

HIV in Colorado



CO L O R A D O

**Department of Public
Health & Environment**

HIV Integrated Epidemiology Annual Report

For cases diagnosed through December 2019

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

December 2021

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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 Data Analytics, Program Evaluation, and SURRG Program at 303-692-2700 or cdphe_stihivdatarequest@state.co.us. For additional data requests, please use the [STI/HIV/VH 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)

Statement on Structural Inequity

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) acknowledges that racism is a public health crisis and a root cause of health inequities. CDPHE also acknowledges 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 inequities through policies and organizational systems can help improve opportunities for all Coloradans. CDPHE aspires to present data humbly, recognizing statistics and numbers never tell the complete story. The goal is to work collaboratively with individuals and communities to learn and share their stories to build a collective understanding. Knowing that people have different lived experiences and have inequitable opportunities to achieve optimal health, we commit to pair data and stories to inform programs and systems change to improve health for all. (Partially adapted from the Denver Public Health, Health Equity Data Commitment and Principles).

Executive Summary

The purpose of the 2019 HIV Annual report 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 2019, 21,744 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 27.2% from 2010 to 2019 and 5% from 2015 to 2019.

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 2019, Colorado reported 8.2 new diagnoses of HIV per 100,000. The rate

increased by approximately 12% from 2018 and increased 17.7% from 2015. Males represent the majority of diagnoses (81.7%), and 55.5% of diagnoses were among those 20-34 years of age.

People Living with HIV

By December 31, 2019, 14,533 people were known to be living with HIV in Colorado, which is a 2.5% increase from 14,178 at the end of 2018. While the highest percentage of PLHIV are Non-Hispanic White (43.4%), the percentage of Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans (15.7%) is disproportionate to the overall population (4.2%). With better treatments, the PLHIV cohort is aging. A majority of PLHIV (54.9%) are in their 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 63.4% of male HIV cases diagnosed in 2019. Among females, heterosexual transmission represents 66.5% of newly diagnosed HIV cases. Of the 2015-2019 new diagnoses, people who inject drugs (PWID) made up 14.6%, including PWID alone and PWID/MSM. In the same timeframe, 10.8% of new diagnoses were born outside of the United States.

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

Data Sources and Methods

This report reflects events occurring through December 31, 2019 and reported by March 31, 2021.

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.

Rates of reported cases in this report were calculated based on cases diagnosed in the calendar year per 100,000 persons. The 2019 disease rates for all Colorado counties were calculated by dividing the number of diagnoses for that county in 2019 by the 2019 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.

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 from 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 2019.

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.

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 their 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.

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
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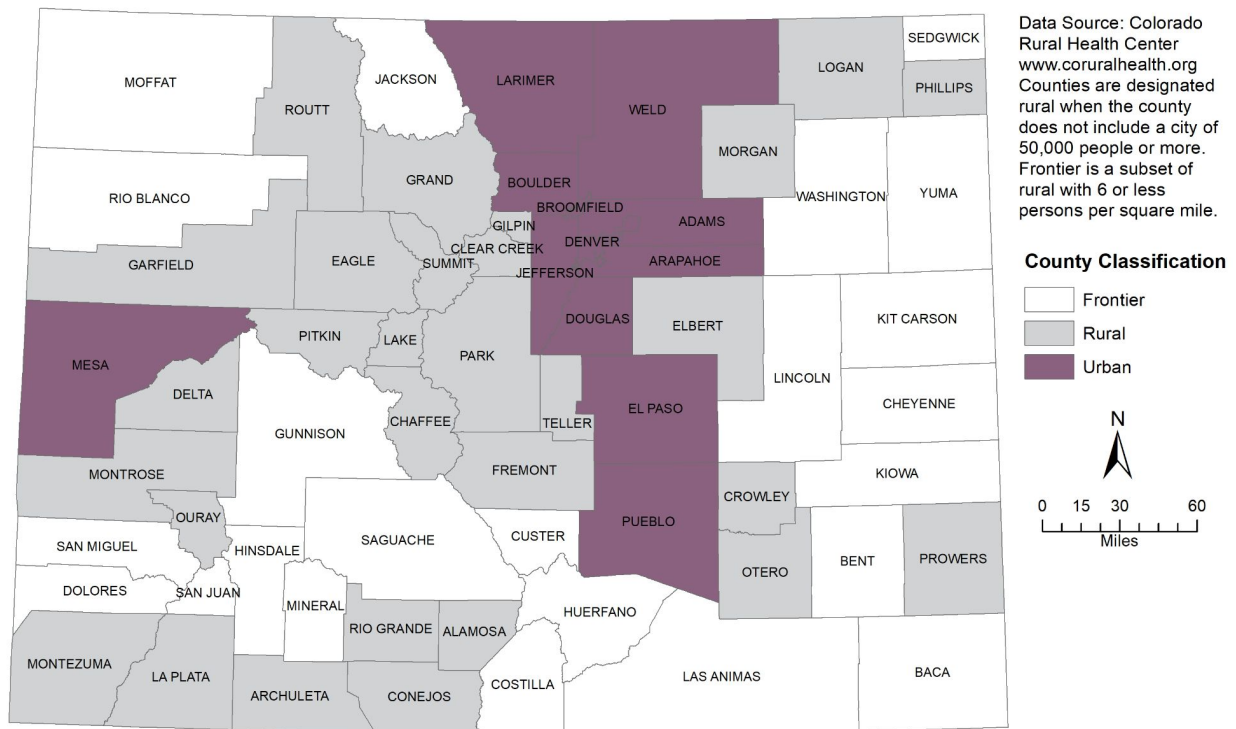
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Description of Colorado

Summary

- Colorado's 2019 population was estimated to be 5,763,976 with an equal distribution between men (50%) and women (50%).
- Nearly half (49.2%) of Colorado's population resided in the five-county Denver metro area, and 74.0% resided in one of the 12 urban counties.
- Three-fifths (60.7%) of Coloradans were between the ages of 20 and 64.
- More than two-thirds of Colorado's population identifies as Non-Hispanic White (69.1%), 21.7% as Hispanic/Latino/a/x, and 4.6% as Non-Hispanic Black/African American. Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American, and the other races comprised the remaining 4.6%.
- Colorado's unemployment was 2.5% at the end of 2019 compared to the United States' 3.5%.
- Colorado's percentage of those without health insurance was lower than reported nationally in 2019 (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 74.0% 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 the 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 5,763,976 in 2019. The state ranks 21st in the nation in population, accounting for approximately 1.74% of the U.S. population.¹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B01003 (geography: United States and all states within). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Table%20B01003&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B01003>

Age

The median age in Colorado was 32 years old in 2019. Of the state's population, 60.7% 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 14.7% in 2019.² **Table 1.1**, in the appendix, illustrates the distribution of the population by sex and age.

Race/Ethnicity

Statewide, 69.1% of the population classified themselves as Non-Hispanic White, 21.7% as Hispanic/Latino/a/x, 4.6% as Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 3.8% as Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.8% as Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American. **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 2019, the U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) estimated Colorado's median household income to be \$77,127 (\pm \$791) using a one-year estimate.⁴ The ACS estimated the percentage of Coloradans living below the poverty level to be 10.3% in 2019⁵, which was down from 10.9% in 2018⁶. **Table 1.4**, in the appendix, shows the percent of the population below poverty level per county in 2019. Douglas County had the lowest percentage of people living in poverty (3.1%) while Bent County had the highest percentage of people in poverty (39.5%). The county whose percent below poverty had the largest percent decrease was Lake County with 16.5% of people below the poverty level in 2017 and 9.1% in 2019.^{5,6}

Employment

There were an estimated 115,497 people who were unemployed in 2019, a rate of 2.5%, according to the Colorado Department of Labor. This rate is 21.9% lower than 2018 when 97,084 people were unemployed at a rate of 3.2%.⁷ According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019 employment data, the U.S. unemployment rate of 3.5% was 28.6% higher than Colorado in 2019.⁸

² Colorado State Demography Office, 2019 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2019.

³ Colorado State Demography Office, 2019 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2019.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B19013 (geography: State of Colorado). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Table%20B19013&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B19013>

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table S1701 (geography: State of Colorado and all counties within). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Table%20S1701&tid=ACSST5Y2019.S1701>

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>

⁷ Colorado Department of Labor and Employment. Colorado LMI Gateway, Labor Force Information. <https://www.colmigateway.com/vosnet/lmi/default.aspx>

⁸ United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, 2019 Annual Average. https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_aa2018.htm

Insurance

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 8.8% of Colorado's population was uninsured in 2019. 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 Hispanic/Latino/a/x (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 913,223 people in Colorado. School enrollment consisted of 53.4% Non-Hispanic White, 34.6% Hispanic/Latino/a/x, 4.5% Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 3.5% Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.5% 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, 20 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, 20,223 people were incarcerated in 2019; this number has been stable since 2017 when 20,000 people were incarcerated. Twenty state correctional facilities housed 14,227 inmates, and the remaining 5,996 inmates were housed in contract facilities or county jails.¹² Seven CDOC facilities are located in Fremont County.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table C27001A-I (geography: State of Colorado and United States). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Table%20C27001A-I&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.C27001A>

¹⁰ Colorado Department of Education. Fall 2019 Pupil Membership. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/puplcurrent>

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B15002 (geography: Colorado counties, State of Colorado & United States) <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=%20B15002&tid=ACSDT5Y2019.B15002>

¹² Colorado Department of Corrections. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2019. <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdoc/departamental-reports-and-statistics>

Epidemiological Trends in HIV in Colorado

Summary

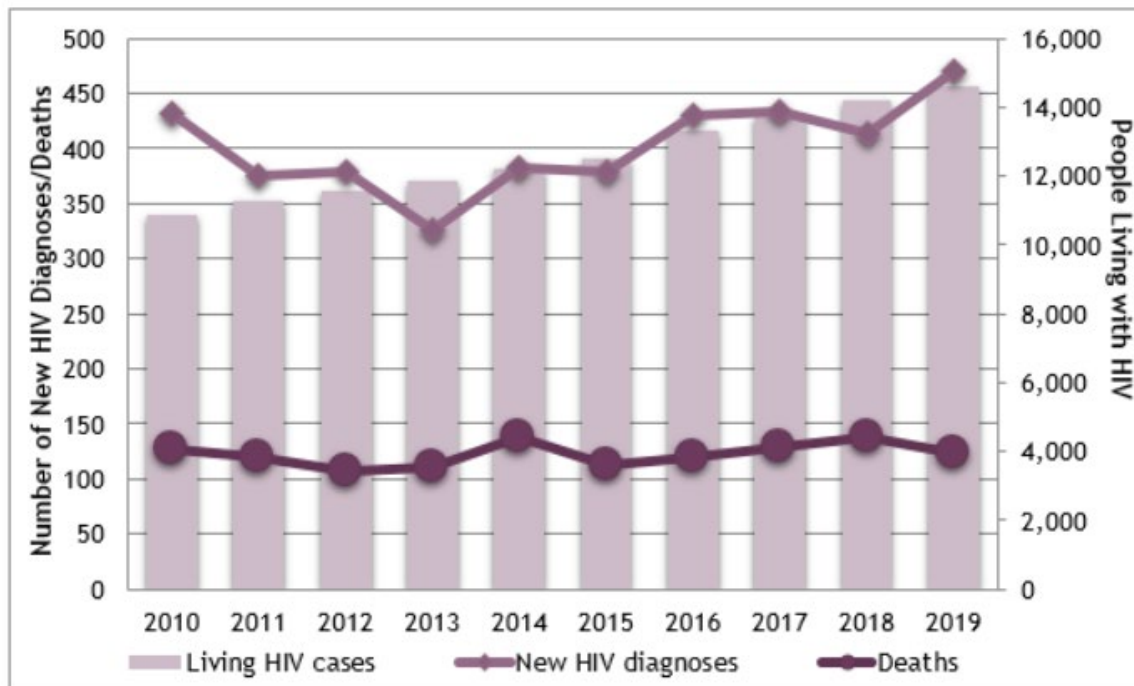
- By the end of 2019, an estimated 14,533 Colorado residents were living with HIV.
- In 2019, there were 470 new diagnosed cases of HIV reported in CO.
- Of the total number of people diagnosed with HIV in 2019, 43.4% were Non-Hispanic White, 36.2% were Hispanic/Latino/a/x and 16.8% were Non-Hispanic Black/African American.
- Non-Hispanic Blacks/African Americans and Hispanic/Latino/a/x 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 16.8% of new diagnoses while comprising only 4.6% of Colorado's population. Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races represent 23.1% of PLHIV and 36.2% of new diagnoses while comprising 21.7% of Colorado's population.
- More than nine-tenths (92.0%) of newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported in urban counties with over half (72.6%) of those reported in the Denver TGA.

A cumulative 21,744 cases of HIV have been reported in Colorado since 1982, and an estimated 14,533 people were living with HIV in Colorado through the end of 2019, which is a rate of 252.1 people per 100,000 population. There were 470 new diagnosed cases of HIV in 2019 reported in CO for a rate of 8.2 per 100,000.

New HIV Diagnoses in Colorado

Table 2.1, in the appendix, shows the breakdown of the 2019 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 2019. A slight upward trend in deaths among PLHIV is also displayed, followed by a decrease in 2019. 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.

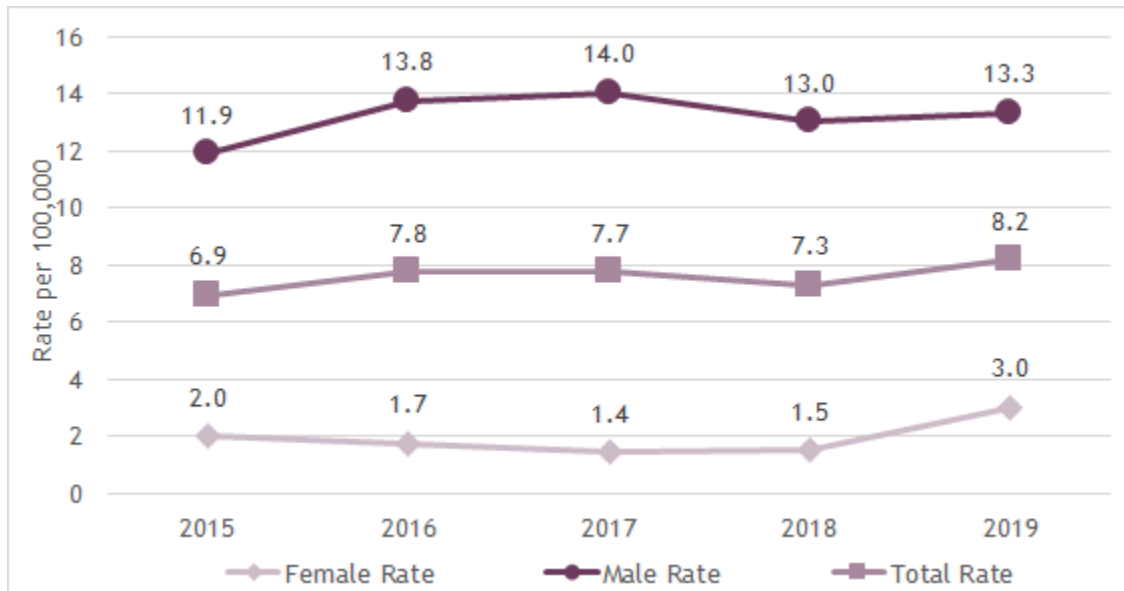
Figure 2.1: New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths and Prevalence by Year - Colorado (2010-2019)



New HIV Diagnoses by Sex at Birth

In 2019, 470 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. Of those, 384 (81.7%) were male and 86 (18.3%) 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 an increasing trend from 2015 to 2019, with a sharp increase in the rate of females in 2019.

Figure 2.2: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Sex at Birth - Colorado (2015-2019)

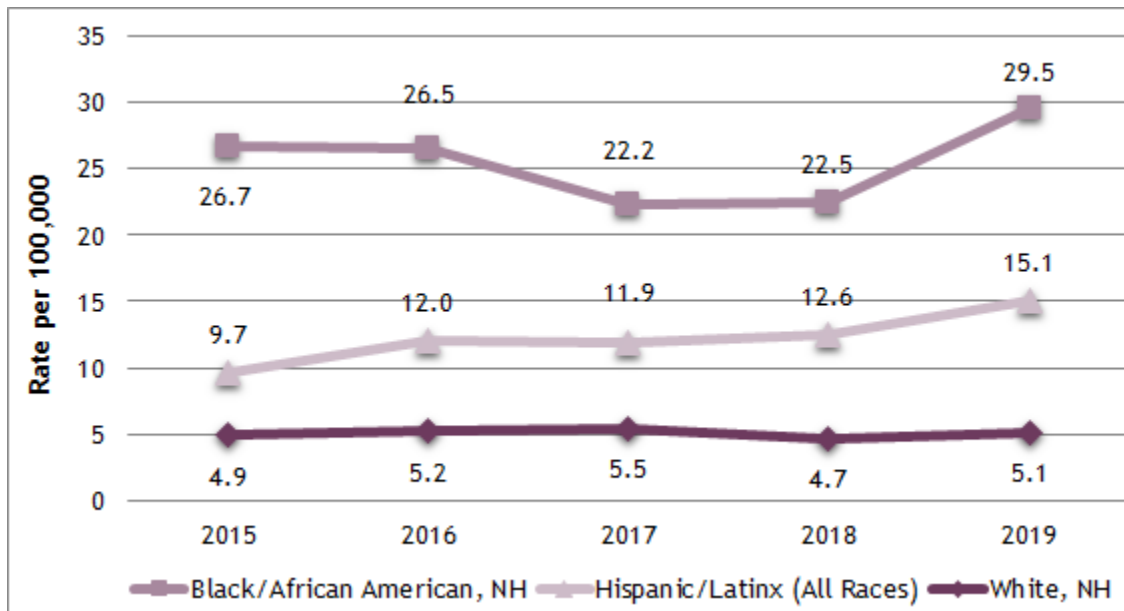


New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity

By race/ethnicity, 204 (43.4%) were Non-Hispanic White, 170 (36.2%) were Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 79 (16.8%) were Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 11 (2.3%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 5 (1.1%) were Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American. By sex, a greater proportion of females identified as Non-Hispanic Black/African American (31.4%) compared to males (13.5%).

Although Non-Hispanic Whites represent the largest number of HIV cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans, and to a lesser degree, Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, are disproportionately affected by this epidemic. **Figure 2.3** demonstrates trends in rates of people reported with an HIV diagnosis. The HIV rate of Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans greatly increased in 2019 and was 5.7 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites, while Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races had a rate 2.9 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites in 2019.

Figure 2.3: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado (2015-2019)



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 (68.8%) was classified as MSM-only. High-risk heterosexual contact continued to be the largest known transmission factor for females, accounting for 52.3% of the female cases. Females also had a higher percentage (38.4%) of unknown transmission category compared to males (12.5%).

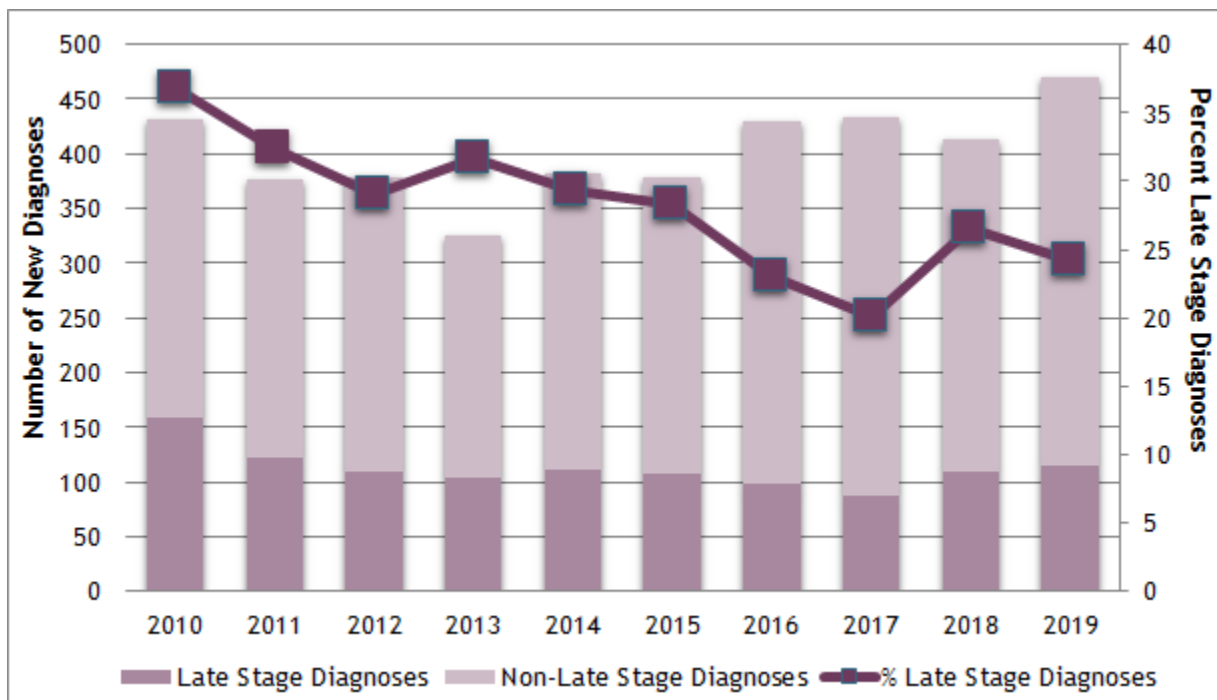
New HIV Diagnoses by Age

Overall, the median age for new HIV diagnoses in 2018 was 32.2 with a mean of 35.4. Females were slightly older with a median of 35.6 and mean of 36.2, whereas the males had a median of 31.7 and a mean of 35.2. Females had a higher percentage of cases in the 40-44 age group (14.0% in females versus 7.3% of males). The majority of male cases (55.5%) 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 2019, 24.3% (114 of 470) of new HIV diagnoses were late stage HIV diagnoses and 84.2% of those with a late stage diagnosis received their AIDS diagnosis within 30 days of their initial diagnosis (N=96). The percent of late stage HIV diagnoses increased from 26.6% in 2018 to 24.3% 2019, which is a 8.6% decrease.

Figure 2.4: New HIV Diagnoses and Late Stage Diagnoses Percentage - Colorado (2010-2019)

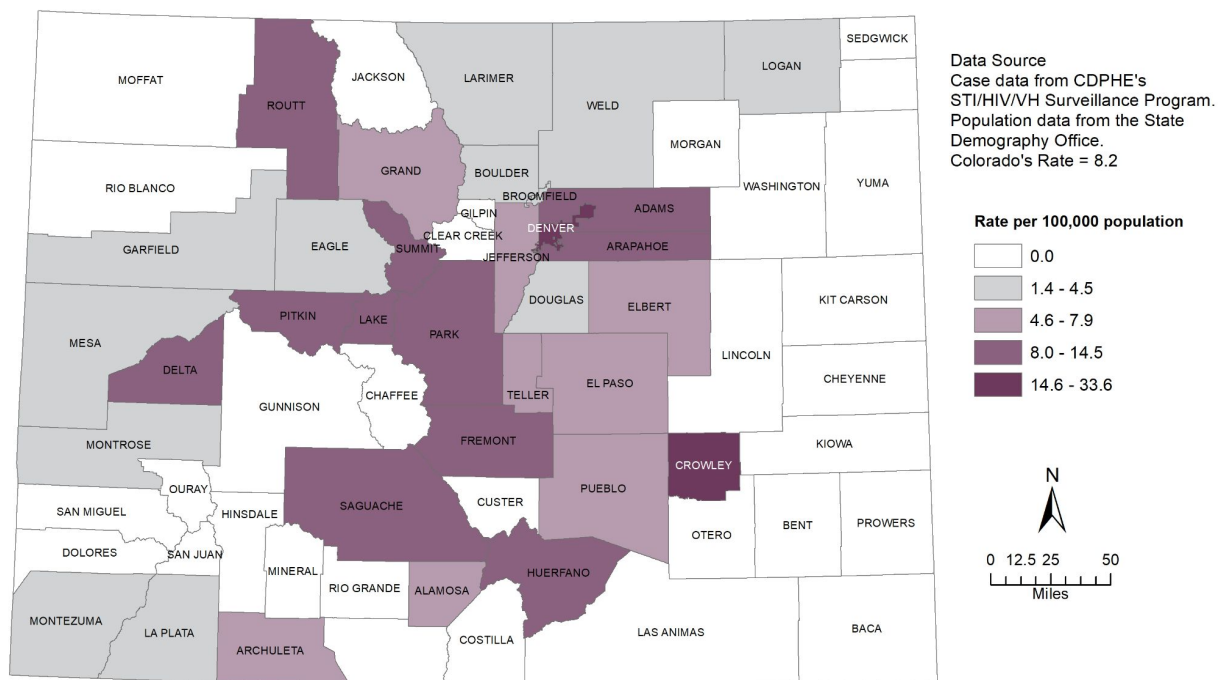


As shown in **Table 2.2**, in the appendix, people born outside the U.S. comprise a larger percent of late stage diagnosed cases (14.0%) compared to non-late stage diagnosed cases (9.0%). In 2019, late stage diagnosed cases tended to be older than non-late stage diagnosed cases - late stage diagnosed cases in the 35-54 year old age group increased from 41.8% in 2018 to 44.7% in 2019. Of those late stage diagnoses that were foreign-born, 50.0% were from Mexico, 25.0% were from Africa, 12.5% were from Central America, and the remaining 12.5% were evenly distributed from South America and Asia.

Geographical Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses

Figure 2.5 demonstrates that the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Colorado were in Crowley and Denver counties, followed by several counties in the central west area of the state. Thirty-one counties had no new diagnoses of HIV in 2019. 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 (2019)



Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

People Living with HIV in Colorado

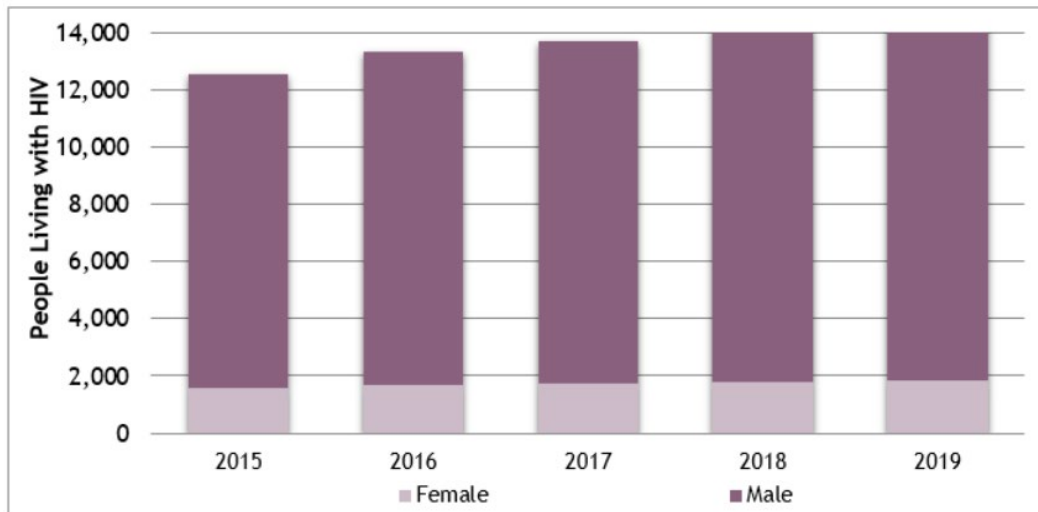
By the end of 2019, there was an estimated 14,533 PLHIV in Colorado, an increase of 11.3% from 13,052 in 2015. This is partly due to HIV becoming a manageable chronic condition and an increase in diagnoses.

Table 2.4, in the appendix, illustrates the demographic characteristics of PLHIV. Males represented the majority (87.5%) of PLHIV. Non-Hispanic Whites constituted the largest racial group living with HIV, representing 57.1% 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 63.4% of PLHIV. The majority (92.8%) of PLHIV lived in the urban counties of Colorado with 73.6% in the Denver TGA, which includes Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson counties.

People Living with HIV by Sex at Birth

Increases in the number of PLHIV can be observed among both males and females in the last five years (Figure 2.6). Male living with HIV have experienced a 16.4% increase from 2015 to 2019 while females living with HIV have experienced a 14.2% increase.

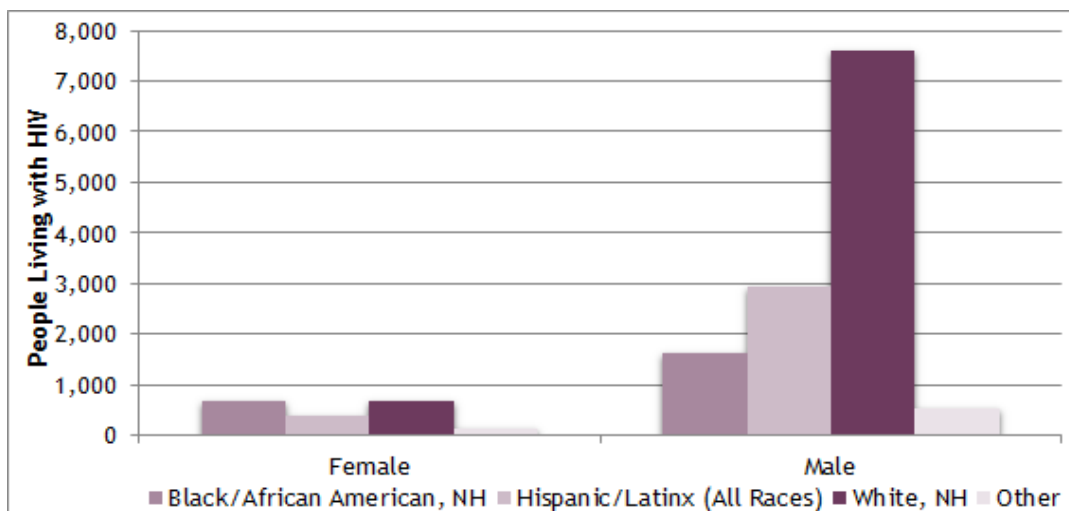
Figure 2.6: People Living with HIV by Sex at Birth - Colorado (2015-2019)



People Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Table 2.4, in the appendix, compares the racial characteristics of 2019 Colorado prevalent HIV cases. The majority of people living with HIV in Colorado were Non-Hispanic White (57.1%). 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, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

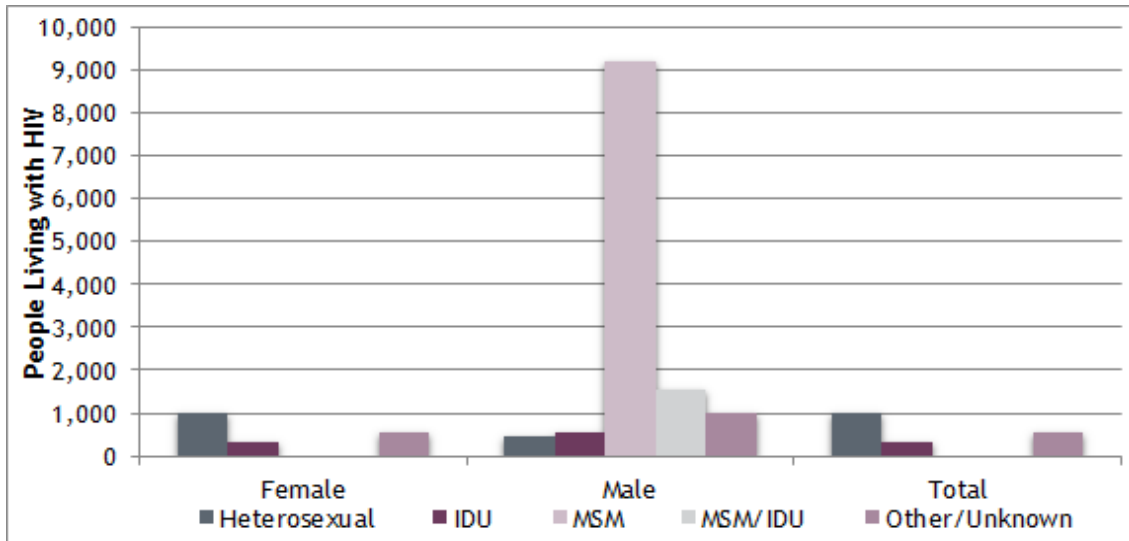


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

People Living with HIV by Transmission Category

Figure 2.8 demonstrates that the majority of PLHIV in Colorado were MSM-only (9,208 representing 63.4%). MSM/PWID constituted an additional 10.5% (1,528 cases), and PWID constituted 5.8% (843 cases) of PLHIV through 2019. Heterosexual contact continued to have the largest proportion among females (55.1%).

Figure 2.8: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado

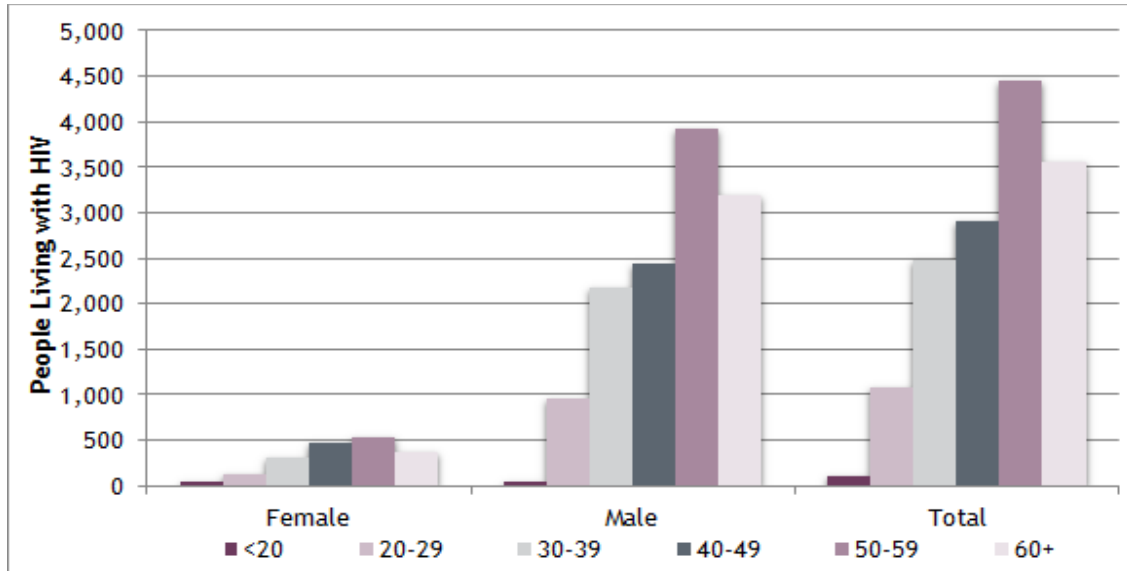


Other may include pediatric, perinatal, hemophilia, transfusion or transplant.

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 (30.6%).

