HIV in Colorado

HIV Epidemiology Annual Report

For cases diagnosed through December 2018

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

December 2020

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

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The cooperation of physicians, local health departments, infection control practitioners, laboratories and coroners throughout the state is gratefully acknowledged. Without their cooperation, it would not be possible to provide these data.

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 and organizational systems can help improve opportunities for all Coloradans.

For further information about this report, contact the Surveillance, Data and Analytics Program at 303-692-2700 or cdphe_stihivdatarequest@state.co.us. For additional data requests, please use the STI/HIV Data Request Form.

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 2018 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 2018, 21,129 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 22.6% from 2009 to 2018 and 14.6% from 2014 to 2018.

Although the number of females 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 females 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 2018, Colorado reported 7.3 new diagnoses of HIV per 100,000. The rate decreased by approximately 6% from 2017 and increased 1.8% from 2014. Males represent the majority of diagnoses (89.6%), and 58.9% of diagnoses were among those 20-34 years of age.

People Living with HIV

By December 31, 2018, 14,178 people were known to be living with HIV in Colorado, which is a 3.5% increase from 13,699 at the end of 2017. While the majority of PLHIV are Non-Hispanic White (57.7%), the percentage of Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans (15.7%) is disproportionate to the overall population (4.6%). With better treatments, the PLHIV cohort is aging. A majority of PLHIV (54.2%) are in their 50s and 60s.

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 70.1% of male HIV cases diagnosed in 2018. Among females, heterosexual transmission represents 39.5% of newly diagnosed HIV cases. Of the 2014-2018 new diagnoses, people who inject

drugs (PWID) made up 14.5%, including PWID alone and PWID/MSM. In the same timeframe, 11.2% 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, 2018 and reported by March 31, 2020.

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.

Language on race and ethnicity used within the Division of Local Affairs State Demography Office is different than language used in other sections of this report. Therefore, language will differ in the **Description of Colorado** section.

Death Data

The Vital Statistics Branch of CDPHE provided cause-of-death data obtained from death certificates filed with the department through 2018.

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 2018 disease rates for all Colorado counties were calculated by dividing the number of diagnoses for that county in 2018 by the 2018 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

HIV Care Continuum - Colorado

Engagement in HIV Care among Coloradans

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado

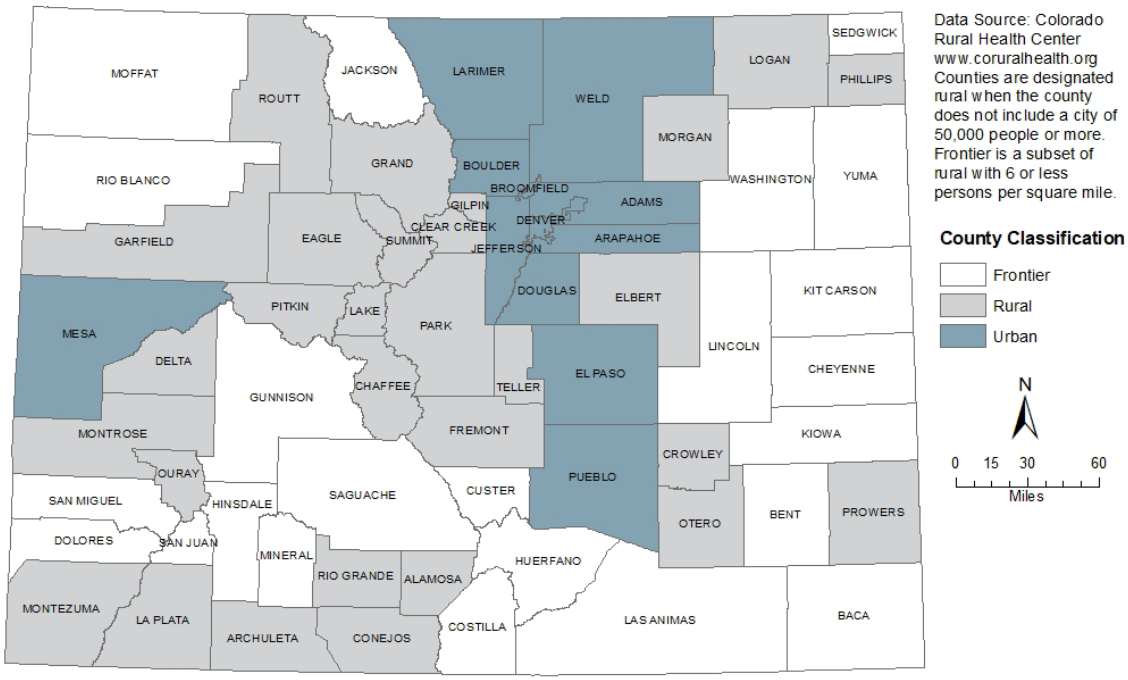
Data Tables

Description of Colorado

Summary

- Colorado's 2018 population was estimated to be 5,695,429 with an approximately equal distribution between men (50.1%) and women (49.9%).
- Nearly half (49.2%) 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 (60.8%) of Coloradans were between the ages of 20 and 64.
- More than two-thirds of Colorado's population identifies as Non-Hispanic White (69.4%), 21.5% as Hispanic, and 4.6% as Non-Hispanic Black. Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American, and remaining races comprised the remaining 4.5%.
- Colorado's unemployment was 3.2% at the end of 2018 compared to the United States' 3.9%.
- Colorado's percentage of those without health insurance was lower than reported nationally in 2018 (8.8% & 10.3%, 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 (49.2%) 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 5,695,429 in 2018. The state ranks 21st in the nation in population, accounting for approximately 1.77% of the U.S. population.[1]

Age

The median age in Colorado was 36 years old in 2018. Of the state's population, 60.8% 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 14.2% in 2018.[2] **Table 1.1**, in the appendix, illustrates the distribution of the population by sex and age.

Race/Ethnicity

Statewide, 69.4% of the population classified themselves as Non-Hispanic White, 21.5% as Hispanic, 4.6% as Non-Hispanic Black, 3.7% as Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.8% 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 2018, the U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) estimated Colorado's median household income to be $71,953 (±$655) using a five-year estimate.[4] The ACS estimated the percentage of Coloradans living below the poverty level to be 10.9% in 2018[5], which was down from 11.5% in 2017[6]. **Table 1.4**, in the appendix, shows the percent of the population below poverty level per county in 2018. Douglas County had the lowest percentage of people living in poverty (3.5%) while Costilla County had the highest percentage of people in poverty (30.1%). The county whose percent below poverty had the largest

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 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, 2018 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2018.
[3] Colorado State Demography Office, 2018 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2018.
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 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, 2018 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, 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

percent decrease was Gilpin County with 5.6% of people below the poverty level in 2017 and 4.1% in 2018.[5,6]

Employment

There were an estimated 97,084 people who were unemployed in 2018, a rate of 3.2%, according to the Colorado Department of Labor. This rate is 14.3% higher than 2017 when 84,473 people were unemployed at a rate of 2.8%.[7] According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2018 employment data, the U.S. unemployment rate of 3.9% was 21.9% higher than Colorado in 2018.[8]

Insurance

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 8.8% of Colorado's population was uninsured in 2018. This was lower than the U.S. estimate of 10.3% 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 (14.9%) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (7.2%).

Education

According to the Colorado Department of Education, the public school enrollment of preschool through 12th grade in 2018 was 911,536 people in Colorado. School enrollment consisted of 53.4% Non-Hispanic White, 33.6% Hispanic, 4.5% Non-Hispanic Black, 3.5% Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.4% 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, 17 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 (34 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, 20,003 people were incarcerated in 2018; this number has been stable since 2017 when 20,000 people were incarcerated. Twenty state

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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+bpmizGZkm52zV+sR+lKAe/bUj0=

[8] United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, 2018 Annual Average. https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_aa2018.htm

[9] U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 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 2018 Pupil Membership. http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/pupilcurrent

[11] U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 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

correctional facilities housed 14,177 inmates, and the remaining 5,826 inmates were housed in contract facilities or county jails.[12] Seven CDOC facilities are located in Fremont County.

[12] Colorado Department of Corrections. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2018. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdoc/departmental-reports-and-statistics

Epidemiological Trends in HIV in Colorado

Summary

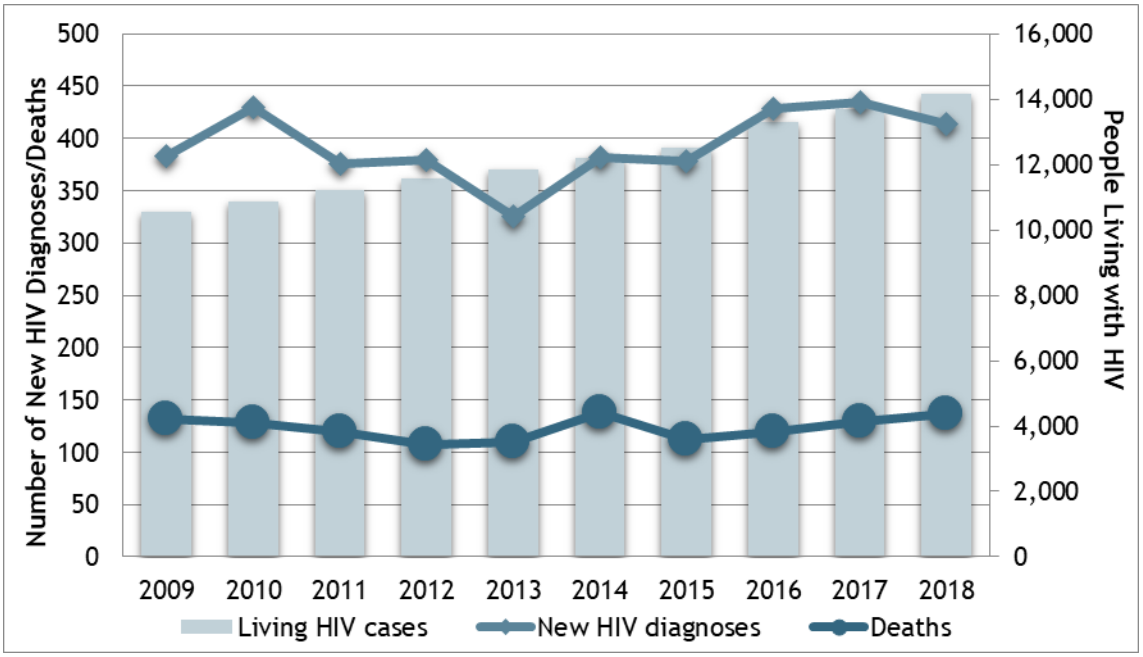
- By the end of 2018, an estimated 14,178 Colorado residents were living with HIV.
- In 2018, there were 414 new diagnosed cases of HIV reported in CO.
- Of the total number of people diagnosed with HIV in 2018, 44.4% were Non-Hispanic White, 37.2% were Hispanic and 14.5% were Non-Hispanic Black.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinx of all races continued to be disproportionately affected by HIV. Non-Hispanic Blacks/African Americans represent 15.7% of PLHIV (prevalent cases of HIV) and 14.5% of new diagnoses while comprising only 4.6% of Colorado's population. Hispanic/Latinx of all races represent 22.3% of PLHIV and 37.2% of new diagnoses while comprising 21.5% of Colorado's population.
- Nine-tenths (90.6%) of newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported in urban counties with over half (65.0%) of those reported in the Denver TGA.

A cumulative 21,129 cases of HIV have been reported in Colorado since 1982, and an estimated 14,178 people were living with HIV in Colorado through the end of 2018, which is a rate of 248.9 people per 100,000 population. There were 414 new diagnosed cases of HIV in 2018 reported in CO for a rate of 7.3 per 100,000.

New HIV Diagnoses in Colorado

Table 2.1, in the appendix, shows the breakdown of the 2018 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 2018. A slight upward trend in deaths among PLHIV is also displayed. While deaths have been increasing likely due to an aging PLHIV cohort in Colorado, new diagnoses have contributed to the third aspect of the chart, the steady increase in PLHIV in Colorado.

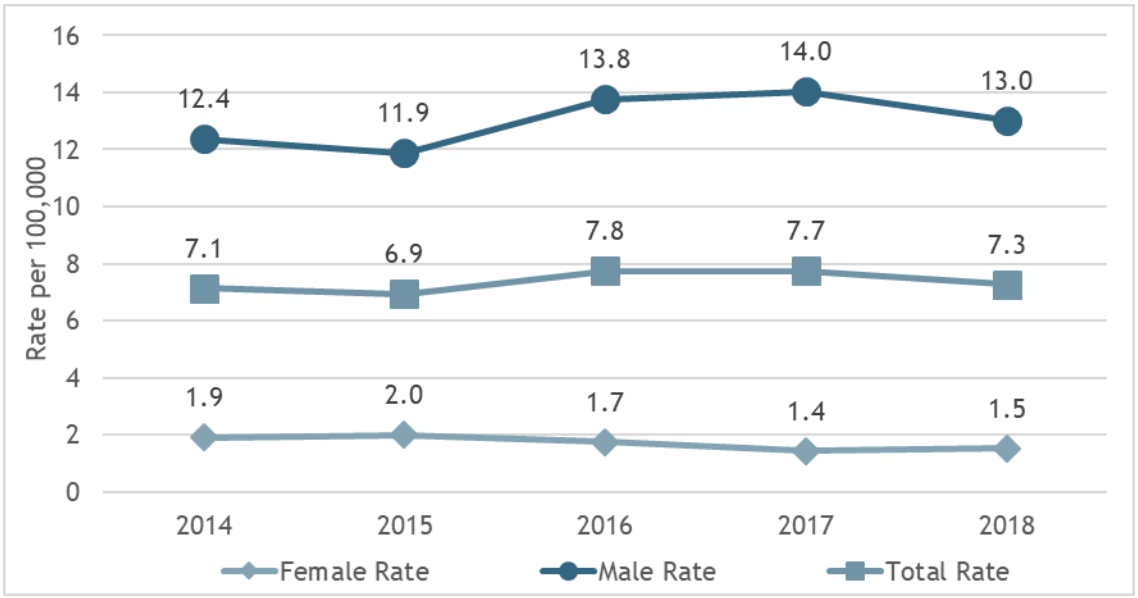
Figure 2.1: New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths and Prevalence by Year - Colorado (2009-2018)



New HIV Diagnoses by Sex

In 2018, 414 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. Of those, 371 (89.6%) were male and 43 (10.4%) were female. **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 overall rate has a slight increasing trend from 2014 to 2018, whereas females show a slight decreasing trend.

Figure 2.2: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Sex – Colorado (2014-2018)

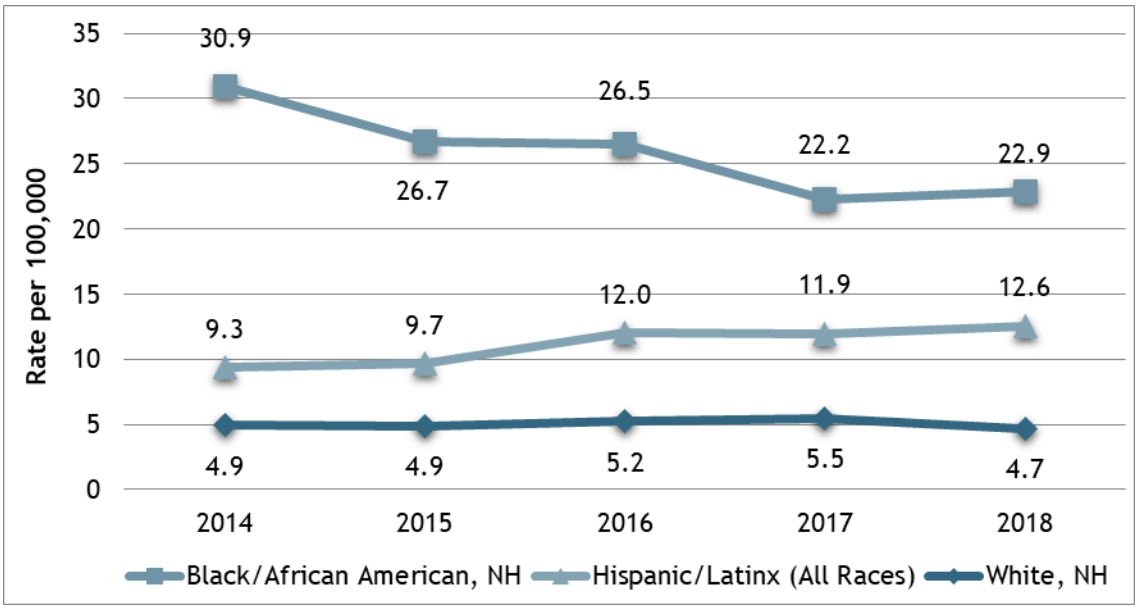


New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity

By race/ethnicity, 184 (44.4%) were Non-Hispanic White, 154 (37.2%) were Hispanic/Latinx of all races, 60 (14.5%) were Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 6 (1.4%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 7 (1.7%) were Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American. By sex, a greater proportion of females identified as Non-Hispanic Black/African American (25.6%) compared to males (13.2%).

Although Non-Hispanic Whites represent the largest number of HIV cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans, and to a lesser degree, Hispanic/Latinx of all races, are disproportionately affected by this epidemic. **Figure 2.3** demonstrates trends in rates of people reported with an HIV diagnosis. Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans had an HIV rate 4.8 times greater and Hispanic/Latinx of all races had a rate 2.7 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites in 2018.

Figure 2.3: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado (2014-2018)



NH: Non-Hispanic. Other racial categories are not shown due to small counts and unreliable rates.

New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category

The largest proportion of males (70.1%) was classified as MSM-only. High-risk heterosexual contact continued to be the largest known transmission factor for females, accounting for 39.5% of the female cases. Females also had a higher percentage (41.9%) of unknown transmission category compared to males (12.7%).

New HIV Diagnoses by Age

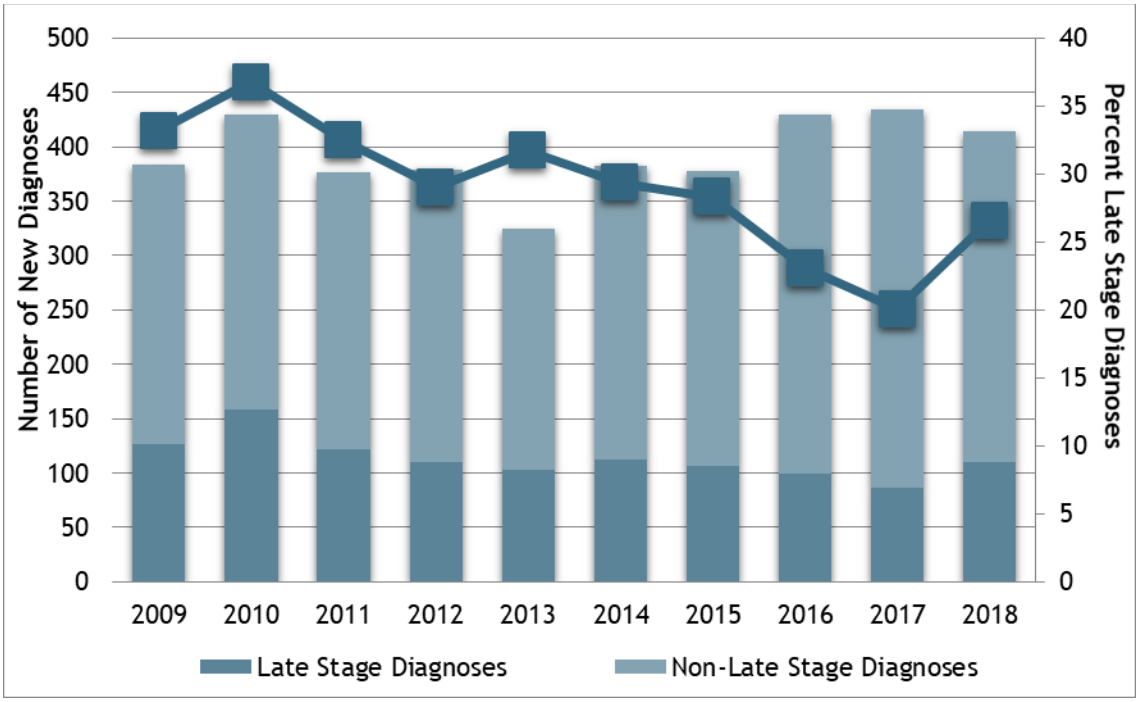
Overall, the median age for new HIV diagnoses in 2018 was 30.9 with a mean of 34.5. Females were slightly older with a median of 38.5 and mean of 38.7, whereas the males had a median of 30.6 and a

mean of 33.9. Females had a higher percentage of cases in the 55-64 age group (18.6% in females versus 5.4% of males). The majority of male cases (62.2%) were in the 20-34 age range.

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 with a downward trend in the last few years and a slight increase in 2018. In 2018, 26.6% (110 of 414) of new HIV diagnoses were late stage HIV diagnoses and 82.7% of those with a late stage diagnosis received their AIDS diagnosis within 30 days of their initial diagnosis (N=91). The percent of late stage HIV diagnoses increased from 19.9% in 2017 to 26.6% 2018, which is a 33.7% increase.

Figure 2.4: New HIV Diagnoses and Late Stage Diagnoses Percentage - Colorado (2009-2018)



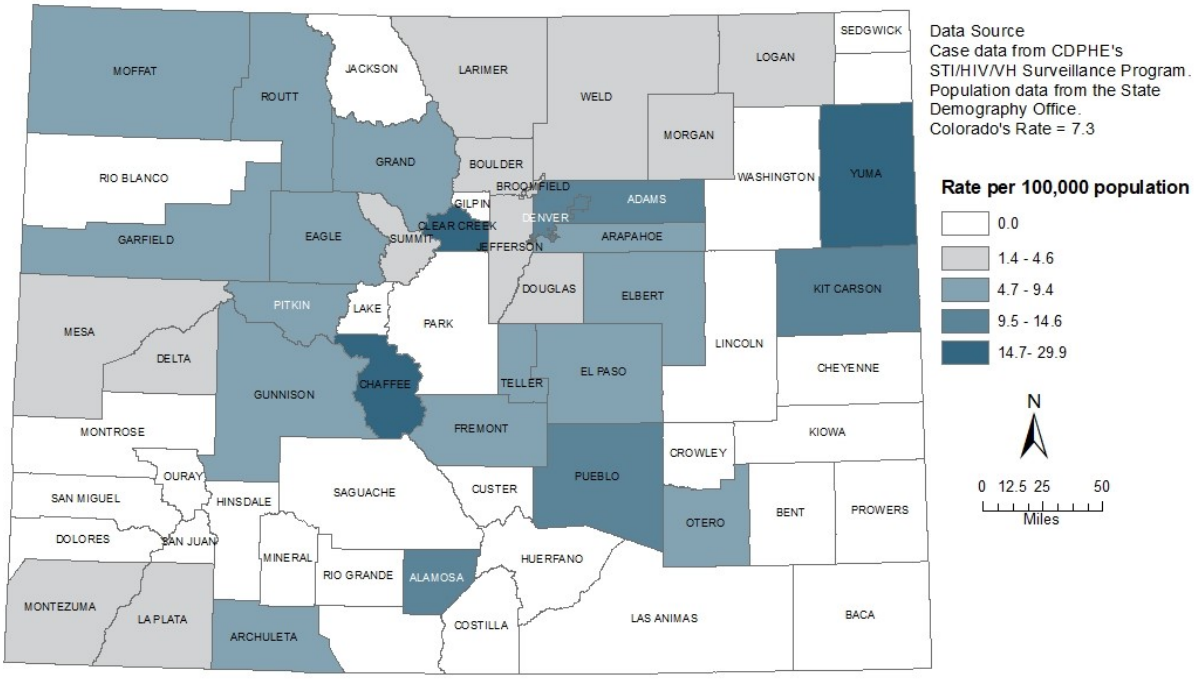
As shown in **Table 2.2**, in the appendix, people born outside the U.S. comprise a larger percent of late stage diagnosed cases (17.3%) compared to non-late stage diagnosed cases (5.6%). Unlike 2017, late stage diagnosed cases tended to be younger than non-late stage diagnosed cases - late stage diagnosed cases in the 35-54 year old age group decreased from 55.2% in 2017 to 41.8% in 2018. Of those late stage diagnoses that were foreign-born, 42.1% were from Mexico, 31.6% were from Africa, 15.8% were from Central America, and the remainder was from the Caribbean.

Geographical Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses

Figure 2.5 demonstrates that the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Colorado were in Yuma, Clear Creek, Chafee, Denver, Kit Carson, Alamosa, Pueblo, and Adams counties. Twenty-nine counties had no

new diagnoses of HIV in 2018. Rates calculated from small case counts are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 2.5: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by County of Residence at the Time of Diagnosis – Colorado (2018)



Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

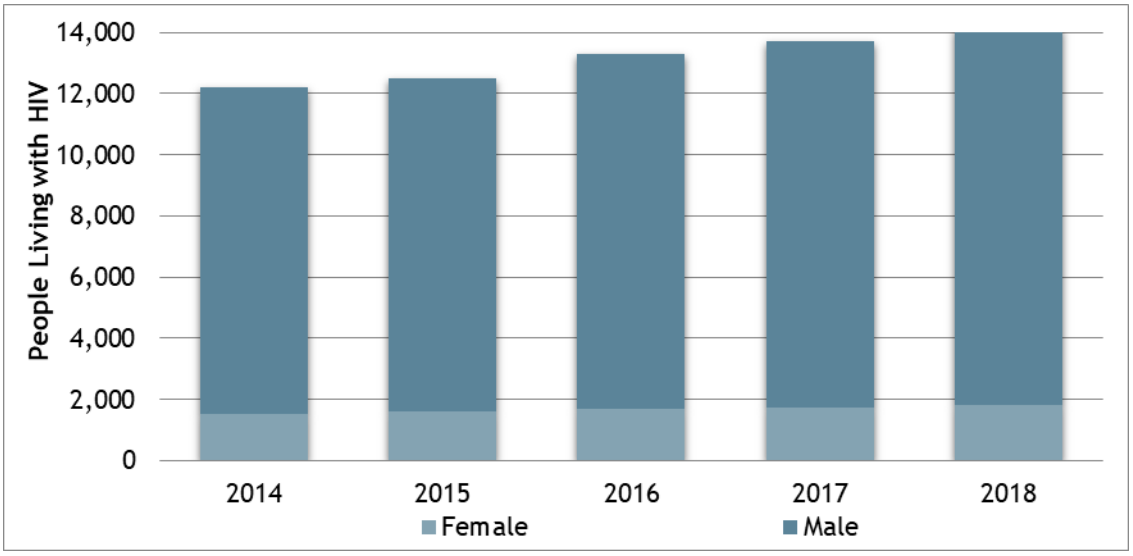
People Living with HIV in Colorado

By the end of 2018, there was an estimated 14,178 PLHIV in Colorado, an increase of 16.2% from 12,201 in 2014. This is partly due to HIV becoming a manageable chronic condition and an increase in diagnoses.

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 57.7% of cases. Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans continued to be disproportionately affected by the epidemic. Although the percentage of Coloradans who identify as Non-Hispanic Black/African American was 4.6%, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans represented 15.7% of PLHIV. Men who have sex with men was the predominant transmission category group, representing 63.2% of PLHIV. The majority (92.5%) of PLHIV lived in the urban counties of Colorado with 73.7% of those in the Denver TGA, which includes Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson counties.

People Living with HIV by Sex at Birth

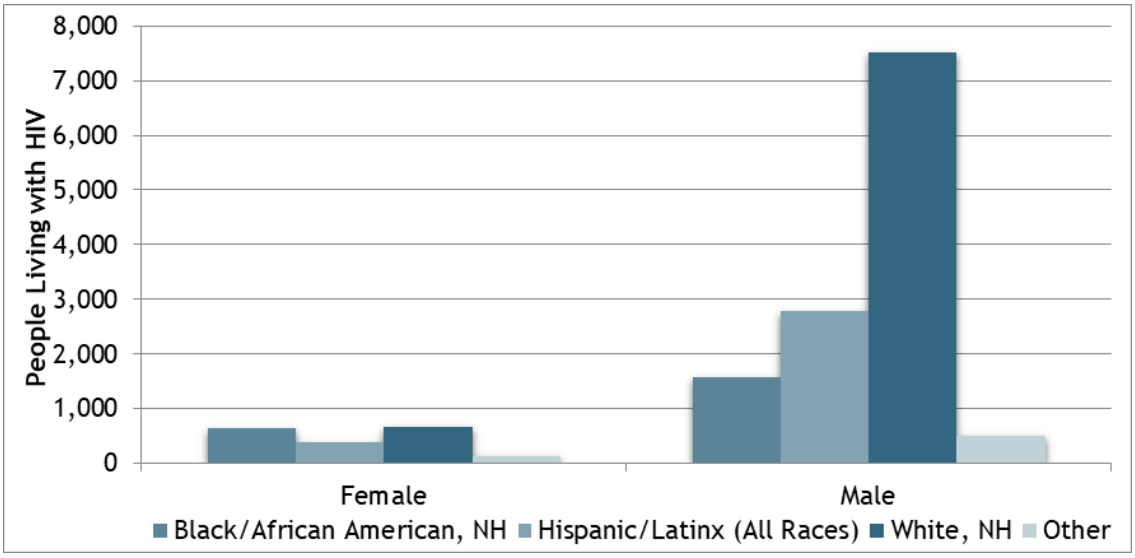
Figure 2.6: People Living with HIV by Sex – Colorado (2014-2018)



People Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Table 2.4, in the appendix, compares the racial characteristics of 2018 Colorado prevalent HIV cases. The majority of people living with HIV in Colorado were Non-Hispanic White (57.7%). Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans represented a higher percent of PLHIV in Colorado, compared to the Colorado population (15.7% & 4.6%, 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, 2018 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity – Colorado

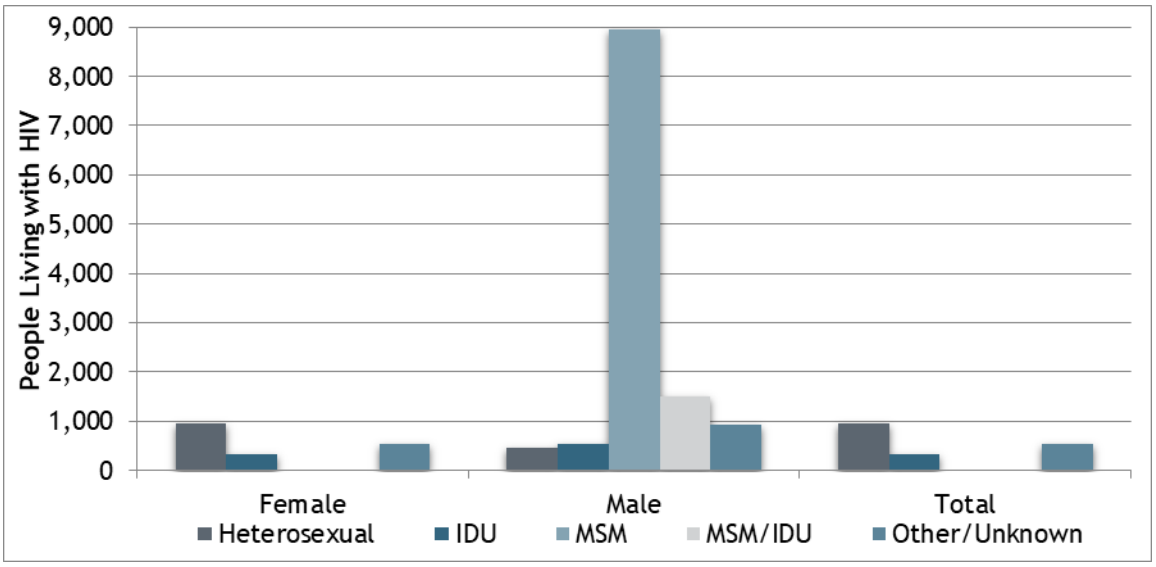


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

People Living with HIV by Transmission Category

Figure 2.8 demonstrates that the majority of PLHIV in Colorado were MSM-only (8,964 cases representing 63.2%). MSM/PWID constituted an additional 10.6% (1,511 cases), and PWID constituted 5.9% (837 cases) of PLHIV through 2018. Heterosexual contact continued to have the largest proportion among females (53.0%).

Figure 2.8: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex and Transmission Category Reported – Colorado

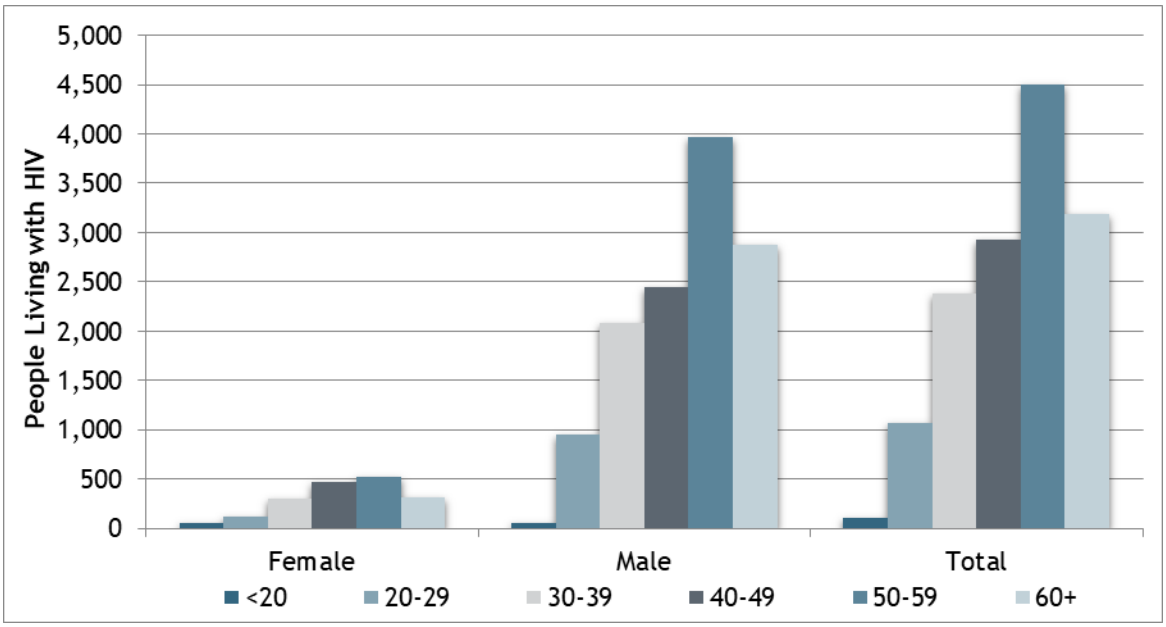


Other may include pediatric, perinatal, hemophilia, transfusion or transplant.

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 (31.7%).

Figure 2.9: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex and Current Age – Colorado

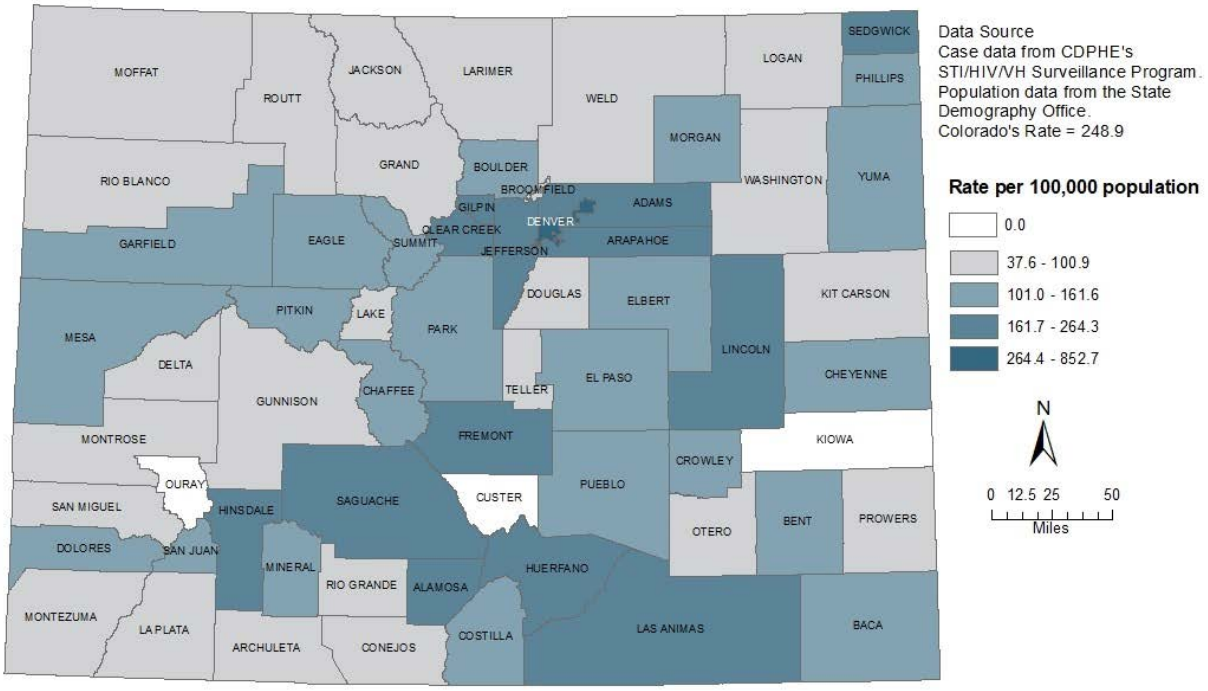


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Geographical Characteristics of People Living with HIV

Figure 2.10 demonstrates 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, 2018 – Colorado

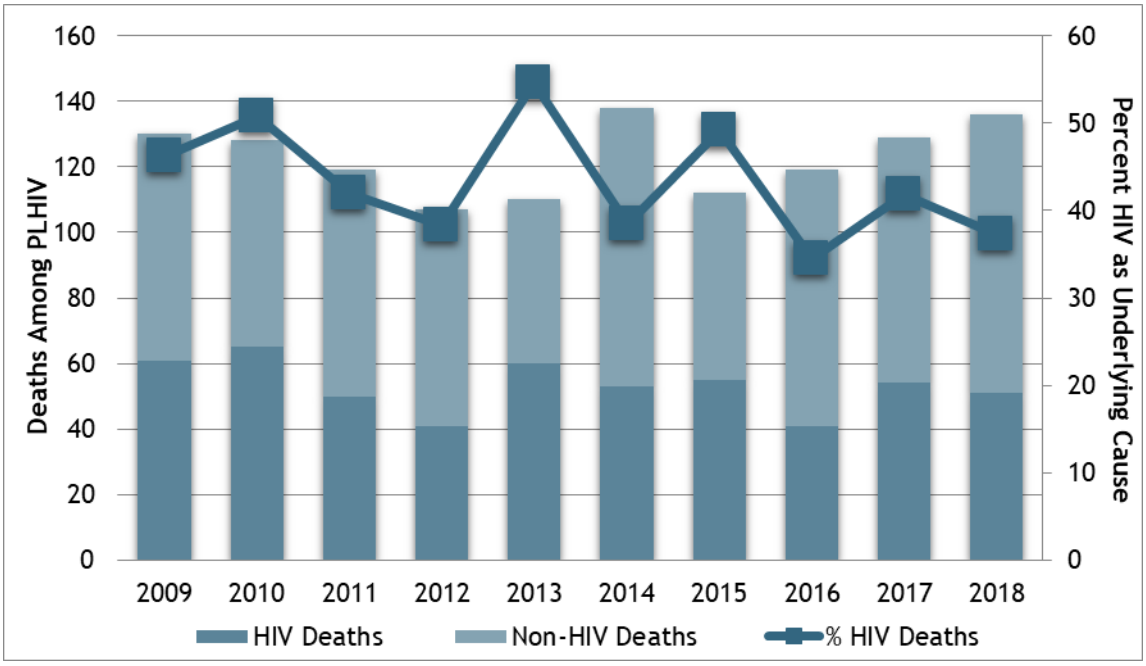


Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

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. While there has been a slight upward trend from 2015 to 2018 in deaths among PLHIV, the overall mortality rate among PLHIV has been declining in the past decade. The mortality rate among PLHIV has decreased by 22.7% from 2009 to 2018 and 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.

