# HIV in Colorado

HIV Epidemiology Annual report
For cases diagnosed through December 2017
March 2020

**COLORADO**
Department of Public
Health & Environment

colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/sti-and-hivaids-epidemiology-reports

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# Acknowledgements

# Acronym List

| | |
|---|---|
| ACS | American Community Survey |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ART | Antiretroviral Therapy |
| 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 |
| GED | General Education Development |
| HCV | Hepatitis C Virus |
| HET | Heterosexual |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| 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 People Who Inject Drugs |
| NHBS | National HIV Behavioral Surveillance |
| PLHIV | People Living with HIV |
| PWID | People Who Inject Drugs |
| STI | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| TGA | Transitional Grant Area (Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties) |

# Executive Summary

The 2017 HIV Annual Report is descriptive and its purpose is to present the data in multiple ways for use by local public health agencies, healthcare professionals, non-profit organizations and the public. It is intended to be a resource to aid in prevention planning, funding applications, reports, and presentations.

From 1982 through 2017, 20,819 cases of HIV have been diagnosed and reported in Colorado. The introduction and use of HIV antiretroviral treatment therapies in 1996 reduced both mortality and morbidity among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Colorado and the United States. The mortality rate among PLHIV has decreased by 17.0% from 2008 to 2017 and 12.3% from 2013 to 2017.

Although the number of women living with HIV in Colorado has increased, 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.

This report describes trends in HIV in Colorado by person, place, and time.

## New HIV Diagnoses

Diagnosed cases of HIV remained geographically centered in the Front Range and urban population centers of Colorado.  In 2017, Colorado reported 7.8 new diagnoses of HIV per 100,000. The rate increased by less than 0.1% from 2016 and 25.9% from 2013. Men represent the majority of diagnoses (90.6%), and 52.4% of diagnoses were among those 20-34 years of age.

## People Living with HIV

By December 31, 2017, 14,039 people were known to be living with HIV in Colorado, which is a 3.2% increase from 13,602 at the end of year 2016. While the majority of PLHIV are Non-Hispanic White (59.5%), the percentage of Non-Hispanic Black (16.0%) is disproportionate to the overall population (4.2%). With better treatments the PLHIV cohort is aging, a majority of PLHIV (54.9%) are in their 40s and 50s.

## Priority Populations

Acquisition of HIV in Colorado is still overwhelmingly driven by sexual exposure, primarily among men who have sex with men (MSM). MSM continued to be the most significant transmission category and accounted for 70.5% of male HIV cases diagnosed in 2017. Among females, heterosexual transmission represent 39.0% of newly diagnosed HIV cases. Of the 2013-2017 new diagnoses, PWID made up 13.3%, including PWID alone and PWID/MSM. In the same timeframe, 12.8% of new diagnoses were born outside of the United States.

HIV surveillance data are used to detect outbreaks, prioritize resources, develop and tailor interventions, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. HIV can also serve as a marker to identify health-related inequities that may exist in Colorado communities.

# Data Sources and Methods

This report reflects events occurring through December 31, 2017 and reported by December 31, 2018.

Colorado law requires that both laboratories and health care providers report cases of HIV 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, genotyping tests, all HIV viral loads, and all CD4+ counts are reportable.

## HIV Diagnoses Data

The data that form the basis of this report are principally reports of HIV among people who were living in Colorado at the time of their diagnosis. Cases are reported to the CDPHE HIV Reporting Unit and are entered into eHARS, the CDC-sponsored database that is used to enumerate HIV cases in Colorado.

## Colorado Population Data

The Division of Local Affairs State Demography Office provided information about the characteristics of Colorado's population to allow comparisons to people reported with HIV when possible. Our race/ethnicity categories are in line with the U.S. Census Bureau. Otherwise, population characteristics came from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) Data. The ACS estimates its data using a 1% sample of the US population.

## Death Data

The Vital Statistics Branch of CDPHE provided cause-of-death data obtained from death certificates filed with the department through 2017.

## Correctional Facility Data

The Colorado Department of Corrections provided data on the demographic characteristics of the population in correctional facilities.

## Employment Data

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

## Education Data

The Colorado Department of Education provided data on school enrollment in Colorado.

Rates of reported cases in this report were calculated based on cases diagnosed in the calendar year per 100,000 persons. The 2017 disease rates for all Colorado counties were calculated by dividing the number of diagnoses for that county in 2017 by the 2017 total population for each county estimated by the Colorado State Demography Office and multiplying by 100,000. Our race/ethnicity categories are in line with the U.S. Census Bureau.

# Strengths and Limitations of the Data

HIV has 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 for the purposes of accurately characterizing the epidemic in Colorado.

In general, people who are living with HIV, and are not on treatment, will eventually progress to AIDS. For some people, this progression may be relatively rapid (less than two 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 people (and their risk behaviors) who may have acquired HIV more than 10 years ago. The introduction of antiretroviral therapies (ART) have further altered the natural history of HIV and delayed progression to AIDS, making AIDS data less useful each year for planning purposes and thus have been minimized in this report. Data is available for people recently diagnosed with HIV (which does not necessarily mean newly acquired). Prevention strategies initiated in Colorado to test, diagnose and treat priority populations can find more people who may not know they acquired HIV and provide them with ongoing care services to reduce transmission of HIV.

Finally, investigation of transmission factors for HIV occurs over time. People who are newly diagnosed may not have discussed the transmission factors with HIV counselors, disease intervention specialists (DIS), and/or their health care providers. As the patient seeks care and agrees to interviews, transmission information is more likely to be ascertained.

The location where a case of HIV is "counted" presents a unique challenge. Jurisdiction of a case of HIV is established at the time of diagnosis. Changes in address are reported through passive surveillance. Consequently, it is difficult to measure the effect of migration in or out of any county or Colorado as a whole. Colorado participates in a national de-deduplication process. This process adds additional information such as transmission category, date of diagnosis, and address, which may not have been known when the case was recorded in Colorado.

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

# Statement on Structural Inequity

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment acknowledges that generations-long social, economic and environmental inequities result in adverse health outcomes. They affect communities differently and have a greater influence on health outcomes than either individual choices or one's ability to access health care. Reducing health disparities through policies, practices and organizational systems can help improve opportunities for all Coloradans.

# Guidelines for Accurate Use of Data

The following guidelines are provided to ensure an accurate understanding of the use, interpretation and limitations of the data presented in this report. These guidelines can help prevent data misuse and increase understanding of the accuracy and correct use of the HIV data. These guidelines may be considered when reviewing data from any source.

1. Data in this report are based on cases reported to the HIV Reporting Unit, Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division, CDPHE. These data represent occurrences of disease among persons seeking and receiving care for HIV.

2. Small changes in numbers from year to year can appear dramatic if the actual number of cases is small. For example, if two diagnoses of HIV are counted in a county in one year, and three diagnoses are counted the next year, this is an increase of 50%. While this may sound significant, a change of one case does not represent a meaningful increase in the burden of disease. Although disease rates were calculated for counties reporting fewer than five cases, rates based on low case counts are considered statistically unreliable. Caution is recommended in interpreting trends or comparing across counties.

3. Data are presented for all reported cases and are known not to be 100% complete. Factors that impact the completeness and accuracy of HIV data include:
   a. Level of HIV screening by health care providers
   b. Individual test-seeking behavior (awareness of illness often depends on whether an individual is symptomatic or not)
   c. Sensitivity of diagnostic tests
   d. Compliance with case reporting
   e. Completeness of case reporting
   f. Timeliness of case reporting

4. Increases and decreases in HIV rates can be due to actual changes in disease transmission and/or changes in one or more of the above factors.

# List of Tables and Figures

**National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado**

**Data Tables**

# Description of Colorado

## Summary

- Colorado's 2017 population was estimated to be 5,609,171 with an approximately equal distribution between men (50.1%) and women (49.9%).
- Nearly half (49.3%) of Colorado's population resided in the five-county Denver metro area, and 86.0% resided in one of the 12 urban counties.
- Three-fifths (61.0%) of Coloradans were between the ages of 20 and 64.
- Colorado's population was 68.3% Non-Hispanic White, 22.8% Hispanic and 4.2% Non-Hispanic Black.  Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American, and other races comprised the remaining 4.7%.
- Colorado's unemployment was 2.8% at the end of 2017 compared to the United States' 4.4%.
- Colorado's percent of those without health insurance was slightly lower than reported nationally in 2017 (11.1% & 12.1%, respectively).

**Figure 1.1: Map of Colorado by County Classification**
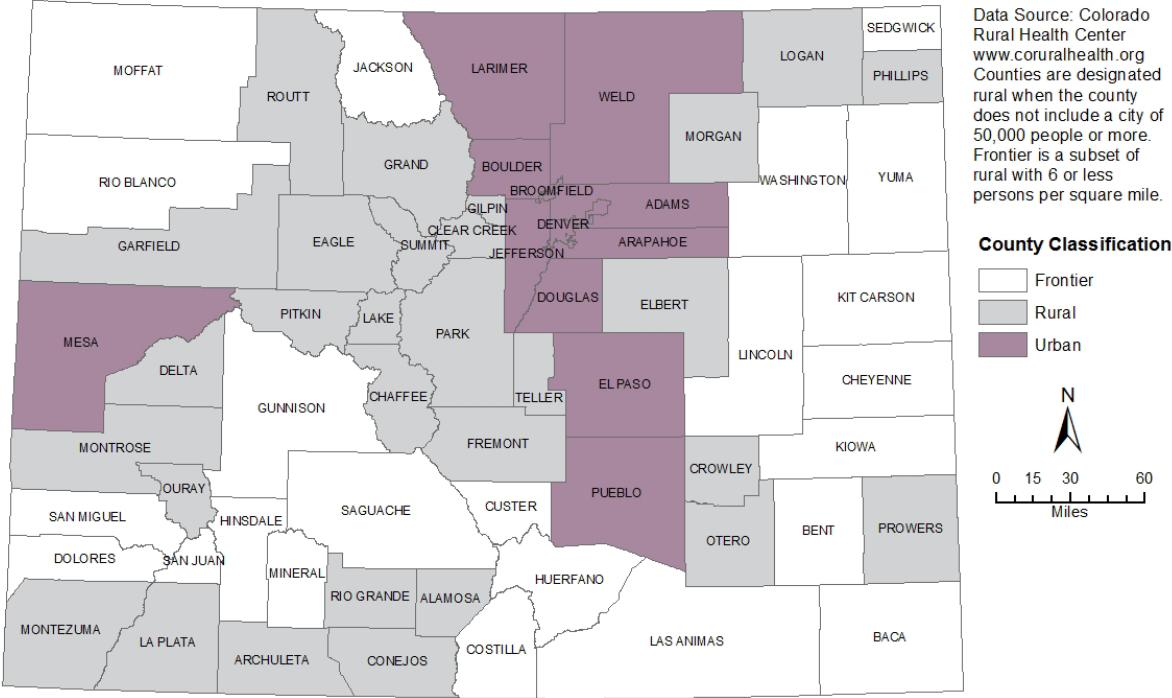


## Geography

Colorado is a geographically rural state. It is made up of 64 counties and has a landmass of 104,095 square miles. Nearly half (49.3%) of Colorado's population resided in the five-county Denver metro area (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson counties), and 86.0% resided in one of the 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 people per square mile. All three classifications and their counties are pictured in Figure 1.1 above.

## Population

The Colorado State Demography Office estimated a state population of 5,609,171 in 2017. The state ranks 22nd in the nation in population, accounting for approximately 1.69% of the U.S. population.[1]

## Age

The median age in Colorado was 36 years old in 2017. Of the state's population, 61.0% were between the ages of 20 and 64. The elderly population (over 65) continued to increase slightly over the last few years starting with 11.8% in 2013 and was 13.8% in 2017.[2] Table 1.1, in the appendix, illustrates the distribution of the population by sex and age.

## Race/Ethnicity

Statewide, 68.3% of the population classified themselves as Non-Hispanic White, 22.8% as Hispanic, 4.2% as Non-Hispanic Black, 3.8 as Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1.0 as Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native. Tables 1.2 and 1.3, in the appendix, show the racial breakdowns in Colorado by sex and by county, respectively.[3]

## Poverty and Income

In 2017, the U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) estimated Colorado's median household income to be $65,458 (±$317) using a five-year estimate.[4] The ACS estimated the percentage of Coloradans living below the poverty level to be 11.5% in 2017[5], which was down from 12.2% in 2016[6]. Table 1.4, in the appendix, shows the percent of the population below poverty level per county in 2017. Douglas County had the lowest percentage of people living in poverty (3.6%) while Costilla County had the highest percentage of people in poverty (29.6%). The county whose percent below poverty had the largest

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[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B01003 (geography: United States and all states within). http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

[2] Colorado State Demography Office, 2017 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2018.

[3] Colorado State Demography Office, 2017 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2018.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B19013 (geography: State of Colorado). http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table S1701 (geography: State of Colorado and all counties within). http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table S1701 (geography: State of Colorado and all counties within). http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

percent decrease was Phillips County with 11.9% of people below the poverty level in 2016 and 8.1% in 2017.[5,6]

## Employment

There were an estimated 84,473 people who were unemployed in 2017, a rate of 2.8%, according to the Colorado Department of Labor. This rate is 15.2% lower than 2016 when 94,500 people were unemployed at a rate of 3.3%.[7] According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2017 employment data, the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.4% was 57.1% higher than Colorado in 2017.[8]

## Insurance

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 11.1% of Colorado's population was uninsured in 2017.  This was slightly lower than the U.S. estimate of 12.1% in the same timeframe.[9] Table 1.5, in the appendix, shows that the percentage of Colorado's population not covered by health insurance was double among Hispanics (18.7%) and Non-Hispanic Native Americans/Alaska Natives (16.4%) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (8.8%).

## Education

According to the Colorado Department of Education, the public school enrollment of preschool through 12th grade in 2017 was 910,280 people in Colorado. School enrollment was comprised of 53.4% Non-Hispanic White, 33.7% Hispanic, 4.6% Non-Hispanic Black, 3.5% Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.2% two or more races and 0.7% Non-Hispanic Native American.[10] Table 1.6, in the appendix, shows the percent of the population graduating from high school and college by sex. Compared to the state as a whole, 18 counties have a larger proportion of higher education degrees. Three have a population where 65.0% or more have a higher education degree, Douglas, Pitkin and Boulder Counties. In contrast, over half of counties (36 of 64) have a larger proportion of the population with no high school diploma or equivalent compared to the state as a whole.[11]

## People in Correctional Facilities

According to data from the Colorado Department of Corrections, 20,000 people were incarcerated in 2017; this was a decrease from 2016 when 20,179 people were incarcerated. Twenty state correctional

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[7] Colorado Department of Labor and Employment. Colorado LMI Gateway, Labor Force Information. https://www.colmigateway.com/vosnet/analyzer/results.aspx?enc=HofuwY22SoLTS/uC+bpmizGZkm52 zV+sR+IKAe/bUj0=
[8] United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, 2017 Annual Average. https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_aa2017.htm
[9] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table C27001A-I (geography: State of Colorado and United States). http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml
[10] Colorado Department of Education. Fall 2017 Pupil Membership. http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/pupilcurrent
[11] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B15002 (geography: Colorado counties, State of Colorado & United States) http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

facilities housed 14,080 inmates, and the remaining 5,920 inmates were housed in contract facilities or county jails.[12] Seven CDOC facilities are located in Fremont County.

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[12] Colorado Department of Corrections. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2017.
https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdoc/departmental-reports-and-statistics

# Epidemiological Trends in HIV in Colorado

## Summary

- By the end of 2017, an estimated 14,039 Colorado residents were living with HIV.
- In 2017, there were 437 new diagnosed cases of HIV reported in Colorado.
- Of the total number of people diagnosed with HIV in 2017, 47.8% were Non-Hispanic White, 35.0% were Hispanic and 12.8% were Non-Hispanic Black.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics continued to be disproportionately affected by HIV. Non-Hispanic Blacks represent 16.0% of PLHIV (prevalent cases of HIV) and 12.8% of new diagnoses while comprising only 4.2% of Colorado's population. Hispanics of all races represent 21.1% of PLHIV and 35.0% of new diagnoses while comprising 22.8% of Colorado's population.
- More than nine-tenths (91.5%) of newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported in urban counties with over three-quarters (78.8%) of those reported in the Denver TGA.

A cumulative 20,819 cases of HIV have been reported in Colorado since 1982, and an estimated 14,039 people were living with HIV in Colorado through the end of 2017, which is a rate of 250.3 people per 100,000 population.  There were 437 new diagnosed cases of HIV in 2017 reported in CO for a rate of 7.8 per 100,000.

## New HIV Diagnoses in Colorado

Table 2.1, in the appendix, shows the breakdown of the 2017 new diagnoses by demographics and sex. Figure 2.1 shows the number of newly diagnosed HIV cases, people living with HIV and deaths among people living with HIV. It depicts a slow downward trend in the new diagnoses through 2013 followed by an increase through 2017. A steady downward trend in deaths among PLHIV is also displayed. Both of these factors have contributed in the third aspect of the chart, the steady increase in PLHIV in Colorado.

**Figure 2.1: New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths and Prevalence by Year - Colorado (2008-2017)**
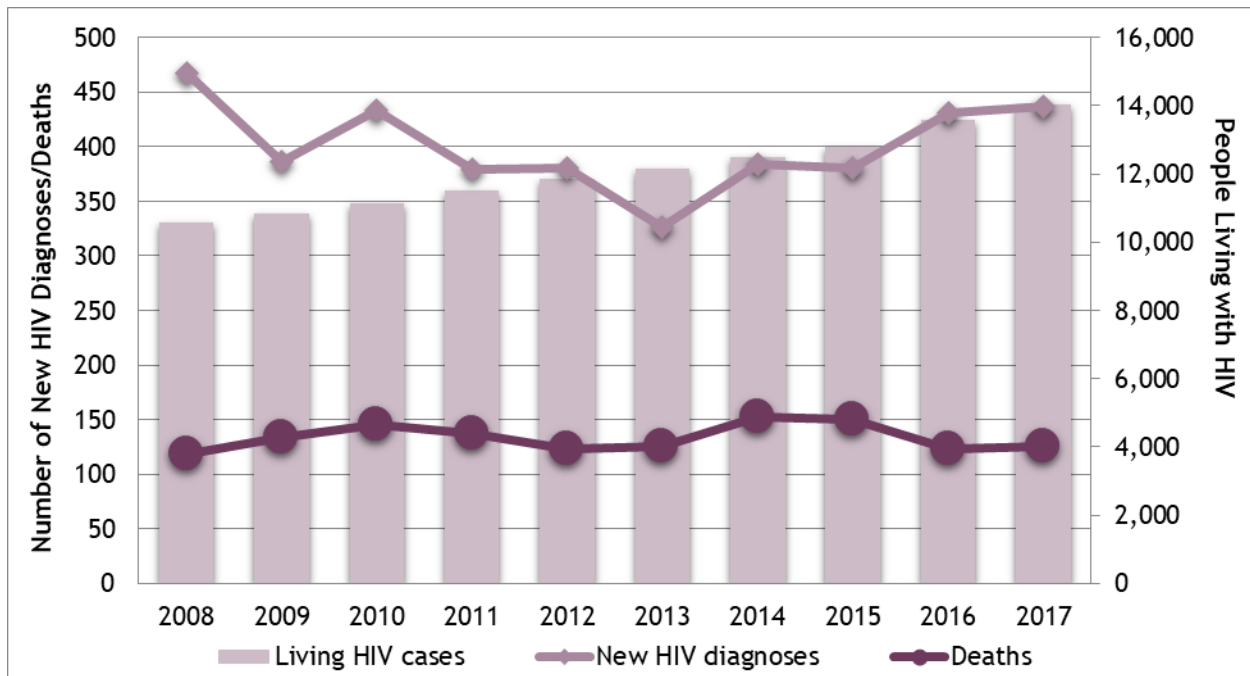


## New HIV Diagnoses by Sex

**Figure 2.2** below shows the rates in HIV over a five-year period by sex. As expected, the rate among males is higher than that in females; however, it also shows that the rate has a slight increasing trend, whereas females have remained steady.

**Figure 2.2: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Sex – Colorado (2013-2017)**
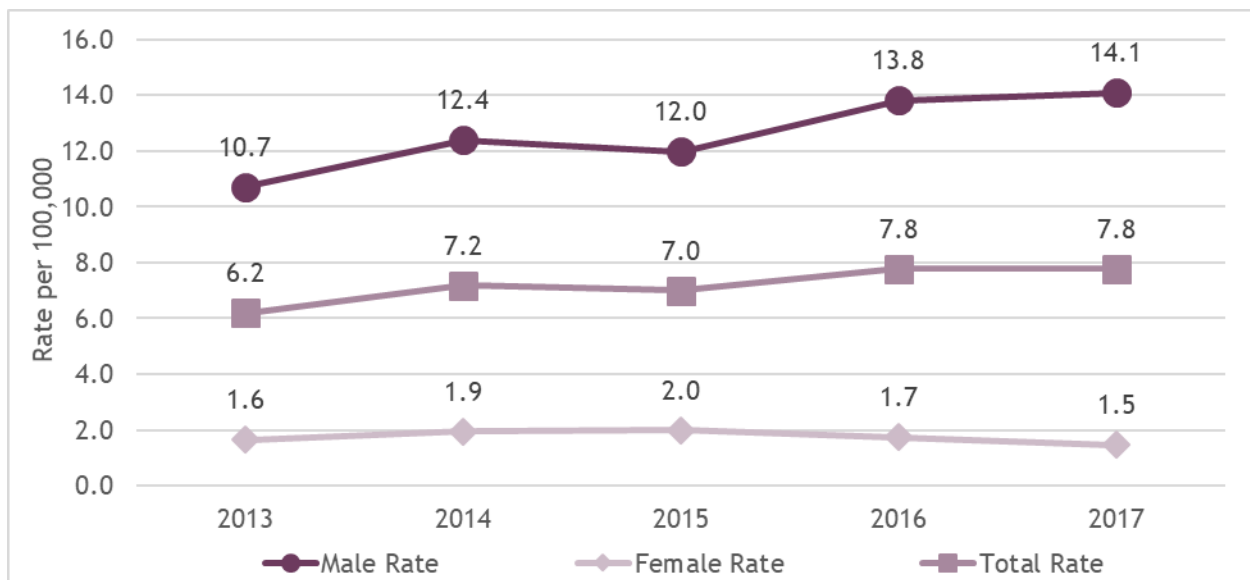


## New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity

In 2017, 437 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. Of those, 396 (90.6%) were male and 41 (9.4%) were female. By race/ethnicity, 209 (47.8%) were Non-Hispanic White, 153 (35.0%) were Hispanic, 56

(12.8%) were Non-Hispanic Black, 8 (1.8%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5 (1.1%) were Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native. By sex, a greater proportion of females identified as Non-Hispanic Blacks (39.0%) compared to males (10.1%).

Although Non-Hispanic Whites represent the largest number of HIV cases, Non-Hispanic Blacks, and to a lesser degree, Hispanics, are disproportionately affected by this epidemic. **Figure 2.3** demonstrates trends in rates of people reported with an HIV diagnosis. Non-Hispanic Blacks had an HIV rate 4.3 times greater and Hispanics had a rate 2.2 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites in 2017.

**Figure 2.3: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado (2013-2017)**
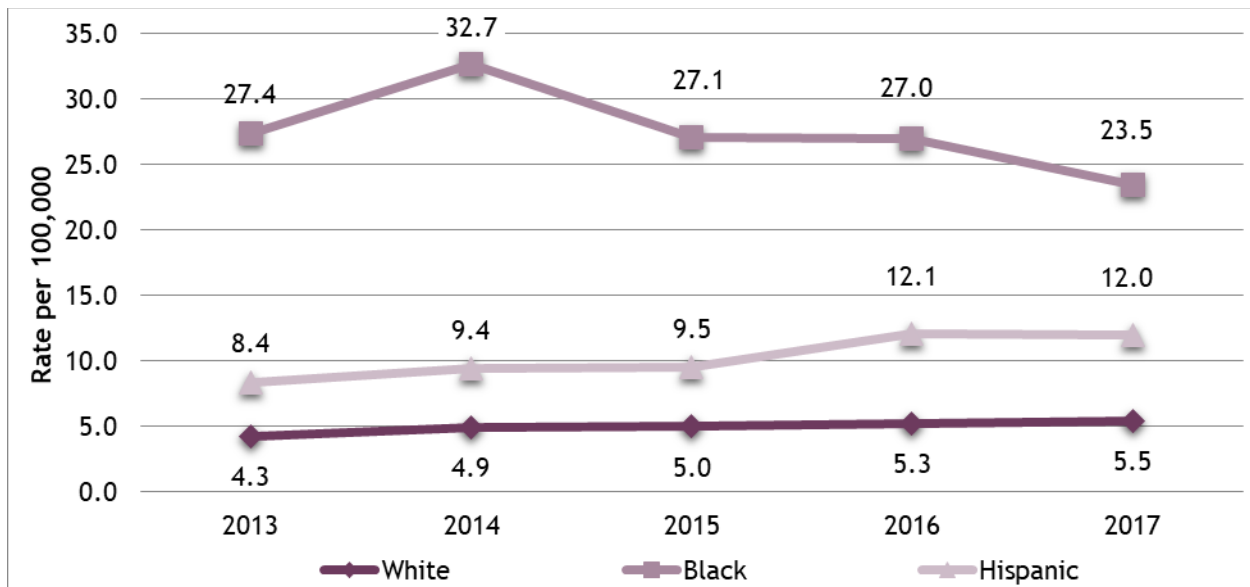


Other racial categories are not shown due to small counts and unreliable rates.

## New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category

The largest proportion of males (70.5%) was classified as MSM-only.  High-risk heterosexual contact continued to be the largest known transmission factor for females, accounting for 39.0% of the female cases. Females also had a higher percentage (53.7%) of unknown transmission category compared to males (11.9%).

## New HIV Diagnoses by Age

Overall, the median age for new HIV diagnoses in 2017 was 33.2 with a mean of 35.9. Females were a little older with a median of 37.4 and mean of 39.5, whereas the males had a median of 32.5 and a mean of 35.5. Females had a higher percentage of cases in the 45-54 age group (34.1% in females versus 16.4% of males). The majority of male cases (53.5%) were in the 20-34 age range. Another 5-year age group was needed for a majority of females, where 20-39 year olds make up 51.2% of the new diagnoses.

## New HIV Diagnoses by Stage at Diagnosis

A late stage diagnosis is defined as a Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis within 365 days of an initial HIV diagnosis. As **Figure 2.4** demonstrates, the overall number and percentage of late stage diagnosed cases has been relatively consistent for the last 10 years with a downward trend in the last few years. In 2017, 19.9% (87 of 437) of new HIV diagnoses were late stage HIV diagnoses and 85.1% of those with a late stage diagnosis received their AIDS diagnosis within 30 days of their initial diagnosis (N=74).The percent of late stage HIV diagnoses decreased from 23.0% in 2016 to 19.9% 2017, which is a 13.5% decrease.

**Figure 2.4:  New HIV Diagnoses and Late Stage Diagnoses Percentage - Colorado (2008-2017)**
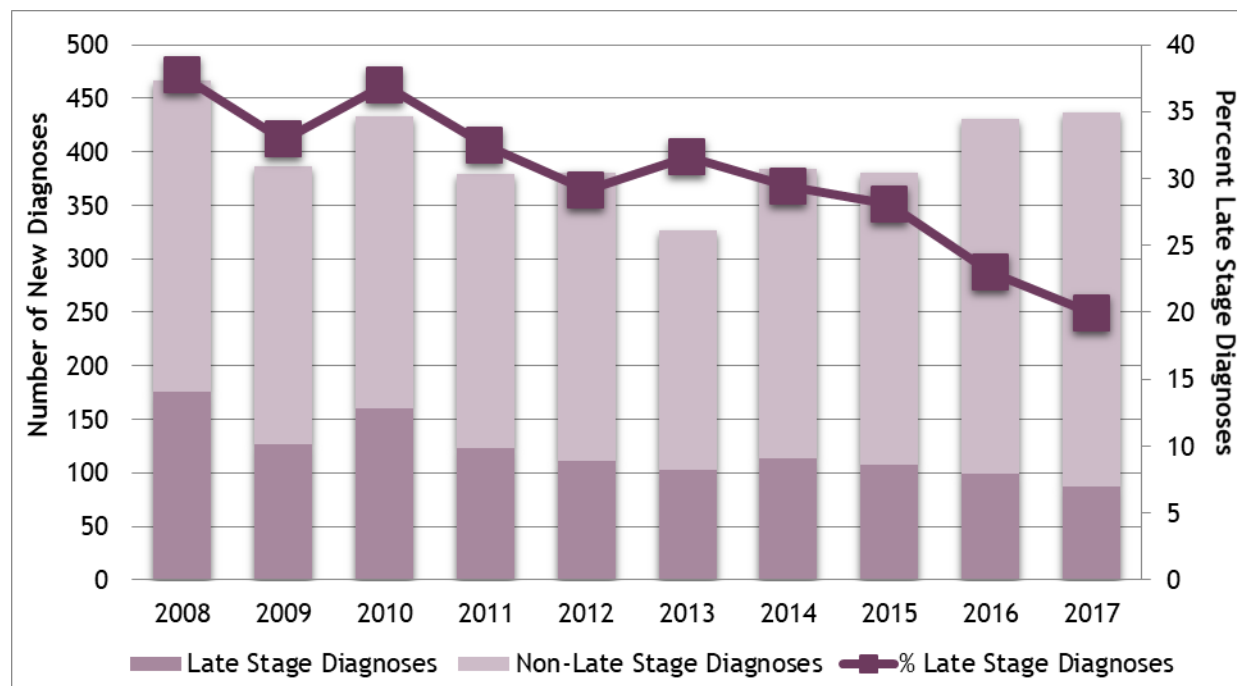


As shown in **Table 2.2**, in the appendix, people born outside the U.S. comprise a larger percent of late stage diagnosed cases (12.6%) compared to non-late stage diagnosed cases (7.1%). Late stage diagnosed cases tended to be older than non-late stage diagnosed cases with a larger percentage in the 35-54 year old age group (55.2% vs. 33.4%). Of those late stage diagnoses that were foreign-born, 63.6% were from Mexico, 18.2% were from the Caribbean and the remainder was from Africa and the Middle East.

## Geographical Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses

**Figure 2.5** demonstrates that the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Colorado were in Alamosa, Arapahoe, Conejos, Denver, Phillips, and Pitkin counties. Thirty-one counties had no new diagnoses of HIV in 2017. Rates calculated from small case counts are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
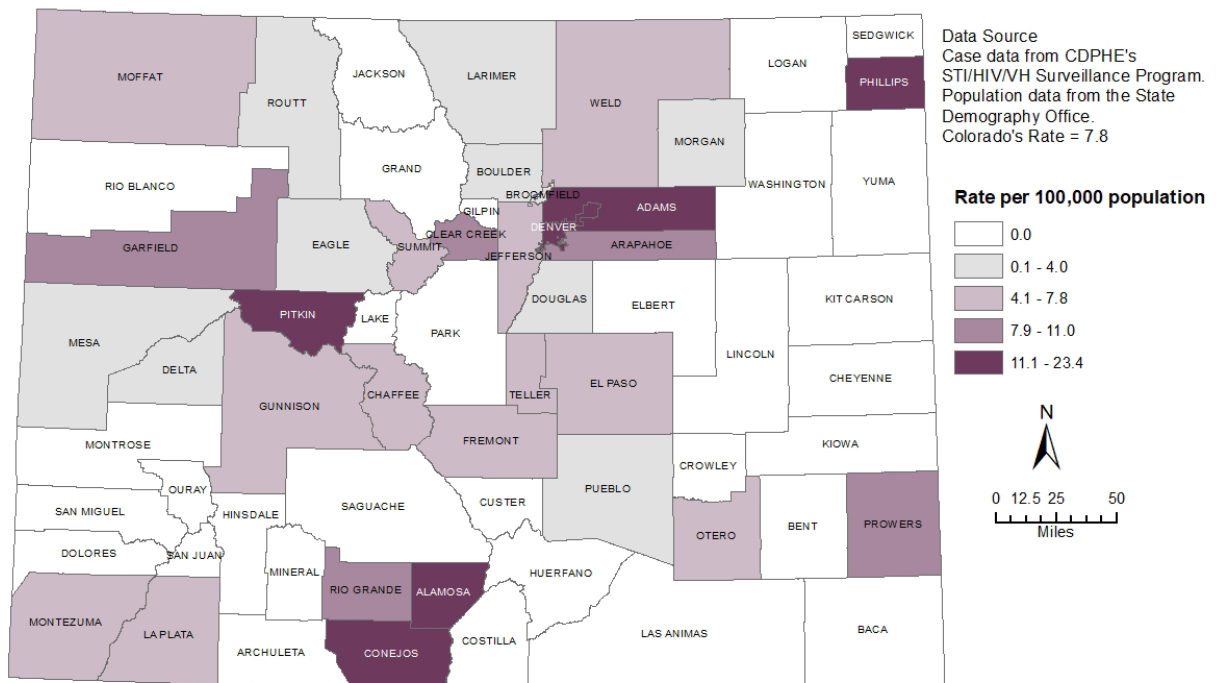
Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

## People Living with HIV in Colorado

By the end of 2017, there was an estimated 14,039 PLHIV in Colorado, an increase of 15.6% from 12,146 in 2013. This is partly due to HIV becoming a manageable chronic condition and a decrease in deaths among PLHIV.

Table 2.4, in the appendix, illustrates the demographic characteristics of PLHIV. Males represented the majority (87.3%) of PLHIV. Non-Hispanic Whites constituted the largest racial group living with HIV, representing 59.5% of cases. Non-Hispanic Blacks continued to be disproportionately affected by the epidemic. Although the percentage of Coloradans who identify as Non-Hispanic Black was 4.2%, Non-Hispanic Blacks represented 16.0% of PLHIV. Men who have sex with men was the predominant transmission category group, representing 62.9% of PLHIV. The majority (92.5%) of PLHIV lived in the urban counties of Colorado with 80.4% of those in the Denver TGA.

### People Living with HIV by Sex at Birth

Increases in the number of PLHIV can be observed among both men and women in the last five years (Figure 2.6).

**Figure 2.6: People Living with HIV by Sex – Colorado (2013-2017)**
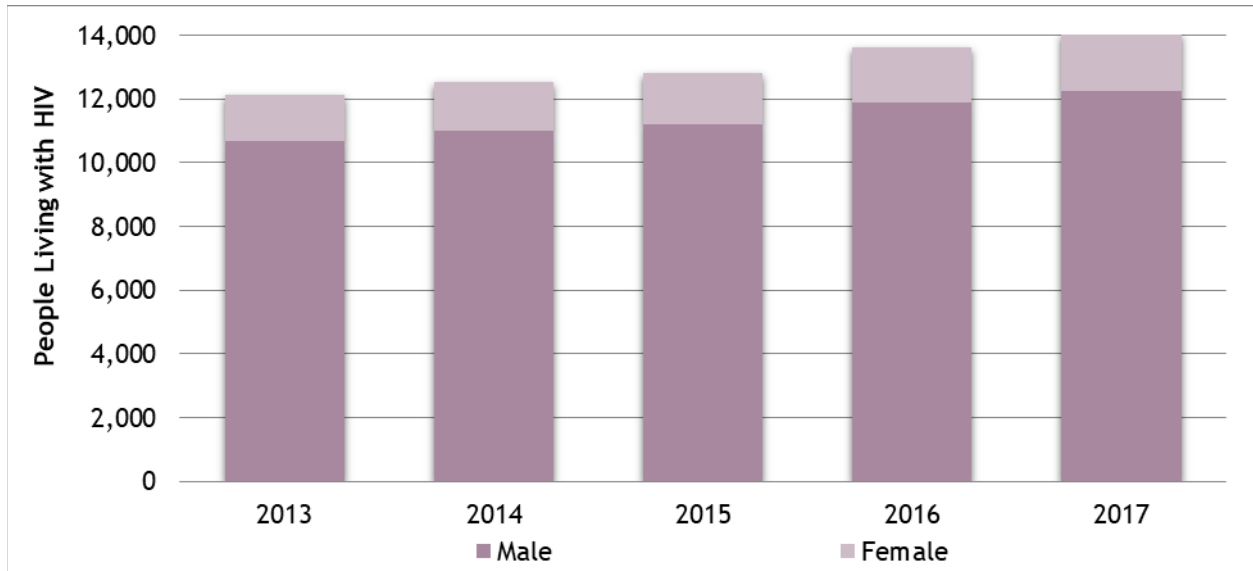


## People Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

**Table 2.4**, in the appendix, compares the racial characteristics of 2017 Colorado prevalent HIV cases. The majority of people living with HIV in Colorado were Non-Hispanic White (59.5%). Non-Hispanic Blacks represented a higher percent of PLHIV in Colorado, compared to the Colorado population (16.0% & 4.2%, respectively). The number of PLHIV by race/ethnicity is illustrated in **Figure 2.7**. Non-Hispanic Whites constituted the largest number and percentage of HIV cases in Colorado.

**Figure 2.7: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity – Colorado**
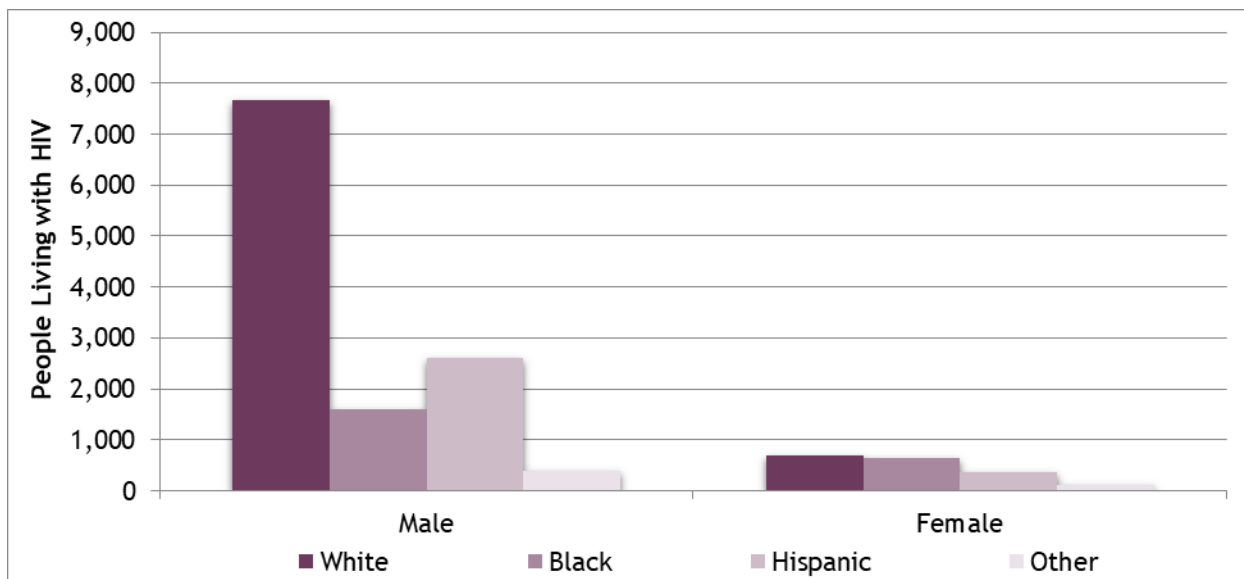


Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

## People Living with HIV by Transmission Category

**Figure 2.8** demonstrates that the majority of PLHIV in Colorado were MSM-only (8,833 representing 62.9%). MSM/PWID constituted an additional 10.4% (1,454 cases), and PWID constituted 6.3% (890 cases) of PLHIV through 2017. Heterosexual contact continued to have the largest proportion among women (53.1%).

**Figure 2.8: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Transmission Category Reported – Colorado**
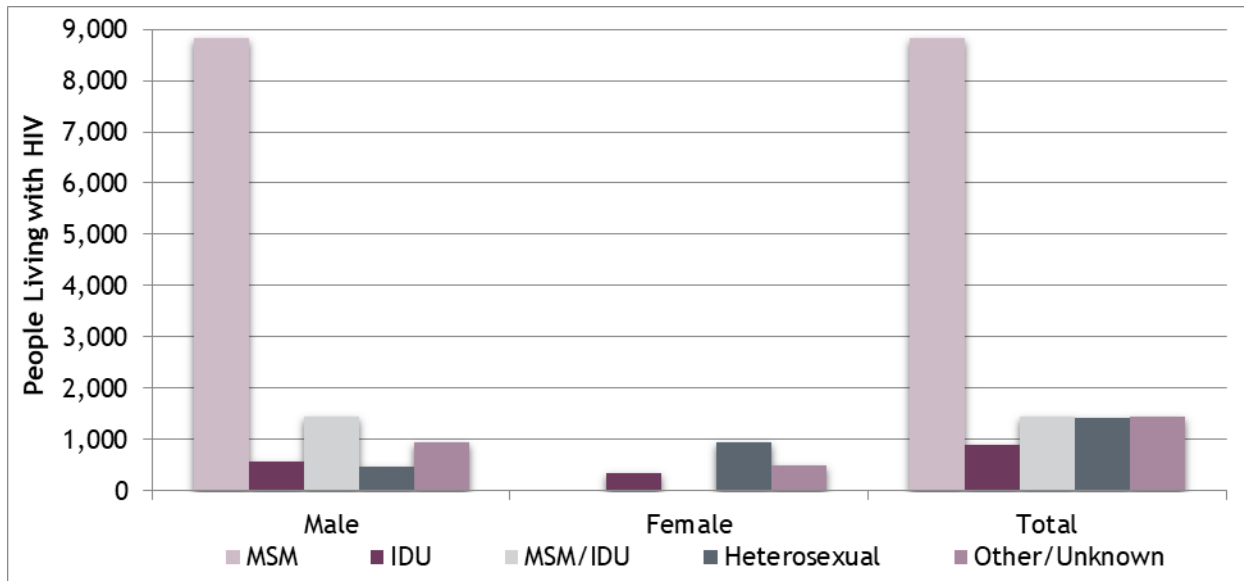


Other may include pediatric, perinatal, hemophilia, transfusion or transplant.

## People Living with HIV by Age

**Figure 2.9** shows the age distribution by sex of the PLHIV cohort. With the aging cohort, the largest proportion of PLHIV is among the 50-59 year olds (32.9%).

## Figure 2.9: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Current Age – Colorado
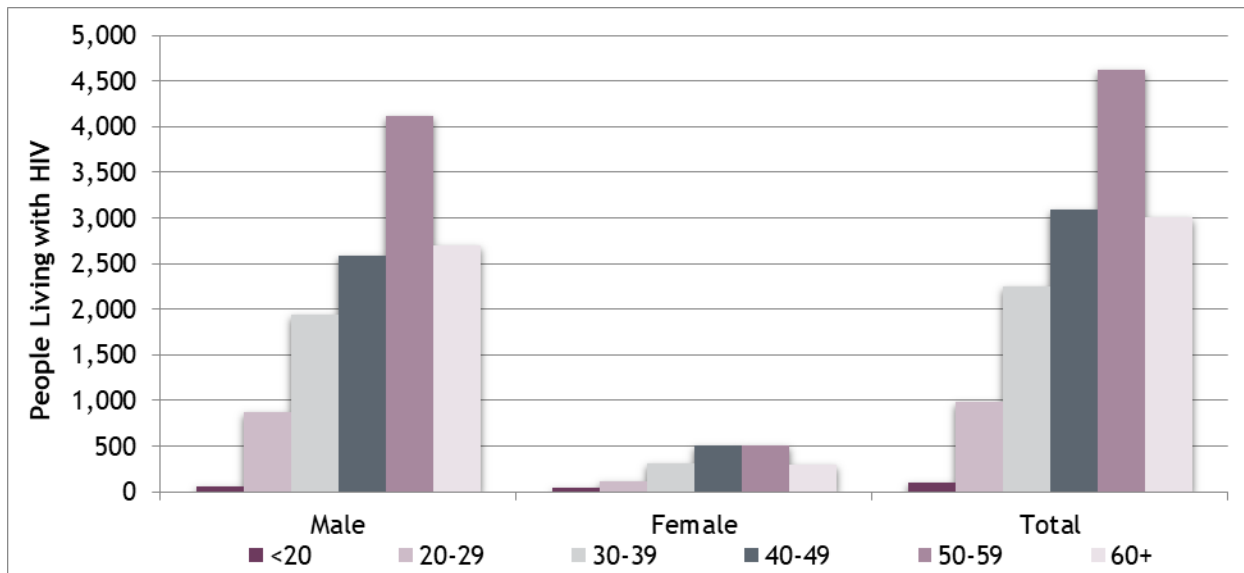


Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

## Geographical Characteristics of People Living with HIV

Figure 2.10 demonstrates that the rates of people living with HIV in Colorado. The county with the highest rate of PLHIV was Denver County. The Colorado state correctional facility, where most of the HIV-positive state prisoners are located, is 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 and thus are not included in the rates by county.