Figure 2.9: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado

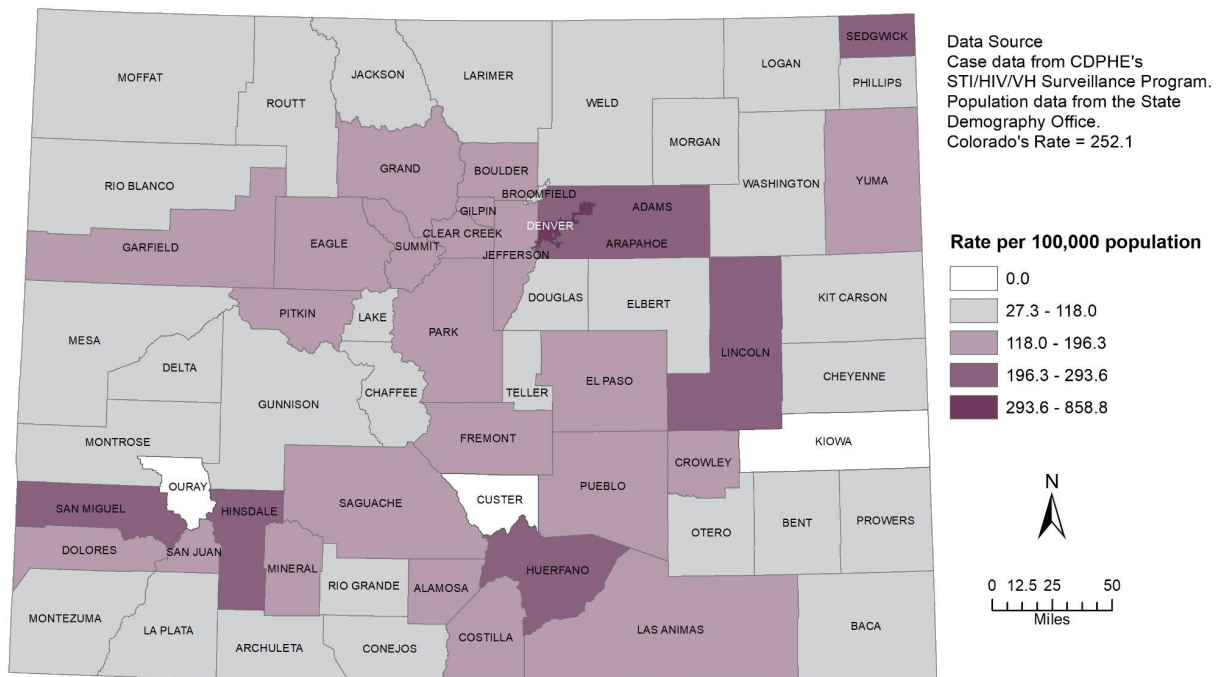


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

Geographical Characteristics of People Living with HIV

Figure 2.10 demonstrates the rates of people living with HIV in Colorado, with the darker colors indicating higher rates. According to the map, there are higher rates of people living with HIV in the middle and southern regions of the state. The county with the highest rate of PLHIV was Denver County while Kiowa, Custer and Ouray counties have a rate of 0.

Figure 2.10: Living with HIV Rate per 100,000 Population by County of Residence Reported as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado

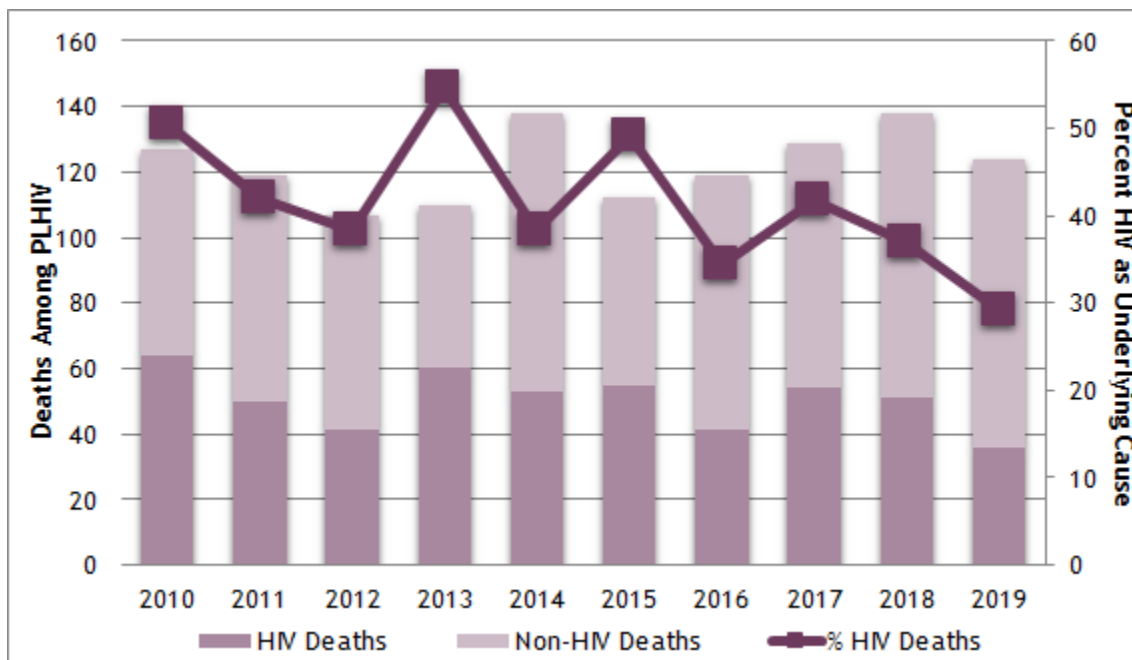


Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

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 the trend of deaths among PLHIV has both increased and decreased year to year throughout the past 10 years, the overall mortality rate among PLHIV has been declining in the past decade. The mortality rate among PLHIV has decreased by 27.2% from 2010 to 2019 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.

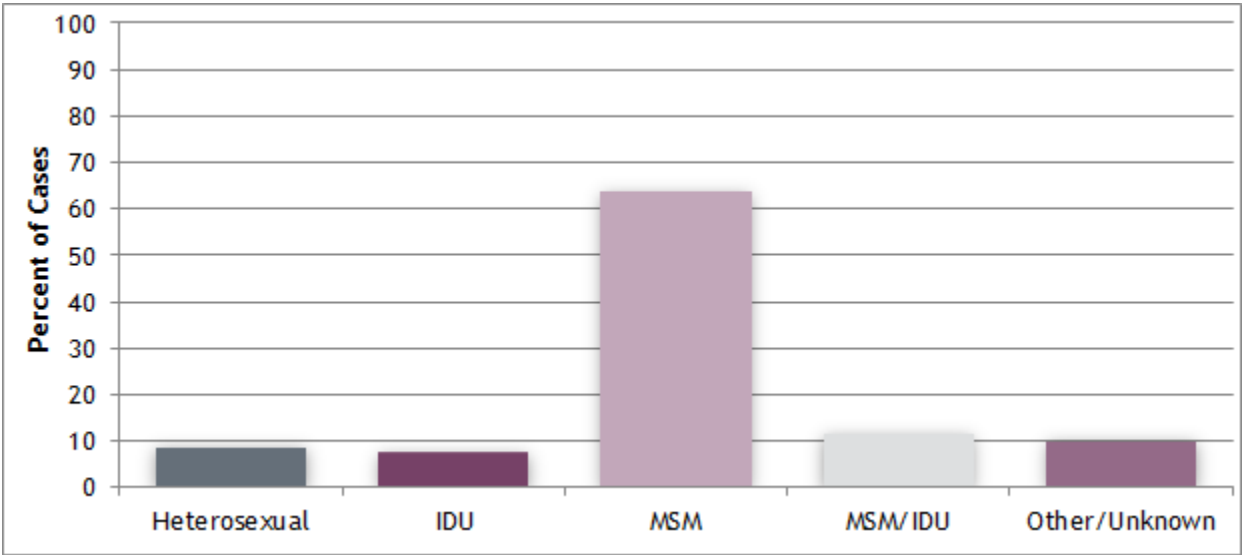
Figure 2.11: Annual Deaths Among People Diagnosed with HIV and Percent Attributed to HIV as an Underlying Cause - Colorado (2010-2019)



Demographic Characteristics of HIV in Priority Populations

From 1982 to 2019, 21,744 cases were diagnosed in Colorado; 13,783 cases were associated with MSM, 1,587 IDU, 2,455 MSM/IDU and 1,766 through heterosexual contact. **Figure 3.1** shows the proportion of the epidemic by transmission category. MSM accounted for 63.4% of Colorado’s cumulative HIV cases, IDU accounted for 7.3%, MSM/IDU accounted for 11.3% and heterosexual transmission accounted for 8.4%.

Figure 3.1: Cumulative HIV Cases by Transmission Category - Colorado (1982-2019)



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

Men Who have Sex With Men

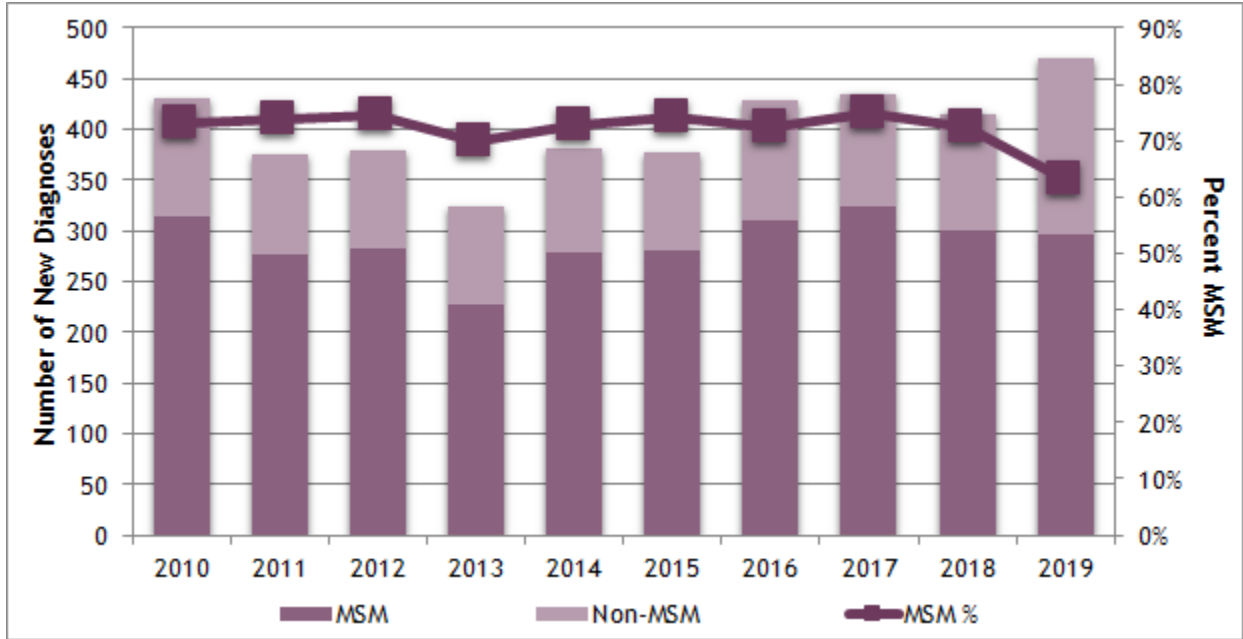
Summary

- The majority of Colorado’s HIV cases can be attributed to the transmission category of MSM (63.4% MSM-only with an additional 11.3% MSM/IDU of all cumulative cases 1982-2019).
- Half (50.2%) of 2015-2019 new HIV diagnoses among MSM were Non-Hispanic White.
- The majority of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were 20-34 years old (62.0%).
- 9.2% of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were foreign-born, and an additional 21.9% 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 2010-2019 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 (2010-2019)



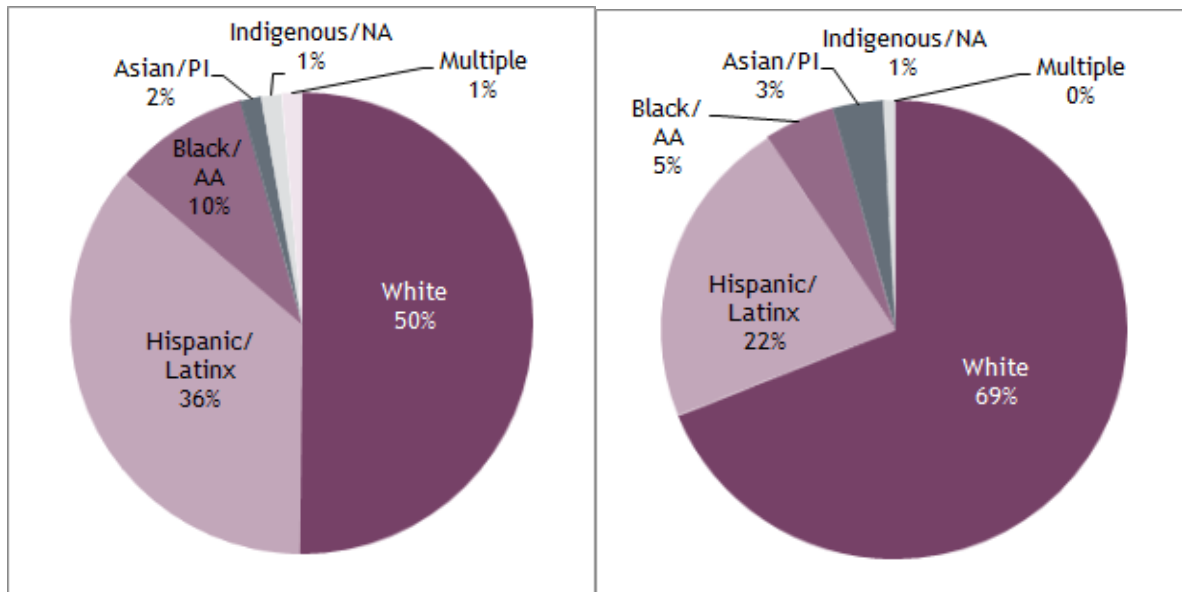
New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity

As **Figure 3.3** demonstrates, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were overrepresented in the HIV proportion among MSM; accounting for 4.9% of Colorado's male population, but 9.6% of HIV cases diagnosed in MSM from 2015-2019. Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races were also overrepresented (35.9% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases) for their proportion of the male population (22.0%), while Non-Hispanic Whites represented 50.1% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases and 68.9% of the male population.

Figure 3.3: New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity (2015-2019) Compared to the Male Population (2019) - Colorado

MSM Newly Diagnosed HIV by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-2019

Colorado Male Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

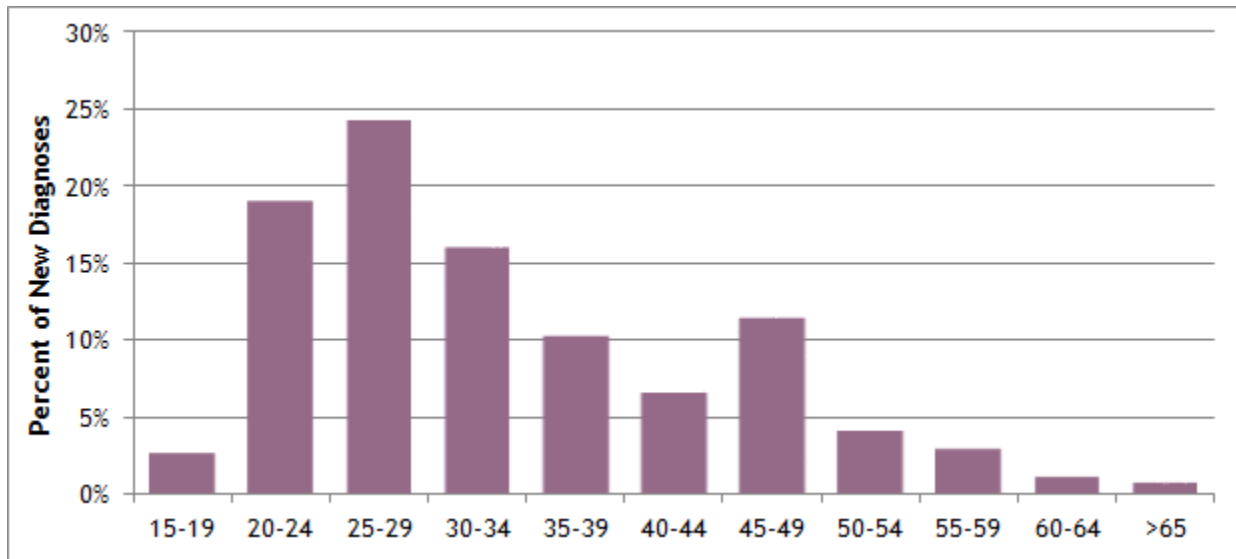


AA: African American; NA: Native American; PI: Pacific Islander.

New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Age

Figure 3.4 depicts the percentage of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM by age in 2015-2019. Over half (53.4%) of new HIV MSM diagnoses occurred among 20-34 year olds, which represented only 22.9% of the male population in 2019.

Figure 3.4: Percent of New MSM HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2015-2019)

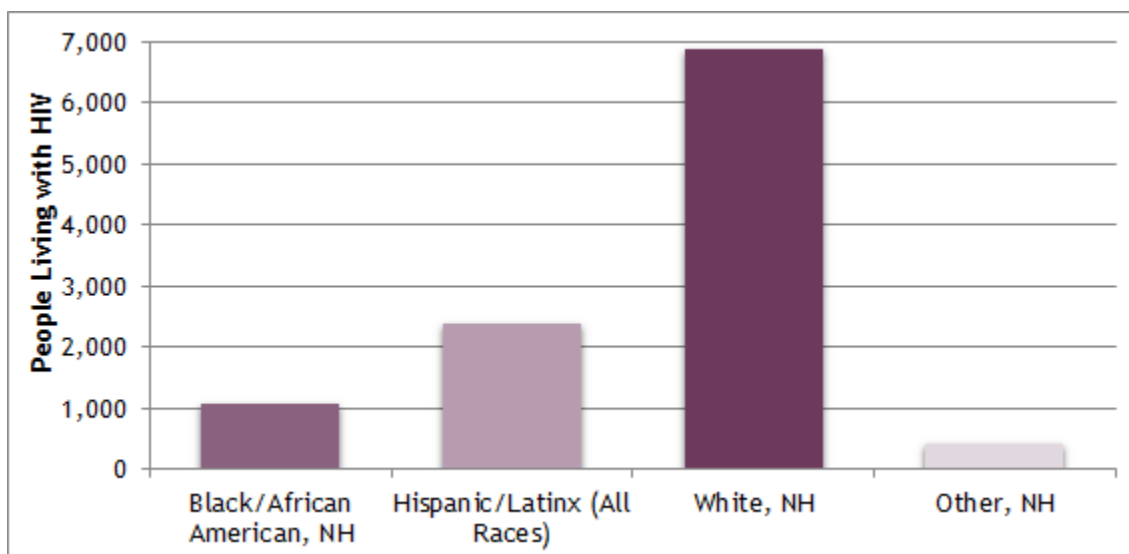


MSM Living with HIV

MSM Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

MSM living with HIV have a similar distribution of race/ethnicity as the overall male PLHIV population as they represent 73.9% of PLHIV, as shown in Figure 3.5. The majority of MSM living with HIV identified as Non-Hispanic White.

Figure 3.5: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2019 by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

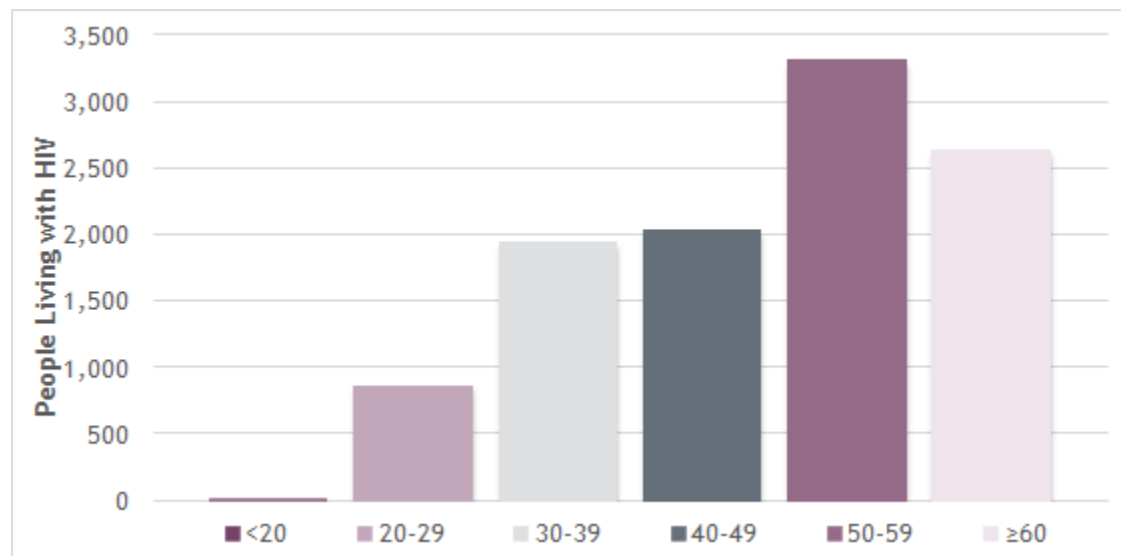


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

MSM Living with HIV by Age

The age group with the largest proportion of MSM living with HIV as of December 31, 2019 was 50-59 years old, as shown in Figure 3.6. The next largest proportion was among those over 60 years old.

Figure 3.6: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2019 by Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

People Who Inject Drugs

Summary

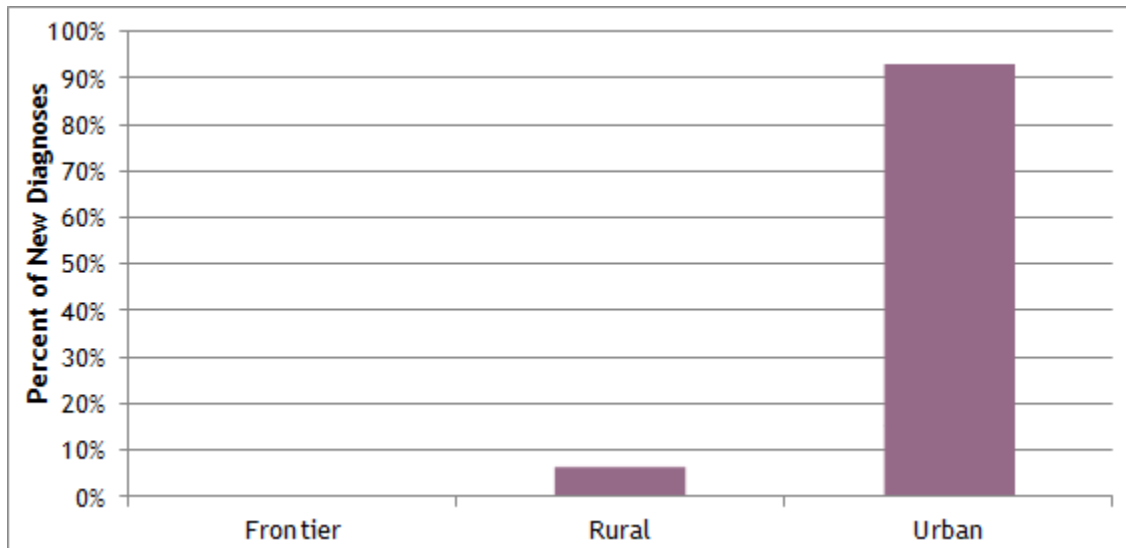
- IDU and MSM/IDU HIV cases made up 16.3% of people living with HIV.
- Males accounted for 91.3% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases reported 2015-2019.
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 65.7% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases 2015-2019, while Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races made up 25.2% of PWID cases, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprised 6.8%.
- Newly diagnosed PWID HIV cases were most commonly diagnosed in the 20-34 age group from 2015-2019 (58.9%).

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 2015-2019 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among PWID.

New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID

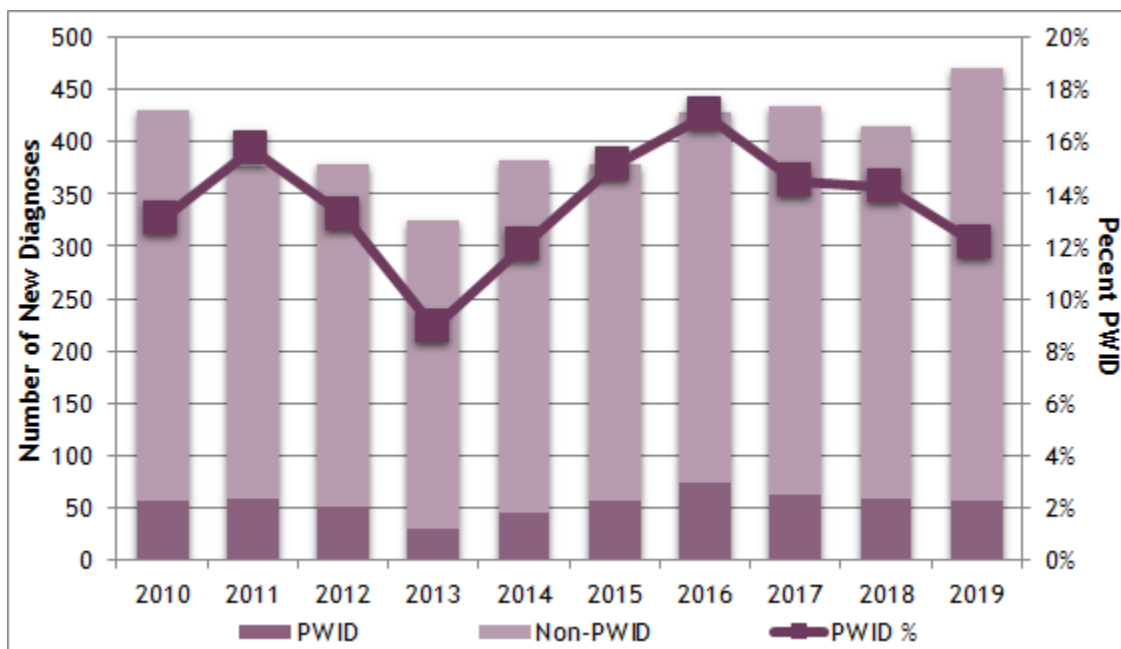
Figure 3.7 demonstrates that PWID HIV cases diagnosed from 2015 through 2019 were largely concentrated in urban areas. This was consistent with other highly affected populations, affirming that the Colorado HIV epidemic was largely centered in urban areas. Urban areas reported 92.6%, rural areas reported 6.5%, and frontier areas reported 0.3% 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 (2015-2019)



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

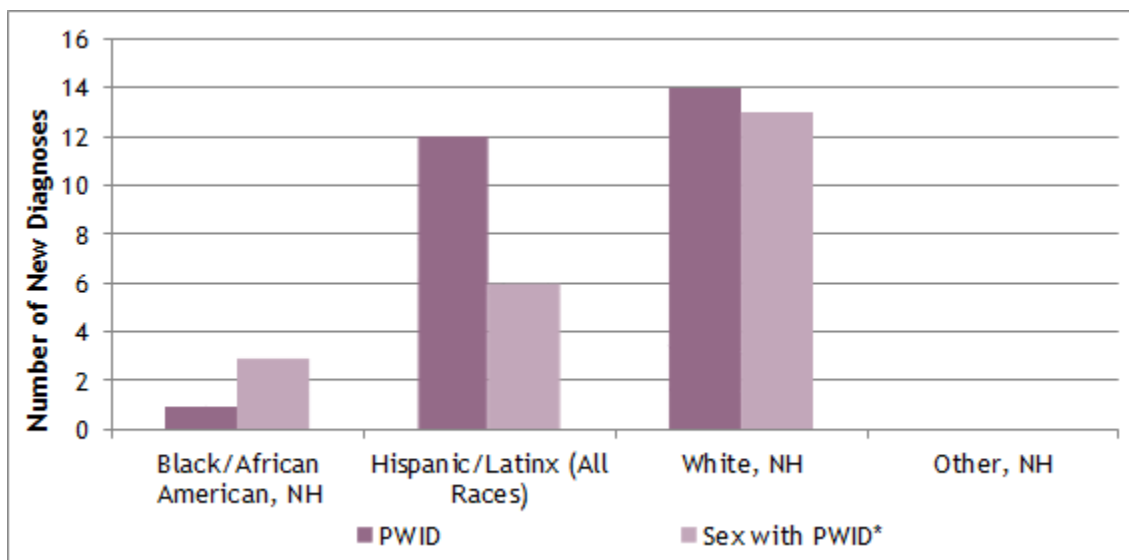
Figure 3.8: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of PWID - Colorado (2010-2019)



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=337). From 2015 to 2019, 49 cases of HIV in females were associated with IDU. As shown in **Figure 3.9**, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 27 (55.1%), Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 4 (8.2%) and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races constituted 18 (36.7%) cases. The number of cases of females who acquired HIV via heterosexual contact with a PWID (N=22) was higher than for males (N=6) in 2015-2019. Non-Hispanic White females comprised 59.0% (N=13), Hispanic/Latino/a/x females of all races comprised 27.3% (N=6), and Non-Hispanic Black/African American females represented 13.6% (N=3) of this group.

Figure 3.9: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females - Colorado (2015-2019)

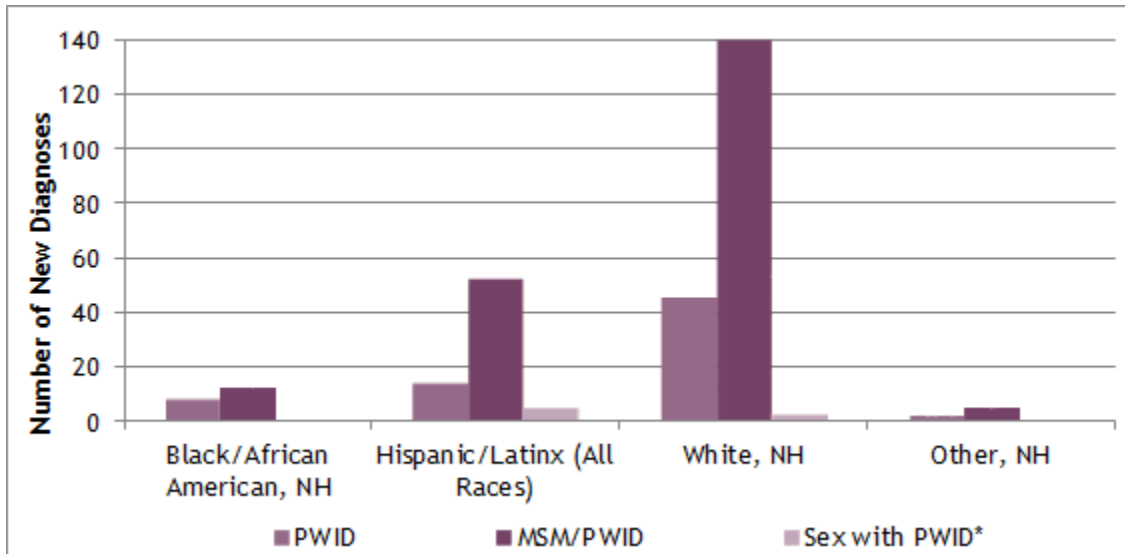


*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID.

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

Figure 3.10 shows that among the 288 males diagnosed with HIV in 2015-2019 with an IDU-associated risk, Non-Hispanic Whites account for 191 (66.3%) cases, Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races for 70 (24.3%) cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans for 20 (6.9%) cases and all remaining races accounted for 7 (2.4%) combined. Among the 213 males who were MSM/PWID, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the overwhelming majority of these cases (144 or 67.6%), Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races for 52 (24.4%) cases, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans for 12 cases (5.6%).

Figure 3.10: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Males - Colorado (2015-2019)



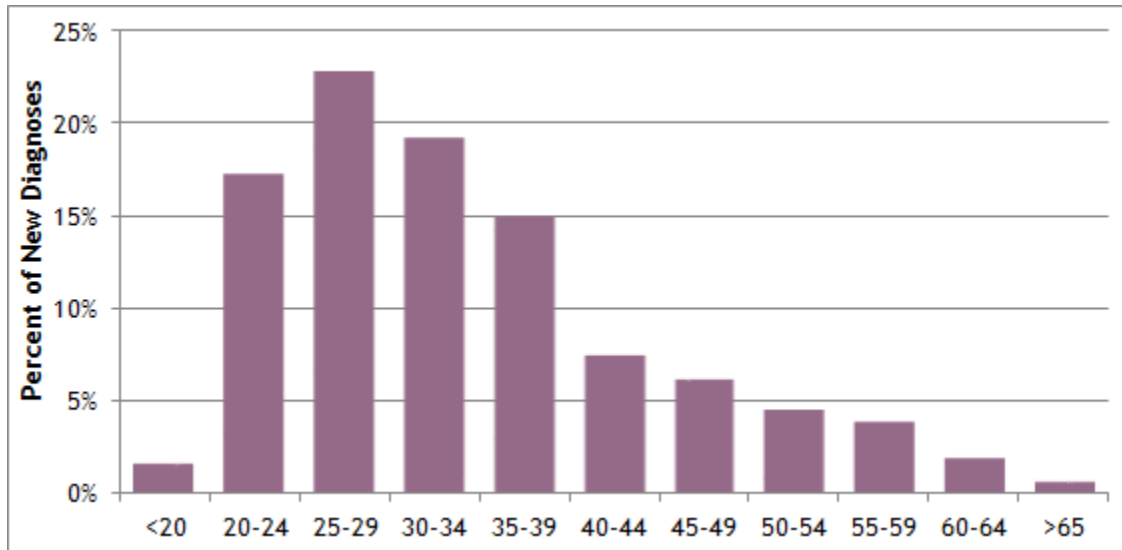
*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID.

NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other 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 from 2015 through 2019 among PWID. When reviewing cases of HIV, the age group with the largest proportion of cases reported from 2015 to 2019 was 20-34 year olds (58.9%).

Figure 3.11: Number of New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2015-2019)

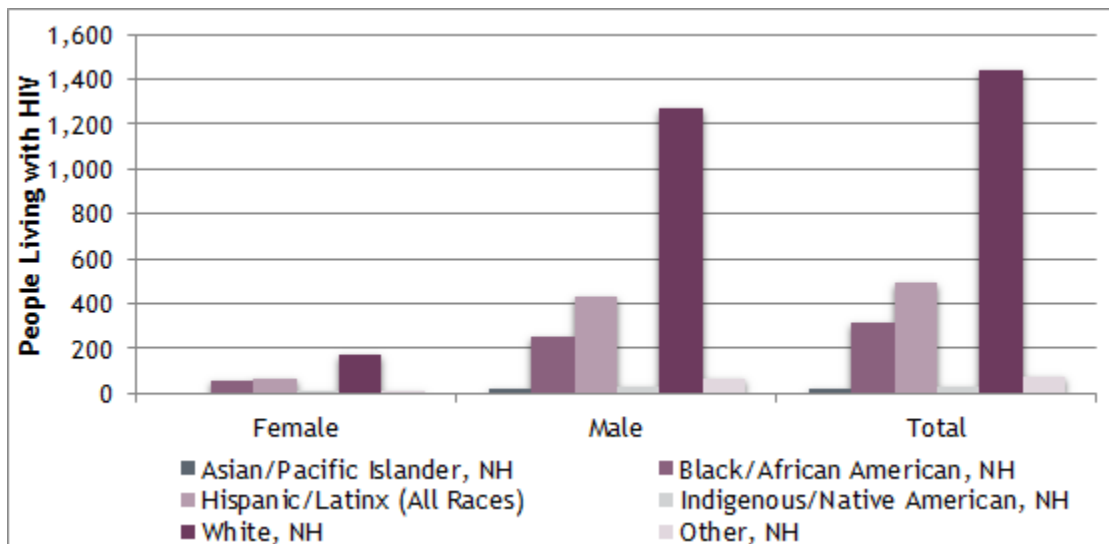


PWID Living with HIV

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, 18.2% 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, 61.5% and 55.6%, respectively.

