDS cases, Figure 5 and Figure 6 illustrate that when comparing population rate, Blacks, and to a lesser degree, Hispanics, are disproportionately affected by this epidemic. Figure 5 demonstrates trends in rates of persons reported with an HIV diagnosis. Figure 6 demonstrates trends in rates of persons with a newly reported AIDS diagnosis. Blacks had an HIV rate 5.3 times greater than that of Whites in 2015.

Figure 5: HIV Rate per 100,000 Population by Race - Colorado (2011-2015)

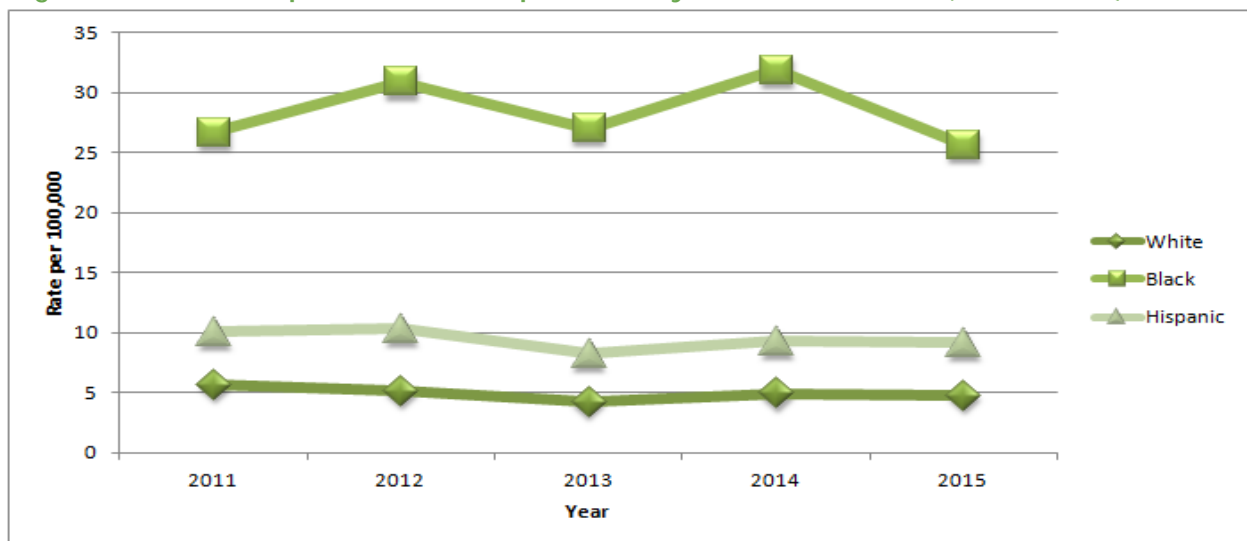
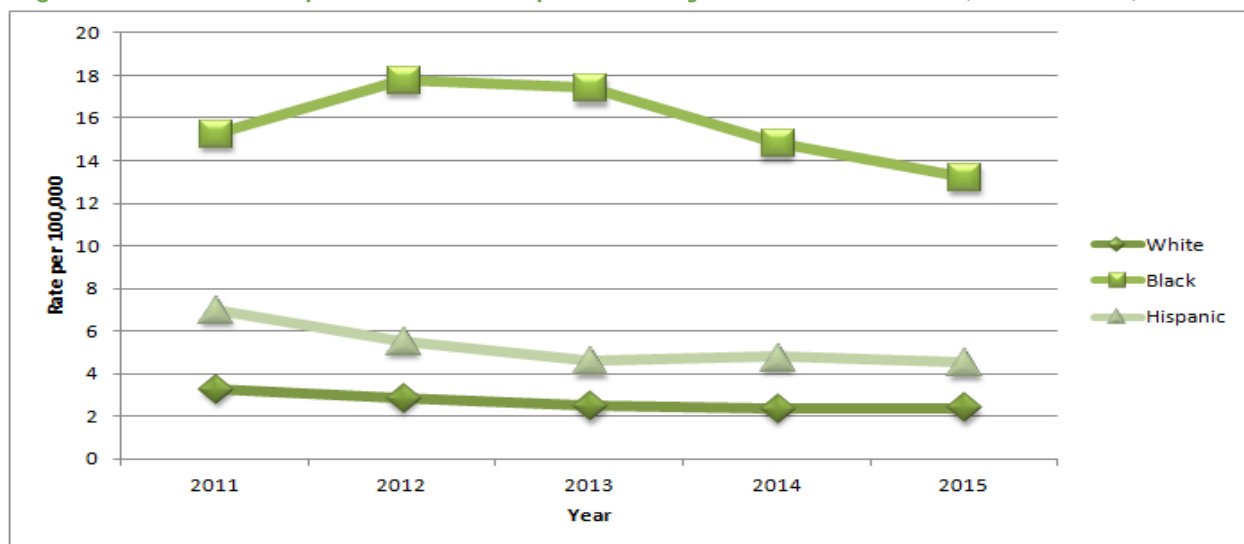


Figure 6: AIDS Rate per 100,000 Population by Race - Colorado (2011-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses by Risk

Table 8 displays HIV cases diagnosed in 2015 by risk categories and gender. The largest proportion of males (71.8%) was classified as MSM. High-risk heterosexual contact continued to be the largest known risk factor for females, accounting for 40.0 percent of the cases. Females also had a higher percentage (56.0%) of no identified risk compared to males (13.6%). The case infected from pediatric transmission in 2015 was born in a foreign country, which immigrated or was adopted into the country following the leniency of immigration HIV testing.

Table 8: New HIV Diagnoses by Risk and Gender - Colorado (2015)

Risk	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
MSM	227	100	71.8	---	---	---	227	62.0
IDU	4	66.7	1.3	2	33.3	4.0	6	1.6
MSM/IDU	40	100	12.7	---	---	---	40	10.9
Heterosexual Contact	1	4.8	0.3	20	95.2	40.0	21	5.7
No Identified Risk	43	60.6	13.6	28	39.4	56.0	71	19.4
Pediatric	1	100.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	316	86.3	86.3	50	13.7	13.7	366	100

New HIV Diagnoses by Age

Table 9 describes the 366 cases of newly diagnosed HIV by gender and age group at diagnosis and gender. Females had a higher percentage of cases in the 35-39 age group (24.0 percent in females versus 11.7 percent of males). The majority of female cases (52.0%) are in the 25-39 age range and male cases (55.7%) were in the 20-34 age range.

Table 9: New HIV Diagnoses by Age Group and Gender - Colorado (2015)

Age Group	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
<10	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	1	100	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
15-19	10	100.0	3.2	0	0	0.0	10	2.7
20-24	65	92.9	20.6	5	7.1	10.0	70	19.1
25-29	58	88	18.4	8	12.1	16.0	66	18.0
30-34	53	89.8	16.8	6	10.2	12.0	59	16.1
35-39	37	75.5	11.7	12	24.5	24.0	49	13.4
40-44	23	74.2	7.3	8	25.8	16.0	31	8.5
45-54	55	90.2	17.4	6	9.8	12.0	61	16.7
55-64	12	75.0	3.8	4	25.0	8.0	16	4.4
>65	2	66.7	0.6	1	33.3	2.0	3	0.8
Total	316	86.3	100	50	13.7	100	366	100

New HIV Diagnoses by Stage of Disease

A late stage diagnosis is defined as a Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis within 365 days of an initial HIV diagnosis. As Figure 7 demonstrates, the overall number and percentage of late stage diagnosed cases has been relatively consistent for the last ten years with a downward trend in the last few years. The percentage has ranged from 26.8 to 37.2 percent. In 2015, 98 of 366 new HIV diagnoses were late stage HIV diagnoses (26.8%).

Figure 7: New HIV Late Stage Diagnoses Number and Percentage - Colorado (2006-2015)

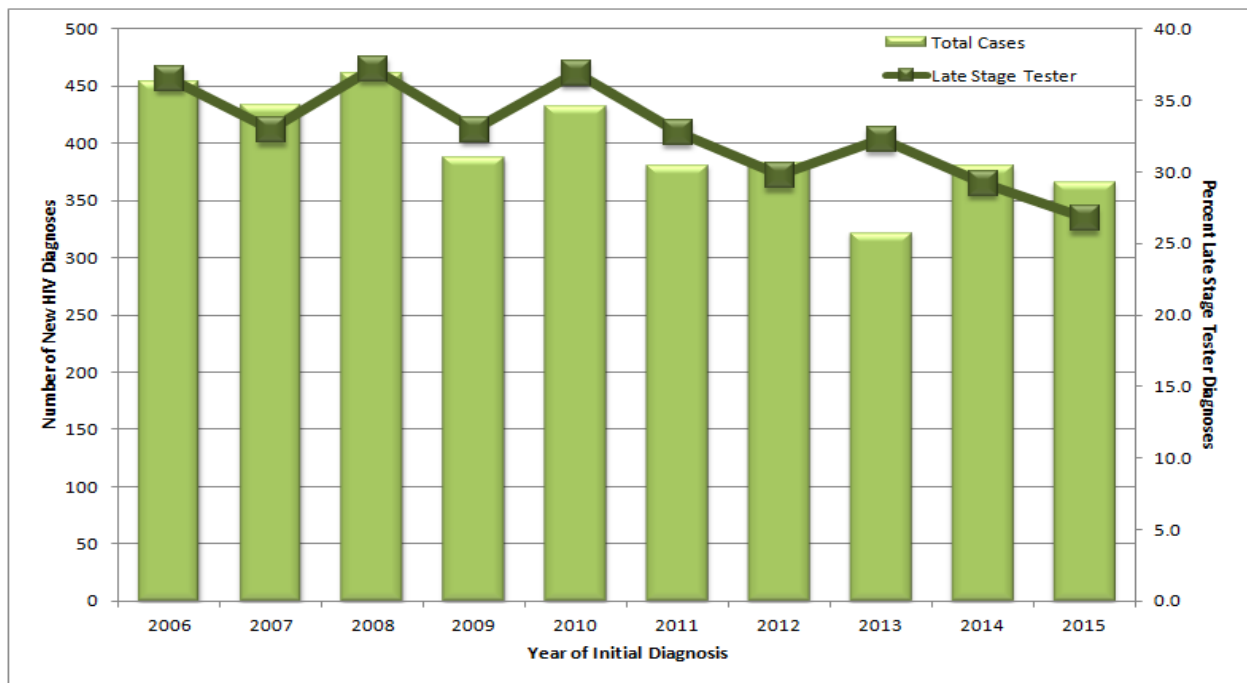


Table 10: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Late Stage - Colorado (2015)

	Late Stage Diagnosis			Non-Late Stage Diagnosis			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	98	26.8	100	268	73.2	100	366	100
Gender								
Male	83	26.3	84.7	233	73.7	86.9	316	86.3
Female	15	30.0	15.3	35	70.0	13.1	50	13.7
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	48	26.5	49.0	133	73.5	49.6	181	49.5
Hispanic, all races	32	28.6	32.7	80	71.4	29.9	112	30.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	14	23.3	14.3	46	76.7	17.2	60	16.4
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	25.0	1.0	3	75.0	1.1	4	1.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.7	2	0.5
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	3	43	3.1	4	57.1	1.5	7	1.9
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	1	100	0.4	1	0.3
15-19	0	0.0	0.0	10	100	3.7	10	2.7
20-24	4	5.7	4.1	66	94.3	24.6	70	19.1

25-29	12	18.2	12.2	54	82	20.1	66	18.0
30-34	16	27.1	16.3	43	72.9	16.0	59	16.1
35-39	18	36.7	18.4	31	63.3	11.6	49	13.4
40-44	13	41.9	13.3	18	58.1	6.7	31	8.5
45-54	25	41.0	25.5	36	59.0	13.4	61	16.7
55-64	8	50.0	8.2	8	50.0	3.0	16	4.4
>65	2	66.7	2.0	1	33.3	0.4	3	0.8
Risk								
MSM	52	22.9	53.1	175	77.1	65.3	227	62.0
IDU	3	50.0	3.1	3	50.0	1.1	6	1.6
MSM/IDU	4	10.0	4.1	36	90	13.4	40	10.9
Heterosexual Contact	5	23.8	5.1	16	76.2	6.0	21	5.7
No Identified Risk	34	47.9	34.7	37	52.1	13.8	71	19.4
Pediatric	0	0.0	0.0	1	100	0.4	1	0.3
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Region								
Urban	84	25.4	85.7	247	74.6	92.2	331	90.4
Rural	14	40.0	14.3	21	60.0	7.8	35	9.6
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	61	22.7	62.2	208	77.3	77.6	269	73.5
Foreign Born	37	38.1	37.8	60	61.9	22.4	97	26.5
African	9	47.4	24.3	10	52.6	16.7	19	19.6
Asian	1	50.0	2.7	1	50.0	1.7	2	2.1
C. American	2	66.7	5.4	1	33.3	1.7	3	3.1
S. American	1	16.7	2.7	5	83.3	8.3	6	6.2
European	1	50.0	2.7	1	50.0	1.7	2	2.1
Mexico	11	52.4	29.7	10	47.6	16.7	21	21.6
Other / Unknown	12	27.3	32.4	32	72.7	53.3	44	45.4

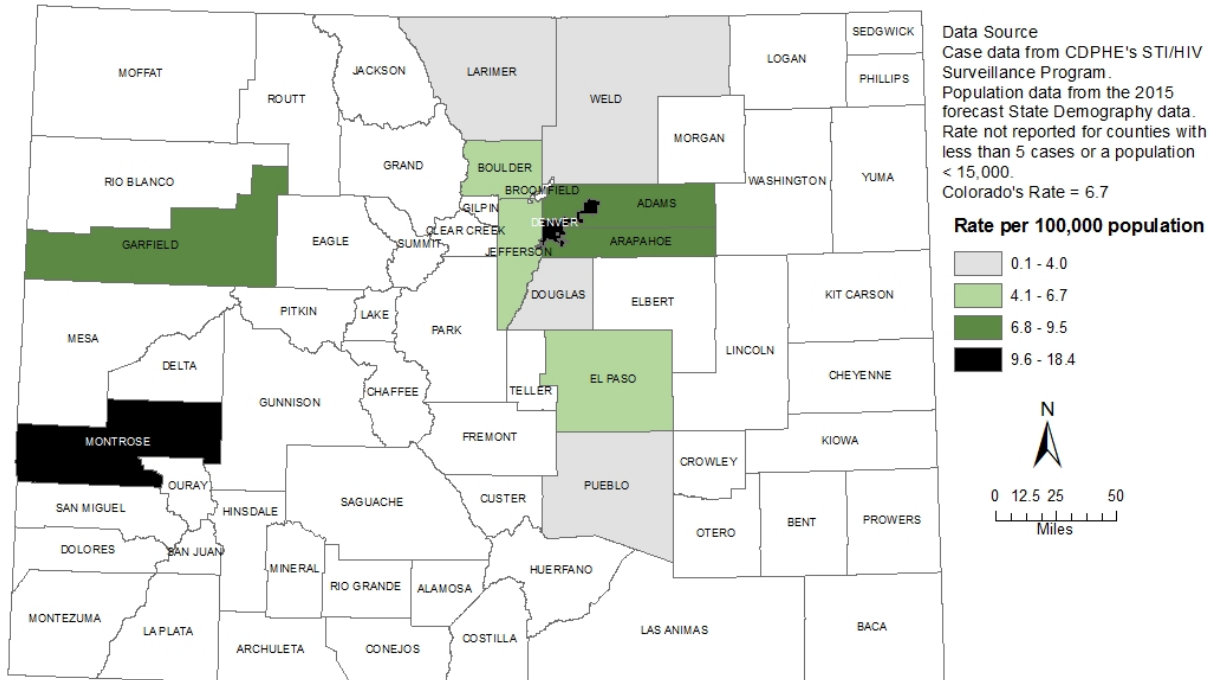
As shown in [Table 10](#), foreign born persons comprise a larger percent of late stage diagnosed cases (37.8%) compared to non-late stage diagnosed cases (22.4%). Late stage diagnosed cases tended to be older than non-late stage diagnosed cases with a larger percentage in the 35-54 year old age group (57.1% vs. 31.7%). Of those late stage diagnoses that were foreign born, 24.3 percent were from Africa, 29.7 percent were from Mexico and the remainder was from Asia, Europe, South and Central America.

Geographical Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses

[Figure 8](#) demonstrates that the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Colorado were in Denver and Montrose Counties. Counties with fewer than five reported cases or with a population less than 15,000 are not included on this map. This suppression

policy allowed only 12 of the 64 counties to be displayed, most of which are in the Front Range.

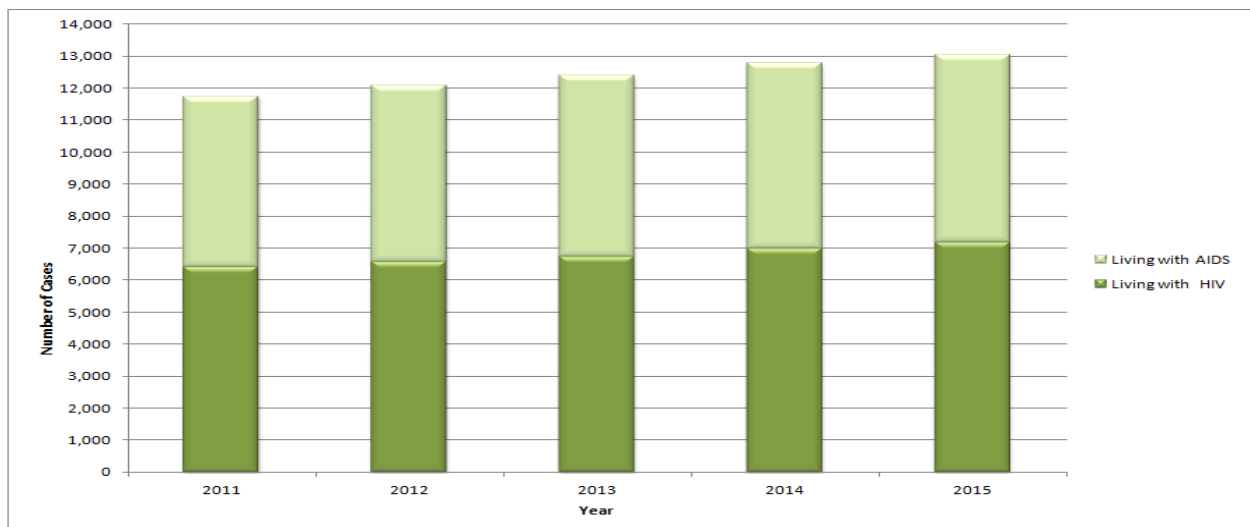
Figure 8: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis - Colorado (2015)



People Living with HIV in Colorado

Figure 9 shows an increase in the number of PLWHA in Colorado during the last five years. By the end of 2015, there was an estimated 13,052 PLWHA in Colorado, an increase of 2.0 percent from 12,800 in 2014.

Figure 9: Annual Number of Diagnosed Persons Living with HIV/AIDS - Colorado (2011-2015)



Tables 11a and 11b illustrate the demographic characteristics of PLWHA. Males represented the majority (87.5%) of PLWHA. Whites constituted the largest racial group living with HIV, representing 61.2 percent of cases. Blacks continued to be disproportionately impacted by the epidemic. Although the percentage of Coloradans who identify as Black was 3.9 percent, Blacks represented 15.9 percent of PLWHA. Men who have sex with men was the predominant risk group, representing 63.4 percent of PLWHA. The majority (93.7%) of PLWHA lived in the urban counties of Colorado.

Table 11a: Characteristics of PLW HIV and AIDS through 12/31/15 - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	11,427	87.5	100	1,625	12.5	100	13,052	100
HIV (not AIDS)	6,275	87.6	54.9	891	12.4	54.8	7,166	54.9
AIDS	5,152	87.5	45.1	734	12.5	45.2	5,886	45.1
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	7,349	92.0	64.3	637	8.0	39.2	7,986	61.2
Hispanic, all races	2,257	87.2	19.8	330	12.8	20.3	2,587	19.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,506	72.6	13.2	568	27.4	35.0	2,074	15.9
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	117	78.0	1.0	33	22.0	2.0	150	1.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	58	67.4	0.5	28	32.6	1.7	86	0.7
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	92	80.7	0.8	22	19.3	1.4	114	0.9
Unknown	48	87.3	0.4	7	12.7	0.4	55	0.4
Risk								
MSM	8,273	100.0	72.4	---	---	---	8,273	63.4
IDU	553	64.9	4.8	299	35.1	18.4	852	6.5
MSM/IDU	1,268	100.0	11.1	---	---	---	1,268	9.7
Heterosexual Contact	440	33.2	3.9	885	66.8	54.5	1,325	10.2
No Identified Risk	811	68.3	7.1	377	31.7	23.2	1,188	9.1
Pediatric	57	50.9	0.5	55	49.1	3.4	112	0.9
Transfusion/Hemophilia	25	73.5	0.2	9	26.5	0.6	34	0.3
Region								
Urban	10,736	87.7	94.0	1,499	12.3	92.2	12,235	93.7
Rural	597	85.8	5.2	99	14.2	6.1	696	5.3
Frontier	80	76.2	0.7	25	23.8	1.5	105	0.8
Unknown	14	87.5	0.1	2	12.5	0.1	16	0.1

Table 11b: Age Characteristics of PLW HIV and AIDS through 12/31/15 - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	11,427	87.5	100.0	1,625	12.5	100.0	13,052	100.0
HIV (not AIDS)	6,275	87.6	54.9	891	12.4	54.8	7,166	54.9
AIDS	5,152	87.5	45.1	734	12.5	45.2	5,886	45.1
Current Age Group								
<20	42	51.2	0.37	40	48.8	2.5	82	0.63
20-24	180	84.9	1.6	32	15.1	1.97	212	1.6
25-29	538	87.8	4.7	75	12.2	4.6	613	4.7
30-34	757	85.2	6.6	132	14.8	8.1	889	6.8
35-39	916	83.1	8.0	186	16.9	11.4	1,102	8.4
40-44	1,095	83.0	9.6	224	17.0	13.8	1,319	10.1
45-49	1,672	86.0	14.6	272	14.0	16.7	1,944	14.9
50-54	2,220	89.9	19.4	250	10.1	15.4	2,470	18.9
55-59	1,709	90.4	15.0	181	9.6	11.1	1,890	14.5
60-64	1,242	90.9	10.9	125	9.1	7.7	1,367	10.5
>65	1,056	90.7	9.2	108	9.3	6.6	1,164	8.9
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	54	52.9	0.5	48	47.1	3.0	102	0.8
10-14	15	48.4	0.1	16	51.6	1.0	31	0.2
15-19	264	75.0	2.3	88	25.0	5.4	352	2.7
20-24	1,643	88.0	14.4	224	12.0	13.8	1,867	14.3
25-29	2,474	88.7	21.7	315	11.3	19.4	2,789	21.4
30-34	2,404	89.1	21.0	294	10.9	18.1	2,698	20.7
35-39	1,871	88.4	16.4	245	11.6	15.1	2,116	16.2
40-44	1,265	89.5	11.1	149	10.5	9.2	1,414	10.8
45-54	1,138	87.5	10.0	162	12.5	10.0	1,300	10.0
55-64	253	78.1	2.2	71	21.9	4.4	324	2.5
>65	46	78.0	0.4	13	22.0	0.8	59	0.5
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis								
<10	14	77.8	0.3	4	22.2	0.5	18	0.3
10-14	3	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1
15-19	26	65.0	0.5	14	35.0	1.9	40	0.7
20-24	251	82.0	4.9	55	18.0	7.5	306	5.2
25-29	672	88.1	13.0	91	11.9	12.4	763	13.0
30-34	1,023	88.0	19.9	140	12.0	19.1	1,163	19.8
35-39	1,081	88.4	21.0	142	11.6	19.3	1,223	20.8
40-44	927	88.6	18.0	119	11.4	16.2	1,046	17.8
45-49	586	90.2	11.4	64	9.8	8.7	650	11.0
50-54	313	87.4	6.1	45	12.6	6.1	358	6.1
55-64	217	80.7	4.2	52	19.3	7.1	269	4.6
>65	39	83.0	0.8	8	17.0	1.1	47	0.8

Table 12: PLW HIV and AIDS through 12/31/15 by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Risk - Colorado

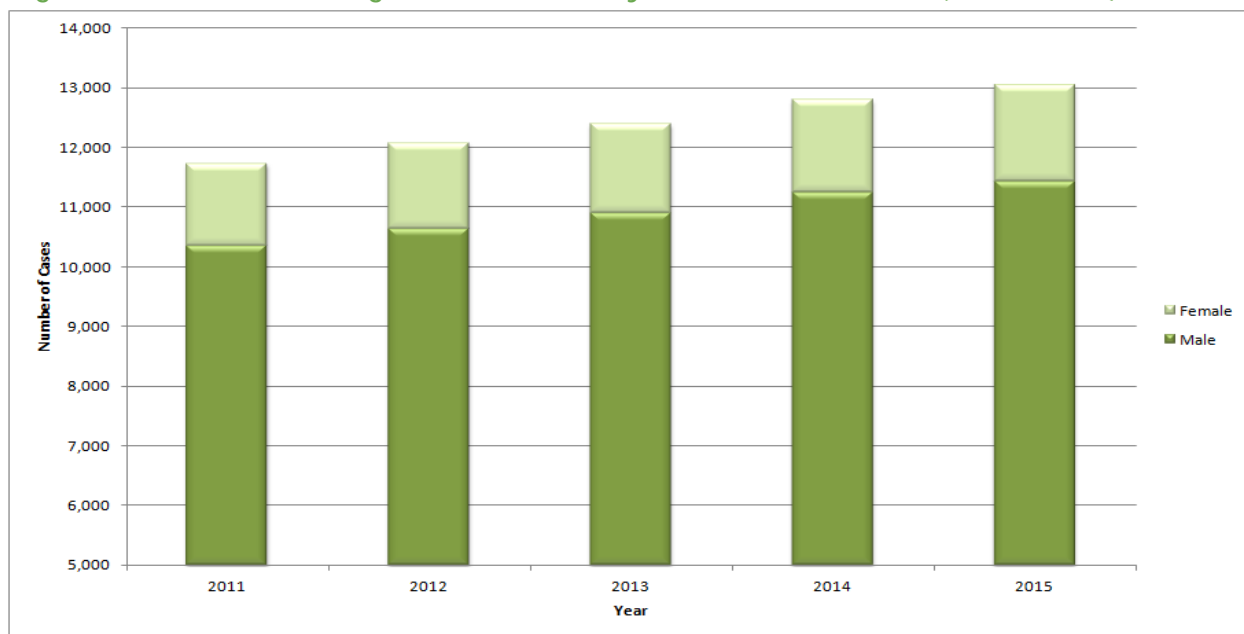
	Males				Females				Total		
Whites, Non-Hispanic	No.	Row %	Column %	Table %	No.	Row %	Column %	Table %	No.	Column %	Table %
MSM	5,684	100.0	77.3	43.5	---	---	---	---	5,684	71.2	43.5
IDU	270	62.5	3.7	2.1	162	37.5	25.4	1.2	432	5.4	3.3
MSM/IDU	891	100.0	12.1	6.8	---	---	---	---	891	11.2	6.8
Heterosexual Contact	105	24.4	1.4	0.8	326	75.6	51.2	2.5	431	5.4	3.3
No Identified Risk	361	73.7	4.9	2.8	129	26.3	20.3	1.0	490	6.1	3.8
Pediatric	19	57.6	0.3	0.1	14	42.4	2.2	0.1	33	0.4	0.3
Transfusion/Hemophilia	19	76.0	0.3	0.1	6	24.0	0.9	0.0	25	0.3	0.2
Total Whites	7,349	92.0	100	56.3	637	8.0	100	4.9	7,986	100	61.2
Blacks, Non-Hispanic											
MSM	827	100.0	54.9	6.3	---	---	---	---	827	39.9	6.3
IDU	125	65.1	8.3	1.0	67	34.9	11.8	0.5	192	9.3	1.5
MSM/IDU	134	100.0	8.9	1.0	---	---	---	---	134	6.5	1.0
Heterosexual Contact	217	39.1	14.4	1.7	338	60.9	59.5	2.6	555	26.8	4.3
No Identified Risk	166	55.7	11.0	1.3	132	44.3	23.2	1.0	298	14.4	2.3
Pediatric	33	52.4	2.2	0.3	30	47.6	5.3	0.2	63	3.0	0.5
Transfusion/Hemophilia	4	80.0	0.3	0.0	1	20.0	0.2	0.0	5	0.2	0.0
Total Blacks	1,506	72.6	100	11.5	568	27.4	100	4.4	2,074	100	15.9
Hispanics, all races											
MSM	1,580	100.0	104.9	12.1	---	---	---	---	1,580	76.2	12.1
IDU	136	71.2	9.0	1.0	55	28.8	9.7	0.4	191	9.2	1.5
MSM/IDU	207	100.0	13.7	1.6	---	---	---	---	207	10.0	1.6
Heterosexual Contact	100	36.2	6.6	0.8	176	63.8	31.0	1.3	276	13.3	2.1
No Identified Risk	227	71.4	15.1	1.7	91	28.6	16.0	0.7	318	15.3	2.4
Pediatric	5	45.5	0.3	0.0	6	54.5	1.1	0.0	11	0.5	0.1
Transfusion/Hemophilia	2	50.0	0.1	0.0	2	50.0	0.4	0.0	4	0.2	0.0
Total Hispanics	2,257	87.2	100	17.3	330	12.8	100	2.5	2,587	100	19.8
Asians/Pacific Islanders, Non-Hispanic											
MSM	70	100.0	4.6	0.5	---	---	---	---	70	3.4	0.5
IDU	8	100.0	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	0.4	0.1

MSM/IDU	9	100.0	0.6	0.1	---	---	---	---	9	0.4	0.1
Heterosexual Contact	14	38.9	0.9	0.1	22	61.1	3.9	0.2	36	1.7	0.3
No Identified Risk	16	61.5	1.1	0.1	10	38.5	1.8	0.1	26	1.3	0.2
Pediatric	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.2	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total Asians/PIs	117	78.0	100	0.9	33	22.0	100	0.3	150	100	1.1
American Indians/Alaska Natives, Non-Hispanic											
MSM	33	100.0	2.2	0.3	---	---	---	---	33	1.6	0.3
IDU	6	37.5	0.4	0.0	10	62.5	1.8	0.1	16	0.8	0.1
MSM/IDU	12	100.0	0.8	0.1	---	---	---	---	12	0.6	0.1
Heterosexual Contact	2	14.3	0.1	0.0	12	85.7	2.1	0.1	14	0.7	0.1
No Identified Risk	5	50.0	0.3	0.0	5	50.0	0.9	0.0	10	0.5	0.1
Pediatric	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.2	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total AIANs	58	67.4	100	0.4	28	32.6	100	0.2	86	100	0.7
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic/Unknown											
MSM	79	100.0	5.2	0.6	---	---	---	---	79	3.8	0.6
IDU	8	61.5	0.5	0.1	5	38.5	0.9	0.0	13	0.6	0.1
MSM/IDU	15	100.0	1.0	0.1	---	---	---	---	15	0.7	0.1
Heterosexual Contact	2	15.4	0.1	0.0	11	84.6	1.9	0.1	13	0.6	0.1
No Identified Risk	36	78.3	2.4	0.3	10	21.7	1.8	0.1	46	2.2	0.4
Pediatric	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.5	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Total Multi/Unknown	140	82.8	100	1.1	29	17.2	100	0.2	169	100	1.3
Total	11,427	---	---	87.5	1,625	---	---	12.5	13,052	---	100

People Living with HIV/AIDS by Gender

Increases in the number of PLWHA can be observed among both men and women in the last five years (Figure 10). In 2011, women accounted for 11.8 percent of the living cases of HIV whereas, they accounted for 12.5 percent of cases as of December 31, 2015.