## Figure 2.10: Living with HIV Rate per 100,000 Population by County of Residence Reported as of December 31, 2017 – Colorado
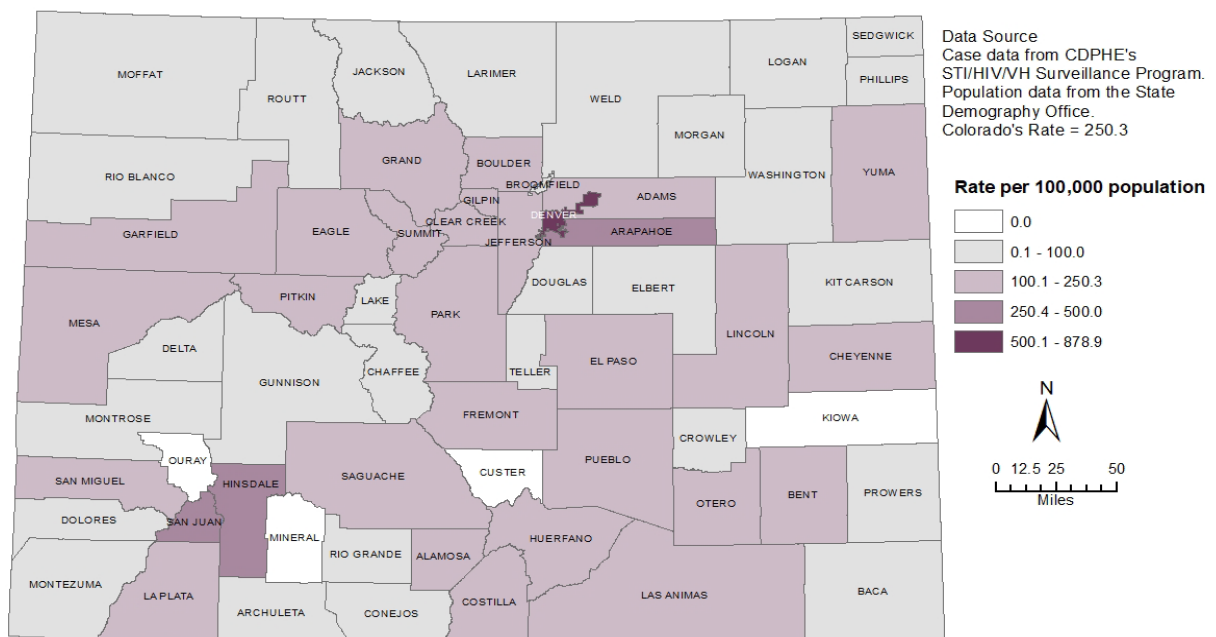


Data Source
Case data from CDPHE's STI/HIV/VH Surveillance Program. Population data from the State Demography Office.
Colorado's Rate = 250.3

Rate per 100,000 population
- 0.0
- 0.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.3
- 250.4 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 878.9

Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

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# Deaths Among People Living with HIV in Colorado

Similar to **Figure 2.1**, **Figure 2.11** demonstrates the annual number of deaths among people diagnosed with HIV in Colorado. Deaths have been declining between 2008 and 2017; this is largely attributable to the advent of ART.  It is also important to note that 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 2.11: Annual Deaths Among People Diagnosed with HIV and Percent Attributed to HIV as an Underlying Cause - Colorado (2008-2017)**
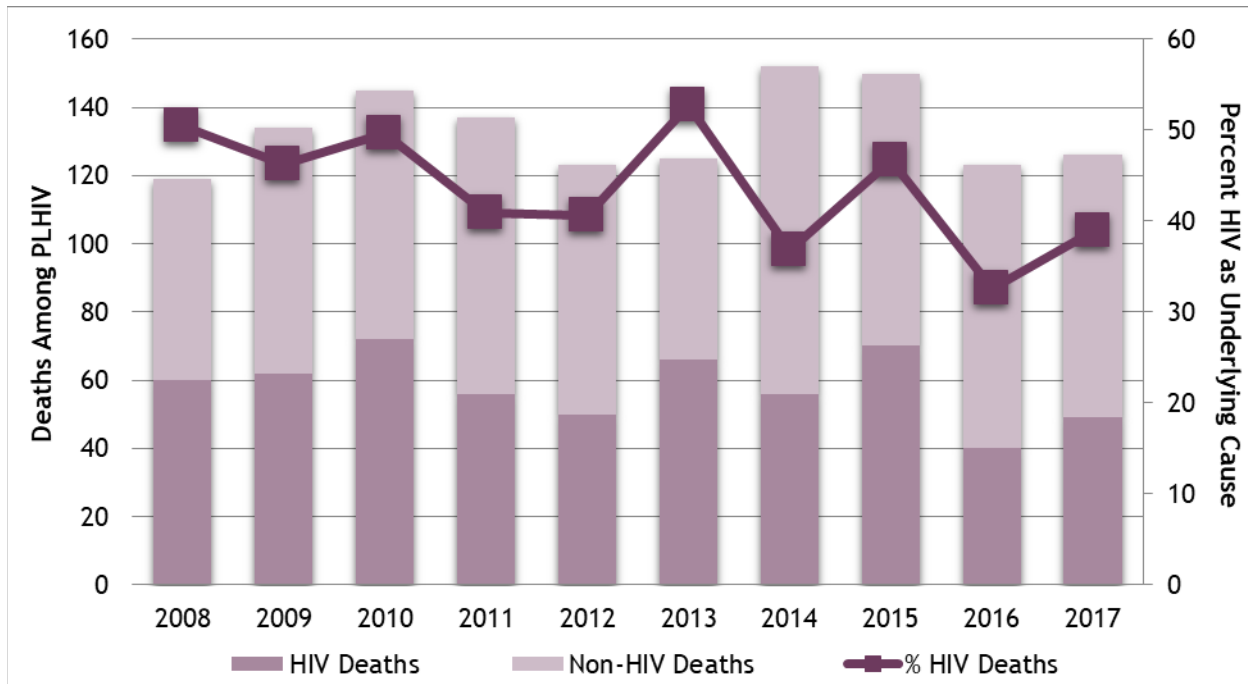
# Demographic Characteristics of HIV in Priority Populations

From 1982 to 2017, 18,865 cases were diagnosed in Colorado; 13,243 cases were associated with MSM, 1,587 IDU, 2,294 MSM/IDU and 1,741 through heterosexual contact. **Figure 3.1** shows the proportion of the epidemic by transmission category. MSM accounted for 63.6% of Colorado's cumulative HIV cases, IDU accounted for 7.6%, MSM/IDU accounted for 11.0% and heterosexual transmission accounted for 8.4%.

**Figure 3.1: Cumulative HIV Cases by Transmission Category – Colorado (1982-2017)**
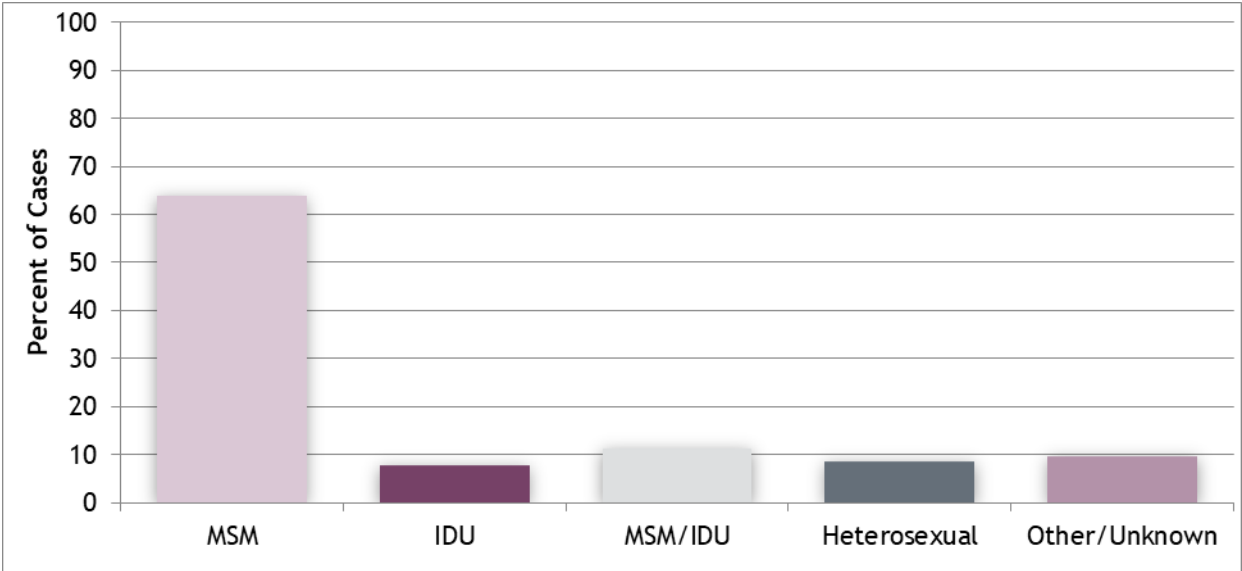


Other may include pediatric, perinatal, hemophilia, transfusion or transplant.

## Men Who have Sex With Men

## Summary

- The majority of Colorado's HIV cases can be attributed to the transmission category of MSM (63.6% MSM-only with an additional 11.0% MSM/IDU of all cumulative cases 1982-2017).
- Over half (52.7%) of 2013-2017 new HIV diagnoses among MSM were in Non-Hispanic Whites.
- The majority of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were 20-34 years old (58.8%).
- 8.5% of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were foreign-born, and an additional 16.3% had an unknown country of birth.

This section includes all those who were identified as MSM whether transmission was identified as MSM only or MSM/IDU. **Tables 3.1 and 3.2**, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2013-2017 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among MSM.

## New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM

**Figure 3.2: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of MSM - Colorado (2008-2017)**
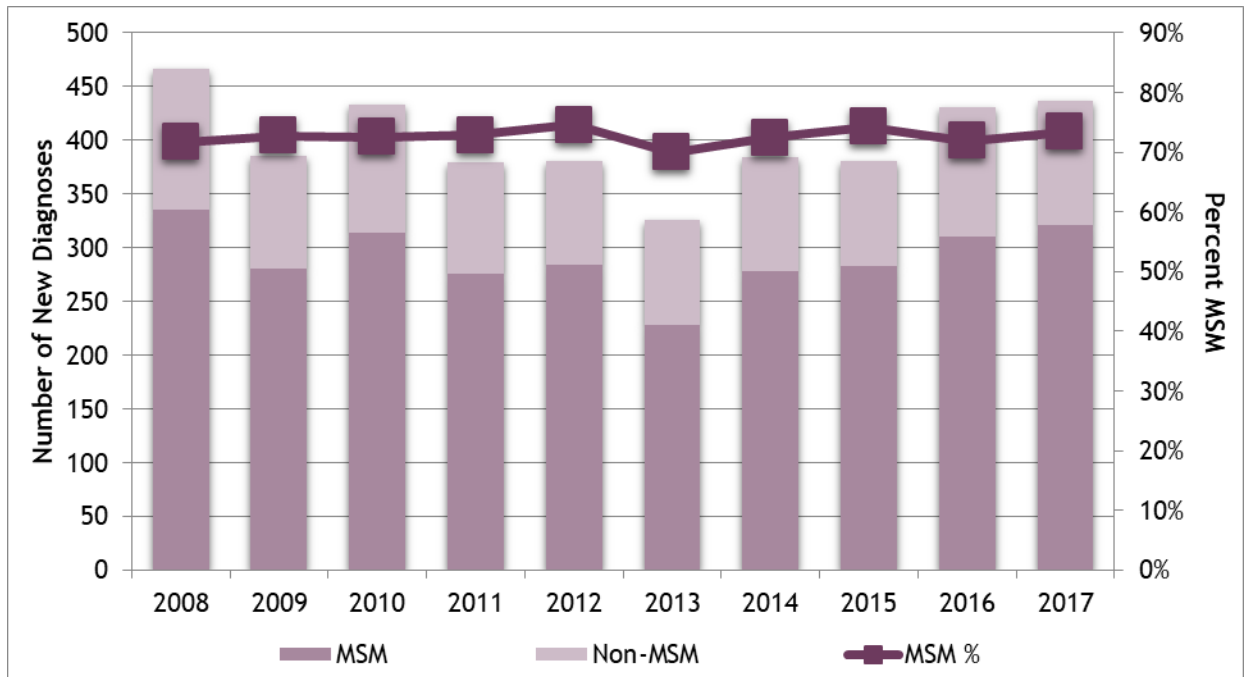


## New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity

As **Figure 3.3** demonstrates, Non-Hispanic Blacks were overrepresented in the HIV proportion among MSM; accounting for 4.5% of Colorado's male population, but 10.4% of HIV cases diagnosed in MSM from 2013-2017. Hispanics were also overrepresented (33.2% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases) for their proportion of the male population (22.8%), while Non-Hispanic Whites represented 52.7% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases and 68.3% of the male population.

**Figure 3.3: New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity (2013-2017) Compared to the Male Population (2017) – Colorado**

MSM Newly Diagnosed HIV by Race/Ethnicity, 2013-2017

Colorado Male Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2017
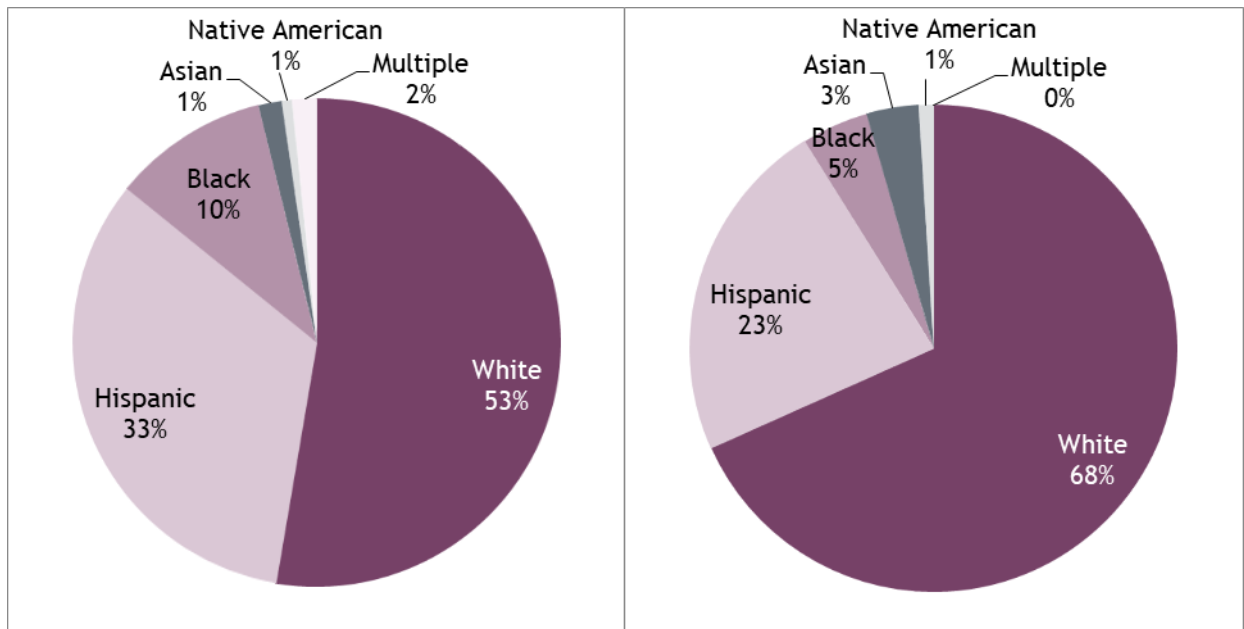


New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Age

**Figure 3.4** depicts the percentage of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM by age in 2013-2017. Over half (58.8%) of new HIV MSM diagnoses occurred among 20-34 year olds, which represented only 22.9% of the male population in 2017.

**Figure 3.4: Percent of New MSM HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis – Colorado (2013-2017)**
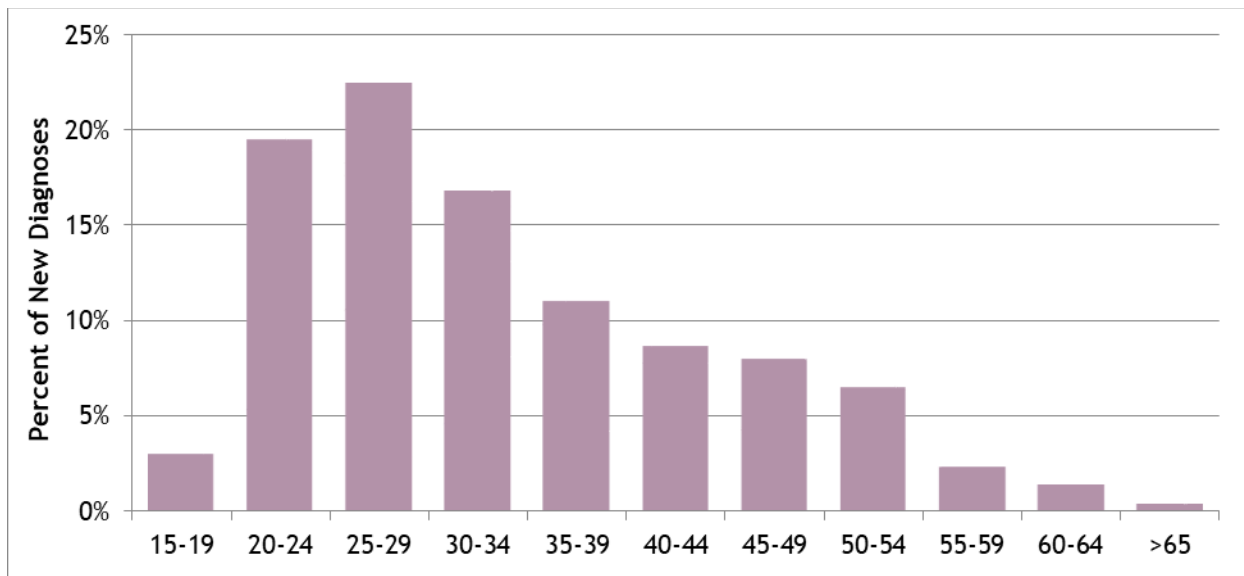
## MSM Living with HIV

### MSM Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

MSM living with HIV has a similar distribution of race/ethnicity as the overall male PLHIV population as they represent 72.0%. The greatest majority of MSM living with HIV was Non-Hispanic White.

**Figure 3.5: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado**
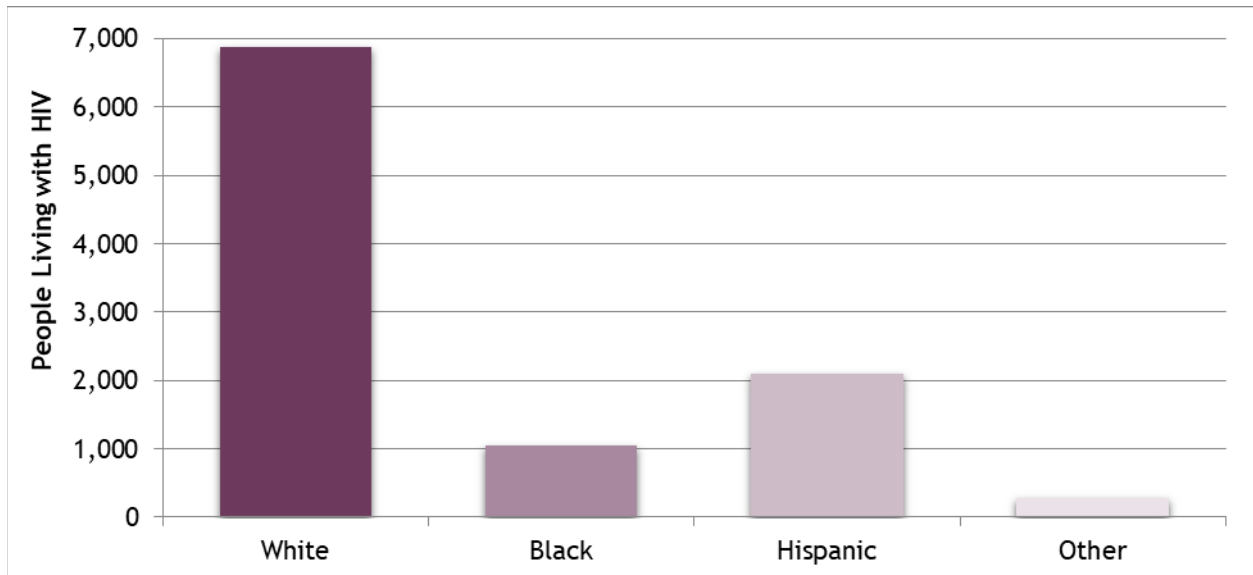


Other includes Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

### MSM Living with HIV by Age

The age group with the largest proportion of MSM living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 was 50-59 year olds. The next largest proportion was among 40-49 year olds.

**Figure 3.6: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Current Age - Colorado**
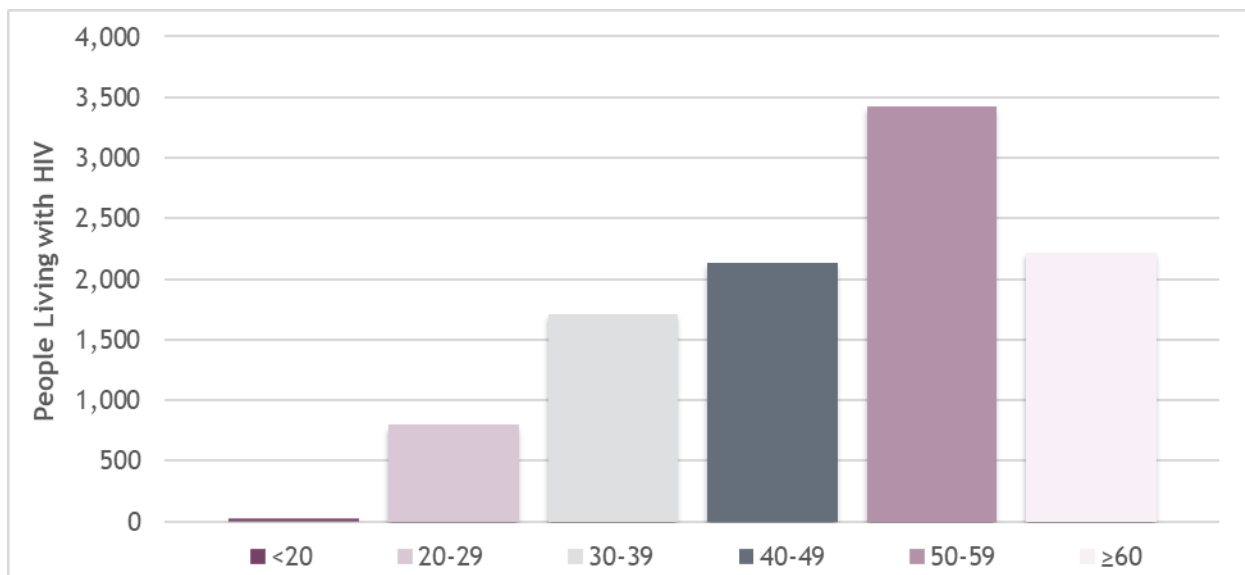


Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

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# People Who Inject Drugs

### Summary

- IDU and MSM/IDU HIV cases made up 16.7% of people living with HIV.
- Males accounted for 90.4% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases reported 2013-2017.
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 64.2% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases 2013-2017, while Hispanics made up 24.6% of PWID cases, and Non-Hispanic Blacks comprise 6.9%.
- Newly diagnosed PWID HIV cases were most commonly diagnosed in the 20-34 age group from 2013-2017 (52.0%).

This section includes all those who were identified as PWID whether transmission was identified as IDU only or MSM/IDU unless otherwise specified. Tables 3.3 and 3.4, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2013-2017 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among PWID.

## New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID

Figure 3.7 demonstrates that PWID HIV cases diagnosed from 2013 through 2017 were largely concentrated in urban areas. This was consistent with other highly affected populations, affirming that the Colorado HIV epidemic was largely centered in urban areas. Urban areas reported 95.4% of cases, rural areas 4.2%, and frontier areas 0.0% of IDU cases. This pattern of HIV case distribution among urban, rural and frontier regions has remained stable since the beginning of the epidemic.

**Figure 3.7: New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Region Reported at Diagnosis – Colorado (2013-2017)**
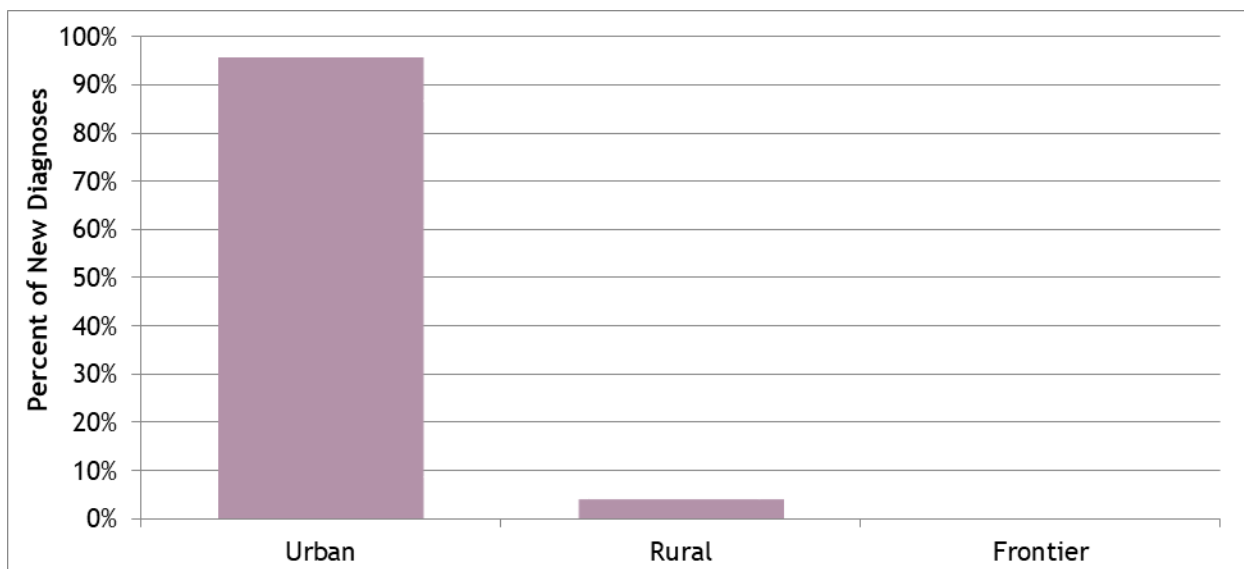


Total diagnoses, used as the denominator, includes one with an unknown county

**Figure 3.8: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of PWID - Colorado (2008-2017)**
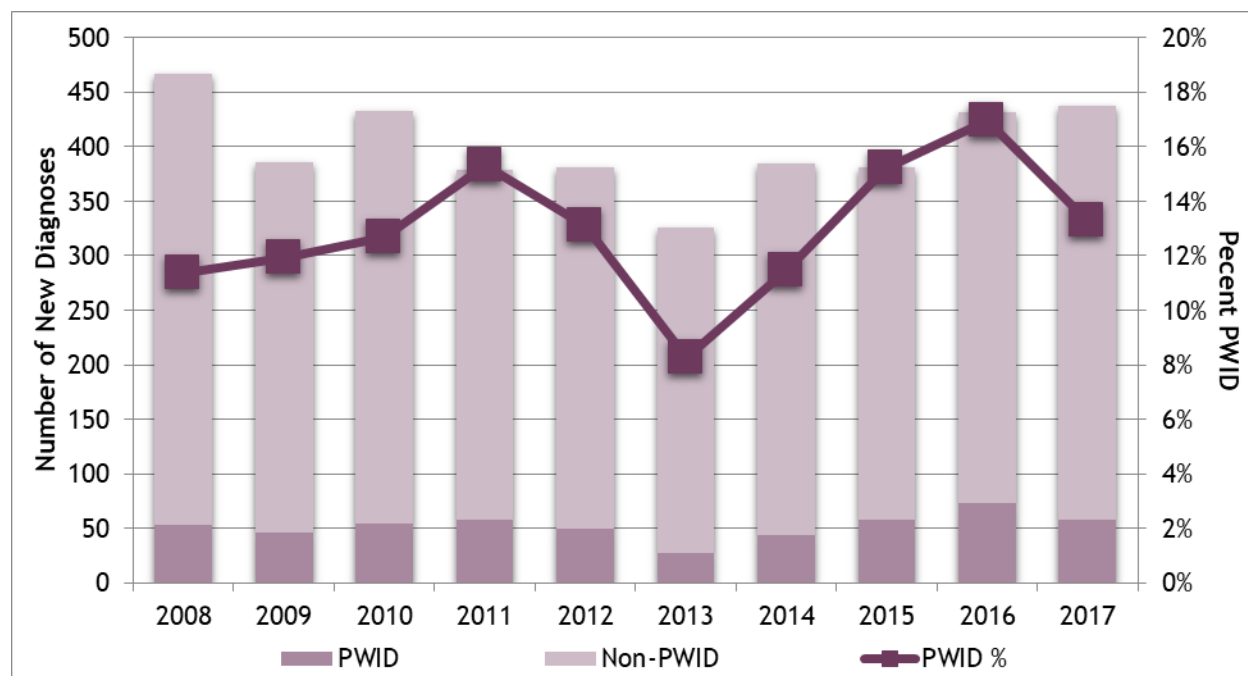


### New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID by Race/Ethnicity

The following two graphs illustrate the impact of IDU-associated risk behaviors in both males and females (n=292). **Figure 3.9** shows that among the 242 males diagnosed with HIV in 2013-2017 with an IDU-associated risk, Non-Hispanic Whites account for 155 (64.0%) cases, Hispanics for 61 (25.2%) cases, Non-Hispanic Blacks for 17 (7.0%) cases and all remaining races accounted for 9 (3.7%) combined. Among the 181 males who were MSM/PWID, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the overwhelming majority of these cases (119 or 65.7%), Hispanics for 47 (26.0%) cases, and Non-Hispanic Blacks for 10 cases (5.5%).

From 2013 to 2017, 50 cases of HIV in females were associated with IDU. As shown in **Figure 3.10**, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 29 (58.0%), Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 5 (10.0%) and Hispanics constituted 12 (24.0%) cases. The number of cases of females who acquired HIV via heterosexual contact with a PWID (N=25) was higher than for males (N=7) in 2013-2017. Non-Hispanic White females comprised 60.0% (N=15), Hispanic females comprised 24.0% (N=6), and Non-Hispanic Black females represented 8.0% (N=2) of this group.

**Figure 3.9: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Males – Colorado (2013-2017)**
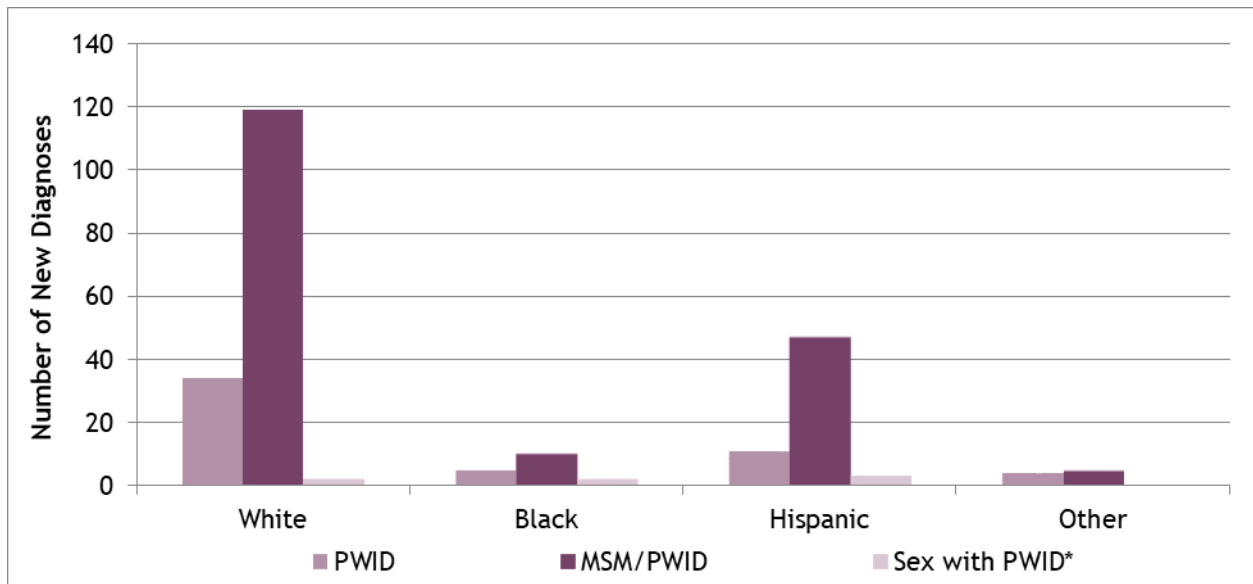


*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID.
Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

**Figure 3.10: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females – Colorado (2013-2017)**
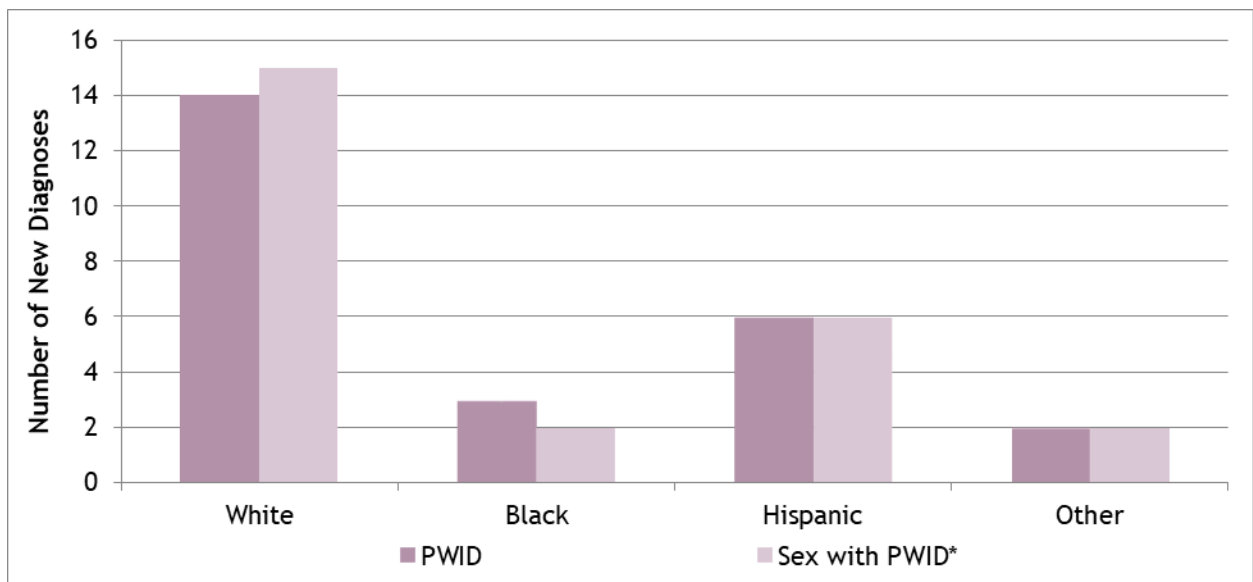


*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID.
Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

## New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID by Age

**Figure 3.11** illustrates newly diagnosed cases of HIV from 2013 through 2017 among PWID. When reviewing cases of HIV, the age group with the largest proportion of cases reported from 2013 to 2017 was 20-34 year olds (57.3%).

**Figure 3.11: Number of New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis – Colorado (2013-2017)**
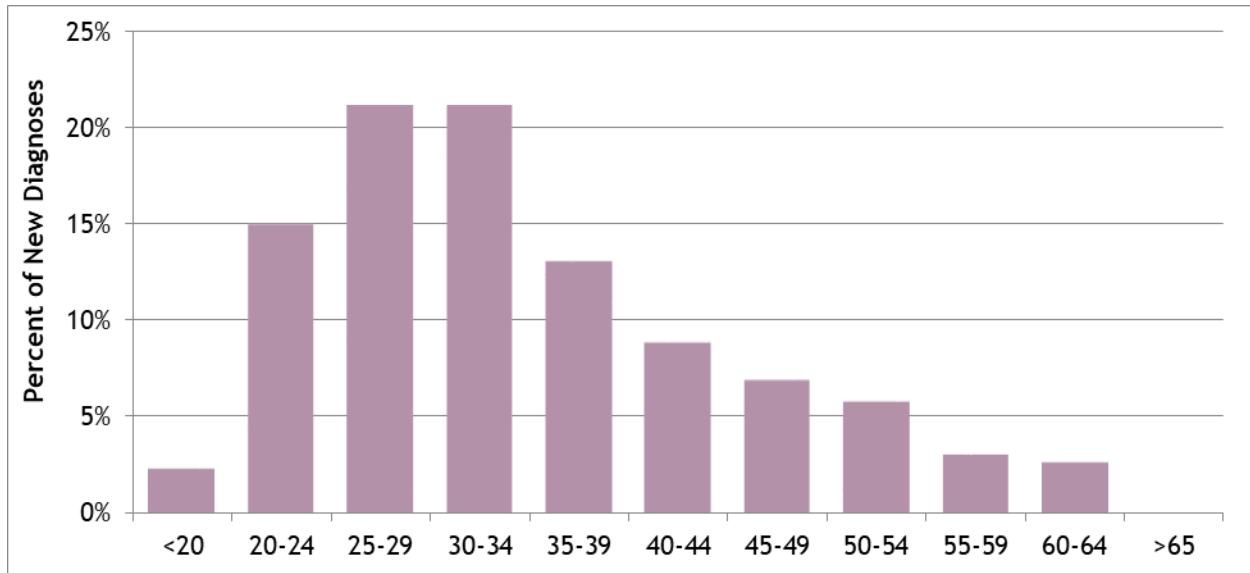


## PWID Living with HIV

### PWID Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

A greater percentage of female PWID living with HIV were Non-Hispanic Black compared to male PWID living with HIV, 21.3% and 13.2%, respectively. Conversely, a greater percentage of male PWID living with HIV were Non-Hispanic White compared to female PWID living with HIV, 63.7% and 56.2%, respectively.

**Figure 3.12: PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado**
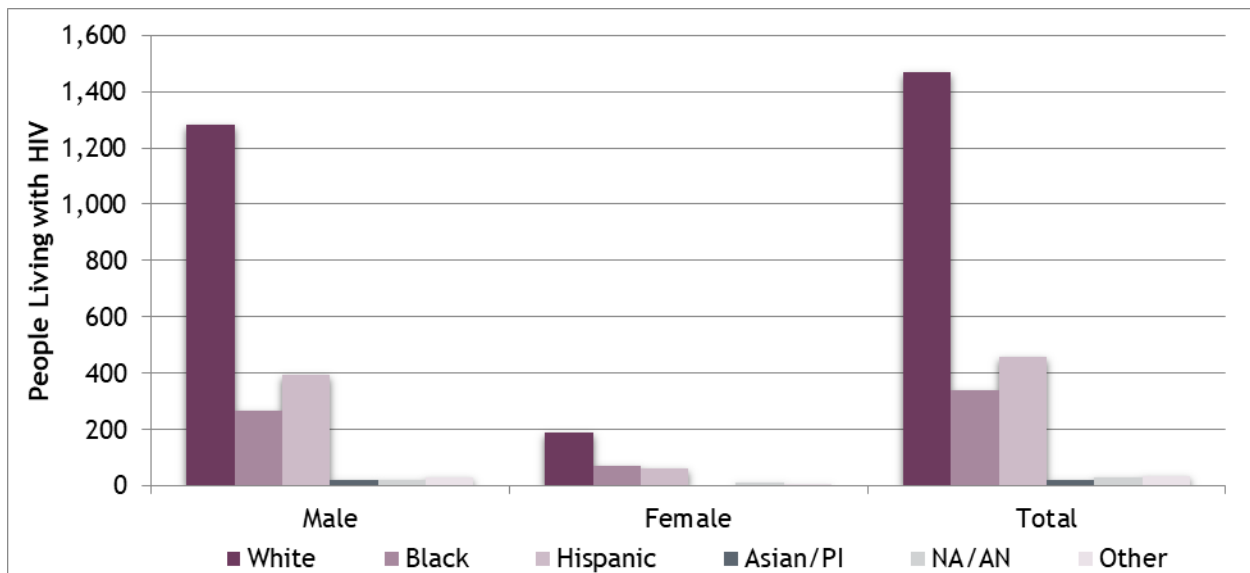


Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

PWID Living with HIV 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 3.13**.

**Figure 3.13: PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Current Age - Colorado**
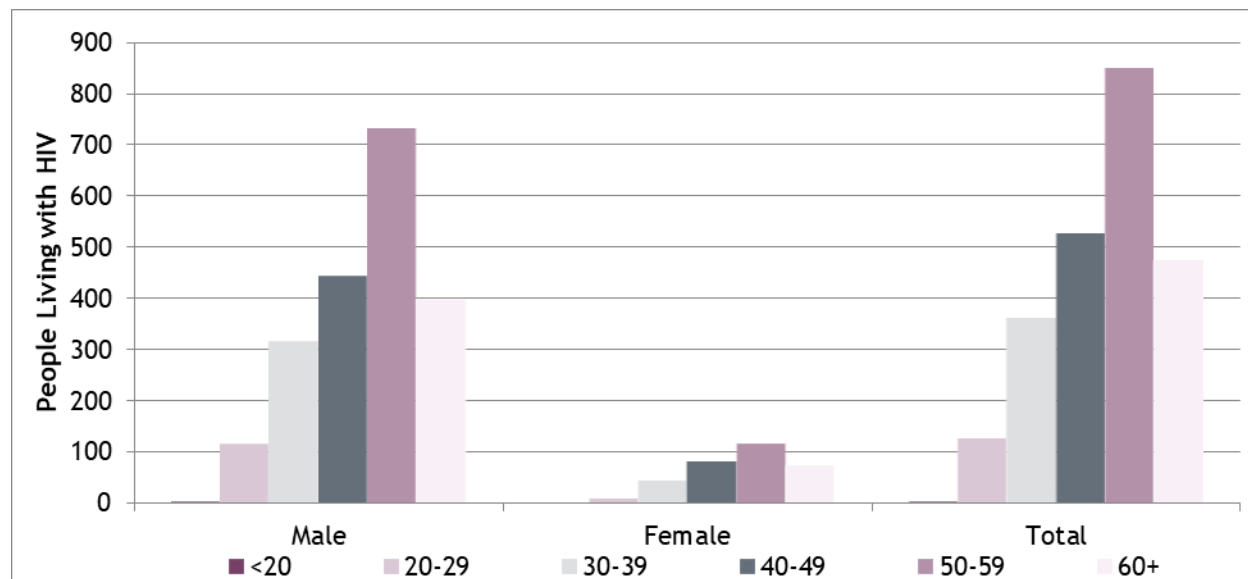


Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

## Heterosexual Transmission

**Summary**

- Heterosexual HIV transmission has decreased from 14.7% in 2013 to 7.1% in 2017.
- Females represented 62.9% of newly diagnosed heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in 2013-2017.
- Of new HIV cases transmitted by heterosexual contact in 2013-2017, Non-Hispanic Whites made up 38.8%, while Non-Hispanic Blacks comprised 31.5%, and Hispanics made up 27.0%.
- The majority of heterosexual transmission of new HIV diagnoses were among people aged 25-39 years, representing 52.7% of cases.