Figure 3.12: PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

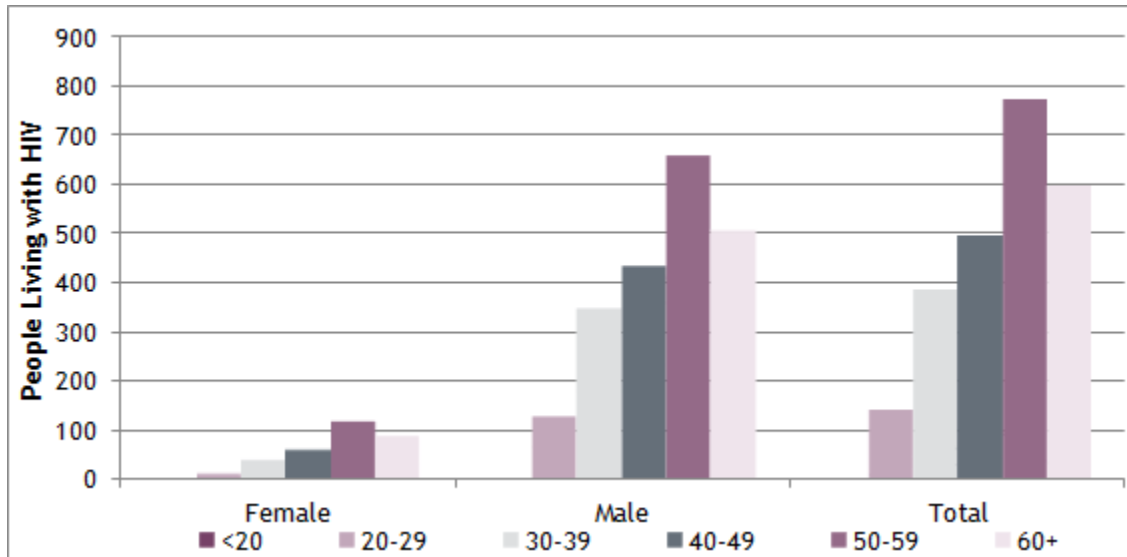


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

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, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

Heterosexual Transmission

Summary

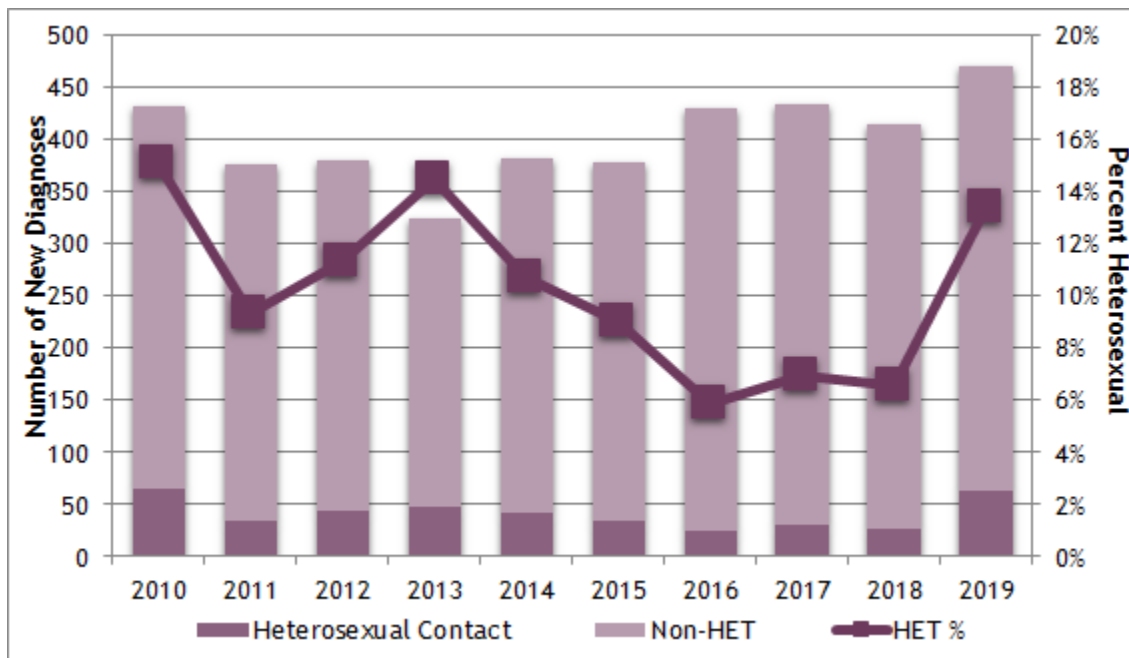
- Heterosexual HIV transmission has been steadily decreasing since 2013, with a large spike in 2019 of 13.4%.
- Females represented 66.5% of newly diagnosed heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in 2015-2019.
- Of new HIV cases transmitted by heterosexual contact in 2015-2019, Non-Hispanic Whites made up 38.5%, while Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprised 32.4%, and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races made up 27.4%.
- The majority of heterosexual transmission of new HIV diagnoses were among people aged 25-39 years, representing 43.0% of cases.

Tables 3.5 and 3.6, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2015-2019 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. However, a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted infection (STI) would suggest that the person had engaged in higher risk sexual practices than persons without an STI diagnosis. Specific HIV prevention strategies should be directed toward these individuals. In 2019, 29,820 cases of chlamydia, 9,573 cases of gonorrhea and 1,434 cases of syphilis were reported to CDPHE. For more information on STIs, please reference these [resources](#).

New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals

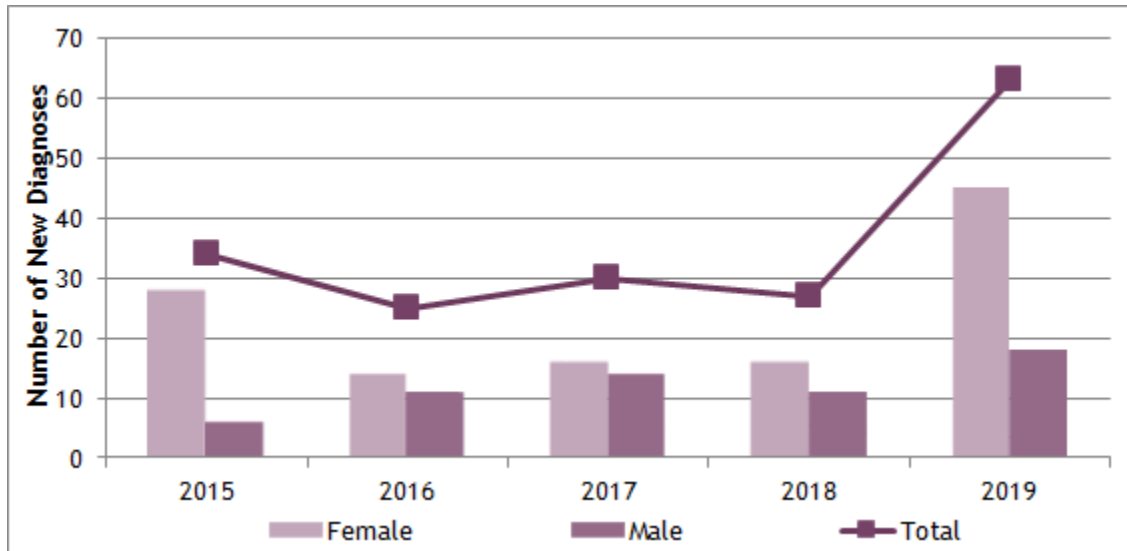
Figure 3.14: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of Heterosexuals - Colorado (2010-2019)



New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Sex at Birth

Figure 3.15 illustrates the number of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases by year of diagnosis and sex between 2015 and 2019. The number of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases has overall been trending down since 2015 with a large increase in 2019 (+36 cases). Care should be taken in identifying trends in this group due to the small number of cases.

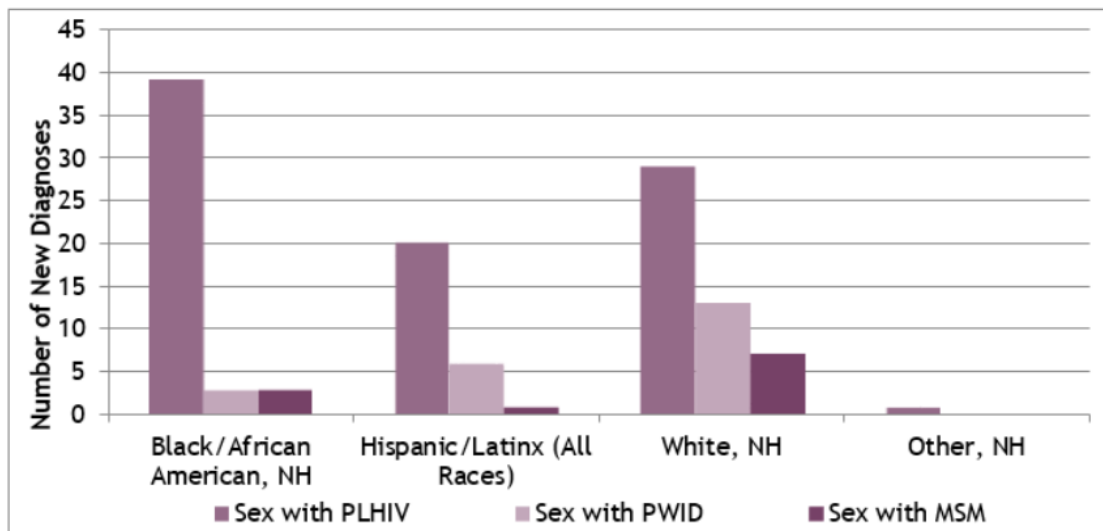
Figure 3.15: Number of New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Sex at Birth and Year of Diagnosis - Colorado (2015-2019)



New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Race/Ethnicity

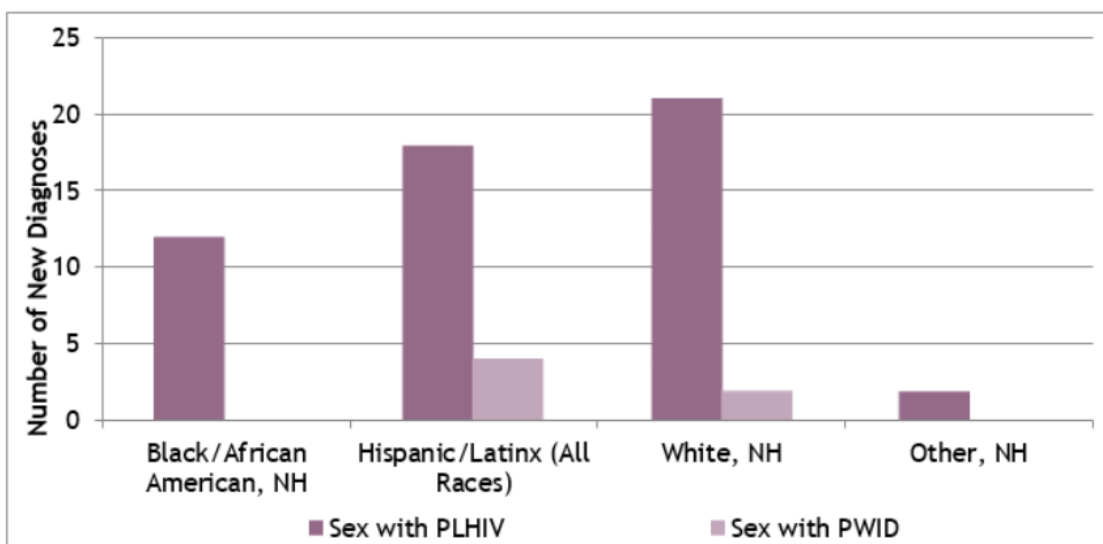
Recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual transmission are illustrated in **Figure 3.16** for females and **Figure 3.17** for males. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the largest group with 69 (38.5%) cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 32.4% (N=58) of cases, and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races accounted for 27.4% (N=49) 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 (2015-2019)



NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other 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 (2015-2019)

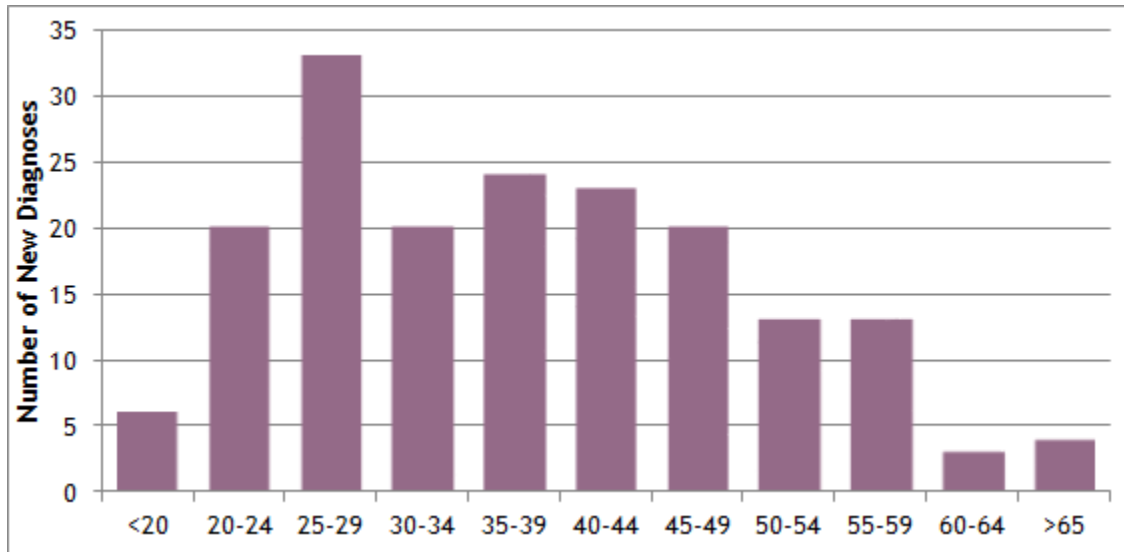


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Age

Figure 3.18 illustrates recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual contact by age in 2015-2019. This graph indicates that the largest proportion (18.4%) of newly diagnosed cases occurred in the 25-29 year old age group. The 35-39 year old age group followed, representing 13.4% of the cases. The next highest contributing age group was 40-44 representing 12.9% of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in Colorado in 2015-2019.

Figure 3.18: New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2015-2019)

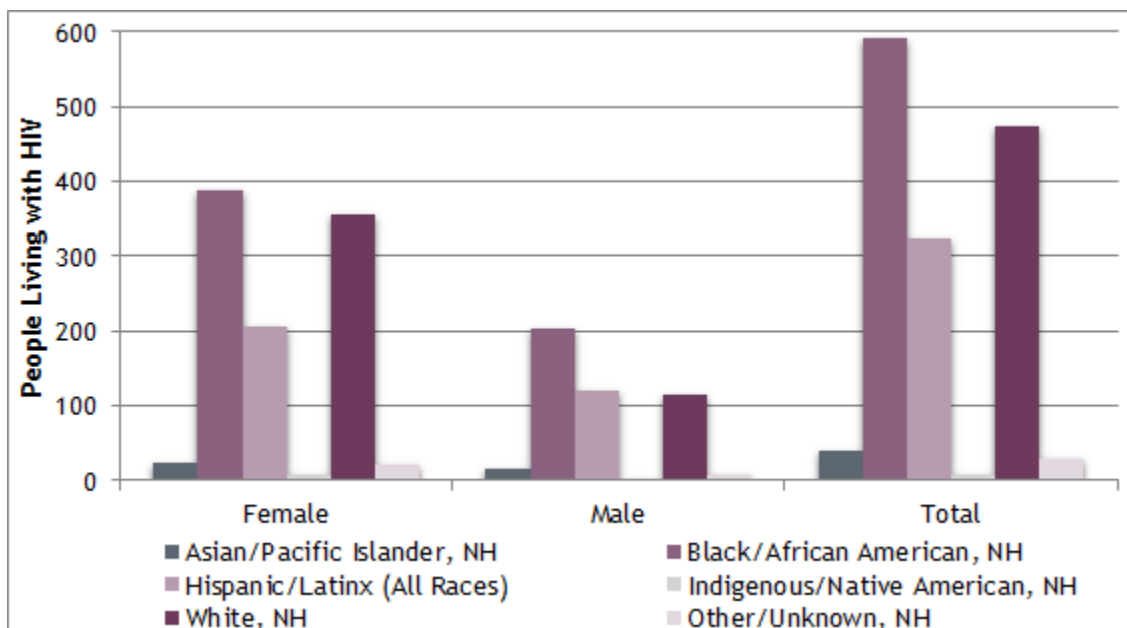


Heterosexuals Living with HIV

Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans make up the largest percentage of heterosexuals living with HIV in Colorado (40.3%) followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (32.3%) and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races (22.2%). 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 25.0%, 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, 43.8% and 38.7%, respectively.

Figure 3.19: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

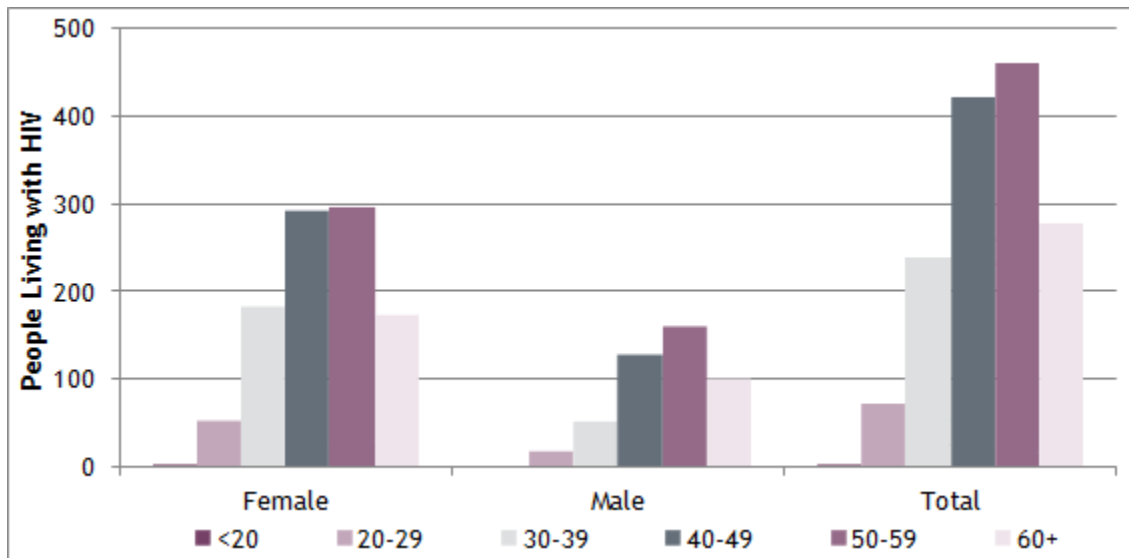


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

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 who did. A greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV were 30-39 years old compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV, 18.5% and 11.4%, respectively. In contrast, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV were 50-59 years old compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 34.7% and 29.6%, respectively.

Figure 3.20: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado



Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

Infants Born to PLHIV

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 24 and 33 from 2015-2019. During that period, there were three confirmed cases of an infant reported who acquired HIV perinatally in Colorado. According to CDPHE vital statistics data obtained from 2019 birth certificates, 98.5% of live births received prenatal care, and 97.7% of live births had reported that the mother had an HIV test during pregnancy.¹³

¹³ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics 2018 Birth Certificate Data.

People who are Born Outside of the United States

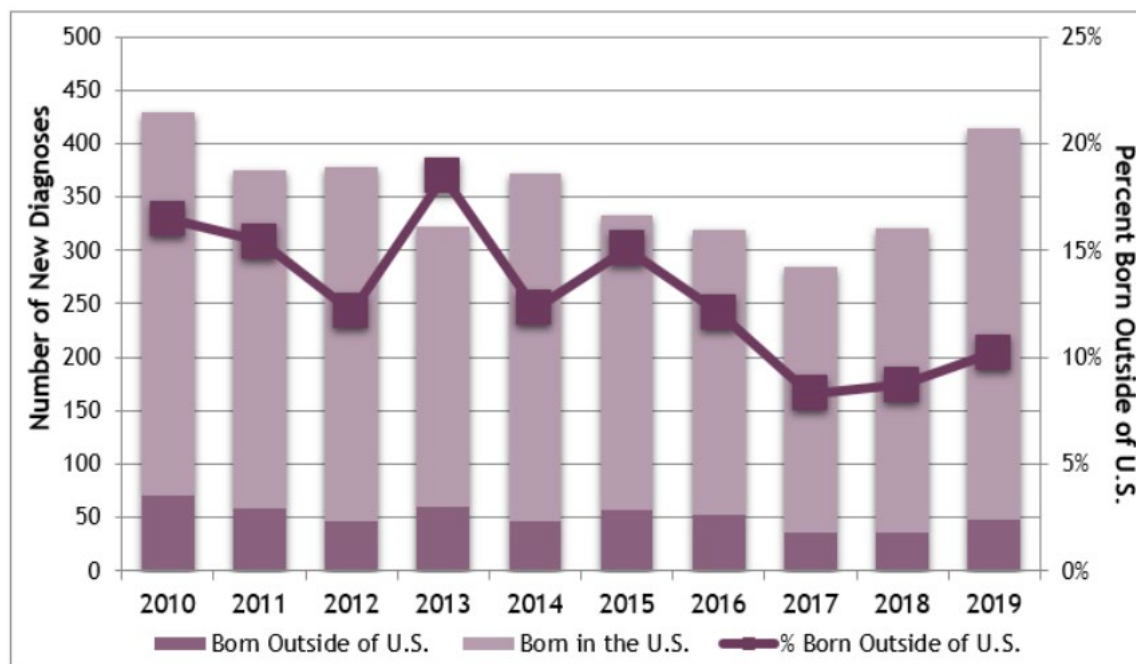
Summary

- An estimated 9.5% of Colorado’s population were born outside of the U.S.¹⁴ People who are foreign-born account for 10.2% of new 2019 HIV cases and 11.7% of PLHIV.
- The majority of people who are foreign-born diagnosed with HIV between 2015-2019 occurred in those people aged 30-49 years representing 55.0% of cases.
- Of 2015-2019 new diagnoses among Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races who are foreign-born, 69.3% were born in Mexico and of Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans who are foreign-born 56.6% were born in the Horn of Africa or eastern Africa.

New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S.

People who are born outside of the U.S. account for 10.8% (229) of Colorado’s new HIV diagnoses from the years 2015 through 2019 and 11.7% (1,706) of Colorado’s PLHIV through 2019. 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 born outside of the U.S. increased by 52.8%; however, the actual number of diagnoses among people who are born outside of the U.S. remained stable. This percent increase in 2013 was due to a decrease in overall new diagnoses (N=326). Between 2015 and 2017, the percent of new diagnoses that were foreign born decreased by 55.1%, with a slight increase in the last two years of 2018 and 2019.

Figure 3.21: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of People who are Born Outside the U.S. - Colorado (2010-2019)

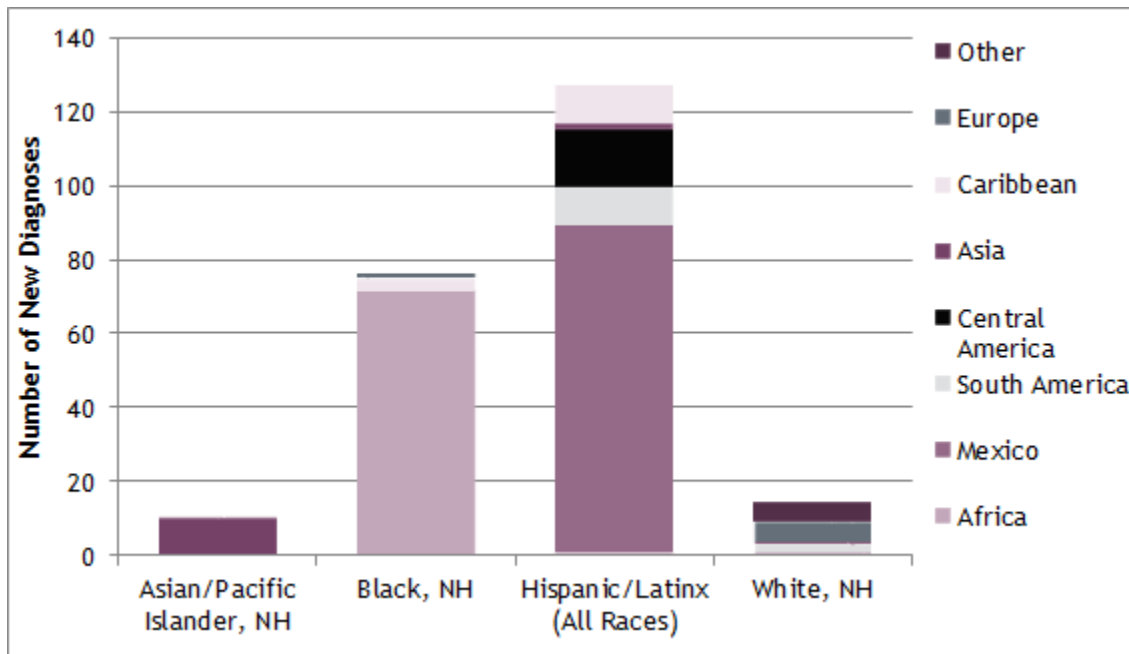


¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 1-year Estimate Data Table B05003 (geography: State of Colorado). <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 3.22 shows new diagnoses among people who are born outside of the U.S. by race/ethnicity and region of birth. From 2015-2019, 229 (10.8%) of the 2,125 new HIV diagnoses were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of those, 127 (55.5%) were Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 76 (33.2%) were Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 10 (4.4%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander and 14 (6.1%) were Non-Hispanic White. Among the new HIV diagnoses in 2015-2019, 55.5% of those identified as Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of the 127 Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 88 (69.3%) were born in Mexico. About one-third (33.2%) of 2015-2019 new HIV diagnoses among Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of the 76 Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans, 72 (94.7%) were born in Africa with a majority (56.6%) born in the Horn of Africa (25%) or eastern Africa (31.6%). Less than one-tenth (4.4%) of 2015-2019 new HIV diagnoses that identified as Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of the 10 Non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders 8 (80.0%) were born in southeastern Asia. Cultural and language barriers can make these groups a challenge for prevention services and care providers.

Figure 3.22: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Race/Ethnicity and Region of Birth - Colorado (2015-2019)

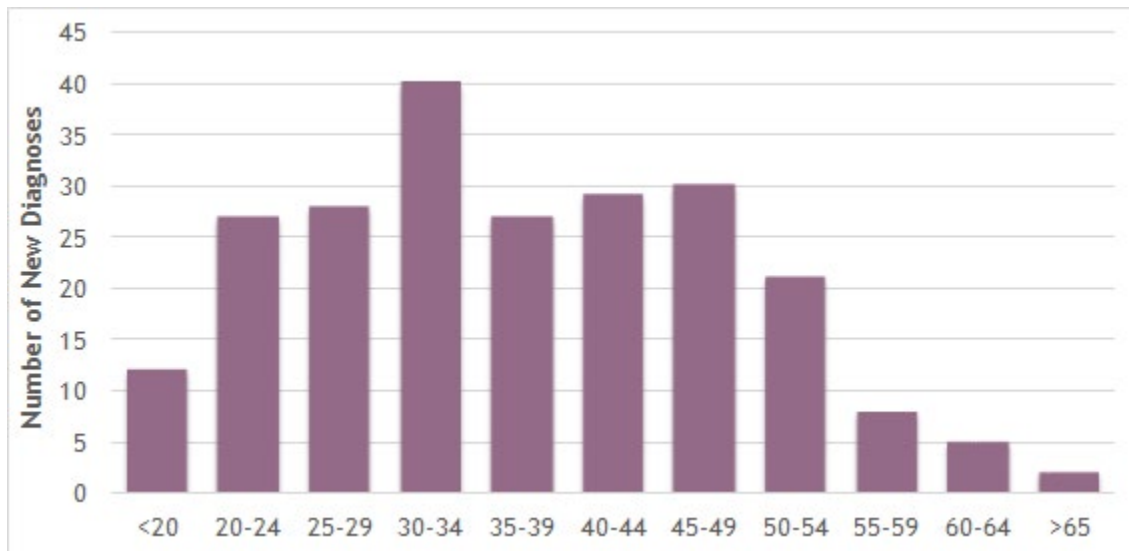


NH: Non-Hispanic

New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of U.S. by Age

Figure 3.23 illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2015 and 2019 among people who are born outside of the U.S. by age at diagnosis. The majority of new diagnoses occurred among the 30-34 age group followed by 45-49. 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.

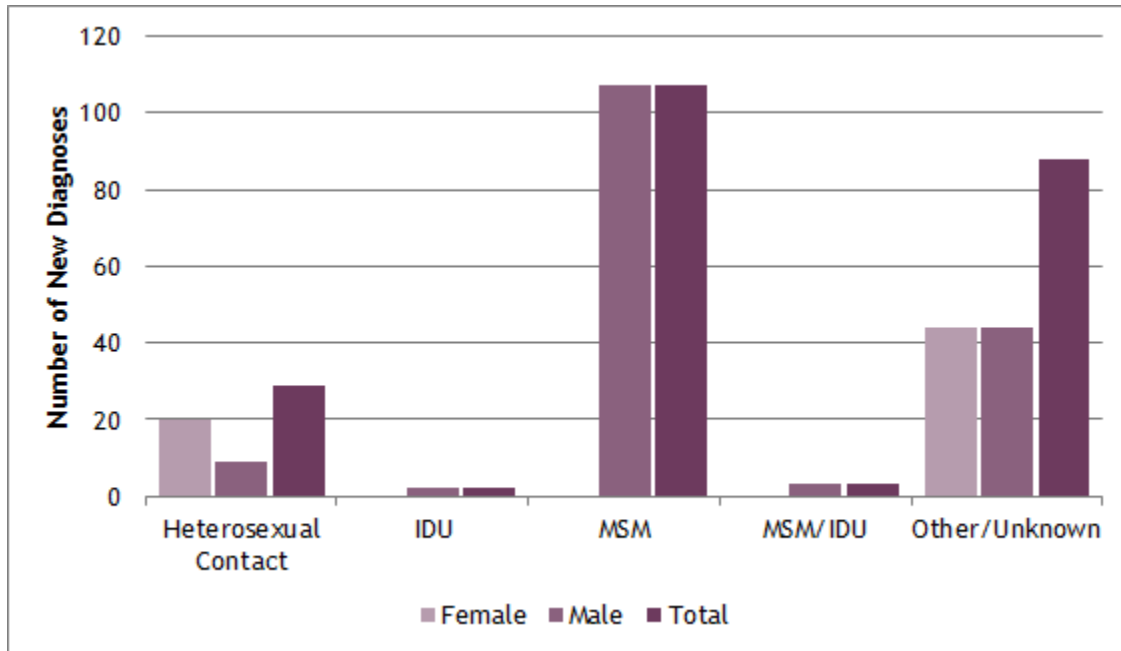
Figure 3.23: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2015-2019)



New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Transmission Category

Figure 3.24 illustrates the number of HIV cases diagnosed between 2015 and 2019 among people who are born outside of the U.S. 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, 31.3% and 5.5%, 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 Born Outside of the U.S. by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category - Colorado (2015-2019)

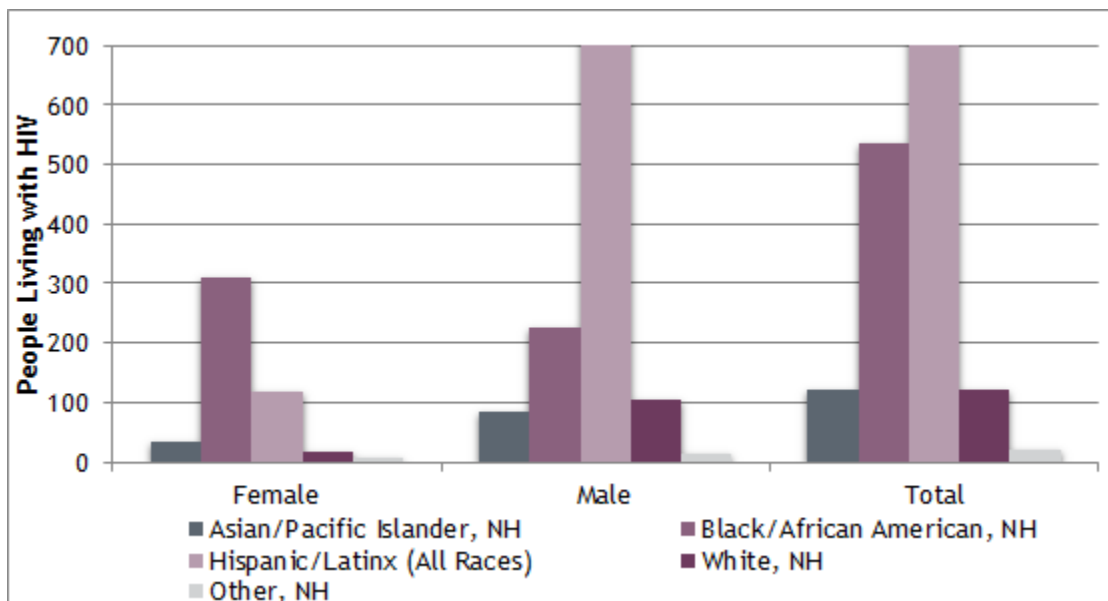


People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV

People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

A greater percentage of females who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV were Non-Hispanic Black/African American compared to males who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV, 63.7% and 18.5%, respectively. A greater percentage of males who born outside of the U.S. living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino/a/x compared to females who are foreign-born living with HIV, 64.6% and 24.3%, respectively.

Figure 3.25: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

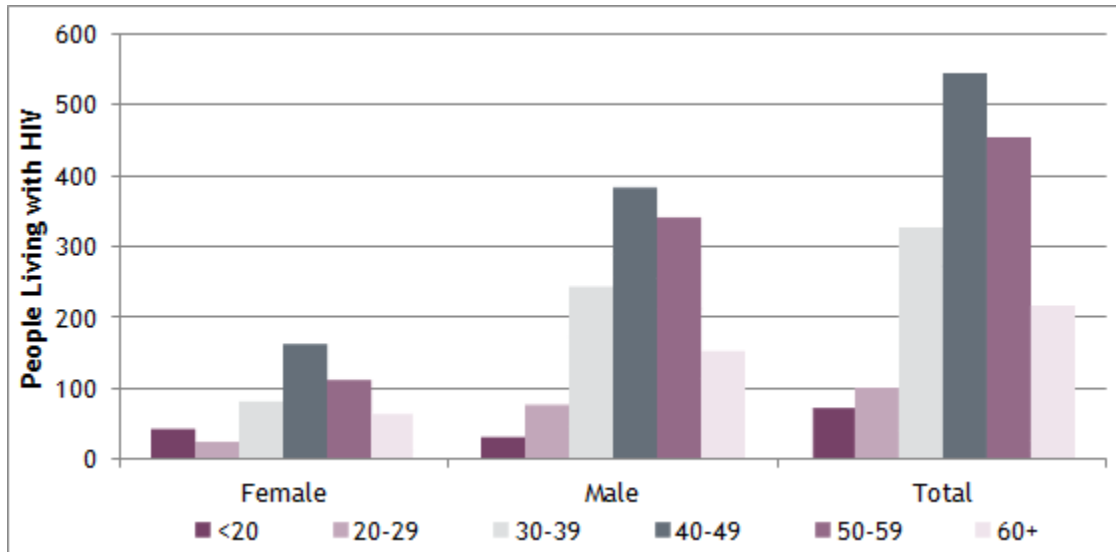


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown. Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American PLHIV was born in Canada.

People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV by Age

A greater percentage of females who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV were less than 20 years old compared to males who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV, 8.5% and 2.5%, respectively. Conversely, a greater percentage of males who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV were 50-59 years old compared to females who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV, 28.0% and 23.3%, respectively.