Figure 10: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Gender - Colorado (2011-2015)



People Living with HIV/AIDS by Race

Table 13 compares the racial characteristics of 2015 Colorado and 2013 U.S. HIV/AIDS cases. The majority of Colorado HIV/AIDS cases were White (61.2%), compared to the U.S. (31.9%). Blacks represented a lower percent of PLWHA in Colorado, compared to the U.S. (15.9% to 42.7%, respectively), whereas Hispanics represented a similar percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Colorado (19.8%), compared to the U.S. (20.3%).

Table 13: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Race - Colorado (2015) and United States (2013)

Race	Non-TGA		TGA		Colorado		United States*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	1,941	63.9	6,039	60.4	7,986	61.2	296,976	31.9
Hispanic, all races	609	20.0	1,977	19.8	2,587	19.8	188,827	20.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	390	12.8	1,684	16.8	2,074	15.9	396,852	42.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	38	1.3	112	1.1	150	1.1	12,220	1.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	28	0.9	58	0.6	86	0.7	2,868	0.3
Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic	29	1.0	85	0.9	114	0.9	32,359	3.5
Unknown	4	0.1	42	0.4	55	0.4	0	0.0
Total	3,039	100.0	9,997	100.0	13,052	100.0	930,102	100.0

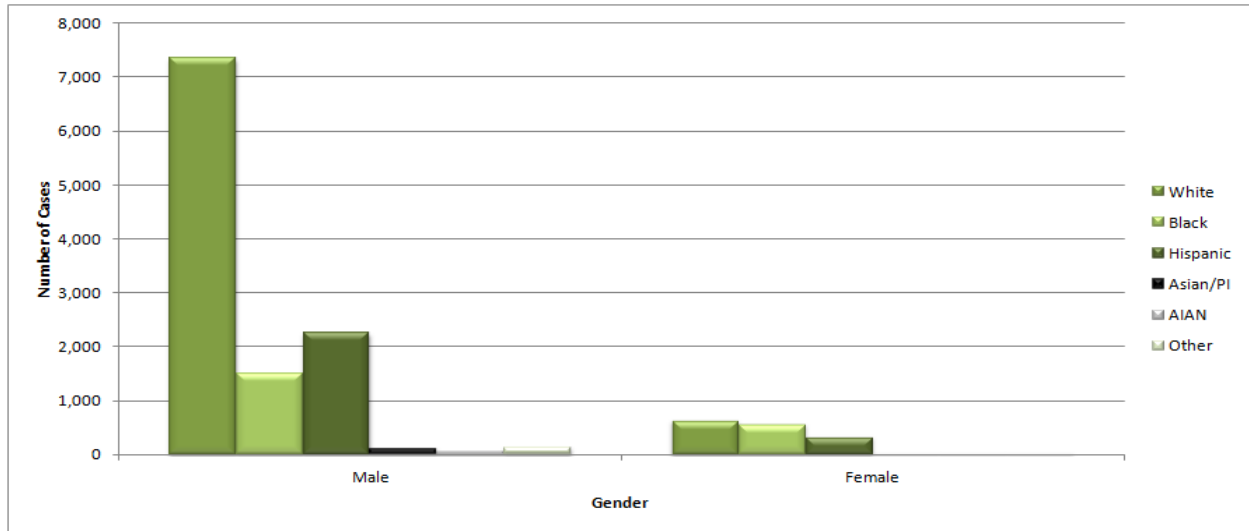
State of Colorado includes 16 PLWHA of Unknown County of residence.

Source: CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, by year and selected characteristics, 2010-2013 - United States, U.S. Total, Vol. 26, Table 18a¹¹

Note: CDC report uses imputed risk whereas CO numbers do not.

The number of PLWHA by race is illustrated in Figure 11. Whites constituted the largest number and percentage of HIV/AIDS cases in Colorado.

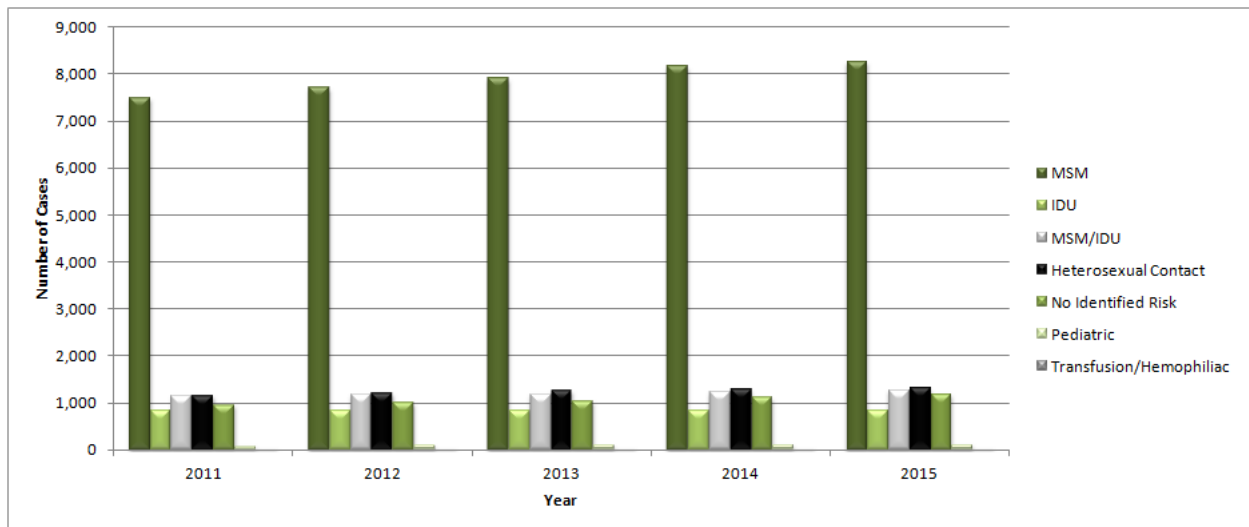
Figure 11: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 by Race and Gender - Colorado



People Living with HIV/AIDS by Risk

Figure 12 demonstrates that the majority of PLWHA in Colorado were MSM (8,273 representing 63.4 percent). MSM/PWID constituted an additional 9.7 percent (1,268 cases), and PWID constitute 6.5 percent (852 cases) of PLWHA through 2015. Heterosexual contact was a growing risk group (increasing 14.3 percent from 2011 to 2015), and persons with no identified risk increased 23.9 percent over the past five years.

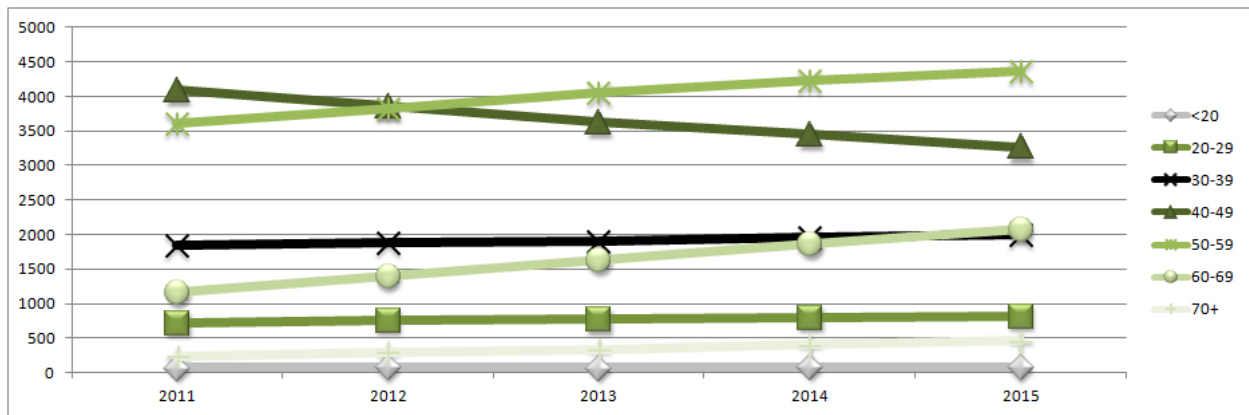
Figure 12: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Risk Reported - Colorado (2011-2015)



People Living with HIV by Age

Figure 13 shows that the PLWHA cohort is aging. There has been an increase in 50-59 year olds and 60-69 year olds in the past 5 years and a decrease in 40-49 year olds. All of the other age groups have seen a slight increase since 2011.

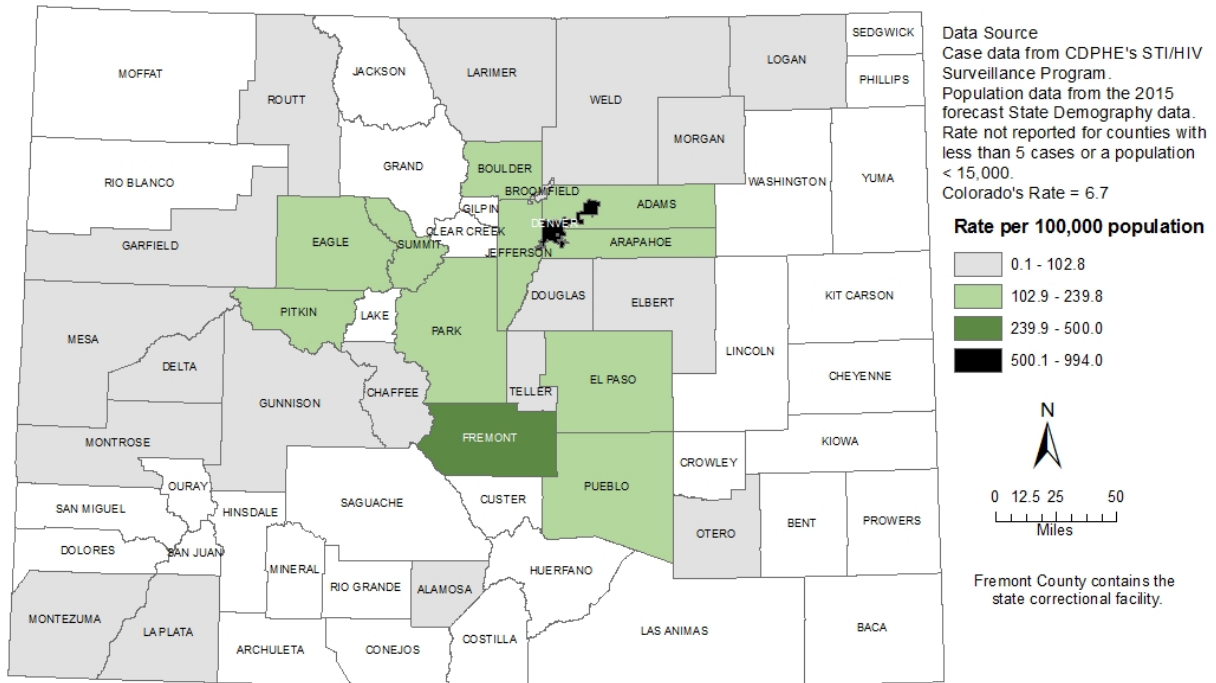
Figure 13: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Current Age - Colorado (2011-2015)



Geographical Characteristics of People Living with HIV

Figure 14 demonstrates that the highest rates of HIV in Colorado are along the I-25 and I-70 corridors of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Eagle, El Paso, Fremont, Jefferson, Park, Pitkin, Pueblo and Summit. These twelve counties represent 89.8 percent of HIV/AIDS cases and 67.6 percent of Colorado's population. This map shows that Fremont County had a disproportionate share of PLWHA cases. The Colorado state correctional facility that housed most of the HIV positive state prisoners is located in Fremont County. Due to their incarceration, these cases did not place a burden for HIV care or prevention services on the surrounding rural community. Counties with fewer than five reported cases or with a population less than 15,000 are not included on this map.

Figure 14: PLWHA Prevalence Rate per 100,000 Population by County of Residence Reported as of 12/31/15 - Colorado



Deaths among People Living with HIV/AIDS in Colorado

Similar to Figure 3, Figure 15 demonstrates the annual number of deaths among persons diagnosed with HIV and AIDS in Colorado. Deaths have been declining between 2006 and 2015, though there is a greater reporting lag for those who died in another state resulting in a possible underestimation of those deaths in the most recent years.

Figure 15: Annual Deaths among Persons Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS - Colorado (2006-2015)

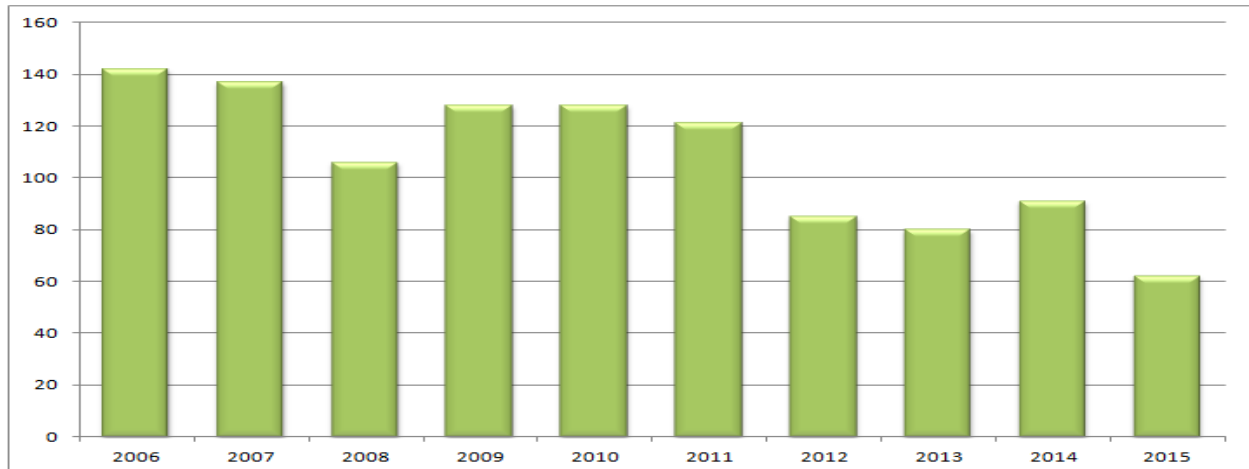


Table 14: Demographics of Deaths of Persons Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS - Colorado (2011-2015)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	121	100%	85	100%	80	100%	91	100%	62	100%
Gender										
Female	18	14.9%	7	8.2%	5	6.3%	6	6.6%	7	11.3%
Male	103	85.1%	78	91.8%	75	93.8%	85	93.4%	55	88.7%
Race/Ethnicity										
White, Non-Hispanic	68	56.2%	52	61.2%	52	65.0%	56	61.5%	43	69.4%
Black, Non-Hispanic	18	14.9%	6	7.1%	9	11.3%	13	14.3%	2	3.2%
Hispanic, all races	27	22.3%	24	28.2%	12	15.0%	20	22.0%	16	25.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	1	0.8%	2	2.4%	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic	6	5.0%	1	1.2%	3	3.8%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%
Age at Diagnosis										
<20	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	2	3.2%
20-29	18	14.9%	20	23.5%	15	18.8%	22	24.2%	13	21.0%
30-39	42	34.7%	28	32.9%	27	33.8%	38	41.8%	16	25.8%
40-49	35	28.9%	22	25.9%	20	25.0%	22	24.2%	13	21.0%
50-59	17	14.0%	11	12.9%	10	12.5%	4	4.4%	12	19.4%
60-69	3	2.5%	3	3.5%	7	8.8%	2	2.2%	3	4.8%
70+	5	4.1%	1	1.2%	1	1.3%	1	1.1%	3	4.8%
Age at Death										
<20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29	3	2.5%	1	1.2%	2	2.5%	4	4.4%	1	1.6%
30-39	8	6.6%	6	7.1%	6	7.5%	6	6.6%	4	6.5%
40-49	35	28.9%	25	29.4%	21	26.3%	25	27.5%	16	25.8%
50-59	43	35.5%	32	37.6%	34	42.5%	35	38.5%	17	27.4%
60-69	23	19.0%	15	17.6%	9	11.3%	18	19.8%	15	24.2%
70+	9	7.4%	6	7.1%	8	10.0%	3	3.3%	9	14.5%
Years Since Diagnosis										
0-4	29	24.0%	8	9.4%	21	26.3%	9	9.9%	13	21.0%
5-9	18	14.9%	17	20.0%	11	13.8%	16	17.6%	9	14.5%
10-14	26	21.5%	13	15.3%	11	13.8%	14	15.4%	4	6.5%
15-19	22	18.2%	20	23.5%	14	17.5%	19	20.9%	11	17.7%
20-24	22	18.2%	19	22.4%	14	17.5%	20	22.0%	14	22.6%
25+	4	3.3%	8	9.4%	9	11.3%	13	14.3%	11	17.7%

The HIV case fatality rates by gender, race, risk and age are illustrated in Tables 15-18 below.¹² Both crude rates and age adjusted rates are included.

Table 15: HIV Case Fatality Rate by Gender - Colorado (2015)

Gender	Population*	Deaths	Crude Case Fatality Rate per 100,000	Age Adjusted Case Fatality Rate per 100,000
Male	11,564	55	475.6	429.0
Female	1,602	7	437.0	417.2
Total	13,166	62	470.9	428.3

*Includes PLW as of 12/31/14 and New 2015 diagnoses

Table 16: HIV Case Fatality Rate by Race - Colorado (2015)

Race/ Ethnicity	Population*	Deaths	Crude Case Fatality Rate per 100,000	Age Adjusted Case Fatality Rate per 100,000
White, Non-Hispanic	8,083	43	532.0	489.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	2,056	2	97.3	74.3
Hispanic, all races	2,624	16	609.8	420.3
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	145	0	0.0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	90	1	1,111.1	618.7
Multi Race, Non-Hispanic	113	0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,166	62	470.9	428.3

*Includes PLW as of 12/31/14 and New 2015 diagnoses

Table 17: HIV Case Fatality Rate by Risk - Colorado (2015)

Transmission Category	Population*	Deaths	Crude Case Fatality Rate per 100,000	Age Adjusted Case Fatality Rate per 100,000
MSM	8,402	38	452.3	413.6
IDU	858	7	815.9	672.2
MSM/IDU	1,268	5	394.3	193.6
Heterosexual Contact	1,310	4	305.3	412.8
No Identified Risk	1,185	8	675.1	531.4
Pediatric	108	0	0.0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	35	0	0.0	0.0
Total	13,166	62	470.9	428.3

*Includes PLW as of 12/31/14 and New 2015 diagnoses

Table 18: HIV Case Fatality Rate by Age - Colorado (2015)

Age Group	Population*	Deaths	Crude Case Fatality Rate per 100,000
<10	34	0	0.0
10-19	64	0	0.0

20-29	942	1	106.2
30-39	2,065	4	193.7
40-49	3,515	16	455.2
50-59	4,274	17	397.8
60-69	1,869	15	802.6
≥70	403	9	2,233.3
Total	13,166	62	470.9

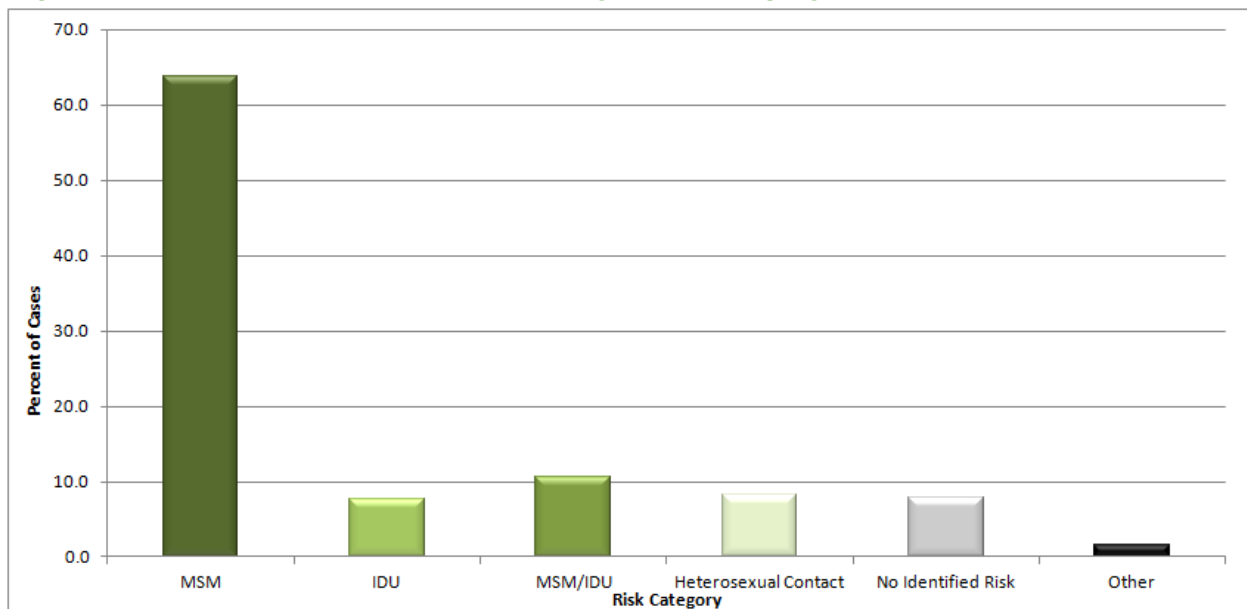
*Includes PLW as of 12/31/14 and New 2015 diagnoses

Demographic Characteristics of HIV/AIDS in High Risk Populations

Through December 31, 2015, a cumulative total of 12,278 cases of HIV/AIDS were associated with MSM, 1,488 IDU, 2,043 MSM/IDU and 1,598 heterosexual contact.

Figure 16 shows the proportion of the epidemic by risk group. MSM accounted for 64.6 percent of Colorado's cumulative HIV/AIDS cases from years 1982 through 2015, IDU accounted for 8.1 percent, MSM/IDU accounted for 9.6 percent and heterosexual transmission accounted for 8.5 percent.

Figure 16: Cumulative HIV/AIDS Cases by Risk Category - Colorado (1982-2015)



Men Who have Sex with Men

- The majority of Colorado's HIV/AIDS cases can be attributed to MSM risk behaviors (64.6 percent of all cumulative cases).
- Fifty-six percent of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were Non-Hispanic White.
- The majority of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were 20-34 years old (59.9%).
- Twenty-two percent of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were foreign born.

This section includes all those who were identified as MSM whether transmission was identified as MSM only or MSM/IDU.

New HIV Diagnoses among MSM

Table 19: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses among MSM - Colorado (2015)

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	201	75.3	100	66	24.7	100.0	267	100
Race/Ethnicity								
White, Non-Hispanic	109	71.7	54.2	43	28.3	65.2	152	56.9
Hispanic, all races	62	76.5	30.8	19	23.5	28.8	81	30.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	24	92.3	11.9	2	7.7	3.0	26	9.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3	100.0	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.1
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	3	60.0	1.5	2	40.0	3.0	5	1.9
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	7	77.8	3.5	2	22.2	3.0	9	3.4
20-24	42	66.7	20.9	21	33.3	31.8	63	23.6
25-29	40	74.1	19.9	14	25.9	21.2	54	20.2
30-34	34	79.1	16.9	9	20.9	13.6	43	16.1
35-39	25	80.6	12.4	6	19.4	9.1	31	11.6
40-44	15	78.9	7.5	4	21.1	6.1	19	7.1
45-49	15	78.9	7.5	4	21.1	6.1	19	7.1
50-54	17	81.0	8.5	4	19.0	6.1	21	7.9
55-59	3	60.0	1.5	2	40.0	3.0	5	1.9
60-64	2	100.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.7
≥65	1	100.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Risk								
MSM	169	74.4	84.1	58	25.6	87.9	227	85.0
MSM/IDU	32	80.0	15.9	8	20.0	12.1	40	15.0
Region								
Urban	201	82.4	100.0	43	17.6	65.2	244	91.4
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	20	100.0	30.3	20	7.5
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	4.5	3	1.1
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	166	79.8	82.6	42	20.2	63.6	208	77.9

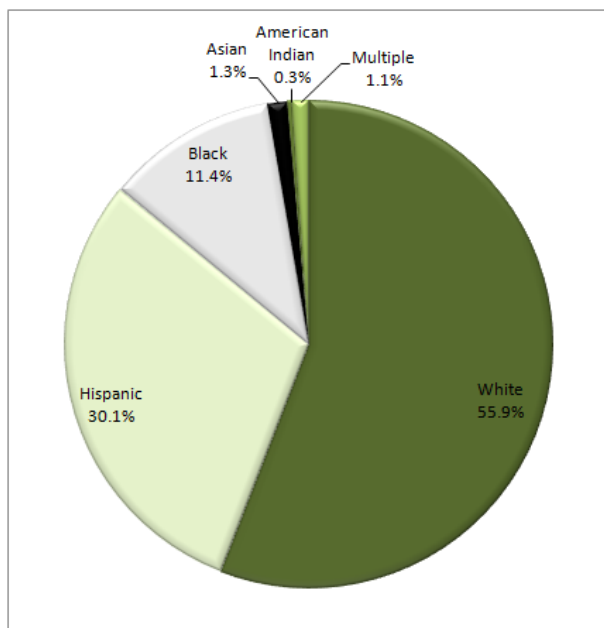
Foreign Born	35	59.3	17.4	24	40.7	36.4	59	22.1
African	1	50.0	2.9	1	50.0	4.2	2	3.4
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	4.2	1	1.7
C. American	2	66.7	5.7	1	33.3	4.2	3	5.1
S. American	2	40.0	5.7	3	60.0	12.5	5	8.5
European	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	4.2	1	1.7
Mexico	12	85.7	34.3	2	14.3	8.3	14	23.7
Pacific Island	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	4.2	1	1.7
Other/Unknown	18	56.3	51.4	14	43.8	58.3	32	54.2

New HIV Diagnoses among MSM by Race

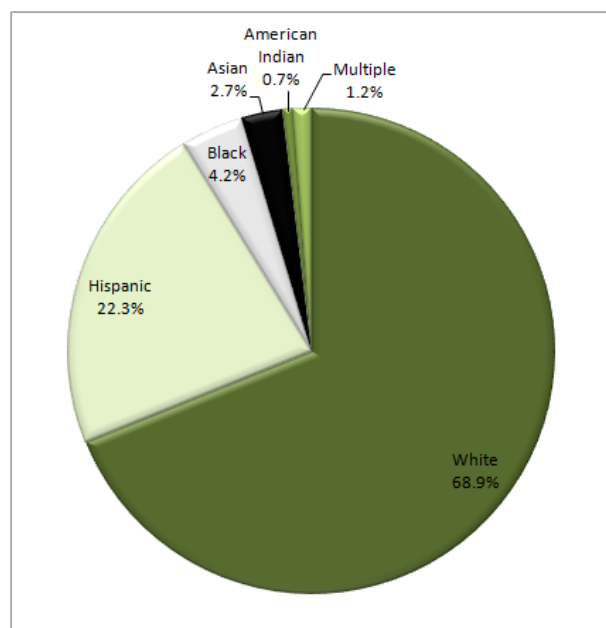
As Figure 17 demonstrates, Blacks were overrepresented in the HIV proportion among MSM; accounting for 4.2 percent of Colorado's male population but 11.4 percent of HIV cases diagnosed in MSM from 2011-2015. Hispanics were also overrepresented (30.1 percent of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases) for their proportion of the male population (22.3%), while Whites represented 55.9 percent of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases and 68.9 percent of the male population.

Figure 17: New HIV Diagnoses among MSM by Race (2011-2015) Compared to Male Population (2015) - Colorado

MSM Newly Diagnosed HIV by Race, 2011-2015



Colorado Male Population by Race, 2015

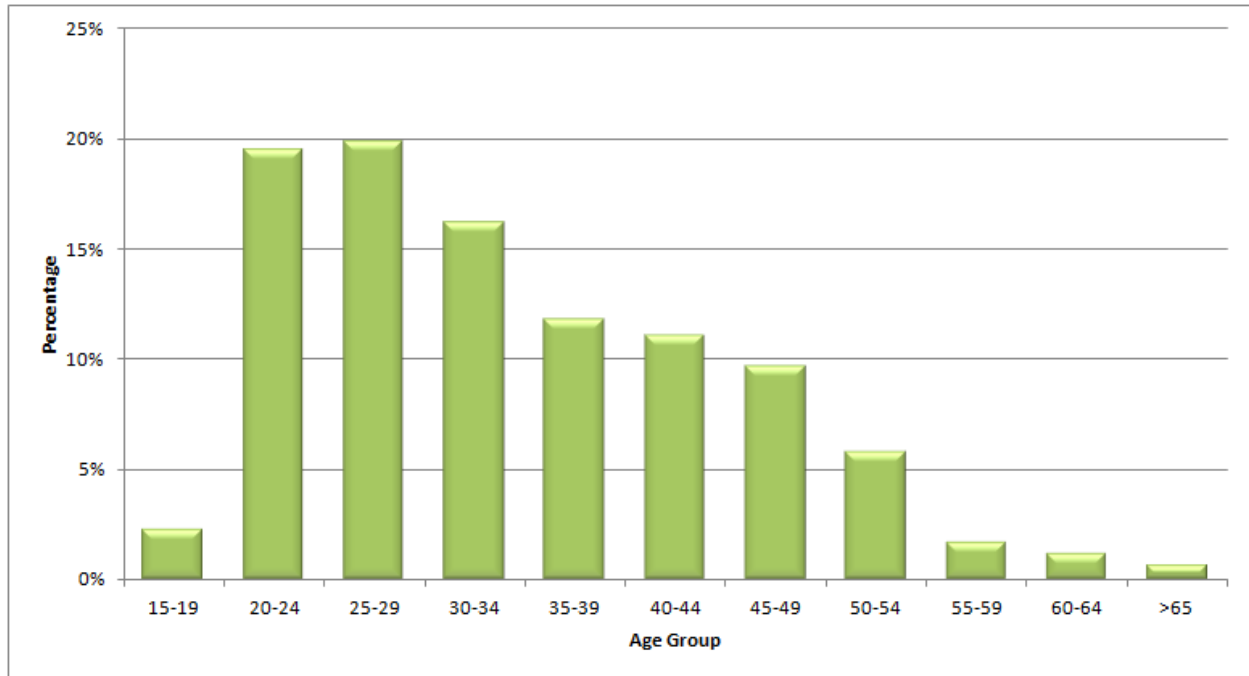


New HIV Diagnoses among MSM by Age

Figure 18 depicts the percentage of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM by age in 2015. Fifty-six percent of new HIV MSM diagnoses occurred among 20-34 year olds, which represented only 21.5 percent of the male population. Young men ages 20-29

years were overrepresented, accounting for 39.4 percent of the HIV epidemic and 14.1 percent of the male population.