**Tables 3.5 and 3.6**, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2013-2017 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among heterosexuals.

It is difficult to assess the number of people in Colorado who engage in heterosexual contact that put them at high risk for acquiring 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 individuals. In 2017, 26,995 cases of chlamydia, 8,478 cases of gonorrhea and 818 cases of syphilis were reported to CDPHE. For more information on STIs, please reference these resources.

## New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals

Figure 3.14: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of Heterosexuals - Colorado (2008-2017)
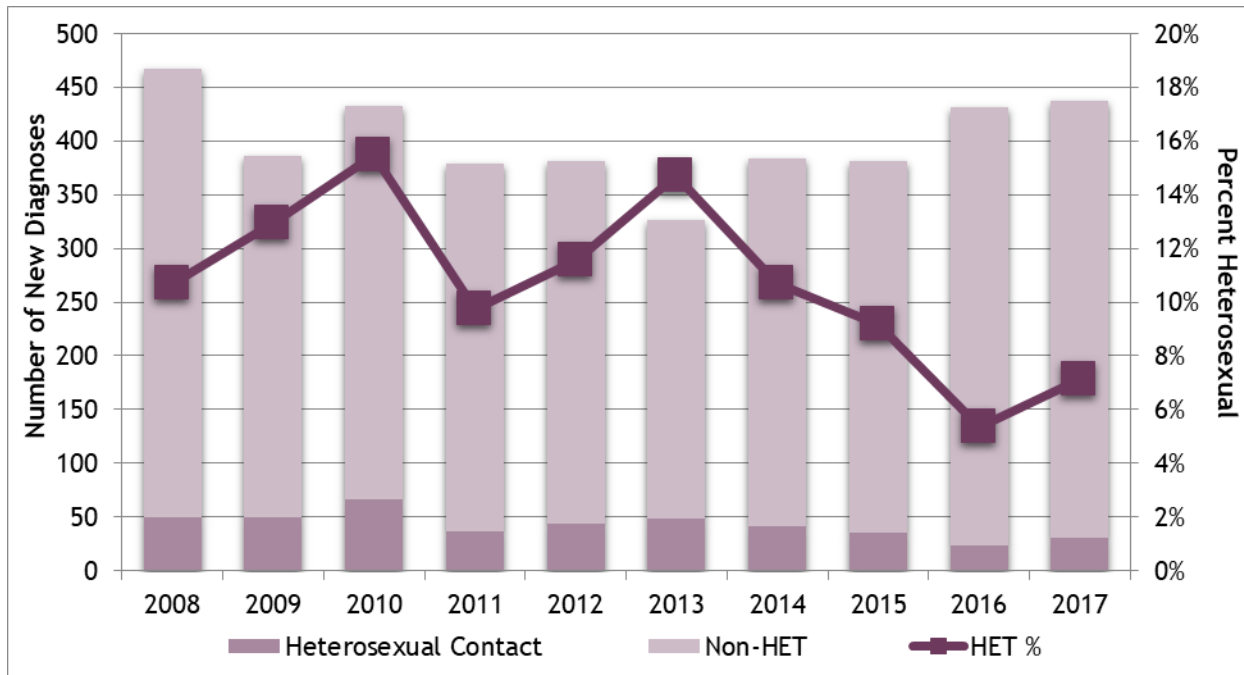


## New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Sex

Figure 3.15 illustrates the number of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases by year of diagnosis and sex between 2013 and 2017. The number of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases has overall been trending down during the five-year time period. Care should be taken in identifying trends in this group due to the small number of cases.

Figure 3.15: Number of New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Sex and Year of Diagnosis – Colorado (2013-2017)
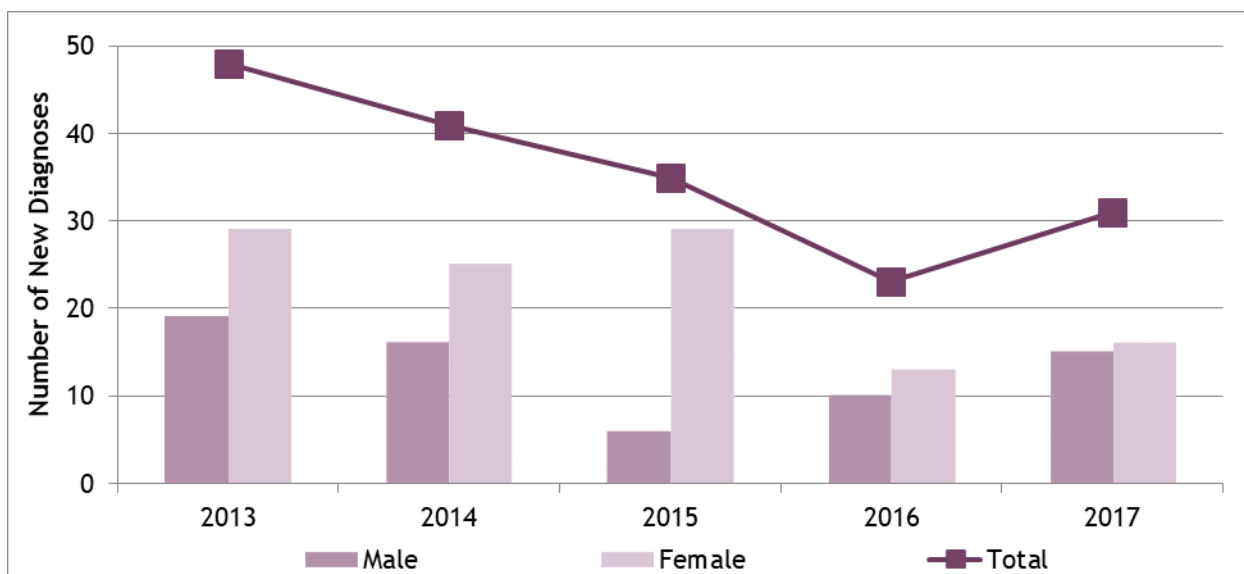
<u>New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Race/Ethnicity</u>

Recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual transmission are illustrated in **Figure 3.16 and Figure 13.17**. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the largest group with 69 (38.8%) cases, Non-Hispanic Blacks accounted for 31.5% (N=56) of cases, and Hispanics accounted for 27.0% (N=48) of cases. In comparison to their percentage of the total population, racial/ethnic population, Non-Hispanic Blacks were overrepresented among heterosexually transmitted HIV cases.

**Figure 3.16: New Heterosexual Contact Associated HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Males – Colorado (2013-2017)**
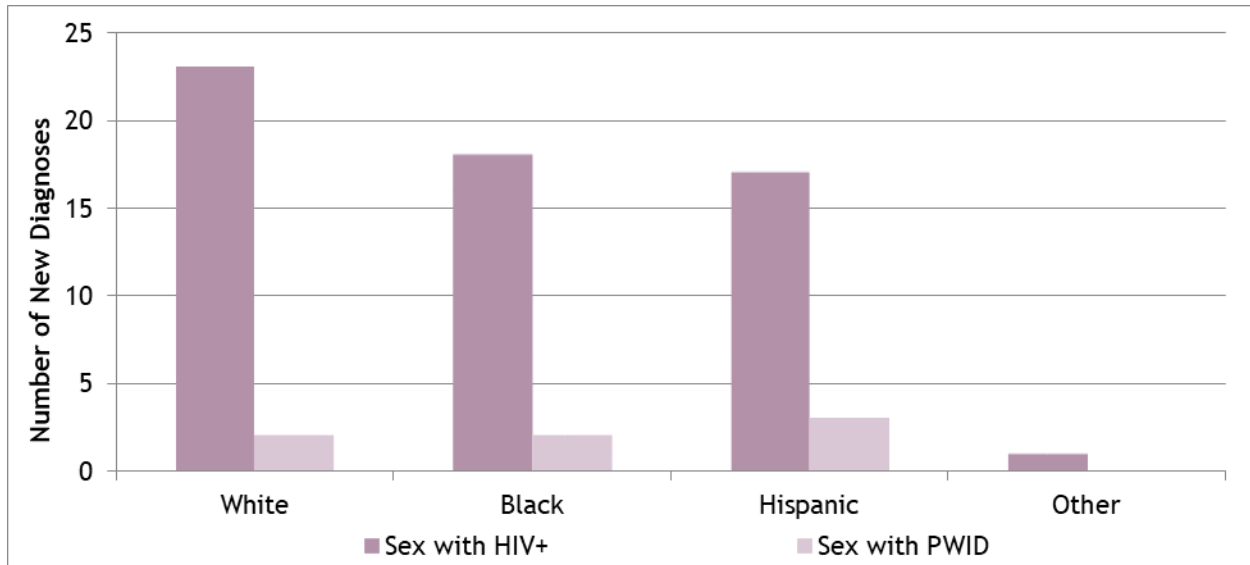


Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

**Figure 3.17: New Heterosexual Contact Associated HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females – Colorado (2013-2017)**
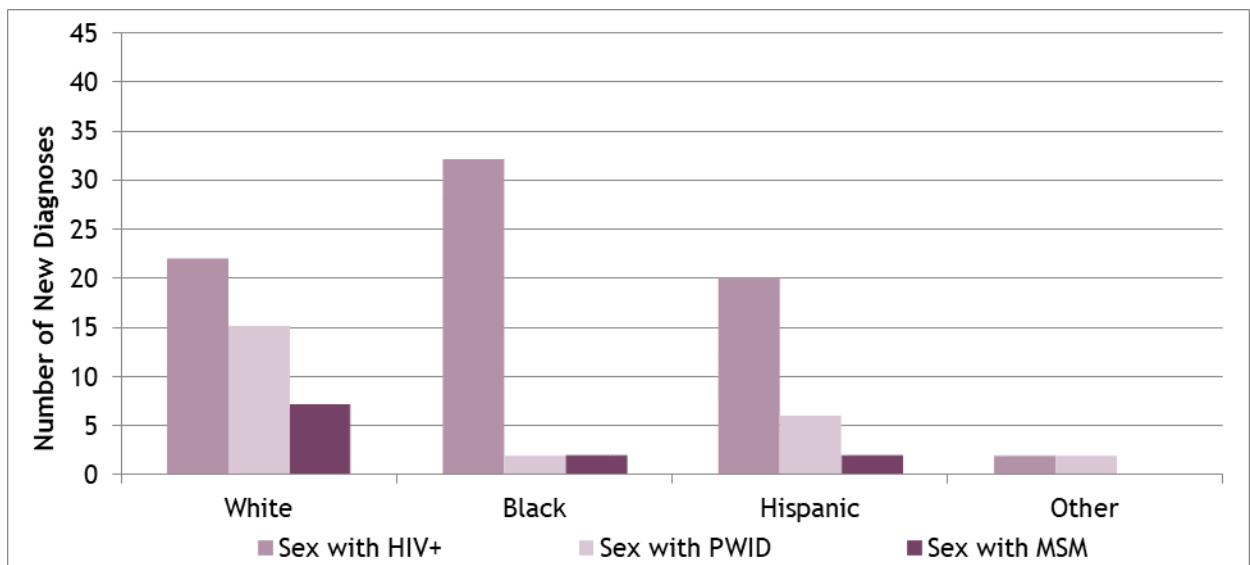


Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

### New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Age

**Figure 3.18** illustrates recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual contact by age in 2013-2017. This graph indicates that the largest proportion (16.9%) of newly diagnosed cases occurred in the 25-29 year old age group. The 30-34 year old age group followed, representing 16.3% of the cases. The next highest contributing age group was 35-39 representing 15.7% of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in Colorado in 2013-2017.

**Figure 3.18: New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis – Colorado (2013-2017)**
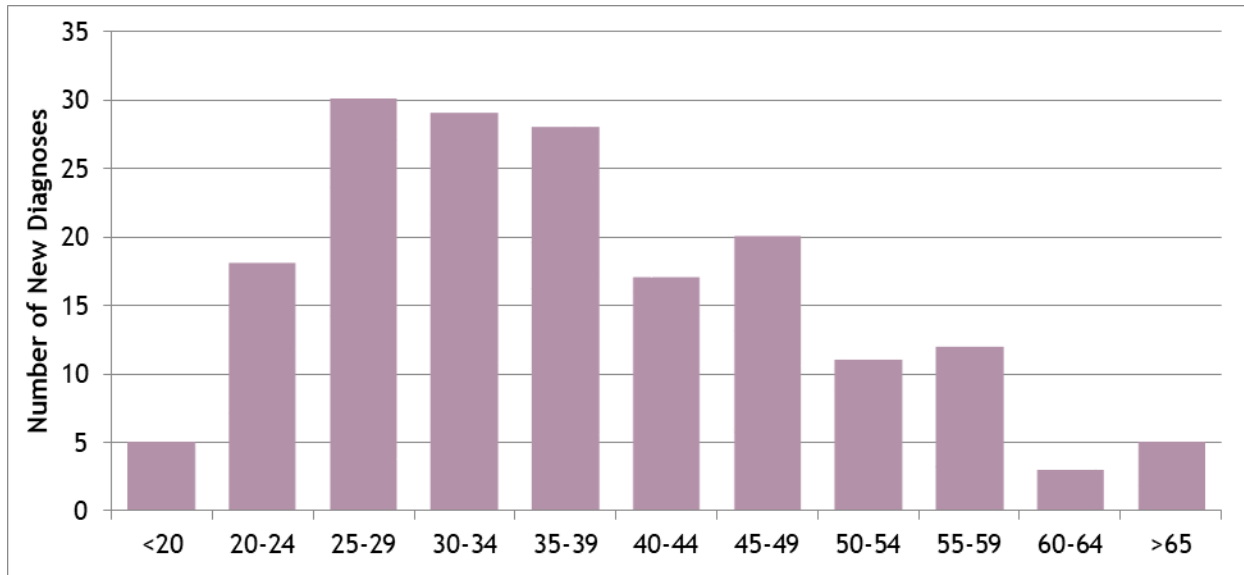


## Heterosexuals Living with HIV

### Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic Blacks make up the largest percentage of heterosexuals living with HIV in Colorado (41.5%) followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (32.7%) and Hispanics (21.0%). When split out by sex, a greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV are Non-Hispanic White compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV, 36.4% and 25.1%, respectively. In contrast, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV are Non-Hispanic Black compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 47.5% and 38.6%, respectively.

**Figure 3.19: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado**
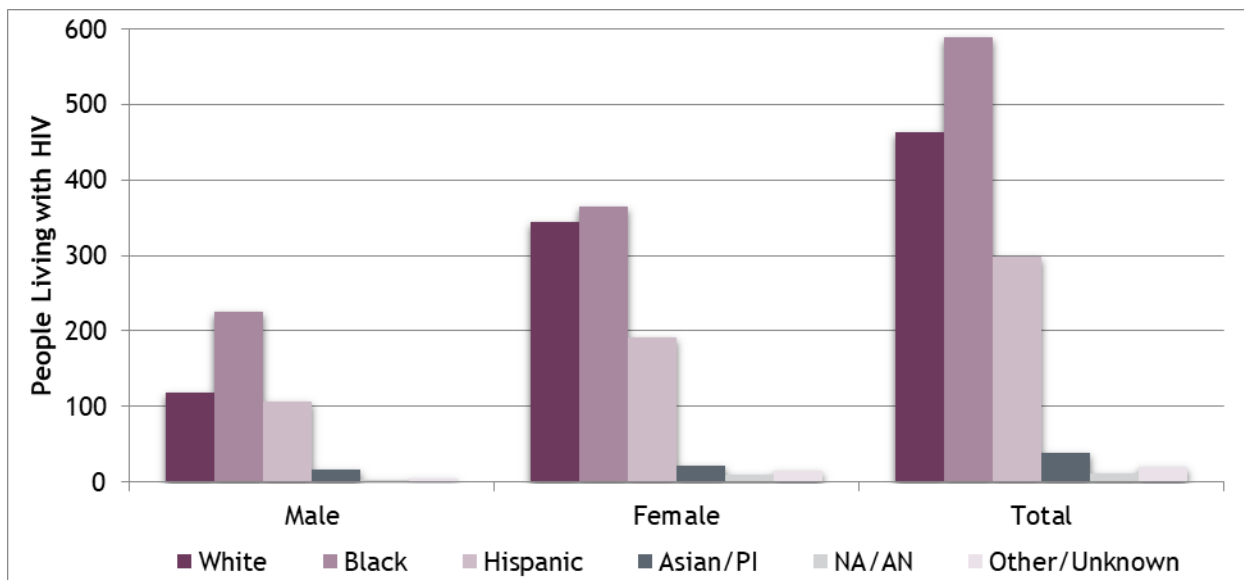


Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

## Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Age

The age distribution by sex is displayed below in **Figure 3.20**. It shows that men who disclosed having a transmission risk of heterosexual contact skewed older than the women did. A greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV were 30-39 years old compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV, 19.8% and 14.4%, respectively. In contrast, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV were 50-59 years old compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 37.8% and 8.5%, respectively.

**Figure 3.20: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Current Age - Colorado**
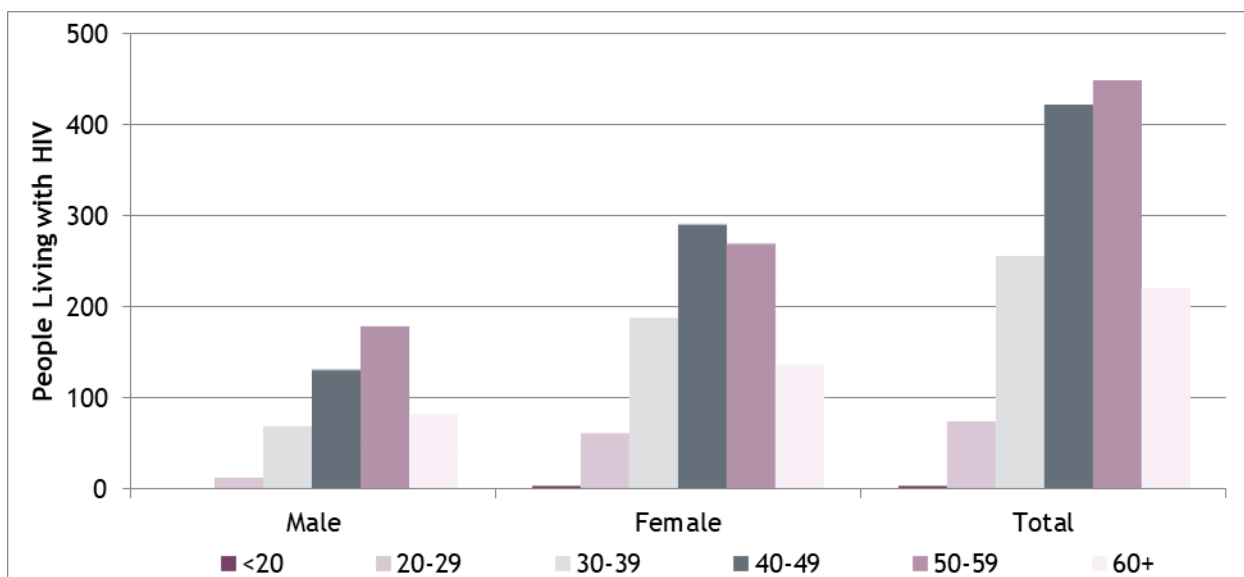


Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

## Infants Born to Women who are HIV Positive

As shown in **Table 3.7**, in the appendix, the number of infants known to be born to a mother who is HIV-positive ranged between 23 and 33 from 2013-2017. During that period, there were no confirmed cases of infants reported who acquired HIV perinatally. According to CDPHE vital statistics data obtained from 2017 birth certificates, 94.4% of live births received prenatal care, and 95.6% of live births had reported that the mother had an HIV test during pregnancy.[13]

# People who are Foreign-Born

### Summary

- An estimated 9.8% of Colorado's population were born outside of the U.S.[14] People who are foreign-born account for 8.2% of new 2017 HIV cases and 11.3% of PLHIV.
- The majority of people who are foreign-born diagnosed with HIV between 2013 and 2017 occurred in those people aged 35-54 years representing 53.8% of cases.
- Of 2013-2017 new diagnoses among Hispanics who are foreign-born, 74% were born in Mexico and of Non-Hispanic Blacks who are foreign-born 50.6% were born in the Horn of Africa or eastern Africa.

People who are foreign-born in this section do not include those with an unknown country of birth. Country of birth defaults to "Unknown" if not noted during regular surveillance activities. Therefore, it cannot be certain that those with an unknown country of birth are people who are foreign-born. **Tables 3.8 and 3.9**, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2013-2017 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among those born outside of the U.S.

### New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born

People who are foreign-born account for 12.8% (250) of Colorado's new HIV diagnoses from years 2013 through 2017 and 11.3% (1,592) of Colorado's PLHIV through 2017. As **Figure 3.21** shows, the percent of people who are foreign-born that were diagnosed has decreased from 2008-2012. In 2013, the percent of new diagnoses among those who are foreign born increased (50.0%); however, the actual number of diagnoses among people who are foreign-born remained stable. This percent increase in 2013 is due to a decrease in overall new diagnoses (N=326). From 2015 to 2018, the percent and case counts for diagnoses among people who are foreign-born has continued the downward trend.

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[13] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics 2017 Birth Certificate Data.
[14] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B05003 (geography: State of Colorado). http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

**Figure 3.21: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of People who are Foreign-Born - Colorado (2008-2017)**
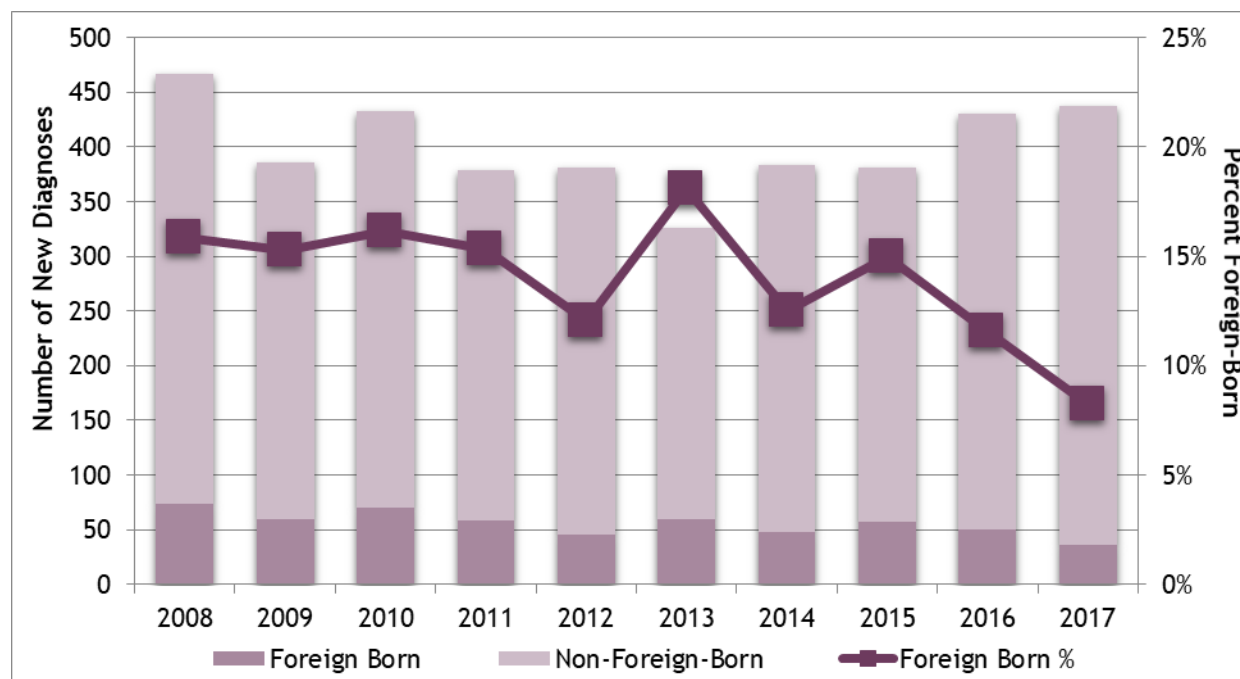


**New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Race/Ethnicity**

Figure 3.22 shows new diagnoses among people who are foreign-born by race/ethnicity and region of birth. From 2013-2017, 250 (12.8%) of the 1,959 new HIV diagnoses were among people who are foreign-born. Of those, 138 (55.2%) were Hispanic, 79 (31.6%) were Non-Hispanic Black, 16 (6.4%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander and 12 (4.8%) were Non-Hispanic White. Among the new HIV diagnoses in 2013-2017, 22.1% of those identified as Hispanics were among people who are foreign-born. Of the 138 Hispanics, 103 (74.6%) were born in Mexico. One quarter (25.2%) of 2013-2017 new HIV diagnoses among Non-Hispanic Blacks were among people who are foreign-born. Of the 79 Non-Hispanic Blacks, 78 (98.7%) were born in Africa with a majority (50.6%) born in the Horn of Africa (26.6%) or eastern Africa (24.1%). Nearly one half (48.5%) of 2013-2017 new HIV diagnoses among Non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders were among people who are foreign-born. Of the 16 Non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders 12 (75.0%) were born in southeastern Asia. Cultural and language barriers can make these groups a challenge for prevention services and care providers.

**Figure 3.22: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Race/Ethnicity and Region of Birth – Colorado (2013-2017)**
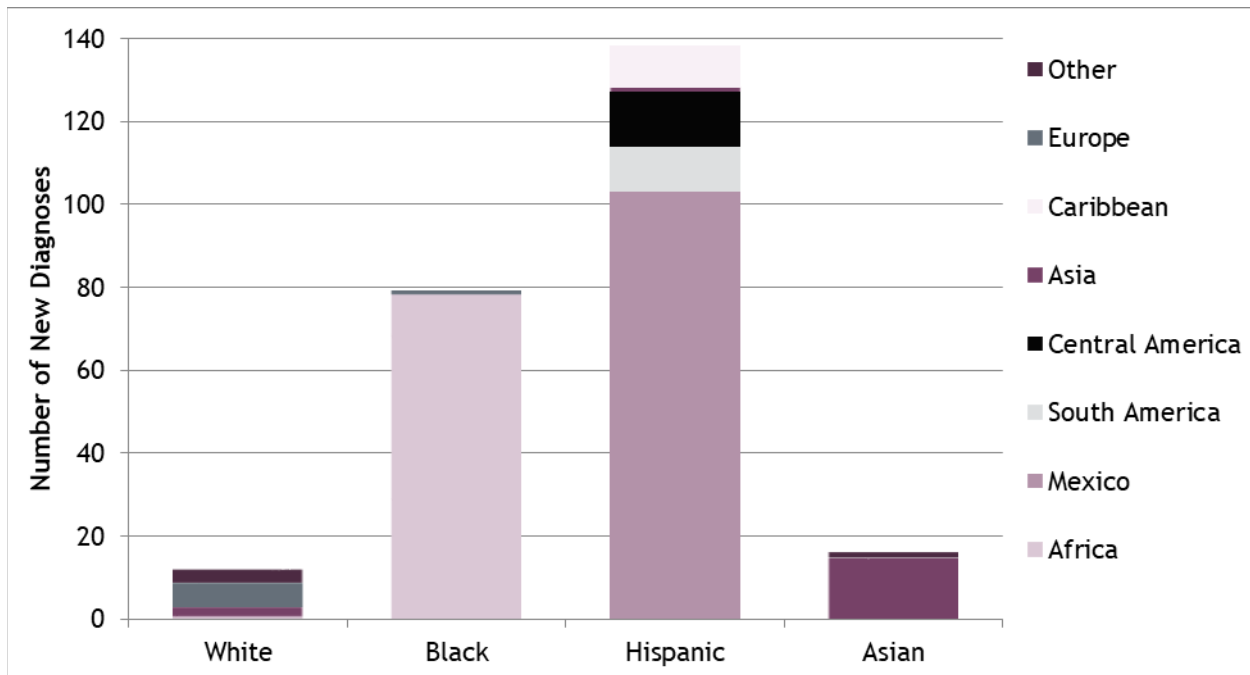


### New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Age

Figure 3.23 illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2013 and 2017 among people who are foreign-born by age at diagnosis. The majority of new diagnoses occurred among the 30-34 age group followed by 40-44. This is slightly older than the overall new diagnoses in the same timeframe where the largest proportion occurred in the 25-29 age group followed by 20-24.

**Figure 3.23: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2013-2017)**
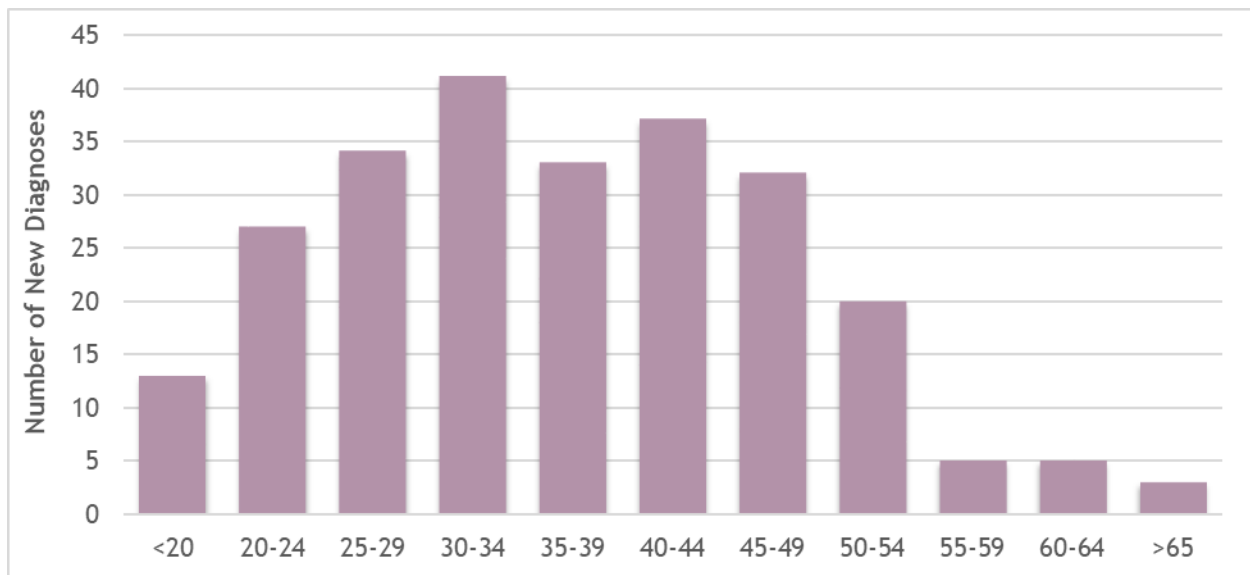
**New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Transmission Category**

**Figure 3.24** illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2013 and 2017 among people who are foreign-born by transmission category and sex. There was a greater percentage of new HIV diagnoses among females who are foreign-born with a transmission category of heterosexual contact compared to males, 32.3% and 6.0%, respectively. Similar to the overall new diagnoses, the MSM only transmission category constitutes the largest proportion.

**Figure 3.24: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Sex and Transmission Category - Colorado (2013-2017)**
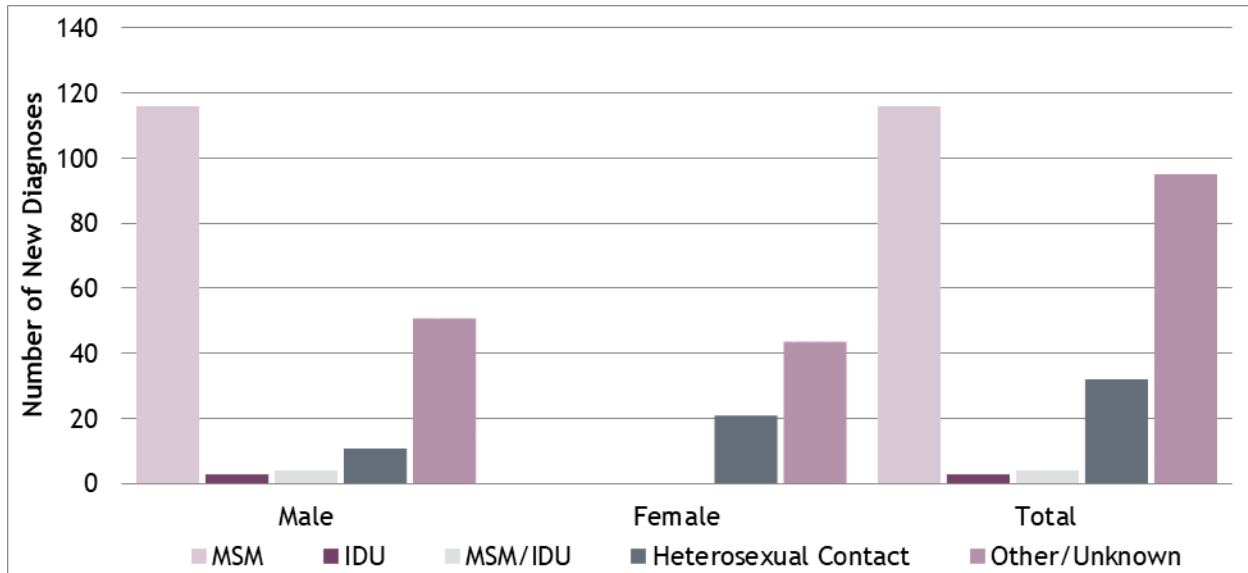


## People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV

**People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity**

A greater percentage of females who are foreign-born living with HIV were Non-Hispanic Black compared to males who are foreign-born living with HIV, 62.7% and 20.3%, respectively. A greater percentage of males who are foreign-born living with HIV were Hispanic compared to females who are foreign-born living with HIV, 62.4% and 24.7%, respectively.

**Figure 3.25: People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado**
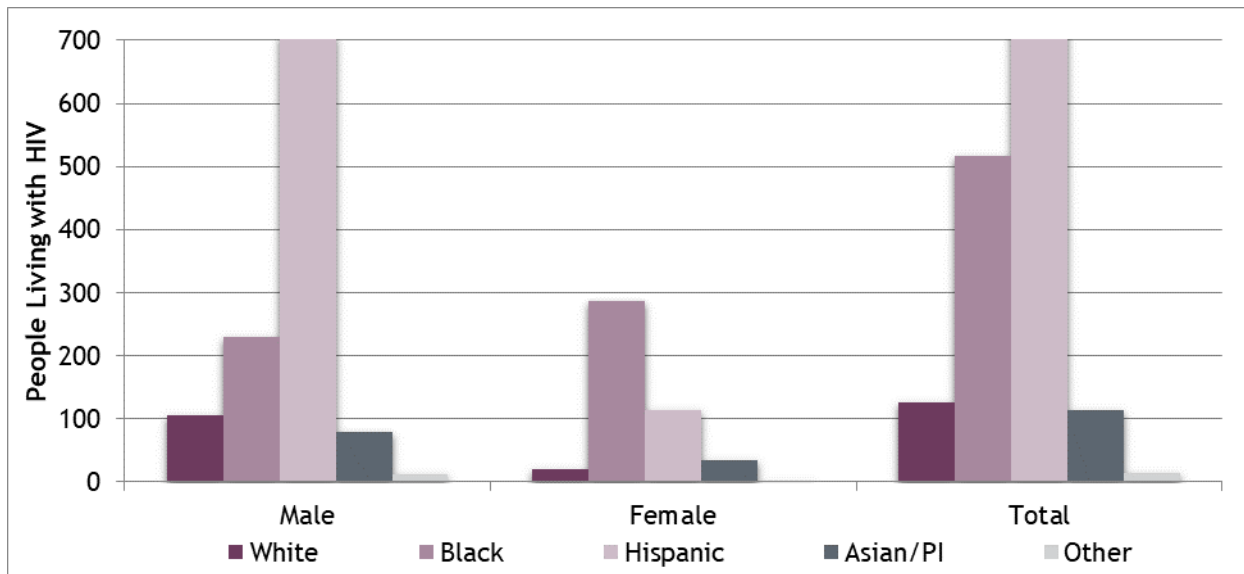


Other includes Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown. Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native PLWH was born in Canada.

## People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV by Age

A greater percentage of females who are foreign-born living with HIV were less than 20 years old compared to males who are foreign-born living with HIV, 8.5% and 2.3%, respectively. Conversely, a greater percentage of males who are foreign-born living with HIV were 50-59 years old compared to females who are foreign-born living with HIV, 26.8% and 21.4%, respectively.

**Figure 3.26: People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Current Age - Colorado**
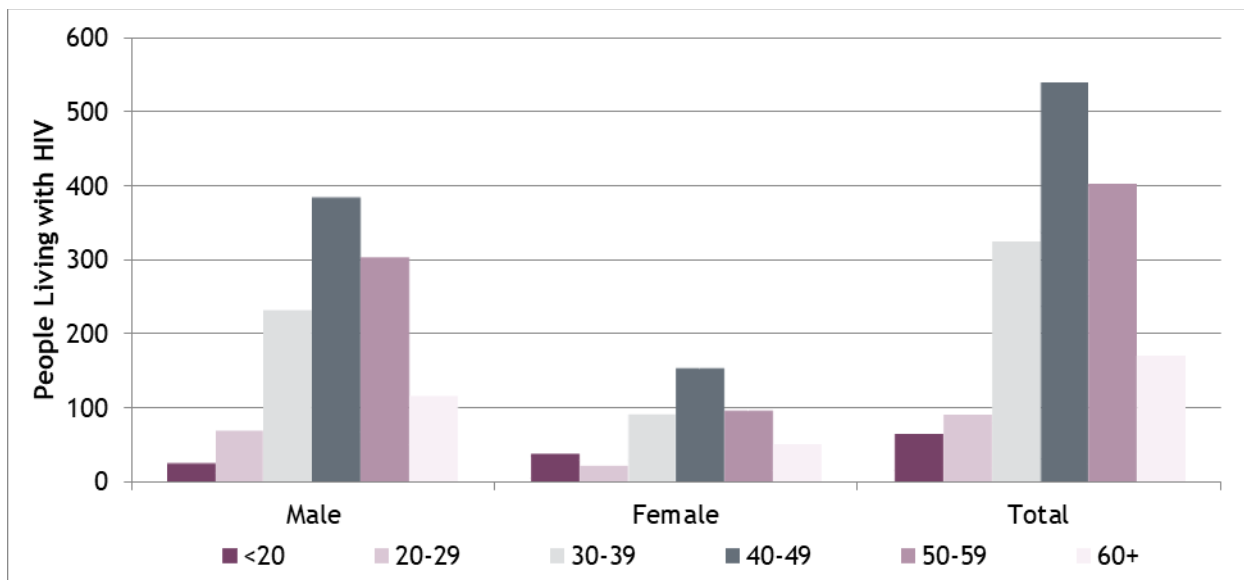


Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

## People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV by Transmission Category

**Figure 3.27** demonstrates that the majority of male PLHIV who are foreign-born in Colorado had a transmission category of MSM (53.5%). The next largest proportion was heterosexual contact (18.3%). Heterosexual contact accounts for the majority of female PLHIV who are foreign-born in Colorado (60.7%).

**Figure 3.27: People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado**
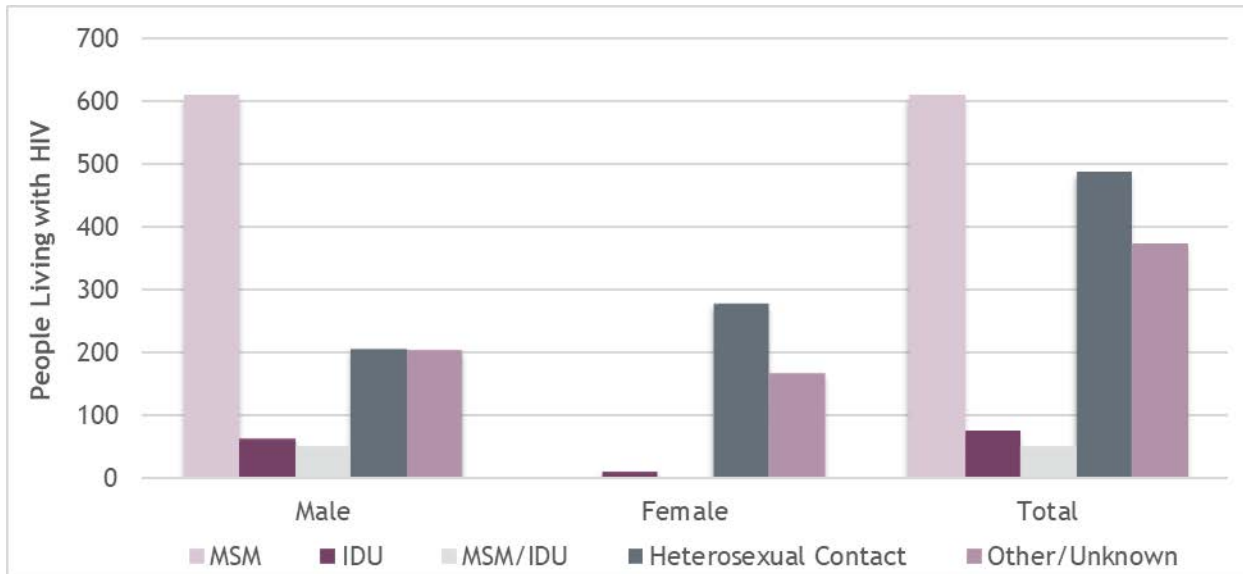
# HIV Care Continuum

## Summary

- 78.5% of people living with HIV were in care.
- 73.2% of people living with HIV were retained in care.
- 69.7% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed.

Figure 4.1: HIV Care Continuum as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado



| Category | People who have lived with diagnosed HIV for at least 12 months in Colorado with laboratory evidence of medical care in the last 10 years* | At least one care visit past year | Engaged in care or virologically suppressed past year** | Virologic suppression*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| % of PLHIV | 100% of PLHIV | 79% of PLHIV | 73% of PLHIV | 70% of PLHIV |
| Number of PLHIV | 10,238 | 8,039 | 7,492 | 7,134 |

* Data source: Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Defined as persons diagnosed with HIV (regardless of stage of disease) through year- end 2016, who were alive at year-end 2017.
**Data source: CDPHE's CD4/VL database and eHARS. Calculated as the percentage of persons who had ≥2 CD4 or viral load results at least 90 days apart during 2017 among those diagnosed with HIV through year-end 2016 and alive at year-end 2017 or as the percentage of persons who were virologically suppressed at the time of their last lab during 2017, but did not have any additional lab >90 days away from this during 2017.
*** Calculated as number of persons who had suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) at most recent test during 2017, among those diagnosed with HIV through year-end 2016 and alive at year-end 2017.

**Definitions**

Diagnosed: People diagnosed with HIV through December 31, 2016, alive as of December 31, 2017, live in Colorado and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2008-2017).

Engaged in Care: Percent of people diagnosed with at least one CD4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017, reported to the state.

Retained in Care: Percent of people diagnosed with at least two lab tests at least 90 days apart during the time period of January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017, reported to the state OR virally suppressed at the time of their last lab during the time period of January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017, but did not have any additional lab > 90 days apart during this time period.