Figure 3.26: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado

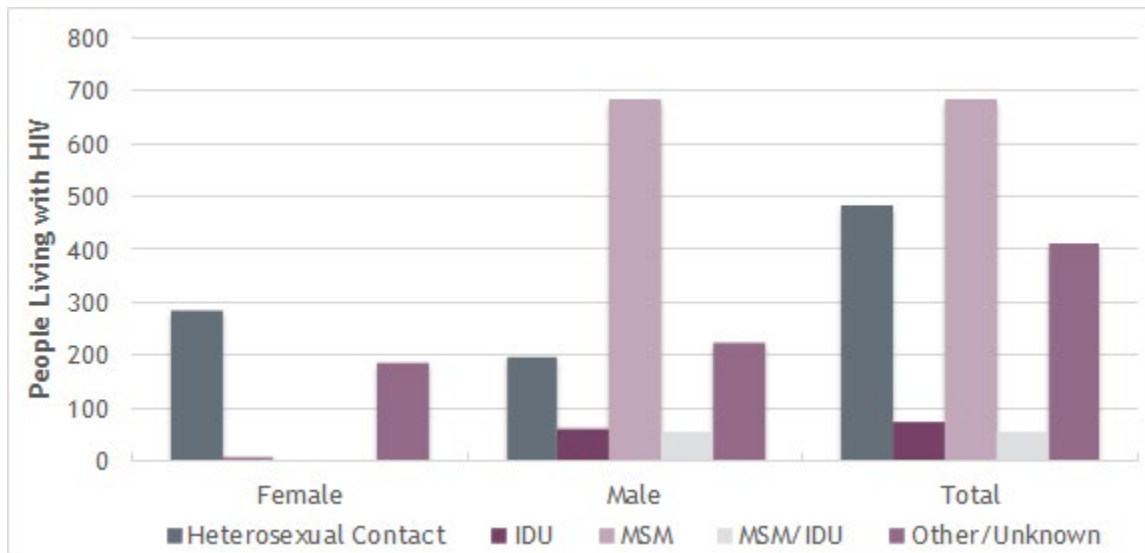


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV by Transmission Category

Figure 3.27 demonstrates that the majority of male PLHIV who are born outside of the U.S. in Colorado had a transmission category of MSM (55.9%). The next largest proportion was heterosexual contact (16.1%). Heterosexual contact accounts for the majority of female PLHIV who are foreign-born in Colorado (59.2%).

Figure 3.27: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado

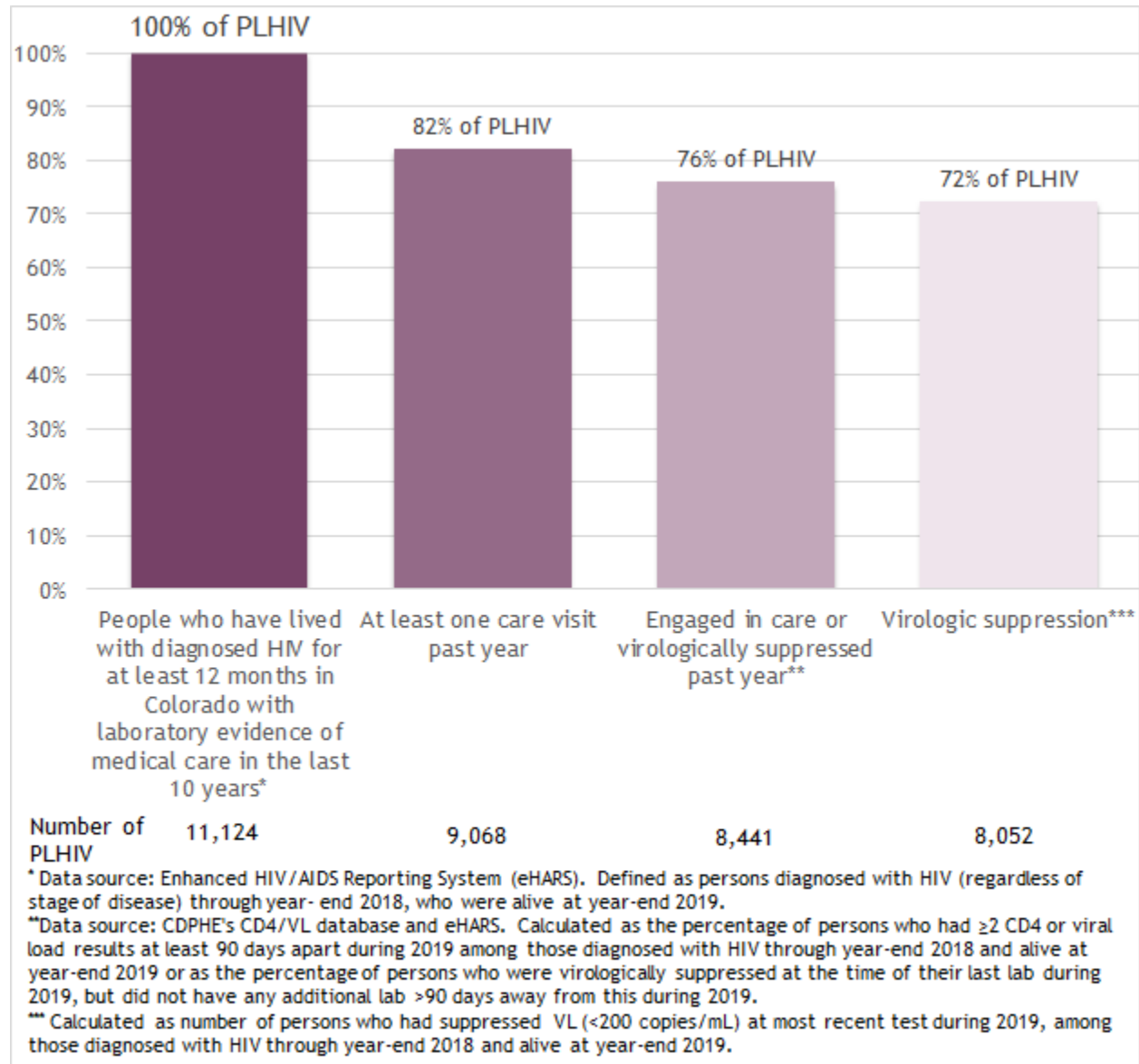


HIV Care Continuum

Summary

- 81.5% of people living with HIV were in care.
- 75.9% of people living with HIV were retained in care.
- 72.4% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed.

Figure 4.1: HIV Care Continuum as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



Definitions

Diagnosed: People diagnosed with HIV through December 31, 2018, alive as of December 31, 2019, live in Colorado and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2010-2019).

Engaged in Care: Percent of people diagnosed with at least one CD4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019, 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, 2019 - December 31, 2019, reported to the state OR virally suppressed at the time of their last lab during the time period of January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019, 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, 2019 - December 31, 2019) viral load test had a result of <200 cells/ μ L.

Figure 4.2: HIV Care Continuum by Sex at Birth as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado

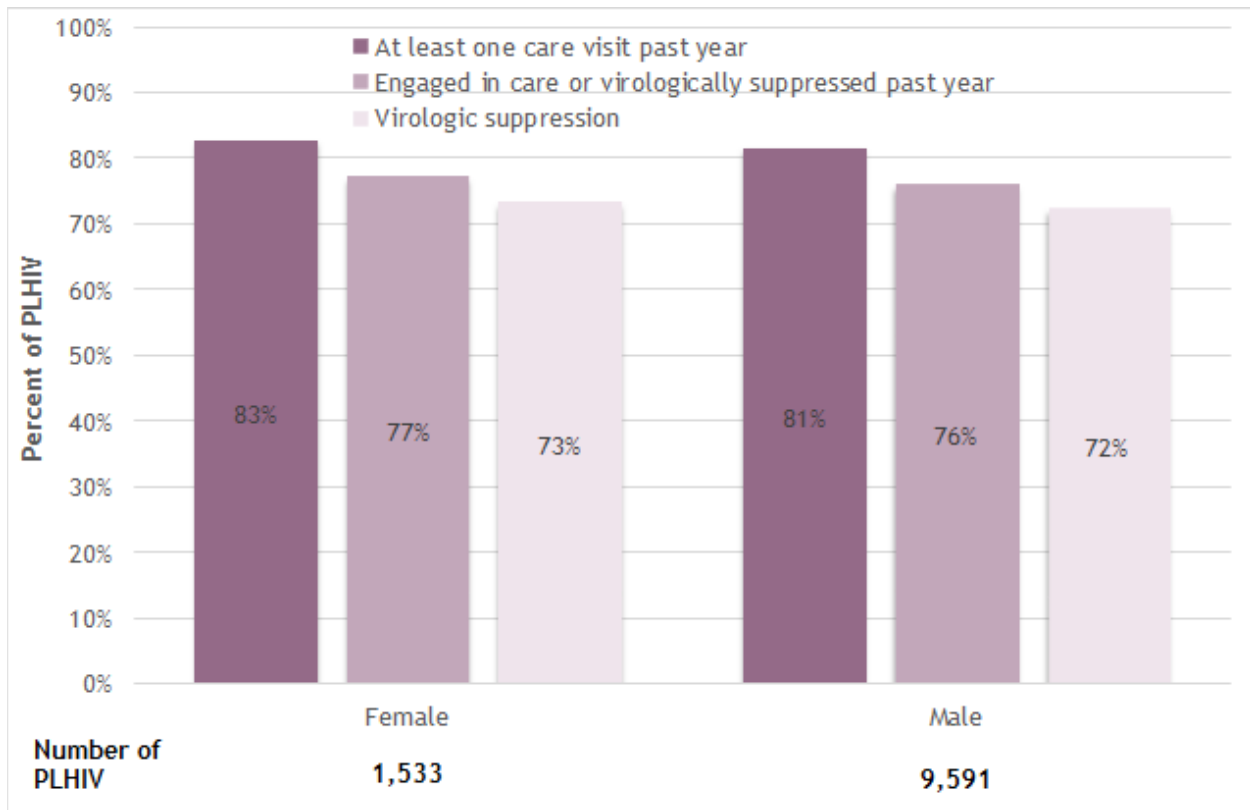
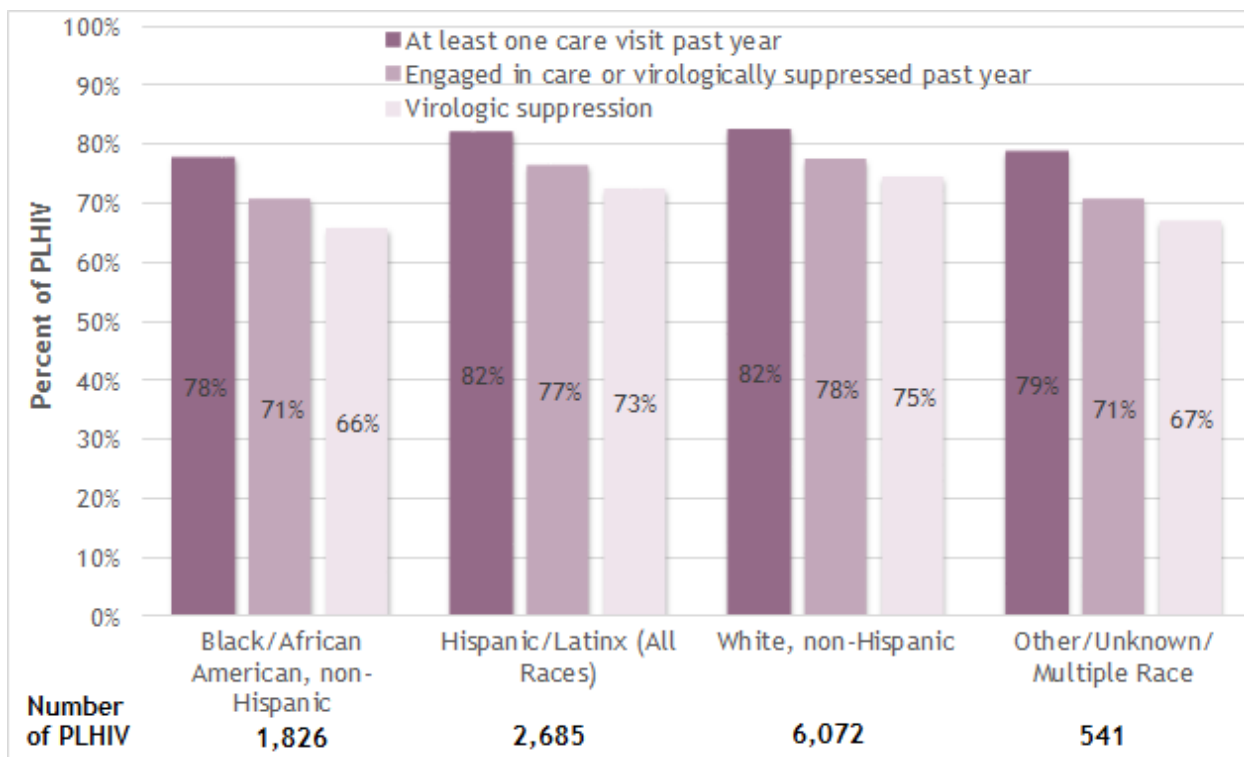


Figure 4.3: HIV Care Continuum by Current Gender as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



Figure 4.4: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.5: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado

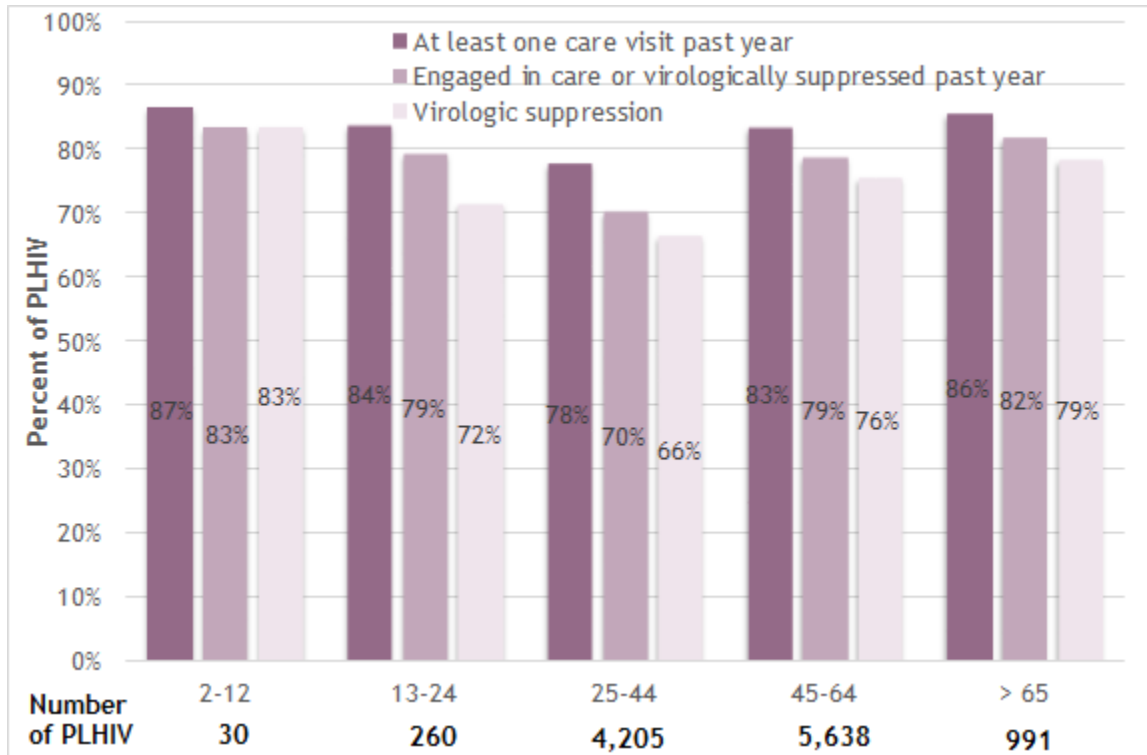
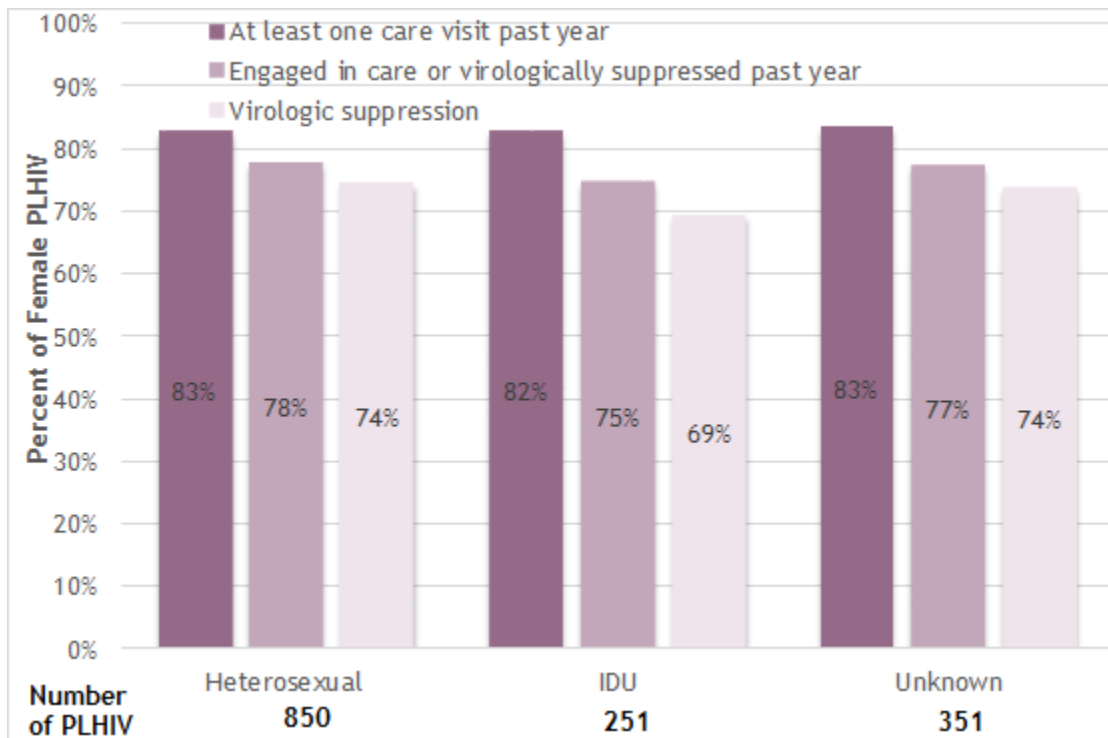
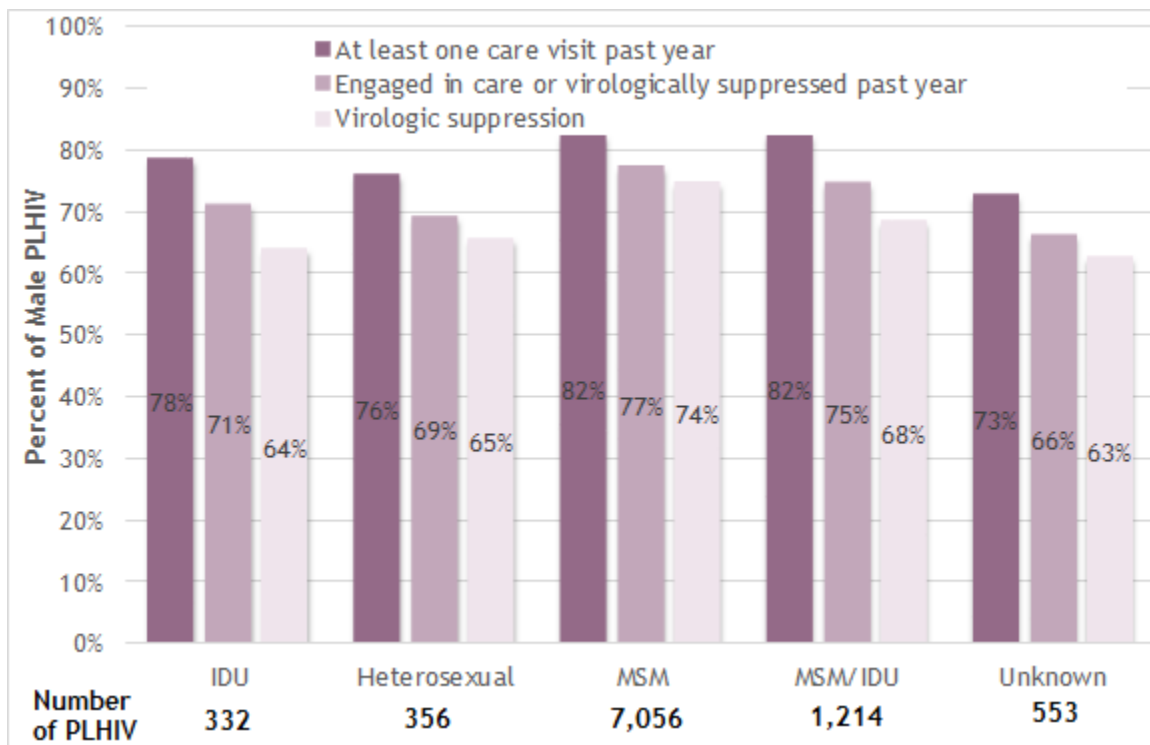


Figure 4.6: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Females as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



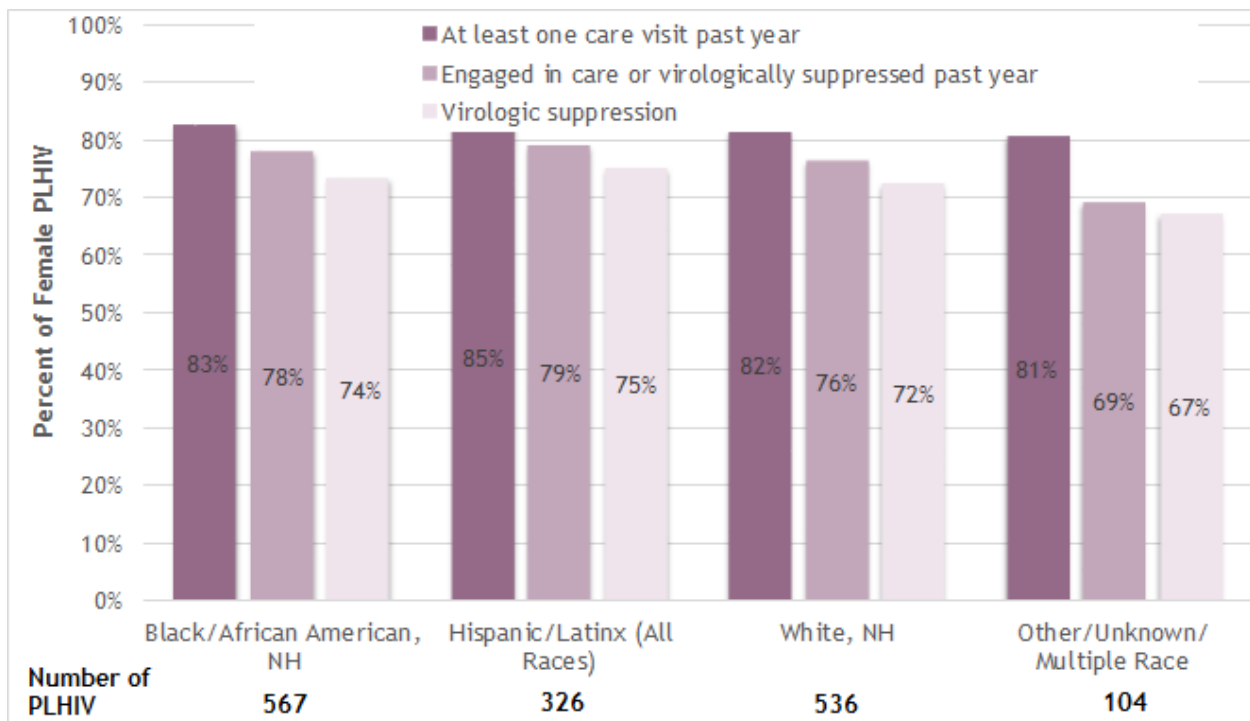
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.5 & 4.6.

Figure 4.7: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Males as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



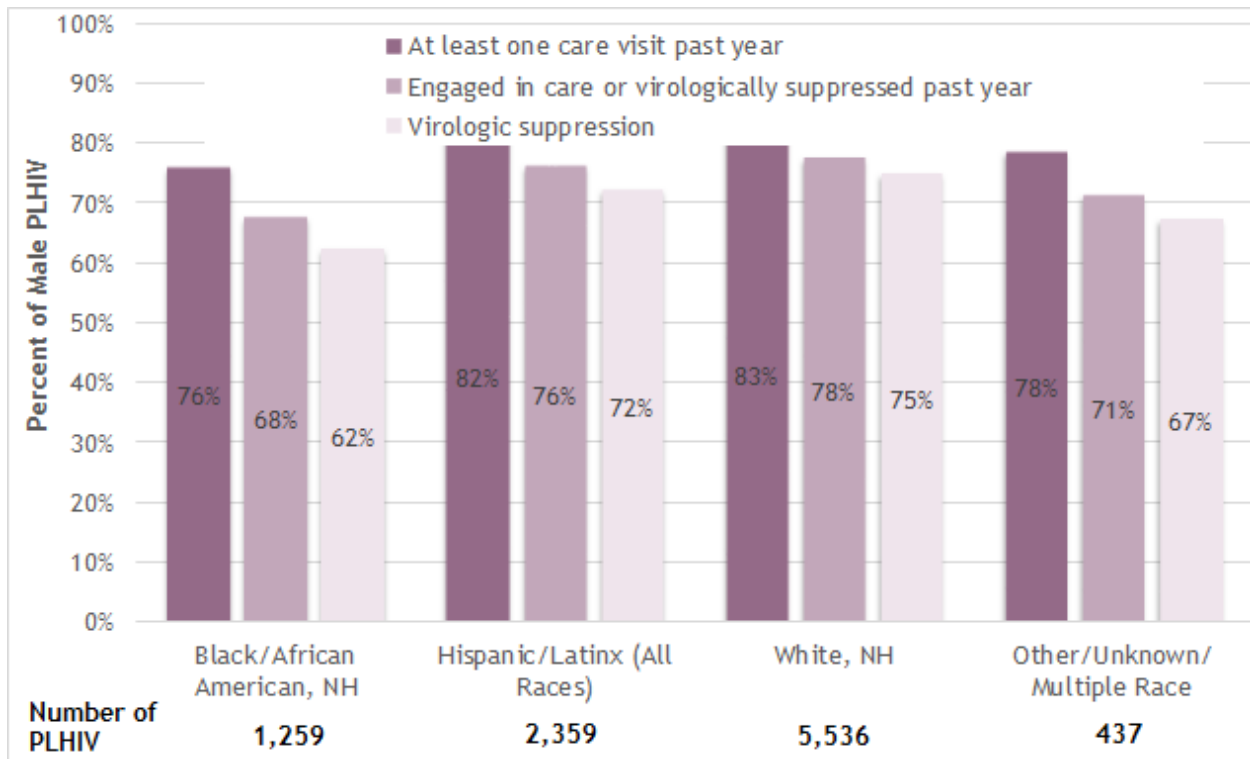
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.5 & 4.6.

Figure 4.8: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Females as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.9: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Males as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.10: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Females as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado

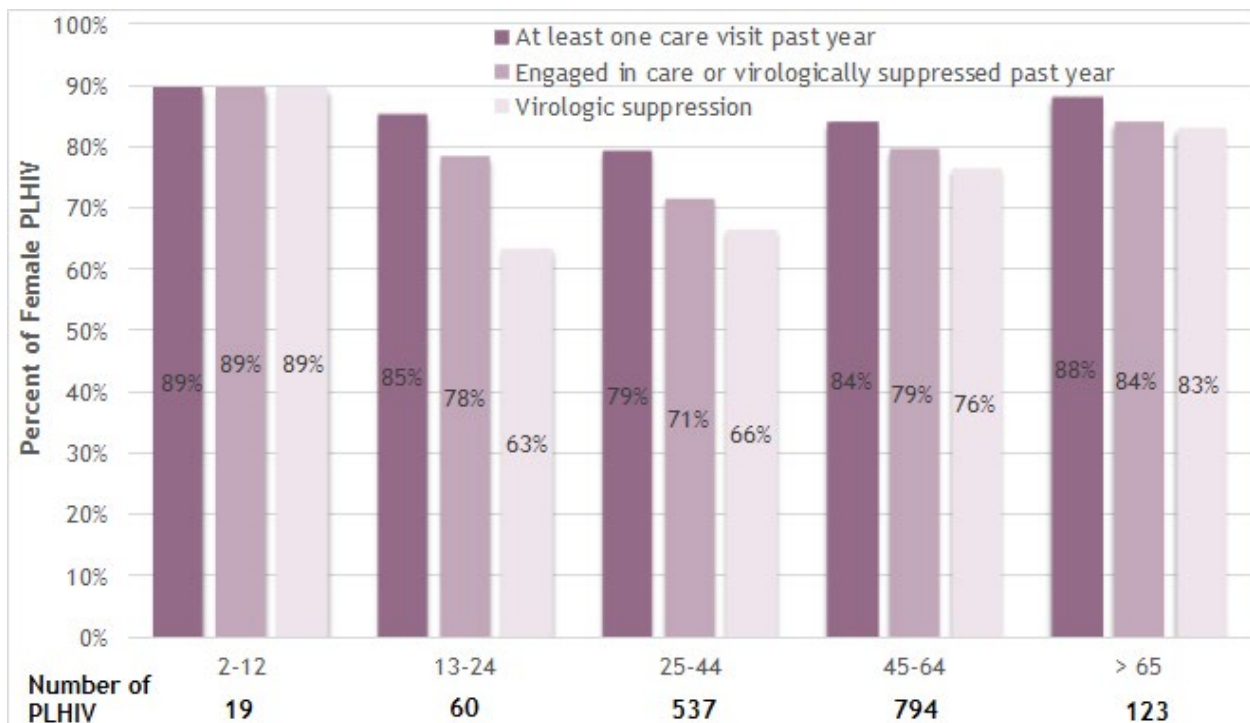


Figure 4.11: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Males as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado

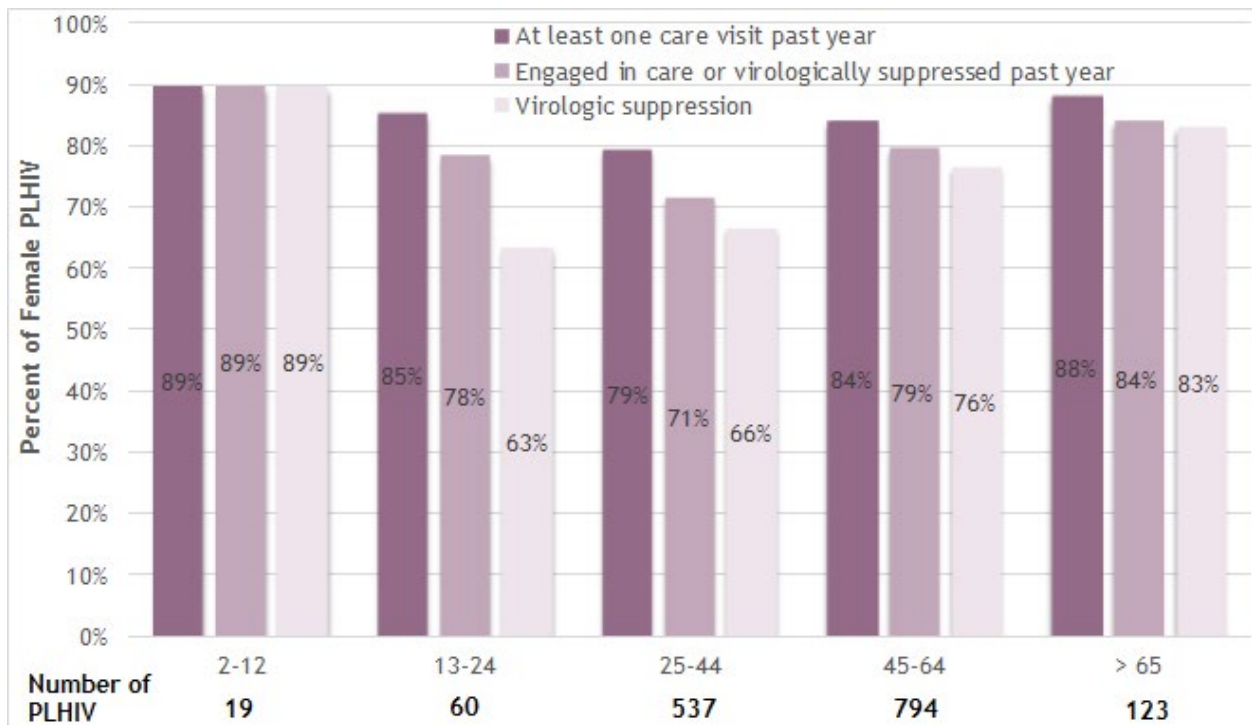
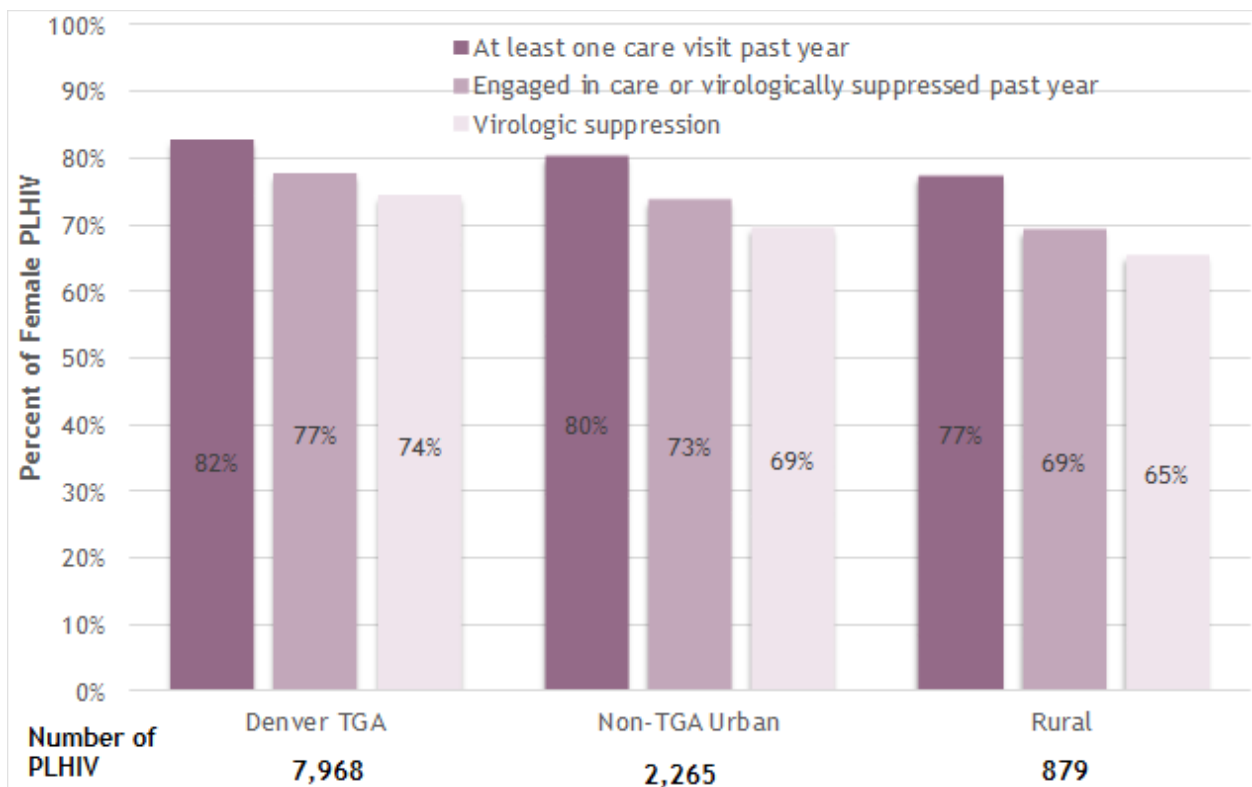


Figure 4.12: HIV Care Continuum by County Classification as of December 31, 2019 - Colorado



Engagement in HIV Care Among Coloradans

Summary

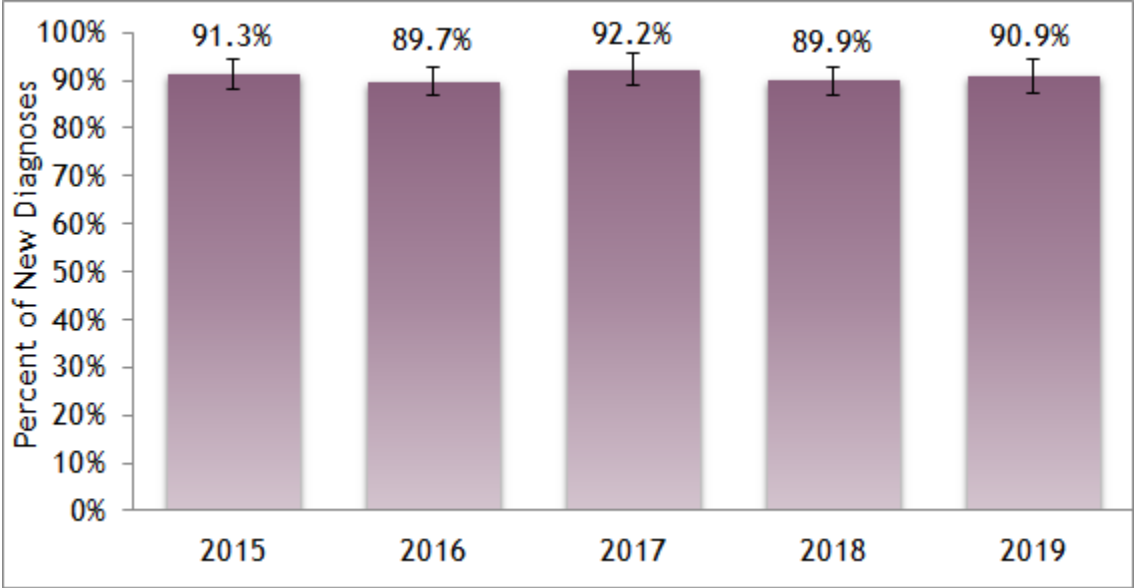
- 90.9% of new HIV diagnoses in 2019 had a CD4 or viral test within 90 days of their initial diagnosis.
- The median CD4 decreases by age among the 2015-2019 new diagnoses.
- 57.2% of PLHIV were virally suppressed as of their most recent viral load in 2019.
- 63.2% of counties with viral load information in 2019 had 90.0% 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 92.2%. In 2019, 90.9% of new diagnoses had a lab within 90 days. This is a 0.4% decrease in the percent from 2015 to 2019; however, this is a 1.0% increase from 2018.