Figure 18: Percent of New MSM HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)



MSM Living with HIV/AIDS

Table 20: Characteristics of MSM Living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 - Colorado

	Total	
	Number	Column %
Total	9,541	100.0
HIV (not AIDS)	5,325	55.8
AIDS	4,216	44.2
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	6,575	68.9
Hispanic, all races	1,787	18.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	961	10.1
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	79	0.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	45	0.5
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	77	0.8
Unknown	17	0.2
Risk		
MSM	8,273	86.7

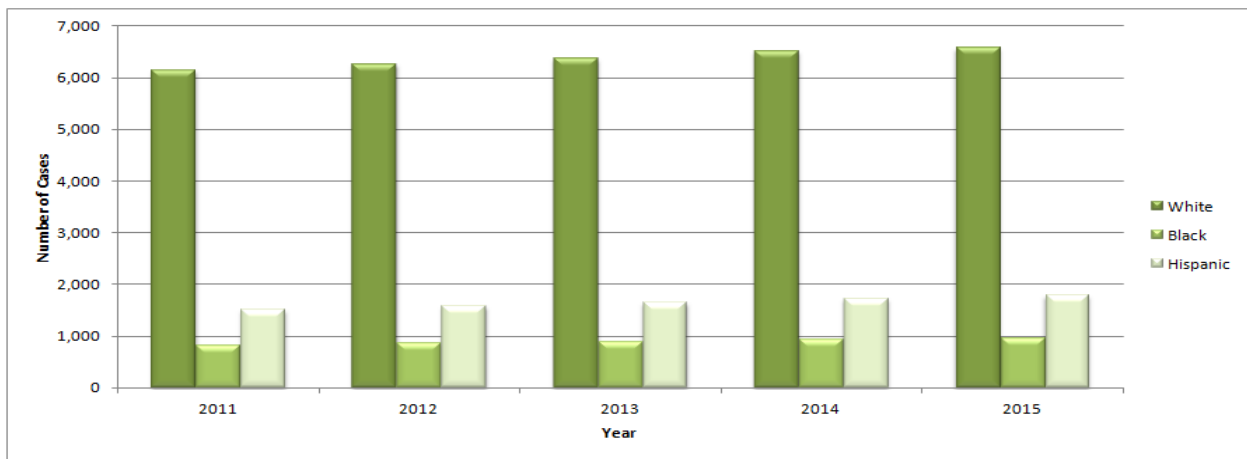
MSM/IDU	1,268	13.3
Region		
Urban	9,048	94.8
Rural	431	4.5
Frontier	58	0.6
Unknown	4	0.04
Current Age Group		
<20	9	0.1
20-24	165	1.7
25-29	488	5.1
30-34	669	7.0
35-39	774	8.1
40-44	893	9.4
45-49	1376	14.4
50-54	1866	19.6
55-59	1404	14.7
60-64	1026	10.8
≥65	871	9.1
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis		
<10	0	0.0
10-14	6	0.1
15-19	227	2.4
20-24	1472	15.4
25-29	2168	22.7
30-34	2018	21.2
35-39	1525	16.0
40-44	1015	10.6
45-54	892	9.3
55-64	189	2.0
≥65	29	0.3
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis		
<10	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	16	0.4
20-24	217	5.1
25-29	585	13.9
30-34	837	19.9
35-39	901	21.4
40-44	774	18.4
45-49	457	10.8

50-54	237	5.6
55-64	165	3.9
≥65	27	0.6

MSM Living with HIV/AIDS by Race

MSM living with HIV/AIDS have a similar distribution of race/ethnicities as the overall PLWHA population as they represent 73.1 percent. All three of the major race/ethnicities have increased in the last 5 years with the greatest majority being Non-Hispanic White.

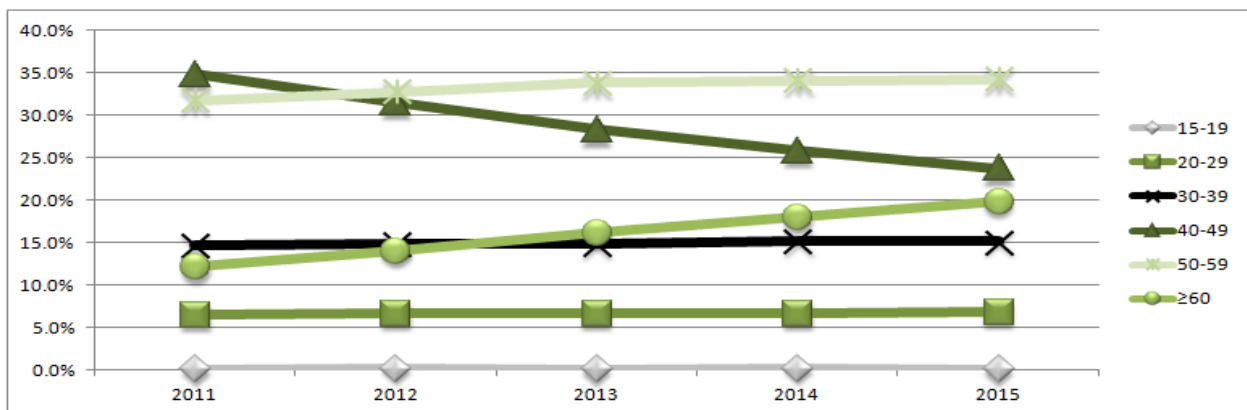
Figure 19: Number of MSM Living with HIV/AIDS by Year and Race - Colorado (2011-2015)



MSM Living with HIV/AIDS by Age

As described previously, 40-49 year olds, 50-59 year olds and ≥60 year olds have the steepest trend lines, 40-49 year olds have been decreasing whereas 50-59 year olds and ≥60 year olds have been increasing.

Figure 20: Number of MSM Living with HIV/AIDS by Year and Current Age - Colorado (2011-2015)



Persons Who Inject Drugs

- IDU and MSM/IDU HIV/AIDS cases made up 16.2 percent of persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- Males accounted for 87.6 percent of IDU newly diagnosed HIV cases reported 2011-2015.
- Whites made up 62.7 percent of IDU newly diagnosed HIV cases 2011-2015, while Hispanics made up 27.2 percent of IDU cases, and Blacks comprise 8.3 percent.
- IDU newly diagnosed HIV cases were most commonly diagnosed in the 20-34 age group in the past 5 years (53.9%).

This section includes all those who were identified as PWID whether transmission was identified as IDU only or MSM/IDU.

New HIV Diagnoses among PWID

Figure 21 demonstrates that those IDU HIV cases diagnosed during the five year time period of 2011 through 2015 had largely been concentrated in urban areas. This was consistent with other risk groups, affirming that the Colorado HIV epidemic was largely centered in urban areas. Urban areas reported 95.4 percent of cases, rural areas 4.1 percent, and frontier areas 0.5 percent of IDU cases. This pattern of HIV/AIDS case distribution among urban, rural and frontier regions has remained fairly stable since the beginning of the epidemic.

Figure 21: New IDU HIV Diagnoses by Region Reported at Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)

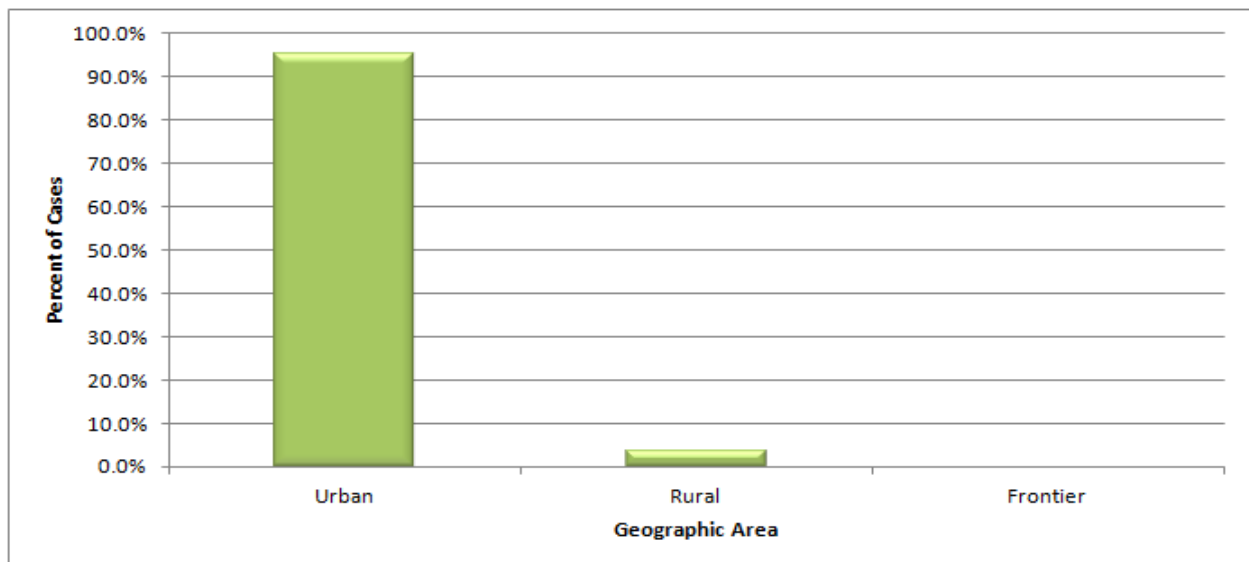


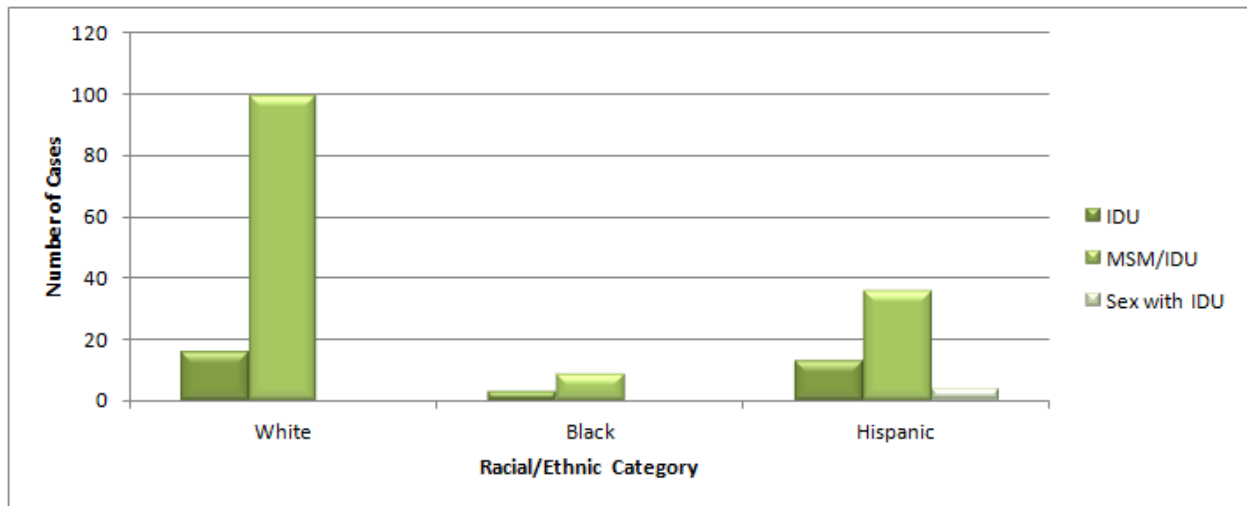
Table 21: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses among PWID - Colorado (2015)

	Males			Females			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	44	95.7	100	2	4.3	100	46	100
Race/Ethnicity								
White, Non-Hispanic	26	96.3	59.1	1	3.7	50.0	27	58.7
Hispanic, all races	11	100.0	25.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	23.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	4	100.0	9.1	0	0.0	0.0	4	8.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2	100.0	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	2	4.3
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	50.0	1	2.2
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	1	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.2
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	2	100.0	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	2	4.3
20-24	8	100.0	18.2	0	0.0	0.0	8	17.4
25-29	10	100.0	22.7	0	0.0	0.0	10	21.7
30-34	12	92.3	27.3	1	7.7	50.0	13	28.3
35-39	5	100.0	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	5	10.9
40-44	3	75.0	6.8	1	25.0	50.0	4	8.7
45-49	1	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.2
50-54	2	100.0	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	2	4.3
55-59	1	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.2
60-64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Risk								
IDU	4	66.7	9.1	2	33.3	100.0	6	13.0
MSM/IDU	40	100.0	90.9	0	0.0	0.0	40	87.0
Region								
Urban	43	95.6	97.7	2	4.4	100.0	45	97.8
Rural	1	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.2
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	38	95.0	86.4	2	5.0	100.0	40	87.0
Foreign Born	6	100.0	13.6	0	0.0	0.0	6	13.0
Mexico	1	100.0	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	16.7
Other/Unknown	5	100.0	83.3	0	0.0	0.0	5	83.3

New HIV Diagnoses among PWID by Race

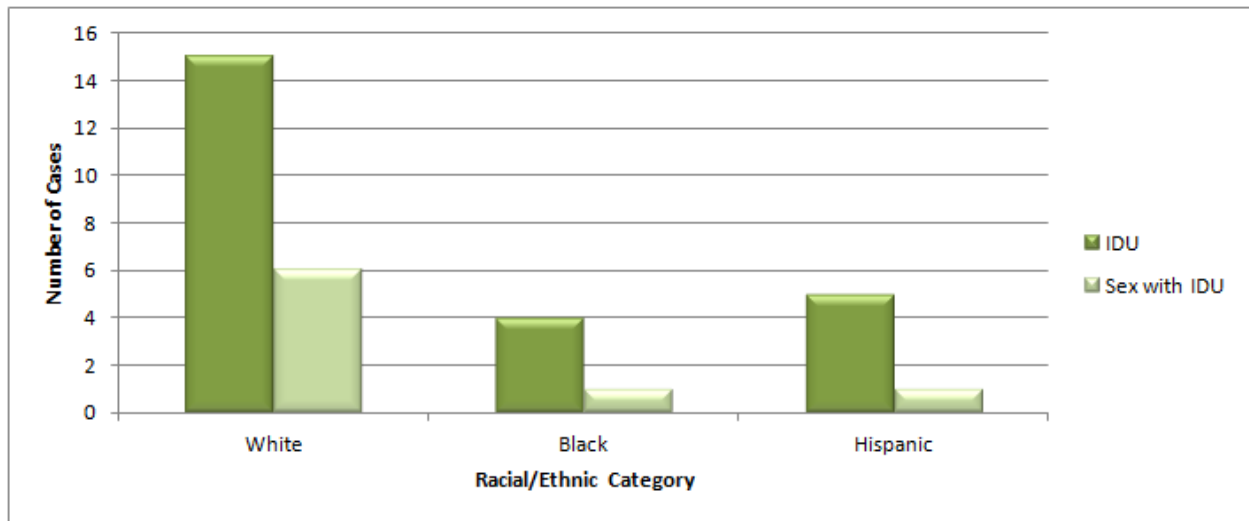
The following two graphs illustrate the impact of IDU risk behaviors in both males and females. Among the cumulative cases of HIV or AIDS were related to IDU (N=3,810), either through IDU, MSM/IDU, or heterosexual contact to an IDU, the majority were male (3,075, 80.7%). **Figure 22** shows that among the 191 male PWIDs diagnosed with HIV in 2011-2015, Whites account for 115 (60.2%) cases, Hispanics for 53 (27.7%) cases, and Blacks for 13 (6.8%) cases. Among the 155 males who were MSM/IDU, Whites accounted for the overwhelming majority of these cases (99 or 63.9%), Hispanics for 36 (23.2%) cases, and Blacks for 9 cases (5.8%).

Figure 22: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race among Males - Colorado (2011-2015)



Among females, the number of IDU-related HIV or AIDS cumulative cases (735) was smaller than for males. From 2011 to 2015, 27 cases of HIV or AIDS in females were directly related to IDU. As shown in **Figure 23**, Whites accounted for 15 (55.6%), Blacks accounted for 4 (14.8%) and Hispanics constitute 5 (18.5%) cases. The number of cases of females who acquired their infection as a result of heterosexual contact with an IDU (N=11) was higher than for males in 2011-2015. White females comprised 54.5 percent (N=6), Hispanic females comprised 9.1 percent (N=1), and Black females represented 9.1 percent (N=1) of this risk group.

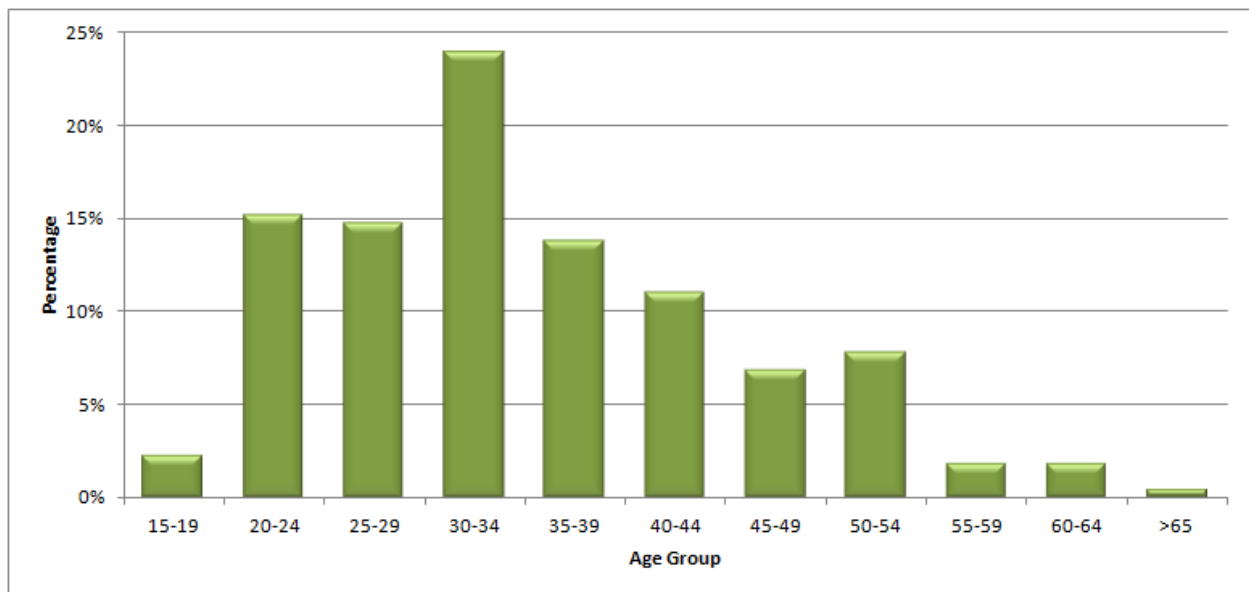
Figure 23: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race among Females - Colorado (2011-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses among PWID by Age

Figure 24 illustrates newly diagnosed cases of HIV and AIDS for a five-year period from 2011 through 2015 among IDU. When reviewing cases of HIV and AIDS, all age groups showed a fairly similar proportion of cases reported from 2011 to 2015. However, it should be noted that the number of IDU attributed HIV/AIDS cases remained small and caution should be exercised when interpreting these numbers.

Figure 24: Number of New IDU HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)



PWID Living with HIV/AIDS

Table 22: Characteristics of PWID Living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 - Colorado

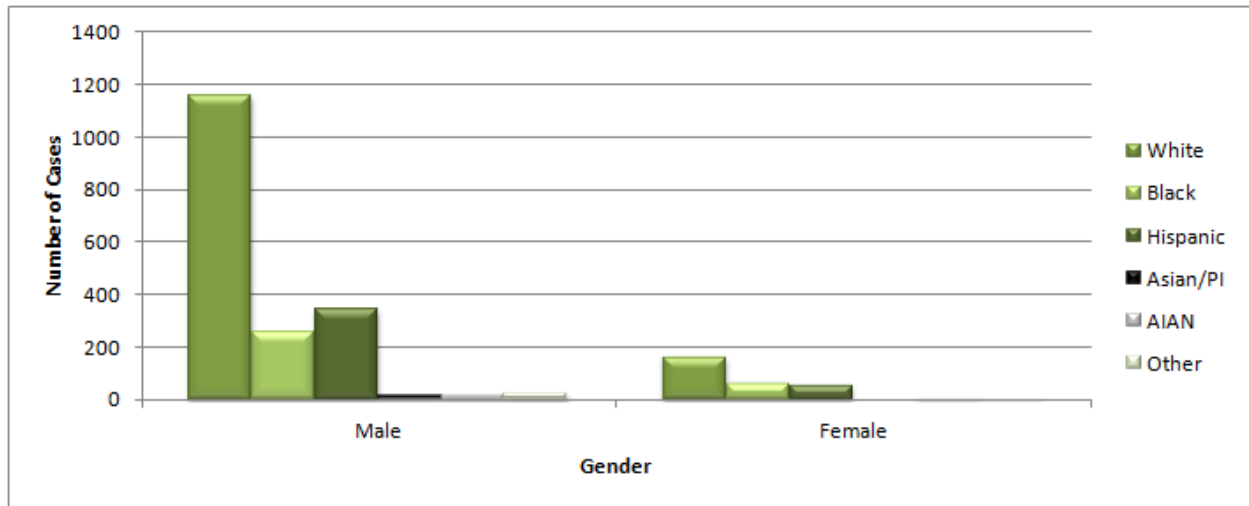
	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	1,821	85.9	100.0	299	14.1	100.0	2,120	100.0
HIV (Not AIDS)	897	86.6	49.3	139	13.4	46.5	1,036	48.9
AIDS	924	85.2	50.7	160	14.8	53.5	1,084	51.1
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	1,161	87.8	63.8	162	12.2	54.2	1,323	62.4
Hispanic, all races	343	86.2	18.8	55	13.8	18.4	398	18.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	259	79.4	14.2	67	20.6	22.4	326	15.4
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	17	100.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	17	0.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	18	64.3	1.0	10	35.7	3.3	28	1.3
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	21	80.8	1.2	5	19.2	1.7	26	1.2
Unknown	2	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Risk								
IDU	553	64.9	30.4	299	35.1	100.0	852	40.2
MSM/IDU	1,268	100.0	69.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,268	59.8
Region								
Urban	1,670	85.7	91.7	279	14.3	93.3	1,949	91.9
Rural	129	89.0	7.1	16	11.0	5.4	145	6.8
Frontier	22	88.0	1.2	3	12.0	1.0	25	1.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.3	1	0.0
Current Age Group								
<20	2	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
20-24	22	95.7	1.2	1	4.3	0.3	23	1.1
25-29	59	89.4	3.2	7	10.6	2.3	66	3.1
30-34	103	83.7	5.7	20	16.3	6.7	123	5.8
35-39	140	89.7	7.7	16	10.3	5.4	156	7.4
40-44	195	84.4	10.7	36	15.6	12.0	231	10.9
45-49	279	83.8	15.3	54	16.2	18.1	333	15.7
50-54	387	86.8	21.3	59	13.2	19.7	446	21.0
55-59	322	85.9	17.7	53	14.1	17.7	375	17.7
60-64	199	84.7	10.9	36	15.3	12.0	235	11.1
≥65	113	86.9	6.2	17	13.1	5.7	130	6.1

Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	1	33.3	0.1	2	66.7	0.7	3	0.1
15-19	37	59.7	2.0	25	40.3	8.4	62	2.9
20-24	267	88.7	14.7	34	11.3	11.4	301	14.2
25-29	430	88.1	23.6	58	11.9	19.4	488	23.0
30-34	452	87.3	24.8	66	12.7	22.1	518	24.4
35-39	302	87.8	16.6	42	12.2	14.0	344	16.2
40-44	184	81.4	10.1	42	18.6	14.0	226	10.7
45-54	124	84.4	6.8	23	15.6	7.7	147	6.9
55-64	24	77.4	1.3	7	22.6	2.3	31	1.5
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	3	50.0	0.3	3	50.0	1.0	6	0.3
20-24	34	77.3	3.7	10	22.7	3.3	44	2.1
25-29	111	87.4	12.0	16	12.6	5.4	127	6.0
30-34	211	88.3	22.8	28	11.7	9.4	239	11.3
35-39	210	86.1	22.7	34	13.9	11.4	244	11.5
40-44	180	86.5	19.5	28	13.5	9.4	208	9.8
45-49	101	86.3	10.9	16	13.7	5.4	117	5.5
50-54	42	76.4	4.5	13	23.6	4.3	55	2.6
55-64	30	75.0	3.2	10	25.0	3.3	40	1.9
≥65	2	50.0	0.2	2	50.0	0.7	4	0.2

PWID Living with HIV/AIDS by Race

A greater percentage of female PWID living with HIV/AIDS were Non-Hispanic Black compared to male PWID living with HIV/AIDS, 22.4 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively. On the flip side, a greater percentage of male PWID living with HIV/AIDS were Non-Hispanic White compared to female PWID living with HIV, 63.8 percent and 54.2 percent, respectively.

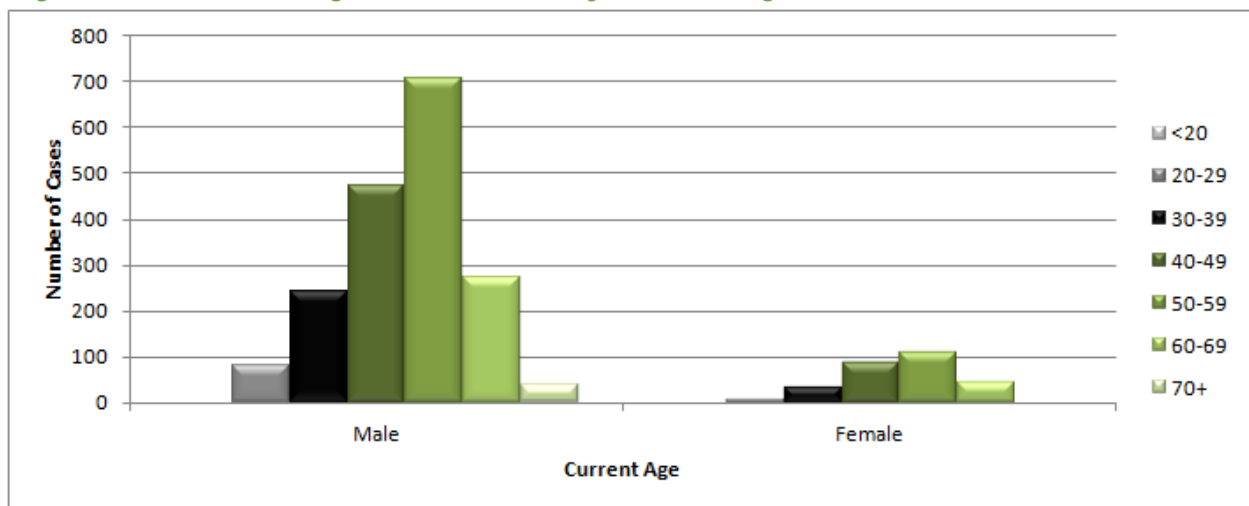
Figure 25: PWID Living with HIV/AIDS by Race and Gender - Colorado



PWID Living with HIV/AIDS by Age

Unlike race/ethnicity, the distribution by current age is very similar between male and female PWID living with HIV as shown below in Figure 26.

Figure 26: PWID Living with HIV/AIDS by Current Age and Gender - Colorado



Heterosexual Transmission

- Heterosexual HIV transmission has decreased from 9.5 percent in 2011 to 5.7 percent in 2015.
- Females represented 95.2 percent of heterosexually transmitted HIV/AIDS cases in 2015.
- Of new HIV cases transmitted by heterosexual contact in 2015, Whites made up 38.1 percent, while Hispanics comprised 33.3 percent, and Blacks made up 28.6 percent.
- Heterosexual transmission of HIV was most commonly diagnosed in those persons aged 35-39 years, representing 28.6 percent of cases.

It is difficult to make an assessment of the number of persons in Colorado who engage in heterosexual contact that put them at high risk for contracting HIV. A diagnosis of a sexually transmitted infection (STI) would suggest that the person had engaged in higher risk sexual practices. Specific HIV prevention strategies should be directed toward these persons. In 2015, 23,857 cases of chlamydia, 4,387 cases of gonorrhea and 553 cases of syphilis were reported to CDPHE.

New HIV Diagnoses among Heterosexuals

Table 23: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses among Heterosexuals - Colorado (2015)

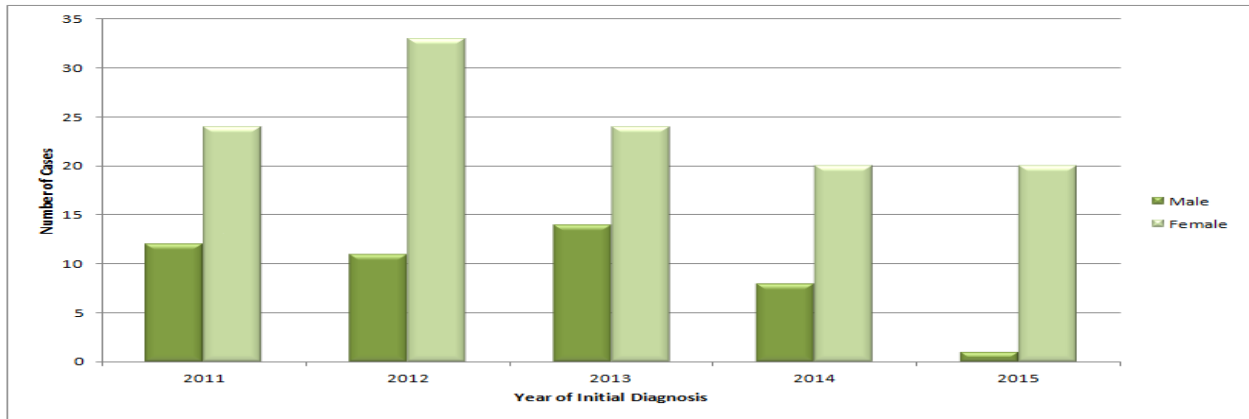
	Males			Females			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	1	4.8	100	20	95.2	100	21	100
Race/Ethnicity								
White, Non-Hispanic	1	12.5	100.0	7	87.5	35.0	8	38.1
Hispanic, all races	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	35.0	7	33.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	30.0	6	28.6
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0

15-19	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	10.0	2	9.5
25-29	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	15.0	3	14.3
30-34	1	33.3	100.0	2	66.7	10.0	3	14.3
35-39	0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	30.0	6	28.6
40-44	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	15.0	3	14.3
45-49	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	10.0	2	9.5
50-54	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
55-59	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	10.0	2	9.5
60-64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Region								
Urban	1	5.9	100.0	16	94.1	80.0	17	81.0
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	15.0	3	14.3
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	5.0	1	4.8
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	0	0.0	0.0	14	100.0	70.0	14	66.7
Foreign Born	1	14.3	100.0	6	85.7	30.0	7	33.3
African	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	33.3	2	28.6
European	1	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	14.3
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	16.7	1	14.3
Other/Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	50.0	3	42.9

New HIV Diagnoses among Heterosexuals by Gender

Figure 27 illustrates the number of heterosexually transmitted HIV/AIDS cases by year of first positive test and gender between 2011 and 2015. The overall number of heterosexually transmitted HIV/AIDS cases had remained relatively similar during the five-year time period. Care should be taken in identifying trends in this group due to the small number of cases.