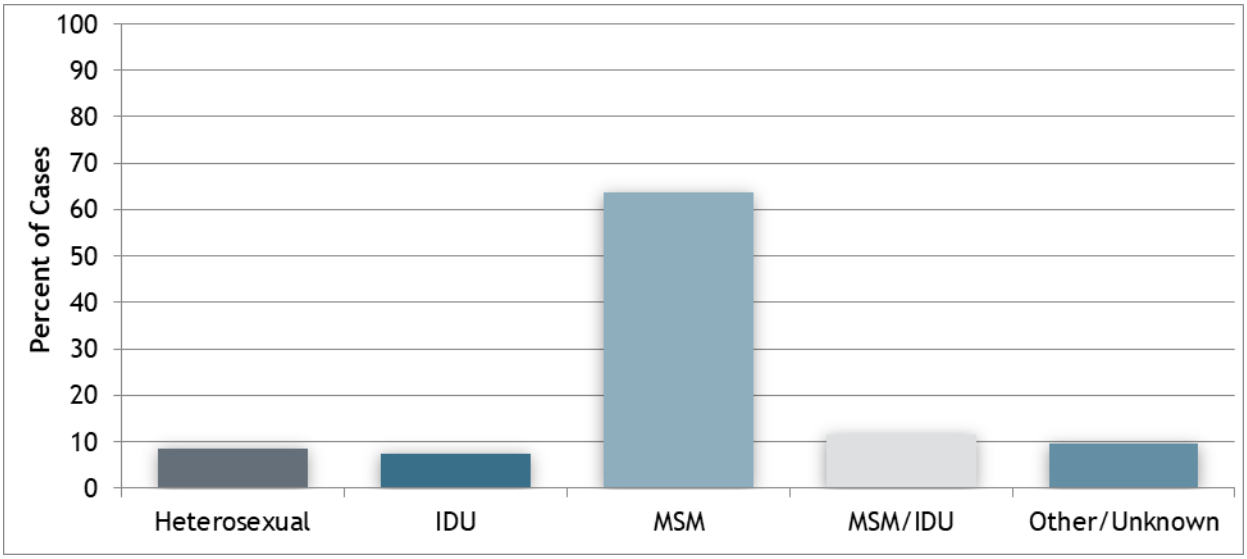
Figure 2.11: Annual Deaths Among People Diagnosed with HIV and Percent Attributed to HIV as an Underlying Cause - Colorado (2009-2018)



Demographic Characteristics of HIV in Priority Populations

From 1982 to 2018, 21,129 cases were diagnosed in Colorado; 13,423 cases were associated with MSM, 1,555 IDU, 2,400 MSM/IDU and 1,766 through heterosexual contact. **Figure 3.1** shows the proportion of the epidemic by transmission category. MSM accounted for 63.5% of Colorado's cumulative HIV cases, IDU accounted for 7.4%, MSM/IDU accounted for 11.4% and heterosexual transmission accounted for 8.4%.

Figure 3.1: Cumulative HIV Cases by Transmission Category – Colorado (1982-2018)



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

Men Who have Sex with Men

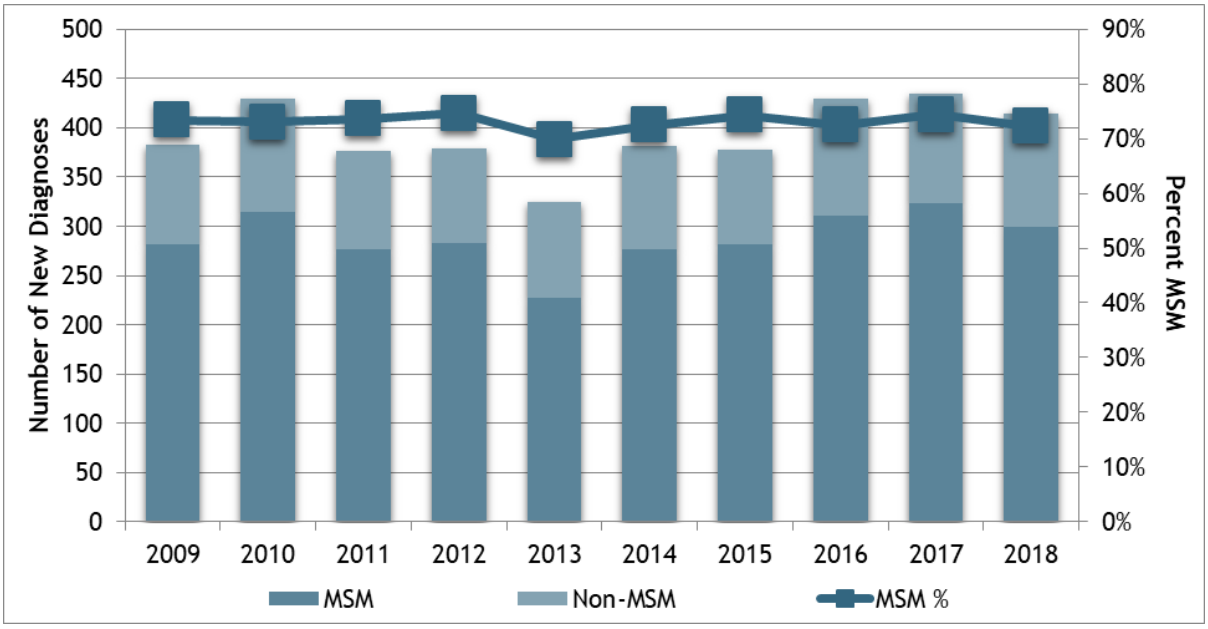
Summary

- The majority of Colorado's HIV cases can be attributed to the transmission category of MSM (63.5% MSM-only with an additional 11.4% MSM/IDU of all cumulative cases 1982-2018).
- Over half (51.0%) of 2014-2018 new HIV diagnoses among MSM were Non-Hispanic White.
- The majority of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were 20-34 years old (60.8%).
- 7.5% of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were foreign-born, and an additional 20.1% 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 2014-2018 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 (2009-2018)

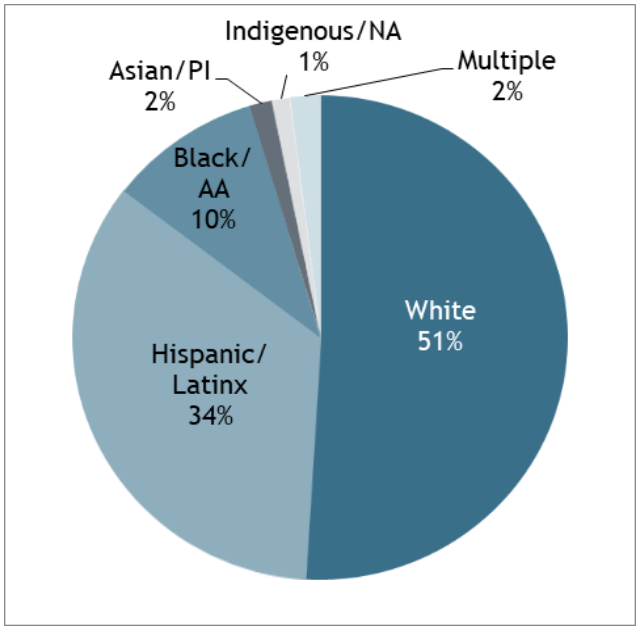


New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity

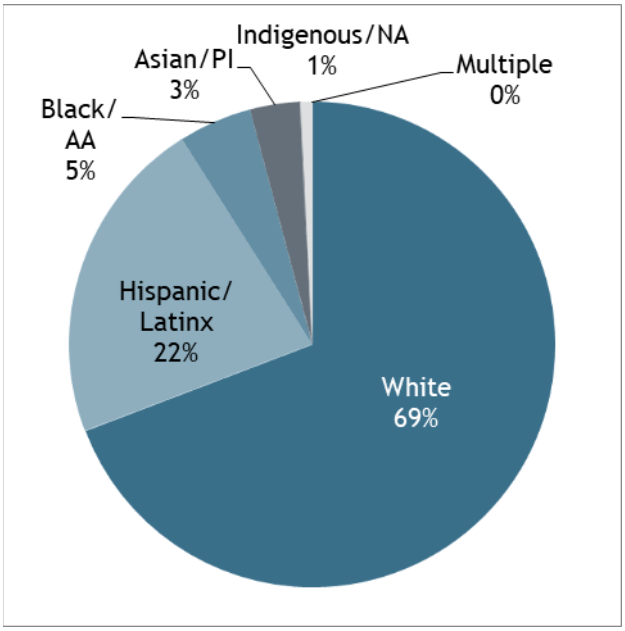
As **Figure 3.3** demonstrates, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were overrepresented in the HIV proportion among MSM; accounting for 4.5% of Colorado's male population, but 10.1% of HIV cases diagnosed in MSM from 2014-2018. Hispanic/Latinx of all races were also overrepresented (34.4% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases) for their proportion of the male population (21.8%), while Non-Hispanic Whites represented 51.0% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases and 72.6% of the male population.

Figure 3.3: New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity (2014-2018) Compared to the Male Population (2018) – Colorado

MSM Newly Diagnosed HIV by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018



Colorado Male Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2018

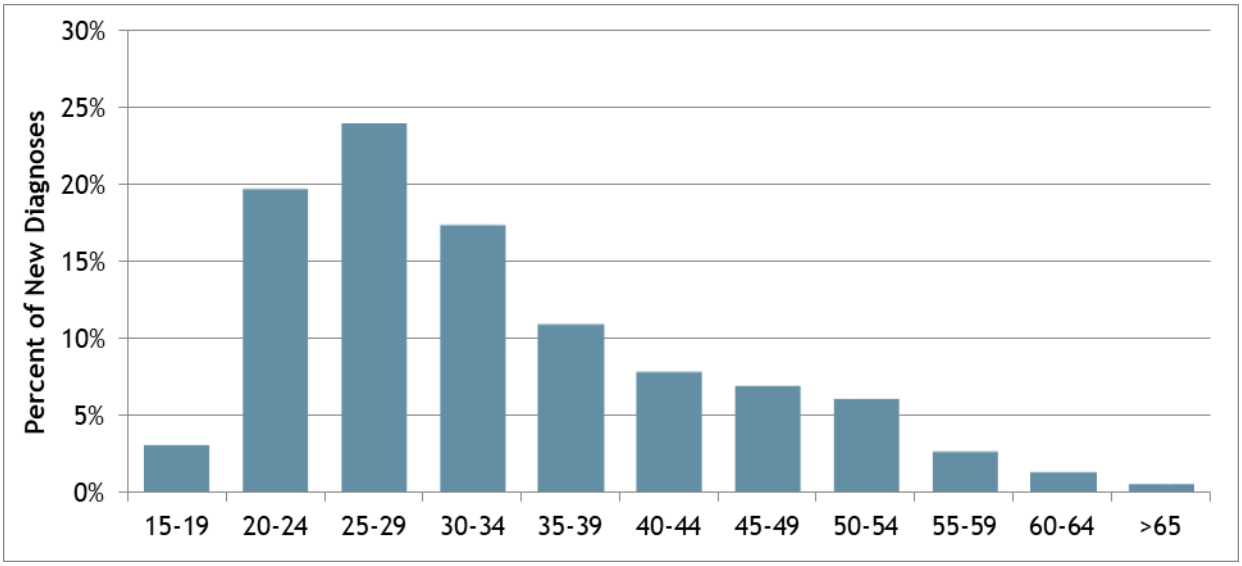


AA: African American; NA: Native American; PI: Pacific Islander.

New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Age

Figure 3.4 depicts the percentage of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM by age in 2014-2018. Over half (60.8%) of new HIV MSM diagnoses occurred among 20-34 year olds, which represented only 22.2% of the male population in 2018.

Figure 3.4: Percent of New MSM HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis – Colorado (2014-2018)

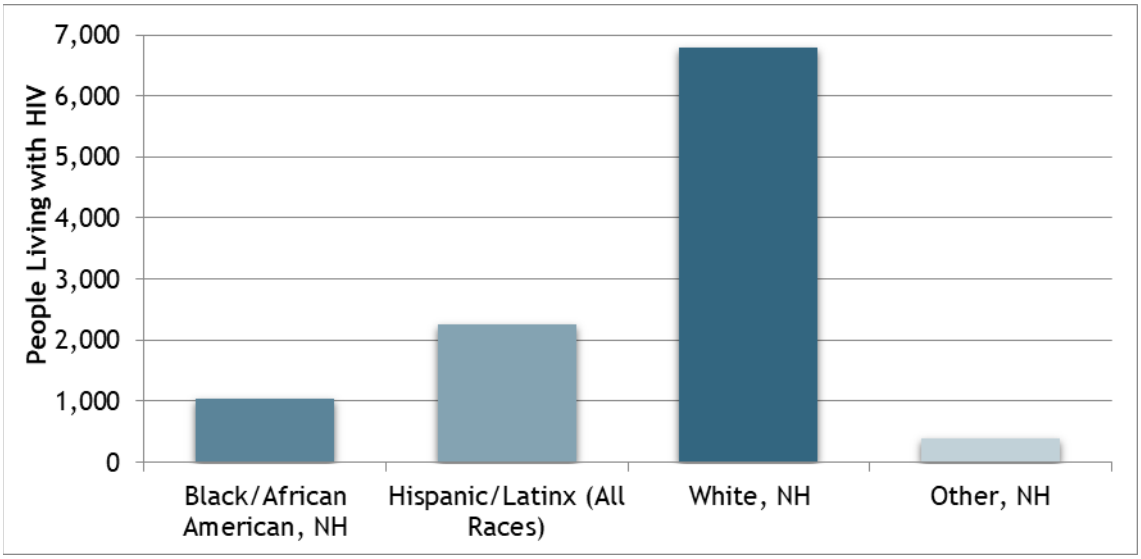


MSM Living with HIV

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 73.8%. The majority of MSM living with HIV identified as Non-Hispanic White.

Figure 3.5: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2018 by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

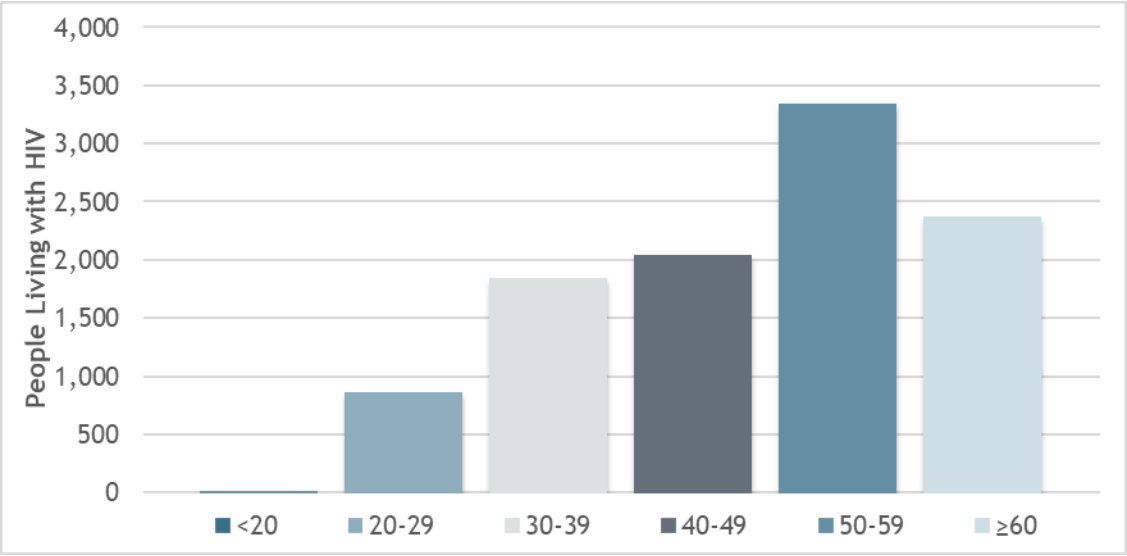


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

MSM Living with HIV by Age

The age group with the largest proportion of MSM living with HIV as of December 31, 2018 was 50-59 year olds. The next largest proportion was among those over 60 years old.

Figure 3.6: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2018 by Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

People Who Inject Drugs

Summary

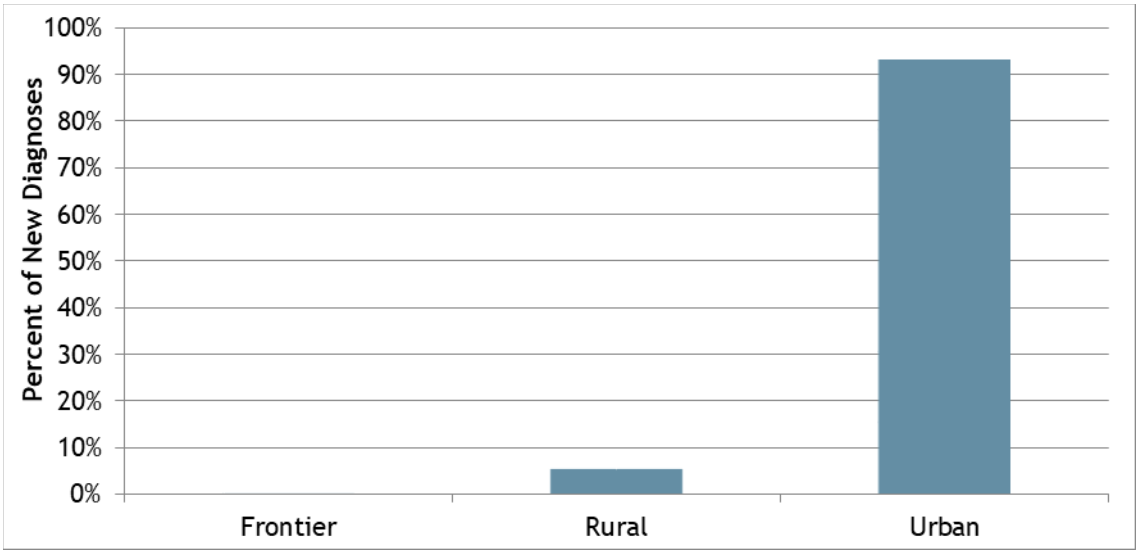
- IDU and MSM/IDU HIV cases made up 16.5% of people living with HIV.
- Males accounted for 90.9% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases reported 2014-2018.
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 65.3% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases 2014-2018, while Hispanic/Latinx of all races made up 24.9% of PWID cases, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprise 6.7%.
- Newly diagnosed PWID HIV cases were most commonly diagnosed in the 20-34 age group from 2014-2018 (55.6%).

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 2014-2018 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among PWID.

New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID

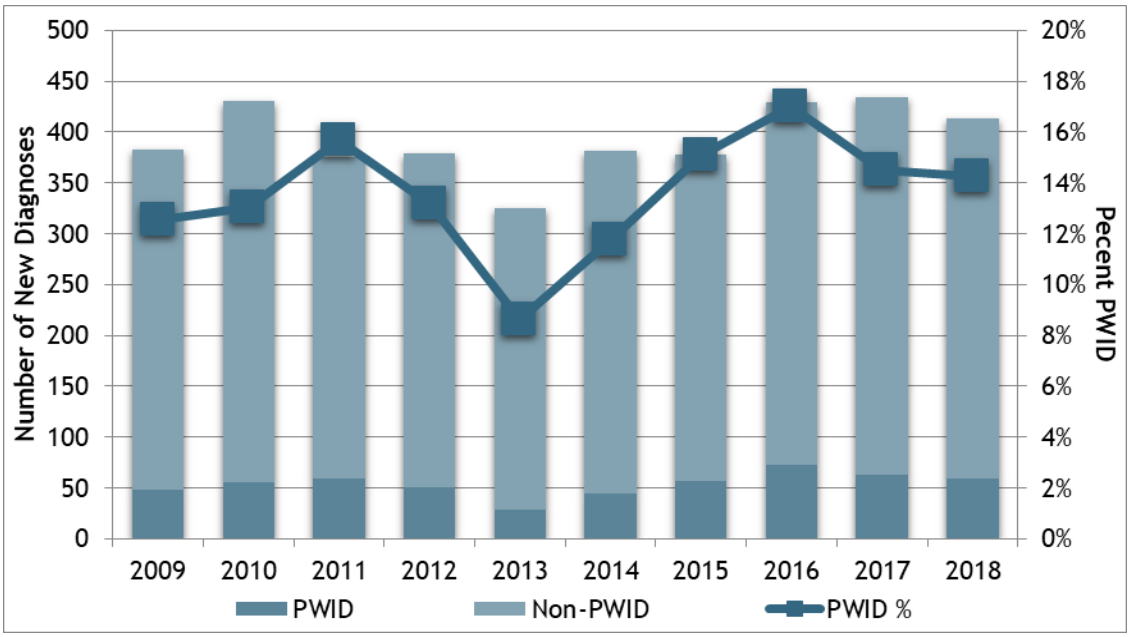
Figure 3.7 demonstrates that PWID HIV cases diagnosed from 2014 through 2018 were largely concentrated in urban areas. This was consistent with other highly affected populations, affirming that the Colorado HIV epidemic was largely centered in urban areas. Urban areas reported 93.2%, rural areas reported 6.1%, and frontier areas reported 0.7% of IDU cases. This pattern of HIV case distribution among urban, rural and frontier regions has remained fairly stable since the beginning of the epidemic.

Figure 3.7: New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Region Reported at Diagnosis – Colorado (2014-2018)



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

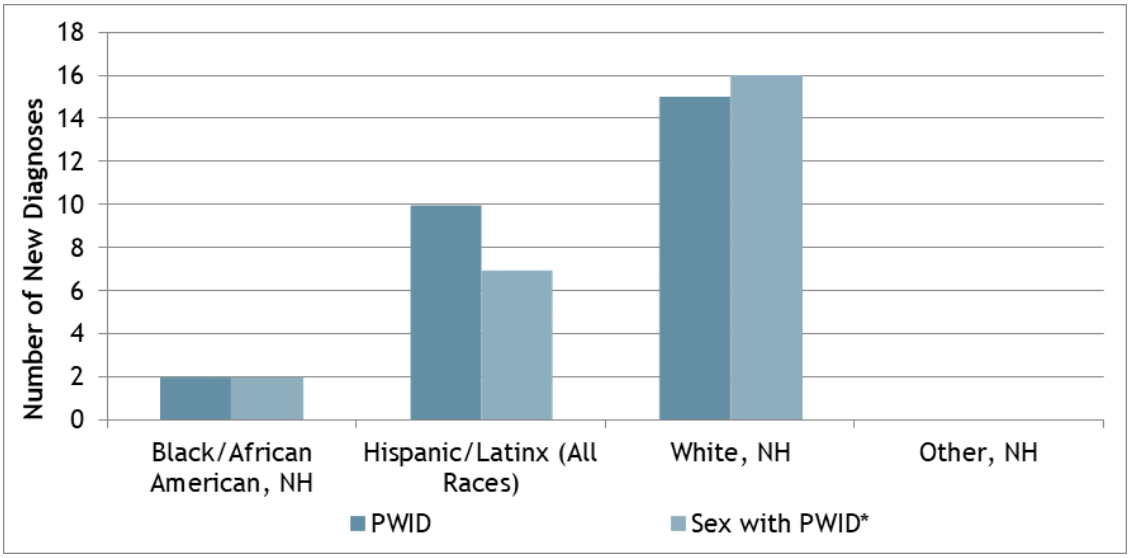
Figure 3.8: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of PWID - Colorado (2009-2018)



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=328). From 2014 to 2018, 52 cases of HIV in females were associated with IDU. As shown in **Figure 3.9**, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 31 (59.6%), Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 4 (7.6%) and Hispanic/Latinx of all races constituted 17 (32.7%) cases. The number of cases of females who acquired HIV via heterosexual contact with a PWID (N=25) was higher than for males (N=6) in 2014-2018. Non-Hispanic White females comprised 64.0% (N=16), Hispanic/Latinx females of all races comprised 28.0% (N=7), and Non-Hispanic Black/African American females represented 8.0% (N=2) of this group.

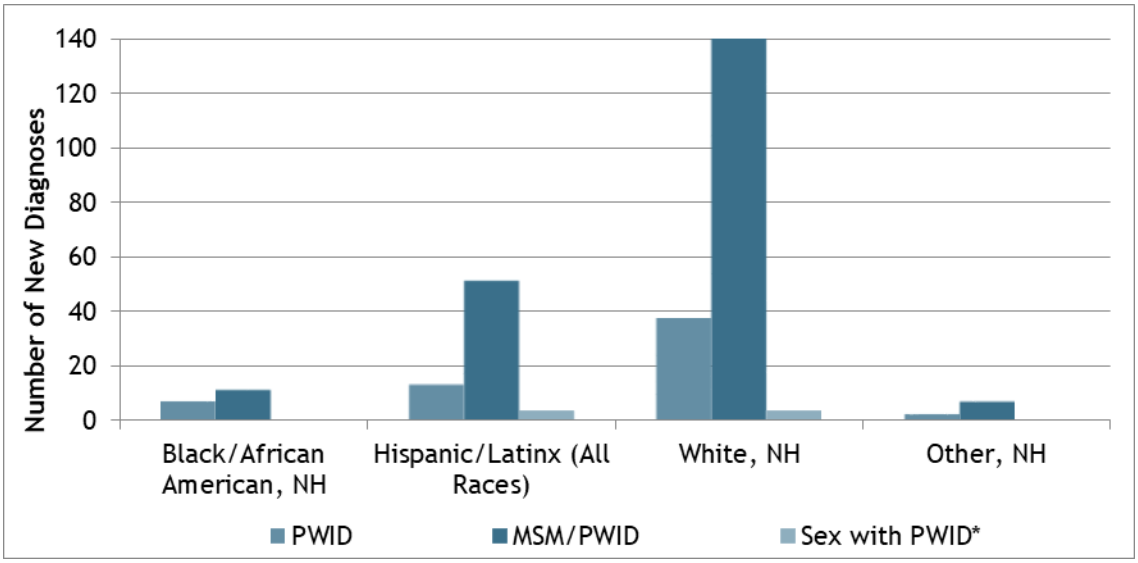
Figure 3.9: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females – Colorado (2014-2018)



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

Figure 3.10 shows that among the 276 males diagnosed with HIV in 2014-2018 with an IDU-associated risk, Non-Hispanic Whites account for 182 (65.9%) cases, Hispanic/Latinx of all races for 67 (24.2%) cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans for 18 (6.5%) cases and all remaining races accounted for 9 (3.3%) combined. Among the 211 males who were MSM/PWID, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the overwhelming majority of these cases (142 or 67.3%), Hispanic/Latinx of all races for 51 (24.2%) cases, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans for 11 cases (5.2%).

Figure 3.10: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Males - Colorado (2014-2018)

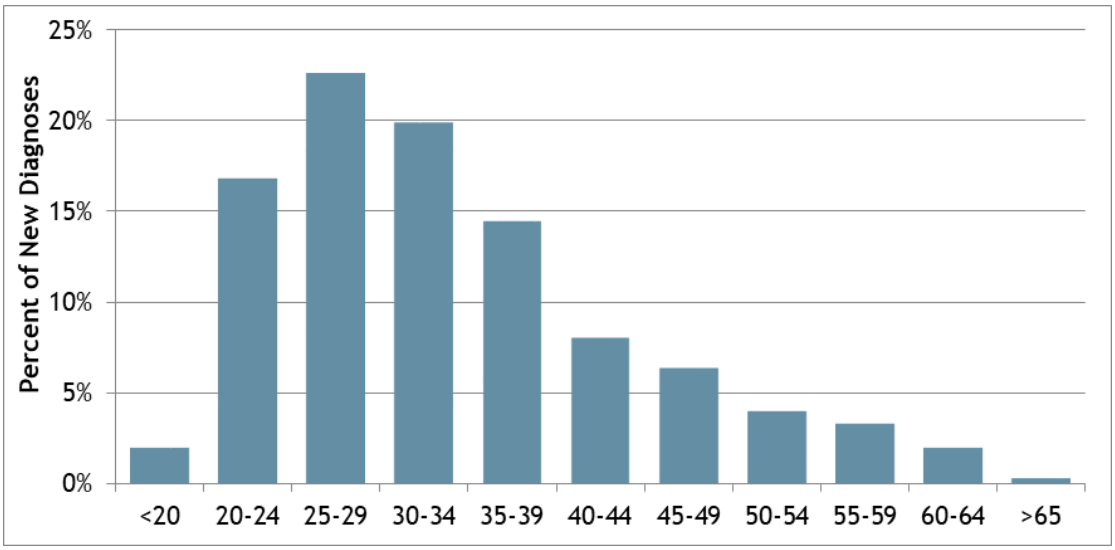


*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID. NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID by Age

Figure 3.11 illustrates newly diagnosed cases of HIV among PWID. When reviewing cases of HIV, the age group with the largest proportion of cases reported from 2014 to 2018 was 20-34 year olds (59.3%).

Figure 3.11: Number of New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis – Colorado (2014-2018)

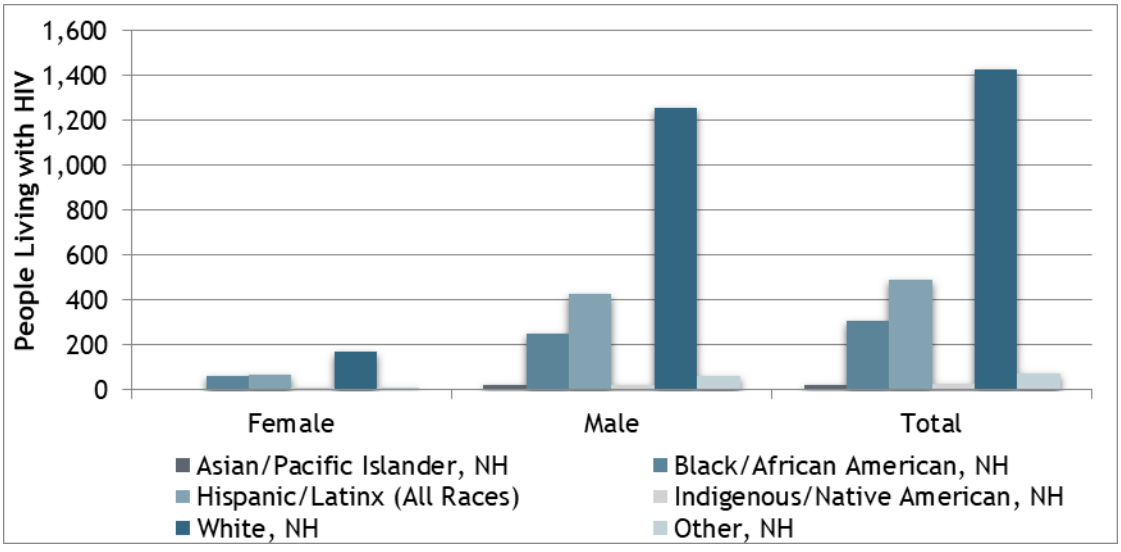


PWID Living with HIV

PWID Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

A greater percentage of female PWID living with HIV were Non-Hispanic Black/African American compared to male PWID living with HIV, 18.7% and 12.3%, respectively. Conversely, a greater percentage of male PWID living with HIV were Non-Hispanic White compared to female PWID living with HIV, 61.8% and 53.5%, respectively.

Figure 3.12: PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex & Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

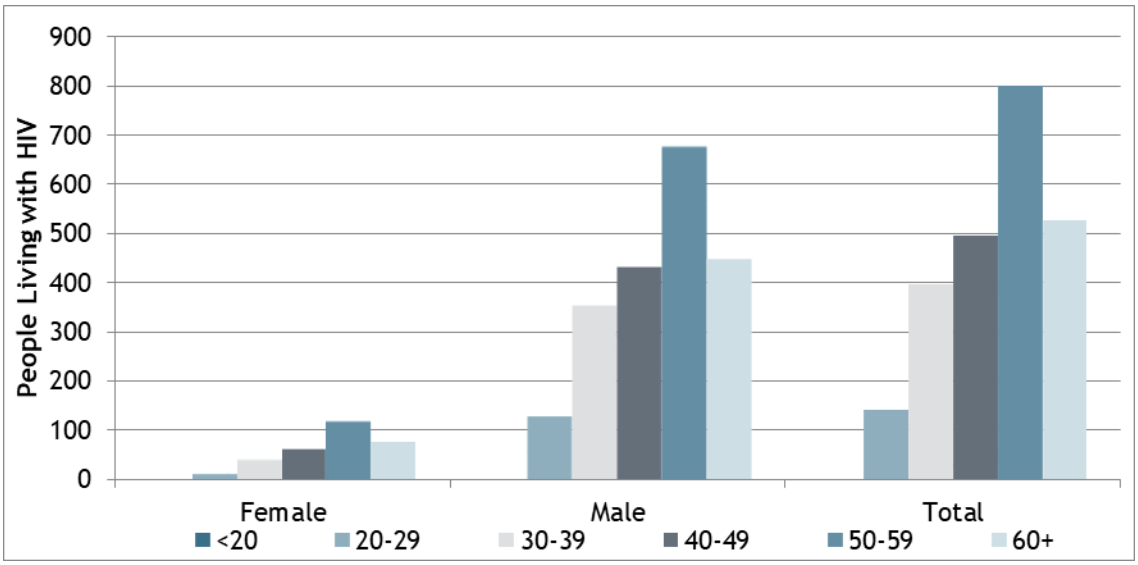


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

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, 2018 by Sex and Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Heterosexual Transmission

Summary

- Heterosexual HIV transmission has decreased from 10.7% in 2014 to 6.8% in 2018.
- Females represented 63.5% of newly diagnosed heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in 2014-2018.
- Of new HIV cases transmitted by heterosexual contact in 2014-2018, Non-Hispanic Whites made up 39.0%, while Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprised 29.6%, and Hispanic/Latinx of all races made up 30.2%.
- The majority of heterosexual transmission of new HIV diagnoses were among people aged 25-39 years, representing 44.6% of cases.

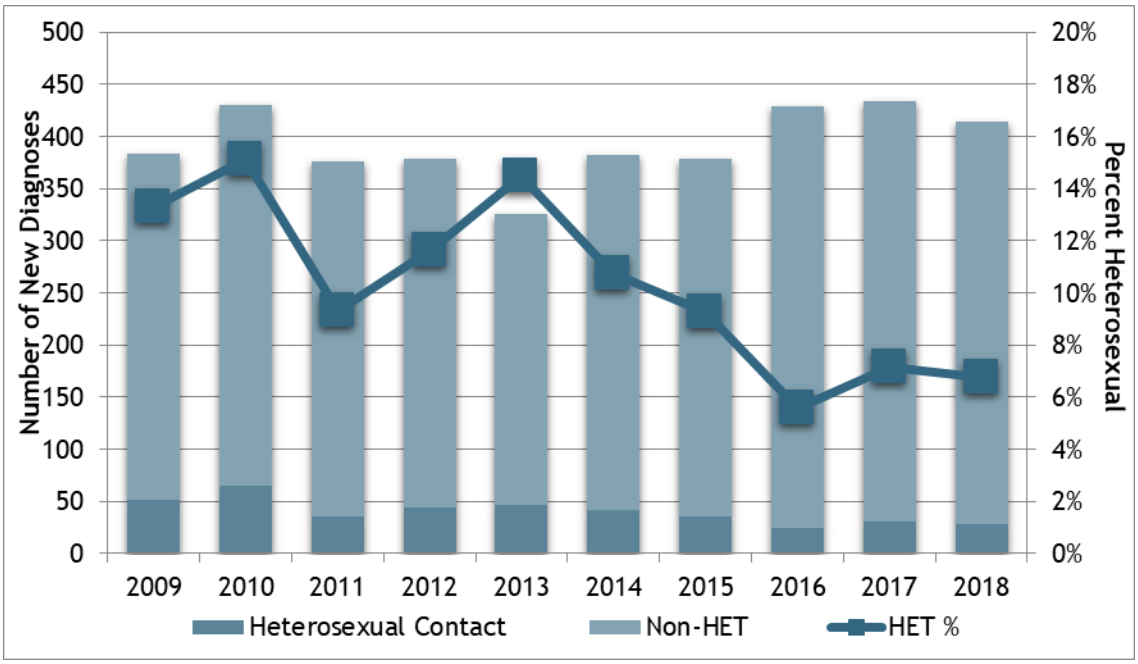
Tables 3.5 and 3.6, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2014-2018 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among heterosexuals.

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 2018, 29,124 cases of chlamydia, 8,894 cases of gonorrhea and

1,084 cases of syphilis were reported to CDPHE. For more information on STIs, please reference these resources.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals

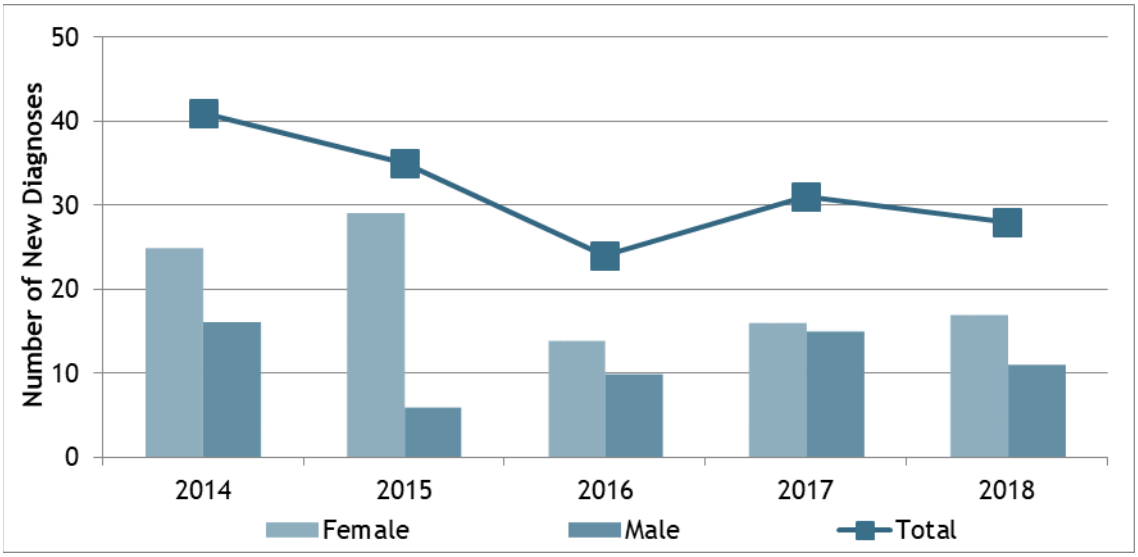
Figure 3.14: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV & Percentage of Heterosexuals - Colorado (2009-2018)



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 2014 and 2018. 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.