Figure 5.1. Percent of New HIV Diagnoses with a CD4 or Viral Load Lab within 90 days of Initial Diagnosis, 2015-2019

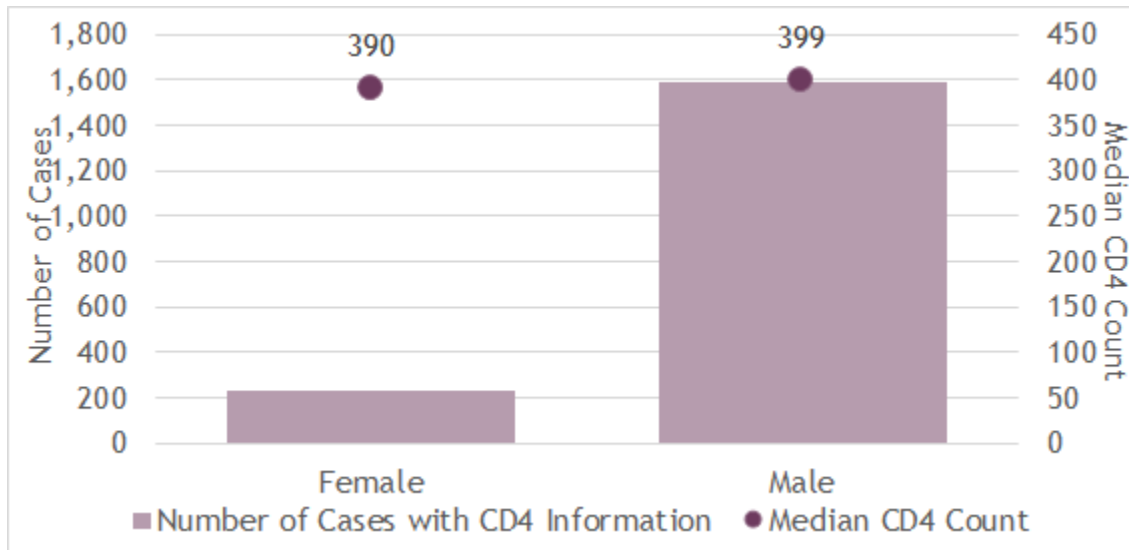


All viral load tests became reportable in 2010 and all CD4 tests became reportable in 2014.

Initial CD4 by Sex at Birth

As seen in **Table 5.1**, in the appendix, the overall median CD4 for Colorado's 2015-2019 new diagnoses was 399 cells/ μ L. 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 at Birth, 2015-2019

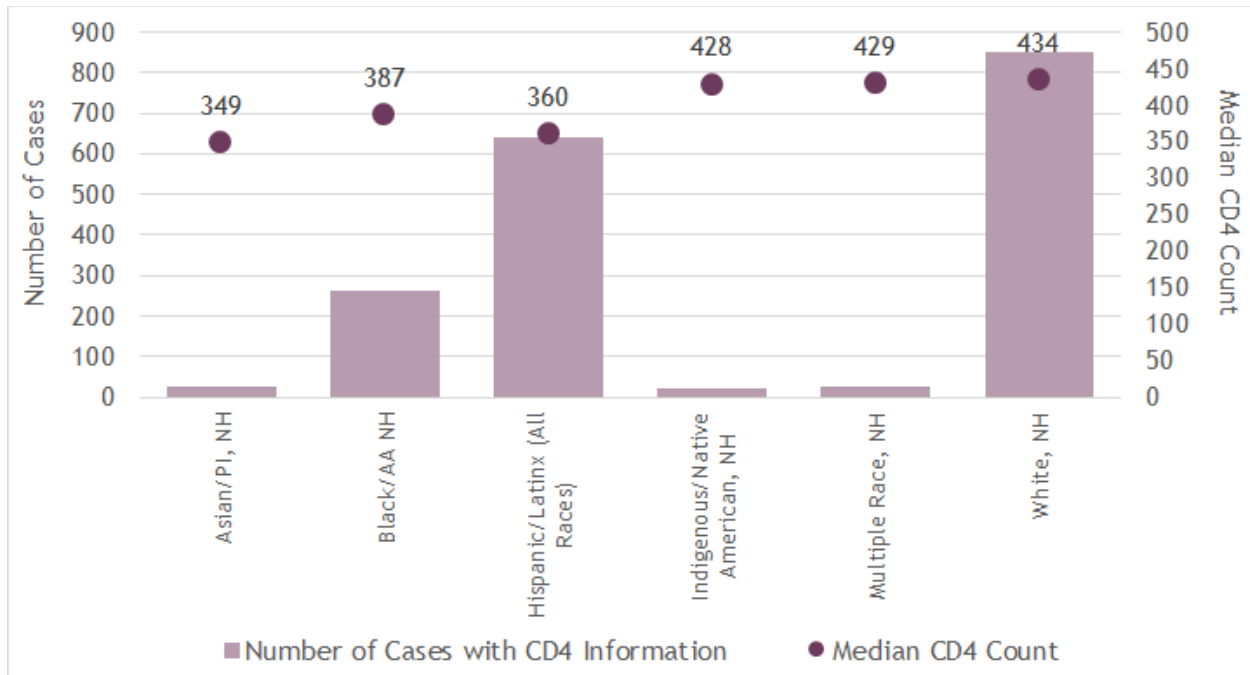


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Race/Ethnicity

As shown below in **Figure 5.3**, the median CD4 ranges from 349 cells/ μ L for Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander new diagnoses to 434 cells/ μ L for Non-Hispanic White new diagnoses.

Figure 5.3. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-2019

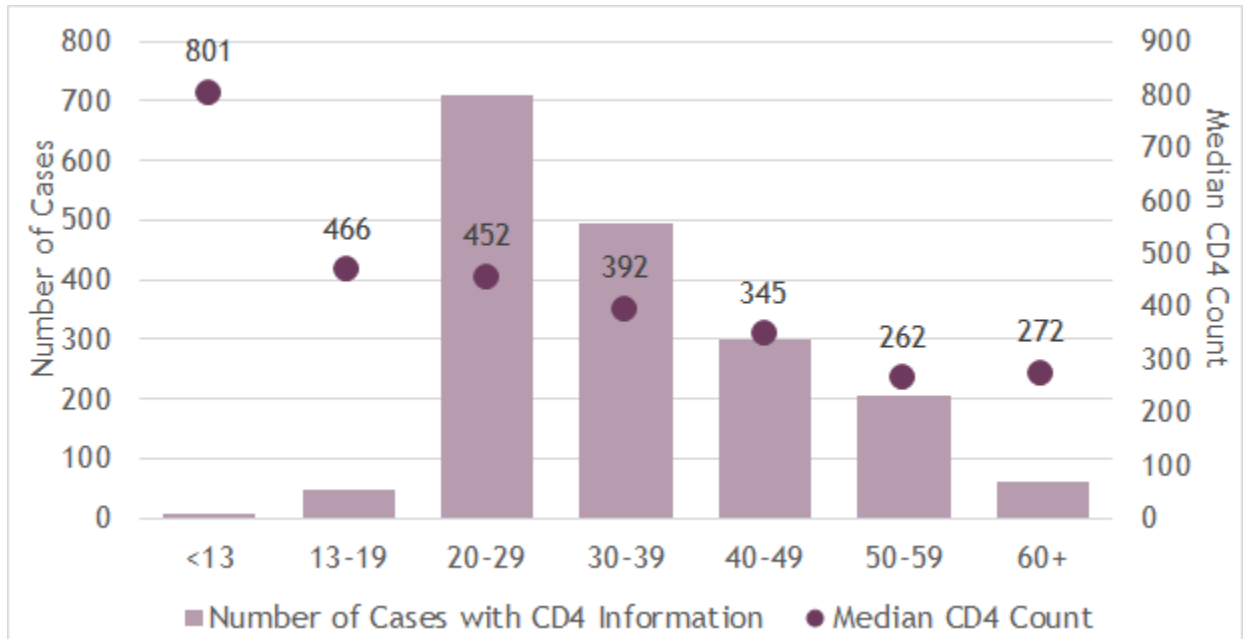


Within 90 days of diagnosis. NH: Non-Hispanic.

Initial CD4 by Age

It appears that the median CD4 value decreases with age, as depicted below in **Figure 5.4**. Those new diagnoses less than 13 years of age have the highest median CD4 at 801 cells/ μ L. This ranges to those new diagnoses 50-59 years old with the lowest median CD4 of 262 cells/ μ L.

Figure 5.4. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Age at Diagnosis, 2015-2019

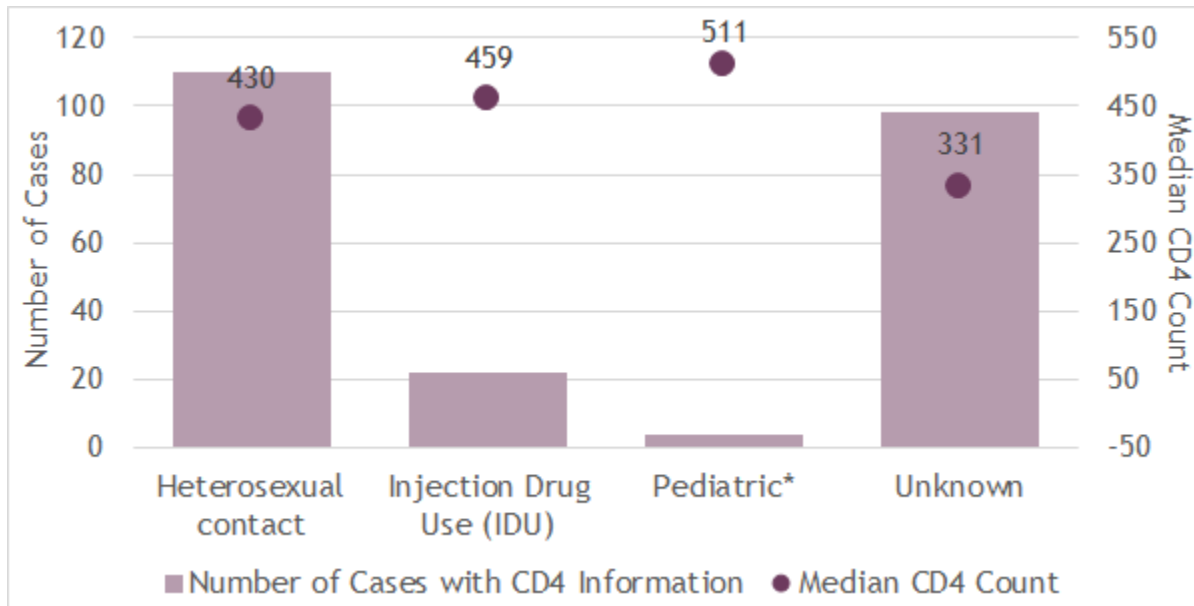


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Transmission Category

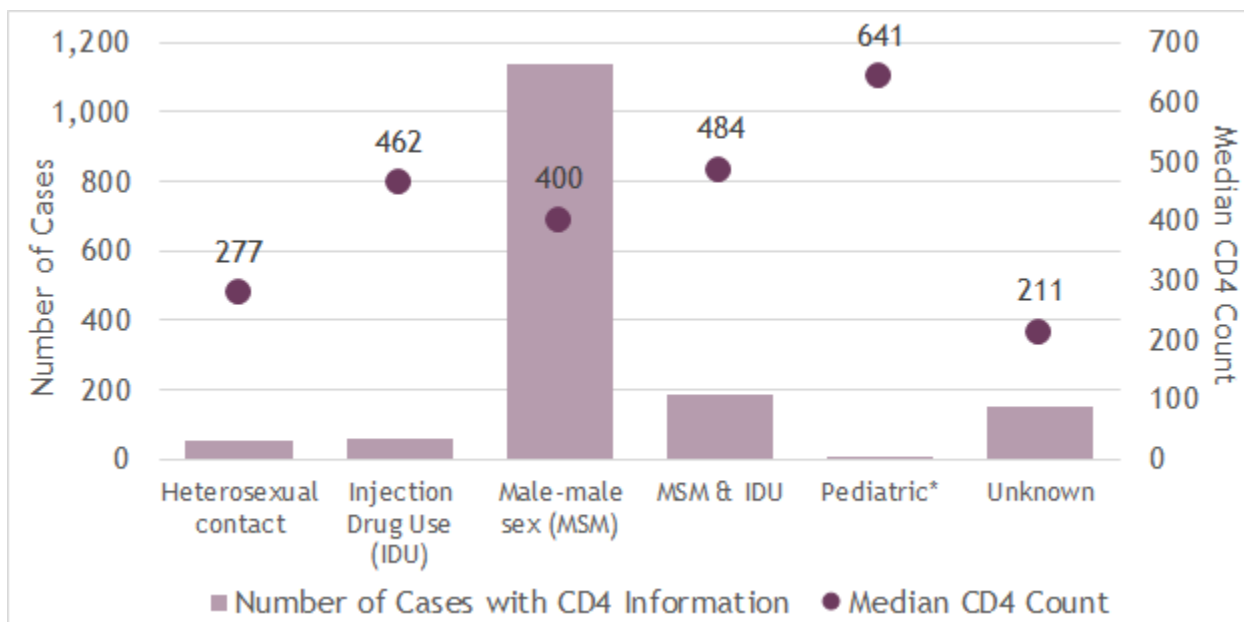
There is a greater range of median CD4s when broken down by transmission category and sex (211 to 641 cells/ μ L, both among males). The highest median CD4 values for both females and males were among the pediatric transmission category.

Figure 5.5. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Females, 2015-2019



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.6. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Males, 2015-2019

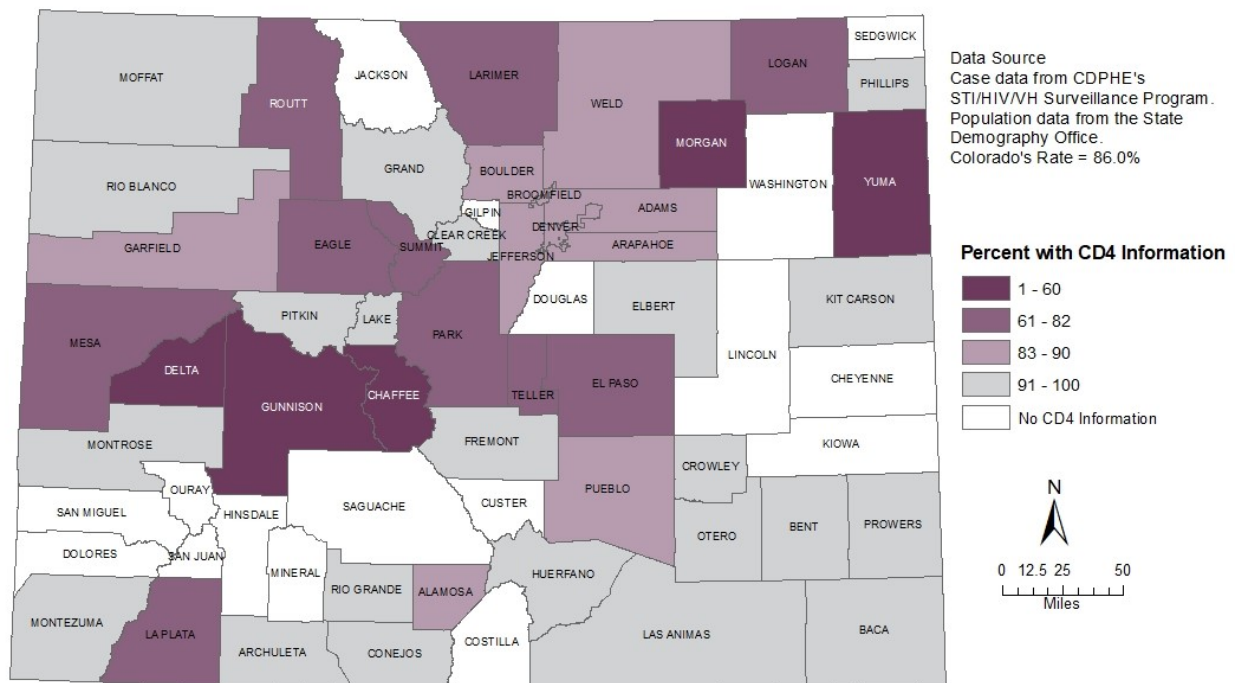


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Geography

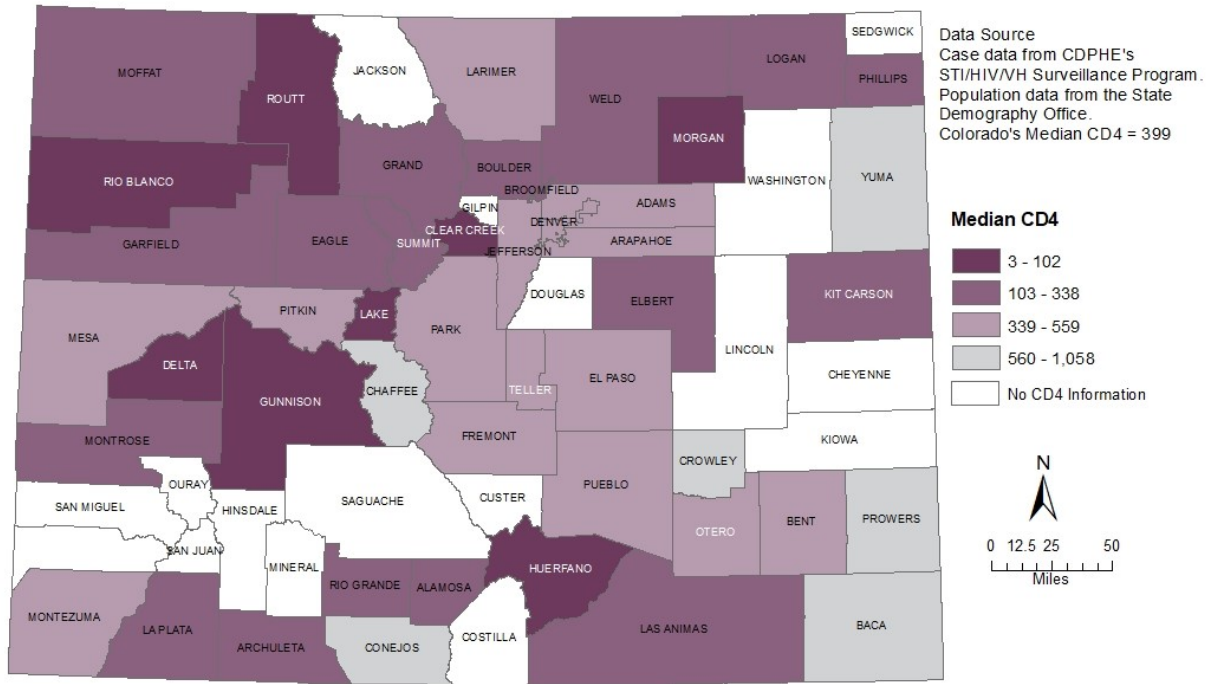
As the maps depict in **Figures 5.7 and 5.8**, 16 counties did not have CD4 information for the new diagnoses in that county, though for 14 counties that is due to having no new diagnoses in that same time period. Among those with CD4 information, five counties, Morgan, Yuma, Delta, Gunnison, and Chaffee had less than 60% of new diagnoses having CD4 information done within 90 days of their initial diagnosis. This is in contrast with the 32 counties with more than 83% of new diagnoses having CD4 information. For those counties with CD4 information, the three counties with the highest median CD4 were Conejos, Yuma, and Crowley counties.

Figure 5.7. Percent of New Cases with a CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2015-2019



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.8. Median CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2015-2019



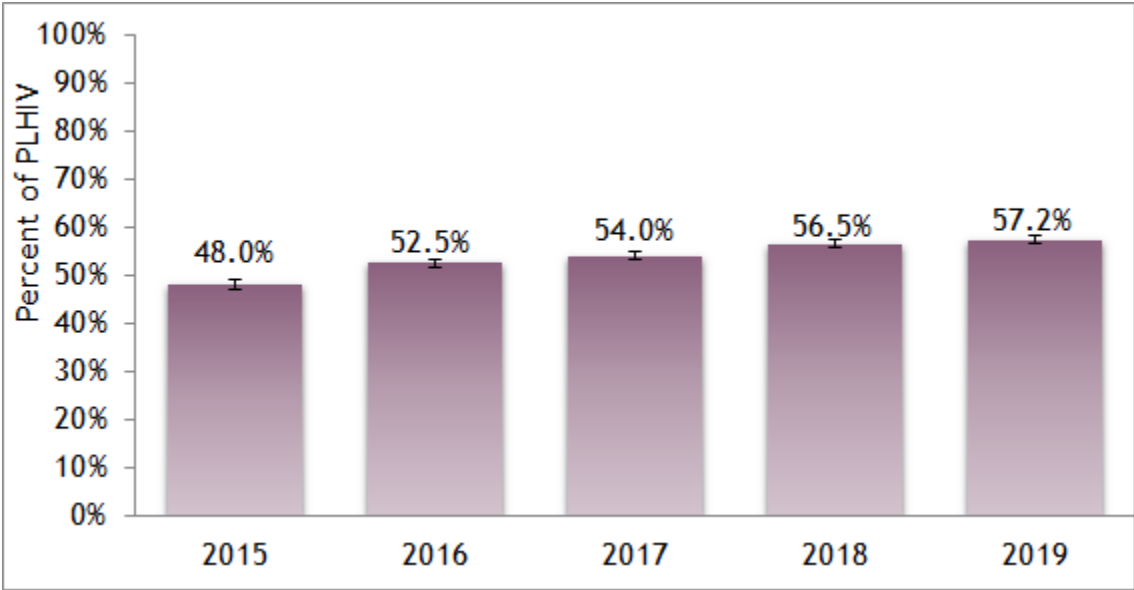
Within 90 days of diagnosis

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 2019, 57.2% of PLHIV were virally suppressed. This is a 19.2% increase from the percent of PLHIV in 2015, 48.0%.

Figure 5.9. Percent of People Living with HIV with a Suppressed Viral Load, 2015-2019

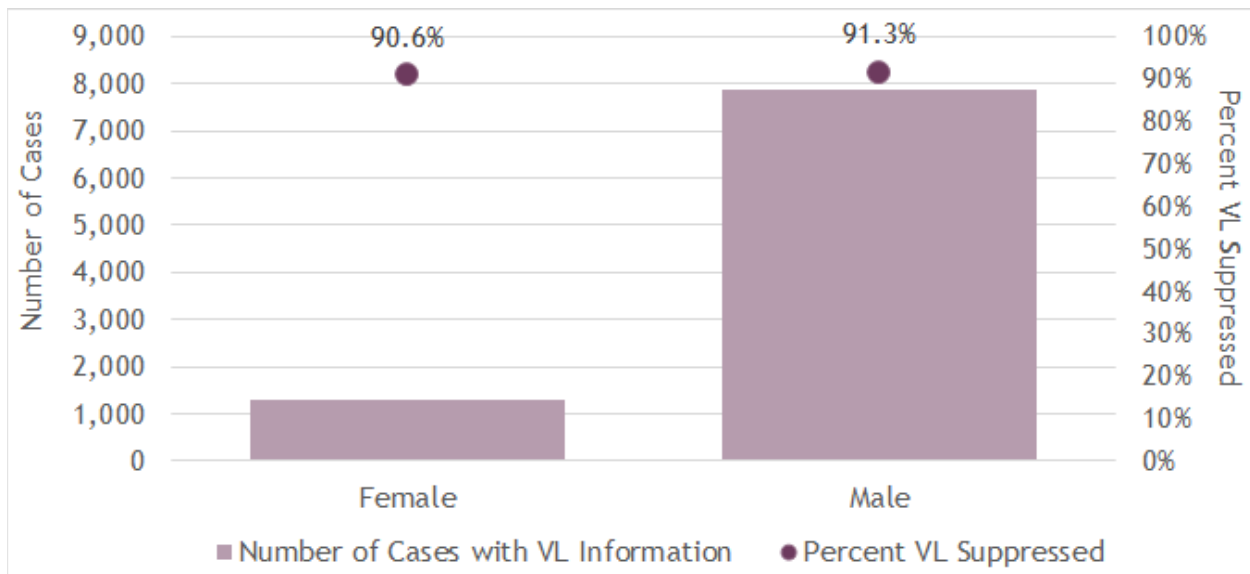


Denominator does not have any exclusions based on labs.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Sex at Birth

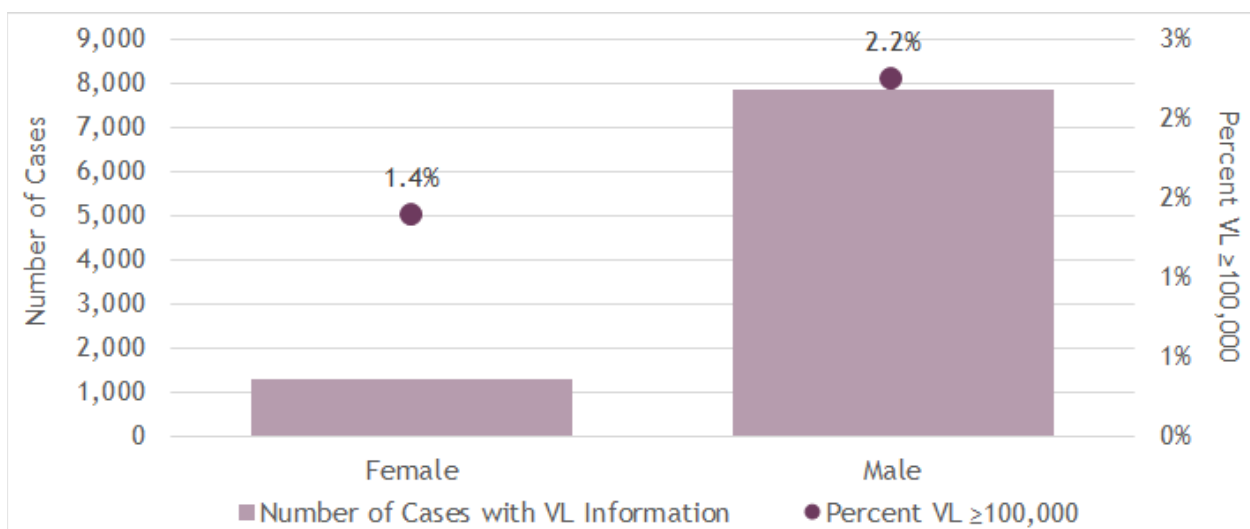
When broken out by sex in **Figures 5.10 and 5.11**, there is a slightly higher percent of males (91.3%) with a suppressed viral load than females (90.6%) among those with a reported viral load. This is also true when looking at the percent with a high viral load, 100,000 copies/mL or greater, where males have a slightly higher percent than females, 2.2% and 1.4% 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, 2019 by Sex



Most recent viral load in 2019

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, 2019 by Sex at Birth

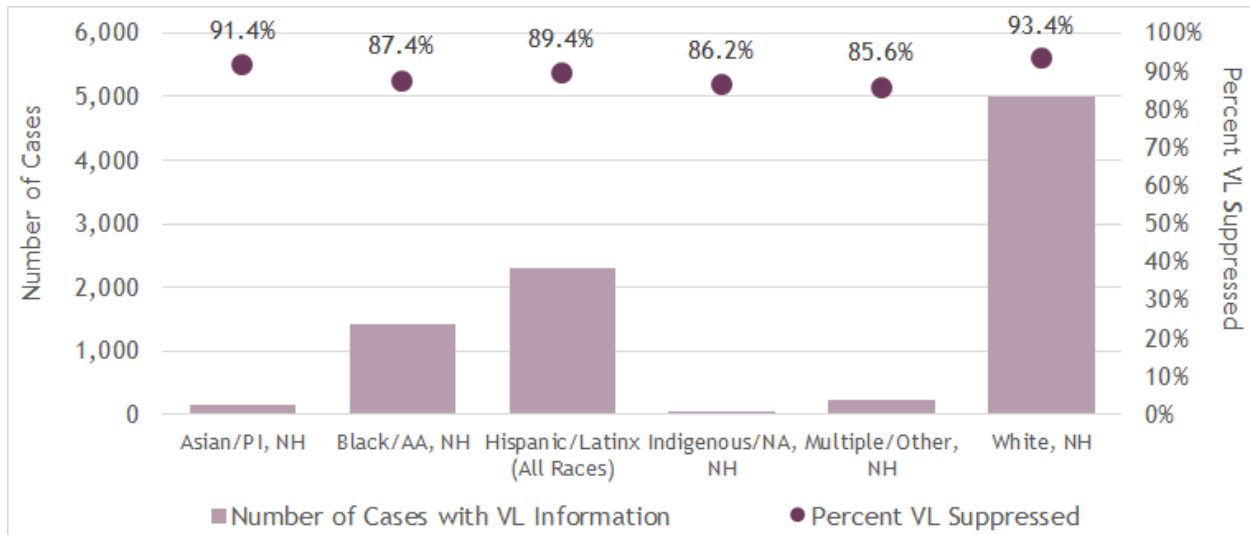


Most recent viral load in 2019

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Race/Ethnicity

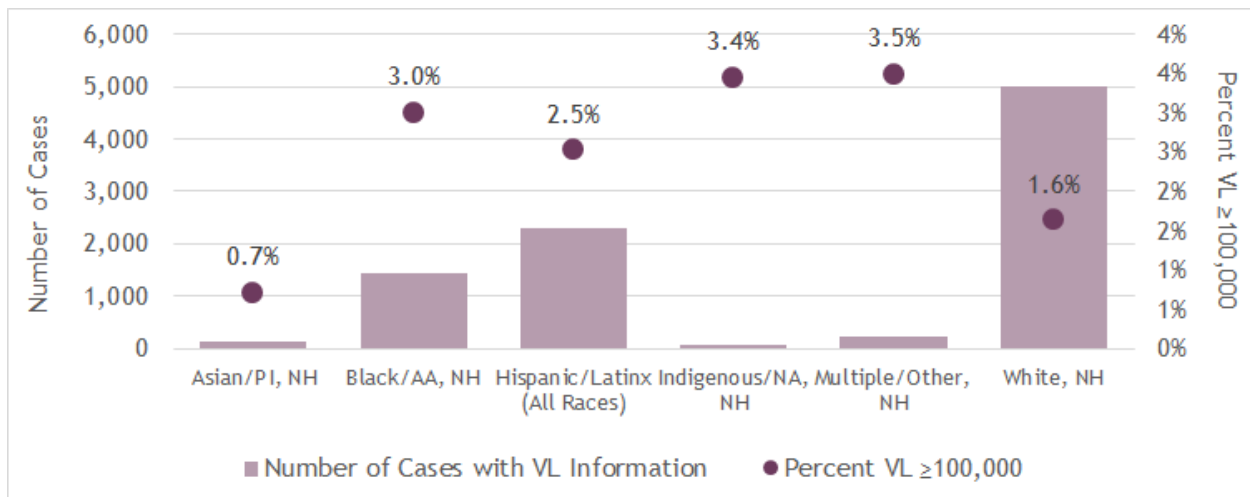
In Figures 5.12 and 5.13, Non-Hispanic Whites had the highest percent virally suppressed (93.4%) and Non-Hispanics of Multiple Races had the lowest percent (85.6%) among those with a reported viral load. For percent with a high viral load (>100,000 copies/mL), Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders had the lowest percent (0.7%) and Non-Hispanics of Multiple Races had the highest percent (3.5%).