Figure 27: Number of New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Year and Gender - Colorado (2011-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses among Heterosexuals by Race

Recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual transmission are illustrated in Figures 28 & 29. Whites accounted for the largest group with 62 (37.1%) cases, Blacks accounted for 31.7 percent (N=53) of cases and Hispanics accounted for 25.1 percent (N=42) of cases. In comparison to their percentage of the total population, racial/ethnic population, Blacks were overrepresented among heterosexually transmitted HIV cases.

Figure 28: New Heterosexual Contact Associated HIV Diagnoses by Race among Males - Colorado (2011-2015)

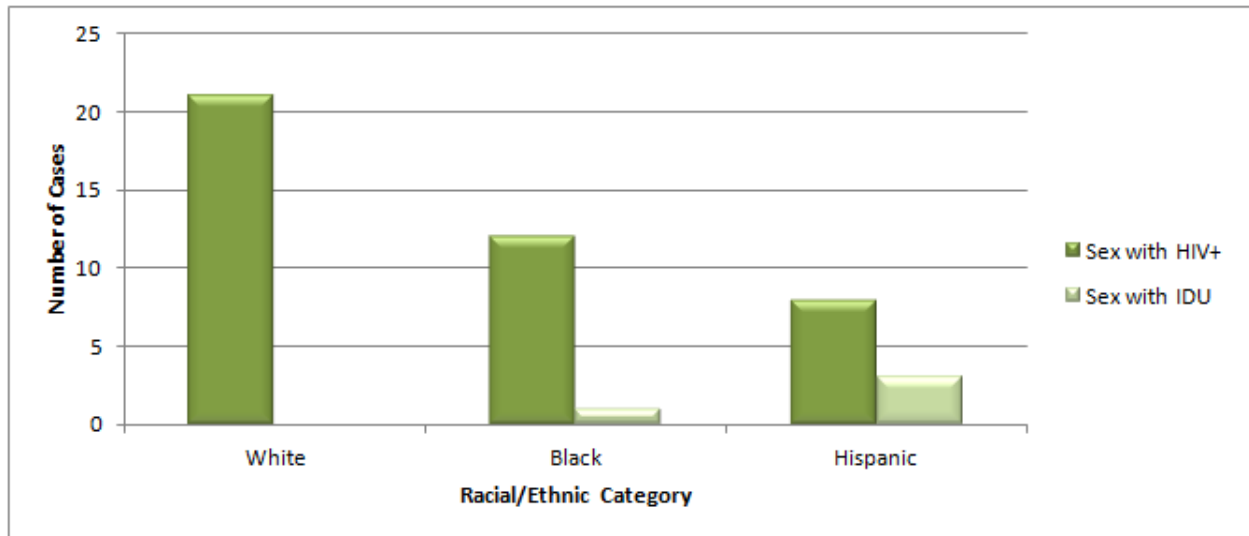
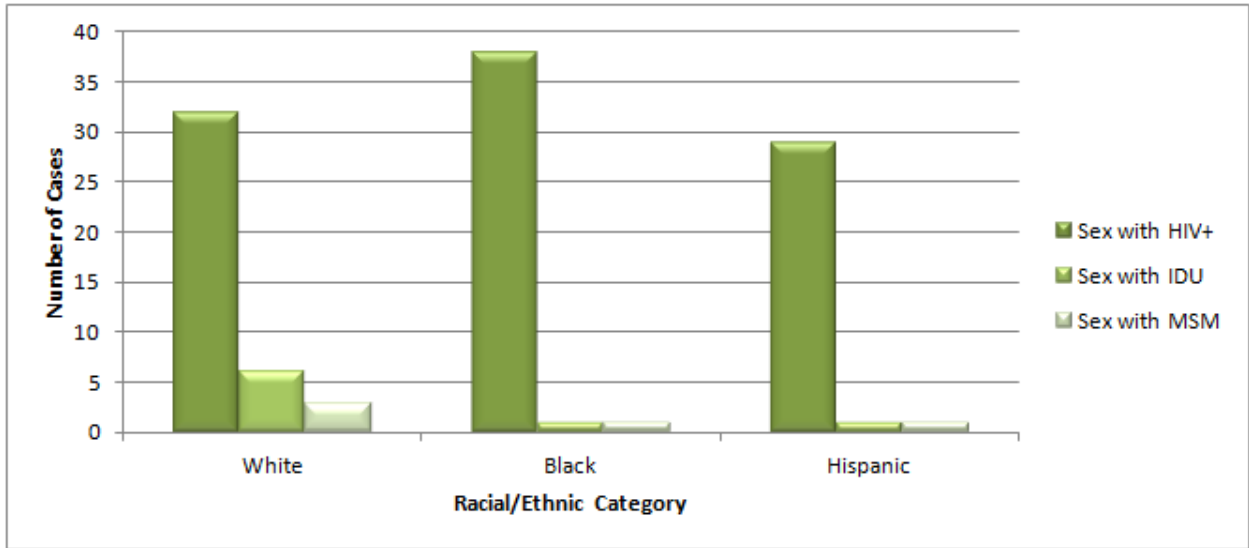


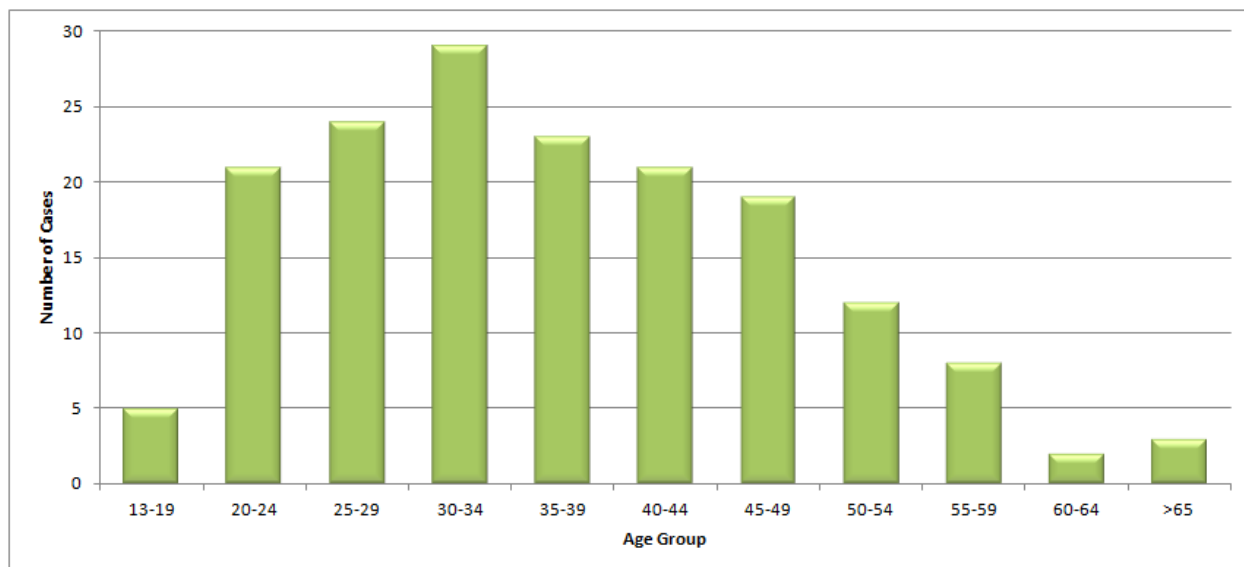
Figure 29: New Heterosexual Contact Associated HIV Diagnoses by Race among Females - Colorado (2011-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses among Heterosexuals by Age

Figure 30 illustrates recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual contact by age in 2011-2015. This graph indicates that the largest proportion (17.4%) of newly diagnosed cases occurred in the 30-34 year old age group. The 25-29 year old age group followed, representing 14.4 percent of the cases. The next highest contributing age group was 35-39 representing 13.8 percent of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in Colorado in 2011-2015.

Figure 30: New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)



Heterosexuals Living with HIV/AIDS

Table 24: Characteristics of Heterosexuals Living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	440	33.2	100.0	885	66.8	100.0	1,325	100.0
HIV (not AIDS)	168	26.0	38.2	479	74.0	54.1	647	48.8
AIDS	272	40.1	61.8	406	59.9	45.9	678	51.2
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	105	24.4	23.9	326	75.6	36.8	431	32.5
Hispanic, all races	100	36.2	22.7	176	63.8	19.9	276	20.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	217	39.1	49.3	338	60.9	38.2	555	41.9
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	14	38.9	3.2	22	61.1	2.5	36	2.7
American Indian/Alaskan	2	14.3	0.5	12	85.7	1.4	14	1.1

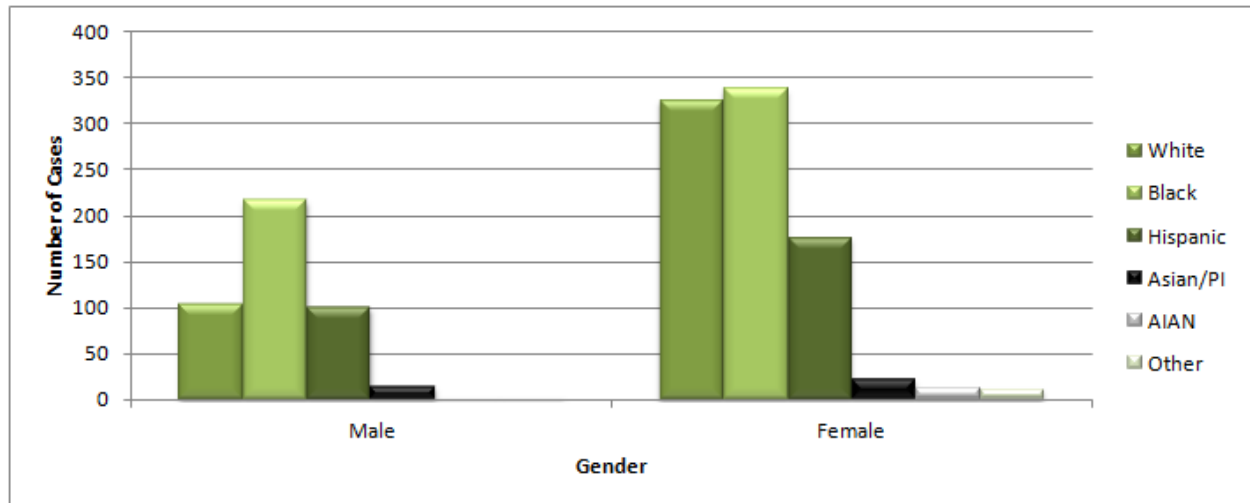
Native, Non-Hispanic								
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	2	16.7	0.5	10	83.3	1.1	12	0.9
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.1	1	0.1
Region								
Urban	399	32.9	90.7	815	67.1	92.1	1,214	91.6
Rural	36	38.3	8.2	58	61.7	6.6	94	7.1
Frontier	5	29.4	1.1	12	70.6	1.4	17	1.3
Current Age Group								
<20	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.2	2	0.2
20-24	1	7.7	0.2	12	92.3	1.4	13	1.0
25-29	12	21.1	2.7	45	78.9	5.1	57	4.3
30-34	21	21.6	4.8	76	78.4	8.6	97	7.3
35-39	48	28.6	10.9	120	71.4	13.6	168	12.7
40-44	55	29.1	12.5	134	70.9	15.1	189	14.3
45-49	89	35.5	20.2	162	64.5	18.3	251	18.9
50-54	82	37.6	18.6	136	62.4	15.4	218	16.5
55-59	71	46.1	16.1	83	53.9	9.4	154	11.6
60-64	28	31.5	6.4	61	68.5	6.9	89	6.7
≥65	33	37.9	7.5	54	62.1	6.1	87	6.6
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.3	3	0.2
15-19	8	15.7	1.8	43	84.3	4.9	51	3.8
20-24	44	23.3	10.0	145	76.7	16.4	189	14.3
25-29	69	26.5	15.7	191	73.5	21.6	260	19.6
30-34	82	34.3	18.6	157	65.7	17.7	239	18.0
35-39	80	36.2	18.2	141	63.8	15.9	221	16.7
40-44	77	53.5	17.5	67	46.5	7.6	144	10.9
45-54	62	40.8	14.1	90	59.2	10.2	152	11.5
55-64	16	28.1	3.6	41	71.9	4.6	57	4.3
≥65	2	22.2	0.5	7	77.8	0.8	9	0.7
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	3	30.0	1.1	7	70.0	0.8	10	0.8
20-24	11	27.5	4.0	29	72.5	3.3	40	3.0
25-29	35	36.5	12.9	61	63.5	6.9	96	7.2
30-34	55	37.7	20.2	91	62.3	10.3	146	11.0

35-39	53	40.2	19.5	79	59.8	8.9	132	10.0
40-44	40	39.2	14.7	62	60.8	7.0	102	7.7
45-49	35	53.0	12.9	31	47.0	3.5	66	5.0
50-54	23	57.5	8.5	17	42.5	1.9	40	3.0
55-64	17	39.5	6.3	26	60.5	2.9	43	3.2
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.3	3	0.2

Heterosexuals Living with HIV/AIDS by Race

A greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS are Non-Hispanic White compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS, 36.8 percent and 23.9 percent, respectively. On the flip side, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS are Non-Hispanic Black compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS, 49.3 percent and 38.2 percent, respectively.

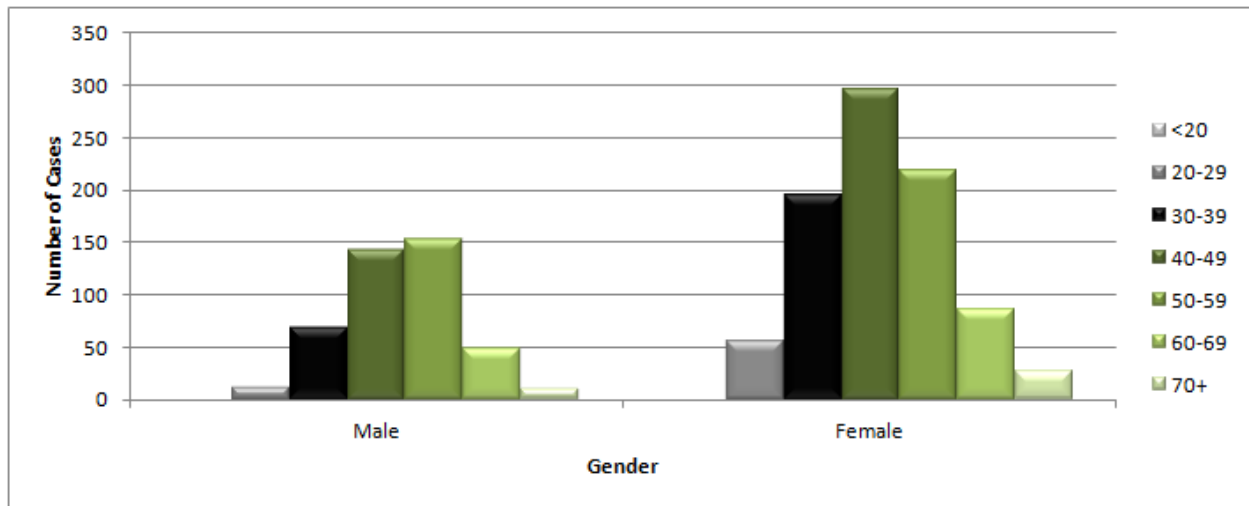
Figure 31: Heterosexuals Living with HIV/AIDS by Race and Gender - Colorado



Heterosexuals Living with HIV/AIDS by Age

A greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS were 30-39 years old compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS, 22.2 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively. On the flip side, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS were 50-59 years old compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV/AIDS, 34.8 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively.

Figure 32: Heterosexuals Living with HIV/AIDS by Current Age and Gender - Colorado



Infants Born to HIV Positive Women

As shown in Table 25, the number of infants known to be born to HIV positive mothers ranged between 22 and 33 from 2011-2015. During that time frame, there were no confirmed perinatally transmitted HIV infections reported.

Table 25: Number of Infants Born to HIV Positive Women by Year of Birth - Colorado (2011-2015)

Year of Birth	Number of Infants born to HIV Positive Women	Number of Infants who acquired HIV perinatally
2011	22	0
2012	30	0
2013	23	0
2014	27	0
2015	33	0
Total	135	0

Foreign Born

- Foreign borns account for 26.5 percent of new 2015 HIV cases and 12.3 percent of PLWHA.
- Majority of foreign borns diagnosed with HIV in 2015 occurred in those persons aged 20-34 years representing 50.5 percent of cases.
- Sixty nine percent of PLWHA foreign borns' transmission category was MSM only (38.4%) or heterosexual contact (30.2%), whereas MSM only transmission accounts for a majority (62.0%) of 2015 new diagnoses.
- Sixty four percent of foreign born Hispanics diagnosed 2011-2015 were born in Mexico and ninety three percent of Blacks were born in Africa.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Foreign Born

Table 26: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among Foreign Born - Colorado (2015)

	Males			Females			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	75	77.3	100	22	22.7	100	97	100
Race/Ethnicity								
White, Non-Hispanic	18	85.7	24.0	3	14.3	13.6	21	21.6
Hispanic, all races	46	92.0	61.3	4	8.0	18.2	50	51.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	6	30.0	8.0	14	70.0	63.6	20	20.6
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	50.0	1.3	1	50.0	4.5	2	2.1
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	4	100.0	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	4	4.1
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	1	100.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.0
15-19	1	100.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.0
20-24	16	88.9	21.3	2	11.1	9.1	18	18.6
25-29	13	81.3	17.3	3	18.8	13.6	16	16.5
30-34	14	93.3	18.7	1	6.7	4.5	15	15.5
35-39	10	66.7	13.3	5	33.3	22.7	15	15.5
40-44	5	55.6	6.7	4	44.4	18.2	9	9.3

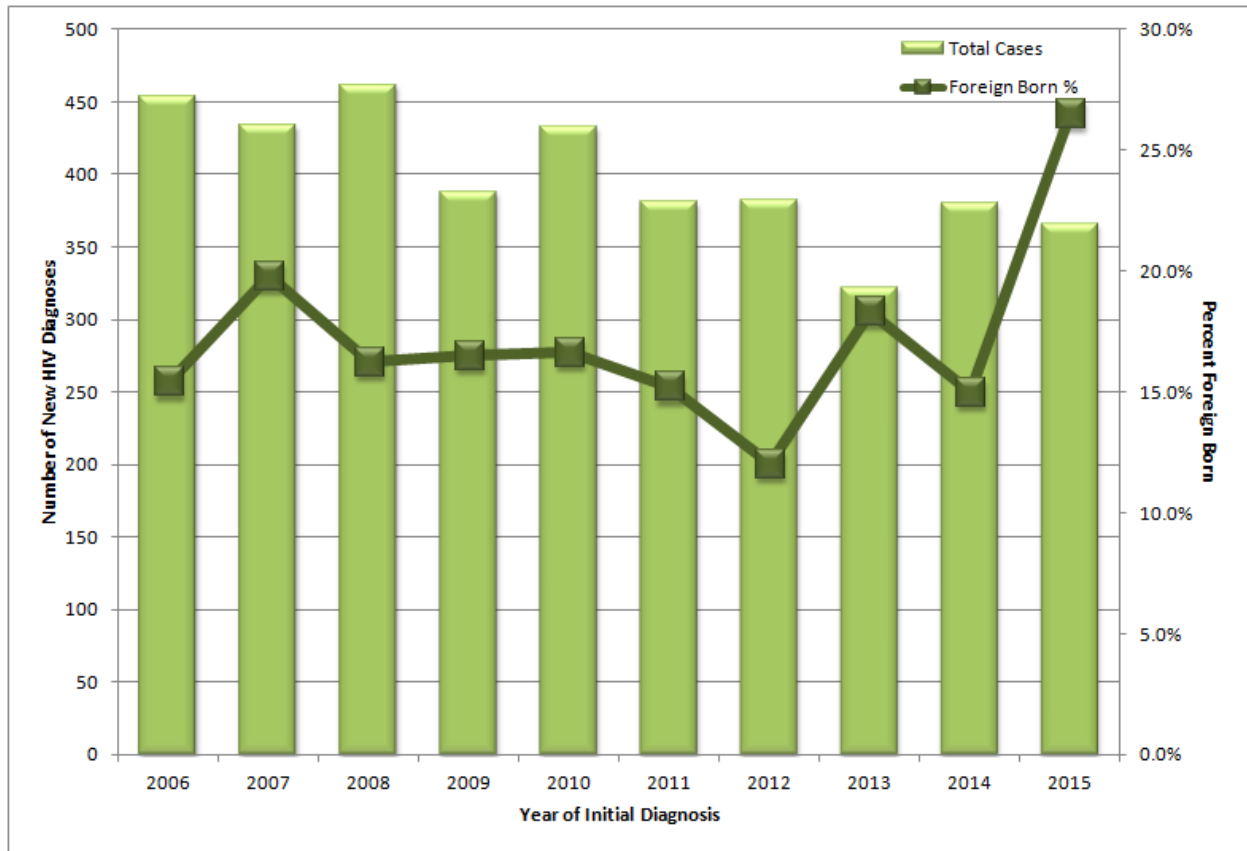
45-49	9	75.0	12.0	3	25.0	13.6	12	12.4
50-54	5	83.3	6.7	1	16.7	4.5	6	6.2
55-59	1	33.3	1.3	2	66.7	9.1	3	3.1
60-64	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	4.5	1	1.0
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Risk								
MSM	54	100.0	72.0	0	0.0	0.0	54	55.7
IDU	1	100.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.0
MSM/IDU	5	100.0	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	5	5.2
Heterosexual Contact	1	14.3	1.3	6	85.7	27.3	7	7.2
No Identified Risk	13	44.8	17.3	16	55.2	72.7	29	29.9
Pediatric	1	0.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.0
Region								
Urban	64	77.1	85.3	19	22.9	86.4	83	85.6
Rural	10	76.9	13.3	3	23.1	13.6	13	13.4
Frontier	1	100.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.0
Birth Country								
African	6	31.6	8.0	13	68.4	59.1	19	59.1
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	4.5	1	4.5
Caribbean	1	100.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
C. American	3	100.0	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0
S. American	6	100.0	8.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.0
European	2	100.0	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0
Mexico	19	90.5	25.3	2	9.5	9.1	21	9.1
Middle East	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	4.5	1	4.5
Pacific Island	1	100.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Other/Unknown	37	88.1	49.3	5	11.9	22.7	42	22.7

Foreign borns account for 17.3 percent (317) of Colorado’s new HIV diagnoses from years 2011 through 2015 and 12.3 percent (1,605) of Colorado’s PLWHA through 2015. As **Figure 33** shows the percentage of foreign born diagnosed with HIV Disease has been relatively consistent for the last ten years, except 2015 which is still being followed up. The percentage has ranged from 12.0 to 19.8 percent, excluding the 26.5 percent in 2015. Of the foreign born diagnosed in 2015, 43.3 percent have a missing or unknown country of birth.

The percent of foreign-born persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS had been increasing among communities of color in the past five years. Among HIV cases newly diagnosed in 2015, 44.6 percent of those identified as Hispanics were foreign-born. The majority of these persons were born in Mexico (42.0%). One third of new HIV diagnoses among Blacks were foreign-born. The largest proportion of foreign-born

blacks was born in Ethiopia (25.0%) and 90 percent were born in Africa, the remaining 10 percent had an unknown country of birth. Cultural and language barriers can make these groups a challenge for prevention services and care providers.

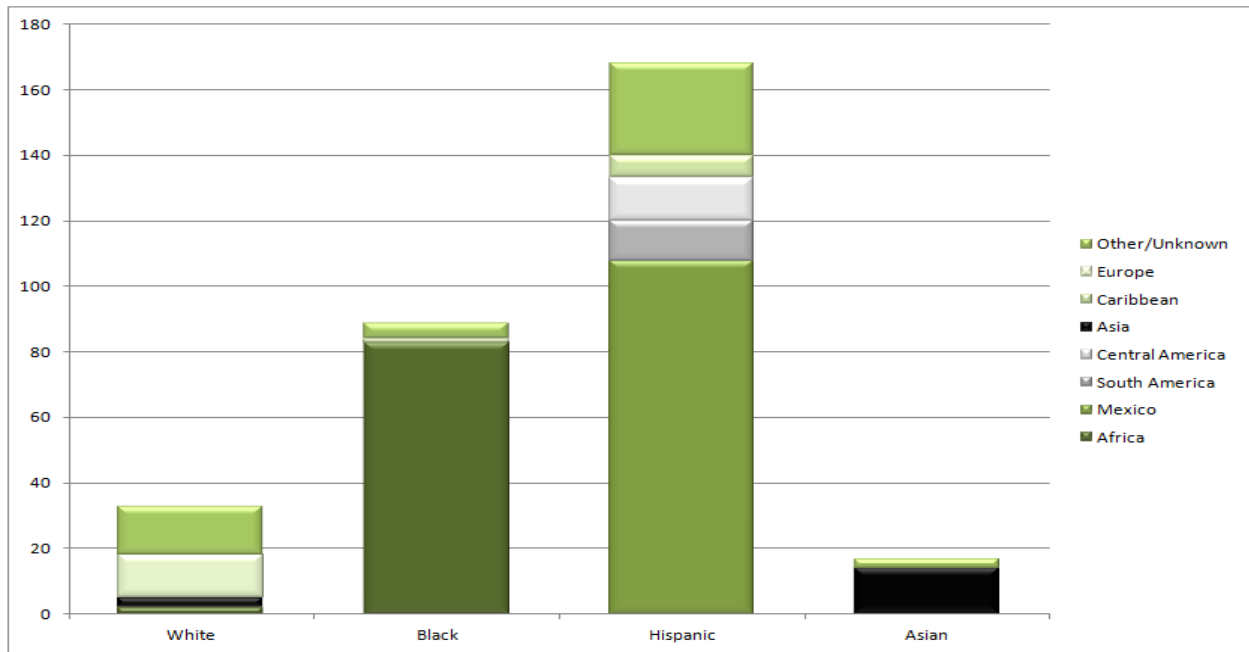
Figure 33: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of Foreign Born - Colorado (2006-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses among Foreign Borns by Race

From 2011-2015, 317 foreign borns were newly diagnosed with HIV. Figure 34 shows the newly diagnosed foreign borns by race/ethnicity and region of birth. Of those, 168 (53.0%) were Hispanic, 89 (28.1%) were Black, 33 (10.4%) were White and 17 (5.4%) were Asian/Pacific Islander. Of the 168 Hispanics, 108 (64.3%) were born in Mexico. Of the 89 Blacks, 83 (93.3%) were born in Africa and of those 25 (30.1%) were born in Ethiopia. Of the 17 Asians 11 (64.7%) were born in southeastern Asia. Of the 33 Whites, 9 (27.3%) were born in Eastern Europe and 15 (45.5%) had an unknown country of birth.

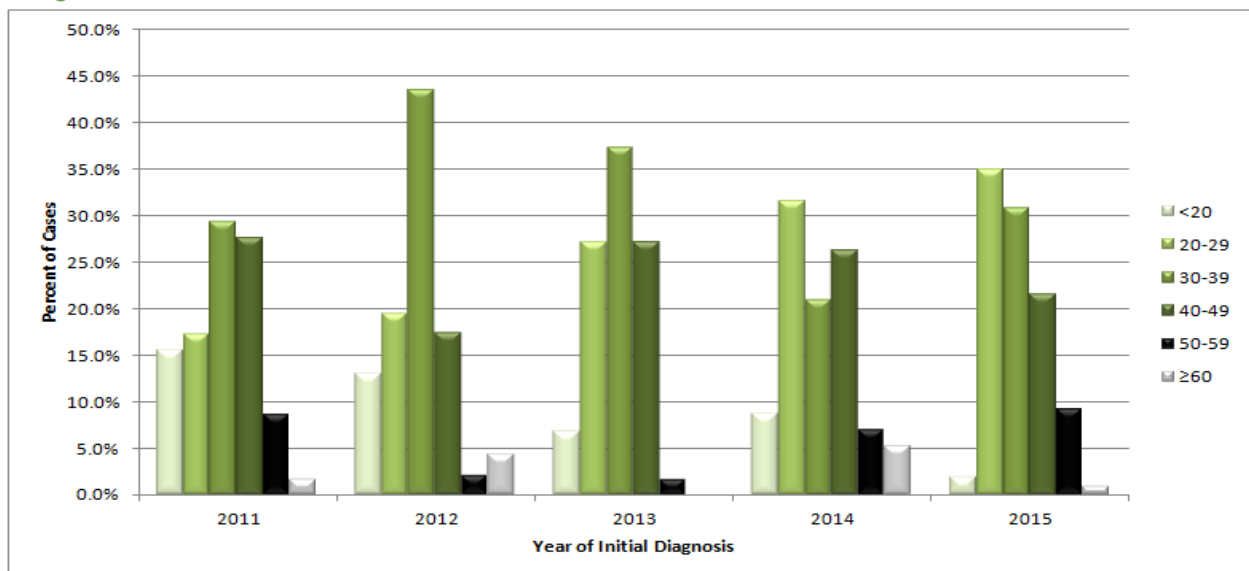
Figure 34: New Foreign Born HIV Diagnoses by Race and Region of Birth - Colorado (2011-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses among Foreign Borns by Age

Figure 35 illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 among foreign borns by age at diagnosis. The percent of HIV cases in foreign borns age 40-49 years have decreased by 21.7% from 2011 to 2015 and 20-29 year olds have doubled.