Virally Suppressed: Percent of people diagnosed where their most recent (January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017) viral load test had a result of <200 cells/µL.

**Figure 4.2: HIV Care Continuum by Sex as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**
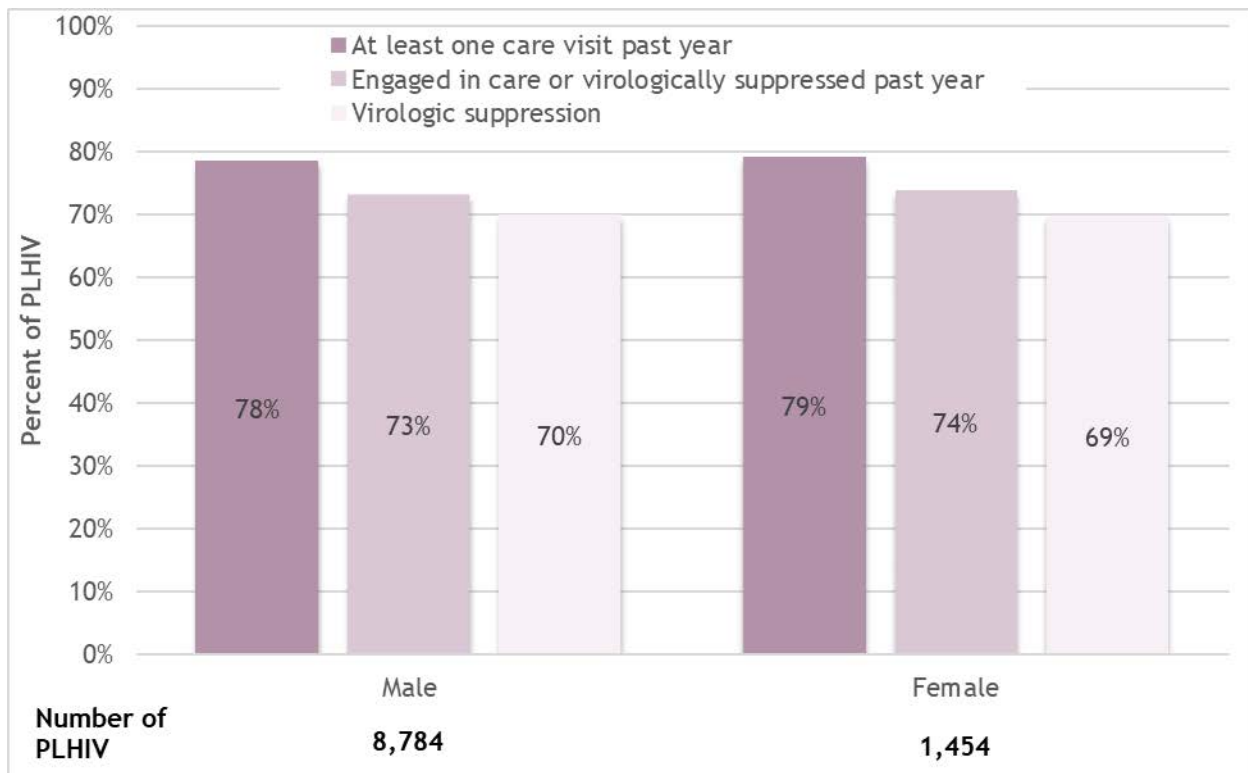
**Figure 4.3: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**



Legend:
- At least one care visit past year
- Engaged in care or virologically suppressed past year
- Virologic suppression

| Number of PLHIV | White, non-Hispanic | Black, non-Hispanic | Hispanic | Other/Unknown/ Multiple Race |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| At least one care visit past year | 80% | 74% | 79% | 74% |
| Engaged in care or virologically suppressed past year | 75% | 67% | 74% | 69% |
| Virologic suppression | 72% | 62% | 70% | 64% |
| Number of PLHIV | 5,833 | 1,729 | 2,308 | 368 |

**Figure 4.4: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**



Legend:
- At least one care visit past year
- Engaged in care or virologically suppressed past year
- Virologic suppression

| | 2-12 | 13-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | > 65 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At least one care visit past year | 87% | 82% | 75% | 80% | 81% |
| Engaged in care or virologically suppressed past year | 87% | 71% | 68% | 76% | 77% |
| Virologic suppression | 85% | 63% | 64% | 73% | 73% |
| Number of PLHIV | 47 | 228 | 3,774 | 5,441 | 747 |

35
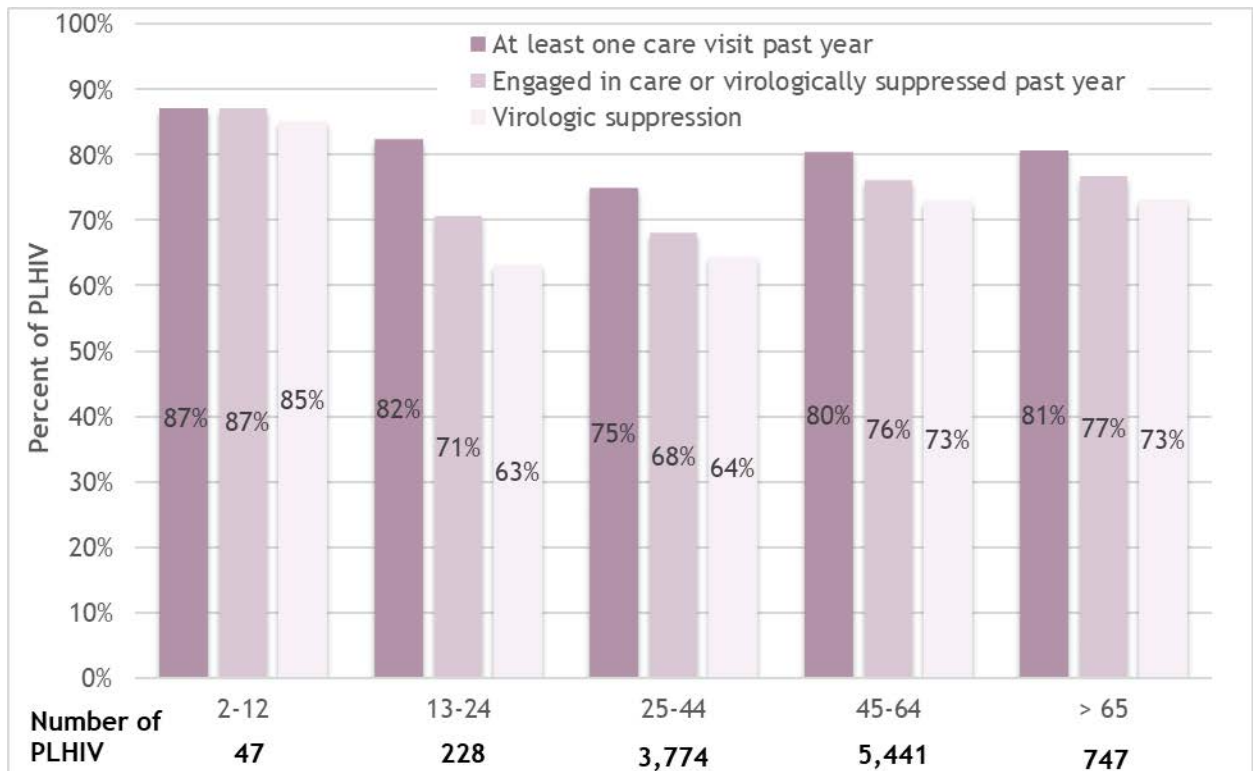
**Figure 4.5: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Males as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**
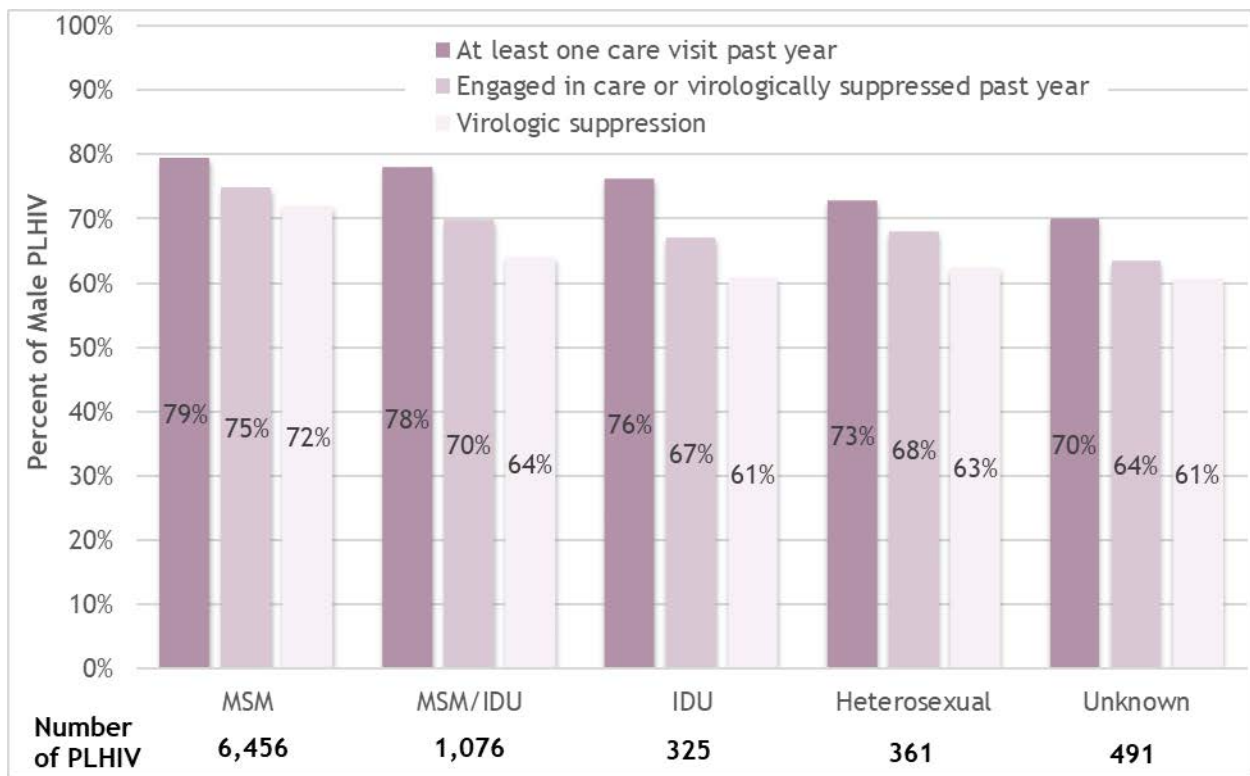


Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.5 & 4.6.

**Figure 4.6: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Females as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**
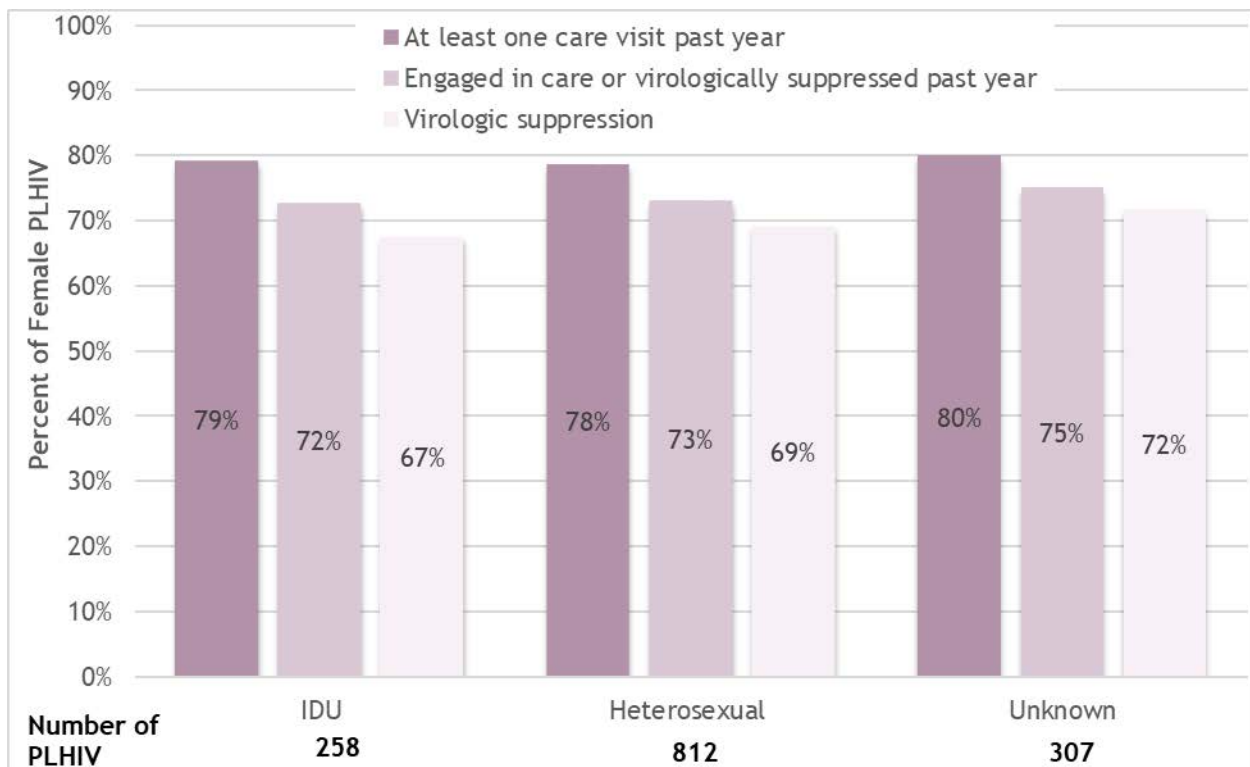
**Figure 4.7: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Males as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**
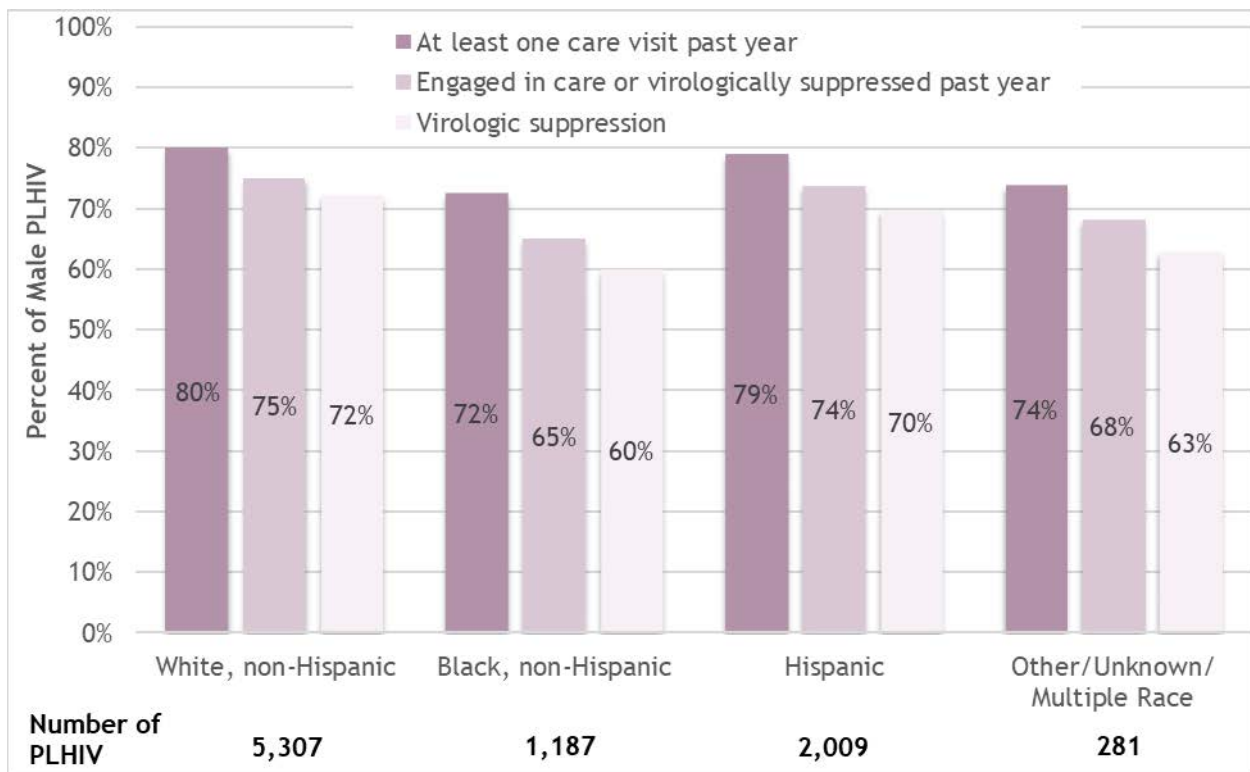


**Figure 4.8: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Females as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**
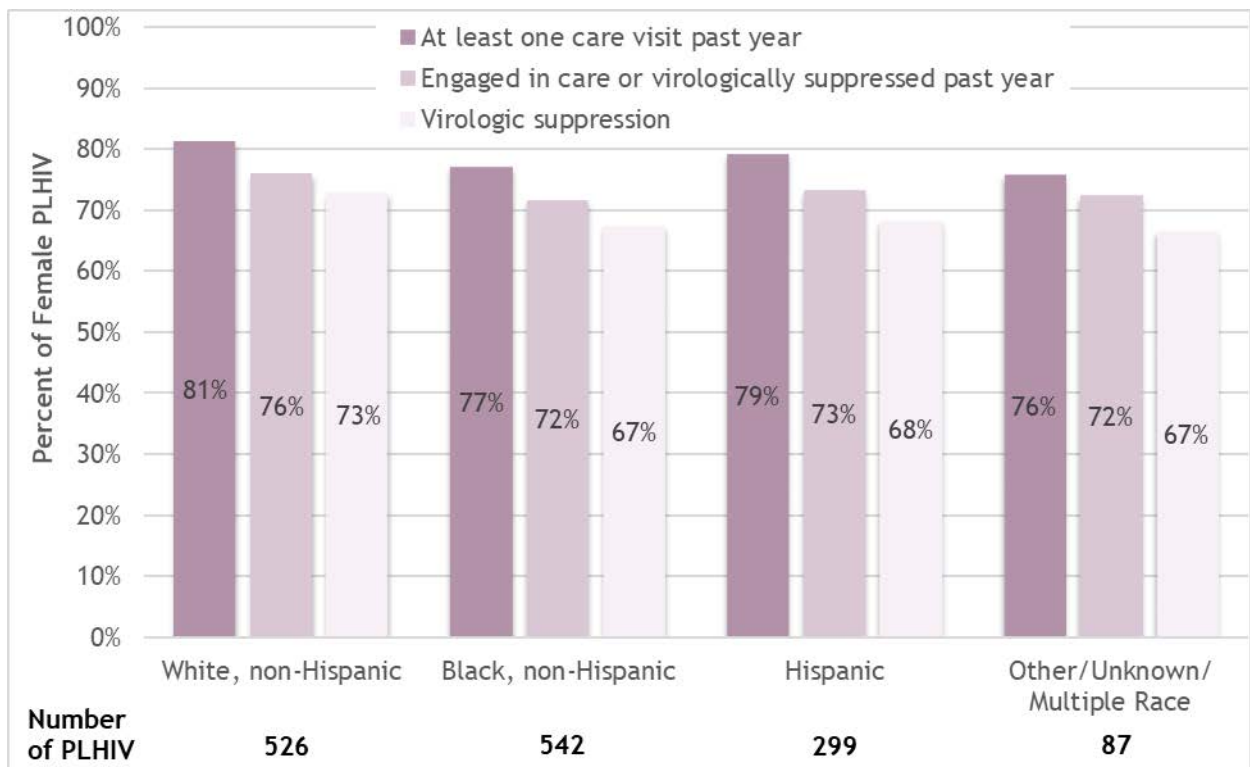
**Figure 4.9: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Males as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**
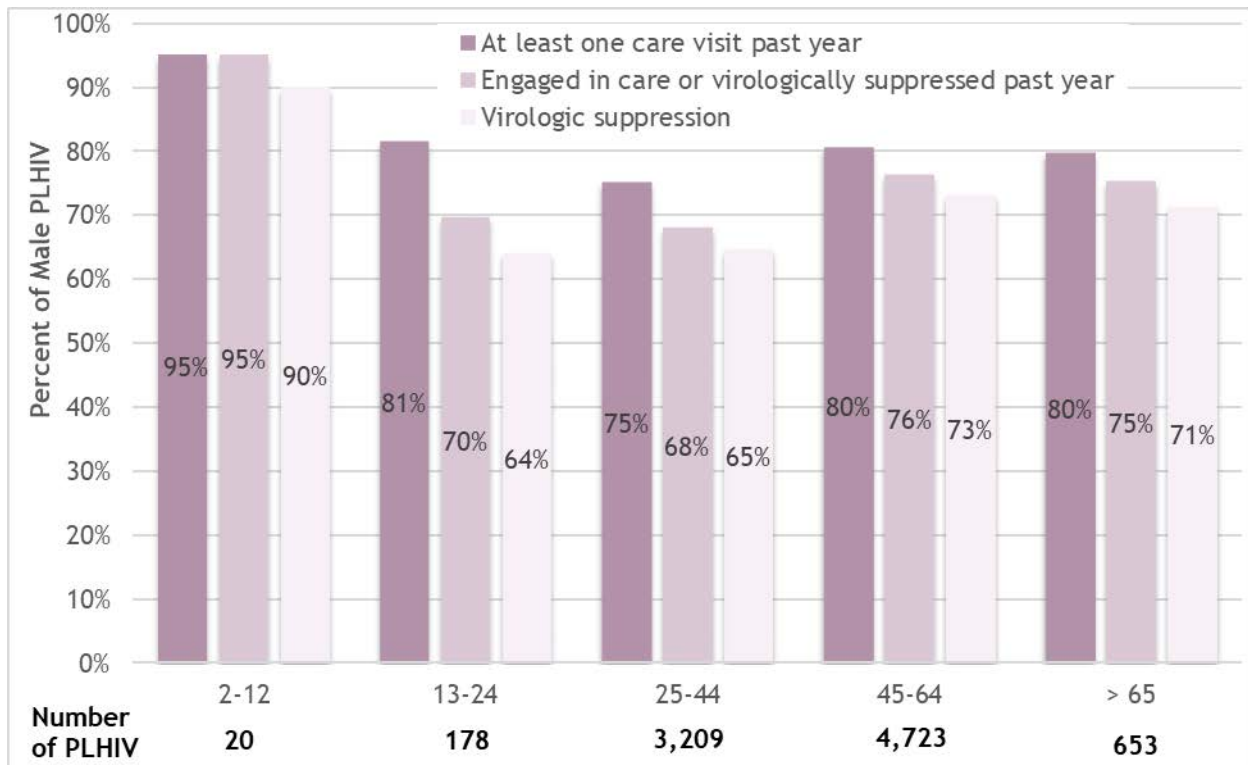


**Figure 4.10: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Females as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado**
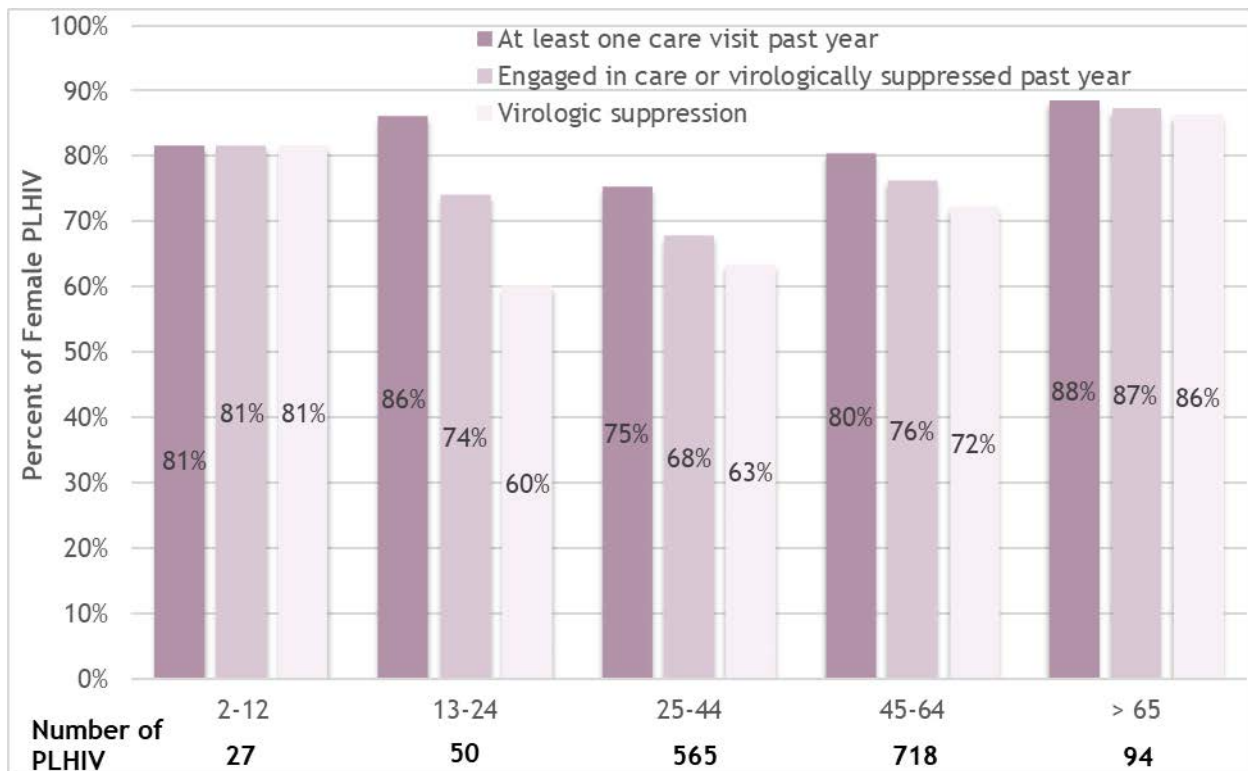
## Figure 4.11: HIV Care Continuum by County Classification as of December 31, 2017 - Colorado



| Number of PLHIV | Denver TGA 7,461 | Non-TGA Urban 1,969 | Rural 801 |

Legend:
- At least one care visit past year
- Engaged in care or virologically suppressed past year
- Virologic suppression

Denver TGA: 79%, 74%, 70%
Non-TGA Urban: 76%, 70%, 67%
Rural: 79%, 74%, 71%

Y-axis: Percent of Female PLHIV
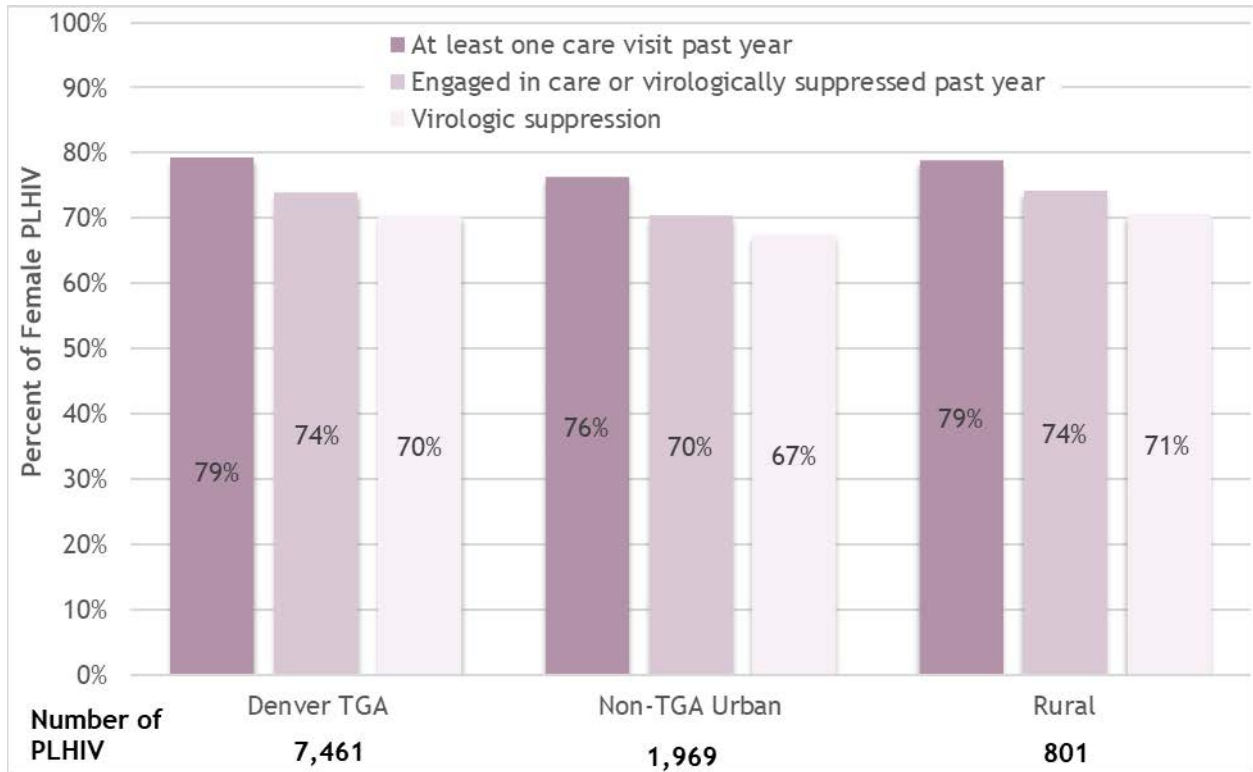
# Engagement in HIV Care Among Coloradans

**Summary**
- 92.2% of new HIV diagnoses in 2017 had a CD4 or viral test within 90 days of their initial diagnosis.
- The median CD4 decreases by age among the 2013-2017 new diagnoses.
- 52.5% of PLHIV were virally suppressed as of their most recent viral load in 2017.
- 55.9% of counties with viral load information in 2017 had 90% or more PLHIV virally suppressed at their most recent viral load.

CD4 and viral load tests are one way of analyzing care for those living with HIV. At the time of diagnosis, the CD4 test is the best lab for ascertaining the health and resilience of a person's immune system. CD4 results provide a measure of a person's immune function and give information about a person's white blood cells (CDC: State Laboratory Reporting Laws: Viral Load and CD4 Requirements). For the ongoing analysis for those living with HIV, the viral load is the best lab test for determining how the treatment is impacting the virus. Viral load measurements indicate the number of copies of the HIV-1 virus that are in a milliliter of a person's blood (CDC: State Laboratory Reporting Laws: Viral Load and CD4 Requirements). Viral suppression is the ultimate goal of HIV treatment. There is unequivocal scientific evidence that demonstrates that people living with HIV who take HIV medicine as prescribed can achieve and maintain an undetectable viral load have extremely low risk of transmitting HIV to their HIV-negative partners. Some caveats to this is that a previously consistent undetectable viral load has been shown to become briefly detectable with the acquisition of an STI.

## Initial CD4 After HIV Diagnosis

As shown below in **Figure 5.1**, the percent of new diagnoses with a CD4 or viral load within 90 days of the initial diagnosis has ranged from 89.3% to 94.3%. In 2017, 92.2% of new diagnoses had a lab within 90 days. This is a 3.2% increase in the percent from 2013 to 2017.

**Figure 5.1. Percent of New HIV Diagnoses with a CD4 or Viral Load Lab within 90 days of Initial Diagnoses, 2013-2017**
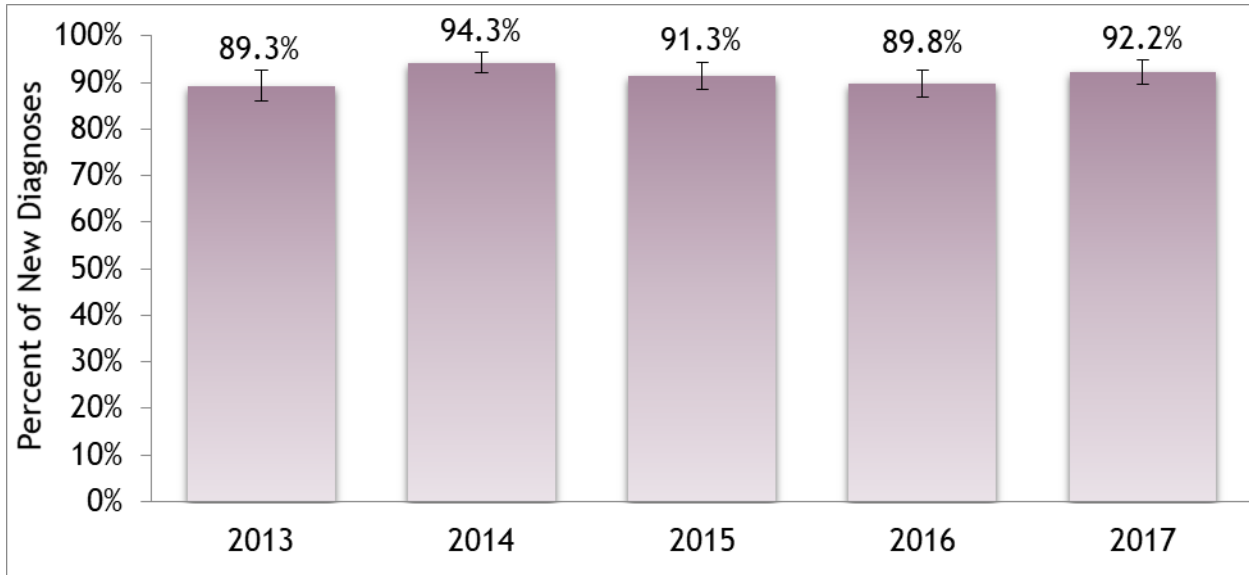


All viral load tests became reportable in 2010 and all CD4 tests became reportable in 2014.

## Initial CD4 by Sex

As seen in **Table 5.1**, in the appendix, the overall median CD4 for Colorado's 2013-2017 new diagnoses was 390 cells/µL. When the median CD4 is broken down by sex at birth as in **Figure 5.2**, the median CD4 is higher in females though the number of cases were smaller.

**Figure 5.2. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Sex, 2013-2017**
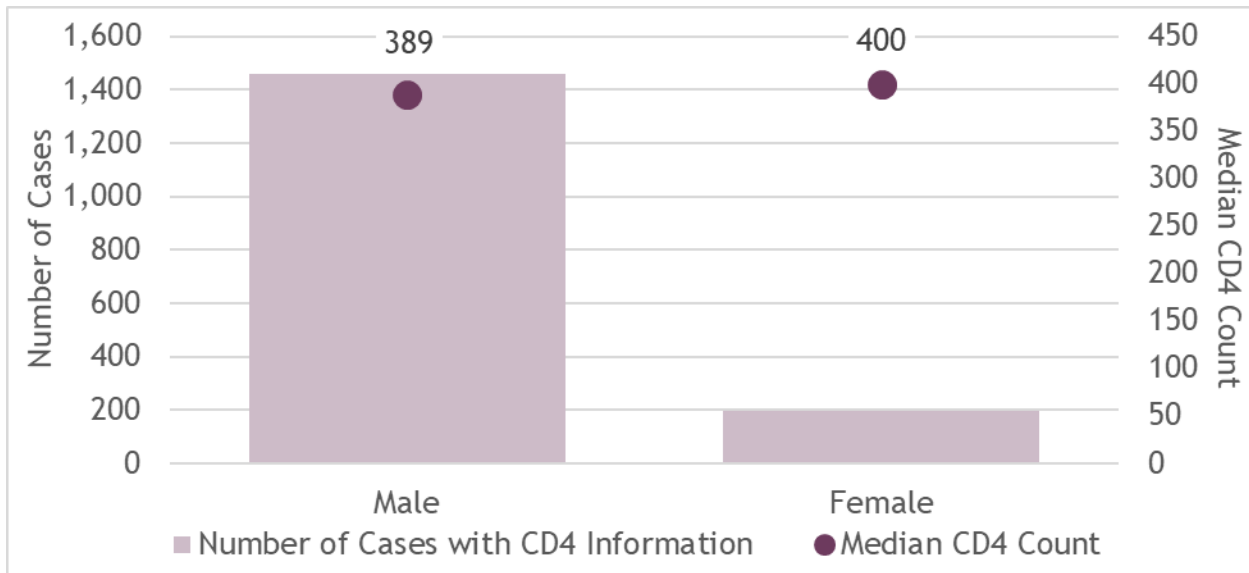


Within 90 days of diagnosis

## Initial CD4 by Race/Ethnicity

As shown below in **Figure 5.3**, the median CD4 ranges from 342 cells/µL for Multiple Race new diagnoses to 415 cells/µL for Non-Hispanic White new diagnoses.

**Figure 5.3. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Race/Ethnicity, 2013-2017**
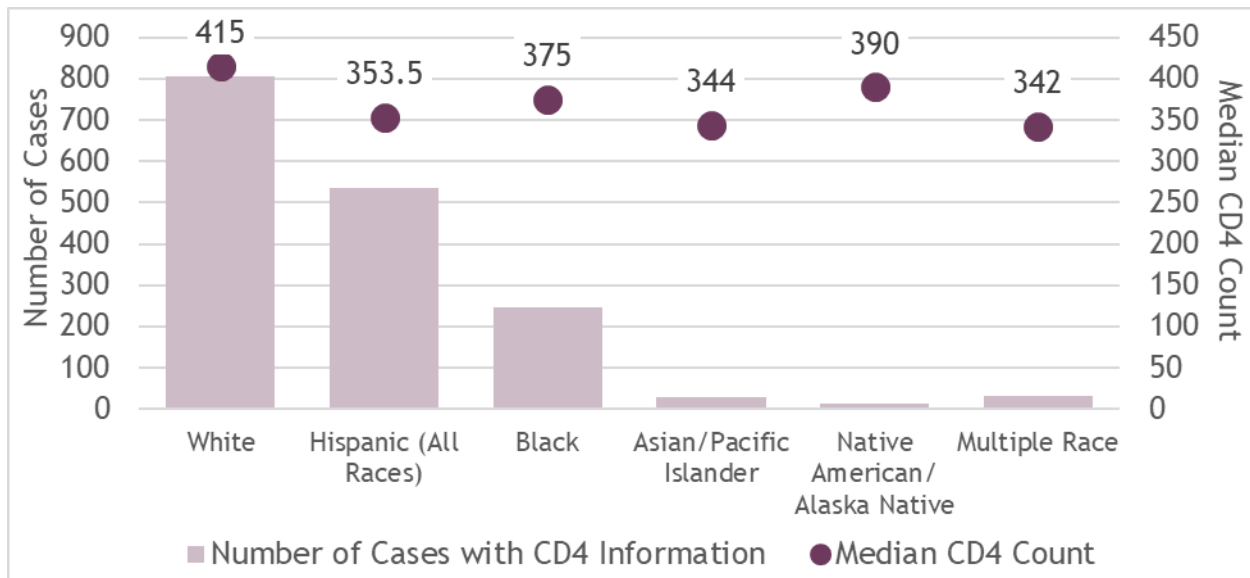


Within 90 days of diagnosis

## Initial CD4 by Age

It appears that the median CD4 value decreases with age, as depicted below in **Figure 5.4**. Those new diagnoses under 13 years of age have the highest median CD4 at 486 cells/μL. This ranges to those new diagnoses 60 years old and over with the lowest median CD4 of 188 cells/μL.

**Figure 5.4. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Age at Diagnosis, 2013-2017**
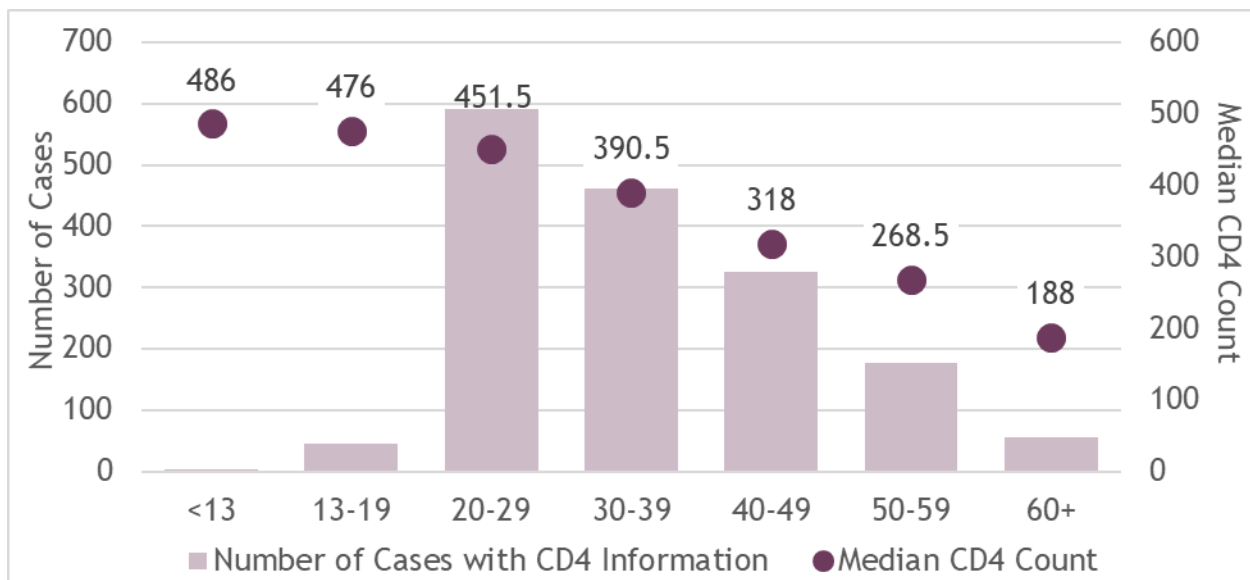


Within 90 days of diagnosis

## Initial CD4 by Transmission Category

There is a greater range of median CD4s when broken down by transmission category and sex (109 to 486 cells/µL). Interestingly, the two extremes are within the same transmission category, pediatric, where the highest median CD4 was among male pediatric diagnoses, and the lowest was among the female pediatric diagnoses.