Figure 5.12. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2019 by Race/Ethnicity



Most recent viral load in 2019. 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, 2019 by Race/Ethnicity

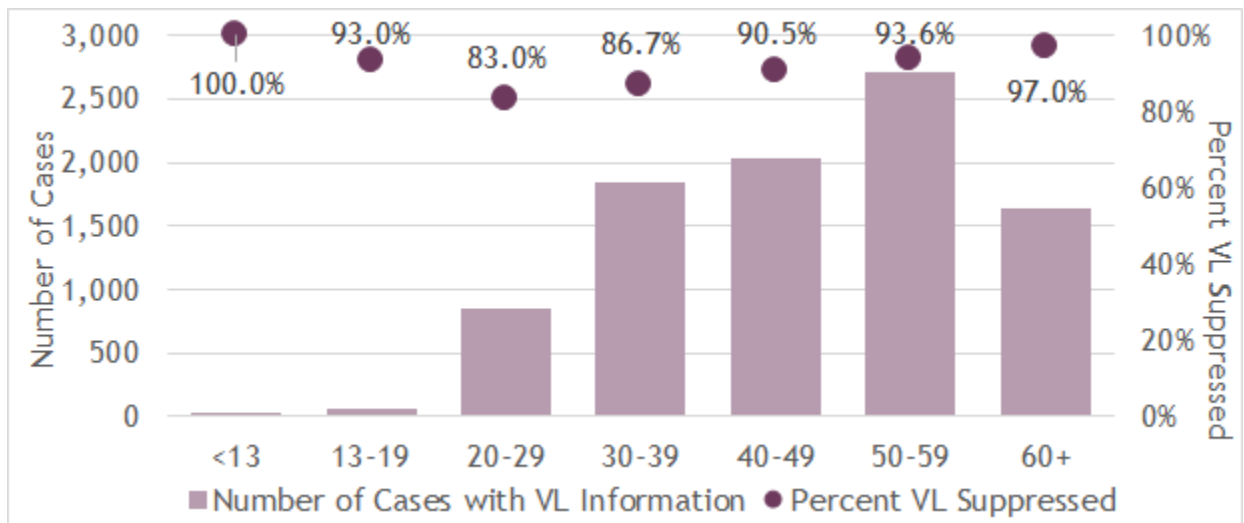


Most recent viral load in 2019. NH: Non-Hispanic.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Age

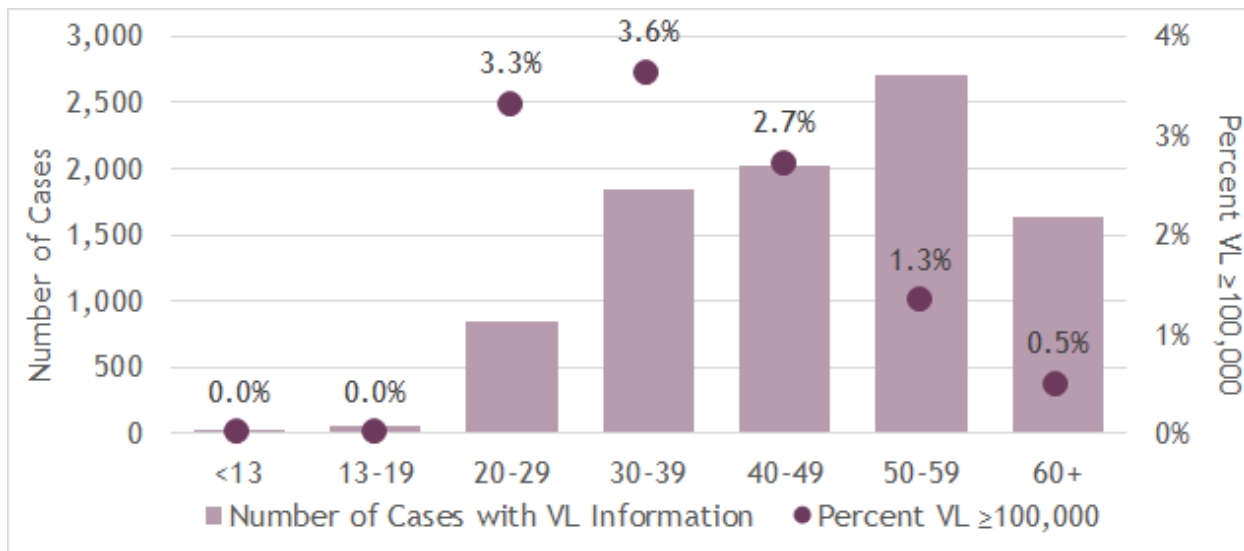
As seen below in Figures 5.14 and 5.15, except for those under 19 years of age, the percent virally suppressed goes up with age, where the lowest percent was among 20-29 year olds and the highest was among those 60 and older among those with a reported viral load. This is conversely true for the percent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

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, 2019 by Current Age*



Most recent viral load in 2019. *Current age as of December 31, 2019.

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, 2019 by Current Age*

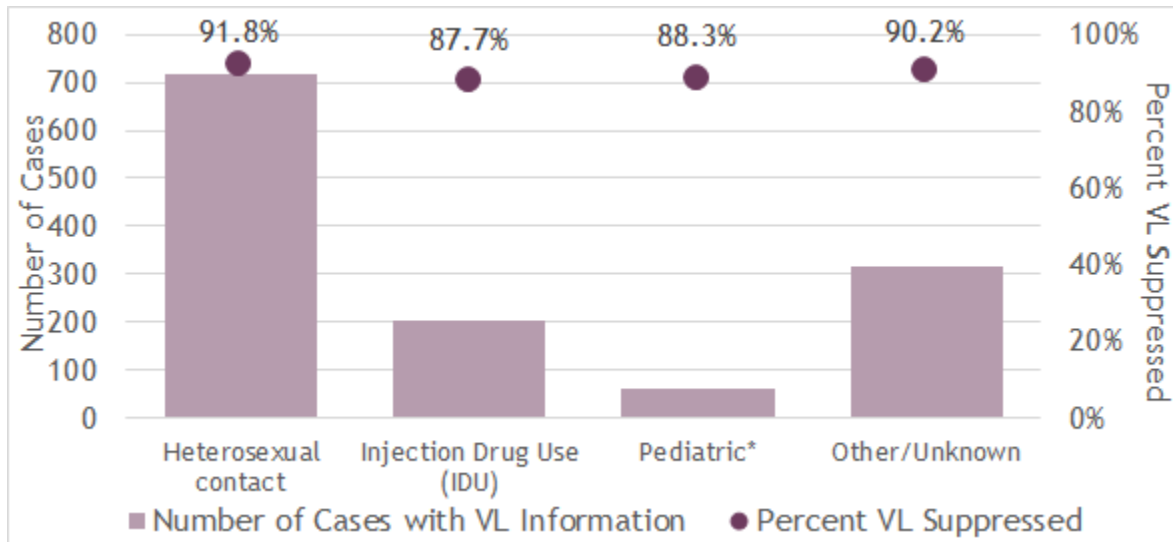


Most recent viral load in 2019. *Current age as of December 31, 2019.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Transmission Category

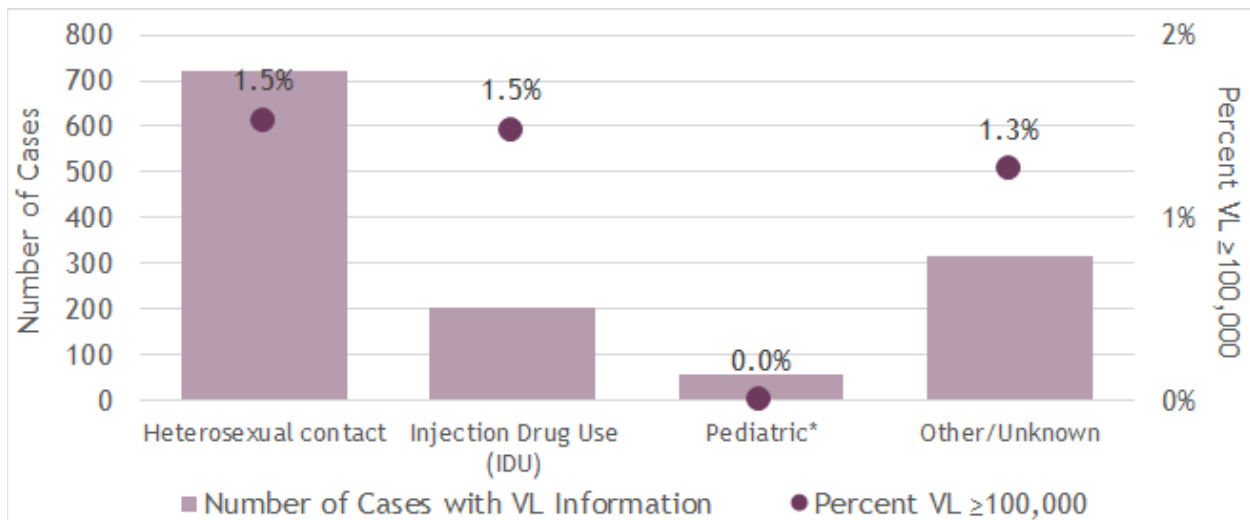
The percent virally suppressed by transmission category are similar across the categories for both males and females. Percent virally suppressed ranges from 84.5% for the male IDU category to 92.7% for the MSM category among those with a reported viral load. This is shown below in **Figure 5.16** through **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, 2019 by Transmission Category



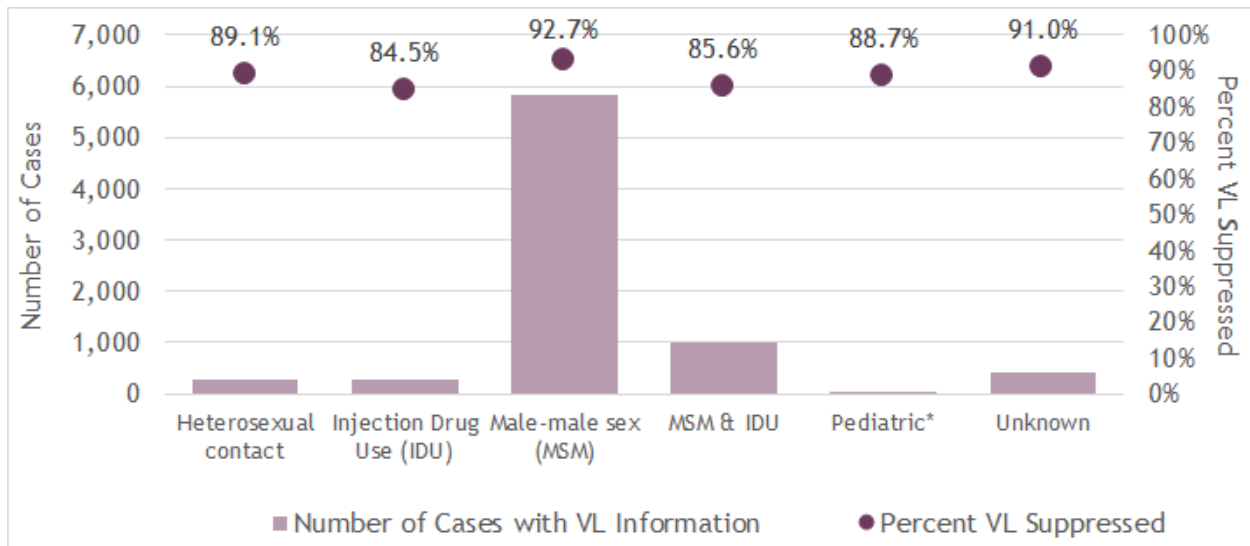
Most recent viral load in 2019.

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, 2019 by Transmission Category



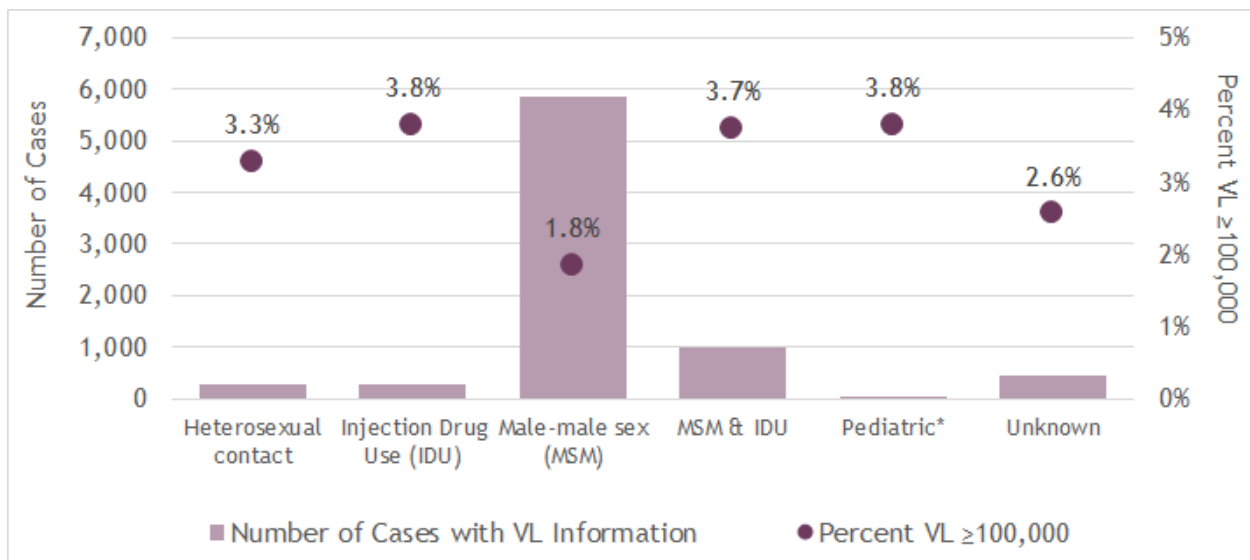
Most recent viral load in 2019.

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, 2019 by Transmission Category



Most recent viral load in 2019

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, 2019 by Transmission Category

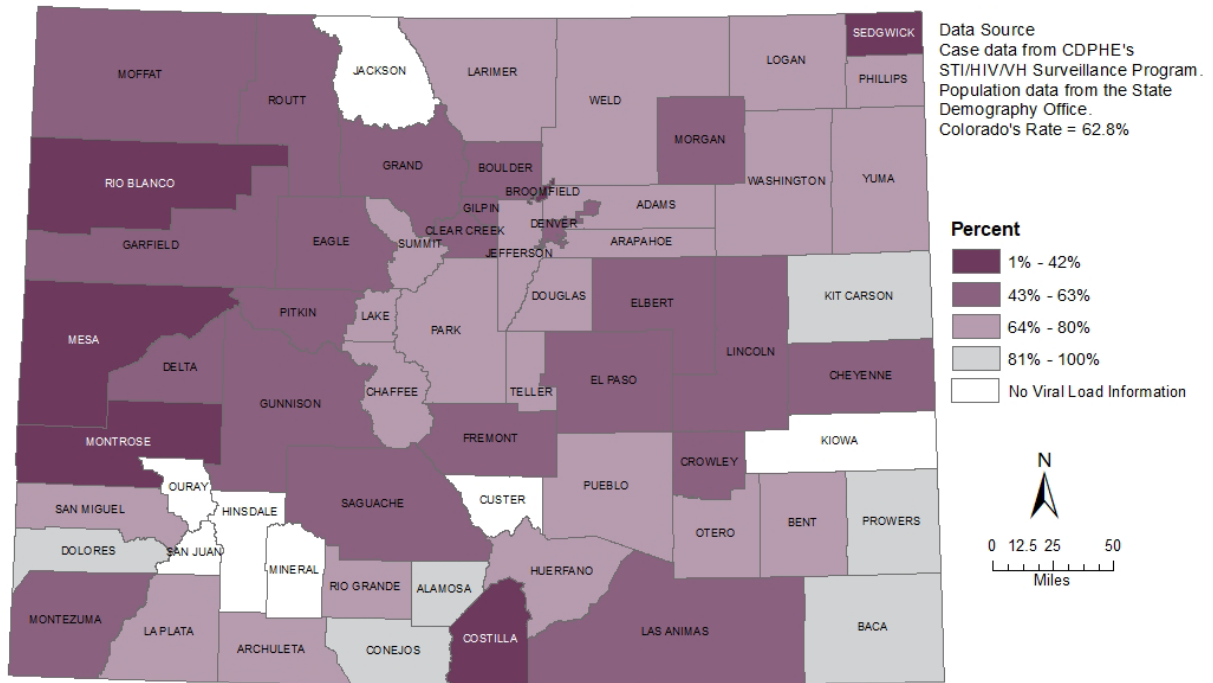


Most recent viral load in 2019

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Geography

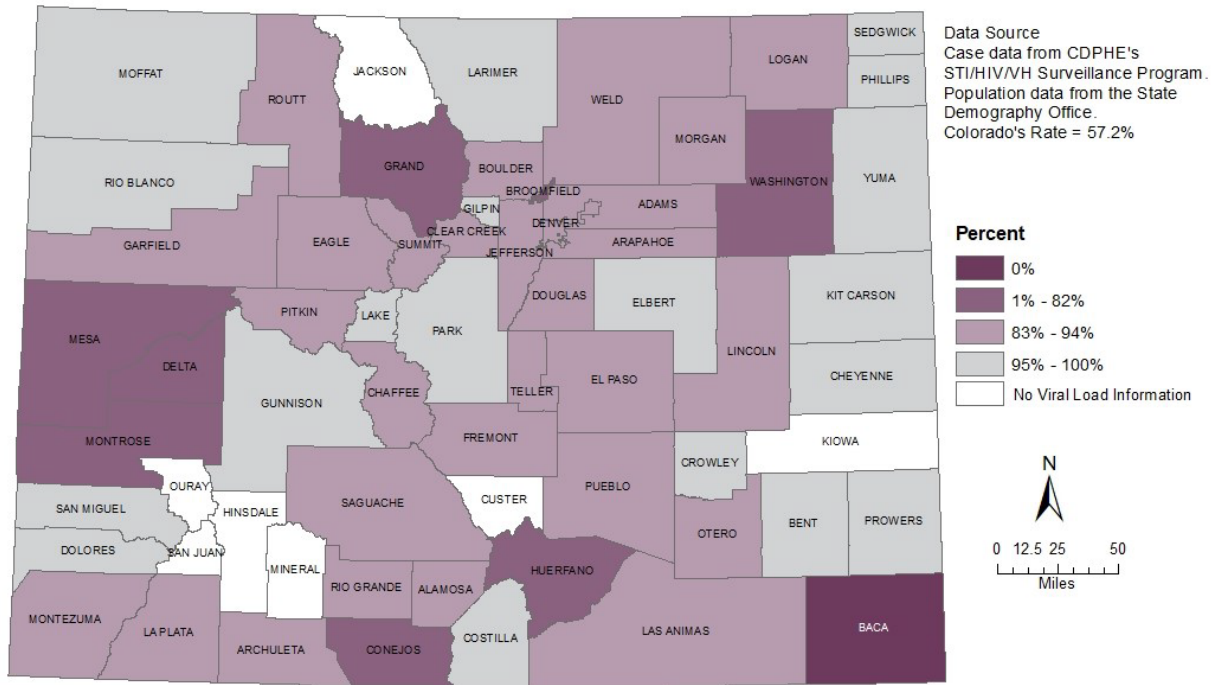
Only seven counties had no viral load tests for the PLHIV living in the county and 3 of those 7 did not have any PLHIV living in the county as of December 31, 2019. Of the counties with viral load information, 36 had a percentage virally suppressed of 90% or greater.

Figure 5.20. Percent with a Viral Load Test Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2019 by County



Most recent viral load in 2019

Figure 5.21. Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2019 with a Viral Load Test by County



Most recent viral load in 2019

HIV Prevention

HIV Testing

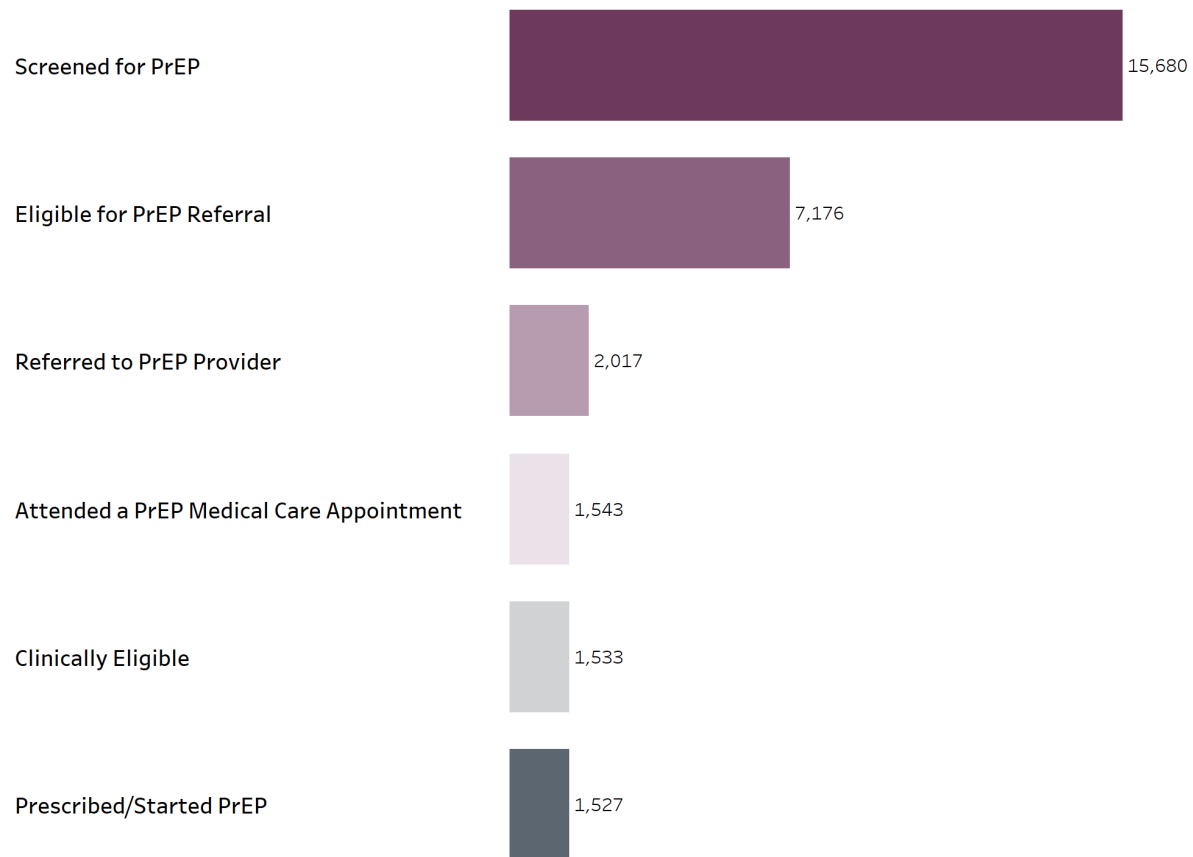
Early detection of HIV allows for early initiation of HIV Medical Care and empowers individuals to take precautions to limit the transmission of HIV to their partners. HIV testing in health care settings ensures that HIV testing is part of routine medical care for those at risk for HIV infection. In 2019, Colorado (through state and federal funding) funded 19,258 tests, 80 percent in the Denver TGA and 20 percent outside the Denver TGA. Persons at risk for HIV should be offered an HIV test as part of routine medical care. Among respondents to the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) project, 80 percent of MSM in the survey saw their health care provider in the 12 months prior to being surveyed and of those only 40% of MSM were offered an HIV test by their health care provider. To increase the likelihood that a person at risk for HIV is tested for HIV as a part of routine medical care, open non-judgmental sexual health conversations between physician and client are important. Only 82% of NHBS respondents who are MSM reported telling their doctor that they were MSM, indicating that sexual health conversations with healthcare providers continues to be a barrier to testing for MSM. Among those that were PWID, 79% of those who were surveyed indicated that they had seen a healthcare professional in 12 months prior to completing the survey and only 47% of those PWID were tested for HIV. Lastly, 73% of heterosexuals who were surveyed indicated that they had seen a health care professional in the past 12 months and only 28% of those heterosexuals were offered an HIV test by their provider. Over 6,000 participants in Colorado funded testing programs were asked what prevented them from accessing HIV testing in the past 12 months and 38% reported that they believed they were at low risk for HIV, 20% indicated they didn't know where to go for testing and 16% reported they didn't test because they were fearful of knowing their HIV status.

Biomedical Prevention

PrEP

Pre Exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a biomedical HIV Prevention strategy shown to be effective in preventing HIV transmission. PrEP screening and navigation provides education and support to clients in making informed decisions about taking PrEP, assistance with accessing financial resources to pay for PrEP and related expenses and assisting clients with scheduling an appointment with a medical care provider to discuss a PrEP prescription. In 2019, Colorado funded PrEP Screening and Navigation programs screened 15,680 clients for PrEP and identified 7,176 clients at risk for acquiring HIV. Among those, 2,017 (28%) accepted a referral to a PrEP provider and 1,527 (76%) accepted a PrEP prescription. AIDS-VU estimates that there were 3,683 PrEP users in Colorado in 2019, a 76% increase from 2018 estimates, indicating that programs around PrEP awareness, screening and navigation are increasing the availability and utilization of PrEP for HIV prevention in Colorado.

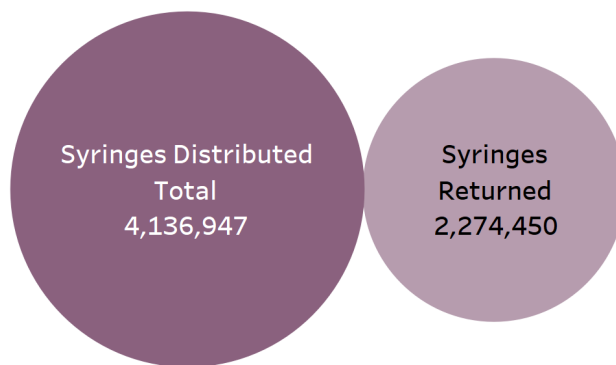
Figure 6.1: PrEP Cascade for Colorado PrEP funded Screening and Navigation, Colorado, 2019



Syringe Services Programs

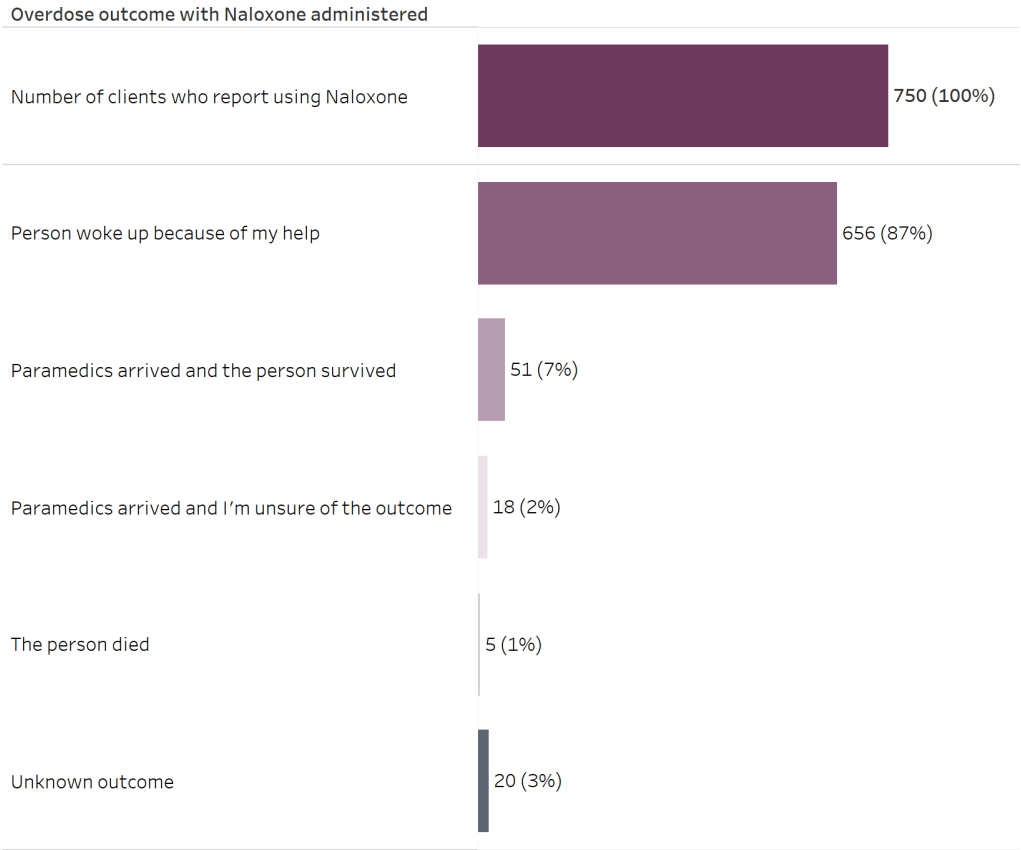
Syringe Services Programs (SSPs) provide individuals with new syringes and other injection equipment in order to reduce HIV, HBV, and HCV transmission. SSPs seek to reduce harms associated with substance use by building trust and rapport with communities and participants most affected by substance use. In 2019, CDPHE funded SSP programs served 5,725 participants and distributed a total of 4,132,947 syringes. Additionally, SSP programs provide for safe disposal of syringes, and CDPHE programs collected 2,274,450 used syringes for safe disposal. SSP participants reported risk behaviors associated with HIV transmission. In 2019, 44% of SSP participants reported reusing the same needle and 14% reported using a needle that had been used by someone else.

Figure 6.2: Syringes Distributed and Returned by Colorado Funded Syringe Services Programs, Colorado 2019



In addition to providing clean syringes, behavioral counseling and HIV/HCV testing and referrals, SSP's also provide overdose awareness and naloxone distribution. In 2019, 750 SSP clients reported using naloxone to reverse an overdose and 656 (87%) reported that the person woke up because of their intervention.

Figure 6.3: Reported Naloxone Reversals through Colorado Funded Naloxone Distribution Programs, Colorado 2019



Ryan White HIV/AIDS CARE Act Services Summary

The Ryan White program serves people living with HIV (PLHIV). The purpose of Ryan White funds is to improve the quality, availability and organization of HIV health care and support services. Ryan White funded services address barriers to HIV medical care in an effort to support clients becoming virally suppressed, improving health outcomes for both PLHIV and reducing HIV transmission for people at risk for HIV. In 2019, the state-run Ryan White Part B program delivered 7,581 service units to 4,015 individuals living with HIV. Of those clients, the program was able to match 79% with CDPHE laboratory reporting data systems and 87% of those with a match were virally suppressed. This represents a successful outcome when compared to 73% of PLHIV in Colorado overall who have laboratory evidence of viral suppression.

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado

Summary

- Among 2017 MSM participants, 58.6% were White, 25.3% were Hispanic/Latino/a/x, and 7.0% were Black/African American. In the 2018 IDU cycle, 68.1% of participants were White, 18.9% were Hispanic/Latino/a/x, and 4.8% were Black/African American. During the 2019 HET cycle, 10.8% of participants were White, 68.7% were Hispanic/Latino/a/x, and 14.4% were Black/African American.
- The 2017 MSM participants' ages ranged from 18-75 with a mean of 35.5 and median of 32. The 2018 IDU participants' ages ranged from 19-76 with a mean of 38.6 and median of 37. The 2019 HET participants' ages ranged from 18-60 with a mean of 35.5 and median of 34.
- Participants identified themselves mostly as homosexual (83.9%) in the 2017 MSM cycle, with 4.9% identifying as bisexual and 1.1% as heterosexual. In the 2018 IDU cycle, the majority identified themselves as heterosexuals (84.5%) and 11.2% as bisexual and 4.3% as homosexual. Among 2019 HET cycle participants, 83.1% identified themselves as heterosexual, with 16.9% identifying as bisexual and 0.0% as homosexual.
- Among participants in the 2017 MSM cycle, 4.7% have experienced homelessness in the past twelve months with 72.0% of participants reporting as currently experiencing homelessness. For the 2018 MSM cycle participants, 89.6% have experienced homelessness in the past 12 months with 84.4% of those participants reporting as currently experiencing homelessness. In the 2019 HET cycle, 24.6% have experienced homelessness in the past 12 months with 47.9% of those participants identifying as currently experiencing homelessness.
- In the 2017 MSM cycle, 89.4% of participants currently have health insurance with 72.8% of those participants having private insurance. Among the 2018 IDU cycle, 90.1% of participants currently have health insurance with 96.4% of those having public insurance. Within the 2019 HET cycle, 89.2% of participants currently have health insurance with 88.4% of those participants having public insurance.
- Eighty-two percent of 2017 MSM participants visited a healthcare provider in the prior 12 months. Eighty-three of 2018 IDU participants visited a healthcare provider in the prior 12 months. Eighty-six percent of 2019 HET participants visited a healthcare provider in the prior 12 months.
- Almost two-thirds (64.2%) of 2017 MSM participants used non-injection, non-prescription drugs in the prior 12 months with 89.4% of those participants reporting using marijuana. Almost

three-quarters (69.3%) of 2018 IDU 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, with 54.3% reported injecting heroin more than once a day. Over half (59.0%) of 2019 HET participants used non-injection non-prescription drugs in the prior 12 months with 87.0% of those participants reporting using marijuana.

- Nearly all (93.8%) of 2017 MSM participants had an HIV test sometime in their life with 66.1% of those participants receiving a test in the prior 12 months. Nearly all (87.0%) of 2018 IDU participants had an HIV test sometime in their life with only 13.9% reporting not having an HIV test in the past two years. A vast majority (71.4%) of 2018 HET participants had an HIV test sometime in their life with 0% of those participants receiving a test in the prior 12 months.
- Almost two-thirds (63.4%) of 2017 MSM participants reported receiving free condoms in the prior 12 months and 90.0% reported having heard of PrEP prior to the study. Slightly more than half (57.1%) of 2018 IDU participants reported receiving free condoms in the prior 12 months and 39.9% reported having heard of PrEP prior to the study. Over one quarter (27.2%) of 2018 HET participants reported receiving free condoms in the prior 12 months, and only 24.6% reported hearing of PrEP prior to the study.

Introduction

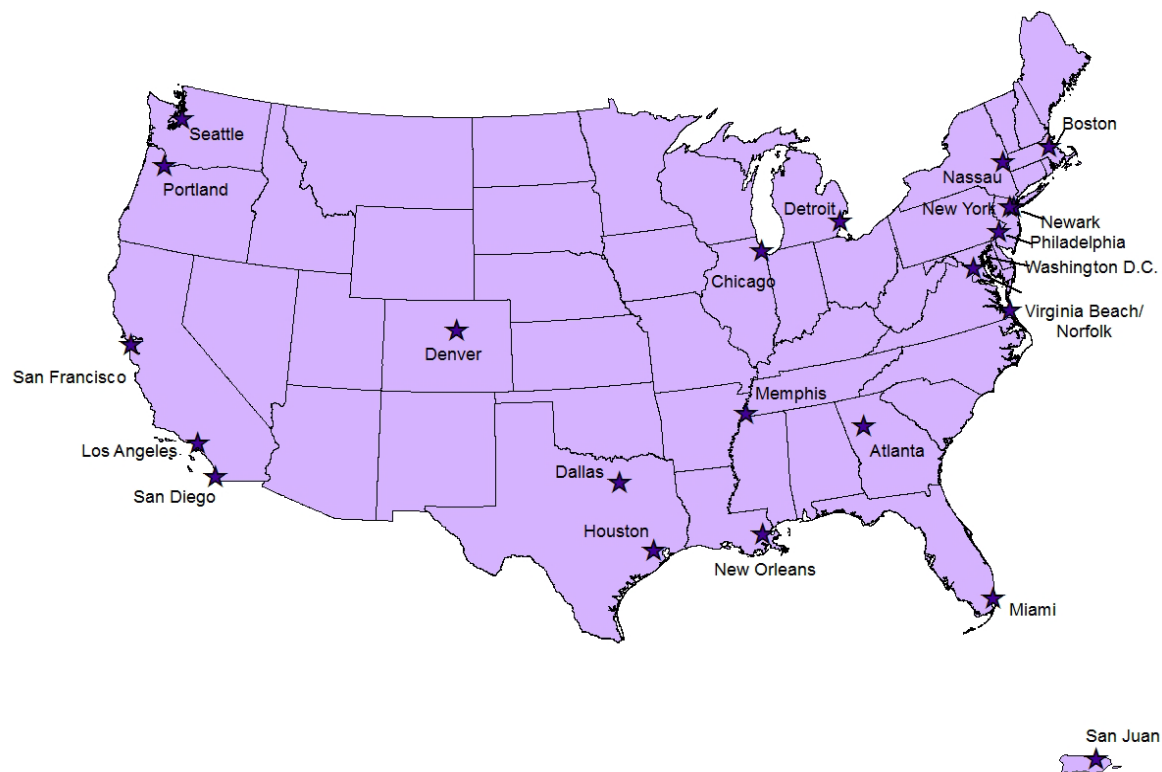
National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System

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

Denver is one of 22 participating metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) across the country (**Figure 6.1**). The Denver NHBS system is a collaborative effort between CDPHE and Denver Public Health (DPH). In 2017, the fifth cycle of MSM was completed (MSM5), the first population in the fifth iteration. In 2018, the fifth cycle of IDU was completed (IDU5), the second population in the fifth iteration.

In 2019, the fifth cycle interviewing heterosexuals at increased risk of HIV acquisition was completed (HET5), the third population in the fifth iteration.

Figure 7.1. 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 HET. Next, staff construct sampling frames of eligible venues and venue-specific daytime periods that meet HET 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. People entering the established boundary are approached systematically for recruitment. Those eligible for participation who agree to participate are accompanied to a private area to conduct the interview. Sampling events occur until the required sample size is reached.

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

Men who have Sex with Men Cycle

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

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.

Heterosexual Cycle

Interviews for the NHBS-HET5 cycle were conducted between June 11 and November 29, 2019. Participant eligibility stated that all potential participants must have: 1) presented a valid coupon, 2) been between 18 and 60 years of age, 3) reported vaginal or anal sex with an opposite sex partner in the past 12 months, 4) lived in the Denver MSA, 5) been male or female (not transgender), 6) not previously completed an interview for NHBS-HET5, 7) been able to complete the eligibility screener and interview in English or Spanish, and 8) been able to provide consent.