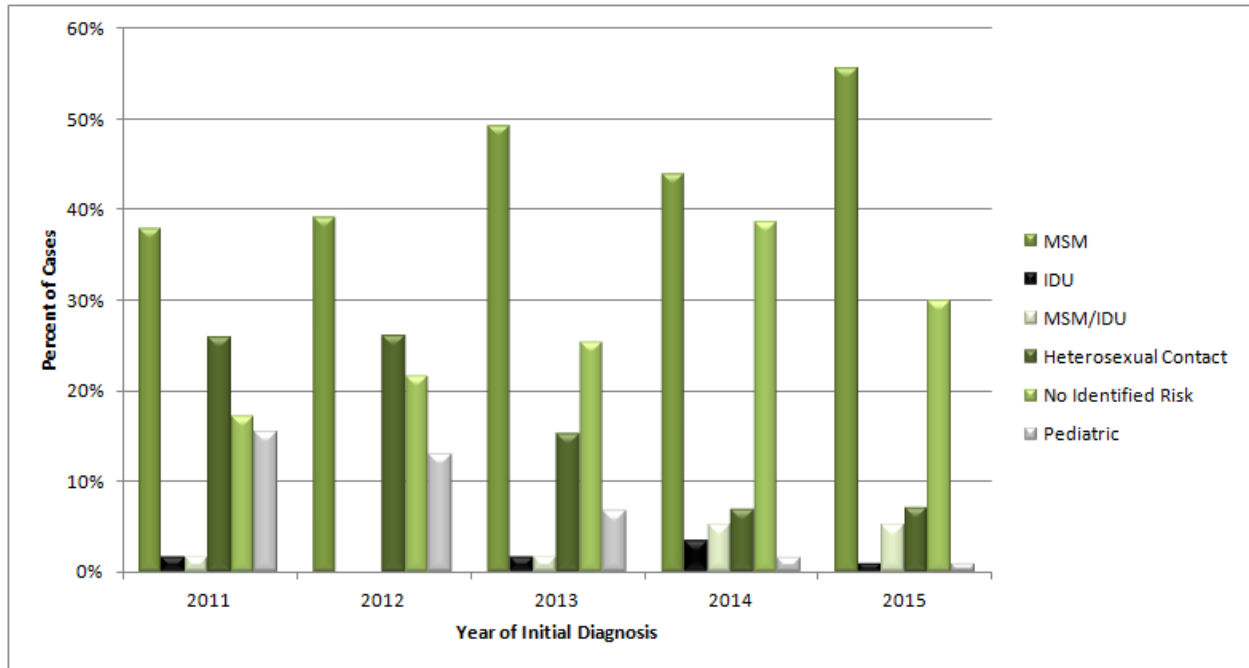
Figure 35: Percent of New Foreign Born HIV Diagnoses by Year and Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)



New HIV Diagnoses among Foreign Borns by Risk

Figure 36 illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2011 and 2015 among foreign borns by transmission risk. The percent of HIV cases in heterosexual foreign borns have decreased by 72.2 percent from 2011 to 2015 and the percent of HIV cases in MSM foreign borns have increased by 47.0 percent.

Figure 36: Percent of New Foreign Born HIV Diagnoses by Year and Risk - Colorado (2011-2015)



Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS

Table 27: Characteristics of Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	1,177	73.3	100.0	428	26.7	100.0	1,605	100.0
HIV (not AIDS)	530	69.1	45.0	237	30.9	55.4	767	47.8
AIDS	647	77.2	55.0	191	22.8	44.6	838	52.2
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	152	87.9	12.9	21	12.1	4.9	173	10.8
Hispanic, all races	708	85.4	60.2	121	14.6	28.3	829	51.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	230	47.1	19.5	258	52.9	60.3	488	30.4
Asian/Pacific Islander,	72	73.5	6.1	26	26.5	6.1	98	6.1

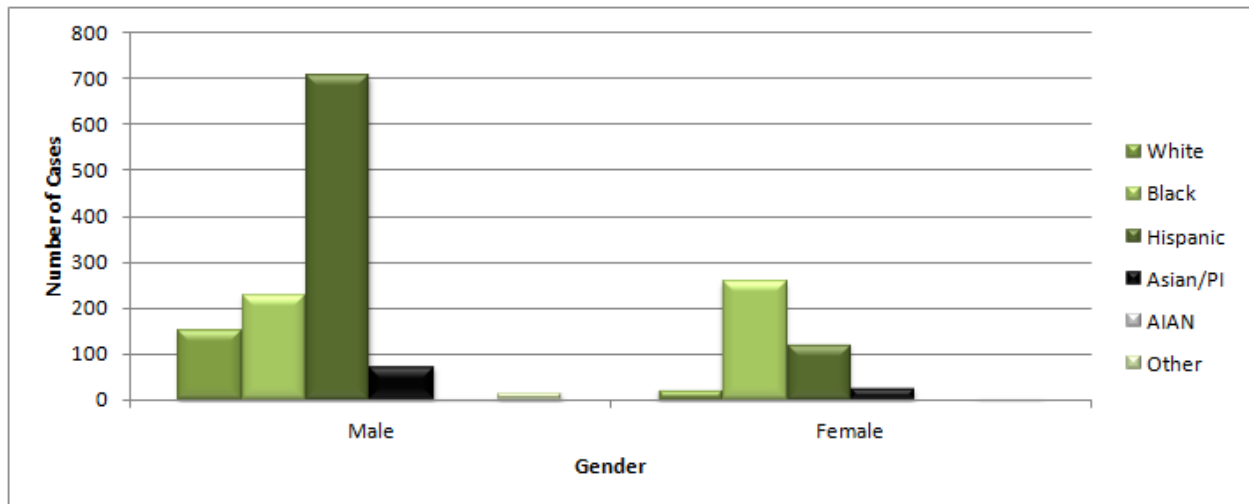
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	2	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	12	85.7	1.0	2	14.3	0.5	14	0.9
Unknown	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Risk								
MSM	617	100.0	52.4	---	---	---	617	38.4
IDU	69	82.1	5.9	15	17.9	3.5	84	5.2
MSM/IDU	69	100.0	5.9	---	---	---	69	4.3
Heterosexual Contact	208	43.0	17.7	276	57.0	64.5	484	30.2
No Identified Risk	185	64.5	15.7	102	35.5	23.8	287	17.9
Pediatric	26	42.6	2.2	35	57.4	8.2	61	3.8
Transfusion/Hemophilia	3	100.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2
Region								
Urban	1,087	72.8	92.4	406	27.2	94.9	1,493	93.0
Rural	78	79.6	6.6	20	20.4	4.7	98	6.1
Frontier	11	84.6	0.9	2	15.4	0.5	13	0.8
Unknown	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<20	26	45.6	2.2	31	54.4	7.2	57	3.6
20-24	25	78.1	2.1	7	21.9	1.6	32	2.0
25-29	66	78.6	5.6	18	21.4	4.2	84	5.2
30-34	109	74.7	9.3	37	25.3	8.6	146	9.1
35-39	142	67.0	12.1	70	33.0	16.4	212	13.2
40-44	202	70.6	17.2	84	29.4	19.6	286	17.8
45-49	220	77.7	18.7	63	22.3	14.7	283	17.6
50-54	174	79.1	14.8	46	20.9	10.7	220	13.7
55-59	108	77.7	9.2	31	22.3	7.2	139	8.7
60-64	57	74.0	4.8	20	26.0	4.7	77	4.8
≥65	48	69.6	4.1	21	30.4	4.9	69	4.3
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	23	45.1	2.0	28	54.9	6.5	51	3.2
10-14	4	30.8	0.3	9	69.2	2.1	13	0.8
15-19	23	63.9	2.0	13	36.1	3.0	36	2.2
20-24	166	74.4	14.1	57	25.6	13.3	223	13.9
25-29	251	74.9	21.3	84	25.1	19.6	335	20.9
30-34	236	76.9	20.1	71	23.1	16.6	307	19.1
35-39	202	75.4	17.2	66	24.6	15.4	268	16.7
40-44	141	81.0	12.0	33	19.0	7.7	174	10.8
45-54	105	71.9	8.9	41	28.1	9.6	146	9.1

55-64	19	47.5	1.6	21	52.5	4.9	40	2.5
≥65	6	54.5	0.5	5	45.5	1.2	11	0.7
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis								
<10	3	75.0	0.5	1	25.0	0.2	4	0.2
10-14	1	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
15-19	7	70.0	1.1	3	30.0	0.7	10	0.6
20-24	34	64.2	5.3	19	35.8	4.4	53	3.3
25-29	106	77.4	16.4	31	22.6	7.2	137	8.5
30-34	144	80.9	22.3	34	19.1	7.9	178	11.1
35-39	137	78.7	21.2	37	21.3	8.6	174	10.8
40-44	101	77.7	15.6	29	22.3	6.8	130	8.1
45-49	63	79.7	9.7	16	20.3	3.7	79	4.9
50-54	33	86.8	5.1	5	13.2	1.2	38	2.4
55-64	15	51.7	2.3	14	48.3	3.3	29	1.8
≥65	3	60.0	0.5	2	40.0	0.5	5	0.3

Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS by Race

A greater percentage of foreign born females living with HIV/AIDS were Non-Hispanic Black compared to foreign born males living with HIV/AIDS, 60.3 percent and 19.5 percent, respectively. On the flip side, a greater percentage of foreign born males living with HIV/AIDS were Hispanic compared to foreign born females living with HIV/AIDS, 60.2 percent and 28.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 37: Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS by Race and Gender - Colorado

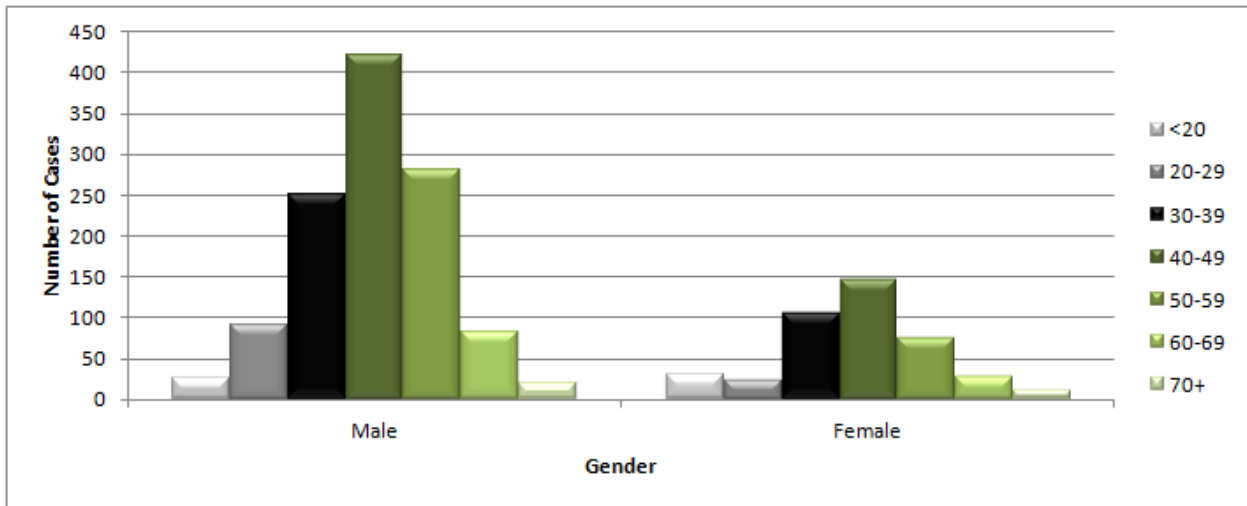


Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS by Age

A greater percentage of foreign born females living with HIV/AIDS were 30-39 years old compared to foreign born males living with HIV/AIDS, 25.0 percent and 21.3

percent, respectively. On the flip side, a greater percentage of foreign born males living with HIV/AIDS were 50-59 years old compared to foreign born females living with HIV/AIDS, 24.0 percent and 18.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 38: Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS by Current Age and Gender - Colorado



Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS by Risk

Figure 39 & 40 demonstrates that the majority of foreign born male PLWHA in Colorado had a transmission category of MSM (49.5% in 2011 to 52.4% in 2015). The next largest proportion is Heterosexual Contact (17.7% in 2015 to 21.0% in 2011). Heterosexual Contact accounts for the majority of foreign born female PLWHA in Colorado (64.5% in 2015 to 70.9% in 2011).

Figure 39: Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS among Males by Risk Reported - Colorado (2011-2015)

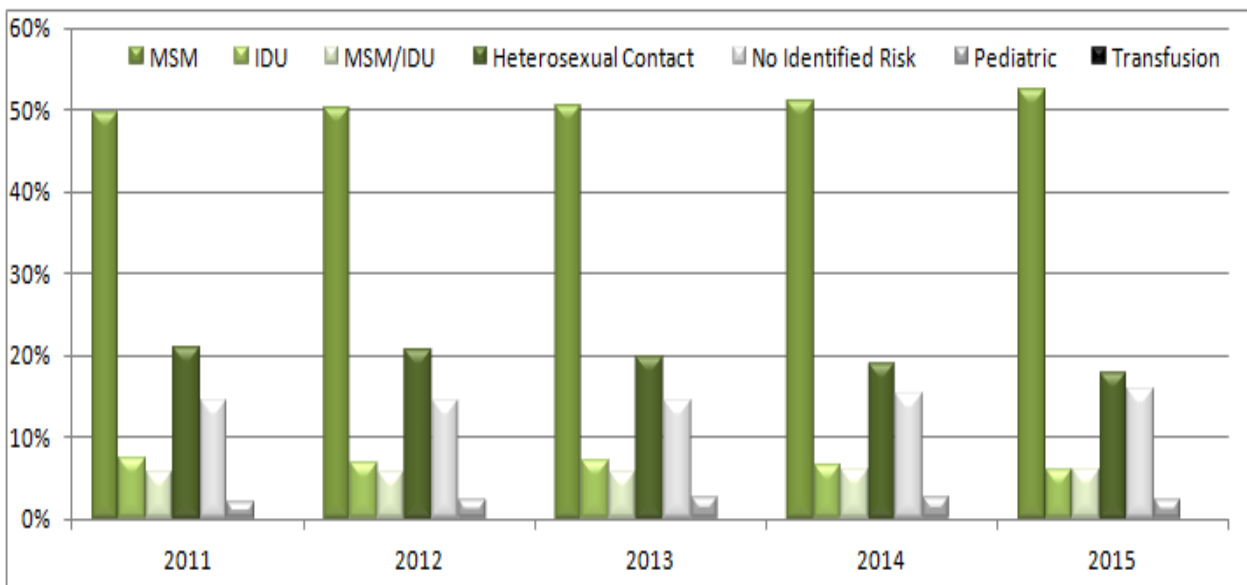
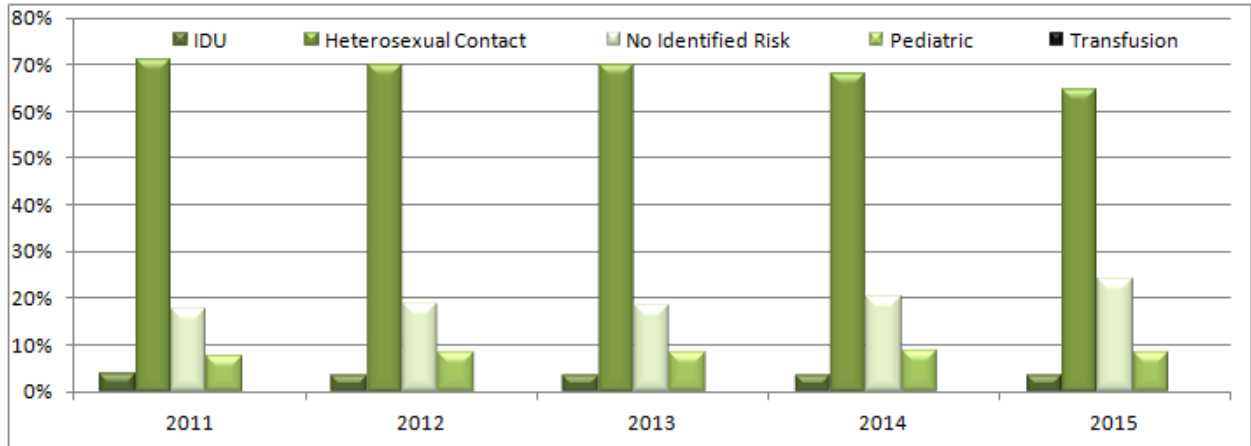


Figure 40: Foreign Borns Living with HIV/AIDS among Females by Risk Reported - Colorado (2011-2015)



Demographic Characteristics of Comorbidity with HIV/AIDS

Hepatitis C

New HIV Diagnoses among HCV Positives

The majority of new HIV diagnoses among HCV positive individuals in this five year time period were male (77.2%), White (64.9%), 25-44 years old (56.1%), PWID (54.4%), and American born (96.5%).

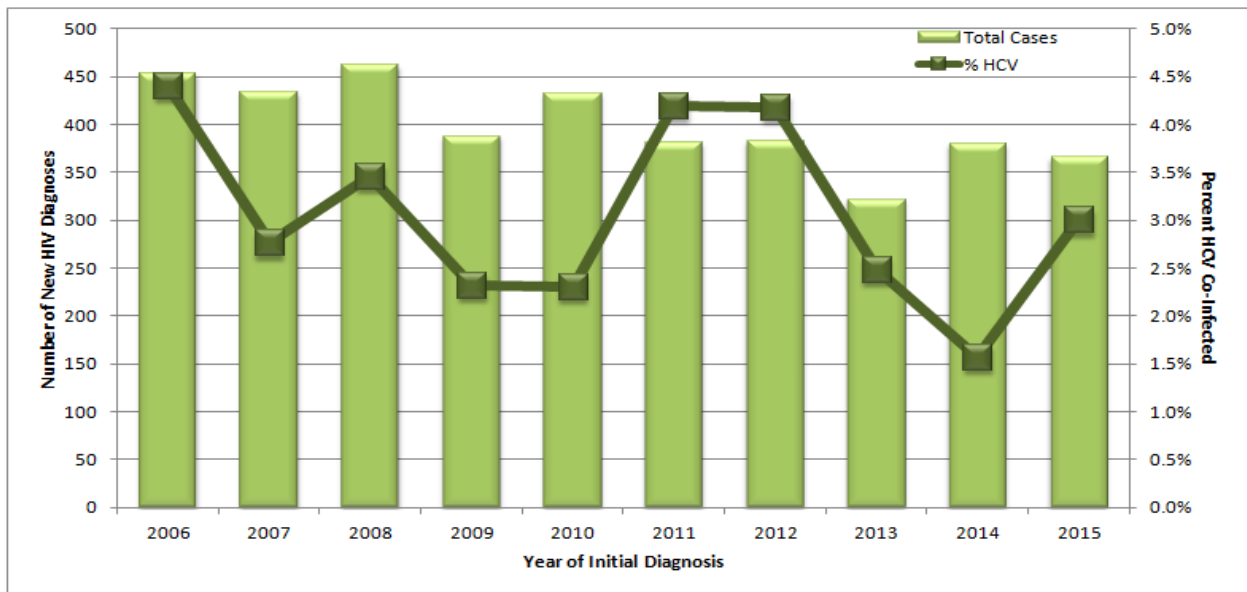
Table 28: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses among HCV Positives - Colorado (2011-2015)

	Males			Females			Total	
	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Column %
Total	44	77.2	100	13	22.8	100	57	100
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	32	86.5	72.7	5	13.5	38.5	37	64.9
Hispanic, all races	6	75.0	13.6	2	25.0	15.4	8	14.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	5	50.0	11.4	5	50.0	38.5	10	17.5
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.8
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	7.7	1	1.8
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	1	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.8
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	3	100.0	6.8	0	0.0	0.0	3	5.3
25-29	4	66.7	9.1	2	33.3	15.4	6	10.5
30-34	8	88.9	18.2	1	11.1	7.7	9	15.8
35-39	8	88.9	18.2	1	11.1	7.7	9	15.8
40-44	5	62.5	11.4	3	37.5	23.1	8	14.0
45-49	4	100.0	9.1	0	0.0	0.0	4	7.0
50-54	8	72.7	18.2	3	27.3	23.1	11	19.3
55-59	1	33.3	2.3	2	66.7	15.4	3	5.3
60-64	2	66.7	4.5	1	33.3	7.7	3	5.3
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Risk for HIV Transmission								
MSM	17	100.0	38.6	---	---	---	17	29.8
IDU	10	52.6	22.7	9	47.4	69.2	19	33.3

MSM/IDU	12	100.0	27.3	---	---	---	12	21.1
Heterosexual Contact	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	15.4	2	3.5
No Identified Risk	4	66.7	9.1	2	33.3	15.4	6	10.5
Pediatrics	1	0.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.8
Region								
Urban	39	76.5	88.6	12	23.5	92.3	51	89.5
Rural	5	100.0	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	5	8.8
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	7.7	1	1.8
Birth country								
United States	42	76.4	95.5	13	23.6	100.0	55	96.5
Foreign Born	2	100.0	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	2	3.5
African	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
C. America	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
European	1	100.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	50.0
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
S. America	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/Unknown	1	100.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	50.0

Figure 41 shows the percentage of new HIV diagnoses that were HCV positive over a ten year period. During this time, the percent of new HIV diagnoses co-infected with HCV ranged from 1.6 percent to 4.4 percent.

Figure 41: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of Co-Infected HCV Persons - Colorado (2006-2015)



Depicted in Figure 42 shown below, Whites make up the clear majority in males. However, among females both Whites and Blacks surpass the other races.

Figure 42: New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with HCV by Race and Gender - Colorado (2011-2015)

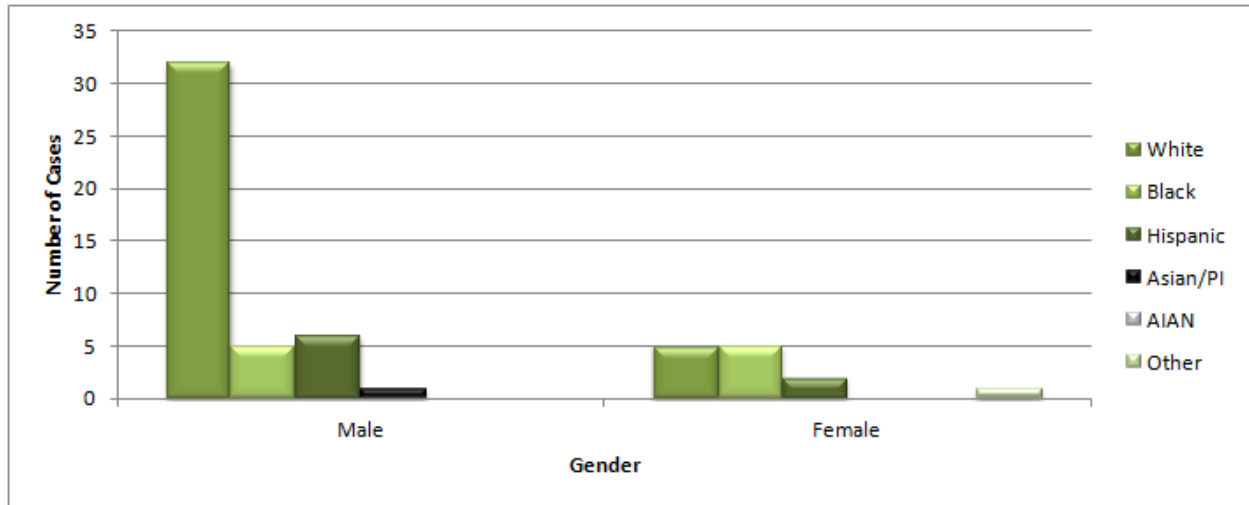


Figure 43 shows that though the majority of new HIV diagnoses co-infected with HCV occurs in the collective group of 25-44 year olds, the single 5 year age group with the highest percentage was 50-54 with 18.3 percent.

Figure 43: New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with HCV by Age at HIV Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)

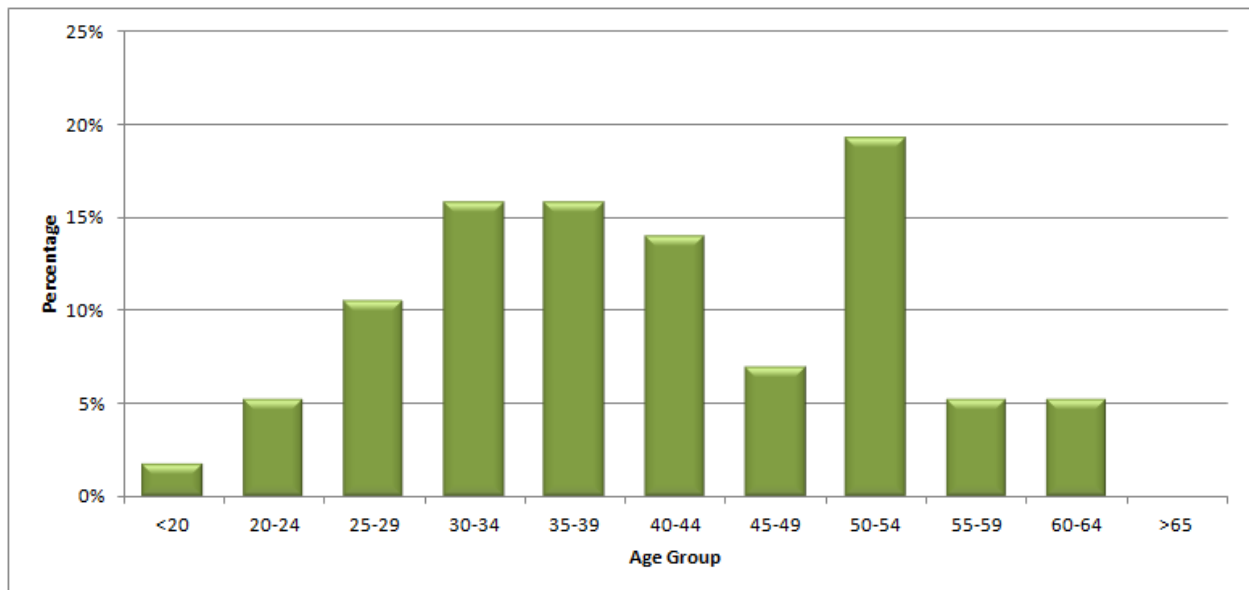
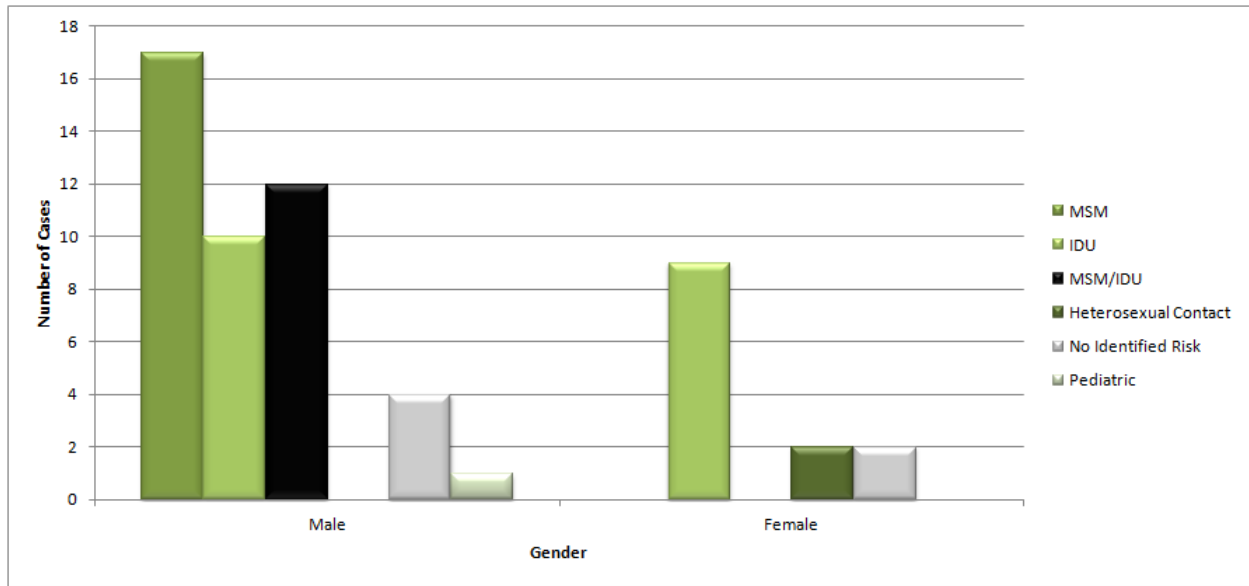


Figure 44 reiterates that the individuals contributing the most to this cohort of HCV positive new HIV diagnoses are PWID, consisting of both the IDU only and MSM/IDU HIV transmission groups.

Figure 44: New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with HCV by Risk of HIV Transmission and Gender - Colorado (2011-2015)



Persons living with HIV/AIDS and HCV

The majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS and HCV as of 12/31/15 were male (83.6%), living with AIDS (64.6%), White (59.4%), PWID (55.2%), 45-59 years old (58.1%), 25-39 years old at HIV diagnosis, and American born (92.3%).