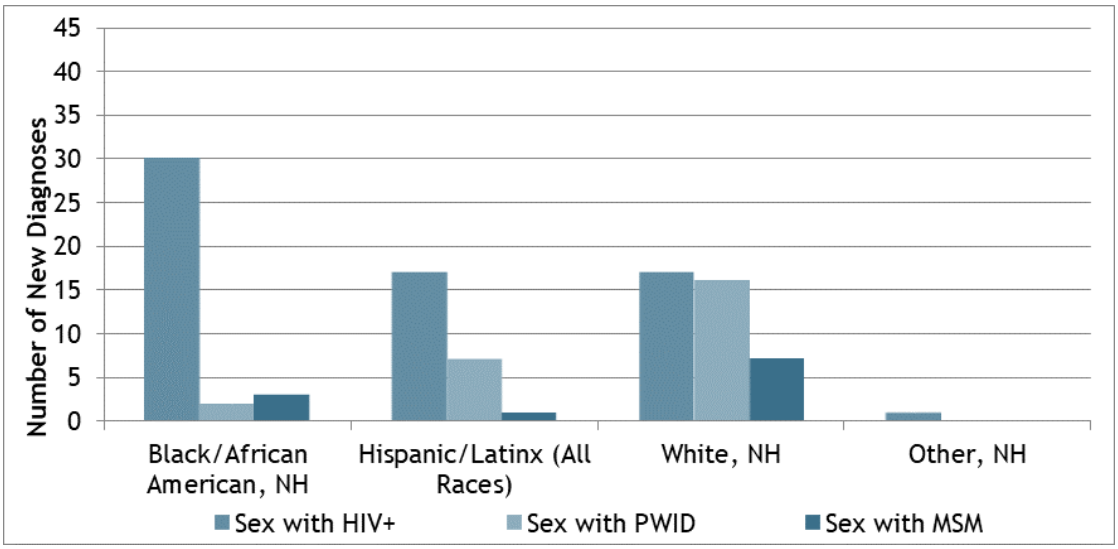
Figure 3.15: Number of New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Sex & Year of Diagnosis – Colorado (2014-2018)



New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Race/Ethnicity

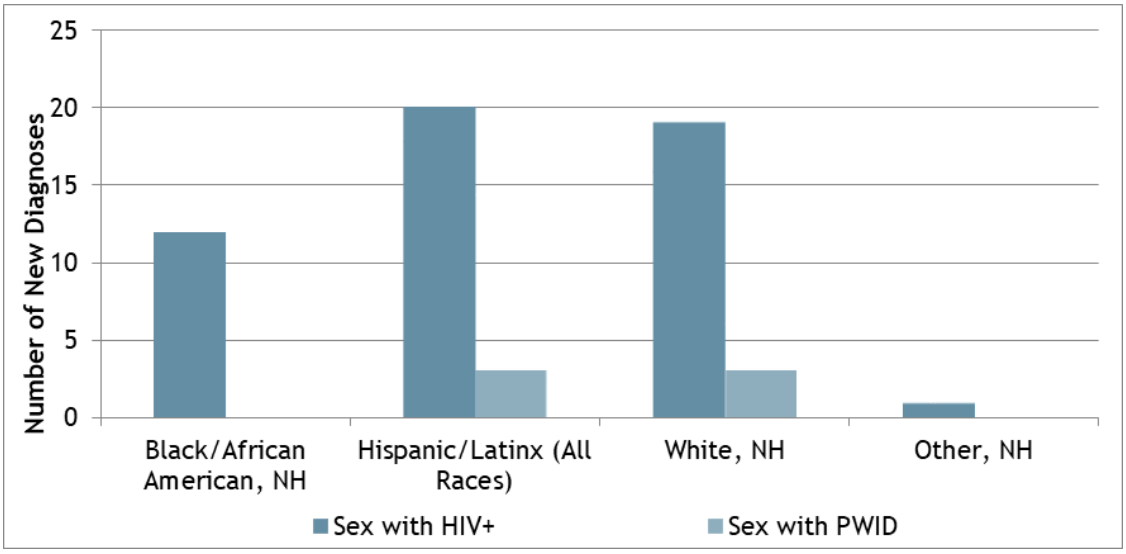
Recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual transmission are illustrated in **Figure 3.16** for females and **Figure 3.17** for males. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the largest group with 62 (38.9%) cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 29.5% (N=47) of cases, and Hispanic/Latinx of all races accounted for 30.2% (N=48) of cases. In comparison to their percentage of the total population, racial/ethnic population, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were overrepresented among heterosexually transmitted HIV cases.

Figure 3.16: New Heterosexual Contact Associated HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females – Colorado (2014-2018)



NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

Figure 3.17: New Heterosexual Contact Associated HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Males – Colorado (2014-2018)

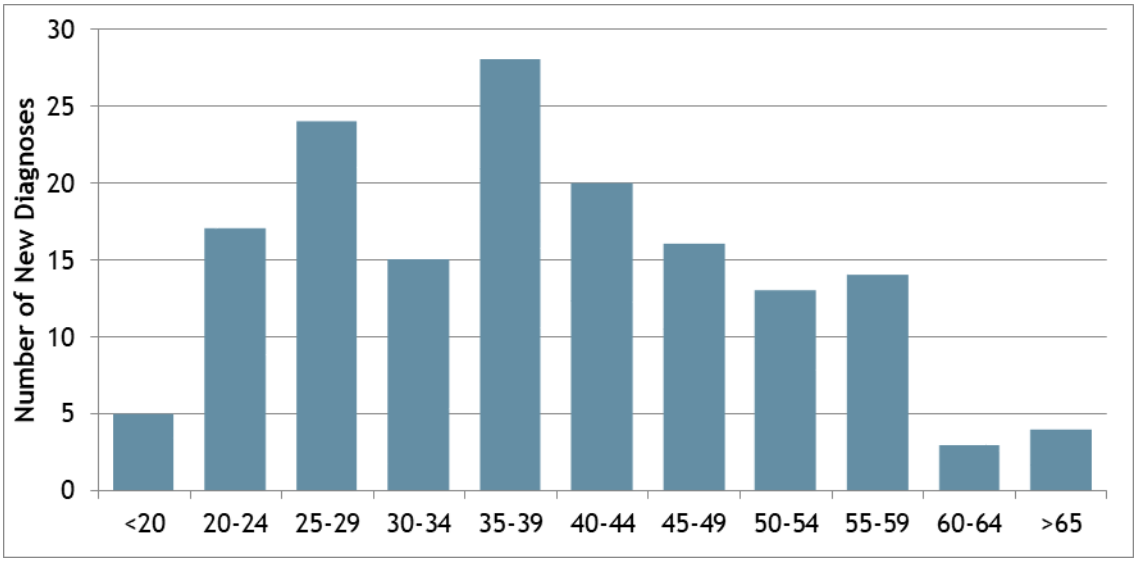


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Age

Figure 3.18 illustrates recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual contact by age in 2014-2018. This graph indicates that the largest proportion (17.6%) of newly diagnosed cases occurred in the 35-39 year old age group. The 25-29 year old age group followed, representing 15.1% of the cases. The next highest contributing age group was 40-44 representing 12.6% of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in Colorado in 2014-2018.

Figure 3.18: New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis – Colorado (2014-2018)

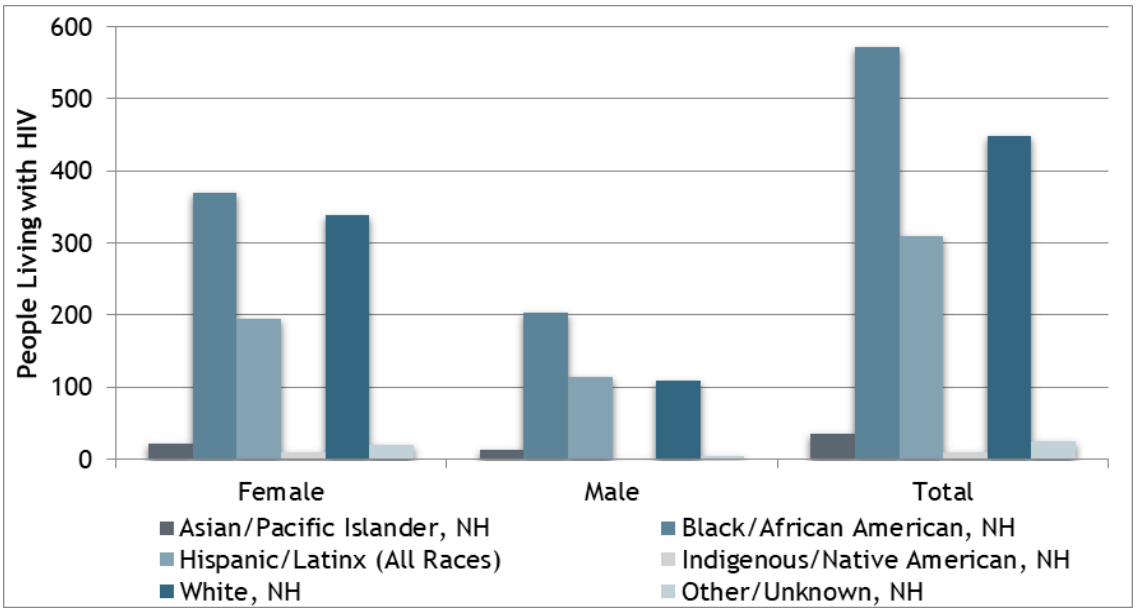


Heterosexuals Living with HIV

Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans make up the largest percentage of heterosexuals living with HIV in Colorado (40.9%) followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (32.1%) and Hispanic/Latinx of all races (22.1%). 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, 35.6% and 24.6%, respectively. In contrast, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV are Non-Hispanic Black/African American compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 45.4% and 38.7%, respectively.

Figure 3.19: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex & Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

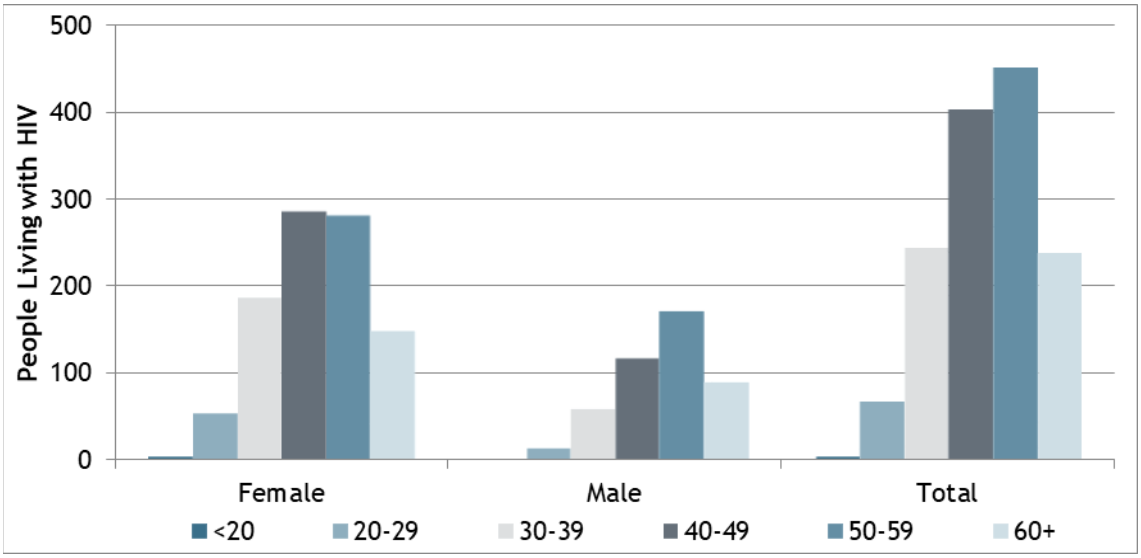


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Age

The age distribution by sex is displayed below in **Figure 3.20**. It shows that males who disclosed having a transmission risk of heterosexual contact skewed older than the females that did. A greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV were 30-39 years old compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV, 19.4% and 12.9%, respectively. In contrast, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV were 50-59 years old compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 38.0% and 15.5%, respectively.

Figure 3.20: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex and Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Infants Born to Females 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 2014-2018. During that period, there was one confirmed case of an infant reported who acquired HIV perinatally. According to CDPHE vital statistics data obtained from 2018 birth certificates, 93.3% of live births received prenatal care, and 95.8% of live births had reported that the mother had an HIV test during pregnancy.[13]

People who are Foreign-Born

Summary

- An estimated 9.4% of Colorado's population were born outside of the U.S.[14] People who are foreign-born account for 8.7% of new 2018 HIV cases and 11.6% of PLHIV.
- The majority of people who are foreign-born diagnosed with HIV between 2014-2018 occurred in those people aged 40-59 years representing 41.9% of cases.
- Of 2014-2018 new diagnoses among Hispanic/Latinx of all races who are foreign-born, 72% were born in Mexico and of Non-Hispanic Blacks who are foreign-born 53.2% 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 actually people who are foreign-

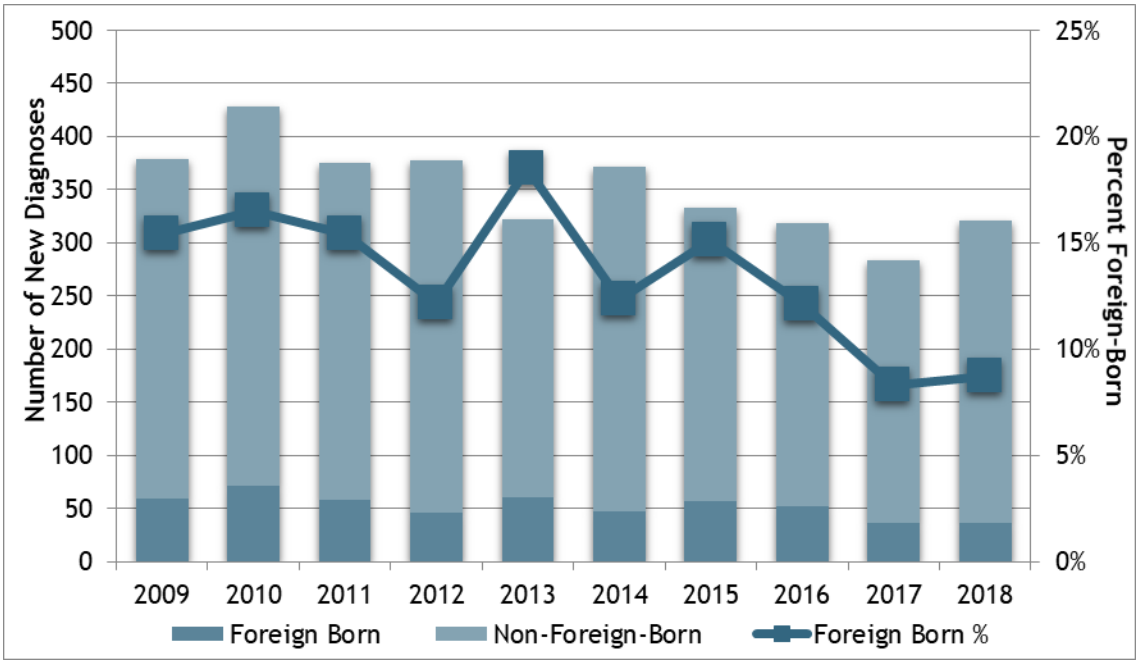
[13] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics 2018 Birth Certificate Data.
[14] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B05003 (geography: State of Colorado). http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml

born. **Tables 3.8 and 3.9**, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2014-2018 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 11.2% (228) of Colorado's new HIV diagnoses from years 2014 through 2018 and 11.6% (1,645) of Colorado's PLHIV through 2018. 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 was 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.

Figure 3.21: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of People who are Foreign-Born - Colorado (2009-2018)

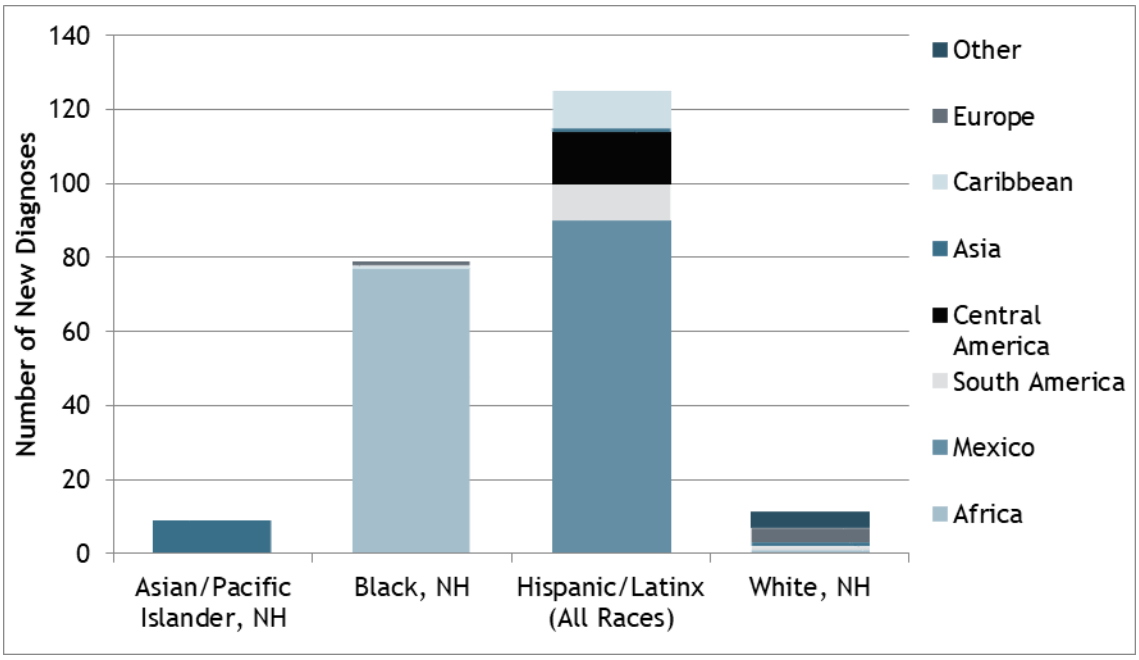


New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 3.22 shows new diagnoses among people who are foreign-born by race/ethnicity and region of birth. From 2014-2018, 228 (11.2%) of the 2,037 new HIV diagnoses were among people who are foreign-born. Of those, 125 (54.8%) were Hispanic/Latinx of all races, 79 (34.6%) were Non-Hispanic Black, 9 (3.9%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander and 11 (4.8%) were Non-Hispanic White. Among the new HIV diagnoses in 2014-2018, 18.3% of those identified as Hispanic/Latinx of all races were among people who are foreign-born. Of the 125 Hispanic/Latinx of all races, 103 (72.0%) were born in Mexico. One quarter (25.9%) of 2014-2018 new HIV diagnoses among Non-Hispanic Blacks were among people who are foreign-born. Of the 79 Non-Hispanic Blacks, 77 (97.5%) were born in Africa with a majority (53.2%) born in the Horn of Africa (25.3%) or eastern Africa (27.8%). Over a quarter (29.0%)

of 2014-2018 new HIV diagnoses among Non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders were among people who are foreign-born. Of the 9 Non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders 6 (66.7%) 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 (2014-2018)

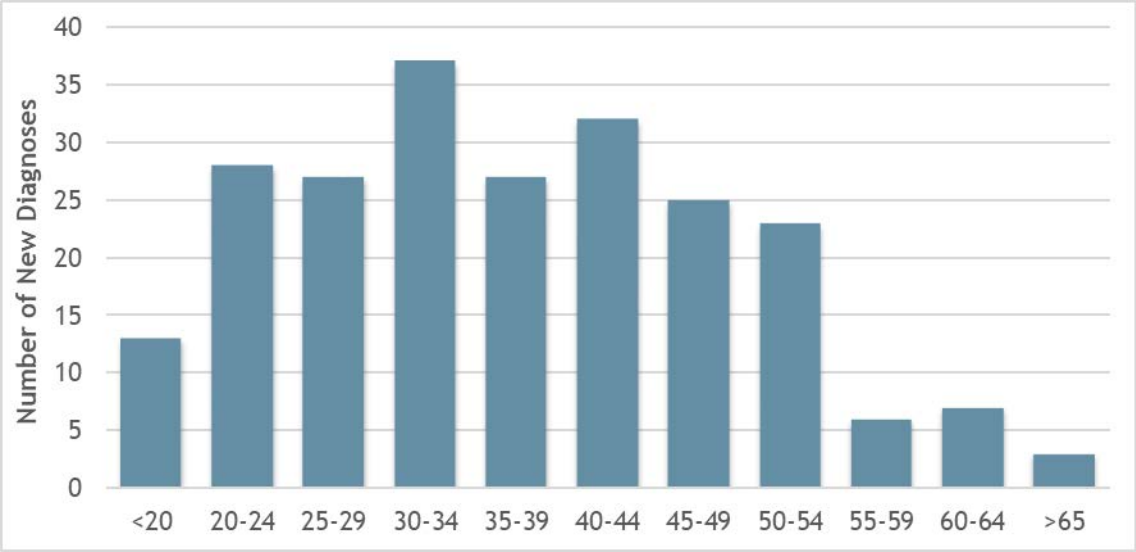


NH: Non-Hispanic

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

Figure 3.23 illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2014 and 2018 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.

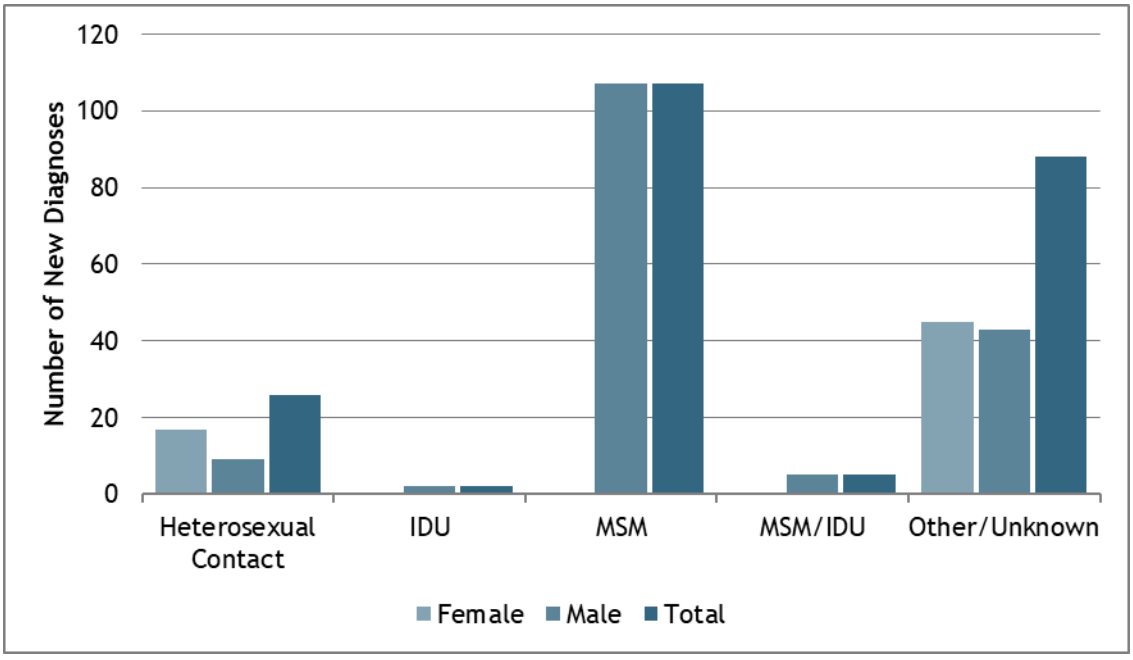
Figure 3.23: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2014-2018)



New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born by Transmission Category

Figure 3.24 illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2014 and 2018 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, 27.4% and 5.4%, 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 (2014-2018)

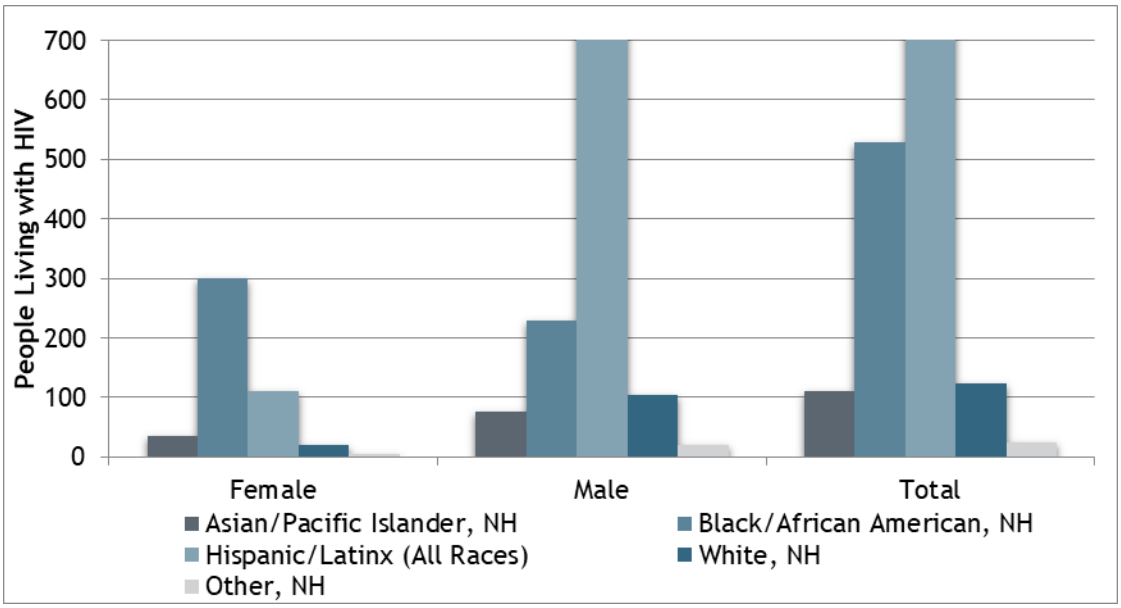


People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV

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, 64.0% and 19.4%, 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, 71.4% and 28,5%, respectively.

Figure 3.25: People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex & Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

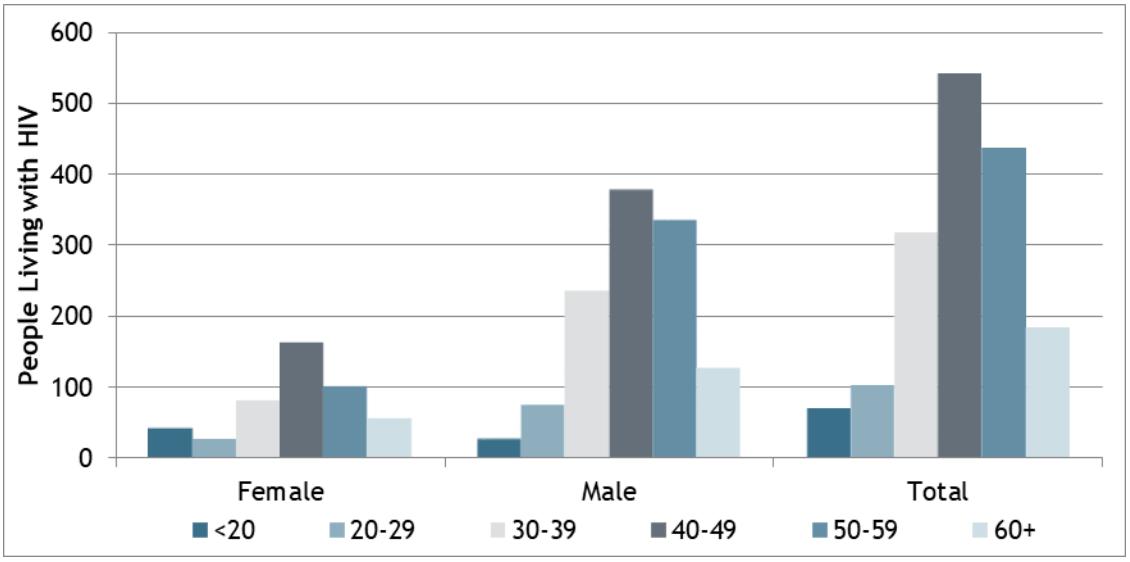


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

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, 8.9% 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, 28.4% and 21.5%, respectively.

Figure 3.26: People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex and Current Age - Colorado

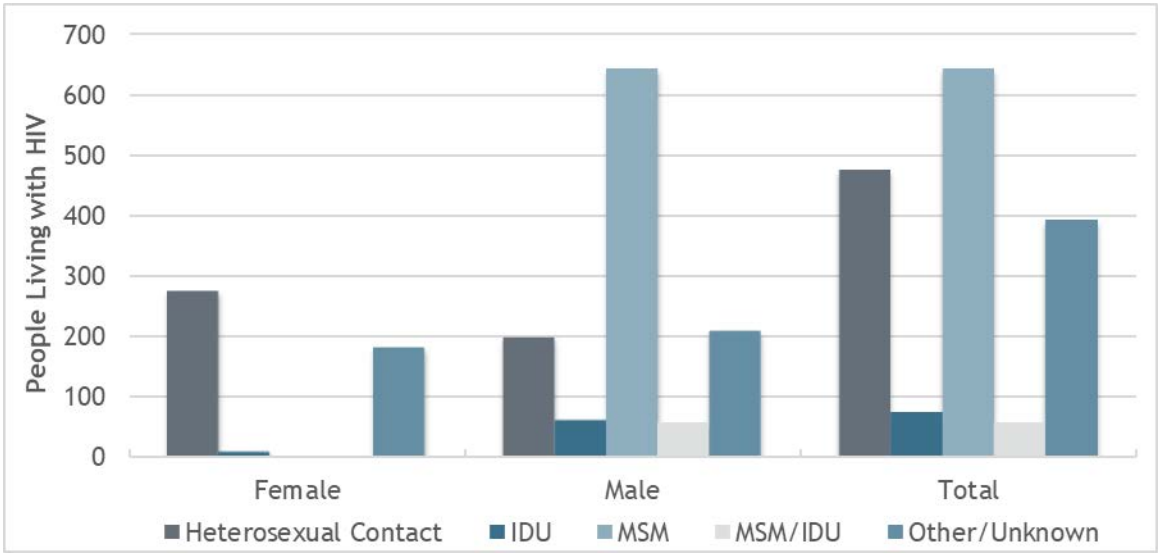


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

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 (54.7%). The next largest proportion was heterosexual contact (17.0%). Heterosexual contact accounts for the majority of female PLHIV who are foreign-born in Colorado (58.7%).

Figure 3.27: People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado

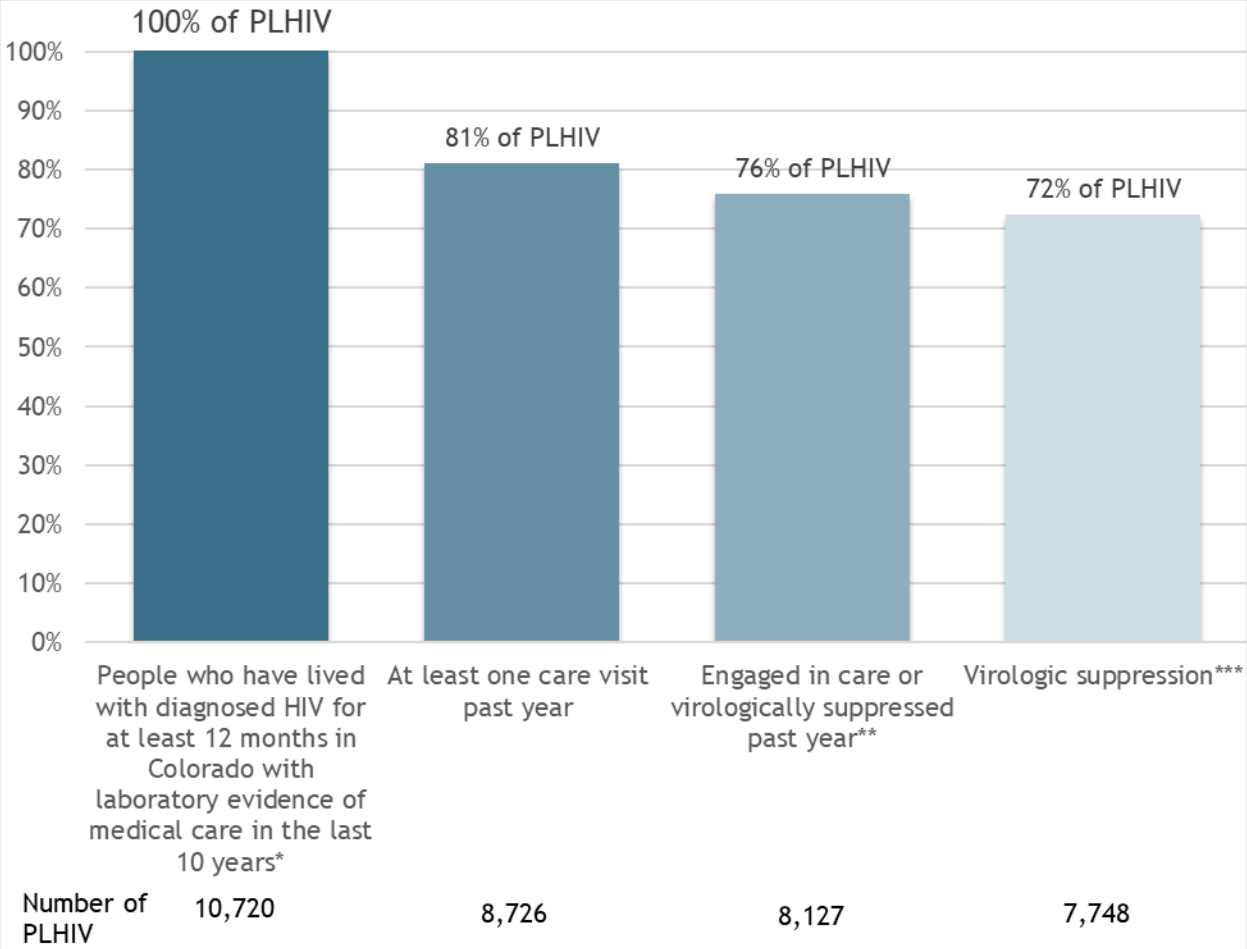


HIV Care Continuum

Summary

- 81.4% of people living with HIV were in care.
- 75.8% of people living with HIV were retained in care.
- 72.3% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed.

Figure 4.1: HIV Care Continuum as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado



* Data source: Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). Defined as persons diagnosed with HIV (regardless of stage of disease) through year- end 2017, who were alive at year-end 2018.
**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 2018 among those diagnosed with HIV through year-end 2017 and alive at year-end 2018 or as the percentage of persons who were virologically suppressed at the time of their last lab during 2018, but did not have any additional lab >90 days away from this during 2018.
*** Calculated as number of persons who had suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) at most recent test during 2018, among those diagnosed with HIV through year-end 2017 and alive at year-end 2018.

Definitions

Diagnosed: People diagnosed with HIV through December 31, 2017, alive as of December 31, 2018, live in Colorado and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2009-2018).

Engaged in Care: Percent of people diagnosed with at least one CD4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018, 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, 2018 – December 31, 2018, reported to the state OR virally suppressed at the time of their last lab during the time period of January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018, 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, 2018 – December 31, 2018) viral load test had a result of <200 cells/µL.