**Figure 5.5. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Males, 2013-2017**
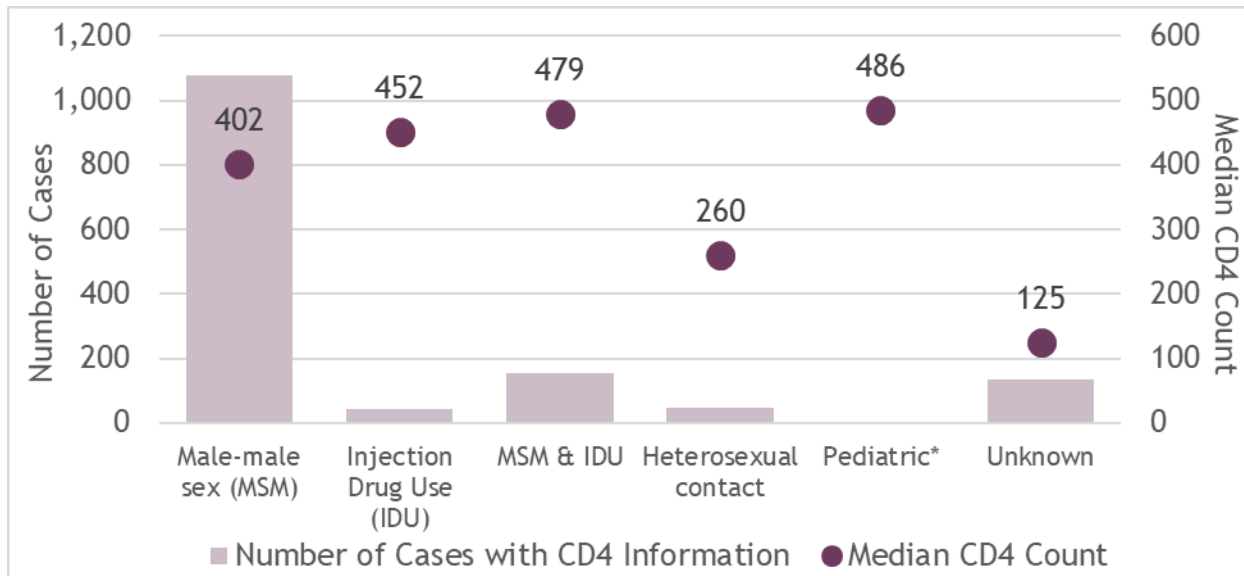


Within 90 days of diagnosis. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

**Figure 5.6. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Females, 2013-2017**
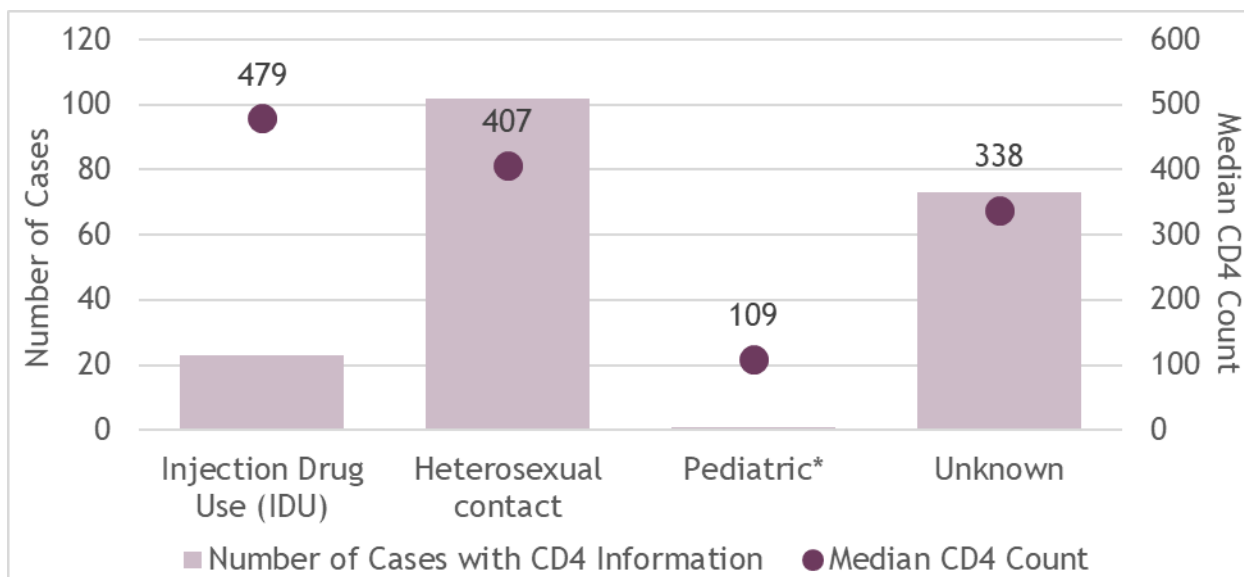


Within 90 days of diagnosis. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

## Initial CD4 by Geography

As the maps depict in **Figures 5.7 and 5.8**, 14 counties did not have CD4 information for the new diagnoses in that county, though for 15 counties that is due to having no new diagnoses in that same time period. Among those with CD4 information only one county, Morgan, had less than 25% of new diagnoses having CD4 information done within 90 days of their initial diagnosis. This is in contrast with the 36 counties with more than 75% of new diagnoses having CD4 information. For those counties with CD4 information, the three counties with the highest median CD4 were Baca, Chaffee, and Conejos counties.

**Figure 5.7. Percent of New Cases with a CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2013-2017**
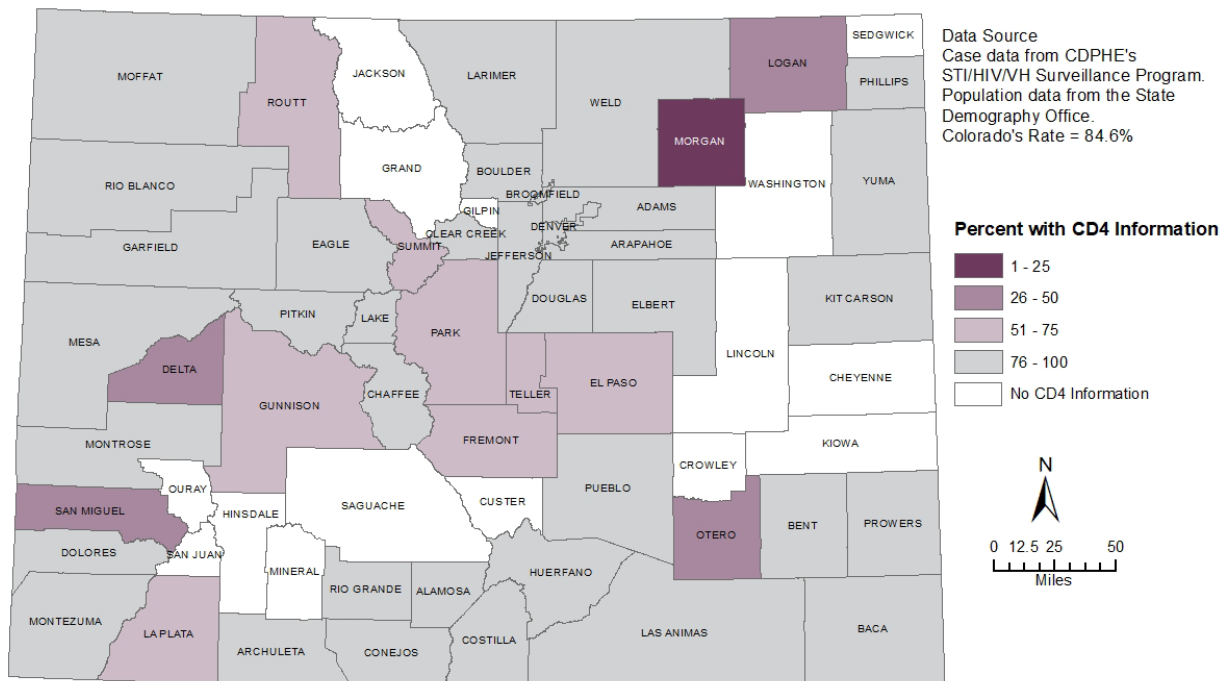


Within 90 days of diagnosis

## Figure 5.8. Median CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2013-2017



Data Source
Case data from CDPHE's
STI/HIV/VH Surveillance Program.
Population data from the State
Demography Office.
Colorado's Median CD4 = 390

**Median CD4**
- 1 - 200
- 201 - 390
- 391 - 750
- 751 - 1276
- No CD4 Information
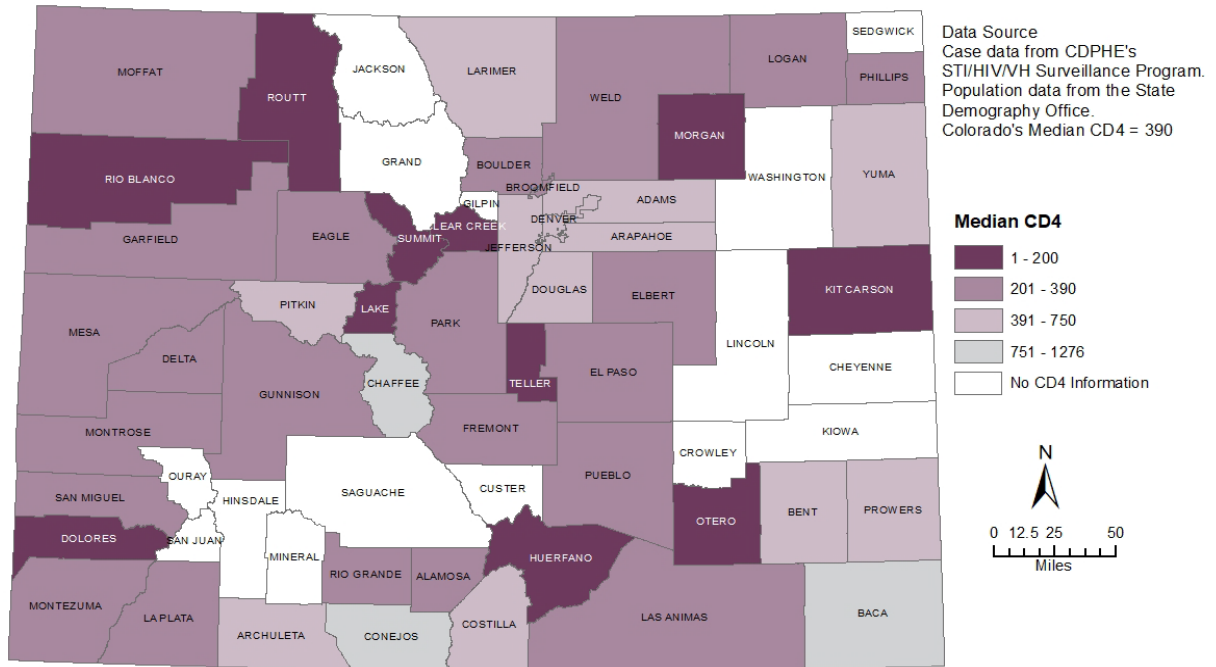
Within 90 days of diagnosis

## Care of PLHIV

For the assessment of care among people living with HIV, this chapter, unlike the Care Continuum chapter, does not have any exclusions based on laboratory evidence.

The percent of PLHIV with a suppressed viral load has proceeded to increase for the last five year, as seen in **Figure 5.9**. In 2017, 52.5% of PLHIV were virally suppressed. This is a 25.6% increase from the percent of PLHIV in 2013, 41.8%.

## Figure 5.9. Percent of People Living with HIV with a Suppressed Viral Load, 2013-2017
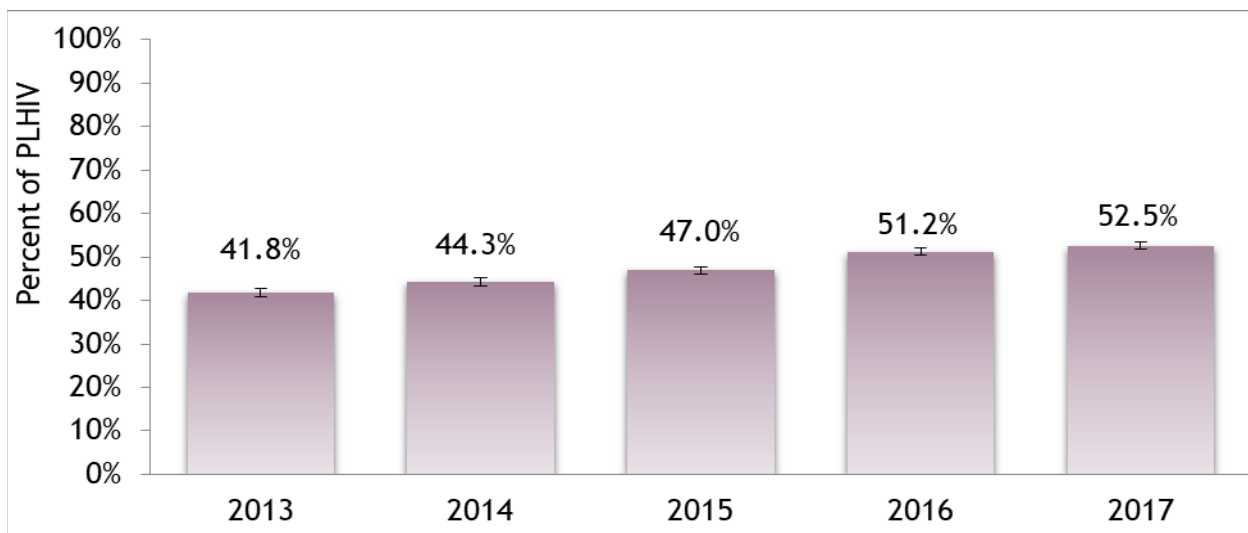


Denominator does not have any exclusions based on labs.

## Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Sex

When broken out by sex in **Figures 5.10 and 5.11**, there is a slightly higher percent of males (89.5%) with a suppressed viral load than females (88.7%). This is also true when looking at the percent with a high viral load, 100,000 copies/mL or greater, where males have a slightly higher percent than females, 2.1% and 1.6% respectively.

**Figure 5.10. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Sex**
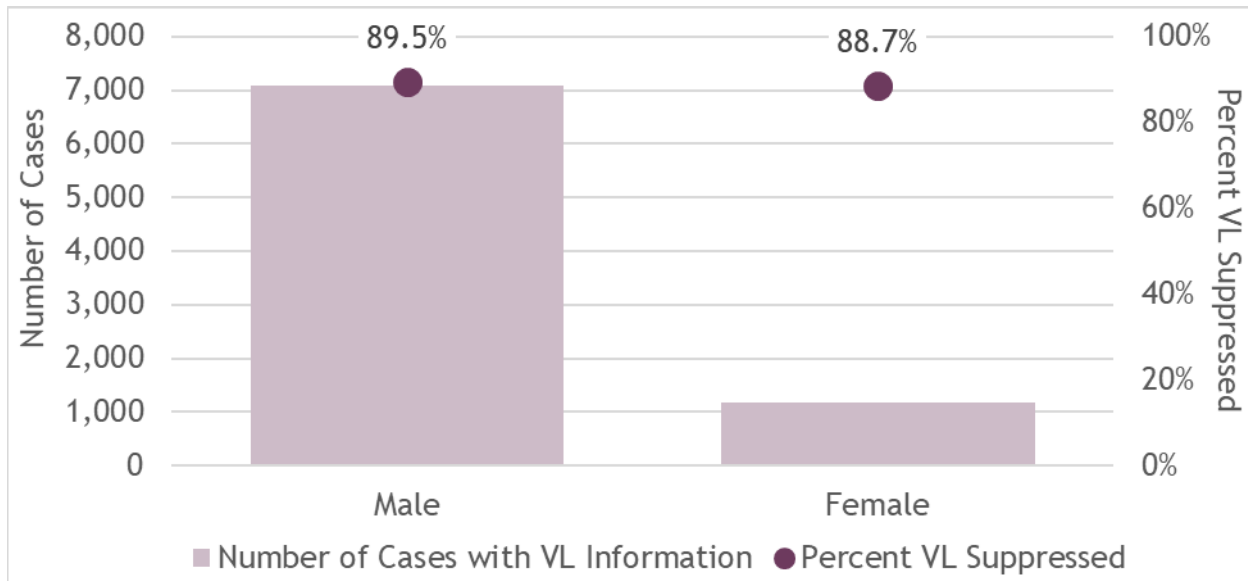


Most recent viral load in 2017

**Figure 5.11. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Viral Load of 100,000 or Greater Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Sex**
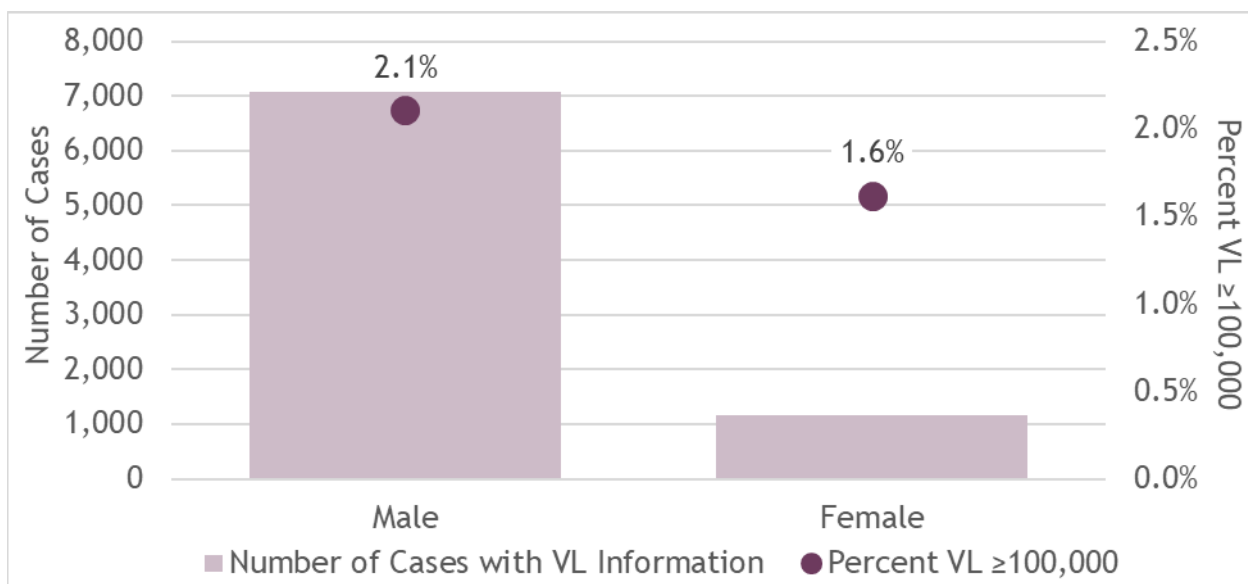


Most recent viral load in 2017

## Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Race/Ethnicity

In **Figures 5.12 and 5.13**, Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest percent virally suppressed (94.9%) and Native American/Alaska Natives had the lowest percent (79.2%). This is conversely true for percent with a high viral load (>100,000 copies/mL) where Asian/Pacific Islanders had the lowest percent (0.9%) and Native American/Alaska Natives had the highest percent (7.5%).

**Figure 5.12. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Race/Ethnicity**
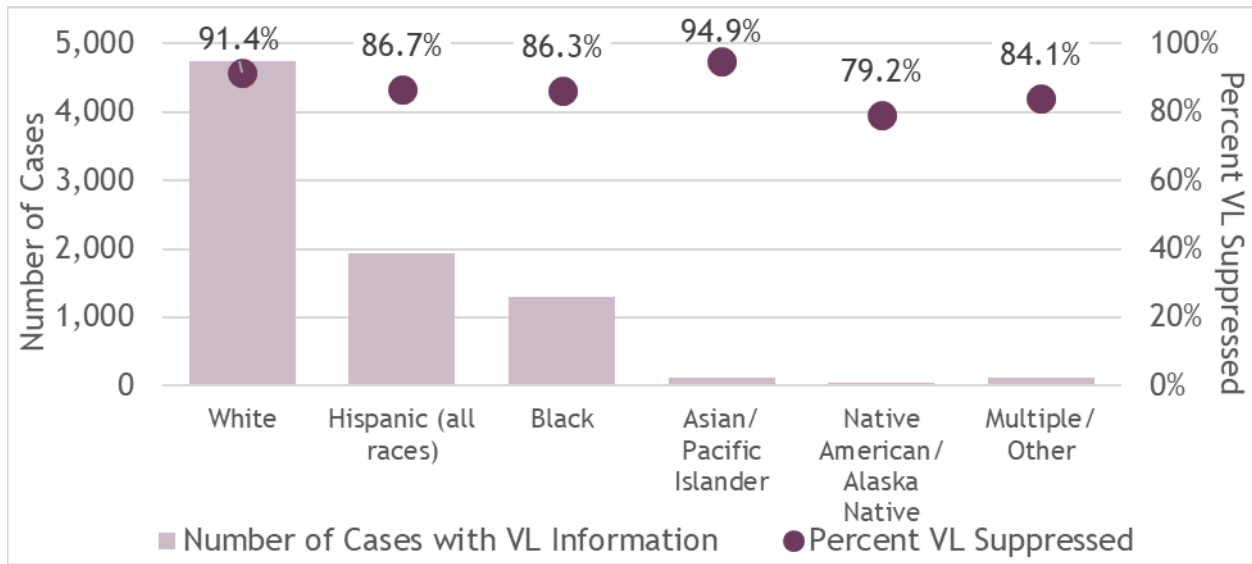


Most recent viral load in 2017

**Figure 5.13. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Viral Load of 100,000 or Greater Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Race/Ethnicity**
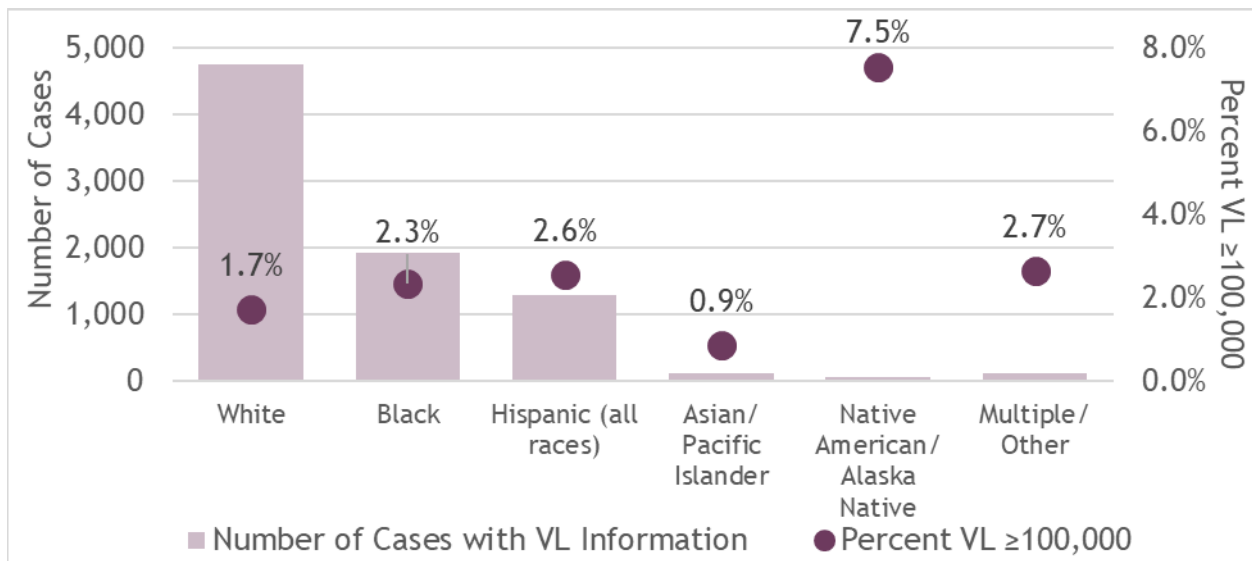


Most recent viral load in 2017

## Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Age

As seen below in **Figures 5.14 and 5.15**, except for those under 13 years of age, the percent virally suppressed goes up with age, where the lowest percent was among 13-19 year olds and the highest was among those 60 and older. This is conversely true for the percent with a high viral load (>100,000 copies/mL), where the percent decreased with age, except for the under 13 year olds. Interestingly, the gap is wider from 13-19 year olds to 20-29 year olds for percent with a high viral load compared to percent suppressed.

**Figure 5.14. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Current Age***
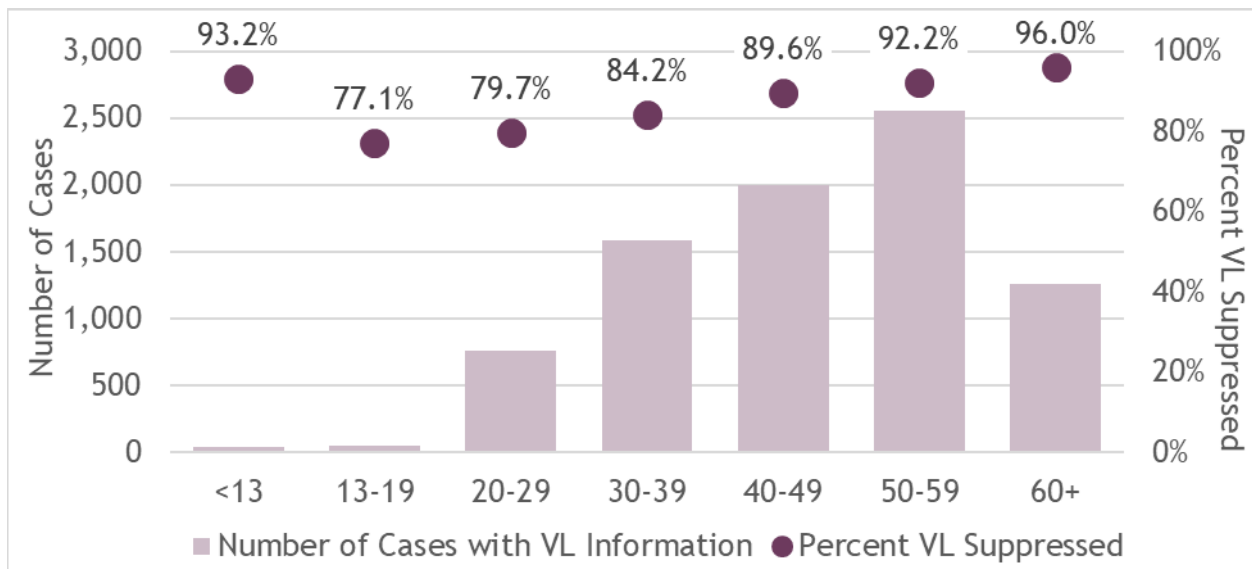


Most recent viral load in 2017. *Current Age as of December 31, 2017.

**Figure 5.15. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Viral Load of 100,000 or Greater Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Current Age***
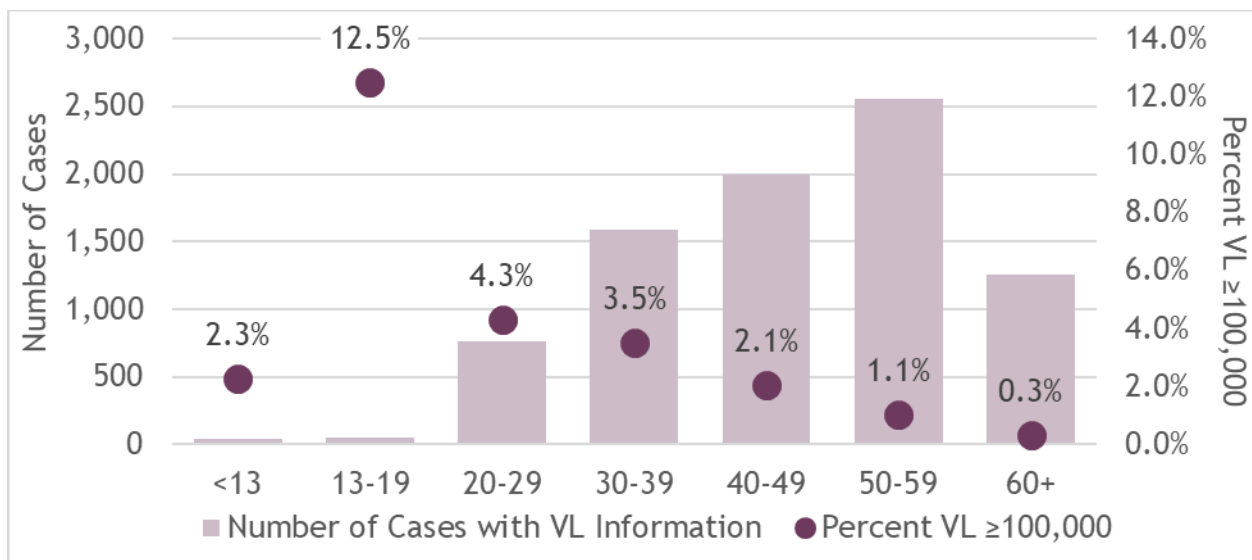


Most recent viral load in 2017. *Current Age as of December 31, 2017.

## Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Transmission Category

The percent virally suppressed by transmission category are similar across the categories for both males and females ranging from 83.0% for the MSM & IDU category to 91.1% for the MSM category. This is shown below in **Figure 5.16** through **Figure 5.19**.

**Figure 5.16. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among Males Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Transmission Category**
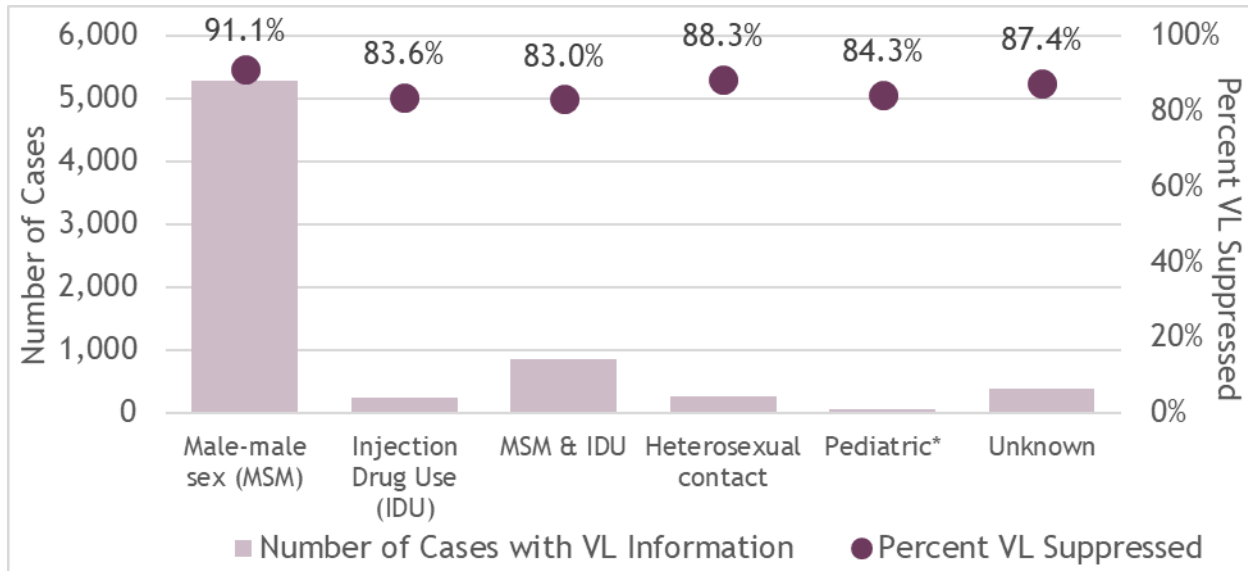


Most recent viral load in 2017. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

**Figure 5.17. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Viral Load of 100,000 or Greater Among Males Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Transmission Category**
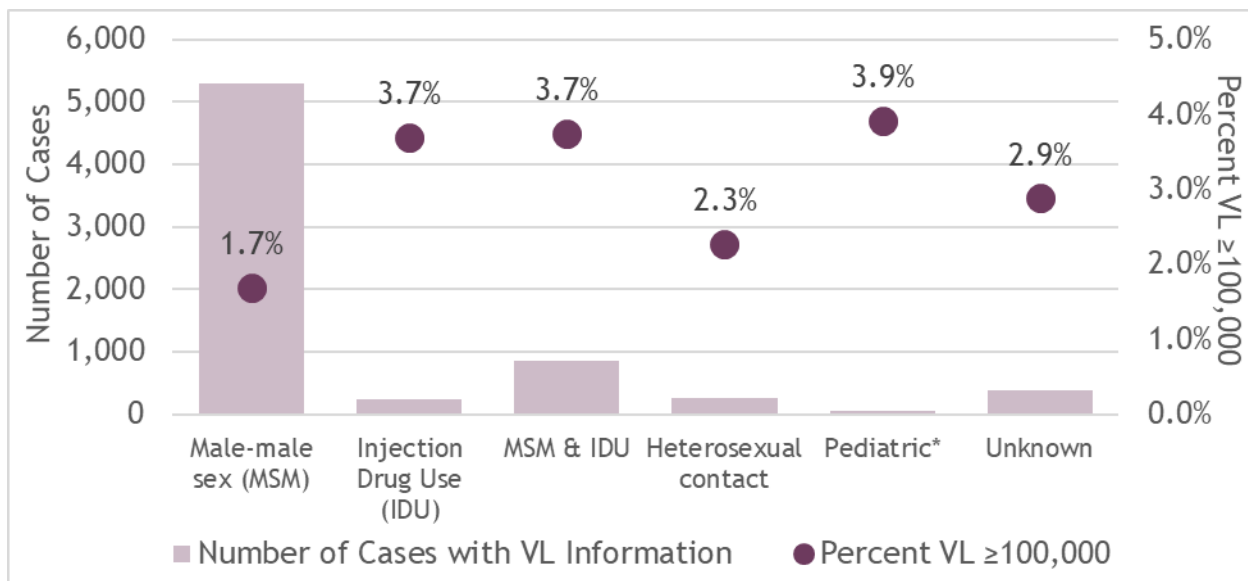


Most recent viral load in 2017. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

**Figure 5.18. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among Females Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Transmission Category**
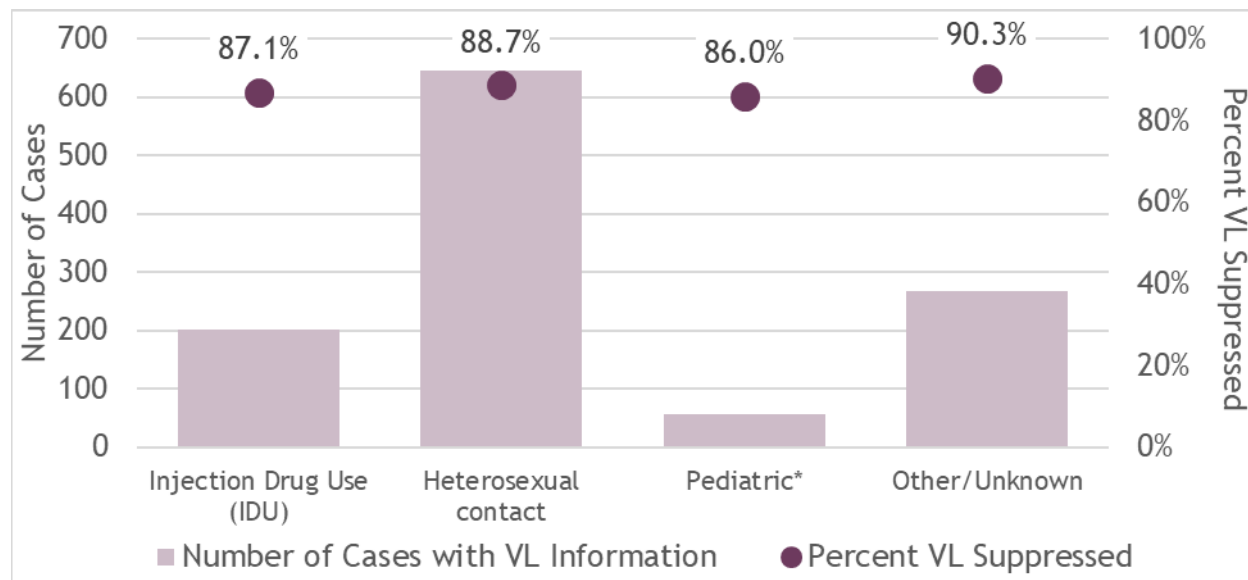


Most recent viral load in 2017. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

**Figure 5.19. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Viral Load of 100,000 or Greater Among Females Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by Transmission Category**
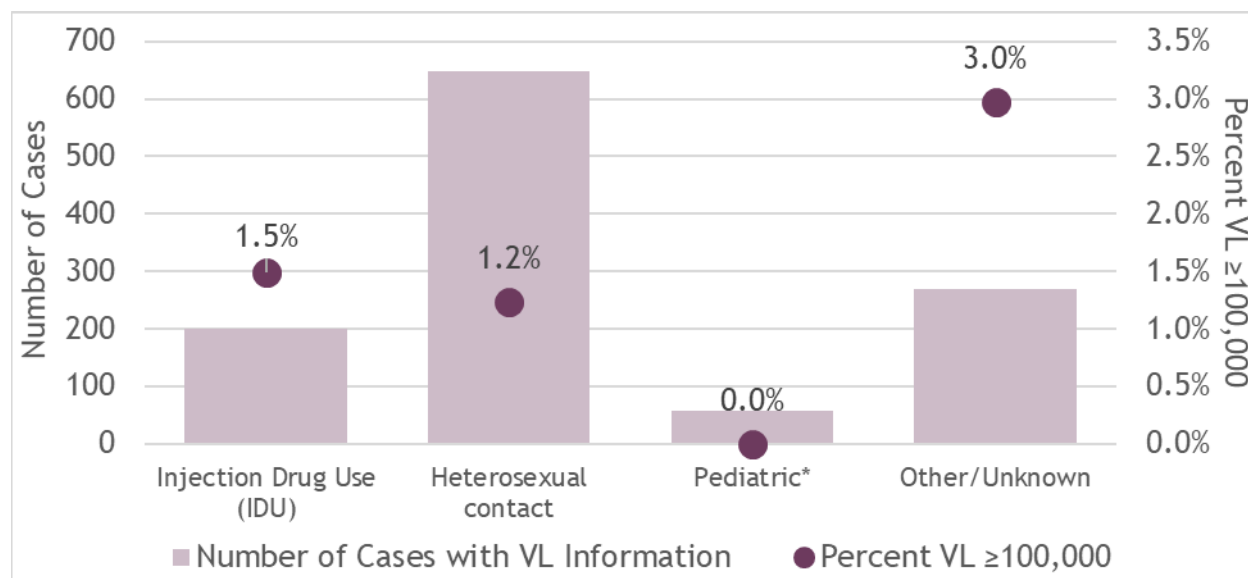


Most recent viral load in 2017. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

## Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Geography

Only five counties had no viral load tests for the PLHIV living in the county and 4 of those 5 did not have any PLHIV living in the county as of December 31, 2017. In addition, one county had less than 45% of PLHIV living in the county with viral load information. Of those counties with viral load information, 33 had a percent virally suppressed of 90% or greater.

## Figure 5.20. Percent with a Viral Load Test Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 by County
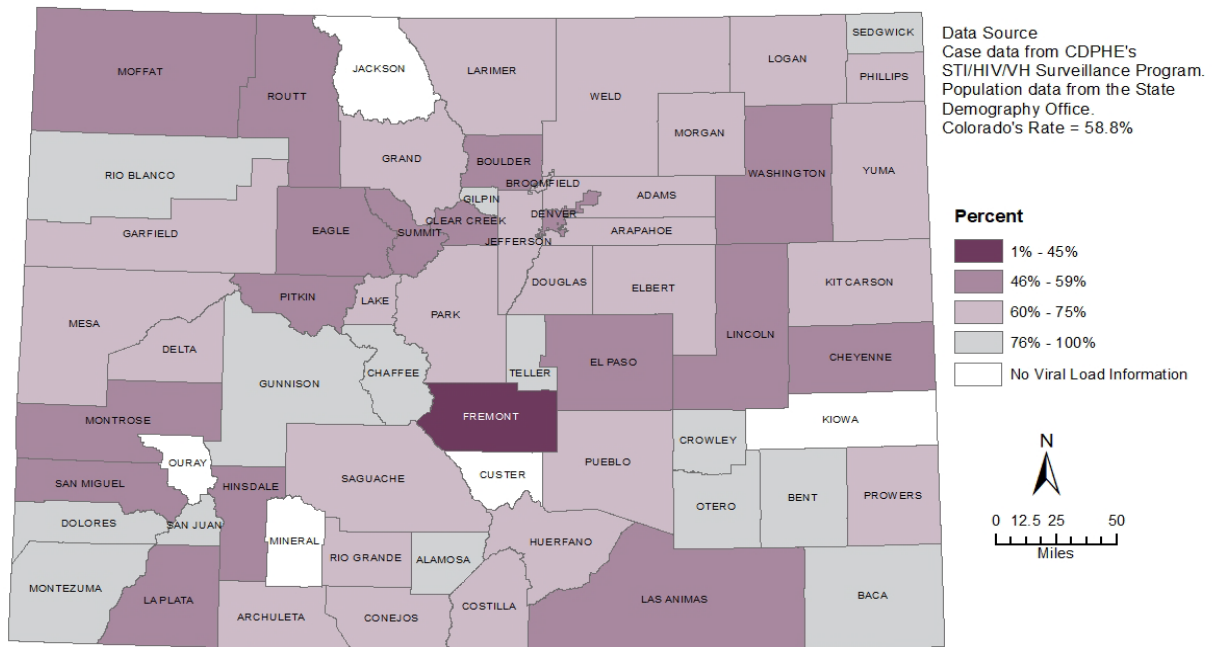


Most recent viral load in 2017

## Figure 5.21. Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2017 with a Viral Load Test by County



Most recent viral load in 2017

51
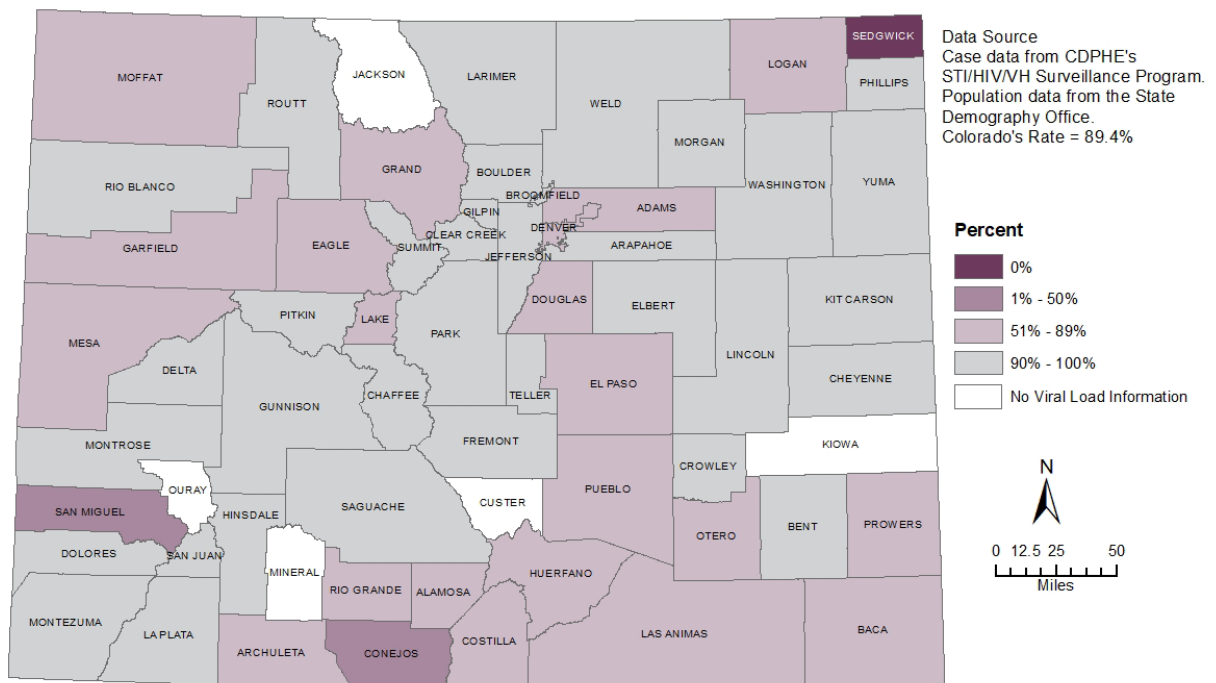
# National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado

**Summary**

- Among 2017 NHBS-MSM5 participants, 58.6% were Non-Hispanic White, 25.3% were Hispanic and 7.0% were Non-Hispanic Black.
- The participants' ages ranged from 18-75 with a mean of 35.5 and median of 32 years of age.
- Participants identified themselves mostly as homosexual (83.9%), with 14.9% identifying as bisexual and 1.1% as heterosexual.
- Among participants, 4.7% have experienced homelessness in the past 12 months with 72.0% of those participants reporting as currently experiencing homelessness.
- Almost nine-tenths (89.4%) of participants currently had health insurance with 72.8% of those participants having private insurance.
- More than four-fifths (83.2%) of participants reported visiting a health care provider in the prior 12 months.
- One in twenty (5.5%) participants reported ever injecting drugs and 27.6% of those reported injecting in the prior 12 months. Almost two-thirds (64.2%) of participants used non-injection, non-prescription drugs in the prior 12 months with 89.4% of those participants reporting using marijuana.
- Nearly all (93.8%) participants had an HIV test sometime in their life with 66.1% of those participants receiving a test in the prior 12 months.
- Almost two-thirds (63.4%) of participants reported receiving free condoms in the prior 12 months and 90.0% reported having heard of PrEP prior to the study.