Table 29: Characteristics of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS Co-Infected with HCV through 12/31/15 - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Row %	Column %	Number	Column %
Total	952	83.6	100.0	187	16.4	100.0	1,139	100.0
HIV (not AIDS)	333	82.8	35.0	69	17.2	36.9	402	35.3
AIDS	618	84.0	64.9	118	16.0	63.1	736	64.6
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	581	85.8	61.0	96	14.2	51.3	677	59.4
Hispanic, all races	187	82.0	19.6	41	18.0	21.9	228	20.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	152	78.4	16.0	42	21.6	22.5	194	17.0
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	11	91.7	1.2	1	8.3	0.5	12	1.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	7	0.0	0.7	5	41.7	2.7	12	1.1
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	13	0.0	1.4	2	0.0	1.1	15	1.3
Unknown	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Risk								
MSM	360	100.0	37.8	---	---	---	360	31.6
IDU	198	61.9	20.8	122	38.1	65.2	320	28.1

MSM/IDU	309	100.0	32.5	---	---	---	309	27.1
Heterosexual Contact	28	39.4	2.9	43	60.6	23.0	71	6.2
No Identified Risk	43	68.3	4.5	20	31.7	10.7	63	5.5
Pediatric	2	0.0	0.2	1	0.0	0.5	3	0.3
Transfusion/Hemophilia	12	0.0	1.3	1	0.0	0.5	13	1.1
Region								
Urban	882	83.7	92.6	172	16.3	92.0	1,054	92.5
Rural	61	83.6	6.4	12	16.4	6.4	73	6.4
Frontier	8	72.7	0.8	3	27.3	1.6	11	1.0
Unknown	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<20	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.5	1	0.1
20-24	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
25-29	19	82.6	2.0	4	17.4	2.1	23	2.0
30-34	39	86.7	4.1	6	13.3	3.2	45	4.0
35-39	68	86.1	7.1	11	13.9	5.9	79	6.9
40-44	107	89.2	11.2	13	10.8	7.0	120	10.5
45-49	149	80.5	15.7	36	19.5	19.3	185	16.2
50-54	230	84.9	24.2	41	15.1	21.9	271	23.8
55-59	168	81.6	17.6	38	18.4	20.3	206	18.1
60-64	119	83.2	12.5	24	16.8	12.8	143	12.6
≥65	52	80.0	5.5	13	20.0	7.0	65	5.7
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	3	100.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.3
10-14	6	66.7	0.6	3	33.3	1.6	9	0.8
15-19	22	73.3	2.3	8	26.7	4.3	30	2.6
20-24	108	90.0	11.3	12	10.0	6.4	120	10.5
25-29	188	83.9	19.7	36	16.1	19.3	224	19.7
30-34	217	85.1	22.8	38	14.9	20.3	255	22.4
35-39	170	85.9	17.9	28	14.1	15.0	198	17.4
40-44	114	80.3	12.0	28	19.7	15.0	142	12.5
45-54	103	81.7	10.8	23	18.3	12.3	126	11.1
55-64	20	66.7	2.1	10	33.3	5.3	30	2.6
≥65	1	50.0	0.1	1	50.0	0.5	2	0.2
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis								
<10	1	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	5	100.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.7
20-24	18	78.3	2.9	5	21.7	4.2	23	3.1

25-29	63	87.5	10.2	9	12.5	7.6	72	9.8
30-34	114	87.7	18.4	16	12.3	13.6	130	17.7
35-39	135	82.3	21.8	29	17.7	24.6	164	22.3
40-44	137	85.1	22.2	24	14.9	20.3	161	21.9
45-49	86	86.9	13.9	13	13.1	11.0	99	13.5
50-54	36	78.3	5.8	10	21.7	8.5	46	6.3
55-64	24	66.7	3.9	12	33.3	10.2	36	4.9
≥65	1	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Birth Country								
United States	884	84.1	92.9	167	15.9	89.3	1,051	92.3
Foreign Born	68	77.3	7.1	20	22.7	10.7	88	7.7
African	6	50.0	8.8	6	50.0	30.0	12	13.6
Asian	7	87.5	10.3	1	12.5	5.0	8	9.1
Caribbean	10	71.4	14.7	4	28.6	20.0	14	15.9
C. America	1	100.0	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.1
European	6	75.0	8.8	2	25.0	10.0	8	9.1
Mexico	19	79.2	27.9	5	20.8	25.0	24	27.3
S. America	5	100.0	7.4	0	0.0	0.0	5	5.7
Other/Unk	14	87.5	20.6	2	12.5	10.0	16	18.2

Figure 45 shows that Whites were the majority racial category and the majority country of birth among all racial categories was the United States. The only other country that makes an appearance of note is Mexico within the Hispanics.

Figure 45: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 Co-Infected with HCV by Racial Category and Region of Birth - Colorado

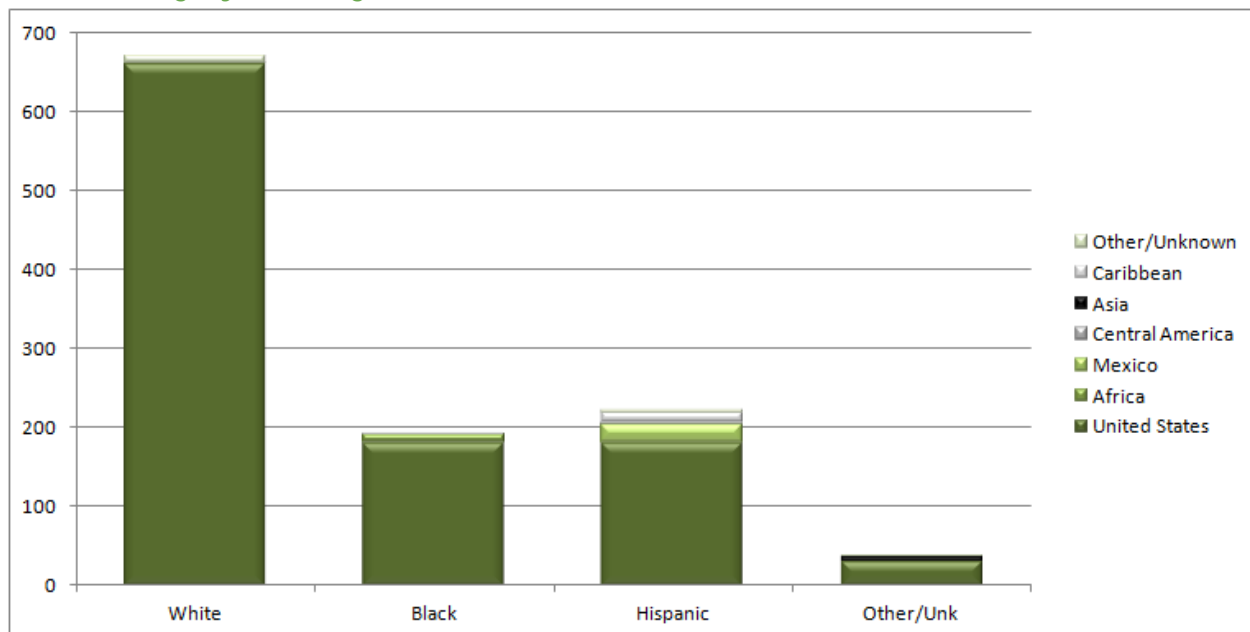


Figure 46 shows that PWID make up the majority of persons living with co-infected HIV and HCV, consisting of both IDU only and MSM/IDU HIV transmission categories.

Figure 46: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 Co-Infected with HCV by Risk of HIV Transmission and Gender - Colorado

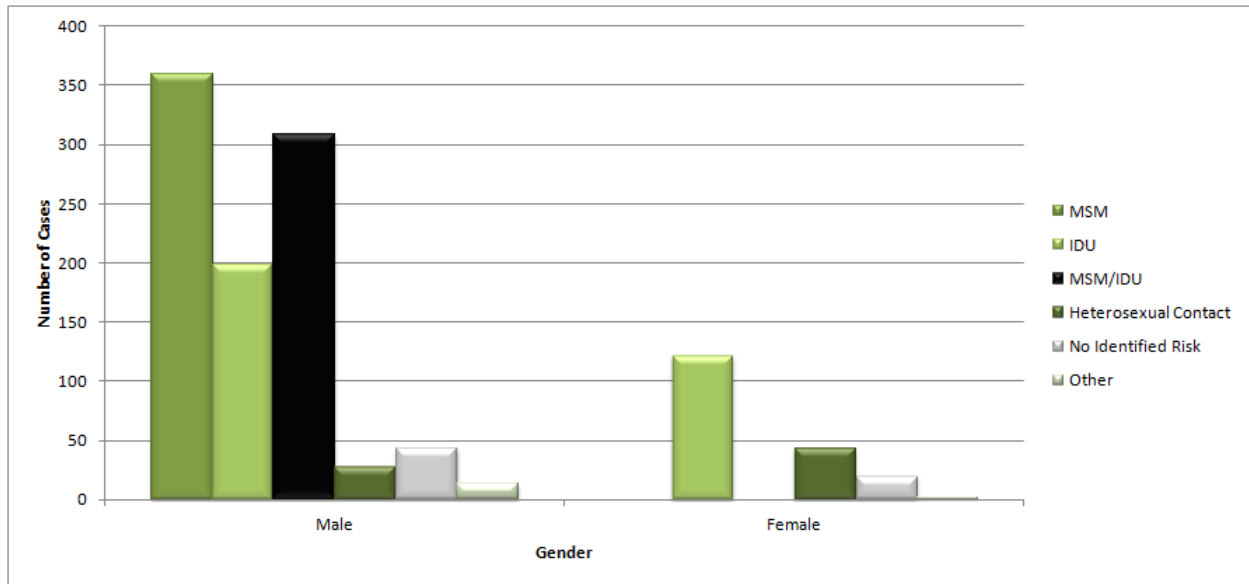
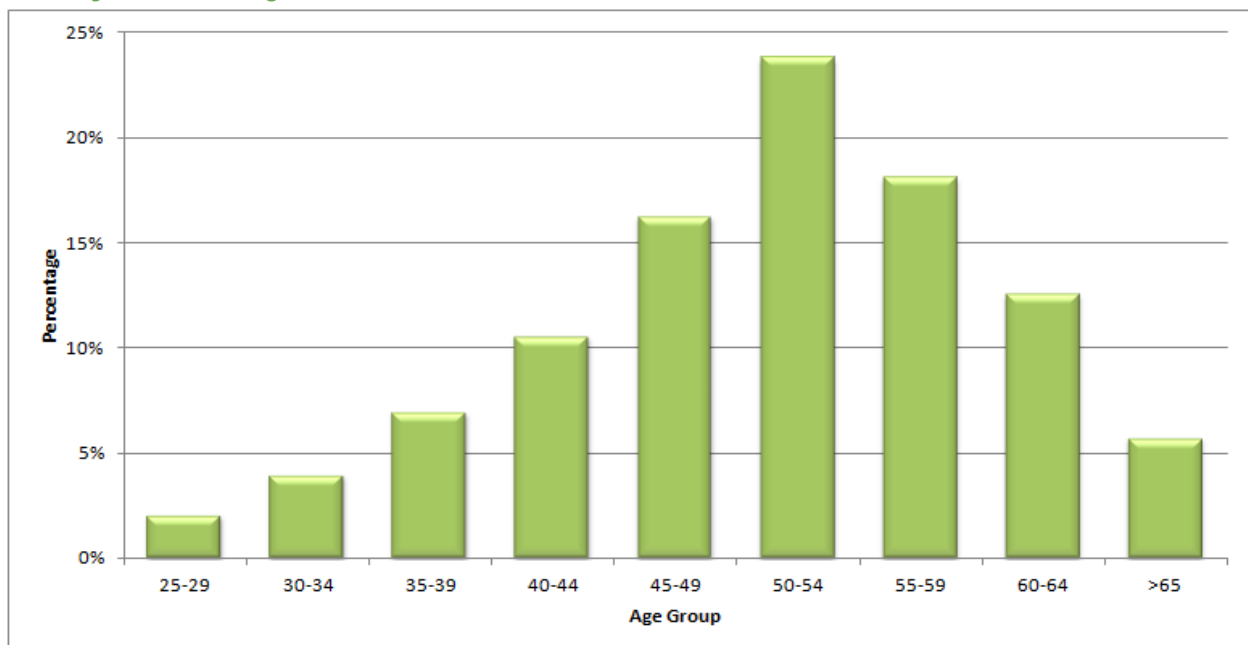


Figure 47 show the largest percentage of co-infected person living with HIV and HCV through 12/31/15 was among 50-54 year olds (23.8%) followed by 55-59 year olds (18.1%) and 45-49 year olds (16.2%).

Figure 47: Percent of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 Co-Infected with HCV by Current Age - Colorado



Tuberculosis

Table 30 shows all of the co-infected tuberculosis cases ever reported to HIV Surveillance in Colorado. The majority were male (89.6%), 25-39 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis (62.8%), MSM or MSM/PWID (62.2%) and U.S. born (68.9%).

Table 30: Characteristics of Cumulative Cases of Co-Infection of Tuberculosis and HIV - Colorado (1982-2015)

	Males			Females			Total	
	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Column %
Total	147	89.6	100	17	10.4	100	164	100
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	54	96.4	36.7	2	3.6	11.8	56	34.1
Hispanic, all races	47	88.7	32.0	6	11.3	35.3	53	32.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	37	84.1	25.2	7	15.9	41.2	44	26.8
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.8
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	3	60.0	2.0	2	40.0	11.8	5	3.0
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	3	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.8
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	1	100.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6
15-19	4	100.0	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	4	2.4
20-24	11	84.6	7.5	2	15.4	11.8	13	7.9
25-29	27	90.0	18.4	3	10.0	17.6	30	18.3
30-34	38	95.0	25.9	2	5.0	11.8	40	24.4
35-39	31	93.9	21.1	2	6.1	11.8	33	20.1
40-44	17	89.5	11.6	2	10.5	11.8	19	11.6
45-49	11	73.3	7.5	4	26.7	23.5	15	9.1
50-54	4	80.0	2.7	1	20.0	5.9	5	3.0
55-59	1	100.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6
60-64	2	100.0	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	2	1.2
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	5.9	1	0.6
Risk for HIV Transmission								
MSM	73	100.0	49.7	---	---	---	73	44.5
IDU	18	81.8	12.2	4	18.2	23.5	22	13.4
MSM/IDU	29	100.0	19.7	---	---	---	29	17.7
Heterosexual Contact	13	65.0	8.8	7	35.0	41.2	20	12.2
No Identified Risk	13	72.2	8.8	5	27.8	29.4	18	11.0

Pediatrics	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	1	50.0	0.7	1	50.0	5.9	2	1.2
Birth country								
United States	106	93.8	72.1	7	6.2	41.2	113	68.9
Foreign Born	41	80.4	27.9	10	19.6	58.8	51	31.1
African	13	72.2	31.7	5	27.8	50.0	18	35.3
Asian	3	75.0	7.3	1	25.0	10.0	4	7.8
Caribbean	2	100.0	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	2	3.9
C. America	2	66.7	4.9	1	33.3	10.0	3	5.9
European	1	100.0	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.0
Mexico	18	85.7	43.9	3	14.3	30.0	21	41.2
Other/Unknown	2	100.0	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	2	3.9

There have been few co-infections among the new HIV diagnoses of the last five years. Only two new HIV diagnoses were co-infected with tuberculosis, one in 2012 and one in 2013, both of which progressed to AIDS in the same year.

Of the 13,052 people living with HIV/AIDS in Colorado through the end of the year 2015, 60 (0.5%) were co-infected with tuberculosis. The majority were male (85.0%), Hispanic (45.0%), MSM or MSM/PWID (46.7%), 40-54 years old as of 12/31/15 (58.3%), 25-39 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis (61.7%) and foreign born (56.7%), of which 44.1 percent were Mexican born.

Table 31: Characteristics of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 Co-Infected with Tuberculosis - Colorado

	Males			Females			Total	
	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Column %
Total	51	85.0	100.0	9	15.0	100.0	60	100.0
HIV (not AIDS)	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
AIDS	51	85.0	100.0	9	15.0	100.0	60	100.0
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	10	100.0	19.6	0	0.0	0.0	10	16.7
Hispanic, all races	24	88.9	47.1	3	11.1	33.3	27	45.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	15	71.4	29.4	6	28.6	66.7	21	35.0
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2	100.0	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	2	3.3
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Risk for HIV Transmission								

MSM	22	100.0	43.1	---	---	---	22	36.7
IDU	4	100.0	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	4	6.7
MSM/IDU	6	100.0	11.8	---	---	---	6	10.0
Heterosexual Contact	9	60.0	17.6	6	40.0	66.7	15	25.0
No Identified Risk	10	76.9	19.6	3	23.1	33.3	13	21.7
Pediatrics	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Region								
Urban	48	85.7	94.1	8	14.3	88.9	56	93.3
Rural	3	75.0	5.9	1	25.0	11.1	4	6.7
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Age Group								
<20	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
25-29	1	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.7
30-34	1	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.7
35-39	3	75.0	5.9	1	25.0	11.1	4	6.7
40-44	9	75.0	17.6	3	25.0	33.3	12	20.0
45-49	9	81.8	17.6	2	18.2	22.2	11	18.3
50-54	10	83.3	19.6	2	16.7	22.2	12	20.0
55-59	6	100.0	11.8	0	0.0	0.0	6	10.0
60-64	7	100.0	13.7	0	0.0	0.0	7	11.7
>65	5	83.3	9.8	1	16.7	11.1	6	10.0
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	1	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.7
15-19	1	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.7
20-24	5	83.3	9.8	1	16.7	11.1	6	10.0
25-29	11	84.6	21.6	2	15.4	22.2	13	21.7
30-34	12	92.3	23.5	1	7.7	11.1	13	21.7
35-39	10	90.9	19.6	1	9.1	11.1	11	18.3
40-44	5	83.3	9.8	1	16.7	11.1	6	10.0
45-54	5	71.4	9.8	2	28.6	22.2	7	11.7
55-64	1	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.7
>65	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	11.1	1	1.7
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	1	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.7
20-24	4	100.0	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	4	6.7

25-29	11	84.6	21.6	2	15.4	22.2	13	21.7
30-34	6	85.7	11.8	1	14.3	11.1	7	11.7
35-39	12	92.3	23.5	1	7.7	11.1	13	21.7
40-44	9	81.8	17.6	2	18.2	22.2	11	18.3
45-49	4	66.7	7.8	2	33.3	22.2	6	10.0
50-54	3	100.0	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	3	5.0
55-64	1	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.7
>65	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	11.1	1	1.7
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	24	92.3	47.1	2	7.7	22.2	26	43.3
Foreign Born	27	79.4	52.9	7	20.6	77.8	34	56.7
African	9	64.3	33.3	5	35.7	71.4	14	41.2
Asian	2	100.0	7.4	0	0.0	0.0	2	5.9
Caribbean	1	100.0	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.9
C. America	1	100.0	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.9
European	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Mexico	13	86.7	48.1	2	13.3	28.6	15	44.1
Other/Unk	1	100.0	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.9

Figure 48 shows the number of living co-infected by race and region of birth. Of those co-infected living with HIV/AIDS, 27 (45.0%) were Hispanic, 21 (35.0%) were Black, 10 (16.7%) were White and 2 (3.3%) were Asian/Pacific Islander. Of the 27 Hispanics, 14 (51.9%) were born in Mexico. Of the 21 Blacks, 14 (66.7%) were born in Africa and of those 7 (50.0%) were born in Ethiopia. Of the 10 Whites, 9 (90.0%) were born in the United States. Of the 2 Asians, both were born in Asia.

Figure 48: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 Co-Infected with Tuberculosis by Race and Region of Birth - Colorado

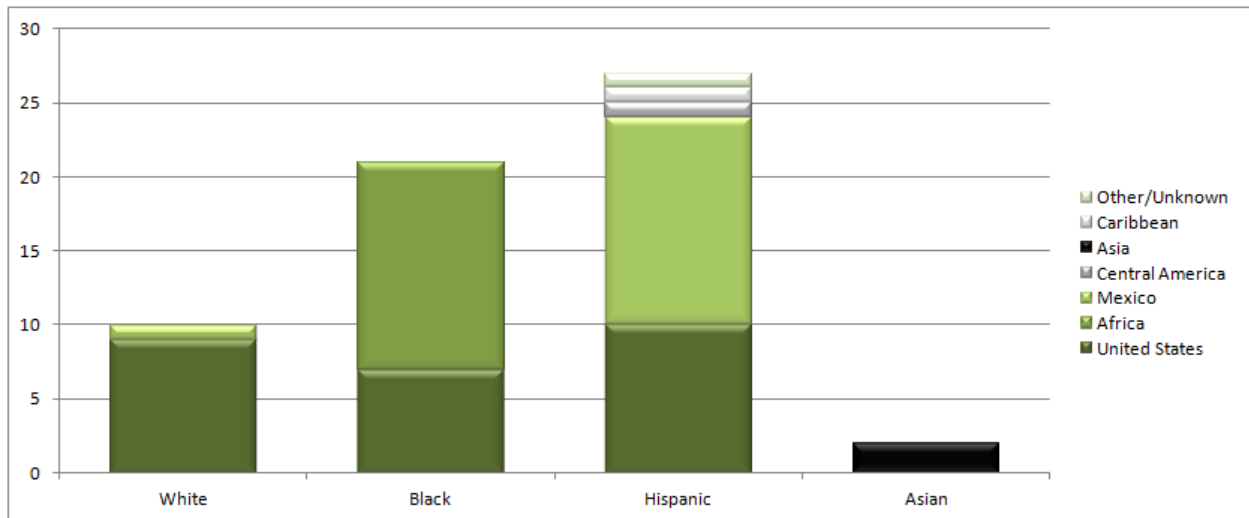


Figure 49 shows the number of living co-infected by HIV risk and gender. Among the 60 people living with HIV/AIDS that were co-infected with tuberculosis, MSM only was the majority of males' transmission risk for HIV (43.1%), whereas heterosexual contact was the risk for the majority of females (66.7%).

Figure 49: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 Co-Infected with Tuberculosis by Risk of HIV Transmission and Gender - Colorado

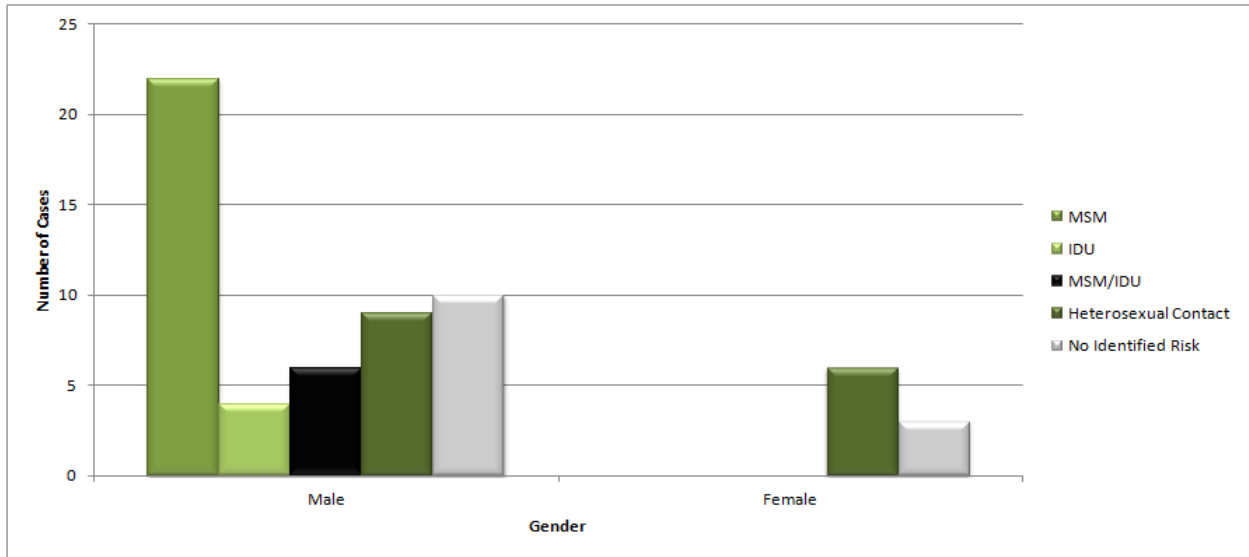
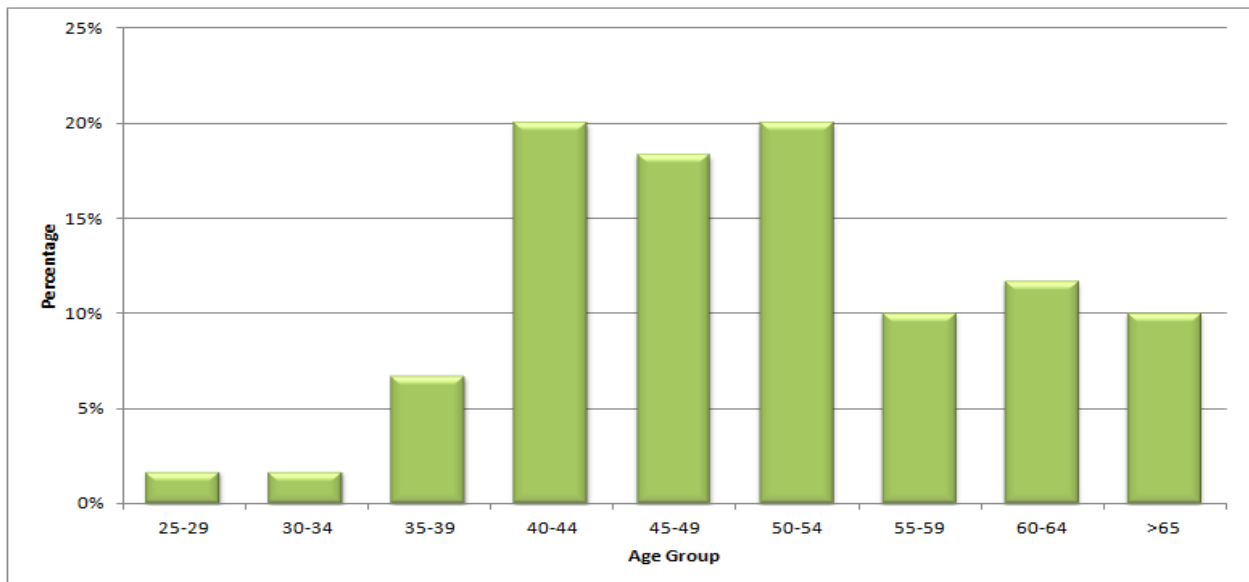


Figure 50 illustrates the age distribution among the co-infection living with HIV/AIDS. This graph indicates that the largest proportion (20.0% each) of co-infected prevalent cases occurred in the 40-44 and 50-54 year old age groups. The 45-49 year old age group followed, representing 18.3 percent of the cases.

Figure 50: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 Co-Infected with Tuberculosis by Current Age - Colorado



Sexually Transmitted Infections

New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with an STI

A co-infection was defined as having a positive STI testing date within 30 days of an HIV diagnosis date. The majority of new HIV diagnoses co-infected with an STI were male (94.2%), White (51.6%), PWID (55.2%), 20-34 years old (65.5%), MSM only (77.5%), and were mostly co-infected with syphilis (55.8%).

Table 32: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with at least one STI at the Time of Diagnosis - Colorado (2011-2015)

	Males			Females			Total	
	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Column %
Total	243	94.2	100	15	5.8	100	258	100
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	129	97.0	53.1	4	3.0	26.7	133	51.6
Hispanic, all races	80	95.2	32.9	4	4.8	26.7	84	32.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	32	84.2	13.2	6	15.8	40.0	38	14.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	100.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	6.7	1	0.4
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	1	100.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	6	60.0	2.5	4	40.0	26.7	10	3.9
20-24	50	90.9	20.6	5	9.1	33.3	55	21.3
25-29	62	98.4	25.5	1	1.6	6.7	63	24.4
30-34	49	96.1	20.2	2	3.9	13.3	51	19.8
35-39	23	95.8	9.5	1	4.2	6.7	24	9.3
40-44	20	100.0	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	20	7.8
45-49	14	93.3	5.8	1	6.7	6.7	15	5.8
50-54	14	100.0	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	14	5.4
55-59	5	100.0	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.9
60-64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	6.7	1	0.4
Risk for HIV Transmission								
MSM	200	100.0	82.3	---	---	---	200	77.5
IDU	3	100.0	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.2
MSM/IDU	31	100.0	12.8	---	---	---	31	12.0

Heterosexual Contact	2	25.0	0.8	6	75.0	40.0	8	3.1
No Identified Risk	7	43.8	2.9	9	56.3	60.0	16	6.2
Pediatric	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Region								
Urban	235	94.4	96.7	14	5.6	93.3	249	96.5
Rural	8	88.9	3.3	1	11.1	6.7	9	3.5
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth country								
United States	212	95.1	87.2	11	4.9	73.3	223	86.4
Foreign Born	31	88.6	12.8	4	11.4	26.7	35	13.6
African	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	26.7	3	8.6
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	20.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	1	100.0	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.9
C. America	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
European	1	100.0	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.9
Mexico	14	93.3	45.2	1	6.7	0.0	15	42.9
Middle East	1	100.0	3.2	0	0.0	6.7	1	2.9
S. America	2	100.0	6.5	0	0.0	6.7	2	5.7
Other/Unknown	12	100.0	38.7	0	0.0	0.0	12	34.3
STI Co-Infection								
Chlamydia only	39	81.3	16.0	9	18.8	60.0	48	18.6
Gonorrhea only	47	95.9	19.3	2	4.1	13.3	49	19.0
Syphilis only	124	97.6	51.0	3	2.4	20.0	127	49.2
Chlamydia/Gonorrhea	16	94.1	6.6	1	5.9	6.7	17	6.6
Chlamydia/Syphilis	6	100.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	6	2.3
Gonorrhea/Syphilis	8	100.0	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	8	3.1
Chlamydia/Gonorrhea/ Syphilis	3	100.0	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.2

Figure 51 shows that the percentage of new HIV diagnoses that were co-infected with an STI has been rising for the last five years, with 6.6 percent in 2011 and 20.2 percent in 2015.

Figure 51: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of Co-Infected STI Persons - Colorado (2011-2015)

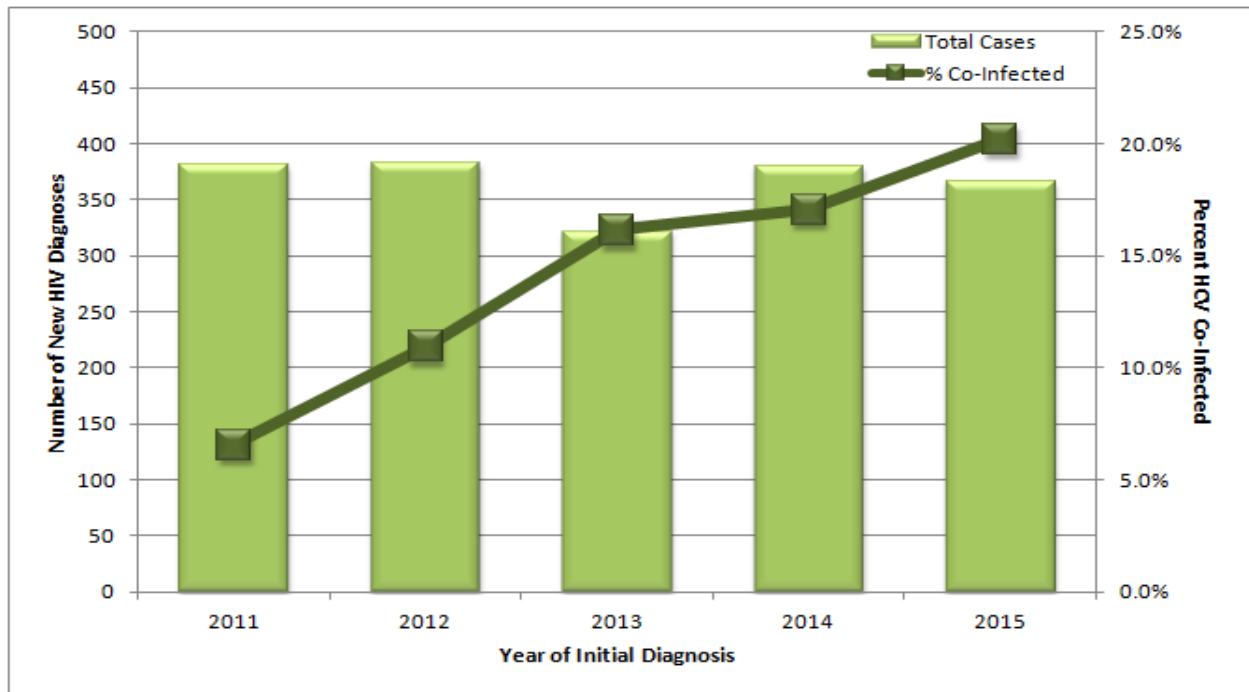


Figure 52 shows racial category by STI co-infected at the time of HIV diagnosis. The largest percentage among the racial categories for all of the STIs was White ranging from 41.2 percent for multiple STIs (either two or all three) to 56.3 percent for chlamydia. The next largest percentage occurred among Hispanics ranging from 27.1 for chlamydia to 47.1 percent for multiple STIs.