Figure 4.2: HIV Care Continuum by Sex as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado

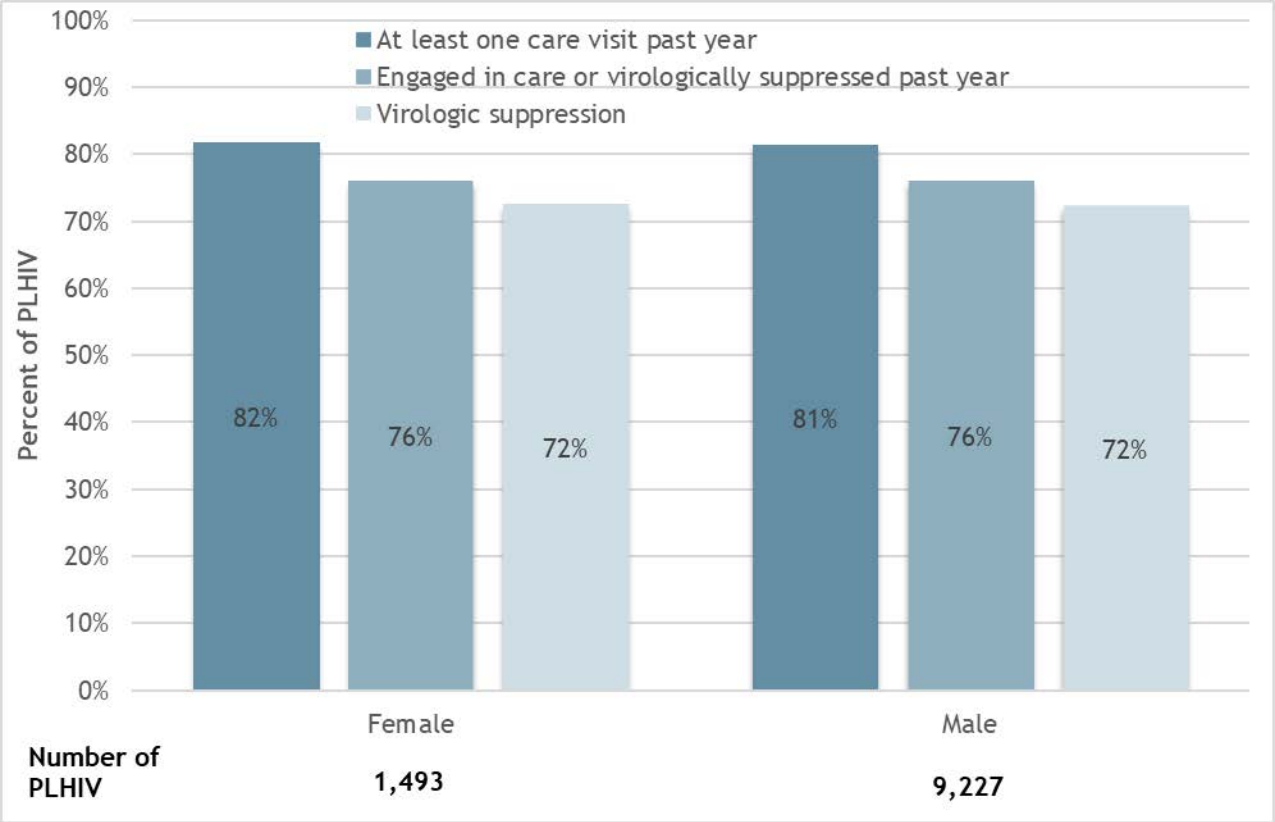
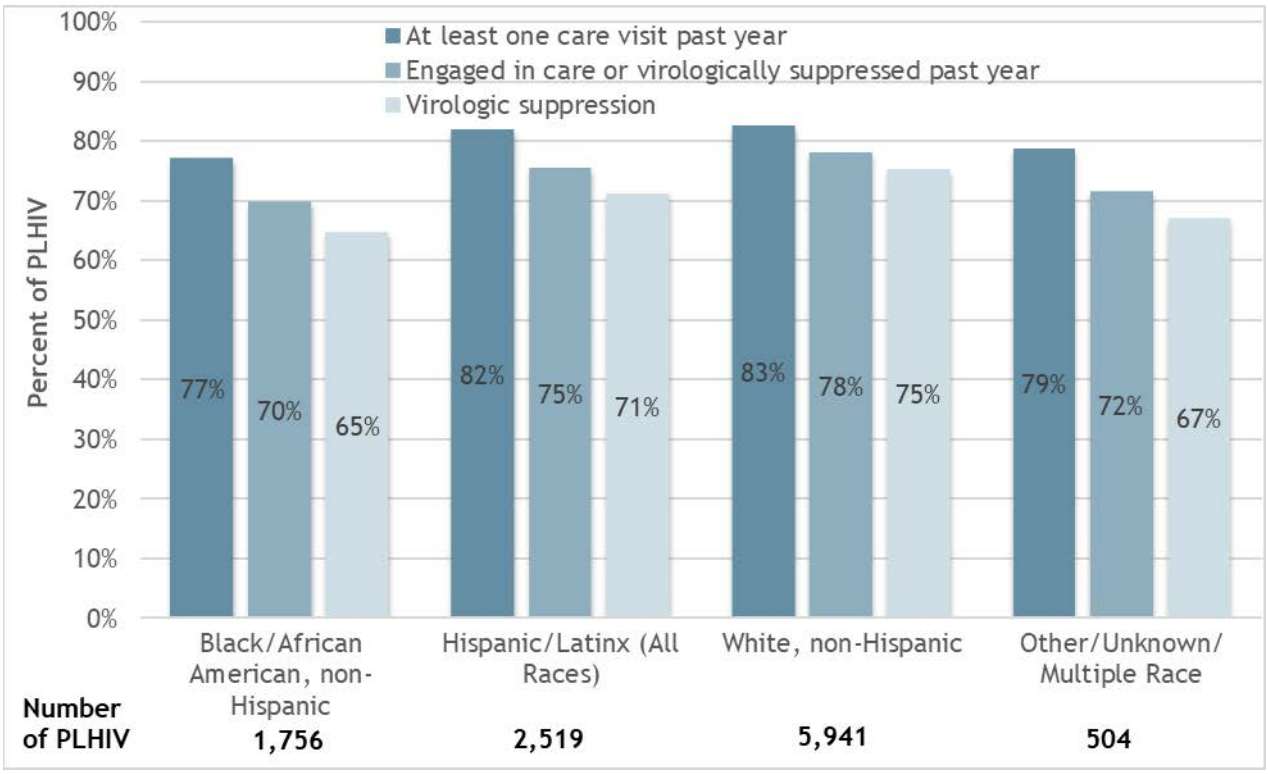


Figure 4.3: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.4: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado

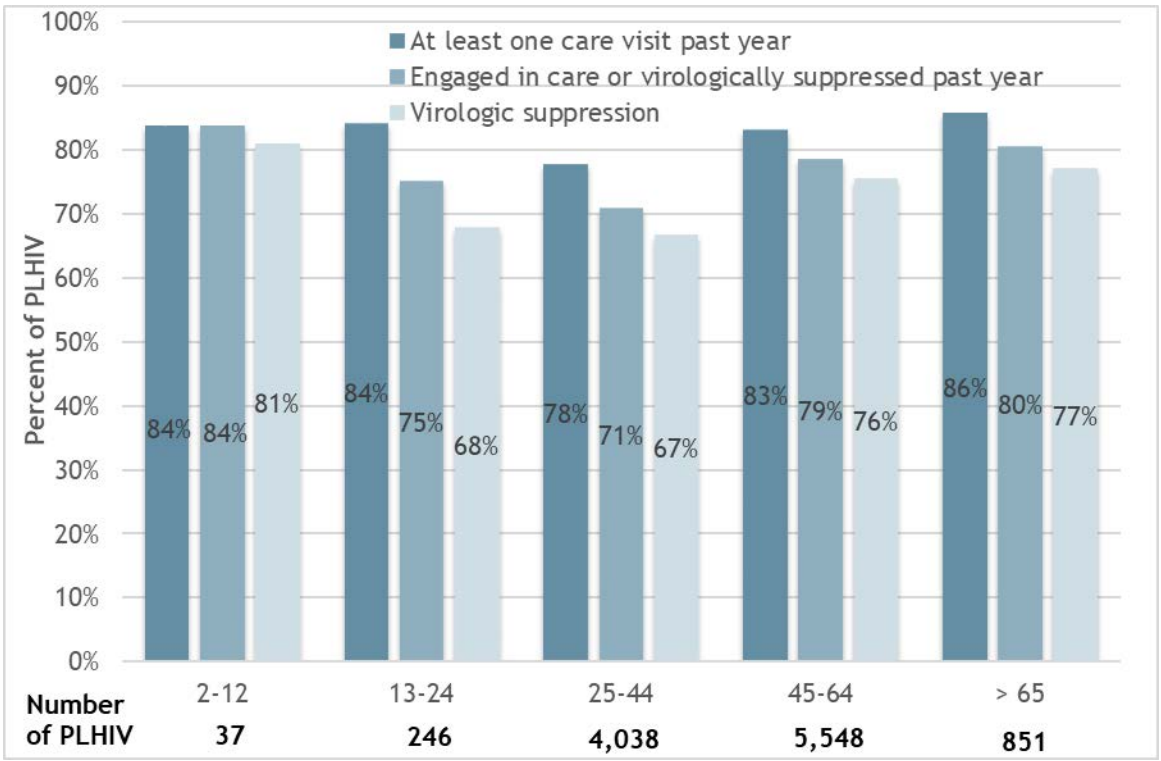
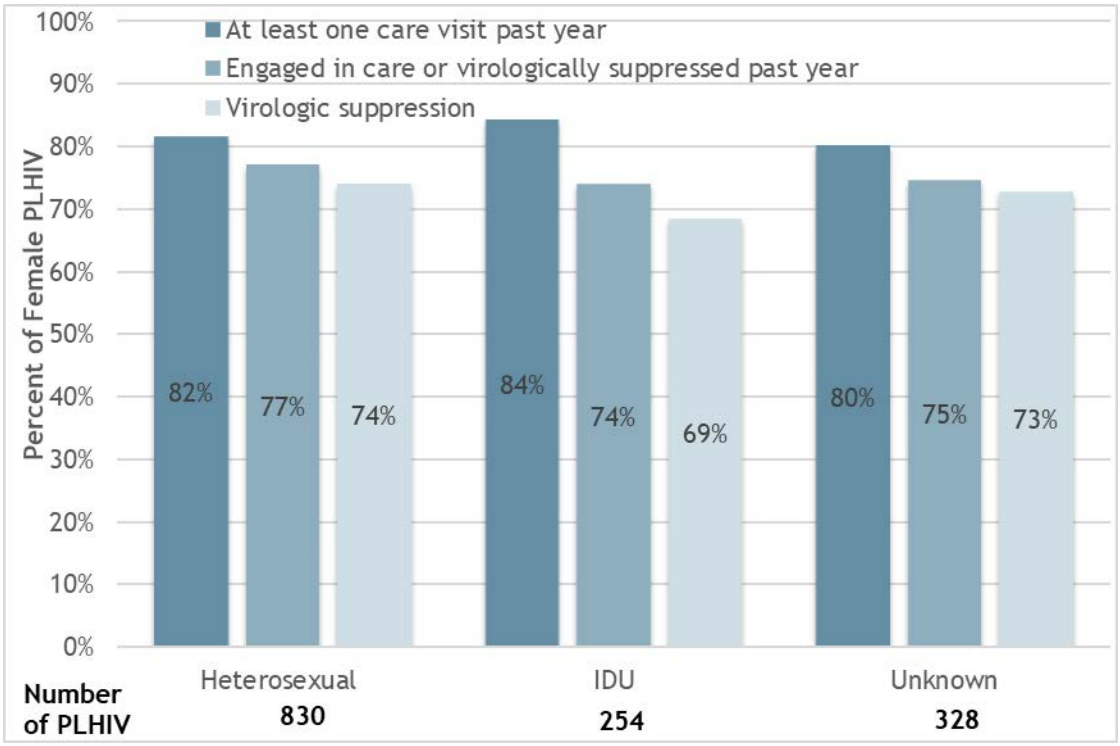
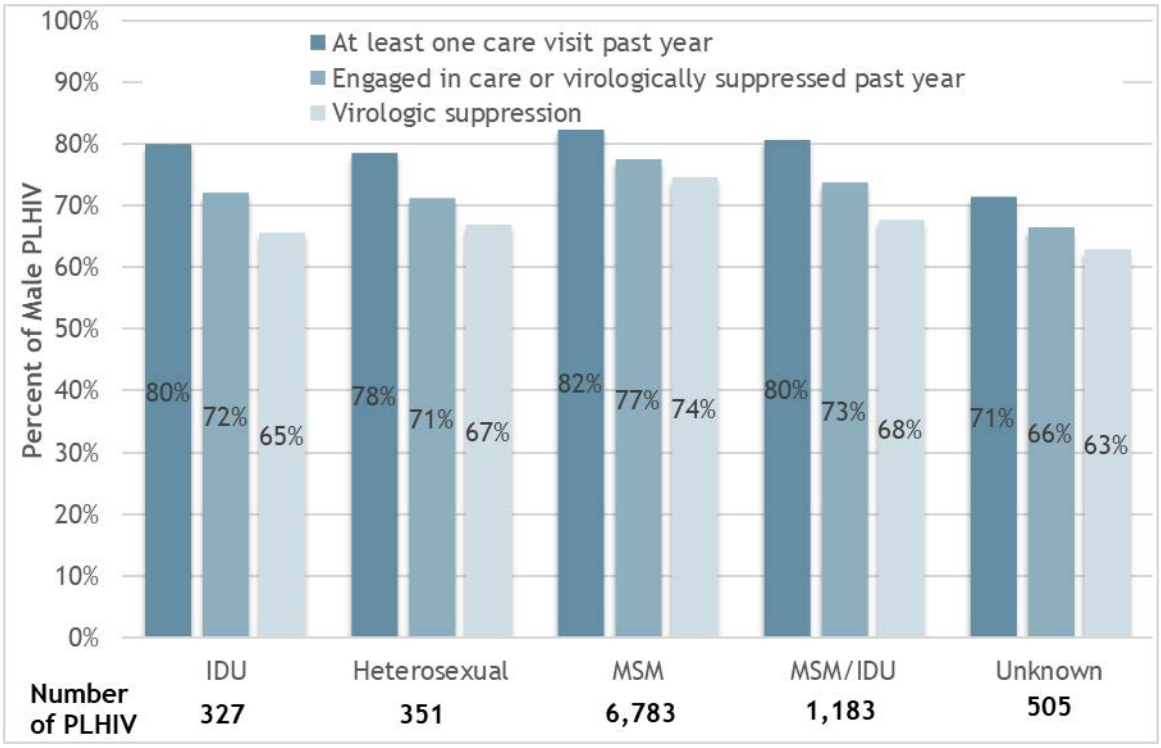


Figure 4.5: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Females as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado



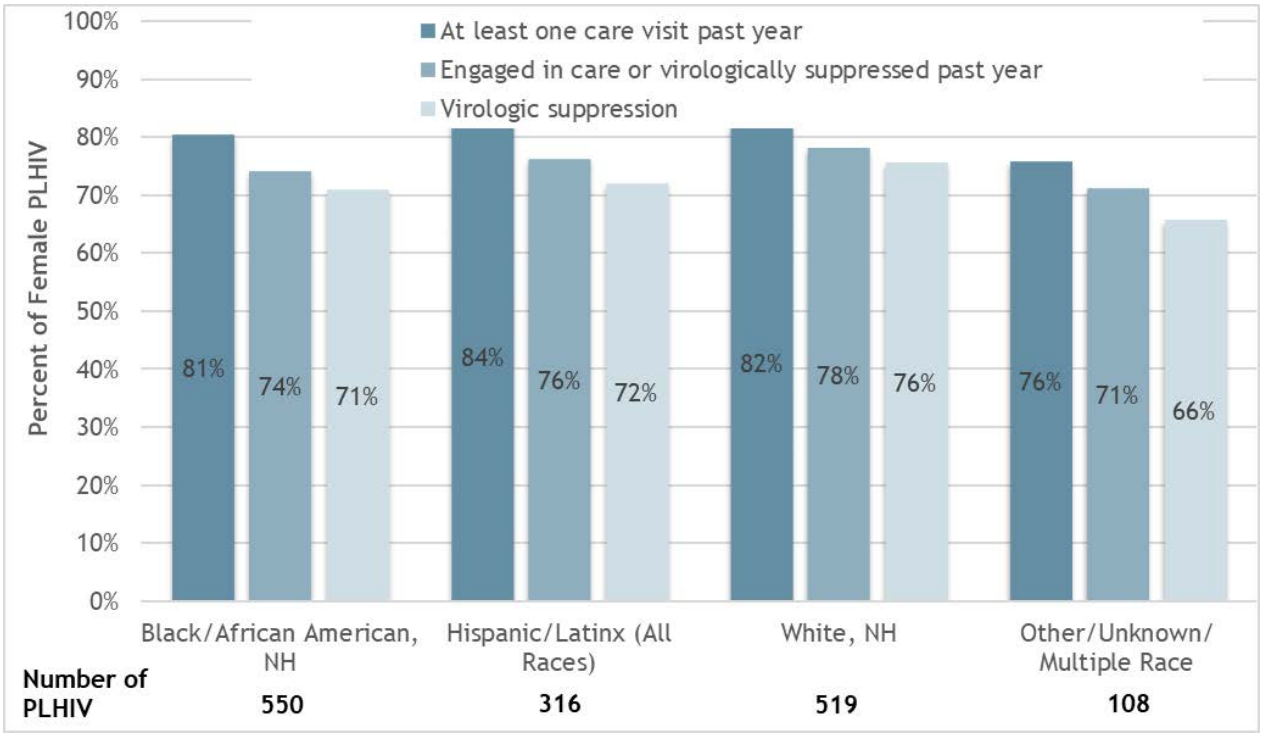
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.5 & 4.6.

Figure 4.6: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Males as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado



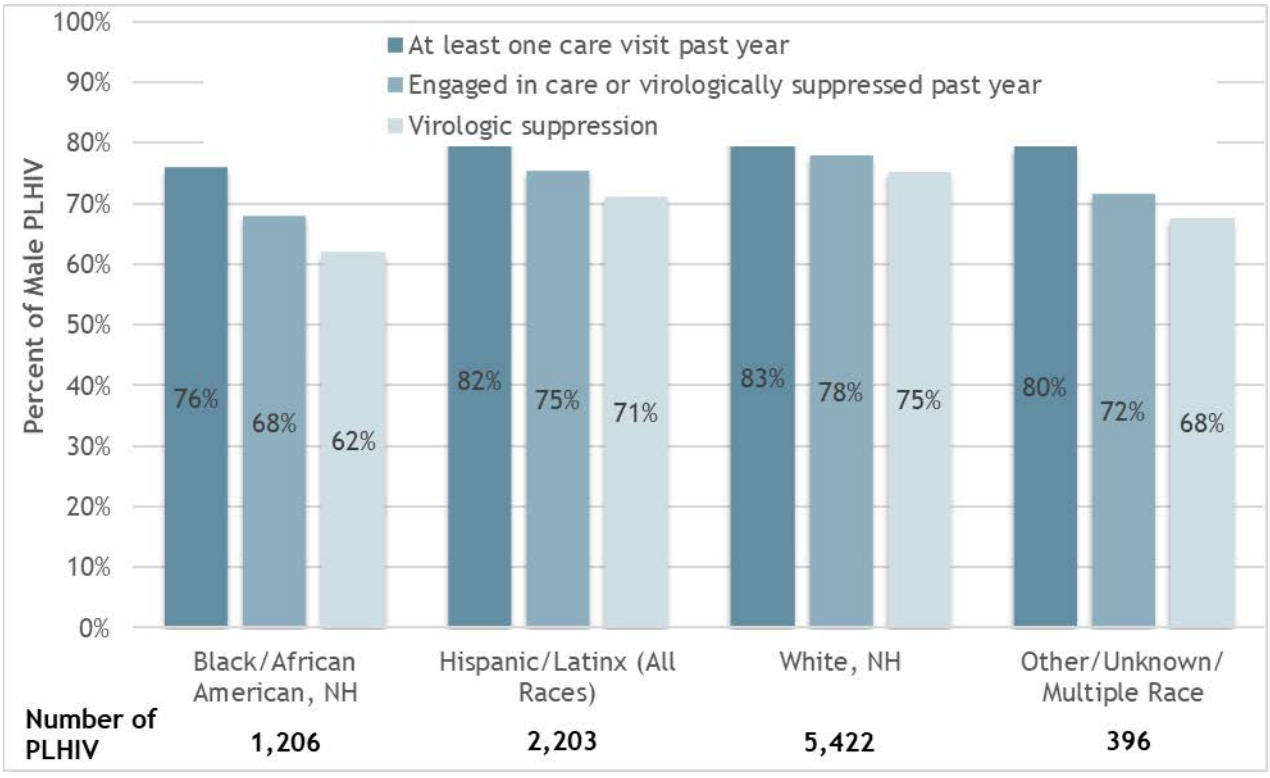
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.5 & 4.6.

Figure 4.7: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Females as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.8: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Males as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.9: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Females as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado

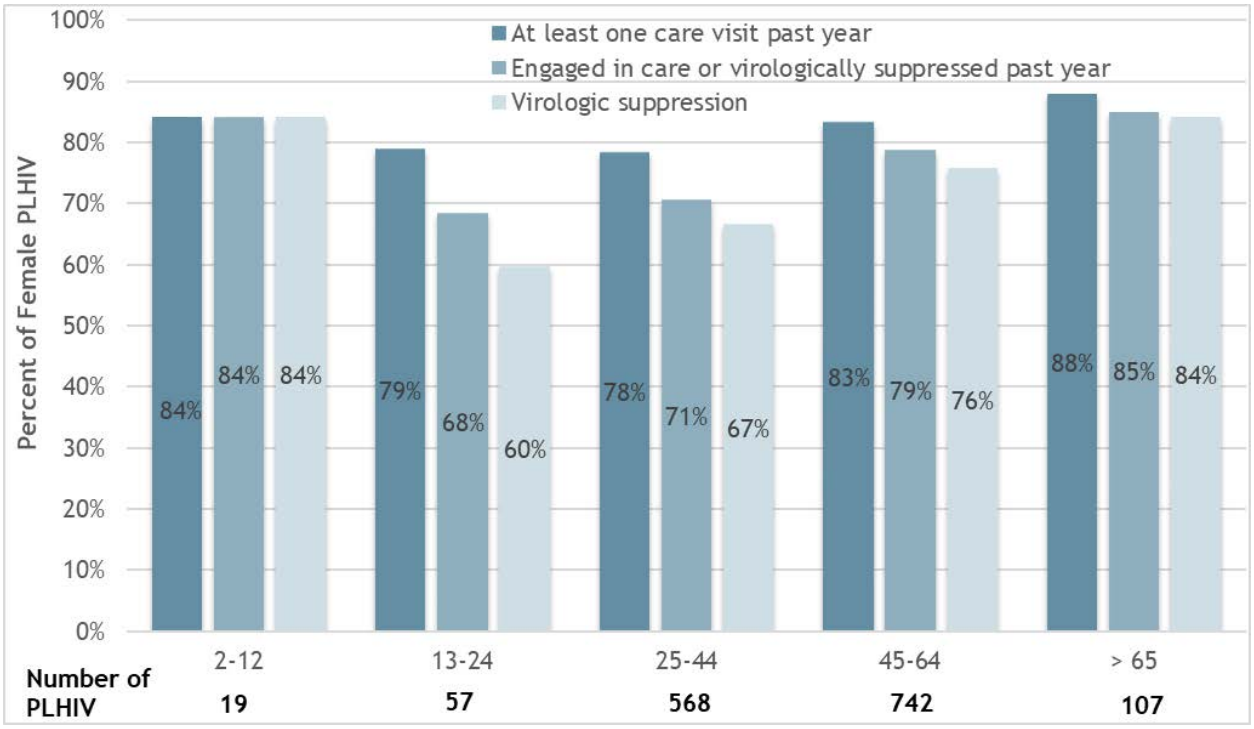


Figure 4.10: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Males as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado

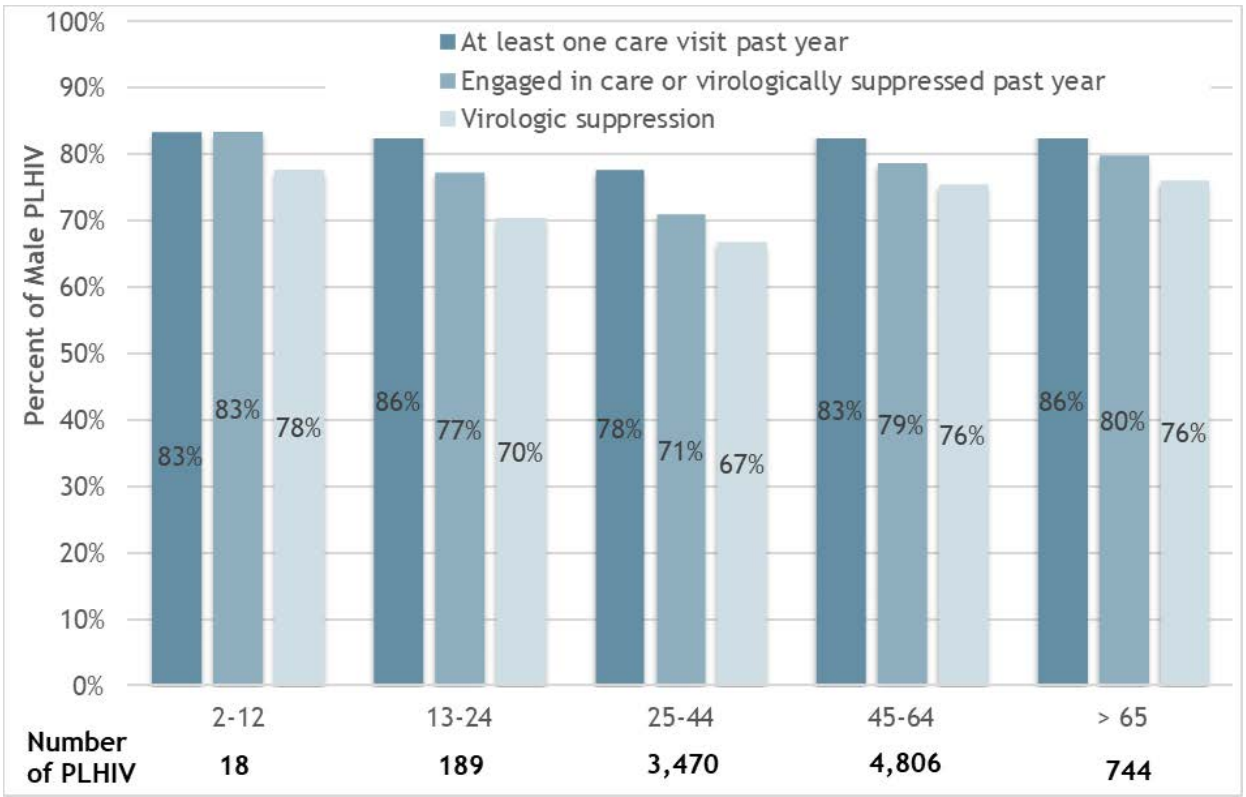
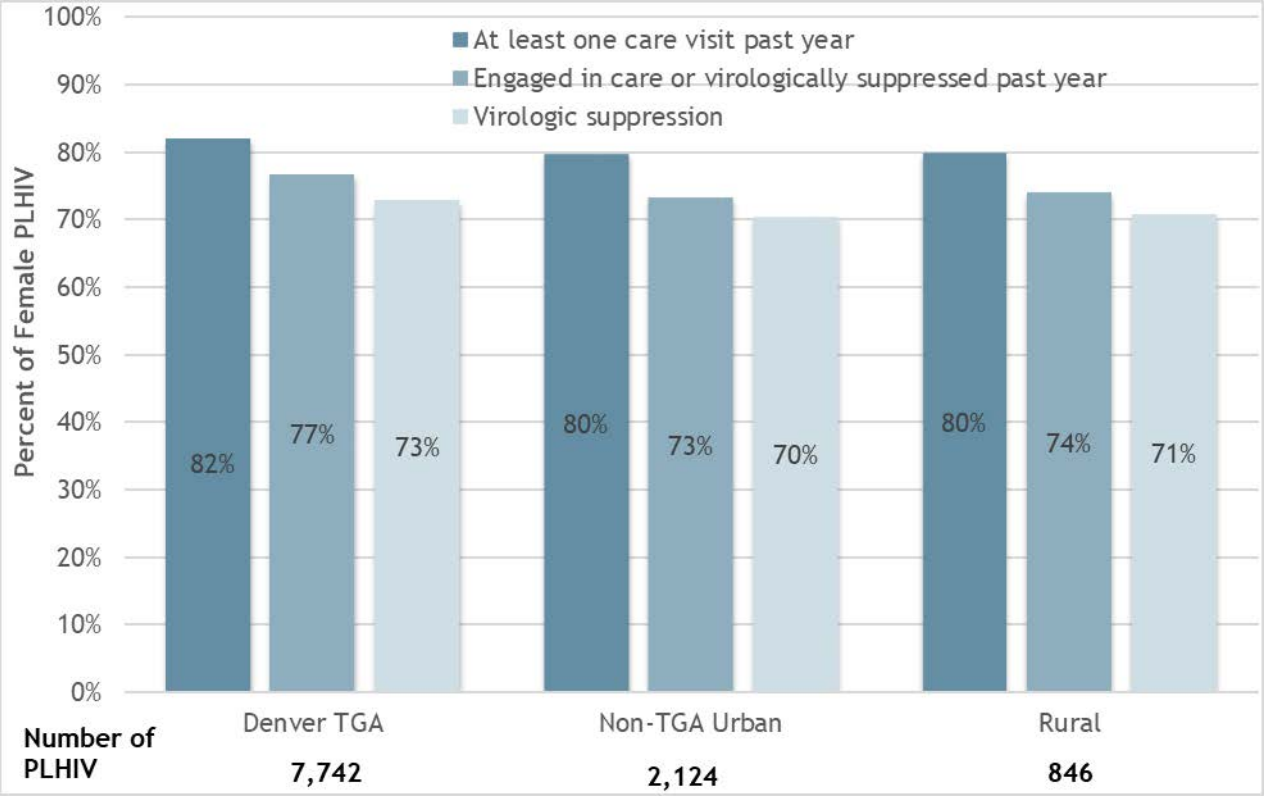


Figure 4.11: HIV Care Continuum by County Classification as of December 31, 2018 - Colorado



Engagement in HIV Care Among Coloradans

Summary

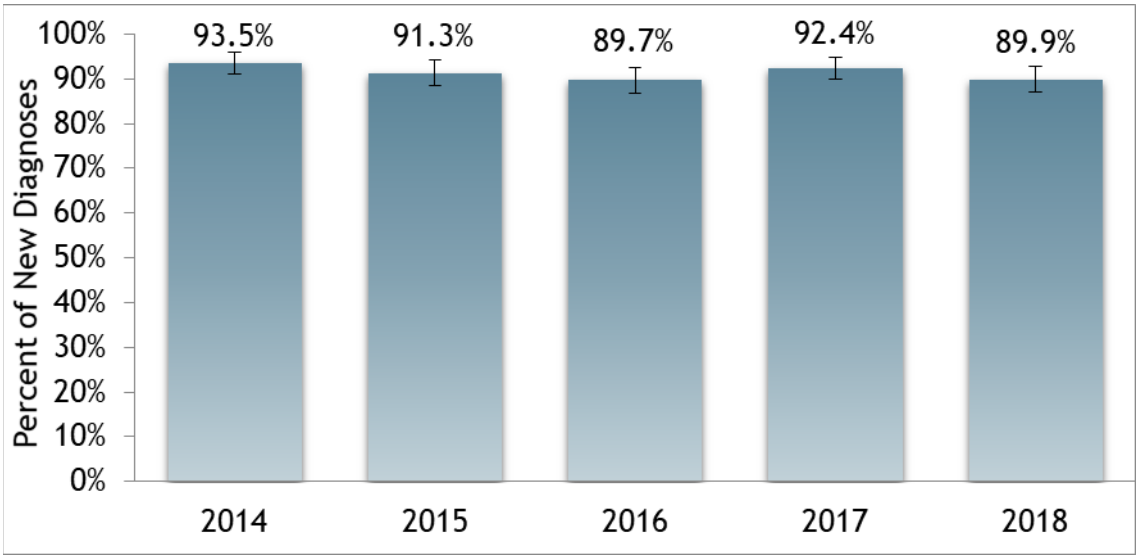
- 89.9% of new HIV diagnoses in 2018 had a CD4 or viral test within 90 days of their initial diagnosis.
- The median CD4 decreases by age among the 2014-2018 new diagnoses.
- 56% of PLHIV were virally suppressed as of their most recent viral load in 2018.
- 59.3% of counties with viral load information in 2018 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 89.7% to 93.5%. In 2018, 89.9% of new diagnoses had a lab within 90 days. This is a 3.6% decrease in the percent from 2014 to 2018.

Figure 5.1. Percent of New HIV Diagnoses with a CD4 or Viral Load Lab within 90 days of Initial Diagnoses, 2014-2018

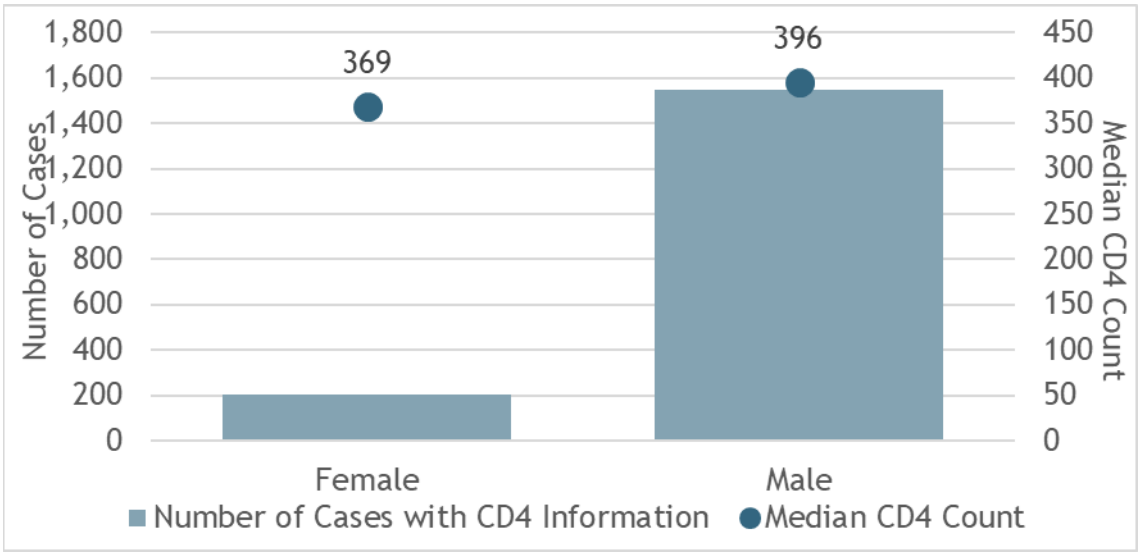


All viral load tests became reportable in 2010 and all CD4 tests became reportable in 2014.

Initial CD4 by Sex

As seen in **Table 5.1**, in the appendix, the overall median CD4 for Colorado's 2014-2018 new diagnoses was 395 cells/µL. When the median CD4 is broken down by sex at birth as in **Figure 5.2,** the median CD4 is lower in females and the number of cases were smaller.

Figure 5.2. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Sex, 2014-2018

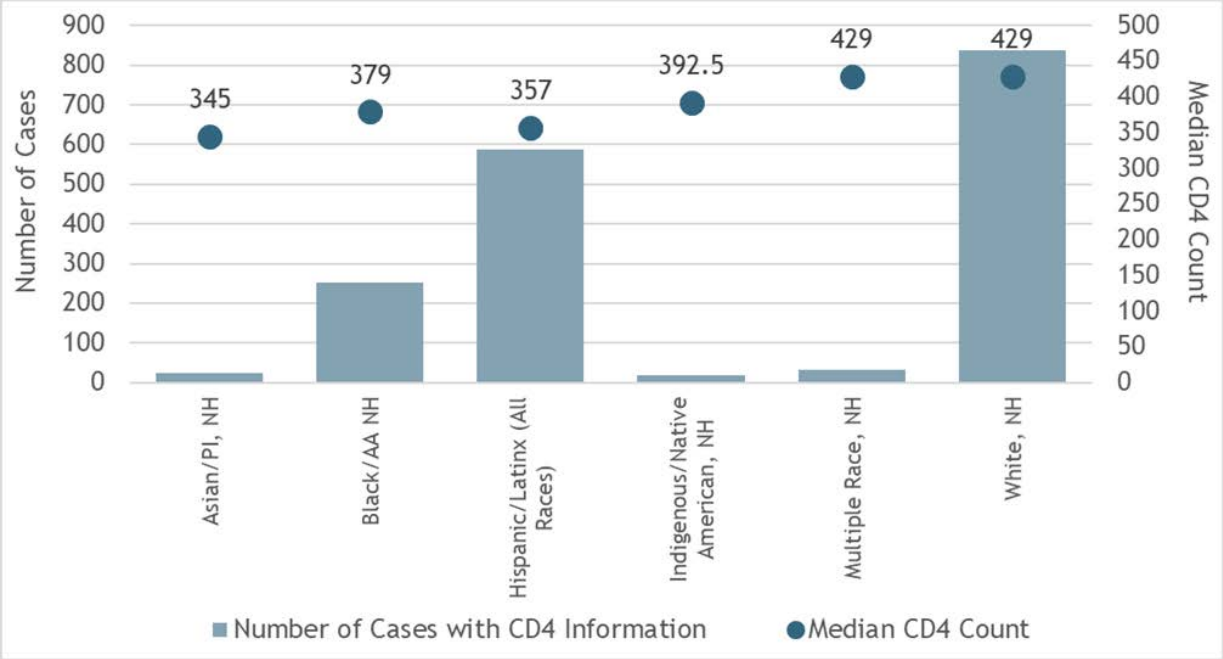


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Race/Ethnicity

As shown below in **Figure 5.3**, the median CD4 ranges from 345 cells/µL for Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander new diagnoses to 429 cells/µL for Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Multiple Race new diagnoses.

Figure 5.3. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018

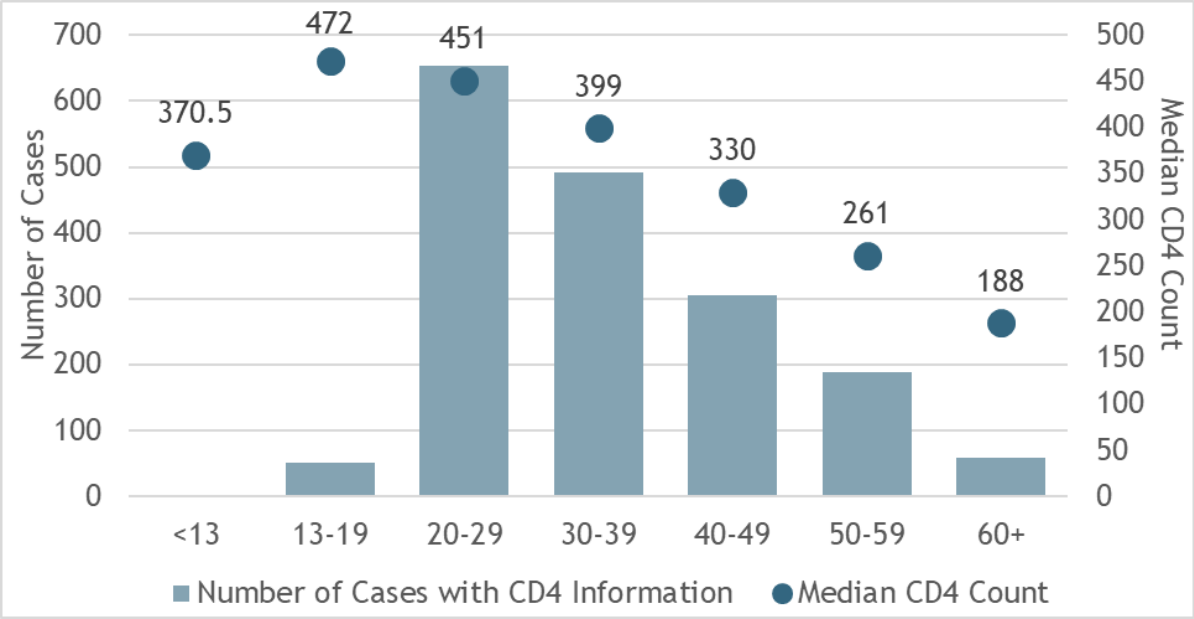


Within 90 days of diagnosis. NH: Non-Hispanic.