## Introduction

### National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System

In 2003, CDC, in collaboration with state and local health departments, initiated the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) system. The objective of the NHBS system is to monitor risk behaviors and access to prevention services among three populations at highest risk for HIV acquisition in the United States: gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (collectively referred to as MSM), people who inject drugs (referred to as injection drug use or IDU cycle), and heterosexually active people at increased risk of HIV acquisition (HET). The system involves rotating 12-month cycles of surveillance in these three populations.

Denver is one of 22 participating metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) across the country (**Figure 6.1**). The Denver NHBS system is a collaborative effort between CDPHE and Denver Public Health (DPH). In 2017, the fifth cycle interviewing men who have sex with men was completed (MSM5).

**Figure 6.1. Participating Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System**



## Overall Methods

A core questionnaire is administered to participants in all three cycles. The questionnaire includes information about demographics, sexual behavior, injection and non-injection drug use, and HIV testing behavior. Local questions are added to each cycle to address current events and specific issues related to the Denver MSA. Interviews are administered in person using a handheld tablet computer. Participation is voluntary and anonymous. Participants are compensated when they complete the survey. Voluntary HIV testing is conducted with extra compensation provided. Participant recruitment occurs in two ways, through Venue-Based Sampling (VBS) and Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS). Venue-Based Sampling is completed for the MSM cycles and RDS is completed for the HET and IDU cycles.

Venue-Based Sampling:  Local surveillance staff conduct venue-based, time-space sampling following a national surveillance protocol that organizes activities into three components. First, staff conduct formative research to identify the venues, times, and methods to recruit MSM. Next, staff construct

sampling frames of eligible venues and venue-specific daytime periods that meet MSM attendance, logistical, and safety eligibility criteria. The final component involves recruiting and interviewing men during sampling events.

Participants are recruited from local bars, dance clubs, restaurants, community-based organizations, and bathhouses in Denver. Field interviewers establish boundaries (an area or a line) for the selection of men at each venue. Men entering the established boundary are approached systematically for recruitment. Those eligible for participation who agree to participate are accompanied to a private area to conduct the interview. Sampling events occur until the required sample size is reached.

Respondent-Driven Sampling:  Participants are recruited through a chain-referral strategy called Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS). RDS is started with a limited number of "seeds". Seeds are identified through interviews with key stakeholders. Seeds are given up to five "coupons" to give to or "refer" other people in their network. Referrals are interviewed at field sites including storefronts, community-based organizations, and local public health departments. Participants are compensated for each eligible person they recruit into the project. Referrals are accepted until the required sample size is reached.

### Men who have Sex with Men Cycle

Interviews for the NHBS-MSM5 cycle were conducted between July 1 and November 25, 2017. Participant eligibility stated that all potential participants must have: 1) been born male and self-identified as male, 2) been 18 years or older, 3) resided in the Denver MSA, 4) ever had oral or anal sex with another man, 5) been able to complete the eligibility screener and interview in English or Spanish, and 6) not previously participated in MSM5. Completed interviews could be counted toward the final target sample size if participants reported having had sex with another man in the past 12 months.

## Cycle Demographics

Table 6.1, in the appendix, shows the demographics of the participants. The majority of participants in 2017 were Non-Hispanic White (58.6%). Over four-fifths (82.5%) of participants were employed full- or part-time (82.5%). During 2017, 30.8% had an annual income over $75,000 and 89.4% had health insurance. One in twenty (4.7%) participants experienced homelessness in the past 12 months and 72.0% of those participants were experiencing homelessness at the time of the survey.

## Sexual Behaviors

Sexual Behaviors of participants are shown in Table 6.2, in the appendix. The vast majority of participants had their first sexual experience before the age of 20, 80.5%. This percentage is slightly lower for their first sexual experience with another man (70.5%). The percent reporting condomless sex ranged from 22.0% with a casual partner to 80.6% with a main partner. Two-thirds (66.4%) of

participants knew the HIV status of their last partner. More than one-third (38.1%) met their last partner via the internet and less than a third met them at a bar or club (28.7%).

## Substance Use Behaviors

The drug use behaviors of participants are shown in Table 6.3, in the appendix. One in twenty participants reported ever injecting drugs (5.5%), and more than a third of those (37.9%) were 20 years old or younger when they first started injecting. Over half (64.2%) used non-injection, non-prescription drugs in the prior 12 months with marijuana being reported by a vast majority (89.4%) of those. Half of participants reported binge drinking at least once in the previous 30 days (49.5%).

## STI/HIV Testing & Prevention Behaviors

Participants' testing and prevention behaviors can be seen in Table 6.4, in the appendix. Over four-fifths (83.2%) of participants reported visiting a health care professional in the prior 12 months, and 59.5% of those participants were offered an HIV test at the visit. Over half (59.1%) reported getting tested for an STI (excluding HIV and hepatitis) in the prior 12 months. Almost all (93.8%) reported having been tested for HIV at least once in their life and two-thirds (66.1%) of those participants were tested for HIV in the prior 12 months. Almost two-thirds (63.4%) received free condoms in the prior 12 months. Almost all (90.0%) of participants had heard of PrEP prior to the study and a quarter (26.7%) of those had taken PrEP in the previous 12 months.

# Data Tables

## Description of Colorado Tables

### Table 1.1: 2017 Colorado Population by Sex and Age

| Age Group | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| <5 | 170,544 | 51.1 | 6.1 | 163,368 | 48.9 | 5.8 | 333,912 | 6.0 |
| 5-9 | 176,513 | 51.2 | 6.3 | 168,503 | 48.8 | 6.0 | 345,016 | 6.2 |
| 10-14 | 188,190 | 51.1 | 6.7 | 180,183 | 48.9 | 6.4 | 368,373 | 6.6 |
| 15-19 | 189,663 | 51.4 | 6.8 | 179,411 | 48.6 | 6.4 | 369,074 | 6.6 |
| 20-24 | 211,716 | 53.3 | 7.5 | 185,494 | 46.7 | 6.6 | 397,210 | 7.1 |
| 25-29 | 215,591 | 51.2 | 7.7 | 205,311 | 48.8 | 7.3 | 420,902 | 7.5 |
| 30-34 | 215,475 | 50.6 | 7.7 | 210,548 | 49.4 | 7.5 | 426,023 | 7.6 |
| 35-39 | 195,806 | 50.7 | 7.0 | 190,608 | 49.3 | 6.8 | 386,414 | 6.9 |
| 40-44 | 184,353 | 50.8 | 6.6 | 178,511 | 49.2 | 6.4 | 362,864 | 6.5 |
| 45-49 | 187,566 | 50.7 | 6.7 | 182,053 | 49.3 | 6.5 | 369,619 | 6.6 |
| 50-54 | 175,285 | 49.7 | 6.2 | 177,476 | 50.3 | 6.3 | 352,761 | 6.3 |
| 55-59 | 182,437 | 49.1 | 6.5 | 189,306 | 50.9 | 6.8 | 371,743 | 6.6 |
| 60-64 | 161,481 | 48.6 | 5.8 | 170,987 | 51.4 | 6.1 | 332,468 | 5.9 |
| 65-69 | 132,291 | 48.2 | 4.7 | 142,193 | 51.8 | 5.1 | 274,484 | 4.9 |
| 70-74 | 93,992 | 47.3 | 3.3 | 104,586 | 52.7 | 3.7 | 198,578 | 3.5 |
| 75-79 | 57,910 | 45.5 | 2.1 | 69,241 | 54.5 | 2.5 | 127,151 | 2.3 |
| 80-84 | 36,489 | 43.5 | 1.3 | 47,431 | 56.5 | 1.7 | 83,921 | 1.5 |
| ≥85 | 32,482 | 36.6 | 1.2 | 56,176 | 63.4 | 2.0 | 88,659 | 1.6 |
| Total | 2,807,785 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 2,801,386 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 5,609,171 | 100.0 |

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2017 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2018.

### Table 1.2: 2017 Colorado Population by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

| Race/Ethnicity | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1,917,901 | 50.1 | 68.3 | 1,910,607 | 49.9 | 68.2 | 3,828,508 | 68.3 |
| Hispanic, all races | 640,511 | 50.1 | 22.8 | 636,894 | 49.9 | 22.7 | 1,277,405 | 22.8 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 125,709 | 52.8 | 4.5 | 112,599 | 47.2 | 4.0 | 238,308 | 4.2 |
| Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 96,383 | 45.7 | 3.4 | 114,348 | 54.3 | 4.1 | 210,731 | 3.8 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 27,278 | 50.3 | 1.0 | 26,941 | 49.7 | 1.0 | 54,219 | 1.0 |
| Total | 2,807,782 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 2,801,389 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 5,609,171 | 100.0 |

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2017 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2018.

### Table 1.3: 2017 Colorado Counties Percent of the Population by Race/Ethnicity

| County | White, Non-Hispanic | Hispanic, all races | Black, Non-Hispanic | Asian/PI, Non-Hispanic | Native Amer./ AK Native, Non-Hispanic | Total Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 50.6 | 41.0 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 503,243 |
| Alamosa | 46.2 | 50.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 16,056 |
| Arapahoe | 61.8 | 20.2 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 643,257 |
| Archuleta | 76.7 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 13,316 |
| Baca | 86.5 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 3,539 |
| Bent | 56.4 | 33.7 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 5,872 |
| Boulder | 78.1 | 14.9 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 322,633 |
| Broomfield | 77.9 | 12.6 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 68,169 |
| Chaffee | 85.3 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 19,614 |
| Cheyenne | 86.8 | 11.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1,835 |
| Clear Creek | 92.0 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 9,625 |
| Conejos | 38.6 | 59.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 8,117 |
| Costilla | 27.9 | 69.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 3,771 |
| Crowley | 56.0 | 31.6 | 9.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 5,755 |
| Custer | 91.5 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 4,859 |
| Delta | 81.8 | 15.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 30,587 |
| Denver | 50.2 | 34.3 | 10.2 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 705,886 |
| Dolores | 91.1 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 2,040 |
| Douglas | 84.5 | 8.6 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 335,635 |
| Eagle | 65.7 | 32.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 54,662 |
| El Paso | 71.0 | 17.0 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 701,257 |
| Elbert | 90.7 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 25,594 |
| Fremont | 79.1 | 14.0 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 47,544 |
| Garfield | 67.5 | 30.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 59,165 |
| Gilpin | 90.2 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 6,000 |
| Grand | 89.4 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 15,297 |
| Gunnison | 88.4 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 16,871 |
| Hinsdale | 94.0 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 791 |
| Huerfano | 58.6 | 39.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 6,605 |
| Jackson | 87.1 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1,375 |
| Jefferson | 78.3 | 16.2 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 575,178 |
| Kiowa | 93.1 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1,364 |
| Kit Carson | 75.1 | 20.8 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 7,154 |
| La Plata | 79.5 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 55,619 |
| Lake | 55.9 | 42.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 7,705 |
| Larimer | 83.4 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 343,853 |
| Las Animas | 50.9 | 45.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 14,198 |
| Lincoln | 78.3 | 14.0 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 5,526 |
| Logan | 76.5 | 17.6 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 21,906 |
| Mesa | 81.9 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 151,899 |

| Mineral | 95.1 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 752 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moffat | 81.7 | 15.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 13,112 |
| Montezuma | 74.2 | 12.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 26,074 |
| Montrose | 76.1 | 21.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 41,763 |
| Morgan | 58.9 | 36.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 28,075 |
| Otero | 53.0 | 44.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 18,370 |
| Ouray | 93.2 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4,783 |
| Park | 91.5 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 17,892 |
| Phillips | 77.4 | 20.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 4,275 |
| Pitkin | 87.2 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 17,875 |
| Prowers | 59.7 | 38.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 12,004 |
| Pueblo | 50.9 | 45.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 165,973 |
| Rio Blanco | 85.8 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6,345 |
| Rio Grande | 51.8 | 46.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 11,251 |
| Routt | 90.3 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 25,178 |
| Saguache | 54.0 | 43.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 6,631 |
| San Juan | 85.6 | 12.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 714 |
| San Miguel | 88.1 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 7,967 |
| Sedgwick | 83.5 | 14.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2,314 |
| Summit | 81.6 | 15.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 30,555 |
| Teller | 90.4 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 24,625 |
| Washington | 88.6 | 9.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4,761 |
| Weld | 64.9 | 31.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 304,435 |
| Yuma | 75.6 | 23.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 10,075 |

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2017 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2018.

**Table 1.4: Percentage of the Population Under the Poverty Level by County and Age Group - Colorado (2017)**

| County | Percentage Under Poverty Level | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 18 years old | 18-64 years old | 65 years old and over | Overall |
| State of Colorado | 14.5% | 11.2% | 7.4% | 11.5% |
| Adams | 16.4% | 10.9% | 8.5% | 12.2% |
| Alamosa | 33.8% | 28.2% | 14.1% | 27.8% |
| Arapahoe | 13.2% | 9.3% | 6.6% | 9.9% |
| Archuleta | 21.3% | 11.8% | 3.9% | 11.6% |
| Baca | 28.7% | 18.4% | 13.9% | 19.5% |
| Bent | 32.4% | 27.1% | 10.4% | 24.5% |
| Boulder | 11.6% | 14.8% | 6.4% | 13.1% |
| Broomfield | 4.7% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% |
| Chaffee | 8.2% | 10.8% | 7.4% | 9.6% |
| Cheyenne | 10.2% | 12.2% | 14.1% | 11.8% |
| Clear Creek | 7.7% | 7.5% | 3.6% | 6.8% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conejos | 27.0% | 19.0% | 18.3% | 21.1% |
| Costilla | 49.9% | 28.2% | 18.2% | 29.6% |
| Crowley | 31.3% | 21.7% | 30.5% | 24.6% |
| Custer | 25.9% | 17.2% | 9.2% | 15.7% |
| Delta | 22.6% | 16.9% | 10.5% | 16.5% |
| Denver | 22.8% | 13.5% | 10.7% | 15.1% |
| Dolores | 19.7% | 13.5% | 10.9% | 14.1% |
| Douglas | 3.8% | 3.6% | 3.2% | 3.6% |
| Eagle | 10.0% | 7.3% | 5.7% | 7.7% |
| El Paso | 14.2% | 10.7% | 6.6% | 11.1% |
| Elbert | 5.0% | 5.0% | 3.2% | 4.8% |
| Fremont | 24.7% | 15.9% | 8.0% | 15.8% |
| Garfield | 11.8% | 8.9% | 8.3% | 9.6% |
| Gilpin | 5.5% | 6.3% | 2.4% | 5.6% |
| Grand | 21.1% | 13.0% | 5.1% | 13.1% |
| Gunnison | 7.1% | 17.2% | 6.9% | 14.1% |
| Hinsdale | 18.9% | 11.0% | 9.1% | 12.0% |
| Huerfano | 20.0% | 15.2% | 11.2% | 14.8% |
| Jackson | 22.5% | 13.0% | 2.7% | 12.8% |
| Jefferson | 9.9% | 7.7% | 5.3% | 7.8% |
| Kiowa | 14.1% | 7.7% | 13.1% | 10.6% |
| Kit Carson | 16.3% | 10.3% | 8.4% | 11.5% |
| La Plata | 9.0% | 10.6% | 6.3% | 9.6% |
| Lake | 12.1% | 14.1% | 5.4% | 12.8% |
| Larimer | 10.9% | 14.4% | 5.6% | 12.5% |
| Las Animas | 21.4% | 18.4% | 10.1% | 17.1% |
| Lincoln | 15.1% | 15.9% | 9.1% | 14.0% |
| Logan | 23.6% | 16.5% | 9.2% | 16.8% |
| Mesa | 21.9% | 16.3% | 7.7% | 16.0% |
| Mineral | 17.1% | 17.4% | 0.7% | 12.0% |
| Moffat | 8.6% | 10.5% | 11.5% | 10.2% |
| Montezuma | 26.6% | 15.4% | 9.6% | 16.8% |
| Montrose | 28.0% | 17.2% | 8.6% | 17.8% |
| Morgan | 12.2% | 8.4% | 8.1% | 9.3% |
| Otero | 29.8% | 23.2% | 13.4% | 22.9% |
| Ouray | 11.6% | 12.8% | 4.6% | 10.4% |
| Park | 7.8% | 6.8% | 4.4% | 6.6% |
| Phillips | 3.3% | 11.2% | 4.4% | 8.1% |
| Pitkin | 5.9% | 6.9% | 9.1% | 7.1% |
| Prowers | 23.5% | 17.2% | 13.9% | 18.3% |
| Pueblo | 26.7% | 19.6% | 11.3% | 19.8% |
| Rio Blanco | 15.4% | 11.3% | 7.1% | 11.8% |
| Rio Grande | 24.1% | 18.6% | 9.0% | 18.1% |
| Routt | 11.5% | 10.0% | 13.0% | 10.7% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saguache | 27.2% | 20.6% | 15.4% | 21.0% |
| San Juan | 0.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% | 3.3% |
| San Miguel | 11.4% | 11.4% | 3.3% | 10.5% |
| Sedgwick | 24.6% | 17.2% | 10.0% | 17.0% |
| Summit | 15.3% | 9.7% | 7.8% | 10.4% |
| Teller | 7.1% | 7.7% | 7.0% | 7.5% |
| Washington | 10.3% | 9.7% | 9.9% | 9.9% |
| Weld | 13.4% | 10.9% | 8.0% | 11.2% |
| Yuma | 21.7% | 10.3% | 15.7% | 14.3% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table S1701 (geography: State of Colorado and all counties within).

**Table 1.5: Percentage of the Population without Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group - Colorado and United States (2017)**

| Race/Ethnicity | Colorado | | | | United States | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 19 years old | 19-64 years old | 65 years old and over | Overall | Under 19 years old | 19-64 years old | 65 years old and over | Overall |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 5.4% | 11.9% | 0.6% | 8.8% | 5.5% | 13.2% | 0.6% | 9.4% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 3.4% | 12.3% | 2.1% | 8.9% | 4.9% | 17.4% | 1.3% | 12.3% |
| Hispanic, all races | 9.0% | 26.5% | 3.2% | 18.7% | 9.2% | 30.1% | 4.4% | 21.2% |
| Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 4.7% | 11.1% | 4.1% | 8.9% | 5.1% | 11.6% | 3.7% | 9.2% |
| Native American/AK Native, Non-Hispanic | 8.5% | 21.2% | 3.5% | 16.4% | 14.0% | 28.3% | 2.2% | 21.6% |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 7.0% | 23.6% | 2.2% | 16.1% | 7.0% | 26.7% | 4.1% | 17.9% |
| Total | 6.3% | 15.0% | 1.0% | 11.1% | 6.4% | 17.0% | 1.1% | 12.1% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table C27001A-I (geography: State of Colorado and United States).

**Table 1.6: Percentage of Population 25 Years Old and Over, Education Attainment by Sex and County, Colorado and United States (2017)**

| Geography | Males | | | Females | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No HS Diploma/ Equivalent | HS Grad/ Equivalent | Higher Degree | No HS Diploma/ Equivalent | HS Grad/ Equivalent | Higher Degree | No HS Diploma/ Equivalent | HS Grad/ Equivalent | Higher Degree |
| United States | 13.4% | 48.6% | 38.0% | 12.0% | 47.6% | 40.4% | 12.7% | 48.1% | 39.2% |
| State of Colorado | 9.4% | 43.8% | 46.8% | 8.3% | 42.9% | 48.8% | 8.9% | 43.3% | 47.8% |
| Adams | 19.0% | 50.5% | 30.5% | 15.8% | 51.0% | 33.2% | 17.4% | 50.8% | 31.8% |
| Alamosa | 16.6% | 57.6% | 25.8% | 17.2% | 44.0% | 38.9% | 16.9% | 50.7% | 32.4% |
| Arapahoe | 7.9% | 42.1% | 50.0% | 7.5% | 42.5% | 50.0% | 7.7% | 42.3% | 50.0% |
| Archuleta | 9.9% | 47.0% | 43.1% | 9.1% | 44.5% | 46.4% | 9.5% | 45.7% | 44.8% |
| Baca | 15.5% | 57.1% | 27.5% | 13.7% | 48.8% | 37.5% | 14.5% | 52.8% | 32.7% |
| Bent | 17.5% | 69.2% | 13.3% | 10.0% | 59.4% | 30.6% | 15.1% | 66.0% | 18.9% |
| Boulder | 5.8% | 27.2% | 66.9% | 5.0% | 28.8% | 66.2% | 5.4% | 28.0% | 66.6% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broomfield | 4.3% | 35.9% | 59.8% | 4.1% | 32.2% | 63.7% | 4.2% | 34.0% | 61.8% |
| Chaffee | 9.5% | 51.2% | 39.3% | 7.2% | 49.3% | 43.5% | 8.4% | 50.3% | 41.3% |
| Cheyenne | 10.1% | 57.7% | 32.2% | 9.2% | 51.8% | 39.0% | 9.7% | 54.8% | 35.6% |
| Clear Creek | 1.6% | 44.2% | 54.2% | 2.6% | 43.2% | 54.1% | 2.1% | 43.7% | 54.2% |
| Conejos | 15.5% | 61.2% | 23.4% | 14.6% | 59.9% | 25.6% | 15.0% | 60.5% | 24.5% |
| Costilla | 19.0% | 57.8% | 23.2% | 25.5% | 47.6% | 26.9% | 22.2% | 52.9% | 25.0% |
| Crowley | 16.3% | 70.4% | 13.3% | 12.4% | 51.9% | 35.7% | 15.1% | 64.8% | 20.1% |
| Custer | 7.2% | 49.1% | 43.8% | 5.5% | 57.5% | 37.0% | 6.4% | 53.3% | 40.4% |
| Delta | 13.7% | 62.6% | 23.7% | 8.5% | 60.7% | 30.8% | 11.1% | 61.7% | 27.3% |
| Denver | 13.4% | 35.8% | 50.8% | 13.3% | 33.9% | 52.9% | 13.3% | 34.8% | 51.8% |
| Dolores | 9.1% | 67.1% | 23.9% | 9.2% | 57.1% | 33.7% | 9.2% | 62.4% | 28.4% |
| Douglas | 2.2% | 29.5% | 68.3% | 2.0% | 34.5% | 63.5% | 2.1% | 32.1% | 65.9% |
| Eagle | 9.5% | 36.9% | 53.7% | 10.8% | 30.3% | 58.9% | 10.1% | 33.8% | 56.1% |
| El Paso | 6.4% | 45.1% | 48.6% | 6.2% | 45.3% | 48.5% | 6.3% | 45.2% | 48.5% |
| Elbert | 4.4% | 51.3% | 44.3% | 2.9% | 49.1% | 48.0% | 3.7% | 50.2% | 46.2% |
| Fremont | 12.6% | 67.7% | 19.7% | 6.7% | 60.2% | 33.1% | 10.2% | 64.7% | 25.1% |
| Garfield | 14.1% | 49.4% | 36.5% | 10.9% | 47.3% | 41.8% | 12.5% | 48.4% | 39.1% |
| Gilpin | 2.4% | 61.6% | 36.0% | 1.5% | 47.8% | 50.7% | 2.0% | 55.0% | 43.0% |
| Grand | 3.5% | 50.1% | 46.4% | 5.8% | 43.8% | 50.4% | 4.6% | 47.2% | 48.3% |
| Gunnison | 5.1% | 38.2% | 56.7% | 3.4% | 31.5% | 65.1% | 4.3% | 35.1% | 60.6% |
| Hinsdale | 12.3% | 45.8% | 41.9% | 2.8% | 47.2% | 50.0% | 7.2% | 46.5% | 46.2% |
| Huerfano | 10.5% | 57.8% | 31.7% | 8.5% | 56.7% | 34.8% | 9.5% | 57.2% | 33.3% |
| Jackson | 19.6% | 61.8% | 18.6% | 9.9% | 67.5% | 22.6% | 14.9% | 64.6% | 20.5% |
| Jefferson | 6.1% | 43.0% | 50.9% | 5.3% | 43.3% | 51.5% | 5.7% | 43.1% | 51.2% |
| Kiowa | 3.8% | 65.7% | 30.5% | 5.4% | 68.4% | 26.2% | 4.6% | 67.1% | 28.3% |
| Kit Carson | 15.3% | 63.5% | 21.1% | 10.6% | 59.5% | 29.9% | 13.2% | 61.7% | 25.0% |
| La Plata | 5.6% | 48.7% | 45.7% | 4.0% | 41.2% | 54.9% | 4.8% | 44.9% | 50.3% |
| Lake | 11.2% | 52.0% | 36.8% | 15.5% | 43.9% | 40.7% | 13.2% | 48.2% | 38.6% |
| Larimer | 4.7% | 41.5% | 53.8% | 3.8% | 40.4% | 55.8% | 4.2% | 40.9% | 54.8% |
| Las Animas | 11.6% | 56.7% | 31.6% | 13.8% | 51.2% | 35.0% | 12.7% | 54.0% | 33.3% |
| Lincoln | 15.6% | 73.3% | 11.2% | 6.1% | 60.8% | 33.2% | 12.2% | 68.8% | 19.0% |
| Logan | 12.3% | 59.2% | 28.5% | 11.6% | 51.5% | 36.9% | 12.0% | 55.7% | 32.3% |
| Mesa | 10.3% | 55.3% | 34.4% | 9.3% | 54.0% | 36.7% | 9.8% | 54.6% | 35.6% |
| Mineral | 3.2% | 52.8% | 44.1% | 4.0% | 44.7% | 51.3% | 3.6% | 48.9% | 47.5% |
| Moffat | 9.8% | 67.5% | 22.8% | 10.0% | 64.0% | 26.1% | 9.9% | 65.7% | 24.4% |
| Montezuma | 9.4% | 55.6% | 35.1% | 10.6% | 54.8% | 34.6% | 10.0% | 55.2% | 34.8% |
| Montrose | 11.4% | 58.0% | 30.6% | 10.1% | 58.2% | 31.7% | 10.7% | 58.1% | 31.2% |
| Morgan | 21.5% | 56.2% | 22.4% | 17.6% | 53.7% | 28.7% | 19.5% | 54.9% | 25.6% |
| Otero | 16.0% | 58.5% | 25.5% | 13.4% | 53.4% | 33.2% | 14.7% | 55.8% | 29.5% |
| Ouray | 2.5% | 41.1% | 56.4% | 1.6% | 39.5% | 58.9% | 2.0% | 40.2% | 57.8% |
| Park | 4.1% | 59.1% | 36.8% | 3.2% | 56.3% | 40.5% | 3.6% | 57.8% | 38.6% |
| Phillips | 10.5% | 52.5% | 37.1% | 11.0% | 57.6% | 31.5% | 10.7% | 54.9% | 34.5% |
| Pitkin | 4.0% | 30.0% | 66.0% | 5.5% | 28.0% | 66.6% | 4.7% | 29.1% | 66.2% |
| Prowers | 20.0% | 53.4% | 26.7% | 17.5% | 54.9% | 27.6% | 18.7% | 54.1% | 27.2% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pueblo | 12.1% | 57.9% | 30.1% | 10.4% | 53.5% | 36.1% | 11.2% | 55.6% | 33.2% |
| Rio Blanco | 7.1% | 62.7% | 30.2% | 8.5% | 56.7% | 34.8% | 7.8% | 59.7% | 32.5% |
| Rio Grande | 18.0% | 53.9% | 28.2% | 15.6% | 54.1% | 30.4% | 16.7% | 54.0% | 29.3% |
| Routt | 4.6% | 39.2% | 56.1% | 3.1% | 35.9% | 61.0% | 3.9% | 37.6% | 58.5% |
| Saguache | 18.7% | 54.6% | 26.7% | 20.3% | 47.3% | 32.4% | 19.5% | 51.0% | 29.6% |
| San Juan | 0.0% | 57.3% | 42.7% | 7.5% | 53.2% | 39.3% | 3.5% | 55.4% | 41.1% |
| San Miguel | 6.2% | 35.7% | 58.1% | 6.8% | 31.9% | 61.3% | 6.4% | 34.0% | 59.6% |
| Sedgwick | 11.5% | 52.2% | 36.3% | 7.0% | 61.5% | 31.5% | 9.2% | 56.9% | 33.9% |
| Summit | 8.2% | 44.1% | 47.7% | 4.6% | 30.3% | 65.1% | 6.6% | 37.9% | 55.5% |
| Teller | 5.4% | 50.4% | 44.3% | 4.4% | 48.2% | 47.4% | 4.9% | 49.3% | 45.8% |
| Washington | 9.0% | 65.3% | 25.7% | 4.9% | 67.2% | 28.0% | 7.0% | 66.2% | 26.8% |
| Weld | 13.4% | 53.4% | 33.1% | 11.2% | 49.7% | 39.1% | 12.3% | 51.6% | 36.1% |
| Yuma | 14.6% | 58.0% | 27.4% | 14.7% | 52.5% | 32.8% | 14.6% | 55.2% | 30.2% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Census ACS 5-year Estimate Data Tables, Education Attainment by County, State of Colorado and United States Table B15002. Higher Degree includes those who completed an Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, Professional, and/or Doctorate Degree.

# Epidemiological Trends in HIV in Colorado Tables

## Table 2.1: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Sex - Colorado (2017)

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| Total | 396 | 90.6 | 100 | 41 | 9.4 | 100 | 437 | 100 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 199 | 95.2 | 50.3 | 10 | 4.8 | 24.4 | 209 | 47.8 |
| Hispanic, all races | 139 | 90.8 | 35.1 | 14 | 9.2 | 34.1 | 153 | 35.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 40 | 71.4 | 10.1 | 16 | 28.6 | 39.0 | 56 | 12.8 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 8 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8 | 1.8 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 4 | 80.0 | 1.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 2.4 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 6 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6 | 1.4 |
| Age Group at HIV Diagnosis | | | | | | | | |
| <10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10-14 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 12 | 85.7 | 3.0 | 2 | 14.3 | 4.9 | 14 | 3.2 |
| 20-24 | 63 | 95.5 | 15.9 | 3 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 66 | 15.1 |
| 25-29 | 88 | 94.6 | 22.2 | 5 | 5.4 | 12.2 | 93 | 21.3 |
| 30-34 | 61 | 87.1 | 15.4 | 9 | 12.9 | 22.0 | 70 | 16.0 |
| 35-39 | 45 | 91.8 | 11.4 | 4 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 49 | 11.2 |
| 40-44 | 37 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37 | 8.5 |
| 45-54 | 65 | 82.3 | 16.4 | 14 | 17.7 | 34.1 | 79 | 18.1 |
| 55-64 | 18 | 85.7 | 4.5 | 3 | 14.3 | 7.3 | 21 | 4.8 |

| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| >65 | 6 | 85.7 | 1.5 | 1 | 14.3 | 2.4 | 7 | 1.6 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 279 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 279 | 63.8 |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 13 | 81.3 | 3.3 | 3 | 18.8 | 7.3 | 16 | 3.7 |
| MSM & IDU | 42 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42 | 9.6 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 15 | 48.4 | 3.8 | 16 | 51.6 | 39.0 | 31 | 7.1 |
| Pediatric | 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 |
| Unknown | 47 | 68.1 | 11.9 | 22 | 31.9 | 53.7 | 69 | 15.8 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 288 | 91.4 | 72.7 | 27 | 8.6 | 65.9 | 315 | 72.1 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 76 | 89.4 | 19.2 | 9 | 10.6 | 22.0 | 85 | 19.5 |
| Rural | 29 | 85.3 | 7.3 | 5 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 34 | 7.8 |
| Frontier | 2 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Unknown | 1 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| **Birth Country** | | | | | | | | |
| United States (50 states) | 233 | 93.2 | 58.8 | 17 | 6.8 | 41.5 | 250 | 57.2 |
| Unknown | 135 | 89.4 | 34.1 | 16 | 10.6 | 39.0 | 151 | 34.6 |
| Foreign-Born | 28 | 77.8 | 7.1 | 8 | 22.2 | 19.5 | 36 | 8.2 |
| African | 7 | 58.3 | 25.0 | 5 | 41.7 | 62.5 | 12 | 33.3 |
| Asian | 2 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 5.6 |
| Caribbean | 3 | 75.0 | 10.7 | 1 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 4 | 11.1 |
| Central American | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 1 | 2.8 |
| European | 1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.8 |
| Mexico | 14 | 93.3 | 50.0 | 1 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 15 | 41.7 |
| Middle East | 1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.8 |

**Table 2.2: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Late Stage Diagnosis - Colorado (2017)**

| | Late Stage Diagnosis | | | Non-Late Stage Diagnosis | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| **Total** | 87 | 19.9 | 100 | 350 | 80.1 | 100 | 437 | 100 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 78 | 19.7 | 89.7 | 318 | 80.3 | 90.9 | 396 | 90.6 |
| Female | 9 | 22.0 | 10.3 | 32 | 78.0 | 9.1 | 41 | 9.4 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 38 | 18.2 | 43.7 | 171 | 81.8 | 48.9 | 209 | 47.8 |
| Hispanic, all races | 36 | 23.5 | 41.4 | 117 | 76.5 | 33.4 | 153 | 35.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 9 | 16.1 | 10.3 | 47 | 83.9 | 13.4 | 56 | 12.8 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 2 | 25.0 | 2.3 | 6 | 75.0 | 1.7 | 8 | 1.8 |
| Native American/Alaska | 2 | 40.0 | 2.3 | 3 | 60.0 | 0.9 | 5 | 1.1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Native, Non-Hispanic | | | | | | | | |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 6 | 1.4 |
| **Age Group at HIV Diagnosis** | | | | | | | | |
| <10 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10-14 | 1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 2 | 14.3 | 2.3 | 12 | 85.7 | 3.4 | 14 | 3.2 |
| 20-24 | 4 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 62 | 93.9 | 17.7 | 66 | 15.1 |
| 25-29 | 14 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 79 | 84.9 | 22.6 | 93 | 21.3 |
| 30-34 | 12 | 17.1 | 13.8 | 58 | 82.9 | 16.6 | 70 | 16.0 |
| 35-39 | 8 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 41 | 83.7 | 11.7 | 49 | 11.2 |
| 40-44 | 15 | 40.5 | 17.2 | 22 | 59.5 | 6.3 | 37 | 8.5 |
| 45-54 | 25 | 31.6 | 28.7 | 54 | 68.4 | 15.4 | 79 | 18.1 |
| 55-64 | 3 | 14.3 | 3.4 | 18 | 85.7 | 5.1 | 21 | 4.8 |
| >65 | 3 | 42.9 | 3.4 | 4 | 57.1 | 1.1 | 7 | 1.6 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 45 | 16.1 | 51.7 | 234 | 83.9 | 66.9 | 279 | 63.8 |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 2 | 12.5 | 2.3 | 14 | 87.5 | 4.0 | 16 | 3.7 |
| MSM & IDU | 5 | 11.9 | 5.7 | 37 | 88.1 | 10.6 | 42 | 9.6 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 7 | 22.6 | 8.0 | 24 | 77.4 | 6.9 | 31 | 7.1 |
| Pediatric | 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 |
| Unknown | 28 | 40.6 | 32.2 | 41 | 59.4 | 11.7 | 69 | 15.8 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 56 | 17.8 | 64.4 | 259 | 82.2 | 74.0 | 315 | 72.1 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 20 | 23.5 | 23.0 | 65 | 76.5 | 18.6 | 85 | 19.5 |
| Rural | 9 | 26.5 | 10.3 | 25 | 73.5 | 7.1 | 34 | 7.8 |
| Frontier | 2 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| **Birth Country** | | | | | | | | |
| United States (50 states) | 45 | 18.0 | 51.7 | 205 | 82.0 | 58.6 | 250 | 57.2 |
| Unknown | 31 | 20.5 | 35.6 | 120 | 79.5 | 34.3 | 151 | 34.6 |
| Foreign-Born | 11 | 30.6 | 12.6 | 25 | 69.4 | 7.1 | 36 | 8.2 |
|     African | 1 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 11 | 91.7 | 44.0 | 12 | 33.3 |
|     Asian | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 2 | 5.6 |
|     Caribbean | 2 | 50.0 | 18.2 | 2 | 50.0 | 8.0 | 4 | 11.1 |
|     Central American | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 1 | 2.8 |
|     European | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 1 | 2.8 |
|     Mexico | 7 | 46.7 | 63.6 | 8 | 53.3 | 32.0 | 15 | 41.7 |
|     Middle East | 1 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2.8 |

A late stage diagnosis is defined as having an AIDS diagnosis within 365 days of the initial HIV diagnosis.

**Table 2.3. New HIV Diagnoses by County and Health Statistics Region, 2013-2017**

| | New HIV Diagnoses | | | | | | | | Cumulative Diagnoses | | Late HIV Diagnoses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2013-2017 | | | 1982-2017 | | 2013-17 |
| | N | N | N | N | N | N | % | Rate* | N | % | % |
| **Region 1:** | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 0.5% | 2.5 | 99 | 0.5% | 11% |
| Logan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 1.8 | 22 | 0.1% | 0% |
| Morgan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0.2% | 2.9 | 46 | 0.2% | 25% |
| Phillips | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.1% | 4.6 | 8 | <0.1% | 0% |
| Sedgwick | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 5 | <0.1% | --- |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 4 | <0.1% | --- |
| Yuma | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 4.0 | 14 | 0.1% | 0% |
| **Region 2: Larimer** | 5 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 43 | 2.2% | 2.6 | 425 | 2.0% | 19% |
| **Region 3: Douglas** | 5 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 40 | 2.0% | 2.5 | 298 | 1.4% | 33% |
| **Region 4: El Paso** | 28 | 40 | 29 | 43 | 35 | 175 | 8.9% | 5.2 | 1,608 | 7.7% | 24% |
| **Region 5:** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.2% | 2.0 | 51 | 0.2% | 50% |
| Cheyenne | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 2 | <0.1% | --- |
| Elbert | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.2% | 2.4 | 33 | 0.2% | 33% |
| Kit Carson | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.1% | 2.6 | 4 | <0.1% | 100% |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 12 | 0.1% | --- |
| **Region 6:** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0.5% | 3.0 | 122 | 0.6% | 20% |
| Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 11.2 | 5 | <0.1% | 0% |
| Bent | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.1% | 3.5 | 10 | <0.1% | 0% |
| Crowley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 6 | <0.1% | --- |
| Huerfano | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.1% | 3.1 | 16 | 0.1% | 100% |
| Kiowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0% | --- |
| Las Animas | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 2.8 | 50 | 0.2% | 0% |
| Otero | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.1% | 2.2 | 21 | 0.1% | 50% |
| Prowers | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.1% | 3.3 | 14 | 0.1% | 0% |
| **Region 7: Pueblo** | 12 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 40 | 2.0% | 4.9 | 352 | 1.7% | 28% |
| **Region 8:** | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 0.5% | 4.3 | 85 | 0.4% | 50% |
| Alamosa | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0.3% | 7.6 | 37 | 0.2% | 50% |
| Conejos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.1% | 2.5 | 6 | <0.1% | 100% |
| Costilla | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.1% | 5.5 | 10 | <0.1% | 0% |
| Mineral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 1 | <0.1% | --- |
| Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.1% | 3.5 | 12 | 0.1% | 50% |
| Saguache | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 19 | 0.1% | --- |
| **Region 9:** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 0.8% | 3.1 | 126 | 0.6% | 27% |
| Archuleta | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 3.2 | 12 | 0.1% | 0% |
| Dolores | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.1% | 9.9 | 3 | <0.1% | 100% |
| La Plata | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0.4% | 2.9 | 80 | 0.4% | 25% |
| Montezuma | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0.2% | 3.1 | 30 | 0.1% | 25% |
| San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 1 | <0.1% | --- |
| **Region 10:** | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 0.8% | 3.2 | 94 | 0.5% | 38% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.1% | 1.3 | 30 | 0.1% | 0% |
| Gunnison | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0.2% | 3.7 | 13 | 0.1% | 33% |
| Hinsdale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 3 | <0.1% | --- |
| Montrose | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0.5% | 4.4 | 36 | 0.2% | 56% |
| Ouray | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 1 | <0.1% | --- |
| San Miguel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 5.1 | 11 | 0.1% | 0% |
| Region 11: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0.5% | 4.0 | 53 | 0.3% | 67% |
| Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 1 | <0.1% | --- |
| Moffat | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.1% | 3.1 | 16 | 0.1% | 50% |
| Rio Blanco | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 6.1 | 6 | <0.1% | 100% |
| Routt | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0.3% | 4.1 | 30 | 0.1% | 60% |
| Region 12: | 2 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 46 | 2.3% | 5.3 | 314 | 1.5% | 37% |
| Eagle | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 15 | 0.8% | 5.6 | 90 | 0.4% | 47% |
| Garfield | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 0.8% | 5.2 | 85 | 0.4% | 33% |
| Grand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 22 | 0.1% | --- |
| Pitkin | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 0.5% | 10.1 | 46 | 0.2% | 22% |
| Summit | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 0.4% | 4.7 | 71 | 0.3% | 43% |
| Region 13: | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 0.5% | 2.6 | 230 | 1.1% | 40% |
| Chaffee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.1% | 1.1 | 26 | 0.1% | 0% |
| Custer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 1 | <0.1% | --- |
| Fremont | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0.4% | 3.0 | 195 | 0.9% | 29% |
| Lake | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.1% | 5.4 | 8 | <0.1% | 100% |
| Region 14: Adams | 33 | 35 | 37 | 43 | 62 | 210 | 10.7% | 8.6 | 1,536 | 7.4% | 23% |
| Region 15: Arapahoe | 54 | 64 | 60 | 66 | 63 | 307 | 15.7% | 9.8 | 2,227 | 10.7% | 29% |
| Region 16: | 13 | 6 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 69 | 3.5% | 3.6 | 767 | 3.7% | 35% |
| Boulder | 12 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 59 | 3.0% | 3.7 | 735 | 3.5% | 36% |
| Broomfield | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 0.5% | 3.1 | 32 | 0.2% | 30% |
| Region 17: | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0.4% | 2.9 | 107 | 0.5% | 63% |
| Clear Creek | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.1% | 2.2 | 25 | 0.1% | 100% |
| Gilpin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 20 | 0.1% | --- |
| Park | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0.2% | 3.6 | 34 | 0.2% | 33% |
| Teller | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0.2% | 3.4 | 28 | 0.1% | 75% |
| Region 18: Weld | 6 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 57 | 2.9% | 4.0 | 352 | 1.7% | 37% |
| Region 19: Mesa | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 0.7% | 1.9 | 221 | 1.1% | 29% |
| Region 20: Denver | 120 | 145 | 129 | 140 | 140 | 674 | 34.4% | 19.8 | 10,089 | 48.5% | 22% |
| Region 21: Jefferson | 26 | 23 | 30 | 42 | 32 | 153 | 7.8% | 5.4 | 1,389 | 6.7% | 29% |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.1% | --- | 20 | 0.1% | 0% |
| Correctional Facility | 10 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 39 | 2.0% | --- | 254 | 1.2% | 18% |
| State | 9 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 32 | 1.6% | --- | 185 | 0.9% | 13% |
| Federal | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0.4% | --- | 69 | 0.3% | 43% |
| STATEWIDE TOTAL | 326 | 384 | 381 | 431 | 437 | 1,959 | 100% | 7.2 | 20,819 | 100% | 26% |

*New HIV Diagnosis rates per 100,000 population is calculated by dividing the sum of the 2013-2017 HIV diagnoses by the sum of 2013-2017 total population. 2013-2017 population estimate from the Colorado State Demography Office. A late stage diagnosis is defined as having an AIDS diagnosis within 365 days of the initial HIV diagnosis.