Figure 52: New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with an STI by Race and Disease - Colorado (2011-2015)

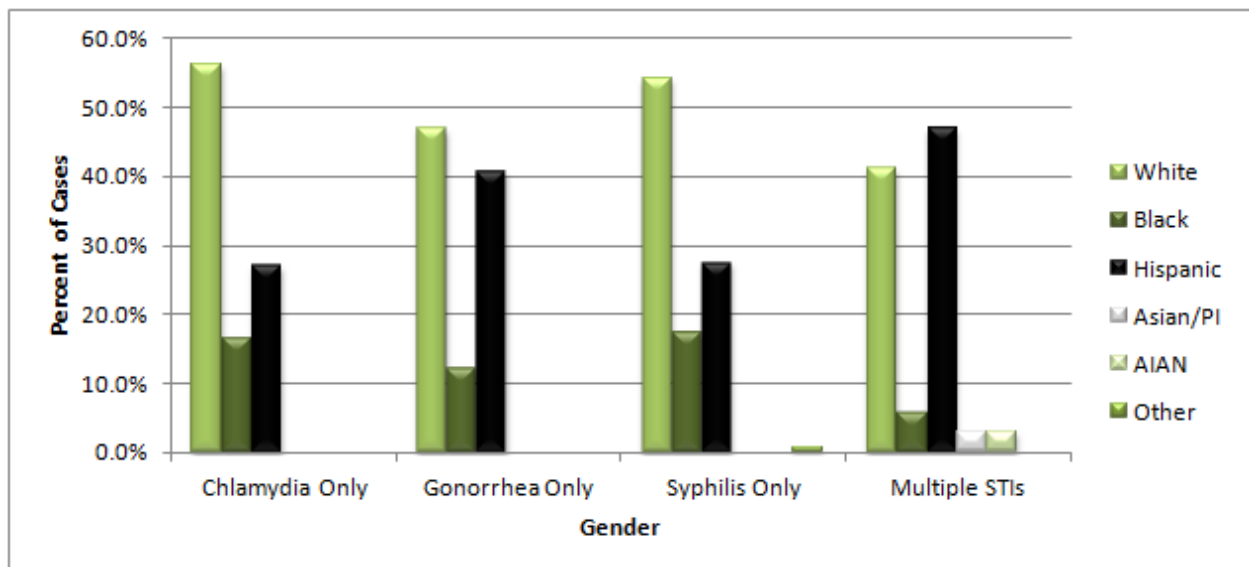


Figure 53 depicts age at HIV diagnosis by STI co-infected at the time of HIV diagnosis. The largest percentage among those diagnoses co-infected with chlamydia only was 25-29 year olds (37.5%). For those diagnoses co-infected with gonorrhea only, the largest percentage was tied with 28.6 percent both for 20-24 and 25-29 year olds. Among those diagnoses co-infected with syphilis only, the largest group was 30-34 year olds (24.4%). Finally, among those diagnoses co-infected with multiple STIs, the 20-24 and 25-29 year olds had the largest percentage with 26.5 percent each.

Figure 53: New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with an STI by Age at Diagnosis and Disease - Colorado (2011-2015)

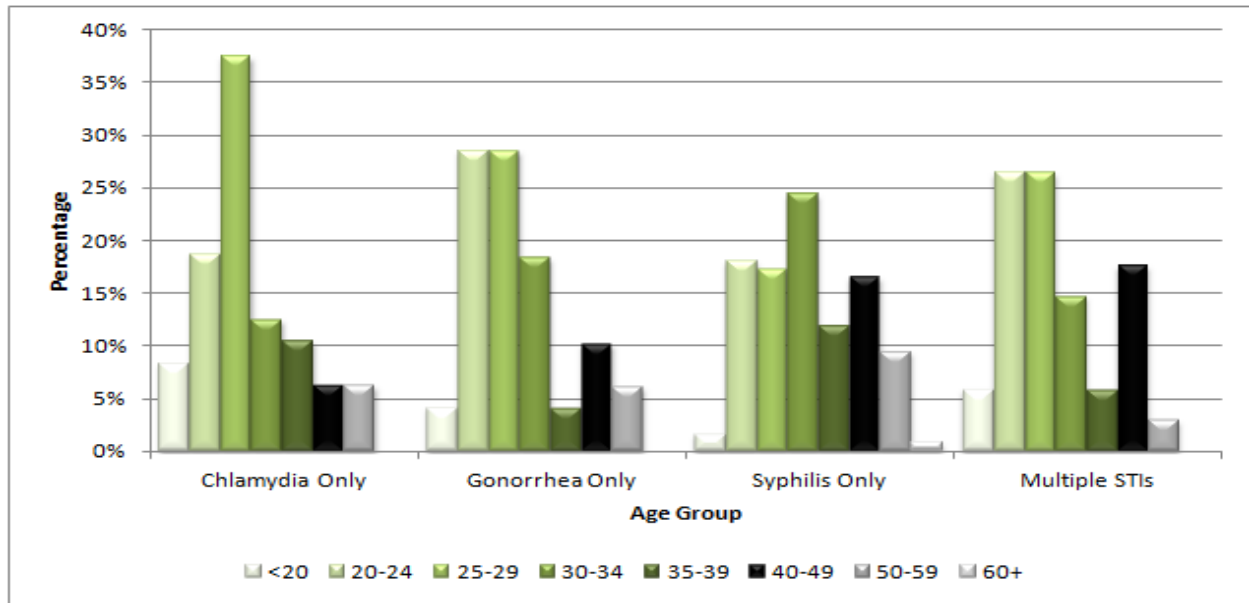
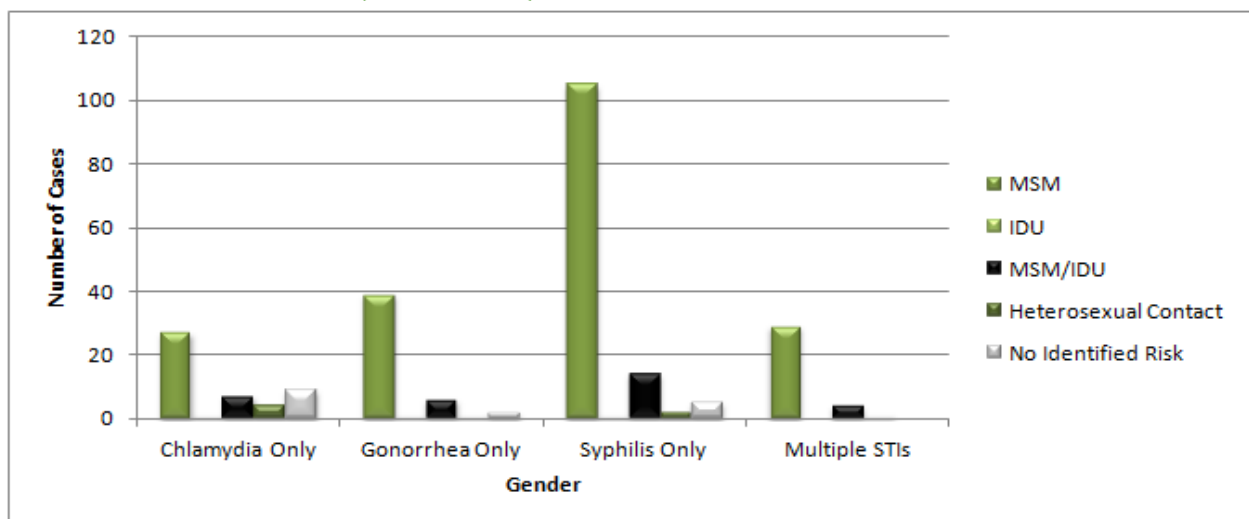


Figure 54 again shows that MSM and MSM/IDU have the biggest portions for all co-infected STIs.

Figure 54: New HIV Diagnoses Co-Infected with an STI by Risk of HIV Transmission and Disease - Colorado (2011-2015)



Persons living with HIV/AIDS with a Subsequent STI in 2015

The majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 with subsequent STIs in 2015 were male (96.6%), living with HIV (not AIDS) (63.8%), White (55.0%), MSM only (79.8%), 25-39 years old (50.9%), 20-29 years old at HIV diagnosis (50.0%), had only one STI event in 2015 (82.4%) and were co-infected with only one STI (72.3%).

Table 33: Characteristics of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 12/31/15 with a Subsequent STI Diagnosed in 2015 - Colorado

	Males			Females			Total	
	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Row %	Column %	No.	Column %
Total	488	96.6	100.0	17	3.4	100.0	505	100.0
HIV (not AIDS)	313	97.2	64.1	9	2.8	52.9	322	63.8
AIDS	175	95.6	35.9	8	4.4	47.1	183	36.2
Race								
White, Non-Hispanic	271	97.5	55.5	7	2.5	41.2	278	55.0
Hispanic, all races	139	95.9	28.5	6	4.1	35.3	145	28.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	70	94.6	14.3	4	5.4	23.5	74	14.7
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2
American Indian, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	7	100.0	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	7	1.4
Risk for HIV Transmission								
MSM	403	100.0	82.6	---	---	---	403	79.8
IDU	2	33.3	0.4	4	66.7	23.5	6	1.2
MSM/IDU	78	100.0	16.0	---	---	---	78	15.4
Heterosexual Contact	3	27.3	0.6	8	72.7	47.1	11	2.2
No Identified Risk	2	28.6	0.4	5	71.4	29.4	7	1.4
Pediatrics	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Region								
Urban	476	96.6	97.5	17	3.4	100.0	493	97.6
Rural	12	100.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	12	2.4
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Age Group								
<20	2	66.7	0.4	1	33.3	5.9	3	0.6
20-24	40	95.2	8.2	2	4.8	11.8	42	8.3
25-29	82	97.6	16.8	2	2.4	11.8	84	16.6
30-34	96	97.0	19.7	3	3.0	17.6	99	19.6
35-39	71	95.9	14.5	3	4.1	17.6	74	14.7

40-44	59	96.7	12.1	2	3.3	11.8	61	12.1
45-49	52	94.5	10.7	3	5.5	17.6	55	10.9
50-54	46	97.9	9.4	1	2.1	5.9	47	9.3
55-59	20	100.0	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	20	4.0
60-64	15	100.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	15	3.0
>65	5	100.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.0
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	1	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2
15-19	34	91.9	7.0	3	8.1	17.6	37	7.3
20-24	122	96.8	25.0	4	3.2	23.5	126	25.0
25-29	121	96.0	24.8	5	4.0	29.4	126	25.0
30-34	75	96.2	15.4	3	3.8	17.6	78	15.4
35-39	55	98.2	11.3	1	1.8	5.9	56	11.1
40-44	47	100.0	9.6	0	0.0	0.0	47	9.3
45-54	28	96.6	5.7	1	3.4	5.9	29	5.7
55-64	5	100.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.0
>65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Age Group at AIDS Diagnosis								
<10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	1	100.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5
20-24	26	100.0	14.9	0	0.0	0.0	26	14.2
25-29	35	92.1	20.0	3	7.9	37.5	38	20.8
30-34	34	94.4	19.4	2	5.6	25.0	36	19.7
35-39	32	94.1	18.3	2	5.9	25.0	34	18.6
40-44	32	100.0	18.3	0	0.0	0.0	32	17.5
45-49	10	100.0	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	10	5.5
50-54	5	83.3	2.9	1	16.7	12.5	6	3.3
55-64	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
>65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	440	96.7	90.2	15	3.3	88.2	455	90.1
Foreign Born	48	96.0	9.8	2	4.0	11.8	50	9.9
African	3	100.0	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.0
Asian	1	100.0	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.0
Caribbean	3	100.0	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.0
C. America	3	100.0	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.0
European	3	100.0	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	6.0
Mexico	28	96.6	58.3	1	3.4	50.0	29	58.0
S. America	2	100.0	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	4.0

Other/Unk	4	80.0	8.3	1	20.0	50.0	5	10.0
Number of Events in 2015								
1	403	96.9	82.6	13	3.1	76.5	416	82.4
2	74	94.9	15.2	4	5.1	23.5	78	15.4
3	11	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	11	2.2
Number of STIs in 2015								
1	353	96.7	72.3	12	3.3	70.6	365	72.3
2	100	95.2	20.5	5	4.8	29.4	105	20.8
3	30	100.0	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	30	5.9
4	4	100.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.8
5	1	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2

Figure 55 shows the STI combination at the three events, in order chronologically. The 1st and, for a majority, only event consisted of syphilis only followed by chlamydia only and gonorrhea only. The 2nd event consisted mostly of gonorrhea only and chlamydia only. The 3rd followed the same pattern as the 2nd with much fewer individuals having three separate events.

Figure 55: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 with a Subsequent STI in 2015 by Event and Disease - Colorado

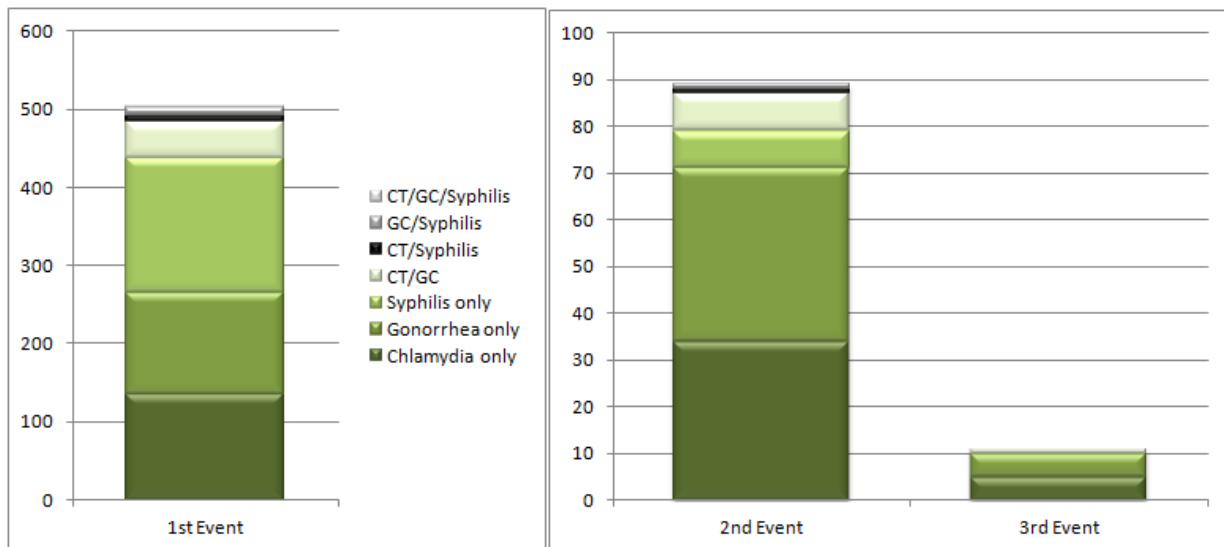


Figure 56, like Figure 45, shows that Whites were the majority racial category and the majority country of birth among all racial categories was the United States. The only other country that makes an appearance of note is Mexico within the Hispanics.

Figure 56: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 with a Subsequent STI in 2015 by Racial Category and Region of Birth - Colorado

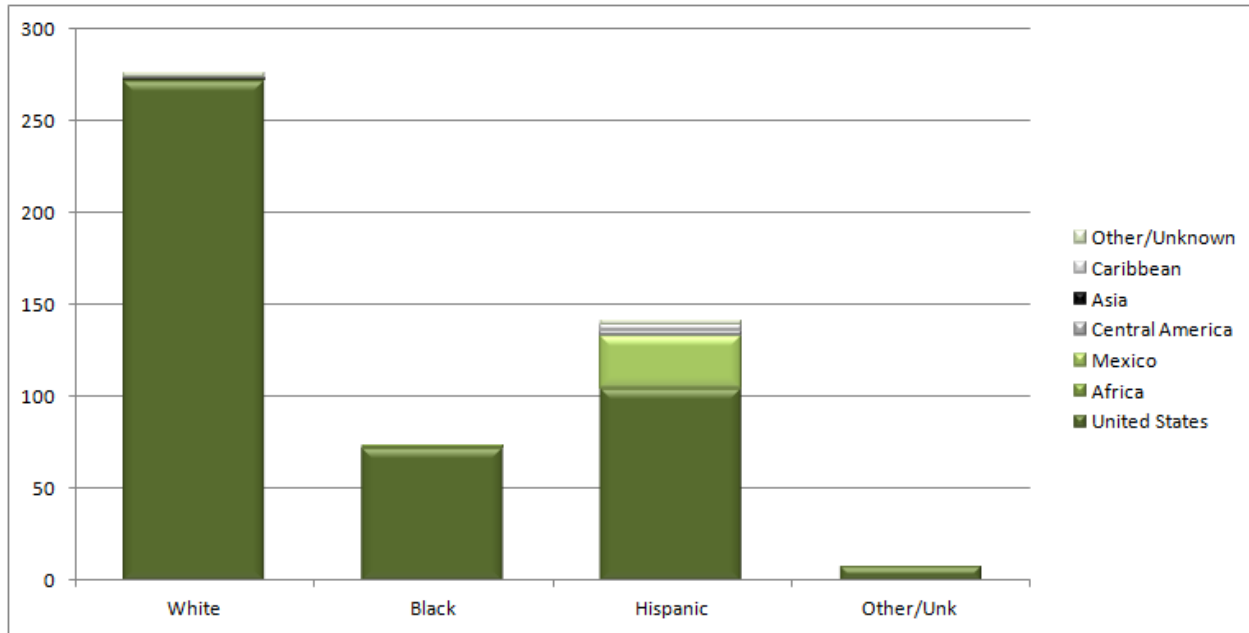


Figure 57 shows a difference in risk groups between males and females. The vast majority of males had a risk of HIV transmission of MSM followed by MSM/IDU, whereas the largest percentage of females has a heterosexual contact risk of HIV transmission.

Figure 57: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 with a Subsequent STI in 2015 by Risk of HIV Transmission and Gender - Colorado

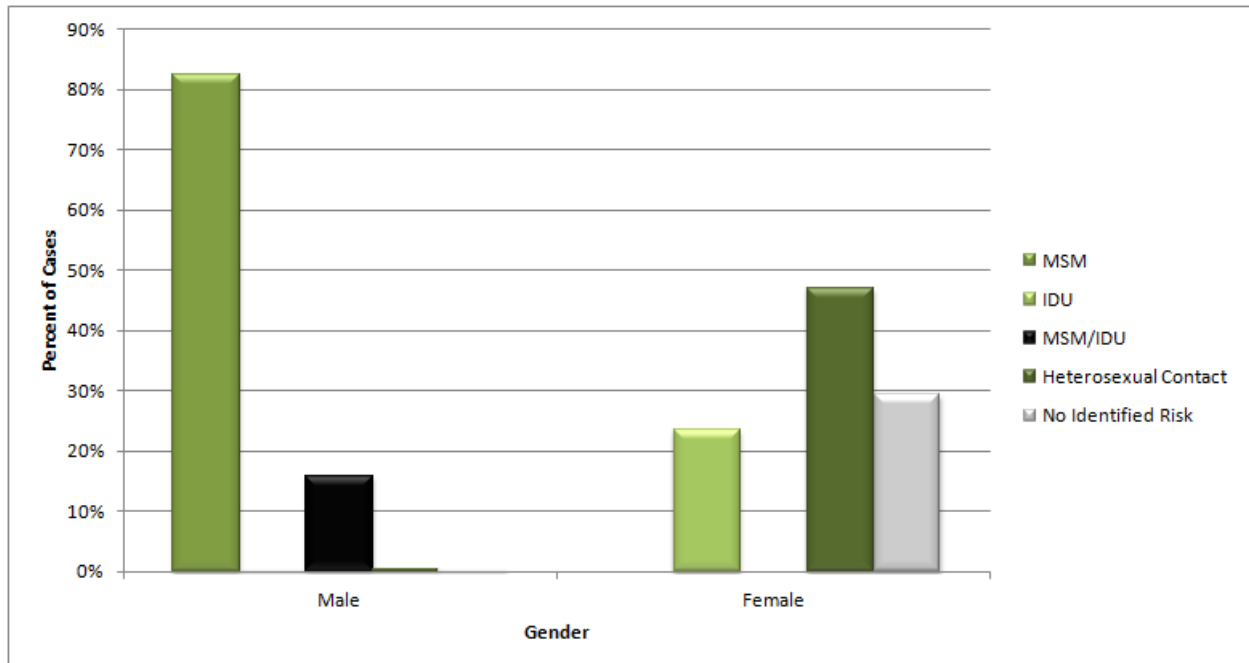
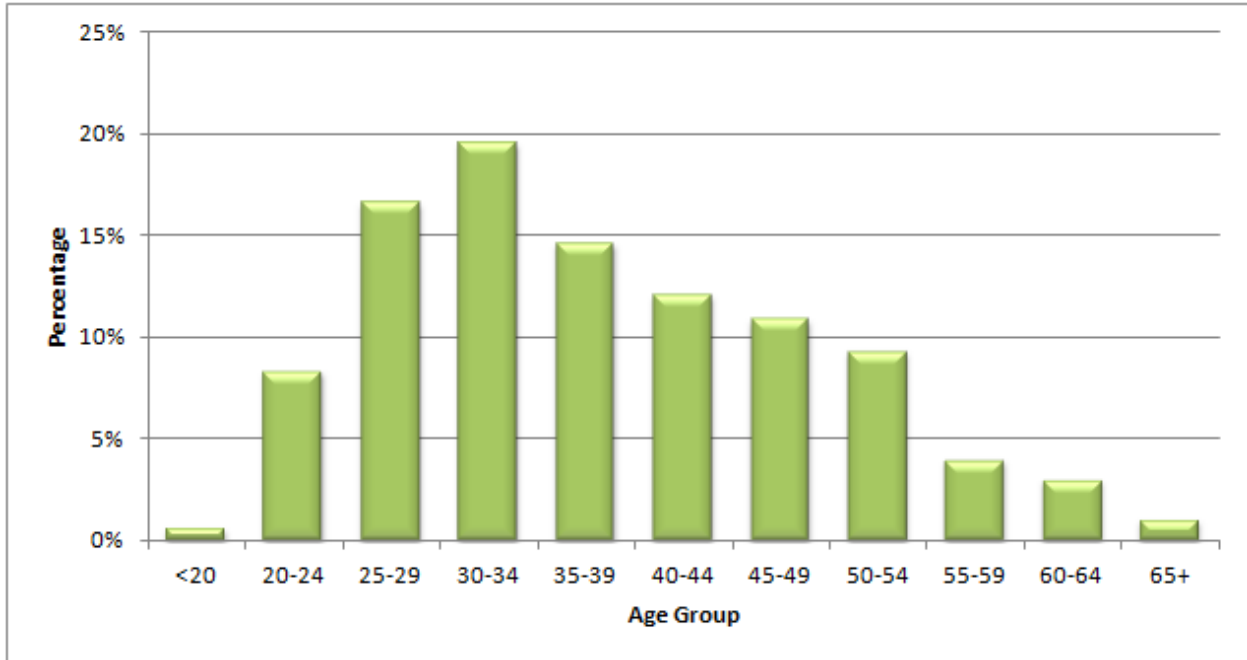


Figure 58 shows that the age group as of 12/31/15 with the largest percent among those PLWHA with a subsequent STI in 2015 was 30-34 year olds (19.6%), followed by 25-29 year olds (16.6%) and 35-39 year olds (14.7%).

Figure 58: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/15 with a Subsequent STI in 2015 by Current Age - Colorado

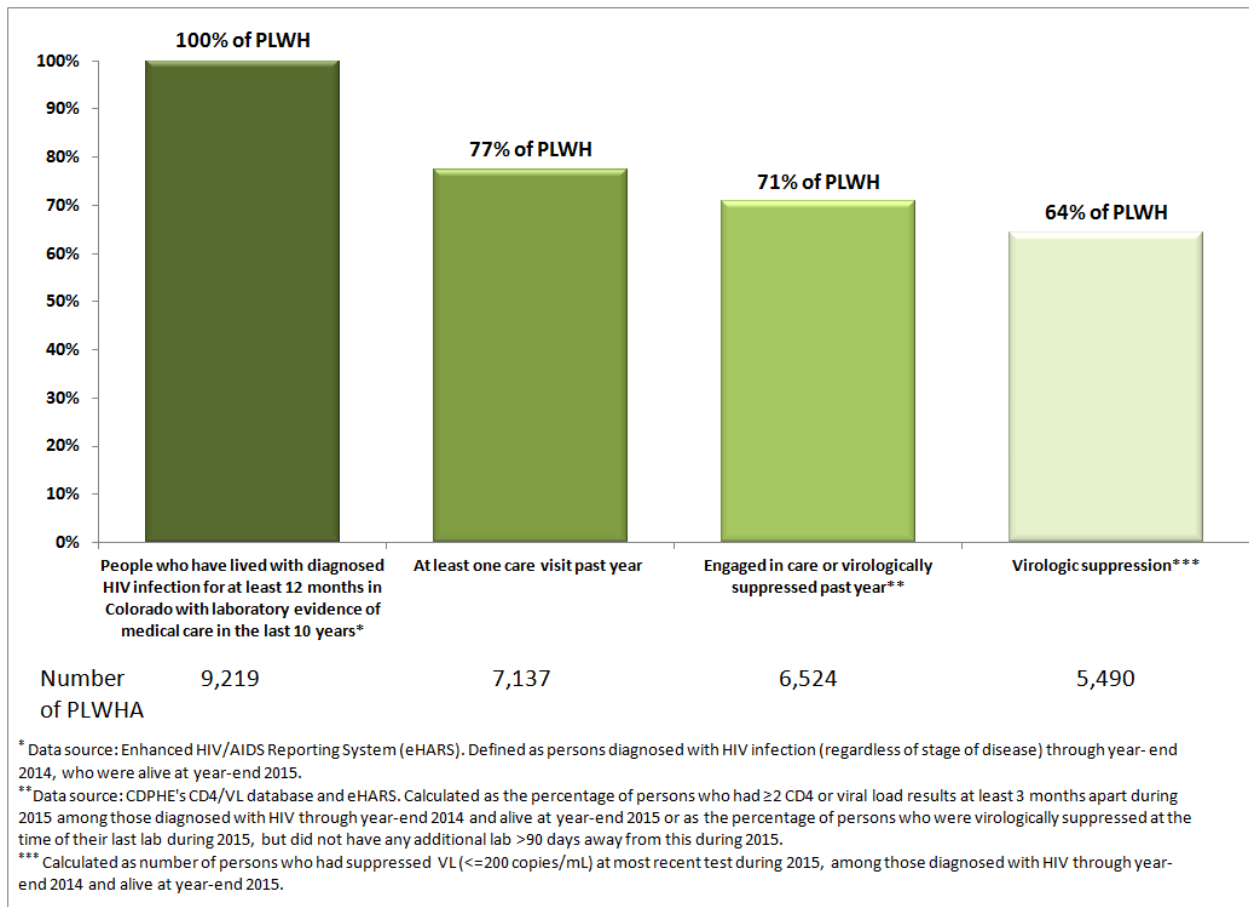


HIV Care Continuum

Summary

- Seventy seven percent were in care.
- Seventy one percent were retained in care.
- Sixty four percent were virally suppressed.

Figure 59: HIV Care Continuum as of December 31, 2015, Colorado



Definitions:

Diagnosed: Persons diagnosed with HIV infection (regardless of stage of disease) through December 31, 2014, alive as of December 31, 2015, live in Colorado to the best of our knowledge and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2006-2015).

Engaged in Care: Percent of diagnosed with at least one cd4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015, reported to the state.

Retained in Care: Percent of diagnosed with at least two lab tests at least 90 days apart during the time period of January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015, reported to the state OR virally suppressed at the time of their last lab during the time period of January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015, but did not have any additional lab > 90 days away from this time period.

Virally Suppressed: Percent of diagnosed where their most recent (January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015) viral load test had a result of <200 cells/ μ L.