Initial CD4 by Age

It appears that the median CD4 value decreases with age, as depicted below in **Figure 5.4**. Those new diagnoses from 13-19 years of age have the highest median CD4 at 472 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, 2014-2018

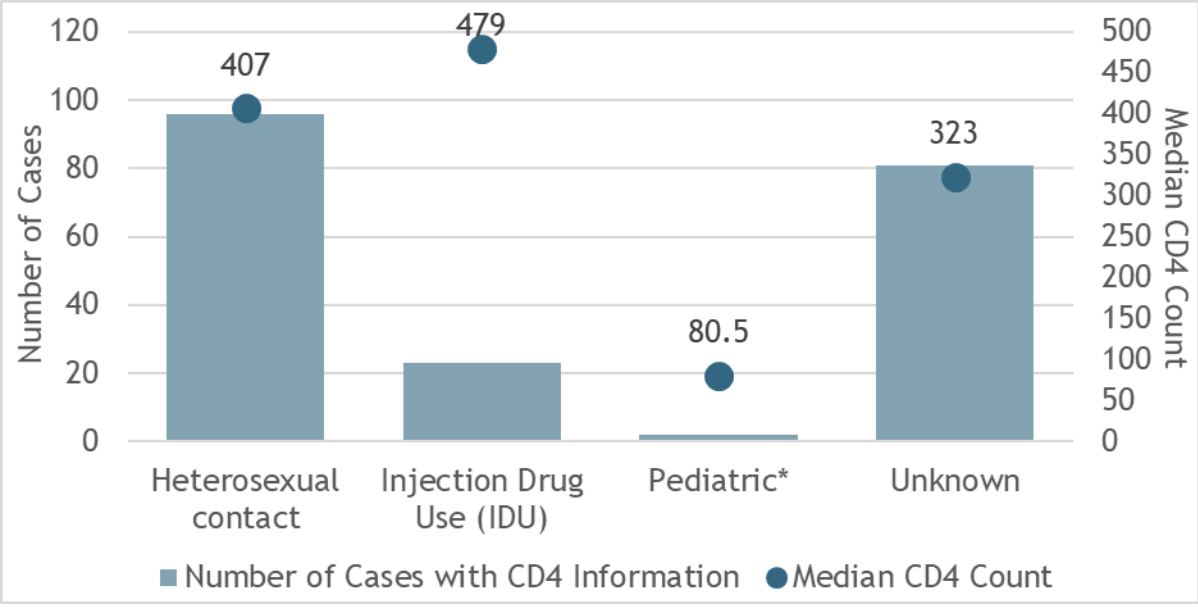


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Transmission Category

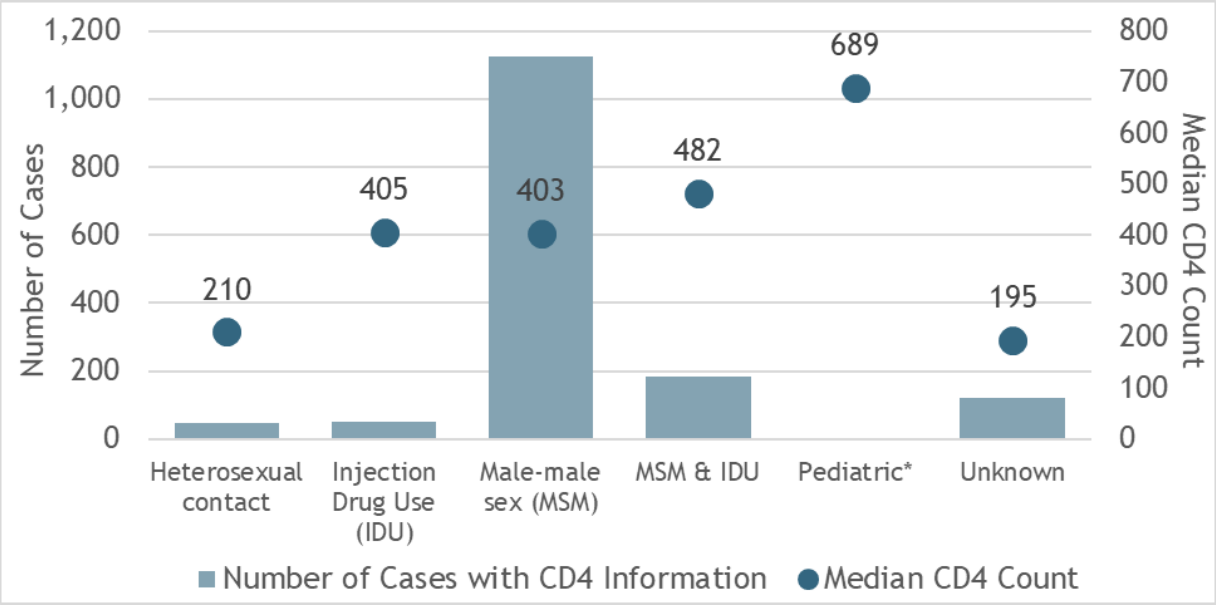
There is a greater range of median CD4s when broken down by transmission category and sex (80.5 to 689 cells/µL). Interestingly, the two extremes are within the same transmission category, pediatric, where the highest median CD4 was among male pediatric diagnoses, and the lowest was among the female pediatric diagnoses.

Figure 5.5. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Females, 2014-2018



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.6. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Males, 2014-2018

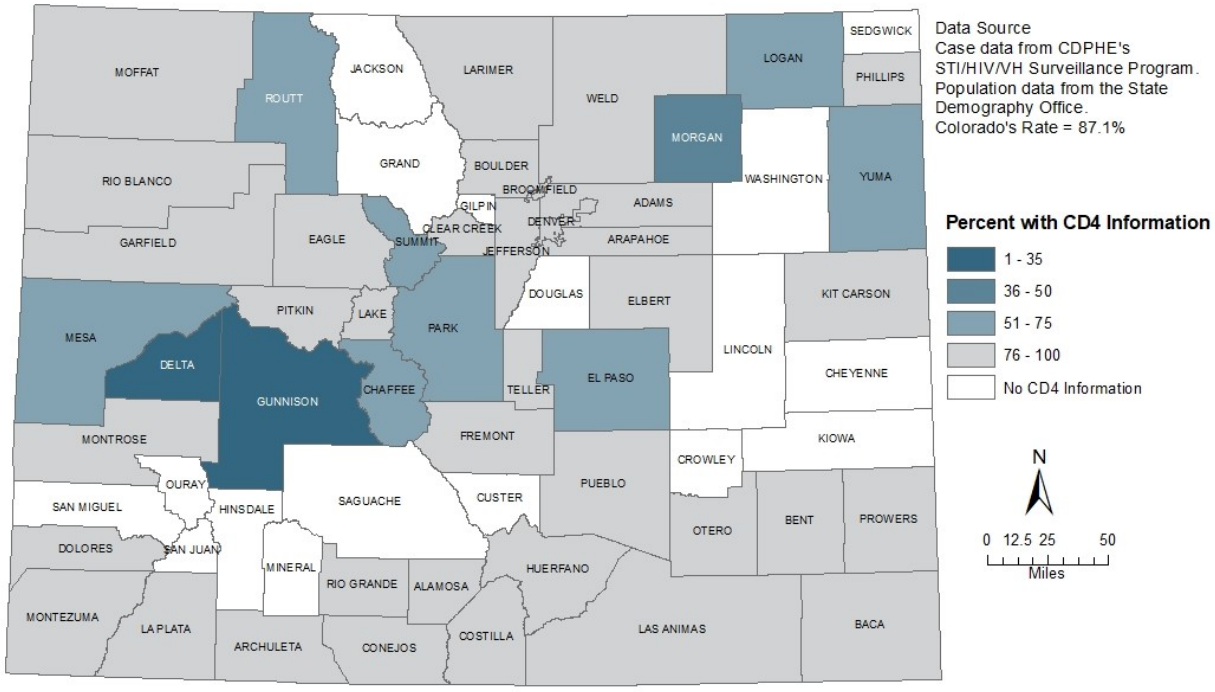


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Geography

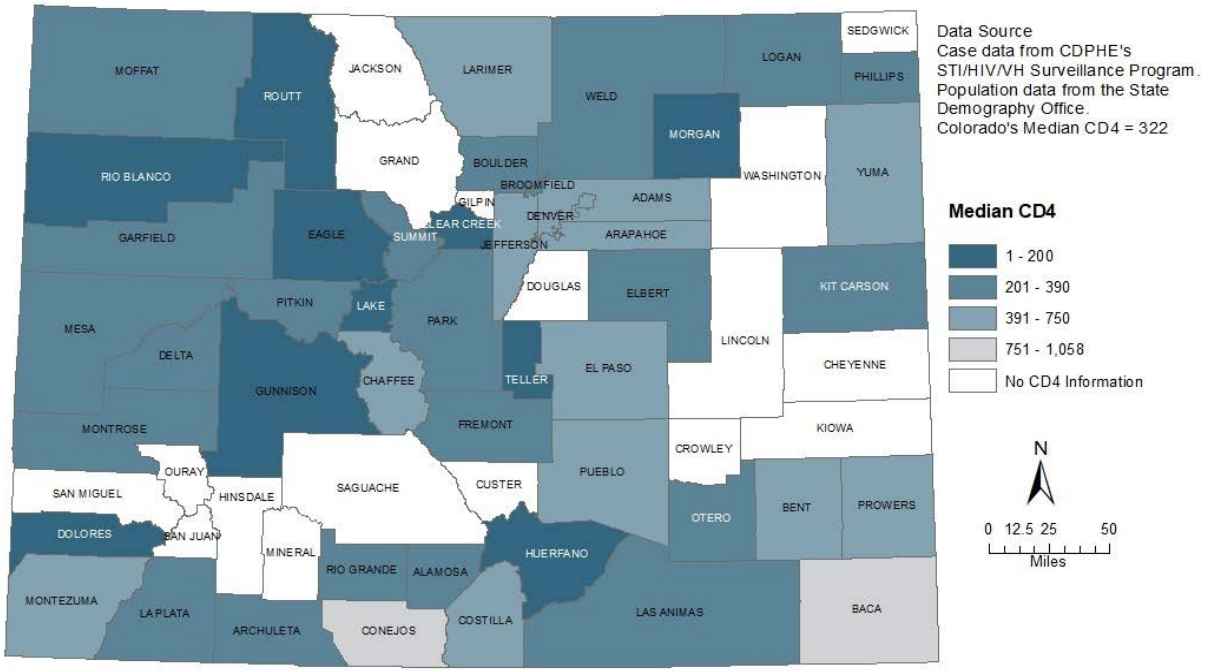
As the maps depict in **Figures 5.7 and 5.8**, 15 counties did not have CD4 information for the new diagnoses in that county, though for 13 counties that is due to having no new diagnoses in that same time period. Among those with CD4 information only two counties, Delta and Gunnison, had less than 35% of new diagnoses having CD4 information done within 90 days of their initial diagnosis. This is in contrast with the 38 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, Conejos, and Prowers counties.

Figure 5.7. Percent of New Cases with a CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2014-2018



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.8. Median CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2014-2018



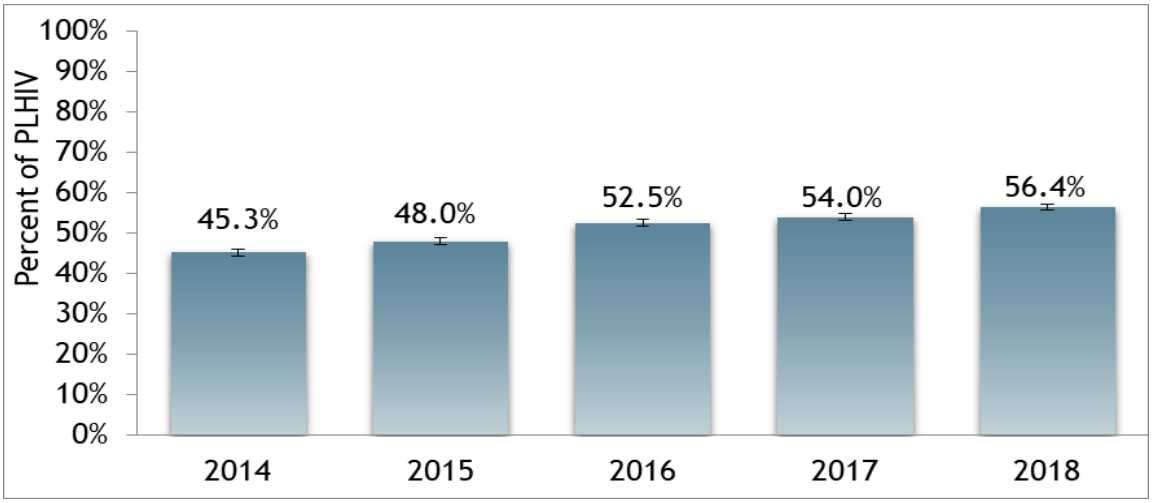
Within 90 days of diagnosis

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 years, as seen in **Figure 5.9**. In 2018, 56.4% of PLHIV were virally suppressed. This is a 24.5% increase from the percent of PLHIV in 2014, 45.3%.

Figure 5.9. Percent of People Living with HIV with a Suppressed Viral Load, 2014-2018

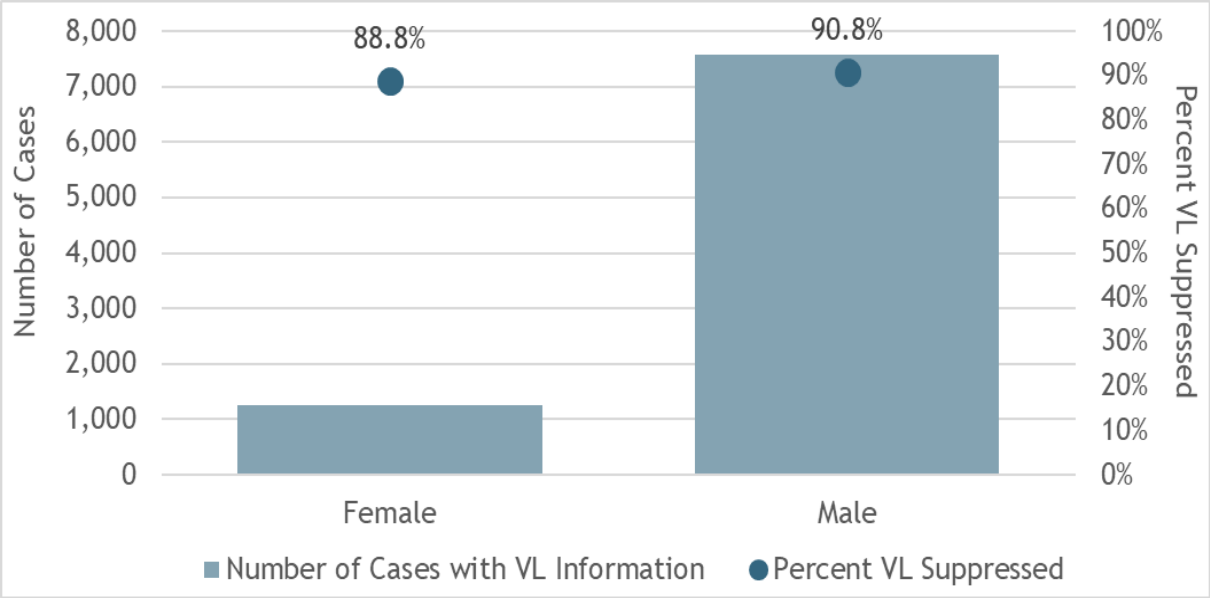


Denominator does not have any exclusions based on labs.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Sex

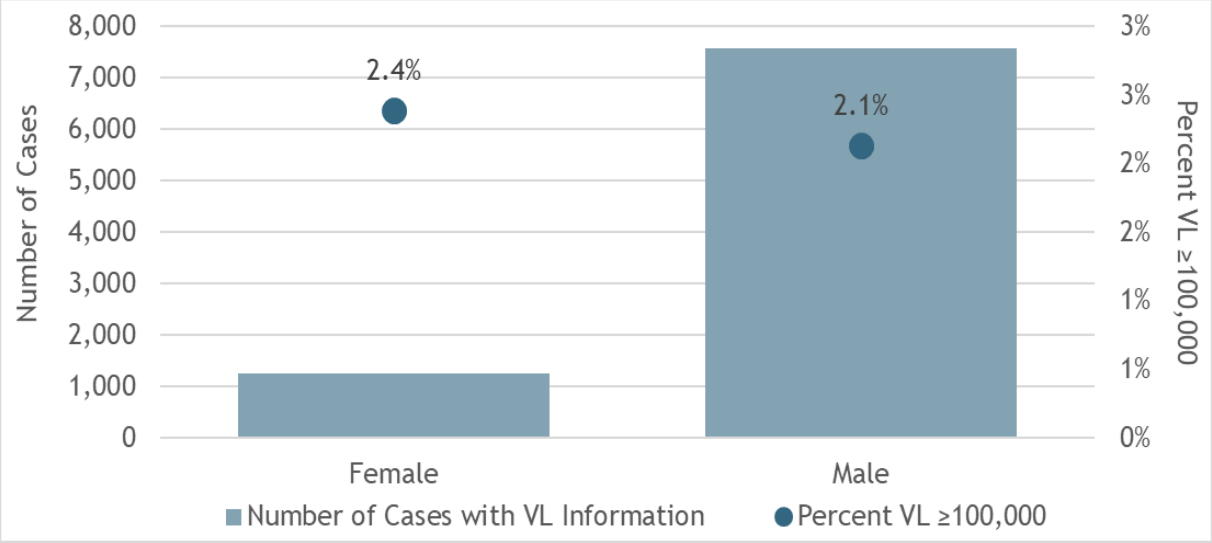
When broken out by sex in **Figures 5.10 and 5.11**, there is a slightly higher percent of males (90.8%) with a suppressed viral load than females (88.8%). This is not true when looking at the percent with a high viral load, 100,000 copies/mL or greater, where males have a slightly lower percent than females, 2.1% and 2.4% 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, 2018 by Sex



Most recent viral load in 2018

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, 2018 by Sex

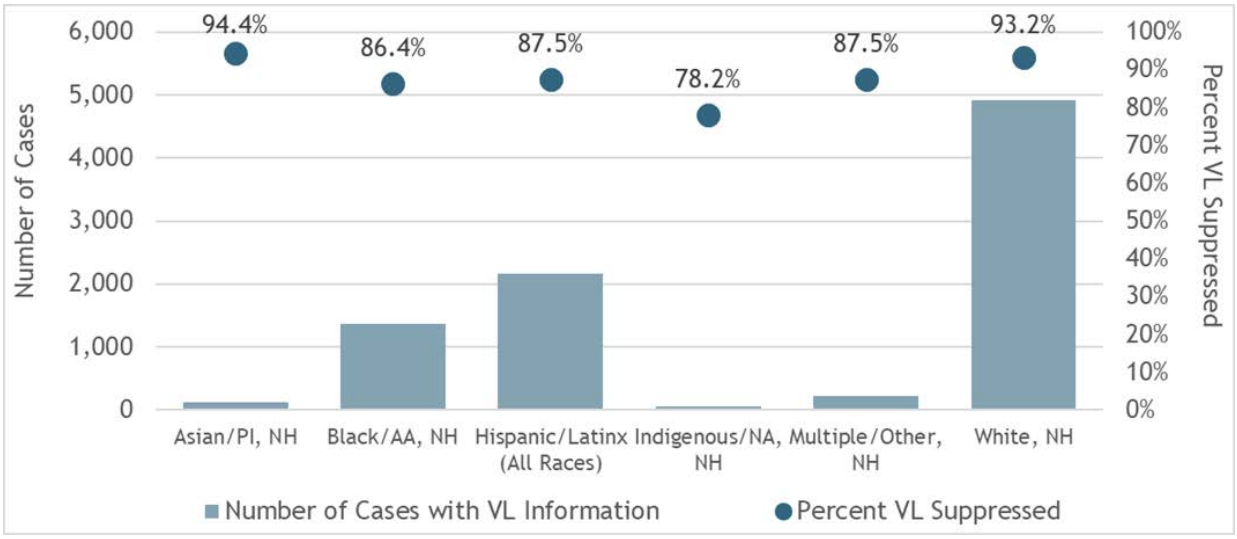


Most recent viral load in 2018

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Race/Ethnicity

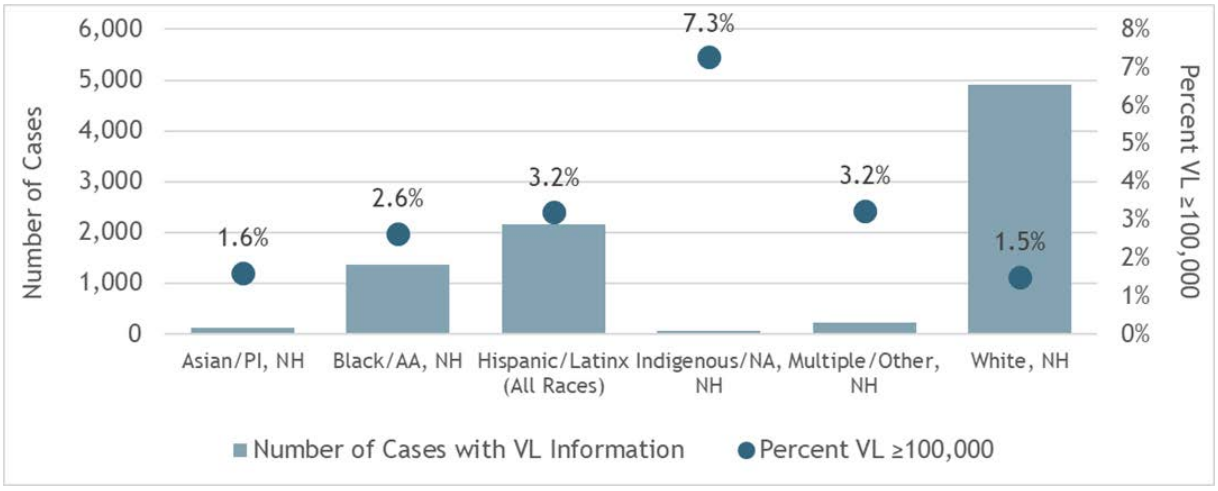
In **Figures 5.12 and 5.13**, Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest percent virally suppressed (94.4%) and Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native Americans had the lowest percent (78.2%). For percent with a high viral load (>100,000 copies/mL), Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percent (1.5%) and Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native Americans had the highest percent (7.3%).

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, 2018 by Race/Ethnicity



Most recent viral load in 2018. NH: Non-Hispanic.

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, 2018 by Race/Ethnicity

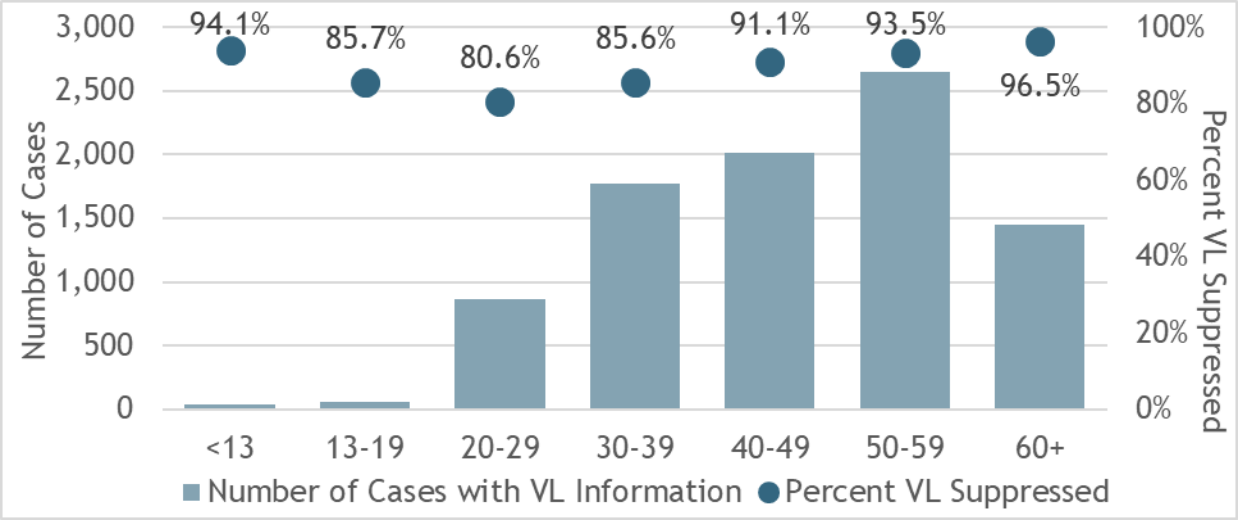


Most recent viral load in 2018. NH: Non-Hispanic.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Age

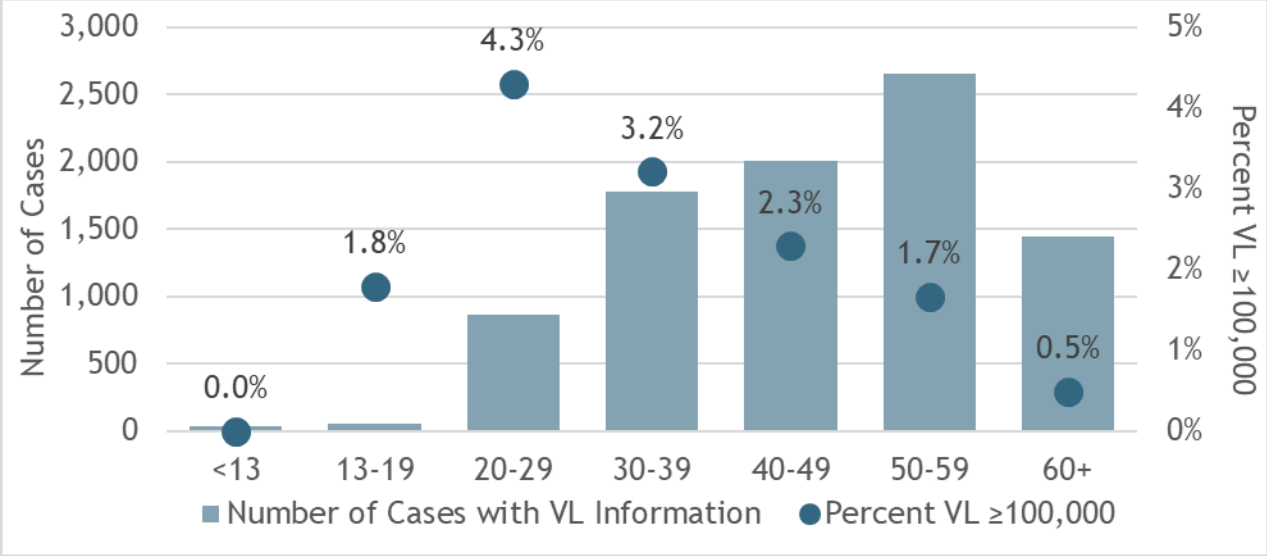
As seen below in **Figures 5.14 and 5.15**, except for those under 19 years of age, the percent virally suppressed goes up with age, where the lowest percent was among 13-19 year olds and the highest was among those 60 and older. This is conversely true for the percent with a high viral load (>100,000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

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, 2018 by Current Age*



Most recent viral load in 2018. *Current age as of December 31, 2018.

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, 2018 by Current Age*

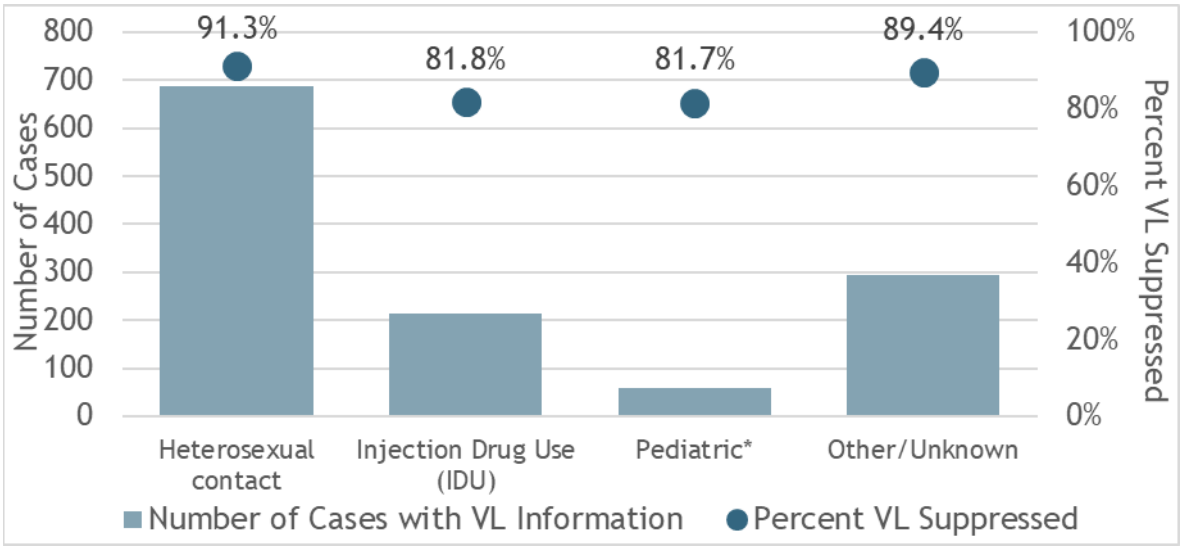


Most recent viral load in 2018. *Current age as of December 31, 2018.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Transmission Category

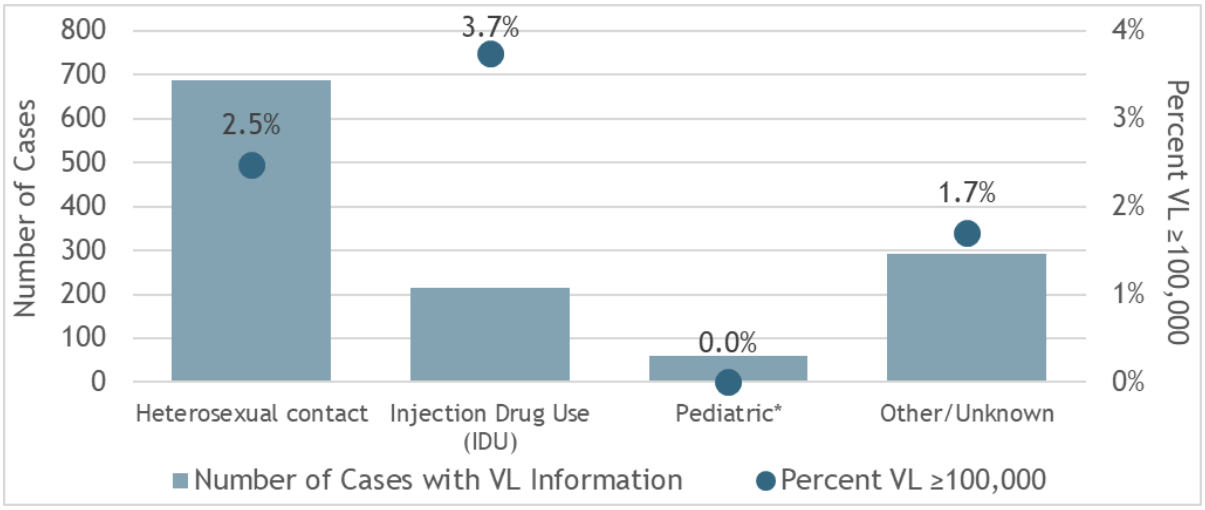
The percent virally suppressed by transmission category are similar across the categories for both males and females. Percent virally suppressed ranges from 81.7% for the female pediatric category to 92.2% for the MSM category. This is shown below in **Figure 5.16** through **Figure 5.19**.

Figure 5.16. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among Females Living with HIV as of December 31, 2018 by Transmission Category



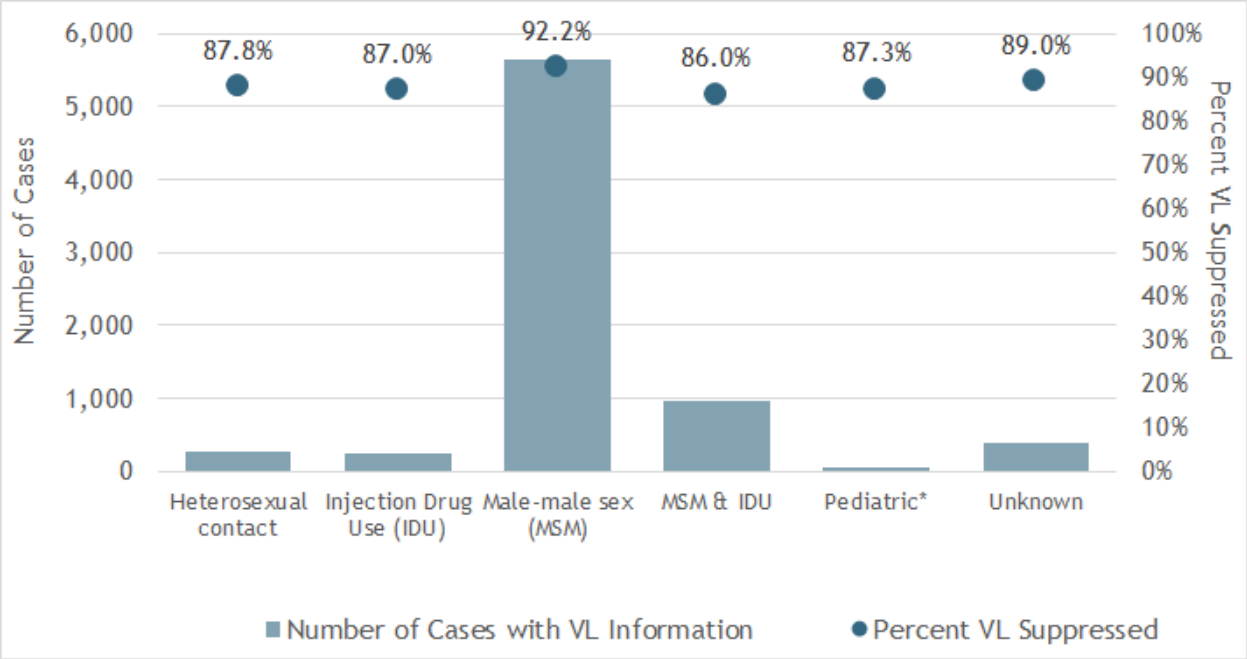
Most recent viral load in 2018

Figure 5.17. 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, 2018 by Transmission Category



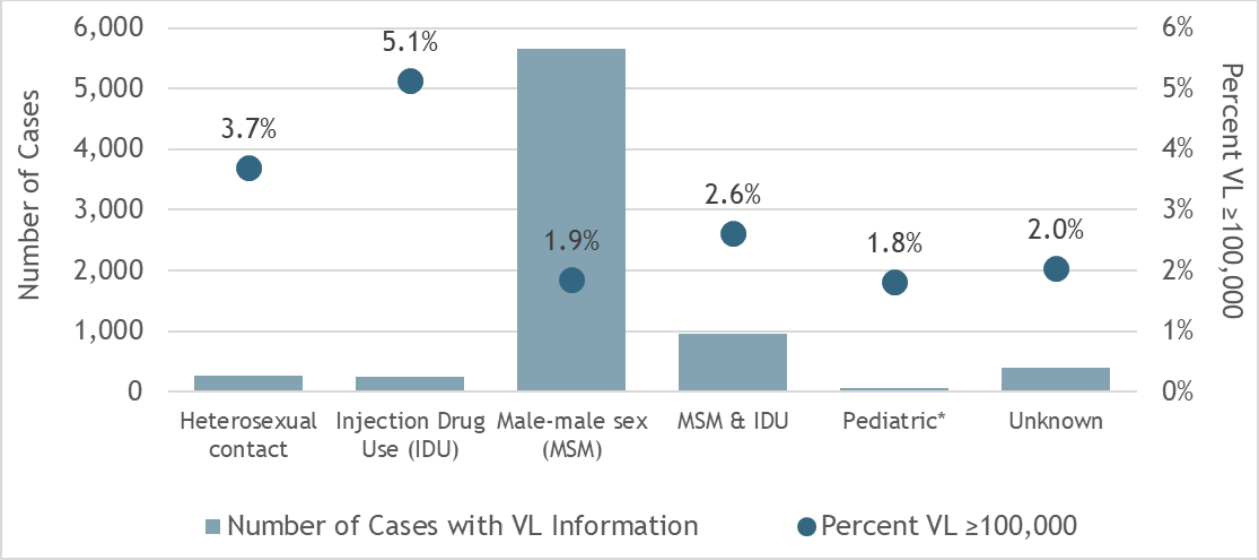
Most recent viral load in 2018

Figure 5.18. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among Males Living with HIV as of December 31, 2018 by Transmission Category



Most recent viral load in 2018

Figure 5.19. 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, 2018 by Transmission Category

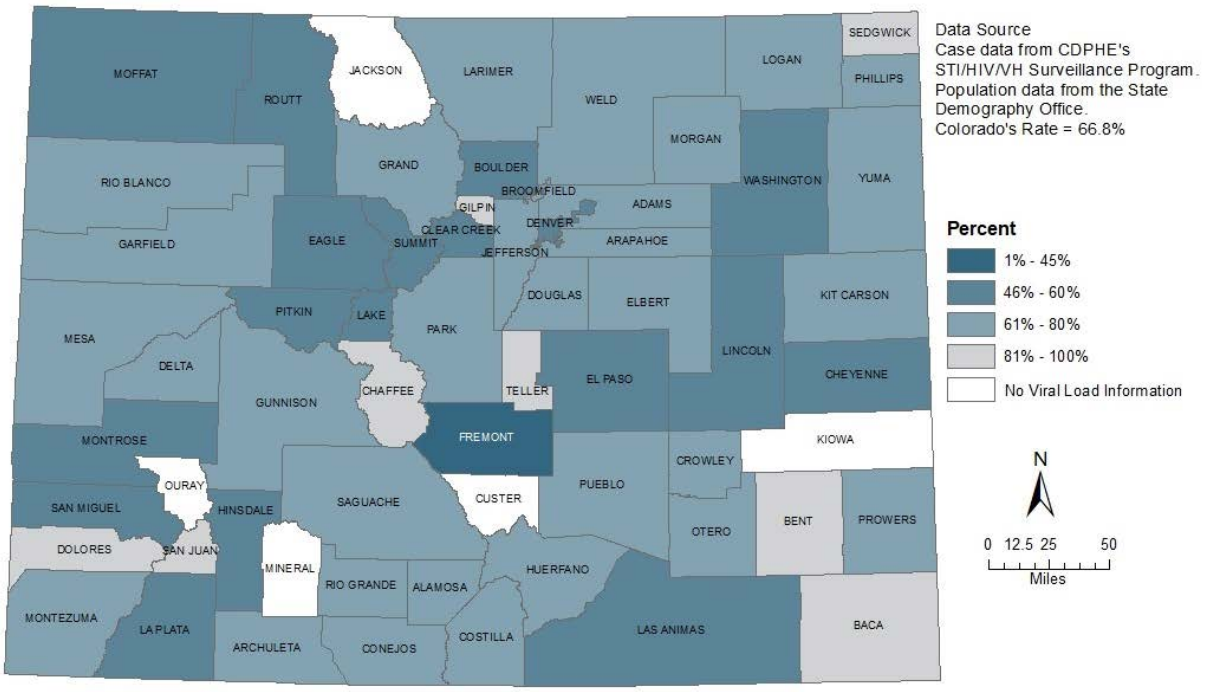


Most recent viral load in 2018

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Geography

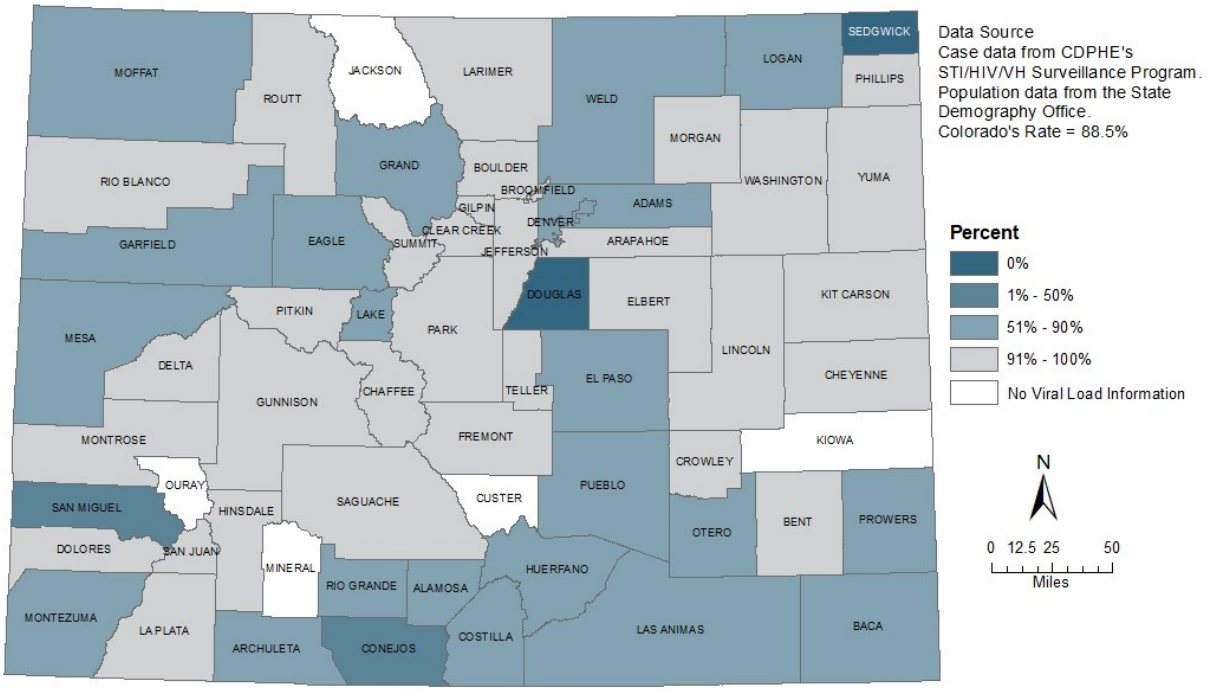
Only five counties had no viral load tests for the PLHIV living in the county and 3 of those 5 did not have any PLHIV living in the county as of December 31, 2018. Of the counties with viral load information, 38 had a percent virally suppressed of 90% or greater.