## Table 2.4: Characteristics of People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex - Colorado

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| **Total** | 12,260 | 87.3 | 100 | 1,779 | 12.7 | 100 | 14,039 | 100 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 7,668 | 91.9 | 62.5 | 680 | 8.1 | 38.2 | 8,348 | 59.5 |
| Hispanic, all races | 2,606 | 87.9 | 21.3 | 358 | 12.1 | 20.1 | 2,964 | 21.1 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,606 | 71.4 | 13.1 | 642 | 28.6 | 36.1 | 2,248 | 16.0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 133 | 76.0 | 1.1 | 42 | 24.0 | 2.4 | 175 | 1.2 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 68 | 73.9 | 0.6 | 24 | 26.1 | 1.3 | 92 | 0.7 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 131 | 83.4 | 1.1 | 26 | 16.6 | 1.5 | 157 | 1.1 |
| Unknown | 48 | 87.3 | 0.4 | 7 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 55 | 0.4 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 8,833 | 100.0 | 72.0 | --- | --- | --- | 8,833 | 62.9 |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 557 | 62.6 | 4.5 | 333 | 37.4 | 18.7 | 890 | 6.3 |
| MSM & IDU | 1,454 | 100.0 | 11.9 | --- | --- | --- | 1,454 | 10.4 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 474 | 33.4 | 3.9 | 944 | 66.6 | 53.1 | 1,418 | 10.1 |
| Pediatric | 69 | 49.3 | 0.6 | 71 | 50.7 | 4.0 | 140 | 1.0 |
| Transfusion/Hemophilia | 26 | 72.2 | 0.2 | 10 | 27.8 | 0.6 | 36 | 0.3 |
| Unknown | 847 | 66.8 | 6.9 | 421 | 33.2 | 23.7 | 1,268 | 9.0 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 9,242 | 88.5 | 75.4 | 1,200 | 11.5 | 67.5 | 10,442 | 74.4 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 2,110 | 82.8 | 17.2 | 439 | 17.2 | 24.7 | 2,549 | 18.2 |
| Rural | 766 | 87.2 | 6.2 | 112 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 878 | 6.3 |
| Frontier | 122 | 82.4 | 1.0 | 26 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 148 | 1.1 |
| Unknown | 20 | 90.9 | 0.2 | 2 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 22 | 0.2 |
| **Current Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 56 | 52.8 | 0.5 | 50 | 47.2 | 2.8 | 106 | 0.76 |
| 20-24 | 218 | 86.5 | 1.8 | 34 | 13.5 | 1.91 | 252 | 1.8 |
| 25-29 | 648 | 89.1 | 5.3 | 79 | 10.9 | 4.4 | 727 | 5.2 |
| 30-34 | 880 | 88.4 | 7.2 | 116 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 996 | 7.1 |
| 35-39 | 1,054 | 84.4 | 8.6 | 195 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 1,249 | 8.9 |
| 40-44 | 1,037 | 82.0 | 8.5 | 228 | 18.0 | 12.8 | 1,265 | 9.0 |
| 45-49 | 1,548 | 85.0 | 12.6 | 274 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 1,822 | 13.0 |
| 50-54 | 2,100 | 87.9 | 17.1 | 288 | 12.1 | 16.2 | 2,388 | 17.0 |
| 55-59 | 2,016 | 90.3 | 16.4 | 217 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 2,233 | 15.9 |
| 60-64 | 1,333 | 89.7 | 10.9 | 153 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 1,486 | 10.6 |
| >65 | 1,370 | 90.4 | 11.2 | 145 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 1,515 | 10.8 |

| Age Group at HIV Diagnosis | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <10 | 64 | 50.8 | 0.5 | 62 | 49.2 | 3.5 | 126 | 0.9 |
| 10-14 | 21 | 58.3 | 0.2 | 15 | 41.7 | 0.8 | 36 | 0.3 |
| 15-19 | 324 | 77.1 | 2.6 | 96 | 22.9 | 5.4 | 420 | 3.0 |
| 20-24 | 1,846 | 88.5 | 15.1 | 240 | 11.5 | 13.5 | 2,086 | 14.9 |
| 25-29 | 2,737 | 88.8 | 22.3 | 345 | 11.2 | 19.4 | 3,082 | 22.0 |
| 30-34 | 2,527 | 88.5 | 20.6 | 328 | 11.5 | 18.4 | 2,855 | 20.3 |
| 35-39 | 1,929 | 88.6 | 15.7 | 248 | 11.4 | 13.9 | 2,177 | 15.5 |
| 40-44 | 1,295 | 89.5 | 10.6 | 152 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 1,447 | 10.3 |
| 45-49 | 789 | 86.3 | 6.4 | 125 | 13.7 | 7.0 | 914 | 6.5 |
| 50-54 | 412 | 85.5 | 3.4 | 70 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 482 | 3.4 |
| 55-59 | 184 | 76.3 | 1.5 | 57 | 23.7 | 3.2 | 241 | 1.7 |
| 60-64 | 82 | 76.6 | 0.7 | 25 | 23.4 | 1.4 | 107 | 0.8 |
| >65 | 50 | 75.8 | 0.4 | 16 | 24.2 | 0.9 | 66 | 0.5 |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

## Table 2.5: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Sex, County, and Health Statistics Region - Colorado

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| **Region 1:** | 58 | 86.6% | 0.5% | 9 | 13.4% | 0.5% | 67 | 0.5% |
| Logan | 14 | 87.5% | 0.1% | 2 | 12.5% | 0.1% | 16 | 0.1% |
| Morgan | 24 | 85.7% | 0.2% | 4 | 14.3% | 0.2% | 28 | 0.2% |
| Phillips | 3 | 75.0% | 0.0% | 1 | 25.0% | 0.1% | 4 | 0.0% |
| Sedgwick | 1 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1 | 0.0% |
| Washington | 4 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4 | 0.0% |
| Yuma | 12 | 85.7% | 0.1% | 2 | 14.3% | 0.1% | 14 | 0.1% |
| **Region 2: Larimer** | 259 | 84.9% | 2.1% | 46 | 15.1% | 2.6% | 305 | 2.2% |
| **Region 3: Douglas** | 220 | 85.6% | 1.8% | 37 | 14.4% | 2.1% | 257 | 1.8% |
| **Region 4: El Paso** | 895 | 81.7% | 7.3% | 200 | 18.3% | 11.2% | 1,095 | 7.8% |
| **Region 5:** | 38 | 88.4% | 0.3% | 5 | 11.6% | 0.3% | 43 | 0.3% |
| Cheyenne | 1 | 50.0% | 0.0% | 1 | 50.0% | 0.1% | 2 | 0.0% |
| Elbert | 21 | 84.0% | 0.2% | 4 | 16.0% | 0.2% | 25 | 0.2% |
| Kit Carson | 4 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4 | 0.0% |
| Lincoln | 12 | 100.0% | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 12 | 0.1% |
| **Region 6:** | 63 | 78.8% | 0.5% | 17 | 21.3% | 0.9% | 80 | 0.6% |
| Baca | 2 | 66.7% | 0.0% | 1 | 33.3% | 0.1% | 3 | 0.0% |
| Bent | 7 | 87.5% | 0.1% | 1 | 12.5% | 0.1% | 8 | 0.1% |
| Crowley | 4 | 80.0% | 0.0% | 1 | 20.0% | 0.1% | 5 | 0.0% |
| Huerfano | 7 | 70.0% | 0.1% | 3 | 30.0% | 0.2% | 10 | 0.1% |
| Kiowa | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Las Animas | 22 | 84.6% | 0.2% | 4 | 15.4% | 0.2% | 26 | 0.2% |
| Otero | 18 | 85.7% | 0.1% | 3 | 14.3% | 0.2% | 21 | 0.1% |
| Prowers | 3 | 42.9% | 0.0% | 4 | 57.1% | 0.2% | 7 | 0.0% |
| Region 7: Pueblo | 187 | 81.0% | 1.5% | 44 | 19.0% | 2.5% | 231 | 1.6% |
| Region 8: | 47 | 85.5% | 0.4% | 8 | 14.5% | 0.4% | 55 | 0.4% |
| Alamosa | 21 | 87.5% | 0.2% | 3 | 12.5% | 0.2% | 24 | 0.2% |
| Conejos | 5 | 83.3% | 0.0% | 1 | 16.7% | 0.1% | 6 | 0.0% |
| Costilla | 2 | 50.0% | 0.0% | 2 | 50.0% | 0.1% | 4 | 0.0% |
| Mineral | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Rio Grande | 9 | 81.8% | 0.1% | 2 | 18.2% | 0.1% | 11 | 0.1% |
| Saguache | 10 | 100.0% | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 10 | 0.1% |
| Region 9: | 82 | 85.4% | 0.7% | 14 | 14.6% | 0.8% | 96 | 0.7% |
| Archuleta | 6 | 75.0% | 0.0% | 2 | 25.0% | 0.1% | 8 | 0.1% |
| Dolores | 2 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2 | 0.0% |
| La Plata | 50 | 86.2% | 0.4% | 8 | 13.8% | 0.4% | 58 | 0.4% |
| Montezuma | 22 | 88.0% | 0.2% | 3 | 12.0% | 0.2% | 25 | 0.2% |
| San Juan | 2 | 66.7% | 0.0% | 1 | 33.3% | 0.1% | 3 | 0.0% |
| Region 10: | 52 | 76.5% | 0.4% | 16 | 23.5% | 0.9% | 68 | 0.5% |
| Delta | 16 | 84.2% | 0.1% | 3 | 15.8% | 0.2% | 19 | 0.1% |
| Gunnison | 11 | 84.6% | 0.1% | 2 | 15.4% | 0.1% | 13 | 0.1% |
| Hinsdale | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2 | 100.0% | 0.1% | 2 | 0.0% |
| Montrose | 19 | 73.1% | 0.2% | 7 | 26.9% | 0.4% | 26 | 0.2% |
| Ouray | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| San Miguel | 6 | 75.0% | 0.0% | 2 | 25.0% | 0.1% | 8 | 0.1% |
| Region 11: | 29 | 69.0% | 0.2% | 13 | 31.0% | 0.7% | 42 | 0.3% |
| Jackson | 1 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1 | 0.0% |
| Moffat | 9 | 69.2% | 0.1% | 4 | 30.8% | 0.2% | 13 | 0.1% |
| Rio Blanco | 4 | 80.0% | 0.0% | 1 | 20.0% | 0.1% | 5 | 0.0% |
| Routt | 15 | 65.2% | 0.1% | 8 | 34.8% | 0.4% | 23 | 0.2% |
| Region 12: | 203 | 83.2% | 1.7% | 41 | 16.8% | 2.3% | 244 | 1.7% |
| Eagle | 69 | 87.3% | 0.6% | 10 | 12.7% | 0.6% | 79 | 0.6% |
| Garfield | 49 | 72.1% | 0.4% | 19 | 27.9% | 1.1% | 68 | 0.5% |
| Grand | 13 | 72.2% | 0.1% | 5 | 27.8% | 0.3% | 18 | 0.1% |
| Pitkin | 35 | 100.0% | 0.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 35 | 0.2% |
| Summit | 37 | 84.1% | 0.3% | 7 | 15.9% | 0.4% | 44 | 0.3% |
| Region 13: | 108 | 96.4% | 0.9% | 4 | 3.6% | 0.2% | 112 | 0.8% |
| Chaffee | 14 | 93.3% | 0.1% | 1 | 6.7% | 0.1% | 15 | 0.1% |
| Custer | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Fremont | 90 | 97.8% | 0.7% | 2 | 2.2% | 0.1% | 92 | 0.7% |
| Lake | 4 | 80.0% | 0.0% | 1 | 20.0% | 0.1% | 5 | 0.0% |
| Region 14: Adams | 969 | 84.2% | 7.9% | 182 | 15.8% | 10.2% | 1,151 | 8.2% |
| Region 15: Arapahoe | 1,394 | 80.7% | 11.4% | 334 | 19.3% | 18.6% | 1,728 | 12.3% |
| Region 16: | 488 | 86.8% | 4.0% | 74 | 13.2% | 4.1% | 562 | 4.0% |
| Boulder | 431 | 86.2% | 3.5% | 69 | 13.8% | 3.8% | 500 | 3.6% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broomfield | 57 | 91.9% | 0.5% | 5 | 8.1% | 0.3% | 62 | 0.4% |
| **Region 17:** | 60 | 85.7% | 0.5% | 10 | 14.3% | 0.6% | 70 | 0.5% |
| Clear Creek | 12 | 75.0% | 0.1% | 4 | 25.0% | 0.2% | 16 | 0.1% |
| Gilpin | 11 | 100.0% | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 11 | 0.1% |
| Park | 23 | 85.2% | 0.2% | 4 | 14.8% | 0.2% | 27 | 0.2% |
| Teller | 14 | 87.5% | 0.1% | 2 | 12.5% | 0.1% | 16 | 0.1% |
| **Region 18: Weld** | 206 | 81.7% | 1.7% | 46 | 18.3% | 2.6% | 252 | 1.8% |
| **Region 19: Mesa** | 126 | 79.2% | 1.0% | 33 | 20.8% | 1.8% | 159 | 1.1% |
| **Region 20: Denver** | 5,705 | 92.0% | 46.6% | 499 | 8.0% | 27.8% | 6,204 | 44.2% |
| **Region 21: Jefferson** | 820 | 86.6% | 6.7% | 127 | 13.4% | 7.1% | 947 | 6.7% |
| **Unknown** | 2 | 11.1% | 0.0% | 16 | 88.9% | 0.9% | 18 | 0.1% |
| **Correctional Facility** | 235 | 92.9% | 1.9% | 18 | 7.1% | 1.0% | 253 | 1.8% |
| State | 173 | 91.5% | 1.4% | 16 | 8.5% | 0.9% | 189 | 1.3% |
| Federal | 62 | 96.9% | 0.5% | 2 | 3.1% | 0.1% | 64 | 0.5% |
| **STATEWIDE TOTAL** | 12,246 | 87.2% | 100% | 1,793 | 12.8% | 100% | 14,039 | 100% |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

### Table 2.6: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by Transmission Category, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

| | White | | Black | | Hispanic (all races) | | Asian/ Pacific Islander | | Native American/ Alaska Native | | Multiple Races/ Unknown | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| **Males:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 5,870 | 76.6% | 895 | 55.7% | 1,843 | 70.7% | 78 | 58.6% | 42 | 61.8% | 105 | 58.7% |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 275 | 3.6% | 123 | 7.7% | 135 | 5.2% | 8 | 6.0% | 8 | 11.8% | 8 | 4.5% |
| MSM & IDU | 1,006 | 13.1% | 143 | 8.9% | 260 | 10.0% | 10 | 7.5% | 13 | 19.1% | 22 | 12.3% |
| Heterosexual Contact | 119 | 1.6% | 225 | 14.0% | 107 | 4.1% | 16 | 12.0% | 2 | 2.9% | 5 | 2.8% |
| Pediatric* | 21 | 0.3% | 36 | 2.2% | 7 | 0.3% | 4 | 3.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.6% |
| Transfusion/Hemophiliac | 20 | 0.3% | 4 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Unknown | 357 | 4.7% | 180 | 11.2% | 252 | 9.7% | 17 | 12.8% | 3 | 4.4% | 38 | 21.2% |
| **Male Total** | 7,668 | | 1,606 | | 2,606 | | 133 | | 68 | | 179 | |
| **Females:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 187 | 27.5% | 71 | 11.1% | 61 | 17.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 10 | 41.7% | 4 | 12.1% |
| Heterosexual Contact | 344 | 50.6% | 364 | 56.7% | 191 | 53.4% | 22 | 52.4% | 9 | 37.5% | 14 | 42.4% |
| Pediatric* | 14 | 2.1% | 36 | 5.6% | 9 | 2.5% | 7 | 16.7% | 1 | 4.2% | 4 | 12.1% |
| Transfusion/Hemophiliac | 7 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.2% | 2 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Unknown | 128 | 18.8% | 170 | 26.5% | 95 | 26.5% | 13 | 31.0% | 4 | 16.7% | 11 | 33.3% |
| **Female Total** | 680 | | 642 | | 358 | | 42 | | 24 | | 33 | |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

*Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

### Table 2.7: Demographics of Deaths of People Living with HIV - Colorado (2013-2017)

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 125 | 100% | 152 | 100% | 150 | 100% | 123 | 100% | 126 | 100% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 7 | 5.6% | 14 | 9.2% | 15 | 10.0% | 13 | 10.6% | 20 | 15.9% |
| Male | 118 | 94.4% | 138 | 90.8% | 135 | 90.0% | 110 | 89.4% | 106 | 84.1% |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 83 | 66.4% | 92 | 60.5% | 106 | 70.7% | 80 | 65.0% | 77 | 61.1% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 17 | 13.6% | 25 | 16.4% | 16 | 10.7% | 15 | 12.2% | 13 | 10.3% |
| Hispanic, all races | 15 | 12.0% | 29 | 19.1% | 23 | 15.3% | 26 | 21.1% | 29 | 23.0% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 1 | 0.8% | 4 | 2.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 5 | 4.0% | 1 | 0.7% | 3 | 2.0% | 1 | 0.8% | 2 | 1.6% |
| Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic | 4 | 3.2% | 1 | 0.7% | 2 | 1.3% | 1 | 0.8% | 5 | 4.0% |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 76 | 60.8% | 89 | 58.6% | 91 | 60.7% | 72 | 58.5% | 71 | 56.3% |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 16 | 12.8% | 13 | 8.6% | 14 | 9.3% | 12 | 9.8% | 18 | 14.3% |
| MSM & IDU | 17 | 13.6% | 21 | 13.8% | 18 | 12.0% | 17 | 13.8% | 16 | 12.7% |
| Heterosexual Contact | 3 | 2.4% | 18 | 11.8% | 12 | 8.0% | 11 | 8.9% | 8 | 6.3% |
| Pediatric | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Transfusion/Hemophilia | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.8% |
| Unknown | 13 | 10.4% | 11 | 7.2% | 14 | 9.3% | 10 | 8.1% | 12 | 9.5% |
| **Age at Initial Diagnosis** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 1 | 0.8% | 2 | 1.3% | 2 | 1.3% | 6 | 4.9% | 2 | 1.6% |
| 20-29 | 27 | 21.6% | 38 | 25.0% | 35 | 23.3% | 24 | 19.5% | 23 | 18.3% |
| 30-39 | 43 | 34.4% | 69 | 45.4% | 47 | 31.3% | 40 | 32.5% | 41 | 32.5% |
| 40-49 | 34 | 27.2% | 32 | 21.1% | 35 | 23.3% | 34 | 27.6% | 37 | 29.4% |
| 50-59 | 12 | 9.6% | 7 | 4.6% | 22 | 14.7% | 14 | 11.4% | 16 | 12.7% |
| 60+ | 8 | 6.4% | 4 | 2.6% | 9 | 6.0% | 5 | 4.1% | 7 | 5.6% |
| **Age at Death** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 20-29 | 3 | 2.4% | 5 | 3.3% | 1 | 0.7% | 3 | 2.4% | 2 | 1.6% |
| 30-39 | 10 | 8.0% | 9 | 5.9% | 9 | 6.0% | 6 | 4.9% | 8 | 6.3% |
| 40-49 | 34 | 27.2% | 46 | 30.3% | 35 | 23.3% | 28 | 22.8% | 27 | 21.4% |
| 50-59 | 48 | 38.4% | 56 | 36.8% | 56 | 37.3% | 47 | 38.2% | 49 | 38.9% |
| 60+ | 30 | 24.0% | 36 | 23.7% | 49 | 32.7% | 39 | 31.7% | 40 | 31.7% |
| **Death due to HIV** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 66 | 52.8% | 56 | 36.8% | 70 | 46.7% | 40 | 32.5% | 49 | 38.9% |
| No | 58 | 46.4% | 94 | 61.8% | 77 | 51.3% | 71 | 57.7% | 70 | 55.6% |
| Unknown | 1 | 0.8% | 2 | 1.3% | 3 | 2.0% | 12 | 9.8% | 7 | 5.6% |
| **Years Since Diagnosis at Time of Death** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 22 | 17.6% | 15 | 9.9% | 24 | 16.0% | 19 | 15.4% | 24 | 19.0% |

| | 20 | 16.0% | 20 | 13.2% | 20 | 13.3% | 14 | 11.4% | 16 | 12.7% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-9 | 20 | 16.0% | 20 | 13.2% | 20 | 13.3% | 14 | 11.4% | 16 | 12.7% |
| 10-14 | 16 | 12.8% | 32 | 21.1% | 17 | 11.3% | 15 | 12.2% | 28 | 22.2% |
| 15-19 | 27 | 21.6% | 27 | 17.8% | 28 | 18.7% | 23 | 18.7% | 17 | 13.5% |
| 20-24 | 27 | 21.6% | 35 | 23.0% | 34 | 22.7% | 22 | 17.9% | 19 | 15.1% |
| 25+ | 13 | 10.4% | 23 | 15.1% | 27 | 18.0% | 30 | 24.4% | 22 | 17.5% |

# Demographic Characteristics of HIV in Priority Populations Tables

## Table 3.1: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM - Colorado (2013-2017)

| | TGA | | | Non TGA | | | State of Colorado | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| Total | 1,063 | 74.9 | 100 | 356 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 1,420 | 100 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 547 | 73.1 | 51.5 | 200 | 26.7 | 56.2 | 748 | 52.7 |
| Hispanic, all races | 354 | 75.2 | 33.3 | 117 | 24.8 | 32.9 | 471 | 33.2 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 124 | 84.4 | 11.7 | 23 | 15.6 | 6.5 | 147 | 10.4 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 16 | 72.7 | 1.5 | 6 | 27.3 | 1.7 | 22 | 1.5 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 7 | 70.0 | 0.7 | 3 | 30.0 | 0.8 | 10 | 0.7 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 15 | 68.2 | 1.4 | 7 | 31.8 | 2.0 | 22 | 1.5 |
| Age Group at Diagnosis | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 34 | 79.1 | 3.2 | 9 | 20.9 | 2.5 | 43 | 3.0 |
| 20-24 | 192 | 69.3 | 18.1 | 84 | 30.3 | 23.6 | 277 | 19.5 |
| 25-29 | 236 | 74.0 | 22.2 | 83 | 26.0 | 23.3 | 319 | 22.5 |
| 30-34 | 184 | 77.0 | 17.3 | 55 | 23.0 | 15.4 | 239 | 16.8 |
| 35-39 | 123 | 78.8 | 11.6 | 33 | 21.2 | 9.3 | 156 | 11.0 |
| 40-44 | 95 | 77.2 | 8.9 | 28 | 22.8 | 7.9 | 123 | 8.7 |
| 45-49 | 87 | 77.0 | 8.2 | 26 | 23.0 | 7.3 | 113 | 8.0 |
| 50-54 | 73 | 79.3 | 6.9 | 19 | 20.7 | 5.3 | 92 | 6.5 |
| 55-59 | 19 | 57.6 | 1.8 | 14 | 42.4 | 3.9 | 33 | 2.3 |
| 60-64 | 15 | 75.0 | 1.4 | 5 | 25.0 | 1.4 | 20 | 1.4 |
| ≥65 | 5 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.4 |
| Transmission Category | | | | | | | | |
| MSM | 928 | 74.9 | 87.3 | 311 | 25.1 | 87.4 | 1,239 | 87.3 |
| MSM & IDU | 135 | 74.6 | 12.7 | 45 | 24.9 | 12.6 | 181 | 12.7 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,063 | 80.3 | 100.0 | 261 | 19.7 | 73.3 | 1,324 | 93.2 |
| Rural | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 85 | 6.0 |
| Frontier | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 10 | 0.7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| **Birth Country** | | | | | | | | |
| United States (50 states) | 804 | 75.3 | 75.6 | 264 | 24.7 | 74.2 | 1,068 | 75.2 |
| Unknown | 168 | 72.4 | 15.8 | 63 | 27.2 | 17.7 | 232 | 16.3 |
| Foreign-Born | 91 | 75.8 | 8.6 | 29 | 24.2 | 8.1 | 120 | 8.5 |
| African | 5 | 71.4 | 5.5 | 2 | 28.6 | 6.9 | 7 | 5.8 |
| Asian | 8 | 80.0 | 8.8 | 2 | 20.0 | 6.9 | 10 | 8.3 |
| Caribbean | 4 | 66.7 | 4.4 | 2 | 33.3 | 6.9 | 6 | 5.0 |
| C. American | 5 | 83.3 | 5.5 | 1 | 16.7 | 3.4 | 6 | 5.0 |
| European | 3 | 50.0 | 3.3 | 3 | 50.0 | 10.3 | 6 | 5.0 |
| Mexico | 61 | 82.4 | 67.0 | 13 | 17.6 | 44.8 | 74 | 61.7 |
| Pacific Island | 1 | 33.3 | 1.1 | 2 | 66.7 | 6.9 | 3 | 2.5 |
| S. American | 4 | 50.0 | 4.4 | 4 | 50.0 | 13.8 | 8 | 6.7 |

**Table 3.2: Characteristics of MSM Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 - Colorado**

| | TGA | | | Non TGA | | | State of Colorado | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| **Total** | 7,911 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 2,371 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 10,287 | 100.0 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 5,237 | 76.2 | 66.2 | 1,635 | 23.8 | 69.0 | 6,876 | 66.8 |
| Hispanic, all races | 1,632 | 77.6 | 20.6 | 470 | 22.3 | 19.8 | 2,103 | 20.4 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 836 | 80.5 | 10.6 | 202 | 19.5 | 8.5 | 1,038 | 10.1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 65 | 73.9 | 0.8 | 23 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 88 | 0.9 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 39 | 70.9 | 0.5 | 16 | 29.1 | 0.7 | 55 | 0.5 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 86 | 78.2 | 1.1 | 24 | 21.8 | 1.0 | 110 | 1.1 |
| Unknown | 16 | 94.1 | 0.2 | 1 | 5.9 | 0.04 | 17 | 0.2 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| MSM | 6,840 | 77.4 | 86.5 | 1,989 | 22.5 | 83.9 | 8,833 | 85.9 |
| MSM & IDU | 1,071 | 73.7 | 13.5 | 382 | 26.3 | 16.1 | 1,454 | 14.1 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7,911 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 1,707 | 17.7 | 72.0 | 9,618 | 93.5 |
| Rural | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 570 | 100.0 | 24.0 | 570 | 5.5 |
| Frontier | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 90 | 0.9 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 5 | 0.05 |
| **Current Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 12 | 70.6 | 0.2 | 5 | 29.4 | 0.2 | 17 | 0.2 |
| 20-24 | 148 | 74.7 | 1.9 | 49 | 24.7 | 2.1 | 198 | 1.9 |
| 25-29 | 433 | 73.4 | 5.5 | 157 | 26.6 | 6.6 | 590 | 5.7 |
| 30-34 | 609 | 76.9 | 7.7 | 183 | 23.1 | 7.7 | 792 | 7.7 |

| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35-39 | 693 | 75.7 | 8.8 | 222 | 24.3 | 9.4 | 915 | 8.9 |
| 40-44 | 657 | 76.1 | 8.3 | 206 | 23.9 | 8.7 | 863 | 8.4 |
| 45-49 | 955 | 75.3 | 12.1 | 313 | 24.7 | 13.2 | 1,269 | 12.3 |
| 50-54 | 1,333 | 76.1 | 16.8 | 416 | 23.8 | 17.5 | 1,751 | 17.0 |
| 55-59 | 1,301 | 77.7 | 16.4 | 373 | 22.3 | 15.7 | 1,675 | 16.3 |
| 60-64 | 865 | 77.9 | 10.9 | 246 | 22.1 | 10.4 | 1,111 | 10.8 |
| ≥65 | 905 | 81.8 | 11.4 | 201 | 18.2 | 8.5 | 1,106 | 10.8 |
| **Age Group at HIV Diagnosis** | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 6 | 66.7 | 0.1 | 3 | 33.3 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 224 | 77.8 | 2.8 | 64 | 22.2 | 2.7 | 288 | 2.8 |
| 20-24 | 1,243 | 74.9 | 15.7 | 414 | 24.9 | 17.5 | 1,660 | 16.1 |
| 25-29 | 1,872 | 77.6 | 23.7 | 539 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 2,411 | 23.4 |
| 30-34 | 1,674 | 77.5 | 21.2 | 483 | 22.4 | 20.4 | 2,159 | 21.0 |
| 35-39 | 1,216 | 77.1 | 15.4 | 362 | 22.9 | 15.3 | 1,578 | 15.3 |
| 40-44 | 801 | 78.0 | 10.1 | 226 | 22.0 | 9.5 | 1,027 | 10.0 |
| 45-49 | 467 | 76.6 | 5.9 | 143 | 23.4 | 6.0 | 610 | 5.9 |
| 50-54 | 238 | 75.1 | 3.0 | 79 | 24.9 | 3.3 | 317 | 3.1 |
| 55-59 | 104 | 76.5 | 1.3 | 32 | 23.5 | 1.3 | 136 | 1.3 |
| 60-64 | 43 | 68.3 | 0.5 | 20 | 31.7 | 0.8 | 63 | 0.6 |
| ≥65 | 23 | 79.3 | 0.3 | 6 | 20.7 | 0.3 | 29 | 0.3 |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

## Table 3.3: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID - Colorado (2013-2017)

| | Males | | | Females | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| Total | 235 | 90.4 | 100 | 25 | 9.6 | 100 | 260 | 100 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 153 | 91.6 | 65.1 | 14 | 8.4 | 56.0 | 167 | 64.2 |
| Hispanic, all races | 58 | 90.6 | 24.7 | 6 | 9.4 | 24.0 | 64 | 24.6 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 15 | 83.3 | 6.4 | 3 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 18 | 6.9 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 4 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4 | 1.5 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 2 | 66.7 | 0.9 | 1 | 33.3 | 4.0 | 3 | 1.2 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 3 | 75.0 | 1.3 | 1 | 25.0 | 4.0 | 4 | 1.5 |
| **Age Group at Diagnosis** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 5 | 83.3 | 2.1 | 1 | 16.7 | 4.0 | 6 | 4.0 |
| 20-24 | 34 | 87.2 | 14.5 | 5 | 12.8 | 20.0 | 39 | 20.0 |
| 25-29 | 53 | 96.4 | 22.6 | 2 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 55 | 8.0 |

| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30-34 | 49 | 89.1 | 20.9 | 6 | 10.9 | 24.0 | 55 | 24.0 |
| 35-39 | 33 | 97.1 | 14.0 | 1 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 34 | 4.0 |
| 40-44 | 20 | 87.0 | 8.5 | 3 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 23 | 12.0 |
| 45-49 | 17 | 94.4 | 7.2 | 1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 18 | 4.0 |
| 50-54 | 12 | 80.0 | 5.1 | 3 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 15 | 12.0 |
| 55-59 | 7 | 87.5 | 3.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 4.0 | 8 | 4.0 |
| 60-64 | 5 | 71.4 | 2.1 | 2 | 28.6 | 8.0 | 7 | 8.0 |
| ≥65 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| IDU | 54 | 68.4 | 23.0 | 25 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 79 | 30.4 |
| MSM & IDU | 181 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 181 | 69.6 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 171 | 90.5 | 72.8 | 18 | 9.5 | 72.0 | 189 | 72.7 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 53 | 89.8 | 22.6 | 6 | 10.2 | 24.0 | 59 | 22.7 |
| Rural | 10 | 90.9 | 4.3 | 1 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 11 | 4.2 |
| Frontier | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.4 |
| **Birth Country** | | | | | | | | |
| United States (50 states) | 191 | 89.3 | 81.3 | 23 | 10.7 | 92.0 | 214 | 82.3 |
| Unknown | 37 | 94.9 | 15.7 | 2 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 39 | 15.0 |
| Foreign-Born | 7 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7 | 2.7 |
|    Asia | 1 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 14.3 |
|    Caribbean | 1 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 14.3 |
|    Europe | 1 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 14.3 |
|    Mexico | 4 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4 | 57.1 |

**Table 3.4: Characteristics of PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 - Colorado**

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| Total | 2,011 | 85.8 | 100.0 | 333 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 2,344 | 100.0 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1,281 | 87.3 | 63.7 | 187 | 12.7 | 56.2 | 1,468 | 62.6 |
| Hispanic, all races | 395 | 86.6 | 19.6 | 61 | 13.4 | 18.3 | 456 | 19.5 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 266 | 78.9 | 13.2 | 71 | 21.1 | 21.3 | 337 | 14.4 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 18 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18 | 0.8 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 21 | 67.7 | 1.0 | 10 | 32.3 | 3.0 | 31 | 1.3 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 28 | 87.5 | 1.4 | 4 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 32 | 1.4 |
| Unknown | 2 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |

| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IDU | 557 | 62.6 | 27.7 | 333 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 890 | 38.0 |
| MSM & IDU | 1,454 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,454 | 62.0 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 1,424 | 86.8 | 70.8 | 217 | 13.2 | 65.2 | 1,641 | 70.0 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 360 | 80.4 | 17.9 | 88 | 19.6 | 26.4 | 448 | 19.1 |
| Rural | 186 | 88.6 | 9.2 | 24 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 210 | 9.0 |
| Frontier | 35 | 92.1 | 1.7 | 3 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 38 | 1.6 |
| Unknown | 6 | 85.7 | 0.3 | 1 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.3 |
| **Current Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 3 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 29 | 90.6 | 1.4 | 3 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 32 | 1.4 |
| 25-29 | 87 | 91.6 | 4.3 | 8 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 95 | 4.1 |
| 30-34 | 135 | 90.6 | 6.7 | 14 | 9.4 | 4.2 | 149 | 6.4 |
| 35-39 | 181 | 85.4 | 9.0 | 31 | 14.6 | 9.3 | 212 | 9.0 |
| 40-44 | 174 | 87.4 | 8.7 | 25 | 12.6 | 7.5 | 199 | 8.5 |
| 45-49 | 270 | 82.3 | 13.4 | 58 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 328 | 14.0 |
| 50-54 | 373 | 86.9 | 18.5 | 56 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 429 | 18.3 |
| 55-59 | 360 | 85.3 | 17.9 | 62 | 14.7 | 18.6 | 422 | 18.0 |
| 60-64 | 228 | 81.7 | 11.3 | 51 | 18.3 | 15.3 | 279 | 11.9 |
| ≥65 | 171 | 87.2 | 8.5 | 25 | 12.8 | 7.5 | 196 | 8.4 |
| **Age Group at HIV Diagnosis** | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 1 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 15-19 | 51 | 66.2 | 2.5 | 26 | 33.8 | 7.8 | 77 | 3.3 |
| 20-24 | 324 | 87.8 | 16.1 | 45 | 12.2 | 13.5 | 369 | 15.7 |
| 25-29 | 502 | 88.8 | 25.0 | 63 | 11.2 | 18.9 | 565 | 24.1 |
| 30-34 | 480 | 85.9 | 23.9 | 79 | 14.1 | 23.7 | 559 | 23.8 |
| 35-39 | 311 | 88.4 | 15.5 | 41 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 352 | 15.0 |
| 40-44 | 183 | 82.1 | 9.1 | 40 | 17.9 | 12.0 | 223 | 9.5 |
| 45-49 | 93 | 83.0 | 4.6 | 19 | 17.0 | 5.7 | 112 | 4.8 |
| 50-54 | 38 | 77.6 | 1.9 | 11 | 22.4 | 3.3 | 49 | 2.1 |
| 55-59 | 18 | 78.3 | 0.9 | 5 | 21.7 | 1.5 | 23 | 1.0 |
| 60-64 | 10 | 76.9 | 0.5 | 3 | 23.1 | 0.9 | 13 | 0.6 |
| ≥65 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

## Table 3.5: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals - Colorado (2013-2017)

| | Males | | | Females | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| Total | 66 | 37.1 | 100 | 112 | 62.9 | 100 | 178 | 100 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Non-Hispanic | 25 | 36.2 | 37.9 | 44 | 63.8 | 39.3 | 69 | 38.8 |
| Hispanic, all races | 20 | 41.7 | 30.3 | 28 | 58.3 | 25.0 | 48 | 27.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 20 | 35.7 | 30.3 | 36 | 64.3 | 32.1 | 56 | 31.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 3 | 1.7 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 1 | 50.0 | 1.5 | 1 | 50.0 | 0.9 | 2 | 1.1 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual Contact with HIV+ | 59 | 43.7 | 89.4 | 76 | 56.3 | 67.9 | 135 | 75.8 |
| Heterosexual Contact with IDU | 7 | 21.9 | 10.6 | 25 | 78.1 | 22.3 | 32 | 18.0 |
| Heterosexual Contact with MSM | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 11 | 6.2 |
| **Age Group at Diagnosis** | | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 15-19 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 5 | 4.5 |
| 20-24 | 2 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 16 | 88.9 | 14.3 | 18 | 14.3 |
| 25-29 | 10 | 33.3 | 15.2 | 20 | 66.7 | 17.9 | 30 | 17.9 |
| 30-34 | 9 | 31.0 | 13.6 | 20 | 69.0 | 17.9 | 29 | 17.9 |
| 35-39 | 9 | 32.1 | 13.6 | 19 | 67.9 | 17.0 | 28 | 17.0 |
| 40-44 | 10 | 58.8 | 15.2 | 7 | 41.2 | 6.3 | 17 | 6.3 |
| 45-49 | 13 | 65.0 | 19.7 | 7 | 35.0 | 6.3 | 20 | 6.3 |
| 50-54 | 5 | 45.5 | 7.6 | 6 | 54.5 | 5.4 | 11 | 5.4 |
| 55-59 | 3 | 25.0 | 4.5 | 9 | 75.0 | 8.0 | 12 | 8.0 |
| 60-64 | 2 | 66.7 | 3.0 | 1 | 33.3 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.9 |
| ≥65 | 3 | 60.0 | 4.5 | 2 | 40.0 | 1.8 | 5 | 1.8 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 41 | 34.5 | 62.1 | 78 | 65.5 | 69.6 | 119 | 66.9 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 23 | 48.9 | 34.8 | 24 | 51.1 | 21.4 | 47 | 26.4 |
| Rural | 2 | 20.0 | 3.0 | 8 | 80.0 | 7.1 | 10 | 5.6 |
| Frontier | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 2 | 1.1 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Birth Country** | | | | | | | | |
| United States (50 states) | 48 | 39.0 | 72.7 | 75 | 61.0 | 67.0 | 123 | 69.1 |
| Unknown | 7 | 30.4 | 10.6 | 16 | 69.6 | 14.3 | 23 | 12.9 |
| Foreign-Born | 11 | 34.4 | 16.7 | 21 | 65.6 | 18.8 | 32 | 18.0 |
|    African | 6 | 31.6 | 54.5 | 13 | 68.4 | 61.9 | 19 | 59.4 |
|    Asian | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 2 | 6.3 |
|    Caribbean | 2 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 6.3 |
|    Mexico | 3 | 37.5 | 27.3 | 5 | 62.5 | 23.8 | 8 | 25.0 |

| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. American | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 1 | 3.1 |

**Table 3.6: Characteristics of Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 - Colorado**

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| **Total** | 474 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 944 | 66.6 | 100.0 | 1,418 | 100.0 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 119 | 25.7 | 25.1 | 344 | 74.3 | 36.4 | 463 | 32.7 |
| Hispanic, all races | 107 | 35.9 | 22.6 | 191 | 64.1 | 20.2 | 298 | 21.0 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 225 | 38.2 | 47.5 | 364 | 61.8 | 38.6 | 589 | 41.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 16 | 42.1 | 3.4 | 22 | 57.9 | 2.3 | 38 | 2.7 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 2 | 18.2 | 0.4 | 9 | 81.8 | 1.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 5 | 27.8 | 1.1 | 13 | 72.2 | 1.4 | 18 | 1.3 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| Heterosexual Contact with HIV+ | 391 | 37.0 | 82.5 | 666 | 63.0 | 70.6 | 1,057 | 74.5 |
| Heterosexual Contact with PWID | 83 | 30.0 | 17.5 | 194 | 70.0 | 20.6 | 277 | 19.5 |
| Heterosexual Contact with MSM | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 84 | 5.9 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 339 | 34.3 | 71.5 | 650 | 65.7 | 68.9 | 989 | 69.7 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 84 | 27.4 | 17.7 | 223 | 72.6 | 23.6 | 307 | 21.7 |
| Rural | 47 | 44.3 | 9.9 | 59 | 55.7 | 6.3 | 106 | 7.5 |
| Frontier | 4 | 25.0 | 0.8 | 12 | 75.0 | 1.3 | 16 | 1.1 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Current Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 20-24 | 2 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 11 | 84.6 | 1.2 | 13 | 0.9 |
| 25-29 | 11 | 18.3 | 2.3 | 49 | 81.7 | 5.2 | 60 | 4.2 |
| 30-34 | 26 | 29.2 | 5.5 | 63 | 70.8 | 6.7 | 89 | 6.3 |
| 35-39 | 42 | 25.3 | 8.9 | 124 | 74.7 | 13.1 | 166 | 11.7 |
| 40-44 | 59 | 29.5 | 12.4 | 141 | 70.5 | 14.9 | 200 | 14.1 |
| 45-49 | 72 | 32.6 | 15.2 | 149 | 67.4 | 15.8 | 221 | 15.6 |
| 50-54 | 98 | 37.7 | 20.7 | 162 | 62.3 | 17.2 | 260 | 18.3 |
| 55-59 | 81 | 43.1 | 17.1 | 107 | 56.9 | 11.3 | 188 | 13.3 |
| 60-64 | 38 | 35.8 | 8.0 | 68 | 64.2 | 7.2 | 106 | 7.5 |
| ≥65 | 45 | 39.8 | 9.5 | 68 | 60.2 | 7.2 | 113 | 8.0 |

| Age Group at HIV Diagnosis | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <15 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 | 8 | 15.7 | 1.7 | 43 | 84.3 | 4.6 | 51 | 3.6 |
| 20-24 | 47 | 23.4 | 9.9 | 154 | 76.6 | 16.3 | 201 | 14.2 |
| 25-29 | 73 | 25.6 | 15.4 | 212 | 74.4 | 22.5 | 285 | 20.1 |
| 30-34 | 79 | 31.5 | 16.7 | 172 | 68.5 | 18.2 | 251 | 17.7 |
| 35-39 | 89 | 38.4 | 18.8 | 143 | 61.6 | 15.1 | 232 | 16.4 |
| 40-44 | 86 | 56.2 | 18.1 | 67 | 43.8 | 7.1 | 153 | 10.8 |
| 45-49 | 49 | 44.5 | 10.3 | 61 | 55.5 | 6.5 | 110 | 7.8 |
| 50-54 | 22 | 37.3 | 4.6 | 37 | 62.7 | 3.9 | 59 | 4.2 |
| 55-59 | 14 | 31.1 | 3.0 | 31 | 68.9 | 3.3 | 45 | 3.2 |
| 60-64 | 3 | 18.8 | 0.6 | 13 | 81.3 | 1.4 | 16 | 1.1 |
| ≥65 | 4 | 33.3 | 0.8 | 8 | 66.7 | 0.8 | 12 | 0.8 |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017.