Cycle Demographics

As shown in **Table 7.1**, the majority of MSM participants in 2017 were White (58.6%), 25-44 years old (60.9%). IDU participants from 2018 were mostly White (68.1%), 25-44 years old (68.1%) and male (74.2%). During 2019 the majority of HET participants were Hispanic/Latino/a/x (68.7%), 25-44 years old (56.4%) and female (67.7%). Across all three cycles, the majority of the 1,312 participants were White (55.7%) and 25-44 years old (74.6%).

From 2017 through 2019, the majority of participants reported a high school or higher education (88.4%). During 2017, 2.6% had an annual income below \$10,000, in 2018 50.6%, and in 2019 35.4%. Thus, for the 1,312 participants reporting an income, 29.0% had an income below \$10,000. In 2017 89.4% had health insurance, 90.1% in 2018, and 89.2% in 2019. Only 28.0% reported ever being homeless in 2017, in 2018 89.6% said they were ever homeless followed by 24.6% in 2019.

High-Risk Sexual Behaviors

The high-risk sexual behaviors of participants are shown in **Table 7.2**, in the appendix. The vast majority of both males and females had their first sexual experience before or at age 20. This ranged from 80.5% in the MSM participants to 98.5% of female HET participants. While more than three-quarters of the MSM participants had their first sexual experience before or at the age of 20, 70.5% reported having their first sexual experience with a man before or at the age of 20.

The percent reporting unprotected vaginal sex with one or more main partners in the prior 12 months ranged from 8.5% for female HET participants to 97% of female IDU participants, while 80.6% of MSM participants reporting unprotected anal sex in the prior 12 months. The percent reporting unprotected vaginal sex with one or more casual partners in the prior 12 months ranged from 18.8% among male HET participants to 64.3% of female IDU participants and the percent reporting unprotected anal sex in the prior 12 months ranged from 22.0% MSM participants to 100% female HET participants.

Knowing the HIV status of their last partner ranged from 38.6% of female participants in the HET cycle to 66.4% of MSM participants.

The majority of 2017 MSM participants met their last partner via the internet (38.1%) or at a bar/club (28.7%). The majority (54.7%) of 2017 MSM participants went to a place gay men hangout, meet, or socialize in the prior 12 months once a week or more often. Seventy-nine percent of 2017 MSM participants used the internet to meet or socialize with gay men for friendship or sex in prior 12 months.

Substance Use Behaviors

The substance use behaviors of participants are shown in **Table 7.3**, in the appendix. Forty-eight percent of participants across all three years reported ever injecting drugs, where almost half of those (45.9%) were 20 years old or younger when they first started injecting. Almost three-quarters (78.2%) used non-injection non-prescription drugs in the prior 12 months with marijuana being reported by a vast majority (86.2%) of those. The majority of participants reported never attending drug treatment (76.0%).

STI/HIV Testing & Prevention Behaviors

Participants' testing and prevention behaviors can be seen in **Table 7.4**, in the appendix. Over four-fifths (84.4%) of participants over all three years reported visiting a healthcare professional in the prior 12 months and 50.6% of those were offered an HIV test at the visit. Slightly less than half (48.4%) reported getting tested for an STI (excluding HIV and hepatitis) in the prior 12 months. A great majority (87.7%) reported having been tested for HIV at least once in their life while over half (61.1%) have been tested for HIV in the prior 12 months. Over half (55.2%) received free condoms in the prior 12 months. The greater majority (56.5%) had heard of PrEP prior to the study and 17.8% had taken PrEP in the previous 12 months.

Data Tables

Table 1.1: 2019 Colorado Population by Sex at Birth and Age

Age Group	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
<5	160,501	48.9	5.6	167,564	51.1	5.8	328,064	5.7
5-9	166,833	48.9	5.8	174,110	51.1	6.0	340,943	5.9
10-14	179,973	48.8	6.2	188,799	51.2	6.5	368,772	6.4
15-19	184,864	48.5	6.4	196,272	51.5	6.8	381,136	6.6
20-24	188,508	46.9	6.5	213,690	53.1	7.4	402,198	7.0
25-29	213,488	48.2	7.4	229,051	51.8	7.9	442,539	7.7
30-34	216,414	49.6	7.5	219,822	50.4	7.6	436,235	7.6
35-39	200,537	49.5	7.0	204,932	50.5	7.1	405,469	7.0
40-44	185,798	49.5	6.5	189,550	50.5	6.6	375,348	6.5
45-49	183,507	49.3	6.4	189,077	50.7	6.6	372,584	6.5
50-54	174,430	50.0	6.1	174,278	50.0	6.0	348,708	6.0
55-59	188,914	51.0	6.6	181,530	49.0	6.3	370,444	6.4
60-64	176,870	51.3	6.1	167,901	48.7	5.8	344,772	6.0
65-69	151,823	52.1	5.3	139,731	47.9	4.8	291,554	5.1
70-74	118,983	52.6	4.1	107,102	47.4	3.7	226,085	3.9
75-79	78,613	54.3	2.7	66,263	45.7	2.3	144,876	2.5
80-84	51,366	56.3	1.8	39,894	43.7	1.4	91,260	1.6
≥85	58,197	62.6	2.0	34,792	37.4	1.2	92,988	1.6
Total	2,879,618	50.0	100.0	2,884,358	50.0	100.0	5,763,976	100.0

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2019 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2020.

Table 1.2: 2019 Colorado Population by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
American Indian/Alaskan Native (Non-Hispanic)	22,195	50.5	0.8	21,797	49.5	0.8	43,992	0.8
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	117,492	53.9	4.1	100,623	46.1	3.5	218,115	3.8
Black (Non-Hispanic)	125,595	46.9	4.4	142,381	53.1	4.9	267,976	4.6
Hispanic/Latino/a/x	616,726	49.3	21.4	633,176	50.7	22.0	1,249,902	21.7
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,997,610	50.1	69.4	1,986,381	49.9	68.9	3,983,991	69.1
Total	2,879,618	50.0	100.0	2,884,358	50.0	100.0	5,763,976	100.0

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2019 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2020.

Table 1.3: 2019 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	4.6	3.7	40.5	50.5	517,886
Alamosa	1.7	1.2	1.8	45.7	49.6	16,182
Arapahoe	0.6	7.0	11.6	19.5	61.3	656,822
Archuleta	1.7	1.1	1.1	18.2	77.9	14,002
Baca	1.5	0.4	1.5	10.9	85.8	3,555
Bent	1.6	1.1	7.1	31.7	58.6	5,798
Boulder	0.5	5.4	1.3	13.7	79.1	327,165
Broomfield	0.5	7.3	1.7	12.6	77.9	70,763
Chaffee	1.0	0.9	1.9	10.3	85.9	20,362
Cheyenne	0.8	0.9	1.6	11.5	85.2	1,826
Clear Creek	0.8	1.1	1.5	7.4	89.3	9,740
Conejos	0.9	0.5	0.8	51.7	46.1	8,161
Costilla	1.5	1.3	1.3	61.5	34.4	3,872
Crowley	1.8	1.2	10.1	31.1	55.8	6,033
Custer	0.9	0.6	2.1	5.9	90.6	5,059
Delta	0.7	0.8	0.9	15.4	82.1	31,175
Denver	0.7	4.3	9.8	29.7	55.5	729,239
Dolores	3.7	0.3	1.1	6.4	88.5	2,037
Douglas	0.4	5.7	1.7	8.9	83.3	351,529
Eagle	0.4	1.3	1.2	29.8	67.4	55,070
El Paso	0.6	1.2	1.7	7.3	89.2	26,685
Elbert	0.8	3.8	7.3	17.4	70.7	722,493
Fremont	1.6	1.0	4.1	13.7	79.6	47,646
Garfield	0.6	1.0	0.8	28.6	69.0	60,168
Gilpin	0.9	1.7	1.6	7.6	88.1	6,215
Grand	0.7	1.0	1.2	9.3	87.9	15,718
Gunnison	0.8	0.8	0.8	9.5	88.1	17,495
Hinsdale	1.3	0.9	1.7	5.3	90.8	818
Huerfano	1.3	0.9	1.3	34.2	62.4	6,854
Jackson	1.1	0.9	0.2	11.4	86.4	1,383
Jefferson	0.6	3.3	1.5	15.4	79.2	583,080
Kiowa	0.4	0.4	0.7	8.3	90.2	1,395
Kit Carson	0.5	0.7	1.2	19.4	78.1	7,128
La Plata	1.1	0.7	1.1	36.9	60.3	8,081
Lake	6.1	0.8	0.8	12.9	79.4	56,272
Larimer	0.5	2.6	1.4	11.6	83.8	356,939
Las Animas	1.4	1.1	2.0	41.2	54.3	14,494
Lincoln	0.8	1.1	5.6	13.8	78.7	5,692

Logan	1.0	0.9	3.9	16.6	77.6	21,914
Mesa	0.8	1.1	1.1	14.8	82.2	154,932
Mineral	0.7	0.4	0.9	6.9	91.1	764
Moffat	0.9	0.8	1.1	15.7	81.5	13,250
Montezuma	12.9	0.7	0.7	12.8	72.8	26,161
Montrose	0.9	0.9	0.7	20.8	76.7	42,764
Morgan	0.5	0.8	3.5	36.2	59.1	28,983
Otero	0.9	0.9	1.3	42.0	54.9	18,281
Ouray	0.5	1.1	0.6	6.4	91.3	4,934
Park	1.0	1.2	1.3	6.3	90.3	18,844
Phillips	0.3	0.7	0.8	20.2	78.0	4,277
Pitkin	0.2	1.9	1.2	9.9	86.8	17,756
Prowers	0.9	0.4	1.0	38.6	59.1	12,122
Pueblo	0.8	1.1	2.2	43.1	52.8	168,110
Rio Blanco	1.1	0.8	1.7	10.1	86.3	6,307
Rio Grande	1.3	0.6	0.9	43.7	53.5	11,237
Routt	0.3	1.0	1.1	7.2	90.3	25,652
Saguache	1.8	0.9	1.4	35.5	60.4	6,824
San Juan	0.7	0.7	1.0	12.4	85.2	725
San Miguel	0.7	1.0	1.0	10.9	86.5	8,174
Sedgwick	0.7	0.8	1.4	16.1	81.0	2,229
Summit	0.3	1.4	1.3	14.5	82.6	30,983
Teller	1.1	1.1	1.3	6.9	89.6	25,354
Washington	0.3	0.4	1.5	10.5	87.3	4,742
Weld	0.6	1.9	1.5	29.9	66.1	323,763
Yuma	0.4	0.3	0.7	23.7	74.8	10,064

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2019 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2020.

Table 1.4: Percentage of the Population Under the Poverty Level by County and Age Group - Colorado (2019)

County	Percentage Under Poverty Level			
	Under 18 years old	18-64 years old	65 years old and over	Overall
State of Colorado	12.6%	10.1%	7.4%	10.3%
Adams	14.9%	9.7%	7.2%	10.8%
Alamosa	24.6%	25.1%	14.6%	23.5%
Arapahoe	10.1%	7.6%	6.6%	8.1%
Archuleta	9.8%	9.6%	6.3%	8.8%
Baca	24.2%	17.8%	17.5%	19.0%
Bent	39.0%	32.6%	13.6%	29.5%
Boulder	8.5%	13.8%	6.3%	11.7%
Broomfield	6.2%	5.7%	3.6%	5.6%
Chaffee	9.2%	10.3%	8.8%	9.8%

Cheyenne	9.8%	10.4%	10.4%	10.2%
Clear Creek	5.7%	7.8%	9.4%	7.8%
Conejos	29.4%	21.0%	12.8%	21.7%
Costilla	39.2%	26.5%	21.0%	27.3%
Crowley	33.4%	29.5%	15.4%	27.9%
Custer	25.5%	15.4%	4.0%	12.7%
Delta	27.7%	18.8%	9.9%	18.3%
Denver	18.2%	11.6%	10.9%	12.9%
Dolores	20.1%	15.2%	4.3%	13.2%
Douglas	2.8%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%
Eagle	10.0%	7.7%	6.0%	8.0%
El Paso	4.8%	4.9%	4.3%	4.8%
Elbert	13.2%	9.6%	6.4%	10.1%
Fremont	21.3%	14.6%	8.8%	14.5%
Garfield	11.1%	7.7%	8.0%	8.6%
Gilpin	2.8%	4.8%	6.7%	4.9%
Grand	9.0%	10.2%	7.1%	9.5%
Gunnison	5.2%	16.6%	8.0%	13.4%
Hinsdale	8.7%	12.2%	4.8%	9.8%
Huerfano	22.9%	15.9%	12.0%	15.8%
Jackson	17.9%	10.4%	3.9%	9.6%
Jefferson	8.3%	7.0%	5.8%	7.1%
Kiowa	13.8%	11.5%	11.4%	12.1%
Kit Carson	5.2%	5.7%	8.3%	6.1%
La Plata	13.8%	15.3%	10.8%	14.6%
Lake	10.1%	9.6%	6.5%	9.1%
Larimer	9.4%	13.5%	6.4%	11.6%
Las Animas	20.5%	20.3%	13.0%	18.5%
Lincoln	19.1%	14.4%	9.7%	14.8%
Logan	12.9%	13.9%	7.3%	12.6%
Mesa	19.2%	14.6%	7.1%	14.2%
Mineral	22.9%	17.4%	1.4%	13.7%
Moffat	20.2%	15.7%	16.5%	17.0%
Montezuma	22.0%	14.9%	8.7%	15.1%
Montrose	21.4%	14.9%	9.7%	15.1%
Morgan	13.3%	10.2%	9.9%	11.0%
Otero	29.8%	23.2%	17.3%	23.7%
Ouray	4.0%	11.0%	1.3%	7.2%
Park	13.6%	6.9%	3.7%	7.3%
Phillips	3.7%	6.5%	8.9%	6.1%
Pitkin	5.0%	6.9%	7.5%	6.7%
Prowers	18.8%	14.6%	16.0%	16.0%
Pueblo	26.6%	18.1%	11.7%	18.9%

Rio Blanco	10.7%	12.1%	4.1%	10.6%
Rio Grande	22.5%	18.0%	7.1%	17.0%
Routt	10.1%	11.1%	11.2%	10.9%
Saguache	25.3%	14.8%	16.8%	17.6%
San Juan	0.0%	6.8%	4.1%	5.3%
San Miguel	11.6%	12.9%	3.0%	11.3%
Sedgwick	29.9%	17.4%	10.4%	19.0%
Summit	9.6%	8.2%	4.9%	8.0%
Teller	8.3%	9.0%	5.7%	8.2%
Washington	15.1%	10.8%	10.4%	11.8%
Weld	12.0%	9.5%	8.4%	10.0%
Yuma	19.0%	10.6%	17.4%	14.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 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 (2019)

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	6.1%	23.4%	1.8%	6.0%	13.6%	22.9%	6.8%	6.5%
Black, Non-Hispanic	7.4%	10.9%	2.8%	8.7%	4.6%	14.3%	1.1%	10.1%
Hispanic, all races	7.4%	20.7%	2.7%	14.9%	9.2%	25.9%	3.4%	17.9%
Multiple/Other Races, Non-Hispanic	15.8%	37.5%	2.3%	11.4%	14.1%	41.2%	5.8%	15.0%
Native American/AK Native, Non-Hispanic	7.5%	17.8%	0.8%	10.1%	13.8%	24.9%	1.5%	19.1%
White, Non-Hispanic	5.1%	10.0%	0.5%	7.2%	5.6%	11.8%	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, 2019 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 at Birth and County, Colorado and United States (2019)

Area	Females			Males			Total		
	No HS Diploma/GED	HS Grad/Equivalent	Higher Degree	No HS Diploma/GED	HS Grad/Equivalent	Higher Degree	No HS Diploma/GED	HS Grad/Equivalent	Higher Degree
United States	11.4%	46.6%	42.0%	12.7%	48.2%	39.1%	12.0%	47.4%	40.6%
State of Colorado	7.9%	41.5%	50.7%	8.6%	43.4%	48.0%	8.3%	42.4%	49.3%
Adams	14.9%	50.3%	34.8%	17.5%	51.0%	31.5%	16.2%	50.6%	33.1%

Alamosa	13.6%	46.0%	40.4%	12.7%	61.4%	25.9%	13.1%	53.7%	33.2%
Arapahoe	7.4%	41.0%	51.6%	7.4%	41.5%	51.1%	7.4%	41.3%	51.4%
Archuleta	5.3%	46.8%	47.9%	10.1%	48.4%	41.6%	7.7%	47.6%	44.8%
Baca	15.0%	48.3%	36.7%	12.5%	58.4%	29.2%	13.8%	53.1%	33.1%
Bent	8.0%	56.8%	35.2%	18.7%	71.9%	9.4%	15.2%	67.0%	17.8%
Boulder	4.8%	26.3%	68.9%	5.2%	27.3%	67.5%	5.0%	26.8%	68.2%
Broomfield	2.8%	32.1%	65.1%	3.3%	32.1%	64.5%	3.1%	32.1%	64.8%
Chaffee	6.1%	47.6%	46.4%	6.8%	54.5%	38.6%	6.5%	51.3%	42.3%
Cheyenne	8.2%	50.8%	40.9%	8.5%	66.9%	24.6%	8.4%	59.0%	32.6%
Clear Creek	1.1%	39.2%	59.7%	1.7%	46.9%	51.4%	1.4%	43.2%	55.5%
Conejos	10.0%	60.7%	29.3%	14.0%	60.8%	25.3%	12.0%	60.7%	27.2%
Costilla	18.0%	58.8%	23.3%	20.1%	55.3%	24.7%	19.1%	57.0%	24.0%
Crowley	9.3%	52.9%	37.9%	16.3%	68.0%	15.7%	13.9%	62.9%	23.2%
Custer	6.2%	52.8%	41.0%	6.6%	52.6%	40.8%	6.4%	52.7%	40.9%
Delta	7.9%	59.6%	32.6%	10.7%	62.5%	26.8%	9.3%	61.0%	29.7%
Denver	12.2%	31.9%	55.9%	11.8%	34.7%	53.5%	12.0%	33.3%	54.7%
Dolores	7.7%	52.8%	39.5%	4.8%	68.0%	27.3%	6.2%	60.8%	33.1%
Douglas	1.8%	33.8%	64.4%	2.0%	29.8%	68.3%	1.9%	31.8%	66.3%
Eagle	12.3%	27.6%	60.1%	11.3%	35.0%	53.7%	11.7%	31.6%	56.7%
El Paso	2.5%	47.8%	49.7%	4.0%	49.0%	47.0%	3.3%	48.4%	48.4%
Elbert	5.9%	44.2%	50.0%	5.6%	44.8%	49.6%	5.8%	44.5%	49.8%
Fremont	8.0%	55.3%	36.7%	11.2%	67.8%	21.0%	9.9%	62.8%	27.3%
Garfield	10.9%	45.6%	43.5%	12.9%	49.3%	37.8%	11.9%	47.5%	40.6%
Gilpin	1.1%	45.9%	53.0%	2.0%	53.8%	44.2%	1.5%	49.9%	48.5%
Grand	5.9%	48.7%	45.4%	5.0%	49.1%	45.9%	5.4%	48.9%	45.7%
Gunnison	2.0%	31.1%	66.9%	3.1%	38.9%	58.0%	2.6%	35.3%	62.1%
Hinsdale	4.5%	41.5%	54.0%	8.3%	44.6%	47.1%	6.3%	43.0%	50.8%
Huerfano	7.0%	58.8%	34.2%	8.2%	63.3%	28.5%	7.6%	61.0%	31.5%
Jackson	8.0%	64.2%	27.9%	16.7%	57.3%	26.1%	12.6%	60.5%	26.9%
Jefferson	5.1%	41.2%	53.8%	5.9%	41.9%	52.2%	5.5%	41.5%	53.0%
Kiowa	4.7%	58.4%	36.9%	3.8%	63.4%	32.7%	4.3%	60.6%	35.0%
Kit Carson	8.0%	56.3%	35.6%	12.6%	65.1%	22.3%	10.5%	61.0%	28.6%
La Plata	19.3%	41.7%	39.0%	13.7%	45.8%	40.5%	16.3%	43.9%	39.8%
Lake	3.6%	40.8%	55.6%	5.3%	48.3%	46.5%	4.5%	44.5%	51.0%
Larimer	3.8%	38.6%	57.6%	4.5%	40.2%	55.3%	4.1%	39.4%	56.5%
Las Animas	11.6%	52.1%	36.4%	12.7%	61.3%	26.1%	12.2%	56.8%	31.0%
Lincoln	5.0%	57.6%	37.4%	11.3%	77.3%	11.4%	9.1%	70.4%	20.5%
Logan	10.7%	52.1%	37.2%	10.2%	59.6%	30.2%	10.4%	56.2%	33.4%
Mesa	9.1%	52.4%	38.6%	9.9%	55.6%	34.5%	9.5%	53.9%	36.6%
Mineral	2.1%	41.1%	56.8%	3.0%	45.6%	51.4%	2.6%	43.5%	54.0%
Moffat	9.7%	60.5%	29.8%	12.8%	64.4%	22.8%	11.3%	62.5%	26.2%
Montezuma	9.4%	53.8%	36.8%	10.6%	54.3%	35.2%	10.0%	54.0%	36.0%
Montrose	10.3%	57.3%	32.4%	11.7%	56.2%	32.1%	11.0%	56.8%	32.3%
Morgan	18.2%	51.4%	30.3%	24.0%	52.9%	23.1%	21.1%	52.2%	26.8%
Otero	12.1%	54.4%	33.5%	13.6%	60.1%	26.3%	12.8%	57.2%	30.1%
Ouray	1.6%	39.6%	58.8%	2.9%	45.6%	51.6%	2.2%	42.5%	55.3%
Park	2.8%	54.1%	43.1%	1.9%	60.8%	37.4%	2.3%	57.7%	40.0%
Phillips	13.3%	49.5%	37.1%	9.9%	54.0%	36.1%	11.5%	51.9%	36.6%

Pitkin	3.6%	32.0%	64.4%	2.6%	29.0%	68.4%	3.1%	30.4%	66.5%
Prowers	18.6%	49.1%	32.3%	20.4%	54.2%	25.4%	19.5%	51.6%	28.9%
Pueblo	10.3%	53.0%	36.7%	10.3%	60.0%	29.7%	10.3%	56.3%	33.3%
Rio Blanco	8.1%	57.6%	34.3%	8.2%	60.1%	31.7%	8.1%	58.9%	33.0%
Rio Grande	12.8%	56.7%	30.5%	13.1%	56.0%	30.9%	13.0%	56.4%	30.7%
Routt	3.6%	36.0%	60.5%	2.8%	42.6%	54.7%	3.2%	39.4%	57.4%
Saguache	17.5%	50.3%	32.2%	16.4%	60.4%	23.2%	16.9%	55.4%	27.7%
San Juan	9.7%	54.9%	35.4%	2.8%	47.2%	50.0%	6.2%	50.9%	42.9%
San Miguel	3.3%	28.0%	68.7%	3.1%	35.5%	61.4%	3.2%	32.0%	64.8%
Sedgwick	11.7%	59.4%	28.9%	14.4%	50.0%	35.6%	13.0%	54.8%	32.2%
Summit	3.9%	30.0%	66.1%	9.7%	38.6%	51.8%	7.1%	34.7%	58.1%
Teller	2.5%	45.2%	52.3%	3.1%	48.9%	48.1%	2.8%	47.1%	50.2%
Washington	5.0%	65.1%	29.9%	11.0%	67.5%	21.5%	8.1%	66.3%	25.6%
Weld	10.5%	49.6%	39.9%	13.3%	53.3%	33.4%	11.9%	51.4%	36.7%
Yuma	10.6%	57.9%	31.5%	12.3%	59.8%	27.9%	11.4%	58.8%	29.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 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 at Birth - Colorado (2019)

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	86	18.3	100.0	384	81.7	100.0	470	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	1.8	7	1.5
Non-Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	3	100.0	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.6
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	1.6	6	1.3
Woman	4	100.0	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.9
Unknown	79	17.6	91.9	371	82.4	96.6	450	95.7
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2	18.2	2.3	9	81.8	2.3	11	2.3
Black/African American, Non-Hispanic	27	34.2	31.4	52	65.8	13.5	79	16.8
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	26	15.3	30.2	144	84.7	37.5	170	36.2
Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	1.3	5	1.1
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	1	100.0	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2
White, Non-Hispanic	30	14.7	34.9	174	85.3	45.3	204	43.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	2	<0.1	2.3	1	0.0	0.3	3	0.6
10-14	0	<0.1	0.0	1	<0.1	0.3	1	0.2
15-19	4	30.8	4.7	9	69.2	2.3	13	2.8
20-24	11	15.9	12.8	58	84.1	15.1	69	14.7

25-29	15	13.2	17.4	99	86.8	25.8	114	24.3
30-34	10	15.2	11.6	56	84.8	14.6	66	14.0
35-39	12	20.0	14.0	48	80.0	12.5	60	12.8
40-44	12	30.0	14.0	28	70.0	7.3	40	8.5
45-54	12	18.8	14.0	52	81.3	13.5	64	13.6
55-64	5	16.1	5.8	26	83.9	6.8	31	6.6
>65	3	33.3	3.5	6	66.7	1.6	9	1.9
Risk								
Heterosexual Contact	45	71.4	52.3	18	28.6	4.7	63	13.4
IDU	6	25.0	7.0	18	75.0	4.7	24	5.1
MSM	0	0.0	0.0	264	100.0	68.8	264	56.2
MSM/IDU	0	0.0	0.0	33	100.0	8.6	33	7.0
Pediatric	2	0.0	2.3	3	0.0	0.8	5	1.1
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	33	40.7	38.4	48	59.3	12.5	81	17.2
Region								
Denver TGA	61	17.9	70.9	280	82.1	72.9	341	72.6
Frontier	1	50.0	1.2	1	50.0	0.3	2	0.4
Non-TGA Urban	20	22.0	23.3	71	78.0	18.5	91	19.4
Rural	5	13.2	5.8	33	86.8	8.6	38	8.1
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	61	16.7	70.9	305	83.3	79.4	366	77.9
Unknown	10	17.9	11.6	46	82.1	12.0	56	11.9
Foreign Born	15	31.3	17.4	33	68.8	8.6	48	10.2
African	9	75.0	60.0	3	25.0	9.1	12	25.0
Asian	1	25.0	6.7	3	75.0	9.1	4	8.3
Canada	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	2	66.7	13.3	1	33.3	3.0	3	6.3
C. American	2	100.0	13.3	0	0.0	0.0	2	4.2
European	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	3.0	1	2.1
Mexico	1	4.8	6.7	20	95.2	60.6	21	43.8
Middle East	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
S. American	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	12.1	4	8.3
Other	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	3.0	1	2.1

Table 2.2: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Late Stage Diagnosis - Colorado (2019)

		Late Stage Tester			Non-Late Stage Tester			Total	
		N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total		114	24.3	100.0	356	75.7	100.0	470	100.0
Sex at Birth	Gender								
Female	---	19	22.1	16.7	67	77.9	18.8	86	18.3

	Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.8	3	0.6
	Woman	3	75.0	2.6	1	25.0	0.3	4	0.9
	Unknown	16	20.3	14.0	63	79.7	17.7	79	16.8
Male	---	95	24.7	83.3	289	75.3	81.2	384	81.7
	Man	1	14.3	0.9	6	85.7	1.7	7	1.5
	Trans Woman	2	33.3	1.8	4	66.7	1.1	6	1.3
	Unknown	92	24.8	80.7	279	75.2	78.4	371	78.9
Race/Ethnicity									
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		3	27.3	2.6	8	72.7	2.2	11	2.3
Black/African American, NH		19	24.1	16.7	60	75.9	16.9	79	16.8
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races		46	27.1	40.4	124	72.9	34.8	170	36.2
Indigenous /Native American, NH		0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	1.4	5	1.1
Multiple Races, NH		0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.3	1	0.2
White, NH		46	22.5	40.4	158	77.5	44.4	204	43.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis									
<10		0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.8	3	0.6
10-14		0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.3	1	0.2
15-19		0	0.0	0.0	13	100.0	3.7	13	2.8
20-24		8	11.6	7.0	61	88.4	17.1	69	14.7
25-29		16	14.0	14.0	98	86.0	27.5	114	24.3
30-34		22	33.3	19.3	44	66.7	12.4	66	14.0
35-39		15	25.0	13.2	45	75.0	12.6	60	12.8
40-44		15	37.5	13.2	25	62.5	7.0	40	8.5
45-54		21	32.8	18.4	43	67.2	12.1	64	13.6
55-64		14	45.2	12.3	17	54.8	4.8	31	6.6
>65		3	33.3	2.6	6	66.7	1.7	9	1.9
Risk									
Heterosexual Contact		14	22.2	12.3	49	77.8	13.8	63	13.4
IDU		5	20.8	4.4	19	79.2	5.3	24	5.1
MSM		64	24.2	56.1	200	75.8	56.2	264	56.2
MSM/IDU		6	18.2	5.3	27	81.8	7.6	33	7.0
Pediatric		0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	1.4	5	1.1
Transfusion/Hemophilia		0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown		25	30.9	21.9	56	69.1	15.7	81	17.2
Region									
Denver TGA		77	22.6	67.5	264	77.4	74.2	341	72.6
Frontier		1	50.0	0.9	1	50.0	0.3	2	0.4
Non-TGA Urban		24	26.4	21.1	67	73.6	18.8	91	19.4
Rural		13	34.2	11.4	25	65.8	7.0	38	8.1
Unknown		0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country									
United States (50 states)		87	23.8	76.3	279	76.2	78.4	366	77.9

Unknown	11	19.6	9.6	45	80.4	12.6	56	11.9
Foreign Born	16	33.3	14.0	32	66.7	9.0	48	10.2
African	4	33.3	25.0	8	66.7	25.0	12	25.0
Asian	1	25.0	6.3	3	75.0	9.4	4	8.3
Canada	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	9.4	3	6.3
C. American	2	100.0	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	2	4.2
European	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	3.1	1	2.1
Mexico	8	38.1	50.0	13	61.9	40.6	21	43.8
Middle East	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
S. America	1	25.0	6.3	3	75.0	9.4	4	8.3
Other	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	3.1	1	2.1

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, 2015-2019

Year of diagnosis:	New HIV Diagnoses								Cumulative Diagnoses		Late HIV Diagnoses
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015-2019			1982-2019	2015-2019	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%	Rate*	N	%	%
Region 1:	1	5	2	3	1	12	0.6%	3.3	112	0.5%	50%
Logan	0	2	0	1	1	4	0.20%	3.7	29	0.10%	25%
Morgan	1	2	1	1	0	5	0.20%	3.5	48	0.20%	40%
Phillips	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.00%	4.7	9	<0.1%	100%
Sedgwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	5	<0.1%	---
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	5	<0.1%	---
Yuma	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.10%	4.0	16	0.10%	100%
Region 2: Larimer	8	9	13	13	11	54	2.50%	3.1	457	2.10%	13%
Region 3: Douglas	9	8	10	11	8	46	2.20%	2.7	346	1.60%	28%
Region 4: El Paso	28	43	34	49	43	197	9.30%	5.6	1,676	7.70%	21%
Region 5:	1	0	0	3	2	6	0.30%	3.0	56	0.30%	17%
Cheyenne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	2	<0.1%	---
Elbert	0	0	0	2	2	4	0.20%	3.1	35	0.20%	0%
Kit Carson	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.10%	5.4	5	<0.1%	50%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	14	0.10%	---
Region 6:	3	2	2	1	3	11	0.50%	3.3	125	0.60%	18%
Baca	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.10%	11.3	2	<0.1%	0%
Bent	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	3.5	9	<0.1%	0%
Crowley	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.10%	7.0	8	<0.1%	---
Huerfano	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.00%	3.0	22	0.10%	100%
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	0	0.00%	---
Las Animas	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	1.4	43	0.20%	0%
Otero	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.10%	2.2	26	0.10%	50%
Prowers	1	0	1	0	0	2	0.10%	3.3	15	0.10%	0%
Region 7: Pueblo	6	12	5	20	11	54	2.50%	6.5	403	1.90%	31%
Region 8:	3	1	4	2	2	12	0.60%	5.2	85	0.40%	42%
Alamosa	2	1	2	2	1	8	0.40%	9.9	37	0.20%	38%
Conejos	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.00%	2.5	6	<0.1%	100%

Costilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	8	<0.1%	--
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	1	<0.1%	---
Rio Grande	1	0	1	0	0	2	0.10%	3.5	16	0.10%	50%
Saguache	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.00%	3.0	17	0.10%	---
Region 9:	4	4	5	3	3	19	0.90%	3.9	137	0.60%	32%
Archuleta	1	1	0	1	1	4	0.20%	6.0	16	0.10%	50%
Dolores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	2	<0.1%	--
La Plata	2	2	3	1	1	9	0.40%	3.2	87	0.40%	33%
Montezuma	1	1	2	1	1	6	0.30%	4.6	31	0.10%	17%
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	1	<0.1%	---
Region 10:	8	3	2	2	4	19	0.90%	3.7	106	0.50%	42%
Delta	0	1	1	1	3	6	0.30%	3.9	35	0.20%	50%
Gunnison	1	0	1	1	0	3	0.10%	3.6	12	0.10%	33%
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	3	<0.1%	---
Montrose	6	2	0	0	1	9	0.40%	4.3	40	0.20%	44%
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	2	<0.1%	---
San Miguel	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	2.5	14	0.10%	0%
Region 11:	3	1	2	3	3	12	0.60%	5.2	55	0.30%	50%
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	1	<0.1%	---
Moffat	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.10%	3.0	16	0.10%	50%
Rio Blanco	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	3.1	5	<0.1%	100%
Routt	2	1	1	2	3	9	0.40%	7.2	33	0.20%	44%
Region 12:	11	10	13	11	10	55	2.60%	6.2	347	1.60%	31%
Eagle	3	5	2	4	2	16	0.80%	5.9	105	0.50%	31%
Garfield	5	1	5	4	1	16	0.80%	5.4	91	0.40%	25%
Grand	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.10%	2.6	30	0.10%	---
Pitkin	2	1	4	1	2	10	0.50%	11.2	42	0.20%	20%
Summit	1	3	2	1	4	11	0.50%	7.2	79	0.40%	45%
Region 13:	2	3	3	7	6	21	1.00%	5.3	239	1.10%	19%
Chaffee	0	0	1	4	0	5	0.20%	5.1	30	0.10%	0%
Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	1	<0.1%	---
Fremont	2	2	2	3	5	14	0.70%	5.9	199	0.90%	14%
Lake	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.10%	5.2	9	<0.1%	100%
Region 14: Adams	36	43	66	57	49	251	11.80%	10.0	1,640	7.50%	20%
Region 15: Arapahoe	59	65	57	61	72	314	14.80%	9.7	2,356	10.80%	27%
Region 16:	22	16	13	9	14	74	3.50%	3.8	780	3.60%	32%
Boulder	18	13	12	8	13	64	3.00%	4.0	760	3.50%	34%
Broomfield	4	3	1	1	1	10	0.50%	2.9	20	0.10%	20%
Region 17:	2	2	2	2	4	12	0.60%	4.1	117	0.50%	42%
Clear Creek	0	0	1	2	0	3	0.10%	6.3	32	0.10%	67%
Gilpin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0	19	0.10%	---
Park	1	2	0	0	2	5	0.20%	5.6	33	0.20%	40%
Teller	1	0	1	0	2	4	0.20%	3.3	33	0.20%	25%
Region 18: Weld	9	10	18	9	7	53	2.50%	3.5	381	1.80%	36%
Region 19: Mesa	4	3	7	6	7	27	1.30%	3.6	231	1.10%	7%
Region 20: Denver	128	140	139	105	154	666	31.30%	18.8	10,203	46.90%	23%
Region 21: Jefferson	30	41	31	25	46	173	8.10%	6.0	1,428	6.60%	27%
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	---	200	0.90%	--
Correctional Facility	5	7	9	9	9	39	1.80%	---	264	1.20%	10%