Figure 5.20. Percent with a Viral Load Test Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2018 by County



Most recent viral load in 2018

Figure 5.21. Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2018 with a Viral Load Test by County



Most recent viral load in 2018

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado

Summary

- Among 2018 NHBS-IDU5 participants, 68.1% were Non-Hispanic White, 18.9% were Hispanic and 4.8% were Non-Hispanic Black.
- The participants' ages ranged from 19-76 with a mean of 38.6 and median of 37 years of age.
- Of 587 participants, 74.3% were male, 24.9% were female, and 0.9% were transgender.
- Among participants, 89.6% have experienced homelessness in the past 12 months with 84.4% of those participants reporting as currently experiencing homelessness.
- Nine-tenths (90.1%) of participants currently had health insurance with 96.4% of those participants having public insurance.
- More than four-fifths (83.1%) of participants reported visiting a health care provider in the prior 12 months.
- Almost three-quarters (69.3%) of participants reported injecting drugs more than once a day and seven in ten (70.5%) participants reported sharing a needle to inject drugs at least once in the last 12 months.
- More than half (54.3%) of participants reported injecting heroin more than once a day, making it the most commonly reported drug used in this frequency.
- Nearly all (87.0%) participants had an HIV test sometime in their life with only 13.9% reporting not having an HIV test in the past two years.
- Slightly more than half (57.1%) of participants reported receiving free condoms in the prior 12 months and 39.9% reported having heard of PrEP prior to the study.

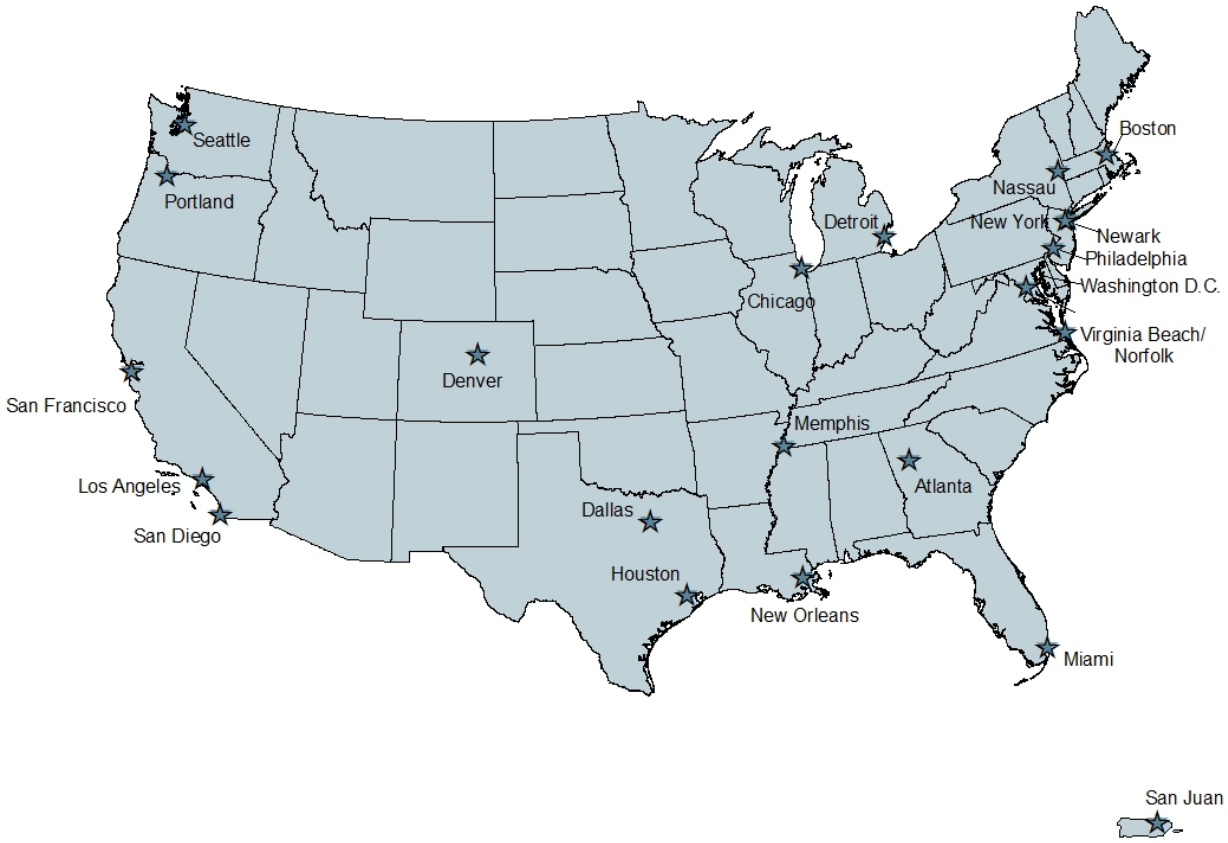
Introduction

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 2018, the fifth cycle interviewing those who inject drugs was completed (IDU5).

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.

People who Inject Drugs Cycle

Interviews for the NHBS-IDU5 cycle were conducted between May 24 and December 7, 2018. Participant eligibility stated that all potential participants must have: 1) is 18 years of age or older, 2) not previously participated in IDU5, 3) resided in the Denver MSA, 4) is able to provide informed consent, 5) been able to complete the eligibility screener and interview in English or Spanish, 5) has injected drugs that were not prescribed for them in the past 12 months, and 6) has physical signs of recent drug injection or knows the steps involved in drug injection. Completed interviews could be counted toward the final target sample size if participants met these criteria.

Cycle Demographics

Table 6.1, in the appendix, shows the demographics of the participants. The majority of participants in 2018 were Non-Hispanic White (68.1%). Nearly a half (49.2%) of participants were unemployed. During 2018, 56.1% had an annual income under $10,000 and 96.4% had public health insurance. Eight in ten (84.4%) participants were experiencing homelessness at the time of the survey. Additionally, 93.4% of participants had been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours.

Substance Use Behaviors

The drug use behaviors of participants are shown in **Table 6.3**, in the appendix. Almost half of participants were under 20 years old when they first injected drugs (46.8%). The majority of participants (82.1%) reported injecting drugs at least once a day, with 69.3% reporting injecting drugs more than once a day. Additionally, half of participants (49.9%) of participants reported using sterile needles "about half the time" while injecting drugs. In the past 12 months, 70.5% of participants reported sharing a needle at least once to inject drugs and 100% of participants reported sharing needles to divide drugs in the past 12 months. Over half of participants knew their needle sharing partner's HIV and hepatitis C virus (HCV) statuses, 52.3% and 60.5% respectively. Of participants that reported knowing their injection partners' HCV status, 59.9% reported that their partner was HCV positive. The most common drug that participants reported injecting was heroin, with 54.3% injecting heroin more than once a day. Almost half (45.8%) of participants reported injecting meth at least once a day, with 34.1% injecting meth more than once a day. Almost all participants (87.7%) reported using non-injection, non-prescription drugs in the prior 12 months with crystal meth and marijuana being reported by a majority of cases, 86.2% and 83.9% respectively. Almost half of participants reported binge drinking at least once in the previous 30 days (47.7%).

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, 96.0%. The percent reporting condomless vaginal or anal sex ranged from an average of 54.4% with a casual partner to 93.4% with a main partner. More than half (57.0%) of participants knew the HIV status of their last partner.

STI/HIV Testing & Prevention Behaviors

Participants' testing and prevention behaviors can be seen in **Table 6.4**, in the appendix. Over four-fifths (83.1%) of participants reported visiting a health care professional in the prior 12 months, and 47.4% of those participants were offered an HIV test at the visit. Only 35.1% reported getting tested for an STI (excluding HIV and hepatitis) in the prior 12 months. Almost all (87.5%) reported having been tested for HIV at least once in their life. Slightly more than half (57.1%) received free condoms in the prior 12 months. Less than half (39.9%) of participants had heard of PrEP prior to the study and only 4.8% of those had taken PrEP in the previous 12 months.

Data Tables

Table 1.1: 2018 Colorado Population by Sex and Age

	Female			Male			Total	
Age Group	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
<5	162,690	48.9	5.7	169,839	51.1	6.0	332,529	5.8
5-9	167,412	48.9	5.9	174,968	51.1	6.1	342,380	6.0
10-14	180,864	48.9	6.4	189,361	51.1	6.6	370,225	6.5
15-19	182,865	48.6	6.4	193,377	51.4	6.8	376,242	6.6
20-24	186,602	46.7	6.6	212,729	53.3	7.5	399,331	7.0
25-29	209,804	48.5	7.4	223,062	51.5	7.8	432,866	7.6
30-34	214,603	49.6	7.5	218,377	50.4	7.7	432,980	7.6
35-39	195,719	49.4	6.9	200,671	50.6	7.0	396,390	7.0
40-44	181,975	49.3	6.4	186,971	50.7	6.6	368,946	6.5
45-49	184,211	49.3	6.5	189,432	50.7	6.6	373,643	6.6
50-54	174,842	50.1	6.1	173,980	49.9	6.1	348,822	6.1
55-59	190,163	51.0	6.7	182,620	49.0	6.4	372,783	6.5
60-64	174,409	51.4	6.1	165,181	48.6	5.8	339,590	6.0
65-69	146,313	52.0	5.1	135,307	48.0	4.7	281,620	4.9
70-74	111,718	52.6	3.9	100,850	47.4	3.5	212,568	3.7
75-79	74,114	54.4	2.6	62,171	45.6	2.2	136,285	2.4
80-84	49,199	56.3	1.7	38,137	43.7	1.3	87,336	1.5
≥85	57,209	62.9	2.0	33,684	37.1	1.2	90,893	1.6
Total	2,844,712	49.9	100.0	2,850,717	50.1	100.0	5,695,429	100.0

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2018 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2019.

Table 1.2: 2018 Colorado Population by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

	Female			Male			Total	
Race/Ethnicity	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
American Indian/Alaskan Native (Non-Hispanic)	21,887	50.4	0.8	21,503	49.6	0.8	43,390	0.8
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	112,982	54.1	4.0	96,004	45.9	3.4	208,986	3.7
Black (Non-Hispanic)	123,130	46.9	4.3	139,412	53.1	4.9	262,542	4.6
Hispanic	604,627	49.3	21.3	621,072	50.7	21.8	1,225,699	21.5
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,982,085	50.1	69.7	1,972,727	49.9	69.2	3,954,812	69.4
Total	2,844,711	49.9	100.0	2,850,718	50.1	100.0	5,695,429	100.0

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2018 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2019.

Table 1.3: 2018 Colorado Counties Percent of the Population by Race/Ethnicity

County	Amer. Indian/ AK Native (Non-Hispanic)	Asian/PI (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic, all races	White (Non-Hispanic)	Total Population
Adams	0.7	4.5	3.6	40.1	51.1	511,720
Alamosa	1.6	1.2	1.7	45.8	49.8	16,178
Arapahoe	0.5	6.8	11.6	19.3	61.9	651,513
Archuleta	1.8	1.0	1.0	17.9	78.3	13,764
Baca	1.3	0.3	1.2	11.1	86.2	3,551
Bent	1.5	1.3	7.5	33.0	56.8	5,833
Boulder	0.5	5.2	1.3	13.8	79.3	325,519
Broomfield	0.5	7.2	1.7	12.5	78.1	69,131
Chaffee	1.1	0.9	1.7	10.2	86.0	20,011
Cheyenne	0.8	0.5	1.8	11.5	85.4	1,866
Clear Creek	0.8	1.0	1.3	7.0	89.9	9,658
Conejos	0.9	0.6	0.6	52.2	45.7	8,151
Costilla	1.5	1.2	1.0	63.2	33.1	3,818
Crowley	1.8	1.2	9.8	30.9	56.2	5,855
Custer	0.8	0.6	1.8	6.0	90.8	4,934
Delta	0.8	0.8	0.9	15.3	82.2	30,937
Denver	0.7	4.2	9.8	29.9	55.4	717,862
Dolores	3.6	0.4	1.1	6.6	88.3	2,050
Douglas	0.3	5.4	1.7	8.7	83.9	342,936
Eagle	0.4	1.2	1.1	29.6	67.6	54,894
El Paso	0.8	3.7	7.3	17.0	71.1	714,535
Elbert	0.7	1.1	1.2	7.2	89.8	26,242
Fremont	1.6	0.9	4.1	13.5	79.9	47,920
Garfield	0.6	0.9	0.9	28.5	69.1	59,854
Gilpin	1.0	1.9	1.4	7.3	88.4	6,095
Grand	0.6	1.1	1.1	8.7	88.5	15,503
Gunnison	0.7	0.9	0.7	9.4	88.2	17,182
Hinsdale	1.6	1.4	1.4	4.2	91.4	804
Huerfano	1.3	0.8	1.1	34.9	61.9	6,849
Jackson	1.1	0.9	0.8	11.7	85.5	1,394
Jefferson	0.6	3.2	1.4	15.3	79.4	579,877
Kiowa	0.4	0.3	0.9	8.1	90.2	1,373
Kit Carson	0.4	0.8	1.0	18.2	79.5	7,169
La Plata	6.1	0.8	0.7	12.8	79.6	56,445
Lake	1.0	0.7	0.9	36.9	60.5	7,766
Larimer	0.5	2.7	1.3	11.4	84.1	350,423
Las Animas	1.5	1.0	1.9	41.9	53.8	14,529
Lincoln	0.9	1.1	5.4	13.5	79.1	5,573
Logan	1.0	1.1	3.9	16.2	77.8	21,859

Mesa	0.8	1.1	1.1	14.6	82.4	153,627
Mineral	0.4	0.4	1.5	7.2	90.6	754
Moffat	1.0	0.7	1.1	15.8	81.3	13,202
Montezuma	12.6	0.7	0.8	12.8	73.1	26,122
Montrose	0.8	0.8	0.7	20.8	76.9	42,280
Morgan	0.5	0.7	3.1	36.4	59.2	28,437
Otero	0.8	0.8	1.3	41.8	55.1	18,352
Ouray	0.5	1.0	0.7	6.1	91.6	4,811
Park	1.0	1.2	1.3	6.2	90.4	18,544
Phillips	0.4	0.7	0.9	20.8	77.2	4,281
Pitkin	0.2	1.9	1.3	10.0	86.6	17,926
Prowers	0.8	0.4	1.0	38.2	59.6	12,076
Pueblo	0.8	1.0	2.1	43.0	53.0	167,080
Rio Blanco	1.3	0.7	1.8	9.3	86.9	6,294
Rio Grande	1.3	0.6	0.9	43.8	53.4	11,214
Routt	0.3	0.9	1.1	7.1	90.6	25,716
Saguache	1.7	0.9	1.4	36.2	59.8	6,829
San Juan	0.5	0.9	0.5	13.3	84.7	747
San Miguel	0.6	0.9	0.9	10.7	86.9	8,196
Sedgwick	0.6	0.8	1.2	14.5	82.9	2,274
Summit	0.2	1.3	1.2	13.8	83.4	30,978
Teller	1.0	1.1	1.2	6.5	90.1	25,068
Washington	0.3	0.4	1.6	10.5	87.3	4,716
Weld	0.6	1.8	1.4	29.6	66.5	314,289
Yuma	0.4	0.4	0.6	23.3	75.3	10,037

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2018 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2019.

Table 1.4: Percentage of the Population Under the Poverty Level by County and Age Group - Colorado (2018)

County	Percentage Under Poverty Level			
	Under 18 years old	18-64 years old	65 years old and over	Overall
State of Colorado	13.5%	10.7%	7.5%	10.9%
Adams	15.6%	10.3%	7.6%	11.5%
Alamosa	22.5%	26.2%	14.6%	23.7%
Arapahoe	11.7%	8.5%	6.6%	9.0%
Archuleta	17.0%	11.1%	5.2%	10.7%
Baca	28.1%	18.7%	13.1%	19.2%
Bent	29.5%	23.5%	14.9%	22.9%
Boulder	10.1%	14.4%	6.2%	12.5%
Broomfield	4.6%	5.4%	3.9%	5.0%
Chaffee	9.3%	11.6%	7.3%	10.1%

Cheyenne	9.0%	12.1%	15.8%	11.5%
Clear Creek	4.8%	5.9%	4.8%	5.5%
Conejos	27.7%	22.2%	15.1%	22.4%
Costilla	42.2%	30.5%	21.2%	30.1%
Crowley	31.7%	29.0%	21.8%	28.4%
Custer	23.7%	18.4%	7.7%	15.3%
Delta	27.4%	17.3%	10.2%	17.6%
Denver	19.9%	12.4%	11.0%	13.8%
Dolores	19.1%	13.1%	10.4%	13.6%
Douglas	3.7%	3.4%	3.0%	3.5%
Eagle	8.3%	6.8%	5.6%	7.0%
El Paso	14.5%	10.3%	6.7%	10.9%
Elbert	4.9%	4.5%	3.4%	4.4%
Fremont	21.4%	16.3%	8.2%	15.3%
Garfield	9.2%	7.8%	7.5%	8.1%
Gilpin	6.4%	4.2%	1.5%	4.1%
Grand	14.8%	11.8%	5.5%	11.3%
Gunnison	5.6%	16.3%	7.5%	13.2%
Hinsdale	23.7%	13.5%	5.8%	13.0%
Huerfano	25.1%	15.4%	12.1%	16.0%
Jackson	35.2%	12.9%	6.3%	15.7%
Jefferson	8.6%	7.4%	5.8%	7.4%
Kiowa	16.4%	8.2%	11.9%	11.3%
Kit Carson	14.6%	9.2%	6.7%	10.1%
La Plata	8.4%	9.3%	6.5%	8.7%
Lake	19.7%	16.6%	11.3%	16.5%
Larimer	10.1%	13.9%	6.3%	12.0%
Las Animas	22.3%	19.2%	12.6%	18.2%
Lincoln	15.3%	14.0%	10.0%	13.4%
Logan	19.1%	15.6%	7.7%	15.0%
Mesa	21.6%	16.0%	7.3%	15.7%
Mineral	18.0%	17.2%	0.0%	12.0%
Moffat	14.4%	13.5%	14.7%	13.9%
Montezuma	26.0%	15.0%	8.4%	16.1%
Montrose	24.7%	16.5%	9.1%	16.7%
Morgan	11.8%	9.4%	9.3%	10.0%
Otero	30.5%	25.5%	15.6%	24.7%

Ouray	8.6%	13.5%	2.9%	9.9%
Park	7.6%	5.9%	2.3%	5.5%
Phillips	4.5%	7.5%	7.1%	6.7%
Pitkin	4.7%	7.4%	9.1%	7.3%
Prowers	24.4%	18.0%	14.3%	19.0%
Pueblo	26.0%	18.5%	11.7%	19.0%
Rio Blanco	16.4%	10.7%	5.3%	11.5%
Rio Grande	22.6%	18.0%	7.4%	17.1%
Routt	10.6%	10.5%	12.0%	10.7%
Saguache	21.6%	17.0%	15.6%	17.7%
San Juan	0.0%	6.2%	3.3%	4.6%
San Miguel	9.2%	9.9%	3.3%	8.9%
Sedgwick	22.9%	17.8%	10.3%	17.0%
Summit	13.5%	10.0%	6.1%	10.1%
Teller	8.1%	8.7%	7.1%	8.3%
Washington	14.3%	9.5%	9.7%	10.7%
Weld	12.7%	10.1%	8.3%	10.6%
Yuma	20.8%	9.9%	19.1%	14.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 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 (2018)

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
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2.6%	7.7%	1.5%	6.0%	4.0%	8.0%	2.5%	6.5%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.6%	11.0%	3.5%	8.7%	4.4%	14.4%	1.1%	10.1%
Hispanic, all races	6.6%	21.1%	4.5%	14.9%	8.2%	25.1%	3.9%	17.9%
Multiple/Other Races, Non-Hispanic	5.0%	16.2%	5.8%	11.4%	6.2%	22.2%	3.7%	15.0%
Native American/AK Native, Non-Hispanic	9.3%	12.0%	0.6%	10.1%	13.2%	24.8%	1.8%	19.1%
White, Non-Hispanic	4.6%	9.7%	0.6%	7.2%	5.2%	11.3%	0.5%	8.0%
Total	5.1%	12.0%	1.2%	8.8%	5.8%	14.4%	1.0%	10.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 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 (2018)

Geography	Females			Males			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	11.7%	47.1%	41.2%	13.0%	48.4%	38.6%	12.3%	47.7%	39.9%
State of Colorado	8.2%	42.1%	49.7%	9.1%	43.6%	47.3%	8.6%	42.9%	48.5%
Adams	15.5%	50.9%	33.6%	18.5%	50.7%	30.9%	17.0%	50.8%	32.2%
Alamosa	14.4%	45.5%	40.1%	12.6%	60.5%	26.9%	13.5%	52.9%	33.6%
Arapahoe	7.5%	41.8%	50.7%	7.8%	41.6%	50.7%	7.7%	41.7%	50.7%
Archuleta	6.9%	45.0%	48.1%	9.1%	45.4%	45.5%	8.0%	45.2%	46.8%
Baca	14.9%	49.0%	36.1%	15.6%	55.0%	29.4%	15.2%	51.9%	32.9%
Bent	9.0%	57.1%	33.9%	16.7%	71.5%	11.8%	14.2%	66.8%	19.0%
Boulder	4.7%	28.1%	67.2%	5.2%	28.2%	66.7%	5.0%	28.1%	66.9%
Broomfield	3.2%	31.7%	65.0%	3.2%	33.9%	63.0%	3.2%	32.8%	64.0%
Chaffee	6.2%	46.1%	47.7%	7.8%	53.8%	38.3%	7.1%	50.2%	42.7%
Cheyenne	10.6%	54.1%	35.4%	9.2%	62.8%	28.1%	9.9%	58.3%	31.8%
Clear Creek	1.9%	41.9%	56.2%	1.4%	45.1%	53.5%	1.7%	43.5%	54.8%
Conejos	13.0%	58.2%	28.8%	13.8%	61.5%	24.7%	13.4%	59.9%	26.7%
Costilla	21.6%	53.8%	24.6%	21.5%	55.3%	23.2%	21.5%	54.6%	23.9%
Crowley	10.2%	46.4%	43.4%	17.7%	68.0%	14.2%	15.2%	60.8%	23.9%
Custer	6.1%	50.7%	43.3%	8.1%	46.8%	45.1%	7.0%	48.8%	44.2%
Delta	7.9%	59.5%	32.6%	11.4%	62.9%	25.7%	9.6%	61.2%	29.1%
Denver	13.0%	32.5%	54.6%	12.9%	35.2%	51.9%	12.9%	33.9%	53.2%
Dolores	9.2%	58.3%	32.5%	7.3%	66.8%	25.9%	8.2%	62.9%	29.0%
Douglas	1.9%	34.1%	64.0%	2.1%	29.7%	68.2%	2.0%	31.9%	66.0%
Eagle	11.4%	27.7%	60.9%	10.1%	35.1%	54.8%	10.7%	31.6%	57.7%
El Paso	2.6%	47.5%	49.9%	4.1%	50.1%	45.8%	3.3%	48.8%	47.9%
Elbert	6.3%	44.7%	49.0%	6.3%	44.7%	49.1%	6.3%	44.7%	49.1%
Fremont	7.5%	57.3%	35.2%	11.3%	68.0%	20.7%	9.7%	63.7%	26.6%
Garfield	10.8%	47.2%	42.0%	13.6%	50.1%	36.3%	12.2%	48.7%	39.1%
Gilpin	2.1%	46.6%	51.3%	2.7%	57.0%	40.3%	2.4%	52.1%	45.5%
Grand	4.7%	46.8%	48.5%	4.3%	49.6%	46.0%	4.5%	48.4%	47.2%
Gunnison	2.9%	32.0%	65.2%	2.8%	39.4%	57.9%	2.8%	36.0%	61.2%
Hinsdale	4.1%	45.4%	50.5%	8.6%	46.6%	44.8%	6.2%	45.9%	47.9%
Huerfano	7.6%	59.5%	32.8%	9.5%	60.3%	30.2%	8.6%	59.9%	31.5%
Jackson	8.9%	65.8%	25.4%	15.8%	62.2%	22.0%	12.4%	64.0%	23.7%
Jefferson	5.1%	42.3%	52.6%	6.1%	42.5%	51.4%	5.6%	42.4%	52.0%
Kiowa	4.1%	64.9%	31.0%	4.1%	63.6%	32.3%	4.1%	64.3%	31.7%
Kit Carson	9.1%	57.8%	33.1%	13.6%	62.8%	23.6%	11.6%	60.5%	28.0%
La Plata	17.3%	40.9%	41.9%	12.2%	46.6%	41.2%	14.5%	44.0%	41.5%
Lake	4.0%	39.7%	56.3%	6.0%	47.8%	46.2%	5.0%	43.8%	51.2%
Larimer	3.7%	39.4%	56.9%	4.8%	41.4%	53.8%	4.3%	40.4%	55.4%

Las Animas	12.7%	51.9%	35.4%	11.7%	59.6%	28.7%	12.2%	55.9%	31.9%
Lincoln	5.3%	57.6%	37.1%	12.2%	76.3%	11.5%	9.7%	69.4%	21.0%
Logan	10.3%	52.6%	37.1%	10.6%	58.0%	31.4%	10.5%	55.5%	34.0%
Mesa	9.5%	51.9%	38.6%	10.4%	56.2%	33.5%	9.9%	54.0%	36.1%
Mineral	2.2%	47.1%	50.7%	4.2%	52.7%	43.1%	3.2%	49.9%	46.9%
Moffat	8.7%	64.4%	26.9%	9.5%	69.1%	21.5%	9.1%	66.8%	24.2%
Montezuma	10.0%	54.9%	35.1%	11.2%	54.3%	34.6%	10.5%	54.6%	34.9%
Montrose	10.4%	58.5%	31.2%	12.2%	56.6%	31.3%	11.3%	57.6%	31.2%
Morgan	18.2%	52.1%	29.7%	21.7%	54.9%	23.4%	19.9%	53.5%	26.6%
Otero	12.3%	54.7%	33.1%	17.3%	57.6%	25.1%	14.6%	56.0%	29.3%
Ouray	1.3%	40.9%	57.8%	2.0%	44.7%	53.3%	1.6%	42.7%	55.7%
Park	3.3%	54.0%	42.8%	2.7%	59.8%	37.5%	3.0%	57.1%	40.0%
Phillips	13.3%	48.0%	38.7%	10.4%	51.0%	38.6%	11.8%	49.6%	38.7%
Pitkin	4.0%	29.3%	66.7%	3.4%	28.1%	68.5%	3.7%	28.7%	67.7%
Prowers	16.0%	51.8%	32.2%	19.9%	52.9%	27.2%	17.9%	52.3%	29.8%
Pueblo	10.4%	52.7%	36.9%	10.8%	59.2%	30.0%	10.6%	55.9%	33.6%
Rio Blanco	8.1%	59.8%	32.1%	6.3%	64.6%	29.0%	7.2%	62.2%	30.5%
Rio Grande	15.8%	52.5%	31.7%	15.6%	57.9%	26.6%	15.7%	55.1%	29.2%
Routt	3.0%	36.5%	60.6%	3.5%	41.2%	55.3%	3.3%	39.0%	57.8%
Saguache	20.8%	47.0%	32.2%	18.3%	58.0%	23.7%	19.6%	52.5%	27.9%
San Juan	11.4%	57.7%	30.9%	3.3%	42.2%	54.5%	7.1%	49.6%	43.3%
San Miguel	5.8%	30.3%	63.9%	4.2%	37.1%	58.7%	5.0%	33.9%	61.1%
Sedgwick	8.1%	62.1%	29.8%	11.7%	51.5%	36.8%	9.9%	56.9%	33.2%
Summit	3.6%	29.3%	67.2%	9.3%	39.2%	51.5%	6.7%	34.8%	58.5%
Teller	3.1%	48.2%	48.7%	5.3%	48.7%	46.0%	4.2%	48.5%	47.3%
Washington	4.9%	64.4%	30.7%	10.1%	65.6%	24.3%	7.5%	65.0%	27.4%
Weld	10.5%	51.0%	38.5%	13.4%	53.5%	33.2%	11.9%	52.3%	35.8%
Yuma	10.1%	56.5%	33.4%	13.7%	57.0%	29.3%	11.9%	56.7%	31.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 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.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Sex - Colorado (2018)

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	43	10.4	100	371	89.6	100	414	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	33	100.0	8.9	33	8.0
Non-Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	1	100.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.1	4	1.0
Woman	2	100.0	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.5
Unknown	40	10.7	93.0	334	89.3	90.0	374	90.3
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	1.6	6	1.4
Black/African American,	11	18.3	25.6	49	81.7	13.2	60	14.5

Non-Hispanic								
Hispanic (All Races)	15	9.7	34.9	139	90.3	37.5	154	37.2
Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	1.9	7	1.7
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.8	3	0.7
White, Non-Hispanic	17	9.2	39.5	167	90.8	45.0	184	44.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	1	<0.1	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2
10-14	1	<0.1	2.3	1	<0.1	0.3	2	0.5
15-19	1	8.3	2.3	11	91.7	3.0	12	2.9
20-24	4	5.5	9.3	69	94.5	18.6	73	17.6
25-29	8	7.8	18.6	95	92.2	25.6	103	24.9
30-34	1	1.5	2.3	67	98.5	18.1	68	16.4
35-39	7	16.3	16.3	36	83.7	9.7	43	10.4
40-44	6	14.6	14.0	35	85.4	9.4	41	9.9
45-54	6	16.7	14.0	30	83.3	8.1	36	8.7
55-64	8	28.6	18.6	20	71.4	5.4	28	6.8
>65	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	1.9	7	1.7
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	17	60.7	39.5	11	39.3	3.0	28	6.8
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	6	30.0	14.0	14	70.0	3.8	20	4.8
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	0	0.0	0.0	260	100.0	70.1	260	62.8
MSM & IDU	0	0.0	0.0	39	100.0	10.5	39	9.4
Pediatric	2	0.0	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.5
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	18	27.7	41.9	47	72.3	12.7	65	15.7
Region								
Denver TGA	25	9.3	58.1	244	90.7	65.8	269	65.0
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.1	4	1.0
Non-TGA Urban	12	11.3	27.9	94	88.7	25.3	106	25.6
Rural	5	13.5	11.6	32	86.5	8.6	37	8.9
Unknown	1	50.0	2.3	1	50.0	0.3	2	0.5
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	25	8.8	58.1	260	91.2	70.1	285	68.8
Unknown	9	9.7	20.9	84	90.3	22.6	93	22.5
Foreign-Born	9	25.0	20.9	27	75.0	7.3	36	8.7
African	7	63.6	77.8	4	36.4	14.8	11	30.6
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	3.7	1	2.8
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	3.7	1	2.8
Central American	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	14.8	4	11.1
European	2	40.0	22.2	3	60.0	11.1	5	13.9

Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle East	0	0.0	0.0	13	100.0	48.1	13	36.1

Table 2.2: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Late Stage Diagnosis - Colorado (2018)

		Late Stage Diagnosis			Non-Late Stage Diagnosis			Total	
		N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total		110	26.6	100	304	73.4	100	414	100
Sex	**Gender**								
Female	---	18	41.9	16.4	25	58.1	8.2	43	10.4
	Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.3	1	0.2
	Woman	1	50.0	0.9	1	50.0	0.3	2	0.5
	Unknown	17	42.5	15.5	23	57.5	7.6	40	9.7
Male	---	92	24.8	83.6	279	75.2	91.8	371	89.6
	Man	9	27.3	8.2	24	72.7	7.9	33	8.0
	Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.3	4	1.0
	Unknown	83	24.9	75.5	251	75.1	82.6	334	80.7
Race/Ethnicity									
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		2	33.3	1.8	4	66.7	1.3	6	1.4
Black/African American, NH		20	33.3	18.2	40	66.7	13.2	60	14.5
Hispanic/Latinx, all races		54	35.1	49.1	100	64.9	32.9	154	37.2
Indigenous /Native American, NH		0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	2.3	7	1.7
Multiple Races, NH		0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	1.0	3	0.7
White, NH		34	18.5	30.9	150	81.5	49.3	184	44.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis									
<10		0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.3	1	0.2
10-14		1	0.0	0.9	1	0.0	0.3	2	0.5
15-19		1	8.3	0.9	11	91.7	3.6	12	2.9
20-24		13	17.8	11.8	60	82.2	19.7	73	17.6
25-29		16	15.5	14.5	87	84.5	28.6	103	24.9
30-34		18	26.5	16.4	50	73.5	16.4	68	16.4
35-39		14	32.6	12.7	29	67.4	9.5	43	10.4
40-44		13	31.7	11.8	28	68.3	9.2	41	9.9
45-54		19	52.8	17.3	17	47.2	5.6	36	8.7
55-64		14	50.0	12.7	14	50.0	4.6	28	6.8
>65		1	14.3	0.9	6	85.7	2.0	7	1.7
Transmission Category									
Heterosexual Contact		13	46.4	11.8	15	53.6	4.9	28	6.8
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		7	35.0	6.4	13	65.0	4.3	20	4.8
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)		68	26.2	61.8	192	73.8	63.2	260	62.8
MSM & IDU		3	7.7	2.7	36	92.3	11.8	39	9.4
Pediatric		1	0.0	0.9	1	0.0	0.3	2	0.5
Transfusion/Hemophilia		0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0

Unknown	18	27.7	16.4	47	72.3	15.5	65	15.7
Region								
Denver TGA	77	28.6	70.0	192	71.4	63.2	269	65.0
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.3	4	1.0
Non-TGA Urban	22	20.8	20.0	84	79.2	27.6	106	25.6
Rural	11	33.3	10.0	22	66.7	7.2	33	8.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.7	2	0.5
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	68	23.9	61.8	217	76.1	71.4	285	68.8
Unknown	23	24.7	20.9	70	75.3	23.0	93	22.5
Foreign-Born	19	52.8	17.3	17	47.2	5.6	36	8.7
African	6	54.5	31.6	5	45.5	29.4	11	30.6
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	5.9	1	2.8
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	5.9	1	2.8
Central American	2	50.0	10.5	2	50.0	11.8	4	11.1
European	3	60.0	15.8	2	40.0	11.8	5	13.9
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Middle East	8	61.5	42.1	5	38.5	29.4	13	36.1

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, 2014-2018

	New HIV Diagnoses								Cumulative Diagnoses		Late HIV Diagnoses
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014-2018			1982-2018		2014-18
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%	Rate*	N	%	%
Region 1:	1	2	9	4	5	21	1.00%	5.9	106	0.50%	14%
Logan	0	0	2	0	1	3	0.10%	2.7	26	0.10%	33%
Morgan	0	1	2	1	1	5	0.20%	3.5	46	0.20%	40%
Phillips	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%	4.6	7	<0.1%	0%
Sedgwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	6	<0.1%	---
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	5	<0.1%	---
Yuma	1	1	5	2	3	12	0.60%	23.8	16	0.10%	0%
Region 2: Larimer	8	8	9	13	13	51	2.50%	3	451	2.10%	10%
Region 3: Douglas	9	9	8	10	11	47	2.30%	2.9	335	1.60%	28%
Region 4: El Paso	39	28	43	34	49	193	9.40%	5.6	1,640	7.80%	22%
Region 5:	2	1	0	0	3	6	0.30%	3	55	0.30%	33%
Cheyenne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	2	<0.1%	---
Elbert	2	0	0	0	2	4	0.20%	3.2	33	0.20%	25%
Kit Carson	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.10%	5.2	6	<0.1%	50%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	14	0.10%	---
Region 6:	1	3	3	2	1	10	0.50%	3	116	0.50%	20%
Baca	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.10%	11.3	2	<0.1%	0%

Bent	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00%	3.5	9	<0.1%	0%
Crowley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	7	<0.1%	---
Huerfano	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	3.1	18	0.10%	100%
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	---
Las Animas	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.10%	2.8	44	0.20%	0%
Otero	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.10%	2.2	20	0.10%	50%
Prowers	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.10%	3.3	16	0.10%	0%
Region 7: Pueblo	6	6	12	5	20	49	2.40%	6	380	1.80%	33%
Region 8:	2	3	1	4	2	12	0.60%	5.2	86	0.40%	50%
Alamosa	1	2	1	2	2	8	0.40%	10	40	0.20%	50%
Conejos	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.00%	2.5	6	<0.1%	100%
Costilla	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	5.4	8	<0.1%	0%
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	<0.1%	---
Rio Grande	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.10%	3.5	14	0.10%	50%
Saguache	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	17	0.10%	---
Region 9:	2	4	4	5	3	18	0.90%	3.7	134	0.60%	33%
Archuleta	0	1	1	0	1	3	0.10%	4.6	15	0.10%	33%
Dolores	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	9.9	3	<0.1%	100%
La Plata	1	2	2	3	1	9	0.40%	3.3	82	0.40%	33%
Montezuma	0	1	1	2	1	5	0.20%	3.9	32	0.20%	20%
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	2	<0.1%	---
Region 10:	1	8	3	2	2	16	0.80%	3.1	98	0.50%	44%
Delta	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.10%	2	30	0.10%	33%
Gunnison	0	1	0	1	1	3	0.10%	3.6	15	0.10%	33%
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	3	<0.1%	---
Montrose	1	6	2	0	0	9	0.40%	4.4	38	0.20%	56%
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	<0.1%	---
San Miguel	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00%	2.5	11	0.10%	0%
Region 11:	2	3	1	2	3	11	0.50%	4.8	55	0.30%	55%
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	<0.1%	---
Moffat	1	0	0	1	1	3	0.10%	4.6	17	0.10%	33%
Rio Blanco	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.00%	3.1	6	<0.1%	100%
Routt	1	2	1	1	2	7	0.30%	5.6	31	0.10%	57%
Region 12:	10	11	10	13	11	55	2.70%	6.2	324	1.50%	31%
Eagle	5	3	5	2	4	19	0.90%	7	97	0.50%	47%
Garfield	3	5	1	5	4	18	0.90%	6.1	86	0.40%	22%
Grand	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.00%	1.3	27	0.10%	---
Pitkin	2	2	1	4	1	10	0.50%	11.2	43	0.20%	20%
Summit	0	1	3	2	1	7	0.30%	4.6	71	0.30%	29%
Region 13:	2	2	3	3	7	17	0.80%	4.3	232	1.10%	29%
Chaffee	0	0	0	1	4	5	0.20%	5.2	30	0.10%	0%

Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	<0.1%	---
Fremont	1	2	2	2	3	10	0.50%	4.3	192	0.90%	30%
Lake	1	0	1	0	0	2	0.10%	5.3	9	<0.1%	100%
Region 14: Adams	35	36	43	66	57	237	11.60%	9.5	1,623	7.70%	22%
Region 15: Arapahoe	63	59	65	57	61	305	14.90%	9.6	2,287	10.80%	28%
Region 16:	6	22	16	13	9	66	3.20%	3.4	755	3.60%	33%
Boulder	5	18	13	12	8	56	2.70%	3.5	738	3.50%	36%
Broomfield	1	4	3	1	1	10	0.50%	3	17	0.10%	20%
Region 17:	1	3	4	3	4	15	0.70%	5.3	106	0.50%	33%
Clear Creek	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.10%	6.4	26	0.10%	67%
Gilpin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	20	0.10%	---
Park	0	1	2	0	0	3	0.10%	3.5	33	0.20%	33%
Teller	1	2	2	2	2	9	0.40%	7.5	27	0.10%	22%
Region 18: Weld	14	9	10	18	9	60	2.90%	4.1	370	1.80%	37%
Region 19: Mesa	2	0	4	3	7	16	0.80%	2.1	212	1.00%	13%
Region 20: Denver	144	128	140	139	105	656	32.00%	18.9	10,045	47.50%	23%
Region 21: Jefferson	23	30	41	31	25	150	7.30%	5.3	1,391	6.60%	27%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	---	49	0.20%	---
Correctional Facility	8	5	7	9	9	38	1.90%	---	279	1.30%	18%
State	6	4	6	7	7	30	1.50%	---	197	0.90%	13%
Federal	2	1	1	2	2	8	0.40%	---	82	0.40%	38%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	381	380	436	436	416	2,049	100%	7.4	21,129	100%	25%

*New HIV Diagnosis rates per 100,000 population is calculated by dividing the sum of the 2014-2018 HIV diagnoses by the sum of 2014-2018 total population. 2014-2018 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, 2018 by Sex - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	1,798	12.7	100	12,380	87.3	100	14,178	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	4,952	100.0	40.0	4,952	34.9
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	1	0.0
Trans Man	6	100.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.0
Trans Woman	5	6.0	0.3	79	94.0	0.6	84	0.6
Woman	848	100.0	47.2	0	0.0	0.0	848	6.0
Unknown	939	11.3	52.2	7,348	88.7	59.4	8,287	58.4
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	41	23.3	2.3	135	76.7	1.1	8,176	57.7
Black/African American, NH	645	29.0	35.9	1,577	71.0	12.7	3,166	22.3
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	377	11.9	21.0	2,789	88.1	22.5	2,222	15.7
Indigenous/Native	24	25.0	1.3	72	75.0	0.6	176	1.2

American, NH								
Multiple Races, NH	46	15.8	2.6	246	84.2	2.0	96	0.7
White, NH	658	8.0	36.6	7,518	92.0	60.7	292	2.1
Unknown	7	14.0	0.4	43	86.0	0.3	50	0.4
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	953	68.1	53.0	447	31.9	3.6	8,964	63.2
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	316	37.8	17.6	521	62.2	4.2	837	5.9
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	---	---	---	8,964	100.0	72.4	1,511	10.7
MSM & IDU	---	---	---	1,511	100.0	12.2	1,400	9.9
Pediatric	77	52.7	4.3	69	47.3	0.6	146	1
Transfusion/Hemophilia	9	27.3	0.5	24	72.7	0.2	33	0.2
Unknown	442	34.4	24.6	844	65.6	6.8	1,286	9.1
Region								
Denver TGA	1,194	11.4	66.4	9,251	88.6	74.7	10,445	73.7
Frontier	29	18.5	1.6	128	81.5	1.0	2,674	18.9
Non-TGA Urban	464	17.4	25.8	2,210	82.6	17.9	1,036	7.3
Rural	137	13.2	7.6	899	86.8	7.3	157	1.1
Unknown	3	13.0	0.2	20	87.0	0.2	23	0.2
Current Age Group								
<20	54	50.9	3.0	52	49.1	0.4	106	0.75
20-24	33	12.5	1.84	232	87.5	1.9	265	1.9
25-29	89	11.0	4.9	720	89.0	5.8	809	5.7
30-34	110	10.2	6.1	973	89.8	7.9	1,083	7.6
35-39	198	15.2	11.0	1,105	84.8	8.9	1,303	9.2
40-44	224	17.6	12.5	1,050	82.4	8.5	1,274	9
45-49	250	15.1	13.9	1,403	84.9	11.3	1,653	11.7
50-54	294	13.5	16.4	1,880	86.5	15.2	2,174	15.3
55-59	230	9.9	12.8	2,093	90.1	16.9	2,323	16.4
60-64	155	10.2	8.6	1,363	89.8	11.0	1,518	10.7
>65	161	9.6	9.0	1,509	90.4	12.2	1,670	11.8
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	63	51.6	3.5	59	48.4	0.5	122	0.9
10-14	20	50.0	1.1	20	50.0	0.2	40	0.3
15-19	98	21.3	5.5	363	78.7	2.9	461	3.3
20-24	243	11.1	13.5	1,948	88.9	15.7	2,191	15.5
25-29	353	11.3	19.6	2,782	88.7	22.5	3,135	22.1
30-34	312	11.0	17.4	2,532	89.0	20.5	2,844	20.1
35-39	257	11.9	14.3	1,904	88.1	15.4	2,161	15.2
40-44	150	10.7	8.3	1,252	89.3	10.1	1,402	9.9
45-49	128	14.2	7.1	776	85.8	6.3	904	6.4
50-54	73	15.1	4.1	409	84.9	3.3	482	3.4

55-59	58	23.4	3.2	190	76.6	1.5	248	1.7
60-64	28	25.2	1.6	83	74.8	0.7	111	0.8
>65	13	18.8	0.7	56	81.2	0.5	69	0.5

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Table 2.5: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Sex, County, and Health Statistics Region - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Region 1:	7	9.7%	0.4%	65	90.3%	0.5%	72	0.5%
Logan	1	6.7%	0.1%	14	93.3%	0.1%	15	0.1%
Morgan	5	16.1%	0.3%	26	83.9%	0.2%	31	0.2%
Phillips	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	100.0%	0.0%	5	0.0%
Sedgwick	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	100.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Washington	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	100.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Yuma	1	7.7%	0.1%	12	92.3%	0.1%	13	0.1%
Region 2: Larimer	51	15.4%	2.8%	281	84.6%	2.3%	332	2.3%
Region 3: Douglas	38	14.8%	2.1%	219	85.2%	1.8%	257	1.8%
Region 4: El Paso	215	18.8%	12.0%	927	81.2%	7.5%	1,142	8.1%
Region 5:	4	9.1%	0.2%	40	90.9%	0.3%	44	0.3%
Cheyenne	1	50.0%	0.1%	1	50.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%
Elbert	3	10.7%	0.2%	25	89.3%	0.2%	28	0.2%
Kit Carson	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	100.0%	0.0%	3	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0.0%	11	100.0%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Region 6:	21	24.7%	1.2%	64	75.3%	0.5%	85	0.6%
Baca	2	50.0%	0.1%	2	50.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Bent	1	14.3%	0.1%	6	85.7%	0.0%	7	0.0%
Crowley	2	28.6%	0.1%	5	71.4%	0.0%	7	0.0%
Huerfano	3	25.0%	0.2%	9	75.0%	0.1%	12	0.1%
Kiowa	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Las Animas	5	16.1%	0.3%	26	83.9%	0.2%	31	0.2%
Otero	3	18.8%	0.2%	13	81.3%	0.1%	16	0.1%
Prowers	5	62.5%	0.3%	3	37.5%	0.0%	8	0.1%
Region 7: Pueblo	44	18.1%	2.4%	199	81.9%	1.6%	243	1.7%
Region 8:	11	17.7%	0.6%	51	82.3%	0.4%	62	0.4%
Alamosa	4	14.3%	0.2%	24	85.7%	0.2%	28	0.2%
Conejos	1	25.0%	0.1%	3	75.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Costilla	4	66.7%	0.2%	2	33.3%	0.0%	6	0.0%
Mineral	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rio Grande	1	11.1%	0.1%	8	88.9%	0.1%	9	0.1%
Saguache	1	7.1%	0.1%	13	92.9%	0.1%	14	0.1%
Region 9:	11	11.5%	0.6%	85	88.5%	0.7%	96	0.7%
Archuleta	2	18.2%	0.1%	9	81.8%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Dolores	1	33.3%	0.1%	2	66.7%	0.0%	3	0.0%
La Plata	6	10.5%	0.3%	51	89.5%	0.4%	57	0.4%

Montezuma	1	4.2%	0.1%	23	95.8%	0.2%	24	0.2%
San Juan	1	100.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Region 10:	19	26.8%	1.1%	52	73.2%	0.4%	71	0.5%
Delta	5	21.7%	0.3%	18	78.3%	0.1%	23	0.2%
Gunnison	1	9.1%	0.1%	10	90.9%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Hinsdale	2	100.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%
Montrose	9	32.1%	0.5%	19	67.9%	0.2%	28	0.2%
Ouray	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
San Miguel	2	28.6%	0.1%	5	71.4%	0.0%	7	0.0%
Region 11:	9	24.3%	0.5%	28	75.7%	0.2%	37	0.3%
Jackson	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Moffat	3	25.0%	0.2%	9	75.0%	0.1%	12	0.1%
Rio Blanco	1	25.0%	0.1%	3	75.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Routt	5	25.0%	0.3%	15	75.0%	0.1%	20	0.1%
Region 12:	39	16.7%	2.2%	195	83.3%	1.6%	234	1.7%
Eagle	6	8.2%	0.3%	67	91.8%	0.5%	73	0.5%
Garfield	22	30.1%	1.2%	51	69.9%	0.4%	73	0.5%
Grand	4	26.7%	0.2%	11	73.3%	0.1%	15	0.1%
Pitkin	0	0.0%	0.0%	28	100.0%	0.2%	28	0.2%
Summit	7	15.6%	0.4%	38	84.4%	0.3%	45	0.3%
Region 13:	5	4.1%	0.3%	116	95.9%	0.9%	121	0.9%
Chaffee	1	4.8%	0.1%	20	95.2%	0.2%	21	0.1%
Custer	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fremont	3	3.1%	0.2%	93	96.9%	0.8%	96	0.7%
Lake	1	25.0%	0.1%	3	75.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Region 14: Adams	199	16.2%	11.1%	1,026	83.8%	8.3%	1,225	8.6%
Region 15: Arapahoe	307	17.8%	17.1%	1,415	82.2%	11.4%	1,722	12.1%
Region 16:	75	13.6%	4.2%	477	86.4%	3.9%	552	3.9%
Boulder	74	14.1%	4.1%	452	85.9%	3.7%	526	3.7%
Broomfield	1	3.8%	0.1%	25	96.2%	0.2%	26	0.2%
Region 17:	10	13.9%	0.6%	62	86.1%	0.5%	72	0.5%
Clear Creek	4	23.5%	0.2%	13	76.5%	0.1%	17	0.1%
Gilpin	1	9.1%	0.1%	10	90.9%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Park	4	15.4%	0.2%	22	84.6%	0.2%	26	0.2%
Teller	1	5.6%	0.1%	17	94.4%	0.1%	18	0.1%
Region 18: Weld	44	17.4%	2.4%	209	82.6%	1.7%	253	1.8%
Region 19: Mesa	35	20.7%	1.9%	134	79.3%	1.1%	169	1.2%
Region 20: Denver	501	8.2%	27.9%	5,620	91.8%	45.4%	6,121	43.2%
Region 21: Jefferson	131	13.2%	7.3%	858	86.8%	6.9%	989	7.0%
Unknown	3	13.6%	0.2%	19	86.4%	0.2%	22	0.2%
Correctional Facility	19	7.5%	1.1%	236	92.5%	1.9%	255	1.8%
State	17	9.4%	0.9%	164	90.6%	1.3%	181	1.3%
Federal	2	2.7%	0.1%	72	97.3%	0.6%	74	0.5%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	1,798	12.7%	100%	12,378	87.3%	100%	14,176	100.0%

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Table 2.6: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 by Transmission Category, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

	Asian/ Pacific Islander, NH		Black/ African American, NH		Hispanic/ Latinx, (all races)		Indigenous/ Native American, NH		White, NH		Multiple/ Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Females:												
Heterosexual contact	21	51.2%	369	57.2%	195	51.7%	9	37.5%	339	51.5%	19	41.3%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0.0%	59	9.1%	66	17.5%	9	37.5%	169	25.7%	13	28.3%
Pediatric*	7	17.1%	36	5.6%	12	3.2%	1	4.2%	16	2.4%	5	10.9%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	6	0.9%	0	0.0%
Unknown	13	31.7%	180	27.9%	102	27.1%	5	20.8%	128	19.5%	9	19.6%
Female Total	41		645		377		24		658		46	
Males:												
Heterosexual contact	14	10.4%	203	12.9%	114	4.1%	1	1.4%	110	1.5%	5	2.0%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	10	7.4%	111	7.0%	141	5.1%	6	8.3%	239	3.2%	12	4.9%
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	83	61.5%	898	56.9%	1,975	70.8%	45	62.5%	5,780	76.9%	169	68.7%
MSM & IDU	9	6.7%	138	8.8%	286	10.3%	15	20.8%	1,017	13.5%	46	18.7%
Pediatric*	4	3.0%	36	2.3%	8	0.3%	0	0.0%	18	0.2%	3	1.2%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	0.3%	0	0.0%
Unknown	15	11.1%	187	11.9%	264	9.5%	5	6.9%	335	4.5%	11	4.5%
Male Total	135		1,577		2,789		72		7,518		246	

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. 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 (2014-2018)

		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		138	100%	112	100%	119	100%	129	100%	137	100%
Sex	**Gender**										
Female	---	12	8.7%	11	9.8%	13	10.9%	20	15.5%	11	8.0%
	Trans Man	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Woman	7	5.1%	9	8.0%	13	10.9%	15	11.6%	7	5.1%
	Unknown	5	3.6%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	5	3.9%	4	2.9%
Male	---	126	91.3%	101	90.2%	106	89.1%	109	84.5%	126	92.0%
	Man	57	41.3%	70	62.5%	80	67.2%	56	43.4%	61	44.5%
	Trans Woman	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%
	Unknown	68	49.3%	31	27.7%	26	21.8%	53	41.1%	63	46.0%
Race/Ethnicity											
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		3	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American, NH		15	10.9%	9	8.0%	11	9.2%	14	10.9%	19	13.9%
Hispanic/Latinx, all races		30	21.7%	22	19.6%	28	23.5%	31	24.0%	29	21.2%

Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	1	0.8%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%
Multiple Races, NH	4	2.9%	2	1.8%	3	2.5%	5	3.9%	6	4.4%
White, NH	86	62.3%	78	69.6%	76	63.9%	77	59.7%	83	60.6%
Transmission Category										
Heterosexual Contact	19	13.8%	11	9.8%	10	8.4%	8	6.2%	12	8.8%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	8	5.8%	10	8.9%	11	9.2%	20	15.5%	15	10.9%
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	81	58.7%	68	60.7%	70	58.8%	70	54.3%	78	56.9%
MSM & IDU	23	16.7%	13	11.6%	16	13.4%	17	13.2%	21	15.3%
Pediatric	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Unknown	7	5.1%	10	8.9%	11	9.2%	13	10.1%	11	8.0%
Age at Initial Diagnosis										
<20	4	2.9%	3	2.7%	6	5.0%	4	3.1%	4	2.9%
20-29	37	26.8%	27	24.1%	29	24.4%	24	18.6%	36	26.3%
30-39	56	40.6%	30	26.8%	39	32.8%	38	29.5%	47	34.3%
40-49	28	20.3%	28	25.0%	26	21.8%	40	31.0%	33	24.1%
50-59	8	5.8%	15	13.4%	13	10.9%	15	11.6%	11	8.0%
60+	5	3.6%	9	8.0%	6	5.0%	8	6.2%	6	4.4%
Age at Death										
<20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29	6	4.3%	1	0.9%	3	2.5%	2	1.6%	2	1.5%
30-39	9	6.5%	6	5.4%	7	5.9%	7	5.4%	17	12.4%
40-49	37	26.8%	28	25.0%	30	25.2%	31	24.0%	19	13.9%
50-59	51	37.0%	37	33.0%	46	38.7%	48	37.2%	57	41.6%
60+	35	25.4%	40	35.7%	33	27.7%	41	31.8%	42	30.7%
Death due to HIV										
Yes	53	38.4%	55	49.1%	41	34.5%	54	41.9%	51	37.2%
No	85	61.6%	57	50.9%	78	65.5%	75	58.1%	85	62.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Years Since Diagnosis at Time of Death										
0-4	15	10.9%	19	17.0%	20	16.8%	26	20.2%	22	16.1%
5-9	18	13.0%	14	12.5%	14	11.8%	14	10.9%	11	8.0%
10-14	29	21.0%	9	8.0%	13	10.9%	28	21.7%	16	11.7%
15-19	22	15.9%	19	17.0%	23	19.3%	17	13.2%	28	20.4%
20-24	29	21.0%	29	25.9%	18	15.1%	19	14.7%	23	16.8%
25+	25	18.1%	22	19.6%	31	26.1%	25	19.4%	37	27.0%

Table 3.1: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM - Colorado (2014-2018)

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	1,079	72.4	100	410	27.5	100	1,491	100
Gender								
Man	654	75.2	60.6	216	24.8	52.7	870	58.4
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	15	78.9	1.4	4	21.1	1.0	19	1.3
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	410	68.1	38.0	190	31.6	46.3	602	40.4
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	14	63.6	1.3	7	31.8	1.7	22	1.5
Black/African American, NH	121	80.7	11.2	29	19.3	7.1	150	10.1
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	384	74.9	35.6	129	25.1	31.5	513	34.4
Indigenous/Native American, NH	8	44.4	0.7	9	50.0	2.2	18	1.2
Multiple Races, NH	18	62.1	1.7	11	37.9	2.7	29	1.9
White, NH	534	70.4	49.5	225	29.6	54.9	759	50.9
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<20	32	69.6	3	14	30.4	3.4	46	3.1
20-24	199	67.9	18.4	92	31.4	22.4	293	19.7
25-29	246	69.1	22.8	110	30.9	26.8	356	23.9
30-34	196	76	18.2	62	24	15.1	258	17.3
35-39	121	74.7	11.2	41	25.3	10	162	10.9
40-44	90	76.9	8.3	27	23.1	6.6	117	7.8
45-49	81	78.6	7.5	22	21.4	5.4	103	6.9
50-54	69	76.7	6.4	21	23.3	5.1	90	6
55-59	22	56.4	2	17	43.6	4.1	39	2.6
60-64	15	78.9	1.4	4	21.1	1	19	1.3
≥65	8	100	0.7	0	0	0	8	0.5
Transmission Category								
MSM	926	72.3	85.8	353	27.6	86.1	1,280	85.8
MSM & IDU	153	72.5	14.2	57	27	13.9	211	14.2
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	10	100.0	2.4	10	0.7
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	103	100.0	25.1	103	6.9
Urban	1,079	78.4	100.0	297	21.6	72.4	1,376	92.3
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	775	71.8	71.8	304	28.1	74.1	1,080	72.4
Unknown	223	74.6	20.7	75	25.1	18.3	299	20.1

Foreign-Born	81	72.3	7.5	31	27.7	7.6	112	7.5
African	8	88.9	9.9	1	11.1	3.2	9	8
Asian	5	83.3	6.2	1	16.7	3.2	6	5.4
Caribbean	5	62.5	6.2	3	37.5	9.7	8	7.1
C. American	2	40	2.5	3	60	9.7	5	4.5
European	2	50	2.5	2	50	6.5	4	3.6
Mexico	55	80.9	67.9	13	19.1	41.9	68	60.7
Pacific Island	0	0	0	2	100	6.5	2	1.8
S. American	4	44.4	4.9	5	55.6	16.1	9	8

Table 3.2: Characteristics of MSM Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 - Colorado

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	7,982	76.2	100	2,484	23.7	100	10,475	100
Gender								
Man	3,121	73.3	39.1	1,139	26.7	45.9	4,260	40.7
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	1	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	58	77.3	0.7	17	0.0	0.7	75	0.7
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	4,803	78.4	60.2	1,327	21.6	53.4	6,130	58.5
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	68	69.4	0.9	24	24.5	1.0	98	0.9
Black/African American, NH	832	80.4	10.4	202	19.5	8.1	1,035	9.9
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	1,749	77.3	21.9	511	22.6	20.6	2,262	21.6
Indigenous/Native American, NH	36	60.0	0.5	24	40.0	1.0	60	0.6
Multiple Races, NH	167	77.7	2.1	48	22.3	1.9	215	2.1
White, NH	5,117	75.3	64.1	1,674	24.7	67.4	6,791	64.8
Unknown	13	92.9	0.2	1	7.1	0.04	14	0.1
Transmission Category								
MSM	6,904	77	86.5	2,053	22.9	82.6	8,964	85.6
MSM & IDU	1,078	71.3	13.5	431	28.5	17.4	1,511	14.4
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	97	100.0	3.9	97	0.9
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	584	100.0	23.5	584	5.6
Urban	7,982	81.6	100.0	1,803	18.4	72.6	9,785	93.4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.09
Current Age Group								
<20	8	57.1	0.1	6	42.9	0.2	14	0.1
20-24	143	71.5	1.8	57	28.5	2.3	200	1.9
25-29	475	71.9	6	186	28.1	7.5	661	6.3

30-34	667	76.1	8.4	210	23.9	8.5	877	8.4
35-39	717	74.1	9	250	25.8	10.1	968	9.2
40-44	662	75.6	8.3	214	24.4	8.6	876	8.4
45-49	872	74.7	10.9	294	25.2	11.8	1,167	11.1
50-54	1,186	75.4	14.9	384	24.4	15.5	1,573	15
55-59	1,362	77	17.1	404	22.9	16.3	1,768	16.9
60-64	890	77.7	11.2	254	22.2	10.2	1,145	10.9
≥65	1,000	81.6	12.5	225	18.4	9.1	1,226	11.7
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	7	87.5	0.1	1	12.5	0	8	0.1
15-19	245	75.9	3.1	78	24.1	3.1	323	3.1
20-24	1,300	74	16.3	453	25.8	18.2	1,756	16.8
25-29	1,885	76.4	23.6	580	23.5	23.3	2,468	23.6
30-34	1,694	77.8	21.2	481	22.1	19.4	2,176	20.8
35-39	1,201	76.2	15	374	23.7	15.1	1,576	15
40-44	776	76.9	9.7	233	23.1	9.4	1,009	9.6
45-49	466	76.4	5.8	144	23.6	5.8	610	5.8
50-54	230	73.5	2.9	82	26.2	3.3	313	3
55-59	107	75.4	1.3	35	24.6	1.4	142	1.4
60-64	43	71.7	0.5	17	28.3	0.7	60	0.6
≥65	28	82.4	0.4	6	17.6	0.2	34	0.3

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Table 3.3: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID - Colorado (2014-2018)

	Females			Males			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	27	9.1	100	270	90.9	100	297	100
Gender								
Man	1	0.6	3.7	161	99.4	59.6	162	54.5
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	1.9	5	1.7
Woman	17	100.0	63.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	5.7
Unknown	9	8.0	33.3	104	92.0	38.5	113	38.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	1.1	3	1.0
Black/African American, NH	2	10.0	7.4	18	90.0	6.7	20	6.7
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	10	13.5	37.0	64	86.5	23.7	74	24.9
Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.7	2	0.7
Multiple Races, NH	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.5	4	1.3
White, NH	15	7.7	55.6	179	92.3	66.3	194	65.3

Age Group at Diagnosis								
<20	1	16.7	3.7	5	83.3	1.9	6	3.7
20-24	6	12.0	22.2	44	88.0	16.3	50	22.2
25-29	2	3.0	7.4	65	97.0	24.1	67	7.4
30-34	7	11.9	25.9	52	88.1	19.3	59	25.9
35-39	2	4.7	7.4	41	95.3	15.2	43	7.4
40-44	3	12.5	11.1	21	87.5	7.8	24	11.1
45-49	1	5.3	3.7	18	94.7	6.7	19	3.7
50-54	3	25.0	11.1	9	75.0	3.3	12	11.1
55-59	1	10.0	3.7	9	90.0	3.3	10	3.7
60-64	1	16.7	3.7	5	83.3	1.9	6	3.7
≥65	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.4	1	0.0
Transmission Category								
IDU	27	31.4	100.0	59	68.6	21.9	86	29.0
MSM & IDU	0	0.0	0.0	211	100.0	78.1	211	71.0
Region								
Denver TGA	16	7.7	59.3	192	92.3	71.1	208	70.0
Frontier	1	0.0	3.7	1	0.0	0.4	2	0.7
Non-TGA Urban	7	10.1	25.9	62	89.9	23.0	69	23.2
Rural	3	16.7	11.1	15	83.3	5.6	18	6.1
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.4	1	0.3
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	24	10.0	88.9	217	90.0	80.4	241	81.1
Unknown	3	6.1	11.1	46	93.9	17.0	49	16.5
Foreign-Born	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	2.6	7	2.4
Asia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Europe	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	14.3	1	14.3
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	71.4	5	71.4
Other	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	14.3	1	14.3

Table 3.4: Characteristics of PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	316	13.5	100.0	2,032	86.5	100.0	2,348	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	910	100.0	44.8	910	38.8
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	1	5.6	0.3	17	94.4	0.8	18	0.8
Woman	144	100.0	45.6	0	0.0	0.0	144	6.1
Unknown	172	13.5	54.4	1,105	86.5	54.4	1,277	54.4

Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	0	0.0	0.0	19	100.0	0.9	19	0.8
Black/African American, NH	59	19.2	18.7	249	80.8	12.3	308	13.1
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	66	13.4	20.9	427	86.6	21.0	493	21.0
Indigenous/Native American, NH	9	30.0	2.8	21	70.0	1.0	30	1.3
Multiple Races, NH	13	18.3	4.1	58	81.7	2.9	71	3.0
White, NH	169	11.9	53.5	1,256	88.1	61.8	1,425	60.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.1	2	0.1
Transmission Category								
IDU	316	37.8	100.0	521	62.2	25.6	837	35.6
MSM & IDU	0	0.0	0.0	1,511	100.0	74.4	1,511	64.4
Region								
Denver TGA	199	12.4	63.0	1,408	87.6	69.3	1,607	68.4
Frontier	3	7.1	0.9	39	92.9	1.9	42	1.8
Non-TGA Urban	94	19.1	29.7	399	80.9	19.6	493	21.0
Rural	19	9.4	6.0	183	90.6	9.0	202	8.6
Unknown	1	25.0	0.3	3	75.0	0.1	4	0.2
Current Age Group								
<20	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	3	7.9	0.9	35	92.1	1.7	38	1.6
25-29	9	8.7	2.8	94	91.3	4.6	103	4.4
30-34	13	8.2	4.1	145	91.8	7.1	158	6.7
35-39	30	12.7	9.5	206	87.3	10.1	236	10.1
40-44	24	12.0	7.6	176	88.0	8.7	200	8.5
45-49	38	13.0	12.0	255	87.0	12.5	293	12.5
50-54	58	15.8	18.4	309	84.2	15.2	367	15.6
55-59	63	14.7	19.9	367	85.3	18.1	430	18.3
60-64	44	14.8	13.9	254	85.2	12.5	298	12.7
≥65	34	15.1	10.8	191	84.9	9.4	225	9.6
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	1	33.3	0.3	2	66.7	0.1	3	0.1
15-19	23	25.8	7.3	66	74.2	3.2	89	3.8
20-24	40	10.7	12.7	333	89.3	16.4	373	15.9
25-29	64	11.3	20.3	503	88.7	24.8	567	24.1
30-34	68	12.3	21.5	485	87.7	23.9	553	23.6
35-39	47	13.5	14.9	301	86.5	14.8	348	14.8
40-44	35	16.7	11.1	175	83.3	8.6	210	8.9
45-49	19	16.4	6.0	97	83.6	4.8	116	4.9
50-54	11	22.4	3.5	38	77.6	1.9	49	2.1
55-59	5	18.5	1.6	22	81.5	1.1	27	1.1
60-64	3	25.0	0.9	9	75.0	0.4	12	0.5

≥65	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Table 3.5: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals - Colorado (2014-2018)

	Females			Males			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	101	63.5	100	58	36.5	100	159	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	32	100.0	55.2	32	20.1
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	1	100.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6
Woman	67	100.0	66.3	0	0.0	0.0	67	42.1
Unknown	33	55.9	32.7	26	44.1	44.8	59	37.1
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	1	100.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6
Black/African American, NH	35	74.5	34.7	12	25.5	20.7	47	29.6
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	25	52.1	24.8	23	47.9	39.7	48	30.2
Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, NH	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	1.7	1	0.6
White, NH	40	64.5	39.6	22	35.5	37.9	62	39.0
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact with HIV+	65	55.6	64.4	52	44.4	89.7	117	73.6
Heterosexual Contact with IDU	25	80.6	24.8	6	19.4	10.3	31	19.5
Heterosexual Contact with MSM	11	100.0	10.9	0	0.0	0.0	11	6.9
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	5	100.0	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0
20-24	11	64.7	10.9	6	35.3	10.3	17	10.3
25-29	16	66.7	15.8	8	33.3	13.8	24	13.8
30-34	9	60.0	8.9	6	40.0	10.3	15	10.3
35-39	20	71.4	19.8	8	28.6	13.8	28	13.8
40-44	10	50.0	9.9	10	50.0	17.2	20	17.2
45-49	6	37.5	5.9	10	62.5	17.2	16	17.2
50-54	9	69.2	8.9	4	30.8	6.9	13	6.9
55-59	11	78.6	10.9	3	21.4	5.2	14	5.2
60-64	2	66.7	2.0	1	33.3	1.7	3	1.7
>65	2	50.0	2.0	2	50.0	3.4	4	3.4
Region								
Denver TGA	72	67.3	71.3	35	32.7	60.3	107	67.3

Frontier	2	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	1.3
Non-TGA Urban	16	44.4	15.8	20	55.6	34.5	36	22.6
Rural	11	78.6	10.9	3	21.4	5.2	14	8.8
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	63	61.2	62.4	40	38.8	69.0	103	64.8
Unknown	21	70.0	20.8	9	30.0	15.5	30	18.9
Foreign Born	17	65.4	16.8	9	34.6	15.5	26	16.4
African	14	82.4	82.4	3	17.6	33.3	17	65.4
Asia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	11.1	1	3.8
Mexico	3	37.5	17.6	5	62.5	55.6	8	30.8
S. America	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 3.6: Characteristics of Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	953	68.1	100.0	447	31.9	100.0	1,400	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	199	100.0	44.5	199	14.2
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	3	100.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2
Trans Woman	2	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Woman	464	100.0	48.7	0	0.0	0.0	464	33.1
Unknown	486	66.2	51.0	248	33.8	55.5	734	52.4
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	21	60.0	2.2	14	40.0	3.1	35	2.5
Black/African American, NH	369	64.5	38.7	203	35.5	45.4	572	40.9
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	195	63.1	20.5	114	36.9	25.5	309	22.1
Indigenous/Native American, NH	9	90.0	0.9	1	10.0	0.2	10	0.7
Multiple Races, NH	19	79.2	2.0	5	20.8	1.1	24	1.7
White, NH	339	75.5	35.6	110	24.5	24.6	449	32.1
Unknown	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact with HIV+	678	64.6	71.1	371	35.4	83.0	1,049	74.9
Heterosexual Contact with PWID	193	71.7	20.3	76	28.3	17.0	269	19.2
Heterosexual Contact with MSM	82	100.0	8.6	0	0.0	0.0	82	5.9
Region								
Denver TGA	643	67.1	67.5	315	32.9	70.5	958	68.4
Non-TGA Urban	14	87.5	1.5	2	12.5	0.4	16	1.1

Rural	234	73.8	24.6	83	26.2	18.6	317	22.6
Frontier	61	56.5	6.4	47	43.5	10.5	108	7.7
Unknown	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<20	2	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
20-24	8	61.5	0.8	5	38.5	1.1	13	0.9
25-29	45	84.9	4.7	8	15.1	1.8	53	3.8
30-34	58	69.9	6.1	25	30.1	5.6	83	5.9
35-39	127	79.4	13.3	33	20.6	7.4	160	11.4
40-44	141	73.1	14.8	52	26.9	11.6	193	13.8
45-49	144	68.9	15.1	65	31.1	14.5	209	14.9
50-54	168	64.9	17.6	91	35.1	20.4	259	18.5
55-59	112	58.6	11.8	79	41.4	17.7	191	13.6
60-64	75	62.5	7.9	45	37.5	10.1	120	8.6
≥65	73	62.4	7.7	44	37.6	9.8	117	8.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	3	100.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2
15-19	46	85.2	4.8	8	14.8	1.8	54	3.9
20-24	158	76.7	16.6	48	23.3	10.7	206	14.7
25-29	213	75.5	22.4	69	24.5	15.4	282	20.1
30-34	166	69.2	17.4	74	30.8	16.6	240	17.1
35-39	144	64.3	15.1	80	35.7	17.9	224	16.0
40-44	71	47.0	7.5	80	53.0	17.9	151	10.8
45-49	63	56.8	6.6	48	43.2	10.7	111	7.9
50-54	38	63.3	4.0	22	36.7	4.9	60	4.3
55-59	30	71.4	3.1	12	28.6	2.7	42	3.0
60-64	15	83.3	1.6	3	16.7	0.7	18	1.3
≥65	6	66.7	0.6	3	33.3	0.7	9	0.6

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Table 3.7: Number of Infants Born to HIV Positive Females by Year of Birth – Colorado (2014-2018)

Year of Birth	Number of Infants born to HIV Positive Females	Number of Infants who acquired HIV perinatally
2014	27	0
2015	33	0
2016	31	0
2017	27	0
2018	23	1
Total	141	1

Table 3.8: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born - Colorado (2014-2018)

	Females			Males			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	62	27.2	100	166	72.8	100	228	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	108	100.0	65.1	108	47.4
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.2	2	0.9
Woman	43	100.0	69.4	0	0.0	0.0	43	18.9
Unknown	19	25.3	30.6	56	74.7	33.7	75	32.9
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	3	33.3	4.8	6	66.7	3.6	9	3.9
Black/African American, NH	47	59.5	75.8	32	40.5	19.3	79	34.6
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	11	8.8	17.7	114	91.2	68.7	125	54.8
Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, NH	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	2.4	4	1.8
White, NH	1	9.1	1.6	10	90.9	6.0	11	4.8
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<15	3	60.0	4.8	2	40.0	1.2	5	1.2
15-19	5	62.5	8.1	3	37.5	1.8	8	1.8
20-24	4	14.3	6.5	24	85.7	14.5	28	14.5
25-29	5	18.5	8.1	22	81.5	13.3	27	13.3
30-34	4	10.8	6.5	33	89.2	19.9	37	19.9
35-39	7	25.9	11.3	20	74.1	12.0	27	12.0
40-44	8	25.0	12.9	24	75.0	14.5	32	14.5
45-49	9	36.0	14.5	16	64.0	9.6	25	9.6
50-54	9	39.1	14.5	14	60.9	8.4	23	8.4
55-59	5	83.3	8.1	1	16.7	0.6	6	0.6
60-64	1	14.3	1.6	6	85.7	3.6	7	3.6
≥65	2	66.7	3.2	1	33.3	0.6	3	0.6
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	17	65.4	27.4	9	34.6	5.4	26	11.4
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.2	2	0.9
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	---	---	---	107	100.0	100.0	107	46.9
MSM & IDU	---	---	---	5	100.0	100.0	5	2.2
Pediatric	3	75.0	4.8	1	25.0	0.6	4	1.8
Unknown	42	50.0	67.7	42	50.0	25.3	84	36.8
Region								

Denver TGA	46	27.2	74.2	123	72.8	74.1	169	74.1
Frontier	1	33.3	1.6	2	66.7	1.2	3	1.3
Non-TGA Urban	13	31.0	21.0	29	69.0	17.5	42	18.4
Rural	2	14.3	3.2	12	85.7	7.2	14	6.1
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
African	47	58.0	75.8	34	42.0	20.5	81	20.5
Asian	3	27.3	4.8	8	72.7	4.8	11	4.8
Caribbean	1	9.1	1.6	10	90.9	6.0	11	6.0
C. American	3	21.4	4.8	11	78.6	6.6	14	6.6
European	0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	3.0	5	3.0
Mexico	7	7.8	11.3	83	92.2	50.0	90	50.0
Middle East	1	50.0	1.6	1	50.0	0.6	2	0.6
Pacific Island	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.2	2	1.2
S. American	0	0.0	0.0	11	100.0	6.6	11	6.6
Other	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.6	1	0.6

Table 3.9: Characteristics of People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	470	28.6	100.0	1,175	71.4	100.0	1,645	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	520	100.0	44.3	520	31.6
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	1	10.0	0.2	9	90.0	0.8	10	0.6
Woman	249	100.0	53.0	0	0.0	0.0	249	15.1
Unknown	220	25.4	46.8	646	74.6	55.0	866	52.6
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	34	30.9	7.2	76	69.1	6.5	110	6.7
Black/African American, NH	301	56.9	64.0	228	43.1	19.4	529	32.2
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	111	12.9	23.6	748	87.1	63.7	859	52.2
Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.1	1	0.1
Multiple Races, NH	5	21.7	1.1	18	78.3	1.5	23	1.4
White, NH	19	15.4	4.0	104	84.6	8.9	123	7.5
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	276	58.0	58.7	200	42.0	17.0	476	28.9
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	11	14.9	2.3	63	85.1	5.4	74	4.5
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	---	---	---	643	100.0	54.7	643	39.1

MSM & IDU	---	---	---	59	100.0	5.0	59	3.6
Pediatric	46	60.5	9.8	30	39.5	2.6	76	4.6
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.1	1	0.1
Unknown	136	43.2	28.9	179	56.8	15.2	315	19.1
Region								
Denver TGA	354	28.0	75.3	910	72.0	77.4	1,264	76.8
Frontier	2	15.4	0.4	11	84.6	0.9	13	0.8
Non-TGA Urban	96	34.3	20.4	184	65.7	15.7	280	17.0
Rural	18	20.7	3.8	69	79.3	5.9	87	5.3
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<15	30	57.7	6.4	22	42.3	1.9	52	3.2
15-19	12	70.6	2.6	5	29.4	0.4	17	1.0
20-24	10	32.3	2.1	21	67.7	1.8	31	1.9
25-29	17	24.3	3.6	53	75.7	4.5	70	4.3
30-34	23	18.5	4.9	101	81.5	8.6	124	7.5
35-39	58	30.2	12.3	134	69.8	11.4	192	11.7
40-44	83	32.8	17.7	170	67.2	14.5	253	15.4
45-49	80	27.8	17.0	208	72.2	17.7	288	17.5
50-54	65	25.1	13.8	194	74.9	16.5	259	15.7
55-59	36	20.5	7.7	140	79.5	11.9	176	10.7
60-64	24	25.8	5.1	69	74.2	5.9	93	5.7
≥65	32	35.6	6.8	58	64.4	4.9	90	5.5
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	48	58.5	10.2	34	41.5	2.9	82	5.0
15-19	21	45.7	4.5	25	54.3	2.1	46	2.8
20-24	55	24.2	11.7	172	75.8	14.6	227	13.8
25-29	79	23.7	16.8	255	76.3	21.7	334	20.3
30-34	73	23.5	15.5	237	76.5	20.2	310	18.8
35-39	69	27.4	14.7	183	72.6	15.6	252	15.3
40-44	38	21.7	8.1	137	78.3	11.7	175	10.6
45-49	33	31.4	7.0	72	68.6	6.1	105	6.4
50-54	21	35.6	4.5	38	64.4	3.2	59	3.6
55-59	18	72.0	3.8	7	28.0	0.6	25	1.5
60-64	10	47.6	2.1	11	52.4	0.9	21	1.3
≥65	5	55.6	1.1	4	44.4	0.3	9	0.5

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2018.