Figure 60: HIV Care Continuum by Gender as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

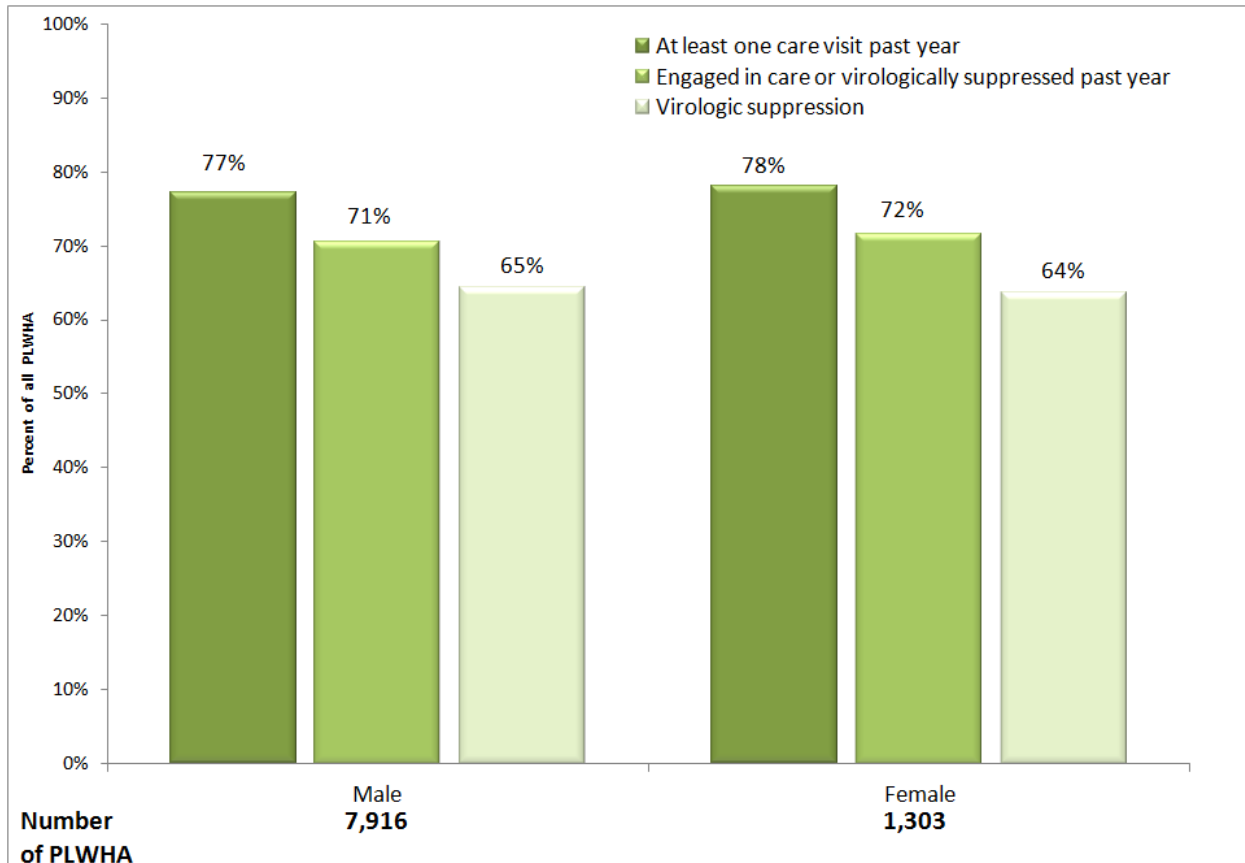


Figure 61: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

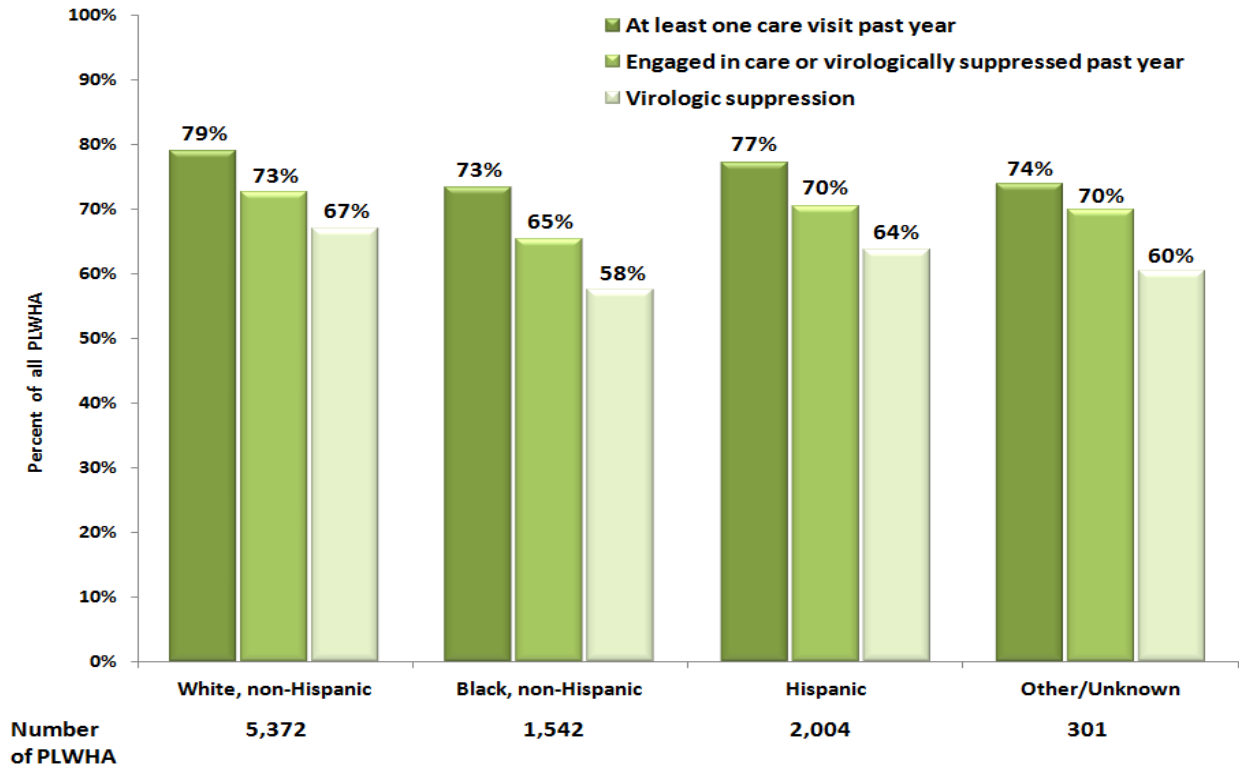


Figure 62: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

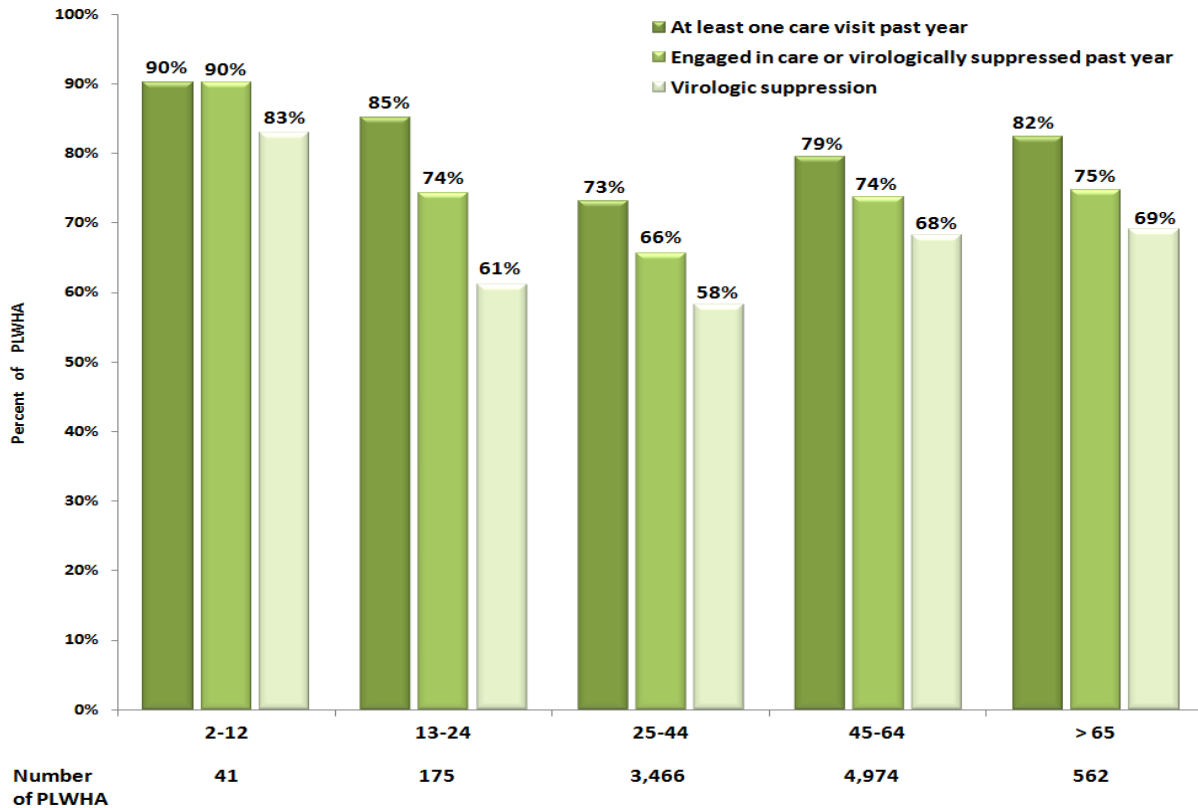


Figure 63: HIV Care Continuum by Risk among Males as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

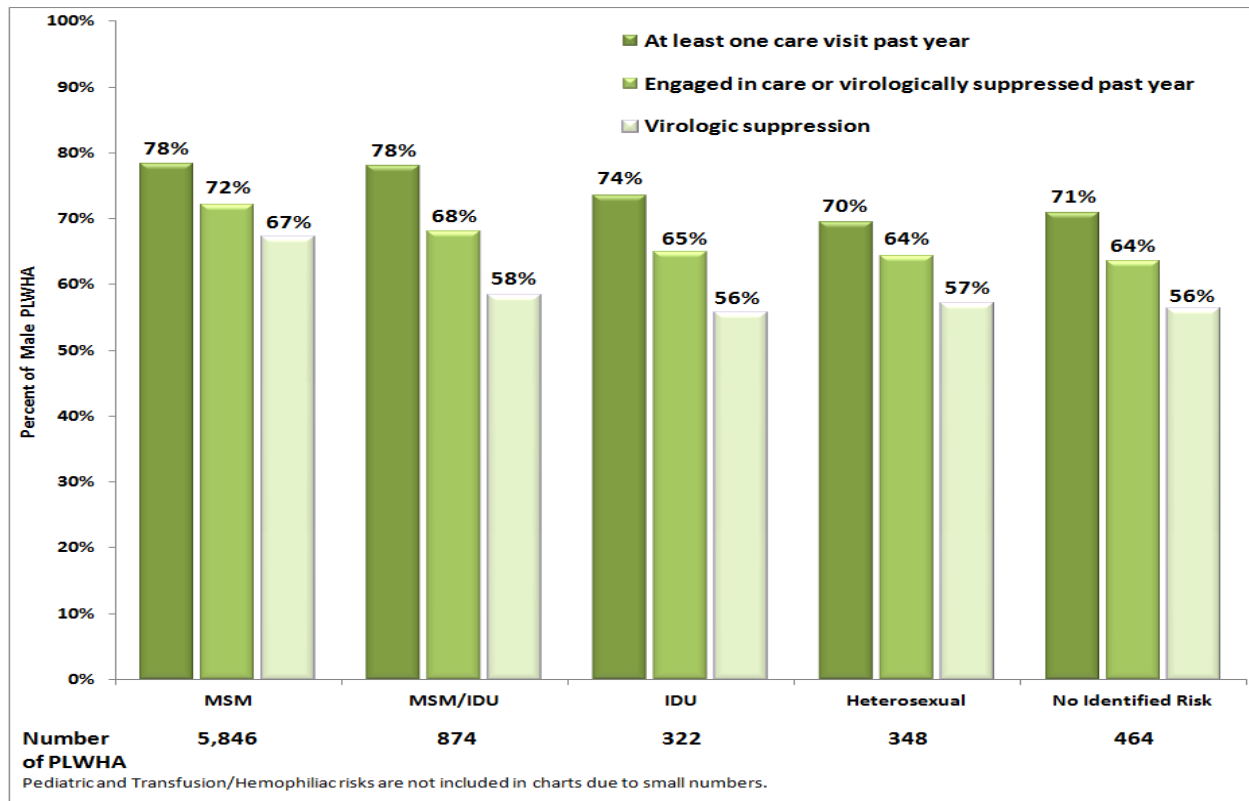


Figure 64: HIV Care Continuum by Risk among Females as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

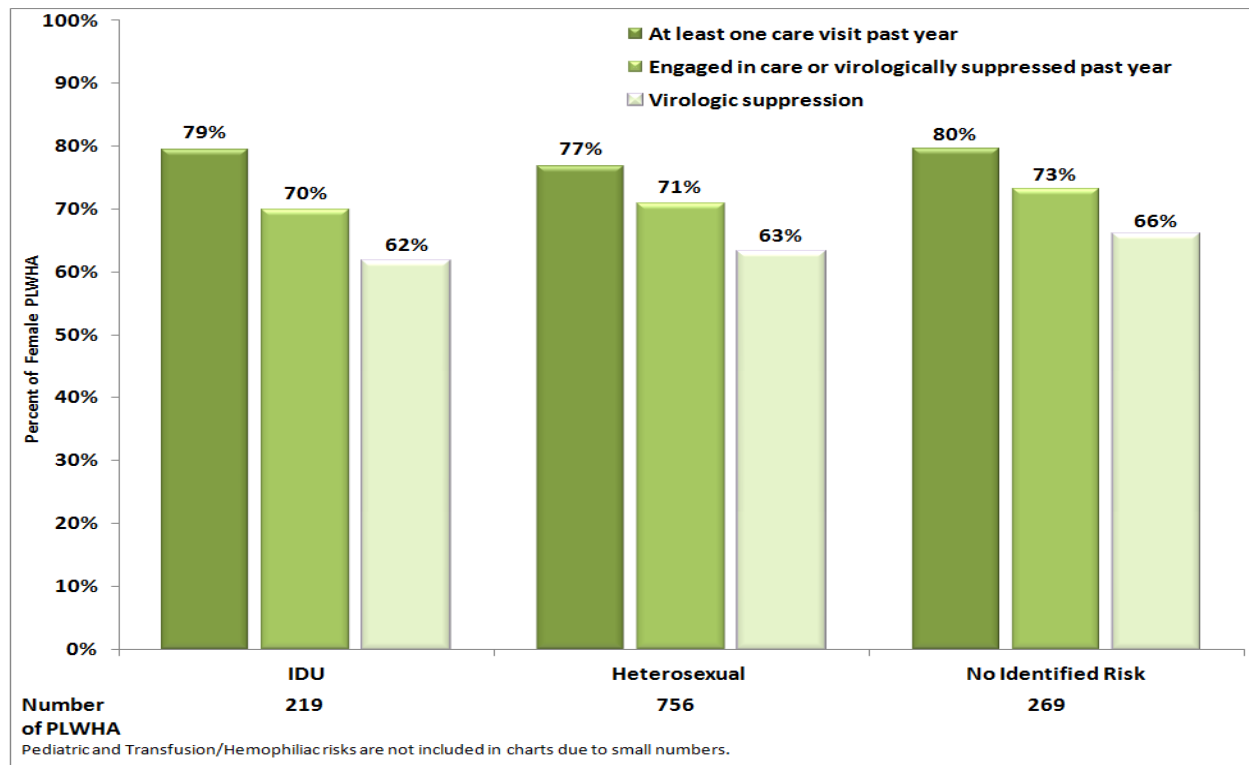


Figure 65: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity among Males as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

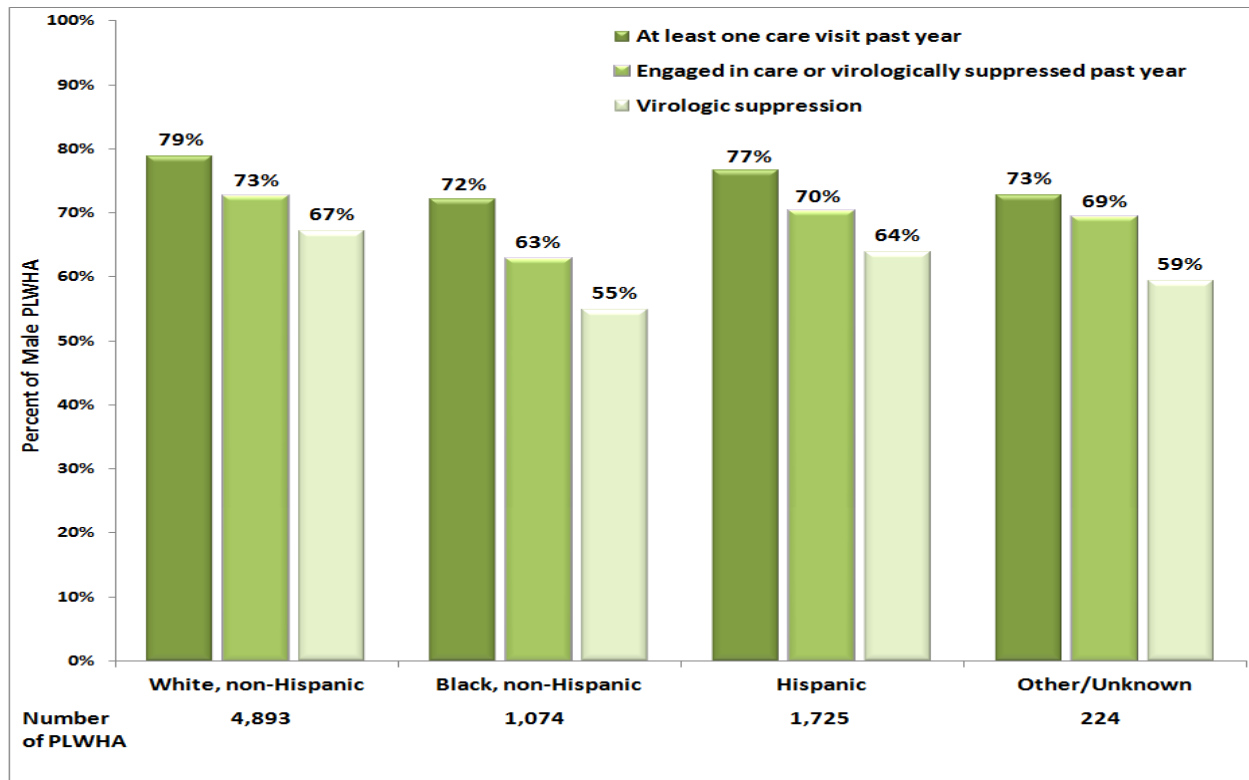


Figure 66: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity among Females as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

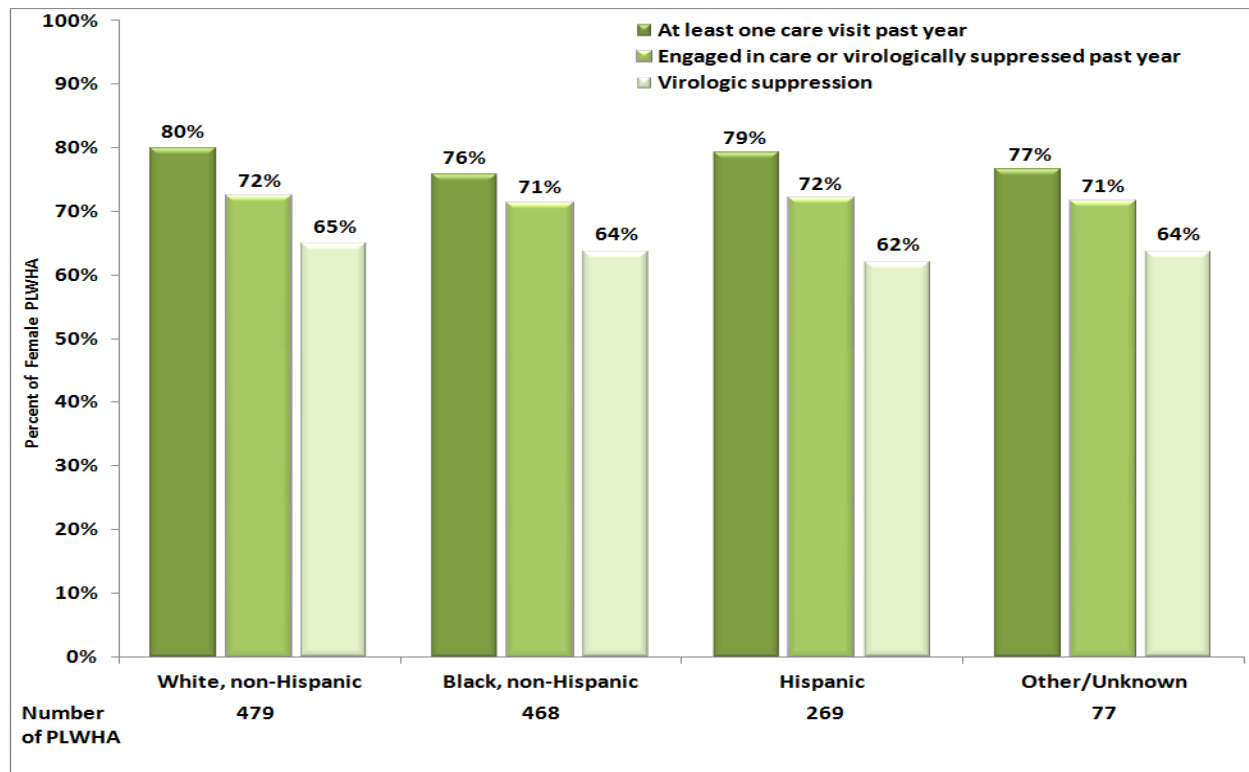


Figure 67: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age among Males as of December 31, 2015, Colorado

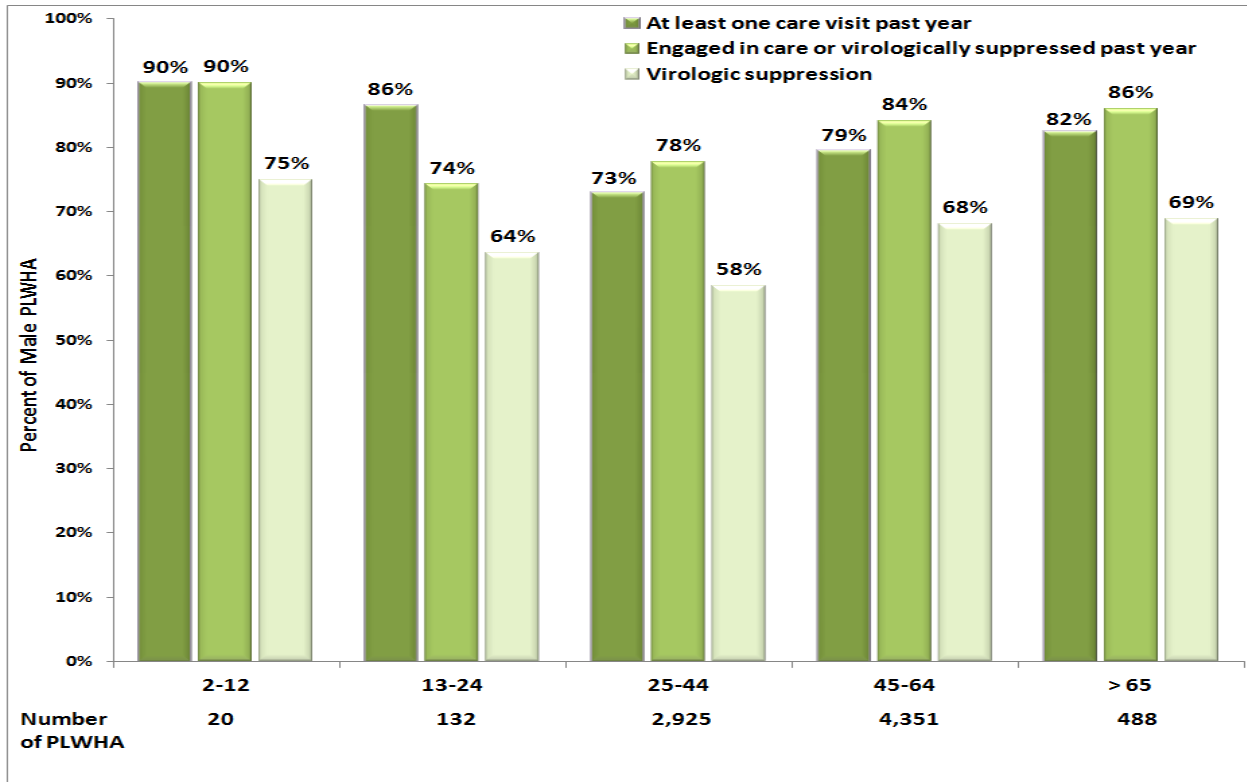
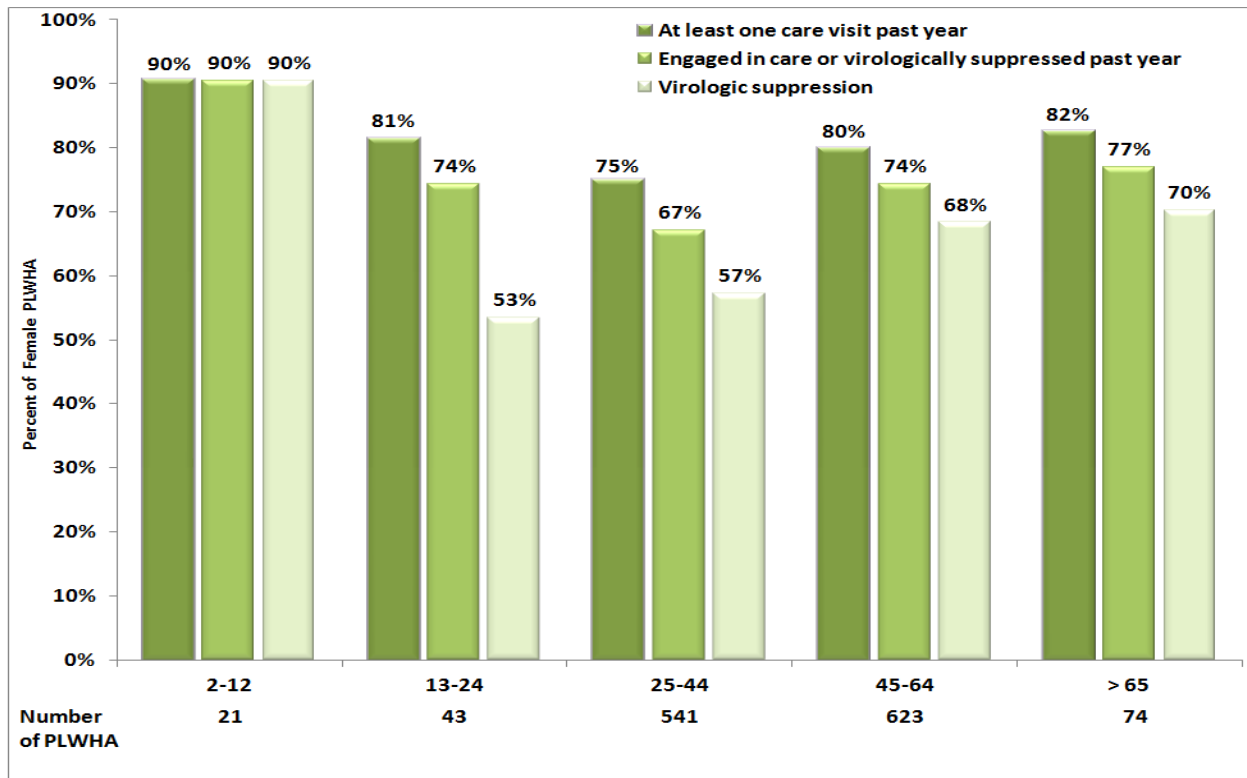


Figure 68: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age among Females as of December 31, 2015, Colorado



Glossary

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) - An HIV-infected person receives a diagnosis of AIDS after the development of one the CDC-defined AIDS indicator illnesses (see opportunistic infection) or on the basis of the results of specific blood tests (i.e., a CD4+ count of less than or equal to 200 cells/mL or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14, if the percentage is all that is available). A positive HIV test result does not mean that a person has AIDS.

Antiretroviral therapy - Anti-HIV treatments designed to reduce the levels of HIV in a person's body.

Care Continuum Categories:

Diagnosed - All people diagnosed with HIV disease through December 31, 2014, living through December 31, 2015, having evidence of care by way of laboratory testing in the last 10 years (2006-2015) and having a last known residence in Colorado.

Engaged - Laboratory testing in 2015.

Retained - Laboratory testing at least 90 days apart in 2015 or was virally suppressed at the most recent viral load in 2015.

Suppressed - Viral load of undetectable or below 200 particles per milliliter.

CDC - The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is the lead federal agency for protecting the health and safety of the people of the United States. CDC provides most of the funding for HIV Prevention and HIV Surveillance activities in Colorado.

Confidence Interval - a range within which there is a 95% chance of containing the true rate estimate.

Cumulative - Refers to the total number of HIV, AIDS or HIV/AIDS cases reported in Colorado since surveillance for this condition began in 1982.

Exchange partner - A sexual partner who receives money or drugs for sex.

Exposure categories - To monitor how HIV is being transmitted, HIV/AIDS cases are classified as one of several exposure (risk) categories developed by CDC.

MSM - refers to Male-to-male sexual contact, which is homosexual or bisexual contact.

IDU (Injection drug-use) - refers to the use of forms of drugs that require injection.

High-risk heterosexual (HET) contact - refers to heterosexual contact with a partner who is at increased risk for HIV infection (i.e., a MSM, IDU, or a person with documented HIV infection).

Hemophilia/transfusion/transplant - refers to cases resulting from a confirmed transfusion of blood or blood products before 1985).

Perinatal - refers to cases in children resulting from transmission from an HIV-positive mother.

Unspecified, or no identified risk cases - those persons who have no reported history of exposure at the time of the report date. This category includes persons for whom the surveillance protocols to document risk behavior information have not yet been completed, persons who have declined to disclose their risk behavior or who deny any risk behavior, and persons who do not know the HIV status or risk behaviors of their sex partners.

Frontier County - Refers to a subset of rural counties that have six or fewer persons per square mile.

Genotype - The genetic constitution of an individual or group.

Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) - Aggressive anti-HIV treatments that usually include a combination of protease and reverse transcriptase inhibitors, which interrupt the HIV life cycle and whose purpose is to reduce a person's viral load to undetectable levels.

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) - The virus that causes AIDS. A person who has contracted the virus is said to be HIV-positive or HIV infected.

Incidence - Refers to the number of new cases of a disease that occur in a population during a specified time, usually a year. Even though HIV data are often presented as "new cases of HIV", these data do not represent new infections (true HIV incidence) because a person may not be tested for HIV during the same period that he or she became infected. On the other hand, incidence can be calculated for diseases (e.g., some sexually transmitted infections). These diseases have clear symptoms that are detectable when a person becomes infected and that cause a person to be tested or to seek treatment shortly after infection.

Late Stage Diagnosis - Refers to those diagnoses where the AIDS diagnosis is within 365 days of the initial HIV diagnosis.

No Identified Risk - Risk category provided when no risk is identified through case ascertainment.

Perinatal - The word means “around birth” and is used to describe events that occur during labor and birth, immediately after delivery. When used to describe HIV transmission, however, this word applies more broadly and describes any time that a mother may transmit HIV to her child-while she is pregnant, during birth, or through breast-feeding.

Prevalence - Refers to the total number of persons with a specific disease or condition at a given time. HIV prevalence data are generally presented as “persons living with HIV”. HIV prevalence data provided by HIV surveillance programs underestimate the true HIV prevalence because HIV-infected persons who have not yet been tested or reported to the health department are not included.

Rate - Type of ratio that includes a specification of time and a comparative value. In public health rates are typically expressed in the number of events per 100,000 persons but can be expressed using differing comparative values such as per 1,000; 10,000, etc. In epidemiology, rates express the probability of, or risk for, disease or other events in a defined population during a specified period, often one year.

Rural County - Refers to a county that does not contain a city 50,000 people or more.

Transcriptase - an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of RNA from a DNA template during transcription, AKA RNA polymerase.

Urban County - Refers to a county that does contain a city of 50,000 or more.

Virally Suppressed - a viral load of undetectable or below 200 particles per milliliter.