**Table 3.7: Number of Infants Born to HIV Positive Women by Year of Birth – Colorado (2013-2017)**

| Year of Birth | Number of Infants born to HIV Positive Women | Number of Infants who acquired HIV perinatally |
|---|---|---|
| 2013 | 23 | 0 |
| 2014 | 27 | 0 |
| 2015 | 33 | 0 |
| 2016 | 31 | 0 |
| 2017 | 27 | 0 |
| Total | 141 | 0 |

**Table 3.8: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born - Colorado (2013-2017)**

| | Males | | | Females | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
| Total | 185 | 74.0 | 100 | 65 | 26.0 | 100 | 250 | 100 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 11 | 91.7 | 5.9 | 1 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 12 | 4.8 |
| Hispanic, all races | 125 | 90.6 | 67.6 | 13 | 9.4 | 20.0 | 138 | 55.2 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 34 | 43.0 | 18.4 | 45 | 57.0 | 69.2 | 79 | 31.6 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 10 | 62.5 | 5.4 | 6 | 37.5 | 9.2 | 16 | 6.4 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 5 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 | 2.0 |
| **Age Group at Diagnosis** | | | | | | | | |

| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <15 | 3 | 50.0 | 1.6 | 3 | 50.0 | 4.6 | 6 | 4.6 |
| 15-19 | 3 | 42.9 | 1.6 | 4 | 57.1 | 6.2 | 7 | 6.2 |
| 20-24 | 24 | 88.9 | 13.0 | 3 | 11.1 | 4.6 | 27 | 4.6 |
| 25-29 | 27 | 79.4 | 14.6 | 7 | 20.6 | 10.8 | 34 | 10.8 |
| 30-34 | 34 | 82.9 | 18.4 | 7 | 17.1 | 10.8 | 41 | 10.8 |
| 35-39 | 25 | 75.8 | 13.5 | 8 | 24.2 | 12.3 | 33 | 12.3 |
| 40-44 | 30 | 81.1 | 16.2 | 7 | 18.9 | 10.8 | 37 | 10.8 |
| 45-49 | 21 | 65.6 | 11.4 | 11 | 34.4 | 16.9 | 32 | 16.9 |
| 50-54 | 11 | 55.0 | 5.9 | 9 | 45.0 | 13.8 | 20 | 13.8 |
| 55-59 | 1 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 4 | 80.0 | 6.2 | 5 | 6.2 |
| 60-64 | 5 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.0 |
| ≥65 | 1 | 33.3 | 0.5 | 2 | 66.7 | 3.1 | 3 | 3.1 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 116 | 100.0 | 62.7 | --- | --- | --- | 116 | 46.4 |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 3 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 1.2 |
| MSM & IDU | 4 | 100.0 | 2.2 | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 1.6 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 11 | 34.4 | 5.9 | 21 | 65.6 | 32.3 | 32 | 12.8 |
| Pediatric | 3 | 50.0 | 1.6 | 3 | 50.0 | 4.6 | 6 | 2.4 |
| Unknown | 48 | 53.9 | 25.9 | 41 | 46.1 | 63.1 | 89 | 35.6 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 141 | 73.8 | 76.2 | 50 | 26.2 | 76.9 | 191 | 76.4 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 33 | 73.3 | 17.8 | 12 | 26.7 | 18.5 | 45 | 18.0 |
| Rural | 7 | 77.8 | 3.8 | 2 | 22.2 | 3.1 | 9 | 3.6 |
| Frontier | 4 | 80.0 | 2.2 | 1 | 20.0 | 1.5 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Birth Country** | | | | | | | | |
| African | 37 | 45.1 | 20.0 | 45 | 54.9 | 69.2 | 82 | 69.2 |
| Asian | 12 | 66.7 | 6.5 | 6 | 33.3 | 9.2 | 18 | 9.2 |
| Caribbean | 9 | 90.0 | 4.9 | 1 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 10 | 1.5 |
| C. American | 12 | 92.3 | 6.5 | 1 | 7.7 | 1.5 | 13 | 1.5 |
| European | 8 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8 | 0.0 |
| Mexico | 93 | 90.3 | 50.3 | 10 | 9.7 | 15.4 | 103 | 15.4 |
| Middle East | 1 | 50.0 | 0.5 | 1 | 50.0 | 1.5 | 2 | 1.5 |
| Pacific Island | 3 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| S. American | 10 | 90.9 | 5.4 | 1 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 11 | 1.5 |

Table 3.9: Characteristics of People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 - Colorado

| | Male | | | Female | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Row % | Column % | N | Row % | Column % | N | Column % |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,134 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 458 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 1,592 | 100.0 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 105 | 83.3 | 9.3 | 21 | 16.7 | 4.6 | 126 | 7.9 |
| Hispanic, all races | 708 | 86.2 | 62.4 | 113 | 13.8 | 24.7 | 821 | 51.6 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 230 | 44.5 | 20.3 | 287 | 55.5 | 62.7 | 517 | 32.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 79 | 69.3 | 7.0 | 35 | 30.7 | 7.6 | 114 | 7.2 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 1 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 11 | 84.6 | 1.0 | 2 | 15.4 | 0.4 | 13 | 0.8 |
| Unknown | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Transmission Category** | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 607 | 100.0 | 53.5 | --- | --- | --- | 607 | 38.1 |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 64 | 84.2 | 5.6 | 12 | 15.8 | 2.6 | 76 | 4.8 |
| MSM & IDU | 52 | 100.0 | 4.6 | --- | --- | --- | 52 | 3.3 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 207 | 42.7 | 18.3 | 278 | 57.3 | 60.7 | 485 | 30.5 |
| Pediatric | 28 | 38.4 | 2.5 | 45 | 61.6 | 9.8 | 73 | 4.6 |
| Transfusion/Hemophilia | 1 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Unknown | 175 | 58.7 | 15.4 | 123 | 41.3 | 26.9 | 298 | 18.7 |
| **Region** | | | | | | | |
| Denver TGA | 880 | 71.6 | 77.6 | 349 | 28.4 | 76.2 | 1,229 | 77.2 |
| Non-TGA Urban | 172 | 66.4 | 15.2 | 87 | 33.6 | 19.0 | 259 | 16.3 |
| Rural | 71 | 78.9 | 6.3 | 19 | 21.1 | 4.1 | 90 | 5.7 |
| Frontier | 10 | 76.9 | 0.9 | 3 | 23.1 | 0.7 | 13 | 0.8 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| **Current Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 22 | 43.1 | 1.9 | 29 | 56.9 | 6.3 | 51 | 3.2 |
| 15-19 | 4 | 28.6 | 0.4 | 10 | 71.4 | 2.2 | 14 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | 24 | 75.0 | 2.1 | 8 | 25.0 | 1.7 | 32 | 2.0 |
| 25-29 | 45 | 76.3 | 4.0 | 14 | 23.7 | 3.1 | 59 | 3.7 |
| 30-34 | 99 | 74.4 | 8.7 | 34 | 25.6 | 7.4 | 133 | 8.4 |
| 35-39 | 133 | 69.6 | 11.7 | 58 | 30.4 | 12.7 | 191 | 12.0 |
| 40-44 | 171 | 66.0 | 15.1 | 88 | 34.0 | 19.2 | 259 | 16.3 |
| 45-49 | 215 | 76.5 | 19.0 | 66 | 23.5 | 14.4 | 281 | 17.7 |
| 50-54 | 180 | 73.8 | 15.9 | 64 | 26.2 | 14.0 | 244 | 15.3 |
| 55-59 | 124 | 78.5 | 10.9 | 34 | 21.5 | 7.4 | 158 | 9.9 |
| 60-64 | 62 | 74.7 | 5.5 | 21 | 25.3 | 4.6 | 83 | 5.2 |
| ≥65 | 55 | 63.2 | 4.9 | 32 | 36.8 | 7.0 | 87 | 5.5 |
| **Age Group at HIV Diagnosis** | | | | | | | |
| <15 | 32 | 41.0 | 2.8 | 46 | 59.0 | 10.0 | 78 | 4.9 |

| 15-19 | 20 | 52.6 | 1.8 | 18 | 47.4 | 3.9 | 38 | 2.4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20-24 | 161 | 74.9 | 14.2 | 54 | 25.1 | 11.8 | 215 | 13.5 |
| 25-29 | 248 | 76.3 | 21.9 | 77 | 23.7 | 16.8 | 325 | 20.4 |
| 30-34 | 230 | 75.4 | 20.3 | 75 | 24.6 | 16.4 | 305 | 19.2 |
| 35-39 | 183 | 72.6 | 16.1 | 69 | 27.4 | 15.1 | 252 | 15.8 |
| 40-44 | 134 | 78.8 | 11.8 | 36 | 21.2 | 7.9 | 170 | 10.7 |
| 45-49 | 72 | 69.2 | 6.3 | 32 | 30.8 | 7.0 | 104 | 6.5 |
| 50-54 | 33 | 63.5 | 2.9 | 19 | 36.5 | 4.1 | 52 | 3.3 |
| 55-59 | 9 | 33.3 | 0.8 | 18 | 66.7 | 3.9 | 27 | 1.7 |
| 60-64 | 8 | 50.0 | 0.7 | 8 | 50.0 | 1.7 | 16 | 1.0 |
| ≥65 | 4 | 40.0 | 0.4 | 6 | 60.0 | 1.3 | 10 | 0.6 |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2017. Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native PLWH was born in Canada.

# Engagement in HIV Care among Coloradans Tables

## Table 5.1. First CD4 Test Results^ Among New HIV Diagnoses, 2013-2017

| | CD4 Count at HIV Diagnosis (among cases with CD4 information) | | | | Median CD4 Count | Cases with CD4 Information^ | | Total New Diag-noses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≥500 | 350-499 | 200-349 | <200 | cells/µL | N | % of total | |
| Total | 34% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 390 | 1,660 | 85% | 1,959 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 34% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 389 | 1,461 | 85% | 1,721 |
| Female | 33% | 24% | 18% | 26% | 400 | 199 | 84% | 238 |
| Age Group at HIV Diagnosis | | | | | | | | |
| Under 13 | 33% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 486 | 3 | 38% | 8 |
| 13-19 | 37% | 41% | 13% | 9% | 476 | 46 | 78% | 59 |
| 20-29 | 41% | 27% | 20% | 12% | 451.5 | 592 | 84% | 707 |
| 30-39 | 36% | 19% | 19% | 26% | 390.5 | 462 | 86% | 539 |
| 40-49 | 26% | 19% | 17% | 38% | 318 | 326 | 86% | 378 |
| 50-59 | 19% | 15% | 23% | 43% | 268.5 | 176 | 85% | 206 |
| 60 years and over | 24% | 9% | 16% | 51% | 188 | 55 | 89% | 62 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 37% | 23% | 17% | 23% | 415 | 807 | 86% | 937 |
| Hispanic, all races | 30% | 20% | 21% | 29% | 353.5 | 534 | 86% | 624 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 32% | 23% | 20% | 25% | 375 | 247 | 79% | 314 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 25% | 14% | 29% | 32% | 344 | 28 | 85% | 33 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 23% | 38% | 8% | 31% | 390 | 13 | 76% | 17 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 35% | 13% | 23% | 29% | 342 | 31 | 91% | 34 |
| Transmission Category - Male | | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men | 35% | 23% | 20% | 22% | 402 | 1,078 | 87% | 1,239 |

| | ≥500 | 350-499 | 200-349 | <200 | Median CD4 | N | % of total | Total New Diagnoses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (MSM) | | | | | | | | |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 42% | 14% | 9% | 35% | 452 | 43 | 80% | 54 |
| MSM & IDU | 44% | 23% | 20% | 12% | 479 | 154 | 85% | 181 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 21% | 19% | 15% | 45% | 260 | 47 | 71% | 66 |
| Pediatric* | 33% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 486 | 3 | 60% | 5 |
| Unknown | 16% | 8% | 15% | 60% | 125 | 136 | 77% | 176 |
| **Transmission Category - Female** | | | | | | | | |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 43% | 17% | 26% | 13% | 479 | 23 | 92% | 25 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 33% | 28% | 18% | 21% | 407 | 102 | 91% | 112 |
| Pediatric* | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 109 | 1 | 25% | 4 |
| Unknown | 29% | 19% | 16% | 36% | 338 | 73 | 75% | 97 |
| **Birth Country** | | | | | | | | |
| United States (50 states) | 37% | 23% | 17% | 23% | 416.5 | 1,172 | 85% | 1,386 |
| Unknown | 31% | 21% | 23% | 25% | 365 | 273 | 85% | 323 |
| Foreign-Born | 20% | 16% | 22% | 42% | 256 | 215 | 86% | 250 |
| African | 28% | 14% | 25% | 33% | 301 | 69 | 84% | 82 |
| Asian | 21% | 14% | 36% | 29% | 300.5 | 14 | 78% | 18 |
| Caribbean | 17% | 33% | 17% | 33% | 352.5 | 6 | 60% | 10 |
| C. American | 0% | 25% | 8% | 67% | 180 | 12 | 92% | 13 |
| European | 13% | 38% | 13% | 38% | 372 | 8 | 100% | 8 |
| Mexico | 15% | 14% | 22% | 49% | 215.5 | 92 | 89% | 103 |
| Middle East | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 34 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| Oceania/Pacific Islands | 33% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 152 | 3 | 100% | 3 |
| Other | 44% | 11% | 22% | 22% | 354 | 9 | 82% | 11 |

^Within 90 days of diagnosis. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

**Table 5.2. First CD4 Test Results^ Among New HIV Diagnoses by County and Health Statistics Region, 2013-2017**

| | CD4 Count at HIV Diagnosis (among cases with CD4 information) | | | | Median CD4 Count | Cases with CD4 Information^ | | Total New Diag-noses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≥500 | 350-499 | 200-349 | <200 | cells/µL | N | % of total | |
| **Region 1:** | 20% | 20% | 40% | 20% | 338 | 5 | 56% | 9 |
| Logan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 338 | 1 | 50% | 2 |
| Morgan | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 101 | 1 | 25% | 4 |
| Phillips | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 230 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Sedgwick | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Washington | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Yuma | 50% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 662.5 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| **Region 2: Larimer** | 36% | 24% | 21% | 18% | 410 | 33 | 77% | 43 |
| **Region 3: Douglas** | 47% | 9% | 9% | 34% | 432 | 32 | 80% | 40 |
| **Region 4: El Paso** | 36% | 17% | 19% | 28% | 374 | 123 | 70% | 175 |
| **Region 5:** | 0% | 25% | 25% | 50% | 133.5 | 4 | 100% | 4 |
| Cheyenne | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elbert | 0% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 212 | 3 | 100% | 3 |
| Kit Carson | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 55 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Lincoln | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| **Region 6:** | 56% | 11% | 11% | 22% | 520 | 9 | 90% | 10 |
| Baca | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 778 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| Bent | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 520 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Crowley | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Huerfano | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 20 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Kiowa | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Las Animas | 0% | 50% | 50% | 0% | 383.5 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| Otero | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 9 | 1 | 50% | 2 |
| Prowers | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 691 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| **Region 7: Pueblo** | 30% | 21% | 18% | 30% | 365 | 33 | 83% | 40 |
| **Region 8:** | 44% | 0% | 22% | 33% | 318 | 9 | 90% | 10 |
| Alamosa | 20% | 0% | 40% | 40% | 276 | 5 | 83% | 6 |
| Conejos | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1058 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Costilla | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 565 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Mineral | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Rio Grande | 50% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 295 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| Saguache | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| **Region 9:** | 8% | 46% | 23% | 23% | 361 | 13 | 87% | 15 |
| Archuleta | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 421 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| Dolores | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 34 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| La Plata | 0% | 50% | 33% | 17% | 319 | 6 | 75% | 8 |
| Montezuma | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 380.5 | 4 | 100% | 4 |
| San Juan | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| **Region 10:** | 15% | 23% | 23% | 38% | 242 | 13 | 81% | 16 |
| Delta | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 242 | 1 | 50% | 2 |
| Gunnison | 0% | 50% | 0% | 50% | 228.5 | 2 | 67% | 3 |
| Hinsdale | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Montrose | 22% | 22% | 11% | 44% | 217 | 9 | 100% | 9 |
| Ouray | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| San Miguel | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 298 | 1 | 50% | 2 |
| **Region 11:** | 0% | 0% | 14% | 86% | 86 | 7 | 78% | 9 |
| Jackson | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Moffat | 0% | 0% | 50% | 50% | 231.5 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| Rio Blanco | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 16.5 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| Routt | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 86 | 3 | 60% | 5 |
| **Region 12:** | 26% | 17% | 19% | 38% | 235 | 42 | 91% | 46 |
| Eagle | 31% | 0% | 23% | 46% | 218 | 13 | 87% | 15 |
| Garfield | 27% | 13% | 27% | 33% | 233 | 15 | 100% | 15 |
| Grand | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Pitkin | 33% | 33% | 11% | 22% | 413 | 9 | 100% | 9 |
| Summit | 0% | 40% | 0% | 60% | 182 | 5 | 71% | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region 13:** | 13% | 25% | 13% | 50% | 298 | 8 | 80% | 10 |
| Chaffee | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1,276 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Custer | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Fremont | 0% | 40% | 20% | 40% | 372 | 5 | 71% | 7 |
| Lake | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 96 | 2 | 100% | 2 |
| **Region 14: Adams** | 34% | 23% | 23% | 21% | 403.5 | 182 | 87% | 210 |
| **Region 15: Arapahoe** | 35% | 19% | 17% | 29% | 392 | 257 | 84% | 307 |
| **Region 16:** | 25% | 17% | 22% | 36% | 293 | 64 | 93% | 69 |
| Boulder | 26% | 19% | 20% | 35% | 327.5 | 54 | 92% | 59 |
| Broomfield | 20% | 10% | 30% | 40% | 221.5 | 10 | 100% | 10 |
| **Region 17:** | 33% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 60 | 6 | 75% | 8 |
| Clear Creek | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 72 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| Gilpin | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | 0 |
| Park | 50% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 300 | 2 | 67% | 3 |
| Teller | 33% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 48 | 3 | 75% | 4 |
| **Region 18: Weld** | 20% | 18% | 20% | 42% | 294.5 | 50 | 88% | 57 |
| **Region 19: Mesa** | 18% | 27% | 18% | 36% | 311 | 11 | 79% | 14 |
| **Region 20: Denver** | 36% | 26% | 19% | 19% | 420 | 588 | 87% | 674 |
| **Region 21: Jefferson** | 31% | 25% | 15% | 29% | 397 | 136 | 89% | 153 |
| **Unknown** | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 344 | 1 | 100% | 1 |
| **Correctional Facility** | 44% | 19% | 19% | 19% | 463.5 | 32 | 82% | 39 |
| State | 46% | 21% | 21% | 11% | 487 | 28 | 88% | 32 |
| Federal | 25% | 0% | 0% | 75% | 79 | 4 | 57% | 7 |
| **STATEWIDE TOTAL** | 34% | 22% | 19% | 26% | 390 | 1,658 | 85% | 1,959 |

^Within 90 days of diagnosis.

### Table 5.3. Viral Load Test Results (Last 12 Months) Among People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017

| | Viral Load (VL) Results in 2017 (among cases with VL information) | | | Cases with a VL Result in 2017 | | Suppressed VL among Total in 2017 | Total PLHIV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High VL >100,000 | 200-99,999 | Suppressed VL <200 | N | % of total | % | |
| **Total** | 2% | 9% | 89% | 8,254 | 59% | 53% | 14,039 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2% | 8% | 89% | 7,080 | 58% | 52% | 12,260 |
| Female | 2% | 10% | 89% | 1,174 | 66% | 59% | 1,779 |
| **Age Group^** | | | | | | | |
| Under 13 | 2% | 5% | 93% | 44 | 88% | 82% | 50 |
| 13-19 | 13% | 10% | 77% | 48 | 86% | 66% | 56 |
| 20-29 | 4% | 16% | 80% | 765 | 78% | 62% | 979 |
| 30-39 | 4% | 12% | 84% | 1,590 | 71% | 60% | 2,245 |
| 40-49 | 2% | 8% | 90% | 1,996 | 65% | 58% | 3,087 |
| 50-59 | 1% | 7% | 92% | 2,555 | 55% | 51% | 4,621 |

| | High VL >100,000 | 200-99,999 | Suppressed VL <200 | N | % of total | Suppressed VL among Total % | Total PLHIV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 years and over | 0% | 4% | 96% | 1,256 | 42% | 40% | 3,001 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 2% | 7% | 91% | 4,749 | 57% | 52% | 8,348 |
| Hispanic, all races | 2% | 11% | 87% | 1,932 | 65% | 57% | 2,964 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 3% | 11% | 86% | 1,290 | 57% | 50% | 2,248 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 1% | 4% | 95% | 117 | 67% | 63% | 175 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 8% | 13% | 79% | 53 | 58% | 46% | 92 |
| Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic | 3% | 13% | 84% | 113 | 53% | 45% | 212 |
| **Transmission Category-Male** | | | | | | | |
| Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) | 2% | 7% | 91% | 5,284 | 60% | 54% | 8,833 |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 4% | 13% | 84% | 244 | 44% | 37% | 557 |
| MSM & IDU | 4% | 13% | 83% | 855 | 59% | 49% | 1,454 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 2% | 9% | 88% | 264 | 56% | 49% | 474 |
| Pediatric* | 4% | 12% | 84% | 51 | 74% | 62% | 69 |
| Other/Unknown | 3% | 10% | 87% | 382 | 44% | 38% | 873 |
| **Transmission Category-Female** | | | | | | | |
| Injection Drug Use (IDU) | 1% | 11% | 87% | 201 | 60% | 53% | 333 |
| Heterosexual Contact | 1% | 10% | 89% | 647 | 69% | 61% | 944 |
| Pediatric* | 0% | 14% | 86% | 57 | 80% | 69% | 71 |
| Other/Unknown | 3% | 7% | 90% | 269 | 62% | 56% | 431 |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

^Current age as of December 31, 2017. *Pediatric cases are individuals under age 13 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

## Table 5.4. Viral Load Test Results (Last 12 Months) Among People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2017 by County and Health Statistics

| | Viral Load (VL) Results in 2017 (among cases with VL information) | | | Cases with a VL Result in 2017 | | Suppressed VL among Total in 2017 | Total PLHIV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High VL >100,000 | 200-99,999 | Suppressed VL <200 | N | % of total | % | |
| **Region 1:** | 4% | 4% | 91% | 46 | 69% | 63% | 67 |
| Logan | 8% | 8% | 83% | 12 | 75% | 63% | 16 |
| Morgan | 0% | 5% | 95% | 19 | 68% | 64% | 28 |
| Phillips | 0% | 0% | 100% | 3 | 75% | 75% | 4 |
| Sedgwick | 100% | 0% | 0% | 1 | 100% | 0% | 1 |
| Washington | 0% | 0% | 100% | 2 | 50% | 50% | 4 |
| Yuma | 0% | 0% | 100% | 9 | 64% | 64% | 14 |
| **Region 2: Larimer** | 1% | 5% | 94% | 187 | 61% | 58% | 305 |
| **Region 3: Douglas** | 1% | 10% | 89% | 169 | 66% | 59% | 257 |
| **Region 4: El Paso** | 3% | 9% | 89% | 618 | 56% | 50% | 1,095 |
| **Region 5:** | 0% | 4% | 96% | 28 | 65% | 63% | 43 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne | 0% | 0% | 100% | 1 | 50% | 50% | 2 |
| Elbert | 0% | 6% | 94% | 17 | 68% | 64% | 25 |
| Kit Carson | 0% | 0% | 100% | 3 | 75% | 75% | 4 |
| Lincoln | 0% | 0% | 100% | 7 | 58% | 58% | 12 |
| **Region 6:** | 4% | 9% | 88% | 57 | 71% | 63% | 80 |
| Baca | 33% | 0% | 67% | 3 | 100% | 67% | 3 |
| Bent | 0% | 0% | 100% | 7 | 88% | 88% | 8 |
| Crowley | 0% | 0% | 100% | 4 | 80% | 80% | 5 |
| Huerfano | 0% | 14% | 86% | 7 | 70% | 60% | 10 |
| Kiowa | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | --- | 0 |
| Las Animas | 7% | 7% | 87% | 15 | 58% | 50% | 26 |
| Otero | 0% | 13% | 88% | 16 | 76% | 67% | 21 |
| Prowers | 0% | 20% | 80% | 5 | 71% | 57% | 7 |
| **Region 7: Pueblo** | 3% | 11% | 87% | 156 | 68% | 58% | 231 |
| **Region 8:** | 3% | 15% | 83% | 40 | 73% | 60% | 55 |
| Alamosa | 0% | 16% | 84% | 19 | 79% | 67% | 24 |
| Conejos | 0% | 50% | 50% | 4 | 67% | 33% | 6 |
| Costilla | 0% | 33% | 67% | 3 | 75% | 50% | 4 |
| Mineral | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | --- | 0 |
| Rio Grande | 14% | 0% | 86% | 7 | 64% | 55% | 11 |
| Saguache | 0% | 0% | 100% | 7 | 70% | 70% | 10 |
| **Region 9:** | 2% | 5% | 93% | 61 | 64% | 59% | 96 |
| Archuleta | 0% | 20% | 80% | 5 | 63% | 50% | 8 |
| Dolores | 0% | 0% | 100% | 2 | 100% | 100% | 2 |
| La Plata | 3% | 0% | 97% | 32 | 55% | 53% | 58 |
| Montezuma | 0% | 11% | 89% | 19 | 76% | 68% | 25 |
| San Juan | 0% | 0% | 100% | 3 | 100% | 100% | 3 |
| **Region 10:** | 0% | 7% | 93% | 44 | 65% | 60% | 68 |
| Delta | 0% | 0% | 100% | 14 | 74% | 74% | 19 |
| Gunnison | 0% | 0% | 100% | 10 | 77% | 77% | 13 |
| Hinsdale | 0% | 0% | 100% | 1 | 50% | 50% | 2 |
| Montrose | 0% | 7% | 93% | 15 | 58% | 54% | 26 |
| Ouray | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | --- | 0 |
| San Miguel | 0% | 50% | 50% | 4 | 50% | 25% | 8 |
| **Region 11:** | 4% | 4% | 91% | 23 | 55% | 50% | 42 |
| Jackson | --- | --- | --- | 0 | 0% | --- | 1 |
| Moffat | 0% | 17% | 83% | 6 | 46% | 38% | 13 |
| Rio Blanco | 0% | 0% | 100% | 4 | 80% | 80% | 5 |
| Routt | 8% | 0% | 92% | 13 | 57% | 52% | 23 |
| **Region 12:** | 1% | 11% | 88% | 141 | 58% | 51% | 244 |
| Eagle | 0% | 12% | 88% | 41 | 52% | 46% | 79 |
| Garfield | 2% | 10% | 88% | 49 | 72% | 63% | 68 |
| Grand | 0% | 33% | 67% | 12 | 67% | 44% | 18 |
| Pitkin | 0% | 6% | 94% | 16 | 46% | 43% | 35 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summit | 0% | 4% | 96% | 23 | 52% | 50% | 44 |
| **Region 13:** | 0% | 6% | 94% | 54 | 48% | 46% | 112 |
| Chaffee | 0% | 0% | 100% | 13 | 87% | 87% | 15 |
| Custer | --- | --- | --- | 0 | --- | --- | 0 |
| Fremont | 0% | 5% | 95% | 38 | 41% | 39% | 92 |
| Lake | 0% | 33% | 67% | 3 | 60% | 40% | 5 |
| **Region 14: Adams** | 4% | 11% | 86% | 804 | 70% | 60% | 1,151 |
| **Region 15: Arapahoe** | 2% | 8% | 90% | 1,147 | 66% | 60% | 1,728 |
| **Region 16:** | 2% | 4% | 94% | 317 | 56% | 53% | 562 |
| Boulder | 1% | 4% | 94% | 276 | 55% | 52% | 500 |
| Broomfield | 2% | 2% | 95% | 41 | 66% | 63% | 62 |
| **Region 17:** | 0% | 0% | 100% | 51 | 73% | 73% | 70 |
| Clear Creek | 0% | 0% | 100% | 8 | 50% | 50% | 16 |
| Gilpin | 0% | 0% | 100% | 10 | 91% | 91% | 11 |
| Park | 0% | 0% | 100% | 19 | 70% | 70% | 27 |
| Teller | 0% | 0% | 100% | 14 | 88% | 88% | 16 |
| **Region 18: Weld** | 2% | 9% | 89% | 170 | 67% | 60% | 252 |
| **Region 19: Mesa** | 1% | 17% | 82% | 114 | 72% | 59% | 159 |
| **Region 20: Denver** | 2% | 9% | 89% | 3,202 | 52% | 46% | 6,204 |
| **Region 21: Jefferson** | 2% | 6% | 92% | 655 | 69% | 64% | 947 |
| **Unknown** | 33% | 0% | 67% | 3 | 17% | 11% | 18 |
| **Correctional Facility** | 3% | 16% | 81% | 167 | 66% | 53% | 253 |
| State | 3% | 17% | 80% | 151 | 80% | 64% | 189 |
| Federal | 0% | 13% | 88% | 16 | 27% | 23% | 64 |
| **STATEWIDE TOTAL** | 2% | 9% | 89% | 8,254 | 59% | 53% | 14,039 |

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2017. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

## National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado Tables

**Table 6.1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants in the MSM5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study – Denver, 2017**

| Gender | N | % | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 530 | 100.0% | 530 |
| Female | 0 | 0.0% | 530 |
| Transgender | 0 | 0.0% | 530 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 310 | 58.6% | 529 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 37 | 7.0% | 529 |
| Hispanic | 134 | 25.3% | 529 |
| Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic | 9 | 1.7% | 529 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 10 | 1.9% | 529 |
| Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic | 29 | 5.5% | 529 |
| **Age group (years)** | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18-24 | 87 | 16.4% | 530 |
| 25-34 | 226 | 42.6% | 530 |
| 35-44 | 97 | 18.3% | 530 |
| 45-54 | 69 | 13.0% | 530 |
| ≥55 | 51 | 9.6% | 530 |
| **Education** | | | |
| <High School | 4 | 0.8% | 529 |
| High School or Equivalent | 108 | 20.4% | 529 |
| >High School | 417 | 78.8% | 529 |
| **Sexual Identity** | | | |
| Homosexual | 444 | 83.9% | 529 |
| Bisexual | 79 | 14.9% | 529 |
| Heterosexual | 6 | 1.1% | 529 |
| **Health Insurance** | | | |
| Currently have health insurance | 474 | 89.4% | 530 |
| Private | 345 | 72.8% | 474 |
| Public | 129 | 27.2% | 474 |
| Other | 0 | 0.0% | 474 |
| None | 56 | 10.6% | 530 |
| **Annual Income** | | | |
| $0-9,999 | 14 | 2.6% | 529 |
| $10,000-19,999 | 61 | 11.5% | 529 |
| $20,000-39,999 | 121 | 22.9% | 529 |
| $40,000-74,999 | 170 | 32.1% | 529 |
| $75,000 or more | 163 | 30.8% | 529 |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| Full-time or Part-time | 437 | 82.5% | 530 |
| Homemaker | 0 | 0.0% | 530 |
| Full-time Student | 17 | 3.2% | 530 |
| Retired | 19 | 3.6% | 530 |
| Disabled | 15 | 2.8% | 530 |
| Unemployed | 21 | 4.0% | 530 |
| Other | 21 | 4.0% | 530 |
| **Incarceration History** | | | |
| Ever been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours | 117 | 22.1% | 530 |
| Been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months | 17 | 14.5% | 117 |
| **Experienced homelessness in the past 12 months** | | | |
| No | 505 | 95.3% | 530 |
| Yes, not currently | 7 | 28.0% | 25 |
| Yes, currently | 18 | 72.0% | 25 |

Note: Categories may not add up to the total due to missing data for individual variables. Percentages do not reflect missing data.

**Table 6.2. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance Sexual Behaviors of Participants in the MSM5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study – Denver, 2017**

| Age at first sexual experience | N | % | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| <15 | 146 | 27.6% | 529 |
| 15-19 | 280 | 52.9% | 529 |
| 20-29 | 99 | 18.7% | 529 |
| ≥30 | 4 | 0.8% | 529 |
| **Age at first sexual experience with a man** | | | |
| <15 | 122 | 23.1% | 529 |
| 15-19 | 251 | 47.4% | 529 |
| 20-29 | 133 | 25.1% | 529 |
| ≥30 | 23 | 4.3% | 529 |
| **Number of male partners in the last 12 months** | | | |
| 1-10 | 389 | 73.4% | 530 |
| 11-20 | 72 | 13.6% | 530 |
| 21-30 | 22 | 4.2% | 530 |
| >30 | 47 | 8.9% | 530 |
| **Number of main male partners in the last 12 months** | | | |
| 0 | 200 | 37.7% | 530 |
| 1-2 | 301 | 56.8% | 530 |
| 3-5 | 26 | 4.9% | 530 |
| 6-9 | 1 | 0.2% | 530 |
| >10 | 2 | 0.4% | 530 |
| **Number of casual male partners in the last 12 months** | | | |
| 0 | 70 | 13.2% | 530 |
| 1-10 | 323 | 60.9% | 530 |
| 11-20 | 68 | 12.8% | 530 |
| 21-30 | 23 | 4.3% | 530 |
| >30 | 46 | 8.7% | 530 |
| **Main Partners** | | | |
| Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months | 187 | 80.6% | 232 |
| **Casual Partners** | | | |
| Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months | 28 | 22.0% | 127 |
| Gave money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex | 2 | 0.4% | 447 |
| Received money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex | 1 | 0.2% | 442 |
| **Last Sex Partner** | | | |
| Condomless receptive anal sex in the last 3 | 178 | 67.9% | 262 |

| | N | % | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| months | | | |
| Condomless insertive anal sex in the last 3 months | 199 | 69.8% | 285 |
| Knew partner's HIV status | 352 | 66.4% | 530 |
|   HIV Positive | 59 | 16.8% | 352 |
| **Location met last partner** | | | |
|   Internet | 202 | 38.1% | 530 |
|   Chat Line | 4 | 0.8% | 530 |
|   Bar/Club | 152 | 28.7% | 530 |
|   Circuit party or rave | 3 | 0.6% | 530 |
|   Private Sex Party | 1 | 0.2% | 530 |
|   Cruising area | 4 | 0.8% | 530 |
|   Adult Bookstore | 0 | 0.0% | 530 |
|   Bathhouse, sex club, or sex resort | 48 | 9.1% | 530 |
|   Other | 116 | 21.9% | 530 |
| **Gone to a place gay men hangout/meet/socialize in the last 30 days** | | | |
|   Never | 13 | 2.5% | 530 |
|   More than once a day | 2 | 0.4% | 530 |
|   Once a day | 24 | 4.5% | 530 |
|   More than once a week | 290 | 54.7% | 530 |
|   Once a week or less | 201 | 37.9% | 530 |
| **Used the internet to meet/socialize with gay men for friendship or sex in the last 12 months** | | | |
|   Never | 109 | 20.6% | 530 |
|   More than once a day | 119 | 22.5% | 530 |
|   Once a day | 54 | 10.2% | 530 |
|   More than once a week | 92 | 17.4% | 530 |
|   Once a week or less | 156 | 29.4% | 530 |

Note: Categories may not add up to the total due to missing data for individual variables. Percentages do not reflect missing data.

**Table 6.3. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance Substance Use Behaviors of Participants in the MSM5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study – Denver, 2017**

| Injection Drug Use | N | % | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
|   Ever injected drugs | 29 | 5.5% | 530 |
| **Age when first injected** | | | |
| ≤20 | 11 | 37.9% | 29 |
| 21-30 | 12 | 41.4% | 29 |
| >30 | 6 | 20.7% | 29 |
| **Recent Injection** | | | |
| Injected drugs in the last 12 months | 8 | 27.6% | 29 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Speedball (heroin and cocaine together) | 1 | 12.5% | 8 |
| Heroin | 0 | 0.0% | 8 |
| Powdered cocaine | 0 | 0.0% | 8 |
| Crack cocaine | 0 | 0.0% | 8 |
| Methamphetamine | 6 | 75.0% | 8 |
| Painkillers (OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet) | 0 | 0.0% | 8 |
| Something else | 1 | 12.5% | 8 |
| **Frequency used new, sterile needle in the last 12 months** | | | |
| Never | 1 | 12.5% | 8 |
| Rarely | 0 | 0.0% | 8 |
| About half the time | 3 | 37.5% | 8 |
| Most of the time | 4 | 50.0% | 8 |
| Always | 0 | 0.0% | 8 |
| **Needle Safety** | | | |
| Shared needle at least once to inject in the last 12 months | 1 | 25.0% | 4 |
| Shared needle to divide drugs in the last 12 months | 2 | 100.0% | 2 |
| Knew HIV status of person last injected with | 2 | 66.7% | 3 |
| HIV Positive | 2 | 100.0% | 2 |
| Knew hepatitis C status of person last injected with | 0 | 0.0% | 3 |
| HCV Positive | 0 | --- | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Non-Injection Drug Use** | | | |
| Non-prescription drug use in the last 12 months | 340 | 64.2% | 530 |
| Marijuana | 303 | 89.4% | 339 |
| Methamphetamine | 36 | 10.6% | 340 |
| Crack cocaine | 39 | 11.5% | 340 |
| Powdered cocaine (smoked or snorted) | 140 | 41.2% | 340 |
| Downers (Valium, Ativan, Xanax) | 34 | 10.0% | 340 |
| Painkillers (OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet) | 42 | 12.4% | 340 |
| X or Ecstasy | 83 | 24.4% | 340 |
| Heroin (smoked or snorted) | 3 | 0.9% | 340 |
| Poppers (amyl nitrate) | 163 | 47.9% | 340 |
| | | | |
| **Alcohol Use** | | | |
| **Binge drinking (5 or more in one sitting) in the last 30 days** | Number | Percent | Total |
| 0 | 245 | 50.5% | 485 |
| 1-5 | 180 | 37.1% | 485 |
| 6-10 | 29 | 6.0% | 485 |
| 11-20 | 22 | 4.5% | 485 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| >20 | 9 | 1.9% | 485 |
| **Binge drinking (largest number of drinks within about 2 hours) in the last 30 days** | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0.2% | 485 |
| 1-2 | 99 | 20.4% | 485 |
| 3-5 | 254 | 52.4% | 485 |
| 6-10 | 117 | 24.1% | 485 |
| 11-20 | 13 | 2.7% | 485 |
| 21-30 | 1 | 0.2% | 485 |
| >30 | 0 | 0.0% | 485 |
| | | | |
| **Drug Treatment** | | | |
| Participated in a drug treatment program in the last 12 months | 22 | 4.2% | 530 |
| Tried to get into a drug treatment program in the last 12 months but were unable to | 4 | 0.8% | 530 |

Note: Categories may not add up to the total due to missing data for individual variables. Percentages do not reflect missing data.

**Table 6.4. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance STI/HIV Testing & Prevention Behaviors of Participants in the MSM5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study – Denver, 2017**

| STI Testing Behavior | N | % | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tested for STI in the last 12 months | 312 | 59.1% | 528 |
| Rectal STI test in the last 12 months | 178 | 57.1% | 312 |
| Chlamydia | 48 | 9.1% | 530 |
| Gonorrhea | 53 | 10.0% | 530 |
| Syphilis | 18 | 3.4% | 530 |
| **Hepatitis** | | | |
| Ever been tested for hepatitis C | 364 | 69.5% | 524 |
| Ever told had hepatitis C by health care provider | 10 | 2.7% | 364 |
| **Other STIs** | | | |
| Ever told had genital herpes by health care provider | 31 | 5.8% | 530 |
| Ever told had genital warts by health care provider | 51 | 9.6% | 530 |
| | | | |
| **HIV Testing Behavior** | | | |
| Visited a health care professional in the last 12 months | 441 | 83.2% | 530 |
| HIV test offered at health care visit | 261 | 59.5% | 439 |
| Ever tested for HIV | 496 | 93.8% | 529 |
| Tested for HIV in the last 12 months | 328 | 66.1% | 496 |
| Tested for HIV while in jail or prison in the last 12 months | 2 | 11.8% | 17 |
| **Number of times tested in the last two years** | | | |
| 0 | 39 | 9.0% | 434 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-5 | 290 | 66.8% | 434 |
| 6-10 | 84 | 19.4% | 434 |
| >10 | 21 | 4.8% | 434 |
| **Result of most recent HIV test** | | | |
| Negative | 421 | 97.0% | 434 |
| Positive | 0 | 0.0% | 434 |
| Never obtained results | 13 | 3.0% | 434 |
| Indeterminate | 0 | 0.0% | 434 |
| **Reason not tested for HIV in the last 12 months** | | | |
| Think at a low risk for acquisition | 59 | 47.6% | 124 |
| Afraid of result | 11 | 8.9% | 124 |
| Don't have time | 11 | 8.9% | 124 |
| Some other reason | 11 | 8.9% | 124 |
| No particular reason | 32 | 25.8% | 124 |
| | | | |
| **HIV Positive Individuals** | | | |
| Recent positive test was first positive test | 0 | 0.0% | 62 |
| Asked for names of partners by the health department | 44 | 0.0% | 60 |
| Gave names of partners | 34 | 0.0% | 44 |
| Seen by a health care provider for HIV care | 60 | 0.0% | 62 |
| Currently taking antiretroviral medications | 60 | 0.0% | 60 |
| | | | |
| **HIV Prevention** | | | |
| Received free condoms in the last 12 months | 336 | 63.4% | 530 |
| Received free condoms from which place(s) | | | |
| HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization | 117 | 34.8% | 336 |
| Needle or syringe exchange programs | 0 | 0.0% | 336 |
| IDU outreach program | 1 | 0.3% | 336 |
| LGBTQ organization or community health center | 141 | 42.0% | 336 |
| Health center or clinic | 115 | 34.2% | 336 |
| Bar, club, bookstore, or other business | 207 | 61.6% | 336 |
| Drug or alcohol treatment program | 3 | 0.9% | 336 |
| Other community organization | 43 | 12.8% | 336 |
| Some other place | 49 | 14.6% | 336 |
| Ever heard of PrEP | 421 | 90.0% | 468 |
| Taken PrEP in the last 12 months | 112 | 26.7% | 420 |

Note: Categories may not add up to the total due to missing data for individual variables. Percentages do not reflect missing data.

# Glossary

**AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)** - A person living with HIV 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** - 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.

**Care Continuum Categories:**

- **Diagnosed** - All people diagnosed with HIV through December 31, 2016, living through December 31, 2017, having evidence of care by way of laboratory testing in the last 10 years (2008-2017) and having a last known residence in Colorado.
- **Engaged** - Laboratory testing in 2017.
- **Retained** - Laboratory testing at least 90 days apart in 2017 or was virally suppressed at the most recent viral load in 2017.
- **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 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 cases are classified as one of several exposure (transmission) categories developed by CDC.

- **MSM** - refers to Male-to-male sexual contact, that 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 acquisition (i.e., a MSM, IDU, or a person with documented HIV).
- 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.
- Unknown, or no identified risk cases - those people who have no reported history of exposure at the time of the report date.  This category includes people for whom the surveillance protocols to document risk behavior information have not yet been completed, people who have declined to disclose their risk behavior or who deny any risk behavior, and people who do not know the HIV status or risk behaviors of their sex partners.

**Front Range** - Refers to the mountain range of the Southern Rocky Mountains of North America stretching along and around Interstate 25 from Pueblo County, CO to Cheyenne, WY. This includes the following seven Colorado MSAs that include 17 Colorado counties:
- Pueblo Metropolitan Statistical Area
  - Pueblo County
- Canon City Micropolitan Statistical Area
  - Fremont County
- Colorado Springs Metropolitan Statistical Area
  - El Paso County
  - Teller County
- Denver-Aurora-Lakewood Metropolitan Statistical Area
  - Adams County
  - Arapahoe County
  - Broomfield County
  - Clear Creek County
  - Denver County
  - Douglas County
  - Elbert County
  - Gilpin County
  - Jefferson County
  - Park County
- Boulder Metropolitan Statistical Area
  - Boulder County
- Greely Metropolitan Statistical Area
  - Weld County

- Fort Collins Metropolitan Statistical Area
  - Larimer County

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

**Genotype** - The genetic constitution of an individual or group.

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

**Incidence** - Refers to the number of new cases of an infection 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 acquired HIV.  Data instead is presented as "newly diagnosed HIV".

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

**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 people with a specific disease or condition at a given time. HIV prevalence data are generally presented as "people living with HIV". HIV prevalence data provided by HIV surveillance programs underestimate the true HIV prevalence because people who have not yet been tested for HIV 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 people but can be expressed using differing comparative values such as per 1,000 or 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 of 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.