Table 5.1. First CD4 Test Results^ Among New HIV Diagnoses, 2014-2018

		CD4 Count at HIV Diagnosis (among cases with CD4 information)				Median CD4 Count	Cases with CD4 Information^		Total New Diagnoses
		≥500	350-499	200-349	<200	cells/µL	N	% of total	
Total		34%	23%	18%	25%	395	1,753	86%	2,037
Sex	**Current Gender**								
Female	---	30%	22%	19%	29%	369	202	86%	236
	Man	0%	0%	0%	100%	132	1	100%	1
	Trans Man	100%	0%	0%	0%	503	1	100%	1
	Trans Woman	0%	0%	100%	0%	311	1	100%	1
	Woman	34%	19%	20%	26%	390	129	85%	151
	Unknown	23%	29%	16%	33%	---	70	85%	82
Male	---	34%	23%	18%	25%	396	1,551	86%	1,801
	Man	34%	21%	19%	26%	377	913	88%	1,039
	Trans Man	0%	0%	0%	0%	---	0	0%	0
	Trans Woman	38%	31%	13%	19%	442	16	84%	19
	Woman	0%	0%	0%	0%	---	0	0%	0
	Unknown	34%	26%	17%	23%	---	622	84%	743
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis									
Under 13		50%	0%	0%	50%	370.5	2	40%	5
13-19		35%	42%	13%	10%	472	52	79%	66
20-29		41%	27%	19%	13%	451	654	84%	775
30-39		36%	21%	18%	26%	399	491	88%	559
40-49		25%	20%	17%	37%	330	306	87%	352
50-59		19%	16%	20%	44%	261	189	87%	217
60 years and over		17%	19%	14%	51%	188	59	94%	63
Race/Ethnicity									
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		24%	20%	32%	24%	345	25	81%	31
Black/African American, NH		32%	25%	18%	26%	379	253	83%	305
Hispanic/Latinx (All Races)		29%	21%	19%	30%	357	586	86%	682
Indigenous/Native American, NH		33%	28%	17%	22%	392.5	18	78%	23
Multiple Race, NH		33%	21%	18%	27%	429	33	87%	38
White, NH		37%	24%	17%	22%	429	838	87%	958
Transmission Category - Female									
Heterosexual contact		32%	26%	21%	21%	407	96	95%	101
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		43%	13%	22%	22%	479	23	85%	27
Pediatric*		0%	0%	0%	100%	80.5	2	40%	5
No Identified Risk/Other		25%	21%	16%	38%	323	81	79%	103
Transmission Category - Male									

Heterosexual contact	19%	19%	13%	50%	210	48	83%	58
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	41%	16%	10%	33%	405	51	86%	59
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	34%	24%	19%	23%	403	1,125	88%	1,280
MSM & IDU	45%	26%	17%	12%	482	183	87%	211
Pediatric*	100%	0%	0%	0%	689	1	100%	1
No Identified Risk/Other	41%	21%	17%	22%	195	120	63%	192
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	37%	24%	17%	23%	422.5	1,210	86%	1,401
Unknown	30%	23%	22%	24%	379	348	85%	408
Foreign-Born	20%	17%	19%	44%	232	195	86%	228
African	25%	18%	19%	38%	287.5	68	84%	81
Asian	11%	22%	44%	22%	256	9	82%	11
Caribbean	25%	25%	0%	50%	308.5	8	73%	11
C. American	0%	15%	8%	77%	76	13	93%	14
European	0%	40%	20%	40%	348	5	100%	5
Mexico	19%	13%	22%	47%	219	79	88%	90
Middle East	0%	0%	0%	100%	34	2	100%	2
Oceania/Pacific Islands	50%	0%	0%	50%	327.5	2	100%	2
S. American	38%	25%	13%	25%	373	8	73%	11
Other	0%	100%	0%	0%	359	1	100%	1

^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, 2014-2018

	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:	14%	14%	29%	43%	230	7	58%	12
Logan	0%	0%	50%	50%	265.5	2	67%	3
Morgan	0%	0%	0%	100%	55	2	40%	5
Phillips	0%	0%	100%	0%	230	1	100%	1
Sedgwick	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Washington	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Yuma	50%	50%	0%	0%	662.5	2	67%	3
Region 2: Larimer	49%	13%	10%	28%	467.5	39	83%	47
Region 3: Douglas	49%	13%	10%	28%	477	39	83%	47
Region 4: El Paso	38%	21%	15%	26%	392.5	138	72%	193
Region 5:	0%	33%	33%	33%	284	6	100%	6
Cheyenne	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Elbert	0%	25%	50%	25%	284	4	100%	4
Kit Carson	0%	50%	0%	50%	223	2	100%	2

Lincoln	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Region 6:	60%	10%	10%	20%	564	10	100%	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	50%	0%	0%	50%	369	2	100%	2
Prowers	100%	0%	0%	0%	691	2	100%	2
Region 7: Pueblo	33%	21%	10%	36%	428.5	42	86%	49
Region 8:	36%	0%	27%	36%	318	11	92%	12
Alamosa	14%	0%	43%	43%	276	7	88%	8
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:	13%	38%	19%	31%	349.5	16	89%	18
Archuleta	0%	67%	0%	33%	365	3	100%	3
Dolores	0%	0%	0%	100%	34	1	100%	1
La Plata	0%	43%	29%	29%	277	7	78%	9
Montezuma	40%	20%	20%	20%	423	5	100%	5
San Juan	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Region 10:	18%	18%	18%	45%	217	11	69%	16
Delta	0%	0%	100%	0%	242	1	33%	3
Gunnison	0%	0%	0%	100%	83	1	33%	3
Hinsdale	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Montrose	22%	22%	11%	44%	217	9	100%	9
Ouray	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
San Miguel	---	---	---	---	---	0	0%	1
Region 11:	11%	11%	11%	67%	102	9	82%	11
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Moffat	0%	33%	33%	33%	334	3	100%	3
Rio Blanco	0%	0%	0%	100%	3	1	100%	1
Routt	20%	0%	0%	80%	86	5	71%	7
Region 12:	27%	17%	23%	33%	280.5	48	87%	55
Eagle	25%	0%	25%	50%	184	16	84%	19
Garfield	31%	19%	25%	25%	359.5	16	89%	18
Grand	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Pitkin	30%	30%	20%	20%	388	10	100%	10

Summit	0%	40%	20%	40%	255	5	71%	7
Region 13:	33%	20%	7%	40%	372	15	88%	17
Chaffee	67%	0%	0%	33%	684	3	60%	5
Custer	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Fremont	30%	30%	10%	30%	387.5	10	100%	10
Lake	0%	0%	0%	100%	96	2	100%	2
Region 14: Adams	32%	27%	21%	21%	405	213	90%	237
Region 15: Arapahoe	35%	21%	17%	27%	395	263	86%	305
Region 16:	25%	18%	25%	33%	405	61	92%	66
Boulder	25%	20%	22%	33%	332	51	91%	56
Broomfield	20%	10%	40%	30%	221.5	10	100%	10
Region 17:	25%	13%	0%	63%	60	8	89%	9
Clear Creek	0%	33%	0%	67%	72	3	100%	3
Gilpin	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Park	50%	0%	0%	50%	300	2	67%	3
Teller	33%	0%	0%	67%	48	3	100%	3
Region 18: Weld	23%	17%	19%	42%	295	53	88%	60
Region 19: Mesa	42%	25%	17%	17%	311	12	75%	16
Region 20: Denver	34%	26%	19%	21%	406	583	89%	656
Region 21: Jefferson	33%	26%	15%	27%	420	135	90%	150
Unknown	0%	0%	100%	0%	344	1	33%	3
Correctional Facility	47%	15%	18%	21%	420.5	34	89%	38
State	52%	17%	17%	14%	512	29	97%	30
Federal	20%	0%	20%	60%	120	5	63%	8
STATEWIDE TOTAL	34%	23%	18%	26%	395	1,754	86%	2,033

^Within 90 days of diagnosis.

Table 5.3. Viral Load Test Results (Last 12 Months) Among People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2018

		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%	7%	91%	8,836	62%	56%	14,178
Sex	**Gender**							
Male	---	2%	9%	89%	1,255	70%	62%	1,798
	Man	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0
	Non Binary	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0
	Trans Man	0%	0%	100%	4	67%	67%	6
	Trans Woman	0%	0%	100%	4	80%	80%	5
	Woman	2%	9%	89%	652	77%	68%	848

	Unknown	3%	9%	89%	595	63%	56%	939
Female	---	2%	7%	91%	7,581	61%	56%	12,380
	Man	2%	7%	91%	3,690	75%	68%	4,952
	Non Binary	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	1
	Trans Man	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0
	Trans Woman	0%	13%	87%	67	85%	73%	79
	Woman	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0
	Unknown	2%	7%	91%	3,824	52%	47%	7,348
Age Group^								
Under 13		0%	6%	94%	34	85%	80%	40
13-19		2%	13%	86%	56	85%	73%	66
20-29		4%	15%	81%	860	80%	65%	1,074
30-39		3%	11%	86%	1,775	74%	64%	2,386
40-49		2%	7%	91%	2,010	69%	63%	2,927
50-59		2%	5%	94%	2,654	59%	55%	4,497
60 years and over		0%	3%	96%	1,447	45%	44%	3,188
Race/Ethnicity								
sian/Pacific Islander, NH		2%	4%	94%	124	70%	66%	176
lack/African American, NH		3%	11%	86%	1,370	62%	53%	2,222
ispanic/Latinx (All Races)		3%	9%	87%	2,159	68%	60%	3,166
ndigenous/Native American, NH		7%	15%	78%	55	57%	45%	96
ultiple/Other, NH		3%	9%	88%	216	74%	65%	292
White, NH		2%	5%	93%	4,910	60%	56%	8,176
Transmission Category-Female								
Heterosexual Sex		2%	6%	91%	688	72%	66%	953
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		4%	14%	82%	214	68%	55%	316
Pediatric/Perinatal		0%	18%	82%	60	78%	64%	77
Other/Unknown		2%	9%	89%	293	65%	58%	452
Pediatric*		2%	6%	91%	688	72%	66%	953
Transmission Category-Male								
Heterosexual Sex		4%	9%	88%	270	60%	53%	447
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		5%	8%	87%	253	49%	42%	521
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)		2%	6%	92%	5,657	63%	58%	8,964
MSM & IDU		3%	11%	86%	954	63%	54%	1,511
Pediatric/Perinatal		2%	11%	87%	55	80%	70%	69

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
^Current age as of December 31, 2018. *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, 2018 by County and Health Statistics

	Viral Load (VL) Results in 2018 (among cases with VL information)			Cases with a VL Result in 2018		Suppressed VL among Total in 2018	Total PLHIV
	High VL >100,000	200-99,999	Suppressed VL <200	N	% of total	%	
Region 1:	2%	10%	88%	50	69%	61%	72
Logan	0%	0%	100%	9	60%	60%	15
Morgan	0%	14%	86%	21	68%	58%	31
Phillips	0%	0%	100%	5	100%	100%	5
Sedgwick	0%	25%	75%	4	100%	75%	4
Washington	0%	33%	67%	3	75%	50%	4
Yuma	13%	0%	88%	8	62%	54%	13
Region 2: Larimer	3%	6%	92%	229	69%	63%	332
Region 3: Douglas	0%	5%	95%	184	72%	68%	257
Region 4: El Paso	2%	9%	88%	701	61%	54%	1,142
Region 5:	0%	4%	96%	26	59%	57%	44
Cheyenne	0%	0%	100%	1	50%	50%	2
Elbert	0%	6%	94%	17	61%	57%	28
Kit Carson	0%	0%	100%	3	100%	100%	3
Lincoln	0%	0%	100%	5	45%	45%	11
Region 6:	3%	8%	88%	59	69%	61%	85
Baca	0%	25%	75%	4	100%	75%	4
Bent	0%	20%	80%	5	71%	57%	7
Crowley	0%	0%	100%	4	57%	57%	7
Huerfano	0%	11%	89%	9	75%	67%	12
Kiowa	---	---	---	0	---	---	0
Las Animas	10%	10%	81%	21	68%	55%	31
Otero	0%	0%	100%	10	63%	63%	16
Prowers	0%	0%	100%	6	75%	75%	8
Region 7: Pueblo	2%	8%	90%	167	69%	62%	243
Region 8:	6%	6%	88%	49	79%	69%	62
Alamosa	4%	9%	87%	23	82%	71%	28
Conejos	25%	0%	75%	4	100%	75%	4
Costilla	0%	25%	75%	4	67%	50%	6
Mineral	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
Rio Grande	0%	0%	100%	7	78%	78%	9
Saguache	10%	0%	90%	10	71%	64%	14
Region 9:	0%	8%	92%	64	67%	61%	96
Archuleta	0%	14%	86%	7	64%	55%	11
Dolores	0%	0%	100%	3	100%	100%	3
La Plata	0%	8%	92%	36	63%	58%	57
Montezuma	0%	6%	94%	17	71%	67%	24
San Juan	0%	0%	100%	1	100%	100%	1
Region 10:	0%	6%	94%	47	66%	62%	71
Delta	0%	7%	93%	15	65%	61%	23

Gunnison	0%	11%	89%	9	82%	73%	11
Hinsdale	0%	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	2
Montrose	0%	6%	94%	18	64%	61%	28
Ouray	---	---	---	0	---	---	0
San Miguel	0%	0%	100%	5	71%	71%	7
Region 11:	0%	10%	90%	20	54%	49%	37
Jackson	---	---	---	0	0%	---	1
Moffat	0%	0%	100%	5	42%	42%	12
Rio Blanco	0%	0%	100%	2	50%	50%	4
Routt	0%	15%	85%	13	65%	55%	20
Region 12:	0%	8%	92%	140	60%	55%	234
Eagle	0%	7%	93%	42	58%	53%	73
Garfield	0%	8%	92%	51	70%	64%	73
Grand	0%	17%	83%	6	40%	33%	15
Pitkin	0%	8%	92%	13	46%	43%	28
Summit	0%	7%	93%	28	62%	58%	45
Region 13:	7%	7%	86%	73	60%	52%	121
Chaffee	0%	10%	90%	20	95%	86%	21
Custer	---	---	---	0	---	---	0
Fremont	10%	6%	84%	50	52%	44%	96
Lake	0%	0%	100%	3	75%	75%	4
Region 14: Adams	3%	8%	89%	898	73%	65%	1,225
Region 15: Arapahoe	2%	8%	89%	1,177	68%	61%	1,722
Region 16:	1%	6%	93%	334	61%	56%	552
Boulder	1%	6%	93%	322	61%	57%	526
Broomfield	0%	8%	92%	12	46%	42%	26
Region 17:	0%	6%	94%	52	72%	68%	72
Clear Creek	0%	0%	100%	11	65%	65%	17
Gilpin	0%	10%	90%	10	91%	82%	11
Park	0%	13%	87%	15	58%	50%	26
Teller	0%	0%	100%	16	89%	89%	18
Region 18: Weld	1%	7%	92%	170	67%	62%	253
Region 19: Mesa	2%	9%	90%	129	76%	69%	169
Region 20: Denver	2%	7%	91%	3,376	55%	50%	6,121
Region 21: Jefferson	1%	5%	94%	717	72%	68%	989
Unknown	25%	25%	50%	4	18%	9%	22
Correctional Facility	5%	12%	83%	170	66%	55%	257
State	4%	12%	84%	146	81%	68%	181
Federal	13%	13%	75%	24	32%	24%	76
STATEWIDE TOTAL	2%	7%	91%	8,836	62%	56%	14,178

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2018. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Table 6.1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants in the IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study – Denver, 2018

Category	Females			Males			Transgender			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
Total	146	100.0%	146	436	100.0%	436	5	100.0%	5	587	100.0%	587
Race/Ethnicity												
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	0.7%	146	0	0.0%	436	0	0.0%	5	1	0.2%	587
Black, Non-Hispanic	5	3.4%	146	23	5.3%	436	0	0.0%	5	28	4.8%	587
Hispanic	33	22.6%	146	77	17.7%	436	1	20.0%	5	111	18.9%	587
Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic	6	4.1%	146	30	6.9%	436	2	40.0%	5	38	6.5%	587
Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	3	2.1%	146	6	1.4%	436	0	0.0%	5	9	1.5%	587
White, Non-Hispanic	98	67.1%	146	300	68.8%	436	2	40.0%	5	400	68.1%	587
Age group (years)												
18-24	6	4.1%	146	13	3.0%	436	1	20.0%	5	20	3.4%	587
25-34	47	32.2%	146	181	41.5%	436	1	20.0%	5	229	39.0%	587
35-44	53	36.3%	146	116	26.6%	436	2	40.0%	5	171	29.1%	587
45-54	25	17.1%	146	86	19.7%	436	1	20.0%	5	112	19.1%	587
≥55	15	10.3%	146	40	9.2%	436	0	0.0%	5	55	9.4%	587
Education												
<High School	18	12.3%	146	75	17.2%	436	1	20.0%	5	94	16.0%	587
High School or Equivalent	48	32.9%	146	163	37.4%	436	2	40.0%	5	213	36.3%	587
>High School	80	54.8%	146	198	45.4%	436	2	40.0%	5	280	47.7%	587
Sexual Identity												
Bisexual	32	21.9%	146	32	7.3%	436	2	40.0%	5	66	11.2%	587
Heterosexual	110	75.3%	146	384	88.1%	436	2	40.0%	5	496	84.5%	587
Homosexual	4	2.7%	146	20	4.6%	436	1	20.0%	5	25	4.3%	587
Health Insurance												
Currently have health insurance	131	89.7%	146	394	90.4%	436	4	80.0%	5	529	90.1%	587
Private	3	2.3%	131	15	3.8%	394	1	25.0%	4	19	3.6%	529
Public	128	97.7%	131	379	96.2%	394	3	75.0%	4	510	96.4%	529
Other	0	0.0%	131	0	0.0%	394	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%	529
None	15	10.3%	146	42	9.6%	436	1	20.0%	5	58	9.9%	587
Annual Income												
$0-9,999	78	53.4%	146	216	49.5%	436	3	60.0%	5	297	50.6%	587
$10,000-19,999	29	19.9%	146	104	23.9%	436	1	20.0%	5	134	22.8%	587
$20,000-39,999	24	16.4%	146	64	14.7%	436	1	20.0%	5	89	15.2%	587
$40,000-74,999	13	8.9%	146	38	8.7%	436	0	0.0%	5	51	8.7%	587
$75,000 or more	2	1.4%	146	14	3.2%	436	0	0.0%	5	16	2.7%	587
Employment Status												
Disabled	42	28.8%	146	73	16.7%	436	0	0.0%	5	115	19.6%	587
Full-time or Part-time	17	11.6%	146	98	22.5%	436	2	40.0%	5	117	19.9%	587
Full-time Student	0	0.0%	146	1	0.2%	436	0	0.0%	5	1	0.2%	587

Homemaker	2	1.4%	146	0	0.0%	436	0	0.0%	5	2	0.3%	587
Retired	1	0.7%	146	11	2.5%	436	0	0.0%	5	12	2.0%	587
Unemployed	75	51.4%	146	211	48.4%	436	3	60.0%	5	289	49.2%	587
Other	9	6.2%	146	42	9.6%	436	0	0.0%	5	51	8.7%	587
Incarceration History												
Ever been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours	126	86.3%	146	418	95.9%	436	4	80.0%	5	548	93.4%	587
Been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months	83	65.9%	126	273	65.5%	417	3	75.0%	4	359	65.6%	547
Experienced homelessness in the past 12 months												
No	22	15.1%	146	38	8.7%	436	1	20.0%	5	61	10.4%	587
Yes, not currently	124	84.9%	146	398	91.3%	436	4	80.0%	5	526	89.6%	587
Yes, currently	95	76.6%	124	346	86.9%	398	3	75.0%	4	444	84.4%	526

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 IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study – Denver, 2018

Age at first sexual experience	Females			Males			Transgender			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
<15	65	44.8%	145	208	48.3%	431	0	0.0%	0	273	47.4%	576
15-19	76	52.4%	145	204	47.3%	431	0	0.0%	0	280	48.6%	576
20-29	4	2.8%	145	15	3.5%	431	0	0.0%	0	19	3.3%	576
≥30	0	0.0%	145	4	0.9%	431	0	0.0%	0	4	0.7%	576
Number of partners in the last 12 months												
0	17	11.8%	144	63	14.6%	431	0	0.0%	0	80	13.9%	575
1-10	118	81.9%	144	335	77.7%	431	0	0.0%	0	453	78.8%	575
11-20	6	4.2%	144	25	5.8%	431	0	0.0%	0	31	5.4%	575
21-30	2	1.4%	144	5	1.2%	431	0	0.0%	0	7	1.2%	575
>30	1	0.7%	144	3	0.7%	431	0	0.0%	0	4	0.7%	575
Number of main partners in the last 12 months												
0	26	20.5%	127	136	37.0%	368	0	0.0%	0	162	32.7%	495
1-2	92	72.4%	127	215	58.4%	368	0	0.0%	0	307	62.0%	495
3-5	9	7.1%	127	15	4.1%	368	0	0.0%	0	24	4.8%	495
6-9	0	0.0%	127	0	0.0%	368	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	495
>10	0	0.0%	127	2	0.5%	368	0	0.0%	0	2	0.4%	495
Number of casual partners in the last 12 months												
0	61	48.0%	127	105	28.5%	368	0	0.0%	0	166	33.5%	495
1-10	59	46.5%	127	234	63.6%	368	0	0.0%	0	293	59.2%	495

11-20	4	3.1%	127	21	5.7%	368	0	0.0%	0	25	5.1%	495
21-30	2	1.6%	127	5	1.4%	368	0	0.0%	0	7	1.4%	495
>30	1	0.8%	127	3	0.8%	368	0	0.0%	0	4	0.8%	495
Main Partners												
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 12 months	65	97.0%	67	155	93.4%	166	0	0.0%	0	220	94.4%	233
Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months	34	97.1%	35	74	90.2%	82	0	0.0%	0	108	92.3%	117
Casual Partners												
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 12 months	18	64.3%	28	50	50.5%	99	0	0.0%	0	68	53.5%	127
Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months	5	62.5%	8	27	54.0%	50	0	0.0%	0	32	55.2%	58
Gave money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex	0	0.0%	0	3	1.3%	229	0	0.0%	0	3	1.3%	229
Received money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex	3	6.4%	47	3	17.6%	17	0	0.0%	0	6	9.4%	64
Last Sex Partner												
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 3 months	107	87.7%	122	265	83.3%	318	0	0.0%	0	372	84.5%	440
Condomless anal sex in the last 3 months	3	50.0%	6	38	80.9%	47	0	0.0%	0	41	77.4%	53
Knew partner's HIV status	73	57.5%	127	209	56.8%	368	0	0.0%	0	282	57.0%	495
HIV Positive	0	0.0%	73	7	3.3%	209	0	0.0%	0	7	2.5%	282

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 IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2018

Injection Drug Use	Females			Males			Transgender			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
Age when first injected												
≤20	53	36.3%	146	220	50.5%	436	2	40.0%	5	275	46.8%	587
21-30	60	41.1%	146	147	33.7%	436	1	20.0%	5	208	35.4%	587
>30	33	22.6%	146	69	15.8%	436	2	40.0%	5	104	17.7%	587
Frequency of injecting in last 12 months												
More than once a day	105	71.9%	146	298	68.3%	436	4	80.0%	5	407	69.3%	587
Once a day	19	13.0%	146	56	12.8%	436	0	0.0%	5	75	12.8%	587
More than once a week	12	8.2%	146	42	9.6%	436	0	0.0%	5	54	9.2%	587

Once a week or less	10	6.8%	146	40	9.2%	436	1	20.0%	5	51	8.7%	587
Less than once a month	0	0.0%	146	0	0.0%	436	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	587
Drugs Injected												
Speedball (heroin and cocaine together)												
More than once a day	8	5.5%	146	42	9.6%	436	0	0.0%	5	50	8.5%	587
Once a day	1	0.7%	146	10	2.3%	436	0	0.0%	5	11	1.9%	587
More than once a week	16	11.0%	146	34	7.8%	436	0	0.0%	5	50	8.5%	587
Once a week or less	43	29.5%	146	133	30.5%	436	0	0.0%	5	176	30.0%	587
Never	78	53.4%	146	217	49.8%	436	5	100.0%	5	300	51.1%	587
Heroin												
More than once a day	85	58.2%	146	232	53.2%	436	2	40.0%	5	319	54.3%	587
Once a day	6	4.1%	146	39	8.9%	436	0	0.0%	5	45	7.7%	587
More than once a week	13	8.9%	146	28	6.4%	436	1	20.0%	5	42	7.2%	587
Once a week or less	15	10.3%	146	61	14.0%	436	1	20.0%	5	77	13.1%	587
Never	27	18.5%	146	76	17.4%	436	1	20.0%	5	104	17.7%	587
Powdered cocaine												
More than once a day	3	2.1%	146	20	4.6%	436	0	0.0%	5	23	3.9%	587
Once a day	0	0.0%	146	10	2.3%	436	1	20.0%	5	11	1.9%	587
More than once a week	4	2.7%	146	22	5.0%	436	0	0.0%	5	26	4.4%	587
Once a week or less	34	23.3%	146	123	28.2%	436	0	0.0%	5	157	26.7%	587
Never	105	71.9%	146	261	59.9%	436	4	80.0%	5	370	63.0%	587
Crack cocaine												
More than once a day	3	2.1%	146	8	1.8%	436	0	0.0%	5	11	1.9%	587
Once a day	0	0.0%	146	2	0.5%	436	0	0.0%	5	2	0.3%	587
More than once a week	2	1.4%	146	3	0.7%	436	0	0.0%	5	5	0.9%	587
Once a week or less	11	7.5%	146	46	10.6%	436	1	20.0%	5	58	9.9%	587
Never	130	89.0%	146	377	86.5%	436	4	80.0%	5	511	87.1%	587
Methamphetamine												
More than once a day	44	30.1%	146	154	35.3%	436	2	40.0%	5	200	34.1%	587
Once a day	14	9.6%	146	54	12.4%	436	1	20.0%	5	69	11.8%	587
More than once a week	26	17.8%	146	80	18.3%	436	1	20.0%	5	107	18.2%	587
Once a week or less	31	21.2%	146	90	20.6%	436	0	0.0%	5	121	20.6%	587
Never	31	21.2%	146	58	13.3%	436	1	20.0%	5	90	15.3%	587
Painkillers (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet)												
More than once a	3	2.1%	146	19	4.4%	436	0	0.0%	5	22	3.7%	587

day												
Once a day	2	1.4%	146	8	1.8%	436	0	0.0%	5	10	1.7%	587
More than once a week	8	5.5%	146	21	4.8%	436	0	0.0%	5	29	4.9%	587
Once a week or less	24	16.4%	146	95	21.8%	436	0	0.0%	5	119	20.3%	587
Never	109	74.7%	146	293	67.2%	436	5	100.0%	5	407	69.3%	587
Frequency used new, sterile needle in the last 12 months												
Never	1	0.7%	146	2	0.5%	436	0	0.0%	5	3	0.5%	587
Rarely	3	2.1%	146	17	3.9%	436	0	0.0%	5	20	3.4%	587
About half the time	83	56.8%	146	206	47.2%	436	4	80.0%	5	293	49.9%	587
Most of the time	39	26.7%	146	154	35.3%	436	1	20.0%	5	194	33.0%	587
Always	20	13.7%	146	57	13.1%	436	0	0.0%	5	77	13.1%	587
Needle Safety												
Shared needle at least once to inject in the last 12 months	82	76.6%	107	193	68.4%	282	2	50.0%	4	277	70.5%	393
Shared needle to divide drugs in the last 12 months	60	100.0%	60	136	100.0%	136	2	100.0%	2	198	100.0%	198
Knew HIV status of person last injected with	60	55.0%	109	148	51.4%	288	1	33.3%	3	209	52.3%	400
HIV Positive	0	0.0%	60	2	1.4%	148	0	0.0%	1	2	1.0%	209
Knew hepatitis C status of person last injected with	71	65.1%	109	170	59.0%	288	1	33.3%	3	242	60.5%	400
HCV Positive	30	57.7%	52	75	60.5%	124	1	100.0%	1	106	59.9%	177
Non-Injection Drug Use												
Marijuana												
More than once a day	27	20.8%	130	152	40.0%	380	1	20.0%	5	180	35.0%	515
Once a day	10	7.7%	130	42	11.1%	380	0	0.0%	5	52	10.1%	515
More than once a week	17	13.1%	130	55	14.5%	380	0	0.0%	5	72	14.0%	515
Once a week or less	40	30.8%	130	84	22.1%	380	4	80.0%	5	128	24.9%	515
Never	36	27.7%	130	47	12.4%	380	0	0.0%	5	83	16.1%	515
Methamphetamine												
More than once a day	32	24.6%	130	96	25.3%	380	2	40.0%	5	130	25.2%	515
Once a day	10	7.7%	130	42	11.1%	380	1	20.0%	5	53	10.3%	515
More than once a week	33	25.4%	130	87	22.9%	380	1	20.0%	5	121	23.5%	515
Once a week or less	41	31.5%	130	98	25.8%	380	1	20.0%	5	140	27.2%	515
Never	14	10.8%	130	57	15.0%	380	0	0.0%	5	71	13.8%	515
Crack cocaine												

More than once a day	3	2.3%	130	9	2.4%	380	0	0.0%	5	12	2.3%	515
Once a day	3	2.3%	130	5	1.3%	380	0	0.0%	5	8	1.6%	515
More than once a week	3	2.3%	130	17	4.5%	380	0	0.0%	5	20	3.9%	515
Once a week or less	34	26.2%	130	103	27.1%	380	1	20.0%	5	138	26.8%	515
Never	87	66.9%	130	246	64.7%	380	4	80.0%	5	337	65.4%	515
Powdered cocaine (smoked or snorted)												
More than once a day	1	0.8%	130	5	1.3%	380	0	0.0%	5	6	1.2%	515
Once a day	1	0.8%	130	6	1.6%	380	0	0.0%	5	7	1.4%	515
More than once a week	4	3.1%	130	15	3.9%	380	0	0.0%	5	19	3.7%	515
Once a week or less	37	28.5%	130	137	36.1%	380	1	20.0%	5	175	34.0%	515
Never	87	66.9%	130	217	57.1%	380	4	80.0%	5	308	59.8%	515
Downers (Valium, Ativan, Xanax)												
More than once a day	9	6.9%	130	20	5.3%	380	0	0.0%	5	29	5.6%	515
Once a day	3	2.3%	130	11	2.9%	380	0	0.0%	5	14	2.7%	515
More than once a week	11	8.5%	130	43	11.3%	380	2	40.0%	5	56	10.9%	515
Once a week or less	48	36.9%	130	133	35.0%	380	1	20.0%	5	182	35.3%	515
Never	59	45.4%	130	173	45.5%	380	2	40.0%	5	234	45.4%	515
Painkillers (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet)												
More than once a day	9	6.9%	130	13	3.4%	380	0	0.0%	5	22	4.3%	515
Once a day	4	3.1%	130	12	3.2%	380	0	0.0%	5	16	3.1%	515
More than once a week	12	9.2%	130	41	10.8%	380	0	0.0%	5	53	10.3%	515
Once a week or less	39	30.0%	130	119	31.3%	380	2	40.0%	5	160	31.1%	515
Never	66	50.8%	130	195	51.3%	380	3	60.0%	5	264	51.3%	515
X or Ecstasy												
More than once a day	0	0.0%	130	3	0.8%	380	0	0.0%	5	3	0.6%	515
Once a day	1	0.8%	130	0	0.0%	380	0	0.0%	5	1	0.2%	515
More than once a week	1	0.8%	130	8	2.1%	380	0	0.0%	5	9	1.7%	515
Once a week or less	18	13.8%	130	87	22.9%	380	2	40.0%	5	107	20.8%	515
Never	110	84.6%	130	282	74.2%	380	3	60.0%	5	395	76.7%	515
Heroin (smoked or snorted)												
More than once a day	17	13.1%	130	31	8.2%	380	1	20.0%	5	49	9.5%	515
Once a day	8	6.2%	130	20	5.3%	380	0	0.0%	5	28	5.4%	515
More than once a week	9	6.9%	130	28	7.4%	380	1	20.0%	5	38	7.4%	515
Once a week or less	38	29.2%	130	116	30.5%	380	0	0.0%	5	154	29.9%	515

Never	58	44.6%	130	185	48.7%	380	3	60.0%	5	246	47.8%	515
Alcohol Use												
Binge drinking in the last 30 days*												
0	40	54.1%	74	118	52.0%	227	0	0.0%	1	158	52.3%	302
1-5	20	27.0%	74	74	32.6%	227	0	0.0%	1	94	31.1%	302
6-10	6	8.1%	74	11	4.8%	227	0	0.0%	1	17	5.6%	302
11-20	4	5.4%	74	10	4.4%	227	0	0.0%	1	14	4.6%	302
>20	4	5.4%	74	14	6.2%	227	1	100.0%	1	19	6.3%	302
Binge drinking (largest number of drinks within about 2 hours) in the last 30 days												
0	1	1.4%	74	0	0.0%	227	0	0.0%	1	1	0.3%	302
1-2	36	48.6%	74	78	34.4%	227	0	0.0%	1	114	37.7%	302
3-5	24	32.4%	74	74	32.6%	227	0	0.0%	1	98	32.5%	302
6-10	11	14.9%	74	45	19.8%	227	0	0.0%	1	56	18.5%	302
11-20	2	2.7%	74	26	11.5%	227	1	100.0%	1	29	9.6%	302
21-30	0	0.0%	74	4	1.8%	227	0	0.0%	1	4	1.3%	302
>30	0	0.0%	74	0	0.0%	227	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	302
Drug Treatment												
Participated in a drug treatment program in the last 12 months	76	31.0%	245	168	68.6%	245	1	20.0%	5	245	41.7%	587
Tried to get into a drug treatment program in the last 12 months but were unable to	30	20.5%	146	112	25.7%	436	2	40.0%	5	144	24.5%	587

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 IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study – Denver, 2018

STI Testing Behavior	Females			Males			Transgender			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
Tested for STI in the last 12 months	70	47.9%	146	136	31.3%	435	0	0.0%	5	206	35.2%	586
Chlamydia	5	3.4%	145	9	2.1%	435	0	0.0%	5	14	2.4%	585
Gonorrhea	6	4.1%	145	9	2.1%	436	0	0.0%	5	15	2.6%	586
Syphilis	0	0.0%	146	4	0.9%	435	0	0.0%	5	4	0.7%	586
Hepatitis												
Ever been tested for hepatitis C	130	89.0%	146	373	85.7%	435	4	80.0%	5	507	86.5%	586
Ever told had hepatitis C by health care	67	51.5%	130	202	54.2%	373	3	75.0%	4	272	53.6%	507

provider												
Other STIs												
Ever told had genital herpes by health care provider	18	12.3%	146	19	4.4%	436	0	0.0%	5	37	6.3%	587
Ever told had genital warts by health care provider	8	5.5%	146	13	3.0%	436	0	0.0%	5	21	3.6%	587
HIV Testing Behavior												
Visited a health care professional in the last 12 months	125	85.6%	146	359	82.3%	436	4	80.0%	5	488	83.1%	587
HIV test offered at health care visit	60	48.0%	125	169	47.2%	358	2	50.0%	4	231	47.4%	487
Ever tested for HIV	133	92.4%	144	373	85.9%	434	4	80.0%	5	510	87.5%	583
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months	0	0.0%	1	2	40.0%	5	0	0.0%	0	2	33.3%	6
Tested for HIV while in jail or prison in the last 12 months	25	30.1%	83	88	32.5%	271	1	33.3%	3	114	31.9%	357
Number of times tested in the last two years												
0	20	15.3%	131	49	13.6%	361	0	0.0%	4	69	13.9%	496
1-5	106	80.9%	131	293	81.2%	361	4	100.0%	4	403	81.3%	496
6-10	2	1.5%	131	15	4.2%	361	0	0.0%	4	17	3.4%	496
>10	3	2.3%	131	4	1.1%	361	0	0.0%	4	7	1.4%	496
Result of most recent HIV test												
Negative	123	100.0%	123	341	100.0%	341	3	100.0%	3	467	100.0%	467
Positive	0	0.0%	123	0	0.0%	341	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	467
Never obtained results	0	0.0%	123	0	0.0%	341	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	467
Indeterminate	0	0.0%	123	0	0.0%	341	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	467
Reason not tested for HIV in the last 12 months												
Think at a low risk for acquisition	12	20.3%	59	42	25.1%	167	0	0.0%	2	54	23.7%	228
Afraid of result	15	25.4%	59	27	16.2%	167	0	0.0%	2	42	18.4%	228
Don't have time	2	3.4%	59	10	6.0%	167	2	100.0%	2	14	6.1%	228
Some other reason	2	3.4%	59	7	4.2%	167	0	0.0%	2	9	3.9%	228
No particular reason	28	47.5%	59	81	48.5%	167	0	0.0%	2	109	47.8%	228
HIV Positive Individuals												
Recent positive test was first positive test	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0
Asked for names of partners by the health department	2	100.0%	2	8	66.7%	12	0	0.0%	0	10	71.4%	14
Gave names of partners	1	50.0%	2	6	75.0%	8	0	0.0%	0	7	70.0%	10

Seen by a health care provider for HIV care	2	100.0%	2	11	91.7%	12	0	0.0%	0	13	92.9%	14
Currently taking antiretroviral medications	0	0.0%	2	8	72.7%	11	0	0.0%	0	8	61.5%	13
HIV Prevention												
Received free condoms in the last 12 months	81	55.5%	146	250	57.3%	436	4	80.0%	5	335	57.1%	587
Received free condoms from which place(s)												
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	4	4.9%	81	13	5.2%	250	0	0.0%	4	16	4.8%	335
Needle or syringe exchange programs	61	75.3%	81	188	75.2%	250	4	100.0%	4	253	75.5%	335
IDU outreach program	5	6.2%	81	8	3.2%	250	0	0.0%	4	13	3.9%	335
LGBTQ organization or community health center	5	6.2%	81	11	4.4%	250	4	100.0%	4	253	75.5%	335
Health center or clinic	26	32.1%	81	66	26.4%	250	0	0.0%	4	92	27.5%	335
Bar, club, bookstore, or other business	2	2.5%	81	16	6.4%	250	1	25.0%	4	19	5.7%	335
Drug or alcohol treatment program	12	14.8%	81	20	8.0%	250	0	0.0%	4	32	9.6%	335
Other community organization	9	11.1%	81	22	8.8%	250	0	0.0%	4	31	9.3%	335
Some other place	4	4.9%	81	9	3.6%	250	0	0.0%	4	13	3.9%	335
Ever heard of PrEP	52	36.1%	144	172	40.6%	424	5	100.0%	5	229	40.0%	573
Taken PrEP in the last 12 months	1	1.9%	52	10	5.8%	172	0	0.0%	5	11	4.8%	229

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; 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.