State	4	6	7	7	5	29	1.40%	---	164	0.80%	7%
Federal	1	1	2	2	4	10	0.50%	---	100	0.50%	20%
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.10%	--	0	0.00%	0%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	382	428	437	411	469	2,127	100%	7.6	21,744	100%	24%

*New HIV Diagnosis rates per 100,000 population is calculated by dividing the sum of the 2015-2019 HIV diagnoses by the sum of 2015-2019 total population. 2015-2019 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, 2019 by Sex at Birth - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	12,716	87.5	100.0	1,817	12.5	100.0	14,533	100.0
Gender								
Man	4,747	100.0	37.3	0	0.0	0.0	4,747	32.7
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	1	7.7	0.0	12	92.3	0.7	13	0.1
Trans Woman	125	97.7	1.0	3	2.3	0.2	128	0.9
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	828	100.0	45.6	828	5.7
Unknown	7,843	88.4	61.7	1,028	11.6	56.6	8,871	61.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	156	78.0	1.2	44	22.0	2.4	200	1.4
Black/African American, NH	1,620	70.8	12.7	668	29.2	36.8	2,288	15.7
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	2,955	88.1	23.2	400	11.9	22.0	3,355	23.1
Indigenous/Native American, NH	81	79.4	0.6	21	20.6	1.2	102	0.7
Multiple Races, NH	249	84.7	2.0	45	15.3	2.5	294	2.0
White, NH	7,613	91.7	59.9	686	8.3	37.8	8,299	57.1
Unknown	42	85.7	0.3	7	14.3	0.4	49	0.3
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	464	31.7	3.6	1,002	68.3	55.1	1,466	10.1
IDU	530	62.9	4.2	313	37.1	17.2	843	5.8
MSM	9,208	100.0	72.4	---	---	---	9,208	63.4
MSM/IDU	1,528	100.0	12.0	---	---	---	1,528	10.5
Pediatric	69	47.3	0.5	77	52.7	4.2	146	1.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	24	72.7	0.2	9	27.3	0.5	33	0.2
Unknown	893	65.5	7.0	470	34.5	25.9	1,363	9.4
Region								
Denver TGA	9,441	88.3	74.2	1,254	11.7	69.0	10,695	73.6
Frontier	124	82.7	1.0	26	17.3	1.4	150	1.0
Non-TGA Urban	2,316	83.0	18.2	474	17.0	26.1	2,790	19.2
Rural	934	86.8	7.3	142	13.2	7.8	1,076	7.4
Unknown	25	96.2	0.2	1	3.8	0.1	26	0.2

Current Age Group								
<20	49	48.0	0.4	53	52.0	2.9	102	0.7
20-24	225	84.3	1.8	42	15.7	2.3	267	1.8
25-29	730	89.8	5.7	83	10.2	4.6	813	5.6
30-34	1,033	89.3	8.1	124	10.7	6.8	1,157	8.0
35-39	1,137	85.9	8.9	186	14.1	10.2	1,323	9.1
40-44	1,129	83.6	8.9	221	16.4	12.2	1,350	9.3
45-49	1,305	83.5	10.3	258	16.5	14.2	1,563	10.8
50-54	1,800	85.9	14.2	296	14.1	16.3	2,096	14.4
55-59	2,118	89.6	16.7	246	10.4	13.5	2,364	16.3
60-64	1,458	88.9	11.5	182	11.1	10.0	1,640	11.3
65+	1,732	90.6	13.6	180	9.4	9.9	1,912	13.2
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	63	48.5	0.5	67	51.5	3.7	130	0.9
10-14	18	50.0	0.1	18	50.0	1.0	36	0.2
15-19	382	79.1	3.0	101	20.9	5.6	483	3.3
20-24	2,008	88.7	15.8	256	11.3	14.1	2,264	15.6
25-29	2,888	88.8	22.7	366	11.2	20.1	3,254	22.4
30-34	2,583	89.1	20.3	317	10.9	17.4	2,900	20.0
35-39	1,943	88.2	15.3	261	11.8	14.4	2,204	15.2
40-44	1,256	88.8	9.9	159	11.2	8.8	1,415	9.7
45-49	792	84.9	6.2	141	15.1	7.8	933	6.4
50-54	429	85.0	3.4	76	15.0	4.2	505	3.5
55-59	201	75.8	1.6	64	24.2	3.5	265	1.8
60-64	95	77.2	0.7	28	22.8	1.5	123	0.8
>65	58	77.3	0.5	17	22.7	0.9	75	0.5

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

Table 2.5: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Sex at Birth, County, and Health Statistics Region - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Region 1:	66	89.2%	0.5%	8	10.8%	0.4%	74	0.5%
Logan	17	89.5%	0.1%	2	10.5%	0.1%	19	0.1%
Morgan	24	82.8%	0.2%	5	17.2%	0.3%	29	0.2%
Phillips	4	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Sedgwick	5	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	0.0%
Washington	4	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Yuma	12	92.3%	0.1%	1	7.7%	0.1%	13	0.1%
Region 2: Larimer	304	84.9%	2.4%	54	15.1%	2.9%	358	2.5%
Region 3: Douglas	248	85.2%	2.0%	43	14.8%	2.3%	291	2.0%
Region 4: El Paso	962	81.1%	7.6%	224	18.9%	11.9%	1,186	8.1%
Region 5:	43	86.0%	0.3%	7	14.0%	0.4%	50	0.3%

Cheyenne	1	50.0%	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1%	2	0.0%
Elbert	27	87.1%	0.2%	4	12.9%	0.2%	31	0.2%
Kit Carson	2	50.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%
Lincoln	13	100.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	13	0.1%
Region 6:	62	75.6%	0.5%	20	24.4%	1.1%	82	0.6%
Baca	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Bent	4	80.0%	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.1%	5	0.0%
Crowley	7	77.8%	0.1%	2	22.2%	0.1%	9	0.1%
Huerfano	11	78.6%	0.1%	3	21.4%	0.2%	14	0.1%
Kiowa	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Las Animas	22	81.5%	0.2%	5	18.5%	0.3%	27	0.2%
Otero	13	81.3%	0.1%	3	18.8%	0.2%	16	0.1%
Prowers	4	40.0%	0.0%	6	60.0%	0.3%	10	0.1%
Region 7: Pueblo	217	82.8%	1.7%	45	17.2%	2.4%	262	1.8%
Region 8:	52	83.9%	0.4%	10	16.1%	0.5%	62	0.4%
Alamosa	25	83.3%	0.2%	5	16.7%	0.3%	30	0.2%
Conejos	3	75.0%	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%
Costilla	3	60.0%	0.0%	2	40.0%	0.1%	5	0.0%
Mineral	1	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rio Grande	9	90.0%	0.1%	1	10.0%	0.1%	10	0.1%
Saguache	11	91.7%	0.1%	1	8.3%	0.1%	12	0.1%
Region 9:	95	89.6%	0.7%	11	10.4%	0.6%	106	0.7%
Archuleta	11	84.6%	0.1%	2	15.4%	0.1%	13	0.1%
Dolores	2	66.7%	0.0%	1	33.3%	0.1%	3	0.0%
La Plata	57	90.5%	0.4%	6	9.5%	0.3%	63	0.4%
Montezuma	25	96.2%	0.2%	1	3.8%	0.1%	26	0.2%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	100.0%	0.1%	1	0.0%
Region 10:	57	60.6%	0.4%	37	39.4%	2.0%	94	0.6%
Delta	20	76.9%	0.2%	6	23.1%	0.3%	26	0.2%
Gunnison	11	91.7%	0.1%	1	8.3%	0.1%	12	0.1%
Hinsdale	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1%	2	0.0%
Montrose	21	70.0%	0.2%	9	30.0%	0.5%	30	0.2%
Ouray	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
San Miguel	5	20.8%	0.0%	19	79.2%	1.0%	24	0.2%
Region 11:	36	80.0%	0.3%	9	20.0%	0.5%	45	0.3%
Jackson	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Moffat	8	72.7%	0.1%	3	27.3%	0.2%	11	0.1%
Rio Blanco	3	75.0%	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%
Routt	24	82.8%	0.2%	5	17.2%	0.3%	29	0.2%
Region 12:	211	84.7%	1.7%	38	15.3%	2.0%	249	1.7%
Eagle	69	92.0%	0.5%	6	8.0%	0.3%	75	0.5%
Garfield	55	73.3%	0.4%	20	26.7%	1.1%	75	0.5%
Grand	15	78.9%	0.1%	4	21.1%	0.2%	19	0.1%
Pitkin	29	96.7%	0.2%	1	3.3%	0.1%	30	0.2%
Summit	43	86.0%	0.3%	7	14.0%	0.4%	50	0.3%
Region 13:	118	95.2%	0.9%	6	4.8%	0.3%	124	0.8%
Chaffee	20	95.2%	0.2%	1	4.8%	0.1%	21	0.1%
Custer	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fremont	90	95.7%	0.7%	4	4.3%	0.2%	94	0.6%

Lake	8	88.9%	0.1%	1	11.1%	0.1%	9	0.1%
Region 14: Adams	1,092	84.2%	8.6%	205	15.8%	10.9%	1,297	8.9%
Region 15: Arapahoe	1,430	80.7%	11.2%	342	19.3%	18.1%	1,772	12.1%
Region 16:	483	87.2%	3.8%	71	12.8%	3.8%	554	3.8%
Boulder	465	86.9%	3.7%	70	13.1%	3.7%	535	3.7%
Broomfield	18	94.7%	0.1%	1	5.3%	0.1%	19	0.1%
Region 17:	65	84.4%	0.5%	12	15.6%	0.6%	77	0.5%
Clear Creek	13	76.5%	0.1%	4	23.5%	0.2%	17	0.1%
Gilpin	10	90.9%	0.1%	1	9.1%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Park	25	86.2%	0.2%	4	13.8%	0.2%	29	0.2%
Teller	17	85.0%	0.1%	3	15.0%	0.2%	20	0.1%
Region 18: Weld	224	83.6%	1.8%	44	16.4%	2.3%	268	1.8%
Region 19: Mesa	129	78.7%	1.0%	35	21.3%	1.9%	164	1.1%
Region 20: Denver	5,661	91.8%	44.5%	507	8.2%	26.8%	6,168	42.2%
Region 21: Jefferson	880	86.5%	6.9%	137	13.5%	7.3%	1017	7.0%
Unknown	24	96.0%	0.2%	1	4.0%	0.1%	25	0.2%
Correctional Facility	256	91.8%	2.0%	23	8.2%	1.2%	279	1.9%
State	172	89.1%	1.4%	21	10.9%	1.1%	193	1.3%
Federal	84	97.7%	0.7%	2	2.3%	0.1%	86	0.6%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	12,715	87.1%	100.0%	1,889	12.9%	100.0%	14,604	100.0%

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Table 2.6: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 by Transmission Category, Sex at Birth, and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

	Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		Black/African American, NH		Hispanic/Latino/a/x, (all races)		Indigenous/ Native American, NH		White, NH		Multiple/ Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males:												
Heterosexual contact	17	10.9%	203	12.5%	120	4.1%	1	1.2%	116	1.5%	7	2.4%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	10	6.4%	114	7.0%	139	4.7%	8	9.9%	245	3.2%	14	4.8%
Male-male sex (MSM)	98	62.8%	929	57.3%	2,102	71.1%	51	63.0%	5,846	76.8%	182	62.5%
MSM & IDU	8	5.1%	140	8.6%	293	9.9%	17	21.0%	1,021	13.4%	49	16.8%
Pediatric*	4	2.6%	37	2.3%	11	0.4%	0	0.0%	15	0.2%	2	0.7%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	0.2%	0	0.0%
No Identified Risk	19	12.2%	193	11.9%	289	9.8%	4	4.9%	351	4.6%	37	12.7%
Total Males	156		1,620		2,955		81		7,613		291	
Females:												
Heterosexual contact	24	54.5%	388	58.1%	205	51.3%	7	33.3%	357	52.0%	21	40.4%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0.0%	57	8.5%	63	15.8%	8	38.1%	174	25.4%	11	21.2%
Pediatric*	7	15.9%	36	5.4%	11	2.8%	1	4.8%	17	2.5%	5	9.6%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	6	0.9%	0	0.0%
No Identified Risk	13	29.5%	186	27.8%	119	29.8%	5	23.8%	132	19.2%	15	28.8%
Total Females	44		668		400		21		686		52	

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. 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 (2015-2019)

		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		138	100.0%	112	100.0%	119	100.0%	129	100.0%	137	100.0%
Sex at Birth	Gender										
Female	---	11	8.0%	13	11.6%	20	16.8%	11	8.5%	15	10.9%
	Trans Man	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Woman	9	6.5%	13	11.6%	15	12.6%	7	5.4%	7	5.1%
	Unknown	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	5	4.2%	4	3.1%	8	5.8%
Male	---	101	73.2%	106	94.6%	109	91.6%	127	98.4%	109	79.6%
	Man	70	50.7%	80	71.4%	56	47.1%	61	47.3%	43	31.4%
	Trans Woman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	0	0.0%
	Unknown	31	22.5%	26	23.2%	53	44.5%	63	48.8%	66	48.2%
Race/Ethnicity											
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American, NH		9	6.5%	11	9.8%	14	11.8%	19	14.7%	18	13.1%
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races		22	15.9%	28	25.0%	31	26.1%	29	22.5%	28	20.4%
Indigenous/Native American, NH		1	0.7%	1	0.9%	2	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Multiple Races, NH		2	1.4%	3	2.7%	5	4.2%	6	4.7%	6	4.4%
White, NH		78	56.5%	76	67.9%	77	64.7%	84	65.1%	72	52.6%
Transmission Category											
Heterosexual Contact		11	8.0%	10	8.9%	8	6.7%	12	9.3%	10	7.3%
IDU		10	7.2%	11	9.8%	20	16.8%	15	11.6%	14	10.2%
MSM		68	49.3%	70	62.5%	70	58.8%	78	60.5%	73	53.3%
MSM/IDU		13	9.4%	16	14.3%	17	14.3%	22	17.1%	14	10.2%
Pediatric		0	0.0%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfusion/Hemophilia		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown		10	7.2%	11	9.8%	13	10.9%	11	8.5%	13	9.5%
Age at Diagnosis											
<20		3	2.2%	6	5.4%	4	3.4%	4	3.1%	2	1.5%
20-29		27	19.6%	29	25.9%	25	21.0%	37	28.7%	27	19.7%
30-39		30	21.7%	39	34.8%	38	31.9%	47	36.4%	32	23.4%
40-49		28	20.3%	26	23.2%	40	33.6%	33	25.6%	36	26.3%
50-59		15	10.9%	13	11.6%	14	11.8%	11	8.5%	20	14.6%
60+		9	6.5%	6	5.4%	8	6.7%	6	4.7%	7	5.1%
Age at Death											
<20		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29		1	0.7%	3	2.7%	2	1.7%	2	1.6%	5	3.6%
30-39		6	4.3%	7	6.3%	7	5.9%	17	13.2%	10	7.3%
40-49		28	20.3%	30	26.8%	31	26.1%	19	14.7%	18	13.1%
50-59		37	26.8%	46	41.1%	48	40.3%	58	45.0%	42	30.7%
60+		40	29.0%	33	29.5%	41	34.5%	42	32.6%	49	35.8%
Death due to Underlying HIV Disease											
Yes		55	39.9%	41	36.6%	54	45.4%	51	39.5%	36	26.3%
No		57	41.3%	78	69.6%	75	63.0%	86	66.7%	82	59.9%
Unknown		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	6	4.4%

Years Since Diagnosis										
0-4	19	13.8%	20	17.9%	26	21.8%	22	17.1%	27	19.7%
5-9	14	10.1%	14	12.5%	14	11.8%	11	8.5%	16	11.7%
10-14	9	6.5%	13	11.6%	27	22.7%	16	12.4%	16	11.7%
15-19	19	13.8%	23	20.5%	16	13.4%	28	21.7%	15	10.9%
20-24	29	21.0%	18	16.1%	19	16.0%	23	17.8%	18	13.1%
25+	22	15.9%	31	27.7%	27	22.7%	38	29.5%	32	23.4%

Table 3.1: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM - Colorado (2015-2019)

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	1,087	71.7	100.0	424	28	100.0	1,515	100.0
Gender								
Man	452	75	41.6	151	25	35.6	603	39.8
Non Binary	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
Trans Woman	21	77.8	1.9	6	22.2	1.4	27	1.8
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	614	69.5	56.5	267	30.2	63	883	58.3
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	18	78.3	1.7	4	17.4	0.9	23	1.5
Black/African American, NH	110	75.9	10.1	35	24.1	8.3	145	9.6
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	417	76.7	38.4	127	23.3	30	544	35.9
Indigenous/Native American, NH	10	47.6	0.9	11	52.4	2.6	21	1.4
Multiple Races, NH	13	61.9	1.2	8	38.1	1.9	21	1.4
White, NH	519	68.4	47.7	239	31.5	56.4	759	50.1
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<20	32	72.7	2.9	12	27.3	2.8	44	2.9
20-24	207	68.8	19	92	30.6	21.7	301	19.9
25-29	252	65.8	23.2	131	34.2	30.9	383	25.3
30-34	197	77.6	18.1	57	22.4	13.4	254	16.8
35-39	126	76.8	11.6	38	23.2	9	164	10.8
40-44	81	76.4	7.5	25	23.6	5.9	106	7
45-49	69	78.4	6.3	19	21.6	4.5	88	5.8
50-54	71	76.3	6.5	22	23.7	5.2	93	6.1
55-59	26	54.2	2.4	22	45.8	5.2	48	3.2

60-64	14	73.7	1.3	5	26.3	1.2	19	1.3
65+	12	92.3	1.1	1	7.7	0.2	13	0.9
Risk								
MSM	934	71.8	85.9	365	28.1	86.1	1,300	85.8
MSM/IDU	153	71.8	14.1	59	27.7	13.9	213	14.1
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	10	100.0	2.4	10	0.7
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	113	100.0	26.7	113	7.5
Urban	1,087	78.3	100.0	301	21.7	71	1,388	91.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2	0.1
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	758	70.8	69.7	312	29.1	73.6	1,071	70.7
Unknown	246	74.1	22.6	85	25.6	20	332	21.9
Foreign Born	83	59.3	7.6	57	40.7	13.4	140	9.2
African	6	85.7	7.2	1	14.3	1.8	7	5
Asian	7	100	8.4	0	0	0	7	5
Caribbean	6	75	7.2	2	25	3.5	8	5.7
C. American	2	40	2.4	3	60	5.3	5	3.6
European	2	40	2.4	3	60	5.3	5	3.6
Mexico	53	81.5	63.9	12	18.5	21.1	65	46.4
Pacific Islands	1	50	1.2	1	50	1.8	2	1.4
S. American	6	60	7.2	4	40	7	10	7.1
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1.8	1	0.7

Table 3.2: Characteristics of MSM Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 - Colorado

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	8,118	75.6	100.0	2,604	24.3	100.0	10,736	100.0
Gender								
Man	2,993	73.4	36.9	1,084	26.6	41.6	4,077	38.0
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	1	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Trans Woman	98	81.0	1.2	23	0.0	0.9	121	1.1
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	5,026	77.1	61.9	1,497	22.9	57.5	6,523	60.8
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	77	72.6	0.9	29	27.4	1.1	106	1.0

Black/African American, NH	858	80.3	10.6	208	19.5	8.0	1,069	10.0
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	1,852	77.3	22.8	542	22.6	20.8	2,395	22.3
Indigenous/Native American, NH	38	55.9	0.5	30	44.1	1.2	68	0.6
Multiple Races, NH	163	75.1	2.0	52	24.0	2.0	217	2.0
White, NH	5,117	74.5	63.0	1,742	25.4	66.9	6,867	64.0
Unknown	13	92.9	0.2	1	7.1	<0.1	14	0.1
Transmission Category								
MSM	7,022	76.3	86.5	2,175	23.6	83.5	9,208	85.8
MSM & IDU	1,096	71.7	13.5	429	28.1	16.5	1,528	14.2
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	97	100.0	3.7	97	0.9
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	623	100.0	23.9	623	5.8
Urban	8,118	81.2	100.0	1,884	18.8	72.4	10,002	93.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	14	0.13
Current Age Group								
<20	7	70.0	0.1	3	30.0	0.1	10	0.1
20-24	142	73.6	1.7	51	26.4	2.0	193	1.8
25-29	456	68.5	5.6	210	31.5	8.1	666	6.2
30-34	700	75.1	8.6	232	24.9	8.9	932	8.7
35-39	765	77.0	9.4	229	23.0	8.8	994	9.3
40-44	703	74.1	8.7	246	25.9	9.4	949	8.8
45-49	811	75.9	10.0	257	24.1	9.9	1,068	9.9
50-54	1,109	73.9	13.7	388	25.8	14.9	1,501	14
55-59	1,360	75.7	16.8	435	24.2	16.7	1,797	16.7
60-64	934	76.7	11.5	277	22.8	10.6	1,217	11.3
≥65	1,131	80.3	13.9	276	19.6	10.6	1,409	13.1
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	5	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.0
15-19	255	75.2	3.1	84	24.8	3.2	339	3.2
20-24	1,333	73.5	16.4	479	26.4	18.4	1,813	16.9
25-29	1,950	76.1	24.0	606	23.7	23.3	2,561	23.9
30-34	1,712	77.3	21.1	499	22.5	19.2	2,216	20.6
35-39	1,212	75.6	14.9	392	24.4	15.1	1,604	14.9
40-44	760	75.7	9.4	242	24.1	9.3	1,004	9.4
45-49	468	75.2	5.8	154	24.8	5.9	622	5.8

50-54	242	74.9	3.0	80	24.8	3.1	323	3.0
55-59	106	73.1	1.3	39	26.9	1.5	145	1.4
60-64	46	67.6	0.6	22	32.4	0.8	68	0.6
≥65	29	80.6	0.4	7	19.4	0.3	36	0.3

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

Table 3.3: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID - Colorado (2015-2019)

	Males			Females			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	282	91.3	100.0	27	8.7	100.0	309	100.0
Gender								
Man	125	77.2	44.3	0	0.0	0.0	162	52.4
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	5	100.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.6
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	12	70.6	44.4	17	5.5
Unknown	152	134.5	53.9	15	13.3	55.6	113	36.6
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	3	100.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.0
Black/African American, NH	20	95.2	7.1	1	4.8	3.7	21	6.8
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	66	84.6	23.4	12	15.4	44.4	78	25.2
Indigenous/Native American, NH	2	100.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6
Multiple Races, NH	2	100.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6
White, NH	189	93.1	67.0	14	6.9	51.9	203	65.7
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<20	5	100.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.6
20-24	46	86.8	16.3	7	13.2	25.9	53	17.2
25-29	68	97.1	24.1	2	2.9	7.4	70	22.7
30-34	54	91.5	19.1	5	8.5	18.5	59	19.1
35-39	43	93.5	15.2	3	6.5	11.1	46	14.9
40-44	20	87.0	7.1	3	13.0	11.1	23	7.4
45-49	17	89.5	6.0	2	10.5	7.4	19	6.1
50-54	11	78.6	3.9	3	21.4	11.1	14	4.5
55-59	11	91.7	3.9	1	8.3	3.7	12	3.9
60-64	5	83.3	1.8	1	16.7	3.7	6	1.9
≥65	2	0.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.6

Transmission Category								
IDU	69	71.9	24.5	27	28.1	100.0	96	31.1
MSM & IDU	213	100.0	75.5	0	0.0	0.0	213	68.9
Region								
Denver TGA	198	93.0	70.2	15	7.0	55.6	213	68.9
Frontier	1	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Non-TGA Urban	64	87.7	22.7	9	12.3	33.3	73	23.6
Rural	19	90.5	6.7	2	9.5	7.4	21	6.8
Unknown	1	0.0	0.4	1	0.0	3.7	2	0.6
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	226	90.4	80.1	24	9.6	88.9	250	80.9
Unknown	51	94.4	18.1	3	5.6	11.1	54	17.5
Foreign-Born	5	100.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	5	1.6
Canada	1	100.0	20.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	20.0
Europe	1	100.0	20.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	20.0
Mexico	3	100.0	60.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	60.0
Other	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 3.4: Characteristics of PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	2,058	86.8	100.0	313	13.2	100.0	2,371	100.0
Gender								
Man	868	100.0	42.2	0	0.0	0.0	868	36.6
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.3	2	0.1
Trans Woman	26	100.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	26	1.1
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	135	100.0	43.1	135	5.7
Unknown	1,163	86.8	56.5	177	13.2	56.5	1,340	56.5
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	18	100.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.8
Black/African American, NH	254	81.7	12.3	57	18.3	18.2	311	13.1
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	432	87.3	21.0	63	12.7	20.1	495	20.9
Indigenous/Native American, NH	25	75.8	1.2	8	24.2	2.6	33	1.4
Multiple Races, NH	61	84.7	3.0	11	15.3	3.5	72	3.0
White, NH	1,266	87.9	61.5	174	12.1	55.6	1,440	60.7

Unknown	2	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Transmission Category								
IDU	530	62.9	25.8	313	37.1	100.0	843	35.6
MSM & IDU	1,528	100.0	74.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,528	64.4
Region								
Denver TGA	1,438	88.0	69.9	197	12.0	62.9	1,635	69.0
Frontier	34	91.9	1.7	3	8.1	1.0	37	1.6
Non-TGA Urban	399	81.4	19.4	91	18.6	29.1	490	20.7
Rural	217	89.7	10.5	25	10.3	8.0	242	10.2
Unknown	4	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.2
Current Age Group								
<20	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	31	88.6	1.5	4	11.4	1.3	35	1.5
25-29	94	92.2	4.6	8	7.8	2.6	102	4.3
30-34	146	91.3	7.1	14	8.8	4.5	160	6.7
35-39	197	89.1	9.6	24	10.9	7.7	221	9.3
40-44	206	88.4	10.0	27	11.6	8.6	233	9.8
45-49	226	86.9	11.0	34	13.1	10.9	260	11.0
50-54	293	85.4	14.2	50	14.6	16.0	343	14.5
55-59	360	84.7	17.5	65	15.3	20.8	425	17.9
60-64	281	84.9	13.7	50	15.1	16.0	331	14.0
≥65	224	85.8	10.9	37	14.2	11.8	261	11.0
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	2	66.7	0.1	1	33.3	0.3	3	0.1
15-19	69	71.9	3.4	27	28.1	8.6	96	4.0
20-24	337	89.4	16.4	40	10.6	12.8	377	15.9
25-29	497	88.9	24.1	62	11.1	19.8	559	23.6
30-34	489	87.6	23.8	69	12.4	22	558	23.5
35-39	316	88.0	15.4	43	12.0	13.7	359	15.1
40-44	178	84.0	8.6	34	16.0	10.9	212	8.9
45-49	94	83.9	4.6	18	16.1	5.8	112	4.7
50-54	40	78.4	1.9	11	21.6	3.5	51	2.2
55-59	24	82.8	1.2	5	17.2	1.6	29	1.2
60-64	10	76.9	0.5	3	23.1	1.0	13	0.5
≥65	2	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1

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 (2015-2019)

	Females			Males			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	119	66.5	100.0	60	33.5	100.0	179	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	17	100.0	28.3	17	9.5
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	2	0.0	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	1.1
Trans Woman	1	100.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.6
Woman	45	100.0	37.8	0	0.0	0.0	45	25.1
Unknown	71	62.3	59.7	43	37.7	71.7	114	63.7
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	1	50.0	0.8	1	50.0	1.7	2	1.1
Black/African American, NH	45	77.6	37.8	13	22.4	21.7	58	32.4
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	27	55.1	22.7	22	44.9	36.7	49	27.4
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	46	66.7	38.7	23	33.3	38.3	69	38.5
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact with HIV+	86	61.4	72.3	54	38.6	90.0	140	78.2
Heterosexual Contact with IDU	22	78.6	18.5	6	21.4	10.0	28	15.6
Heterosexual Contact with MSM	11	100.0	9.2	0	0.0	0.0	11	6.1
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	6	100.0	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	3.4
20-24	13	65.0	10.9	7	35.0	11.7	20	11.2
25-29	22	66.7	18.5	11	33.3	18.3	33	18.4
30-34	14	70.0	11.8	6	30.0	10.0	20	11.2
35-39	17	70.8	14.3	7	29.2	11.7	24	13.4
40-44	15	65.2	12.6	8	34.8	13.3	23	12.8
45-49	10	50.0	8.4	10	50.0	16.7	20	11.2
50-54	9	69.2	7.6	4	30.8	6.7	13	7.3
55-59	9	69.2	7.6	4	30.8	6.7	13	7.3
60-64	1	33.3	0.8	2	66.7	3.3	3	1.7
>65	3	75.0	2.5	1	25.0	1.7	4	2.2

Region								
Denver TGA	84	71.2	70.6	34	28.8	56.7	118	65.9
Frontier	2	100.0	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	1.1
Non-TGA Urban	21	51.2	17.6	20	48.8	33.3	41	22.9
Rural	14	70.0	11.8	6	30.0	10.0	20	11.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	73	64.6	61.3	40	35.4	66.7	113	63.1
Unknown	26	74.3	21.8	9	25.7	15.0	35	19.6
Foreign Born	20	69.0	16.8	9	31.0	15.0	29	16.2
African	15	78.9	75.0	4	21.1	44.4	19	65.5
Asia	1	100.0	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	3.4
Caribbean	1	50.0	5.0	1	50.0	11.1	2	6.9
Mexico	1	20.0	5.0	4	80.0	44.4	5	17.2
C. America	2	100.0	10.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	6.9

Table 3.6: Characteristics of Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	1,002	68.3	100.0	464	31.7	100.0	1,466	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	192	100.0	41.4	192	13.1
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	5	100.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.3
Trans Woman	2	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Woman	458	100.0	45.7	0	0.0	0.0	458	31.2
Unknown	537	66.4	53.6	272	33.6	58.6	809	55.2
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	24	58.5	2.4	17	41.5	3.7	41	2.8
Black/African American, NH	388	65.7	38.7	203	34.3	43.8	591	40.3
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	205	63.1	20.5	120	36.9	25.9	325	22.2
Indigenous/Native American, NH	7	87.5	0.7	1	12.5	0.2	8	0.5
Multiple Races, NH	20	74.1	2.0	7	25.9	1.5	27	1.8
White, NH	357	75.5	35.6	116	24.5	25.0	473	32.3
Unknown	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Transmission Category								

Heterosexual Contact with HIV+	727	65.1	72.6	389	34.9	83.8	1,116	76.1
Heterosexual Contact with PWID	196	72.3	19.6	75	27.7	16.2	271	18.5
Heterosexual Contact with MSM	79	100.0	7.9	0	0.0	0.0	79	5.4
Region								
Denver TGA	682	67.8	68.1	324	32.2	69.8	1,006	68.6
Non-TGA Urban	14	87.5	1.4	2	12.5	0.4	16	1.1
Rural	244	73.1	24.4	90	26.9	19.4	334	22.8
Frontier	76	60.3	7.6	50	39.7	10.8	126	8.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Age Group								
<20	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
20-24	15	78.9	1.5	4	21.1	0.9	19	1.3
25-29	38	70.4	3.8	16	29.6	3.4	54	3.7
30-34	70	75.3	7.0	23	24.7	5.0	93	6.3
35-39	115	79.3	11.5	30	20.7	6.5	145	9.9
40-44	135	71.4	13.5	54	28.6	11.6	189	12.9
45-49	157	68.0	15.7	74	32.0	15.9	231	15.8
50-54	175	66.8	17.5	87	33.2	18.8	262	17.9
55-59	121	62.1	12.1	74	37.9	15.9	195	13.3
60-64	91	61.9	9.1	56	38.1	12.1	147	10.0
≥65	84	64.6	8.4	46	35.4	9.9	130	8.9
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	3	100.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.2
15-19	46	85.2	4.6	8	14.8	1.7	54	3.7
20-24	166	76.1	16.6	52	23.9	11.2	218	14.9
25-29	223	74.6	22.3	76	25.4	16.4	299	20.4
30-34	171	69.2	17.1	76	30.8	16.4	247	16.8
35-39	147	65.3	14.7	78	34.7	16.8	225	15.3
40-44	77	48.7	7.7	81	51.3	17.5	158	10.8
45-49	72	59	7.2	50	41.0	10.8	122	8.3
50-54	41	64.1	4.1	23	35.9	5.0	64	4.4
55-59	33	71.7	3.3	13	28.3	2.8	46	3.1
60-64	15	78.9	1.5	4	21.1	0.9	19	1.3
≥65	8	72.7	0.8	3	27.3	0.6	11	0.8

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

Table 3.7: Number of Infants Born to HIV Positive Females by Year of Birth - Colorado (2015-2019)

Year of Birth	Number of Infants born to HIV Positive Females	Number of Infants who acquired HIV perinatally
2015	33	0
2016	31	0
2017	27	0
2018	24	1
2019	32	2
Total	147	3

Table 3.8: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born - Colorado (2015-2019)

	Females			Males			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	64	27.9	100.0	165	72.1	100.0	229	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	75	100.0	45.5	75	32.8
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	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	1.8	3	1.3
Woman	33	100.0	51.6	0	0.0	0.0	33	14.4
Unknown	31	26.3	48.4	87	73.7	52.7	118	51.5
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	4	40.0	6.3	6	60.0	3.6	10	4.4
Black/African American, NH	47	61.8	73.4	29	38.2	17.6	76	33.2
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	12	9.4	18.8	115	90.6	69.7	127	55.5
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	2	100.0	1.2	2	0.9
White, NH	1	7.1	1.6	13	92.9	7.9	14	6.1
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<15	2	40.0	3.1	3	60.0	1.8	5	2.2
15-19	4	57.1	6.3	3	42.9	1.8	7	3.1
20-24	4	14.8	6.3	23	85.2	13.9	27	11.8
25-29	4	14.3	6.3	24	85.7	14.5	28	12.2
30-34	6	15.0	9.4	34	85.0	20.6	40	17.5
35-39	7	25.9	10.9	20	74.1	12.1	27	11.8
40-44	11	37.9	17.2	18	62.1	10.9	29	12.7

45-49	12	40.0	18.8	18	60.0	10.9	30	13.1
50-54	6	28.6	9.4	15	71.4	9.1	21	9.2
55-59	5	62.5	7.8	3	37.5	1.8	8	3.5
60-64	1	20.0	1.6	4	80.0	2.4	5	2.2
≥65	2	100.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.9
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	20	69.0	31.3	9	31.0	5.5	29	12.7
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	64.8	107	46.7
MSM & IDU	---	--	--	3	100.0	1.8	3	1.3
Pediatric	3	60.0	4.7	2	40.0	1.2	5	2.2
Unknown	41	49.4	64.1	42	50.6	25.5	83	36.2
Region								
Denver TGA	50	28.4	78.1	126	71.6	76.4	176	76.9
Frontier	1	33.3	1.6	2	66.7	1.2	3	1.3
Non-TGA Urban	11	33.3	17.2	22	66.7	13.3	33	14.4
Rural	3	15.0	4.7	17	85.0	10.3	20	8.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
African	46	60.5	71.9	30	39.5	18.2	76	33.2
Asian	4	30.8	6.3	9	69.2	5.5	13	5.7
Caribbean	3	23.1	4.7	10	76.9	6.1	13	5.7
C. American	5	33.3	7.8	10	66.7	6.1	15	6.6
European	0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	3.6	6	2.6
Mexico	5	5.7	7.8	83	94.3	50.3	88	38.4
Middle East	1	50.0	1.6	1	50.0	0.6	2	0.9
Pacific Island	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.2	2	0.9
S. American	0	0.0	0.0	13	100.0	7.9	13	5.7
Other	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.6	1	0.4

Table 3.9: Characteristics of People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	485	28.4	100.0	1,221	71.6	100.0	1,706	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	498	100.0	40.8	498	29.2

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	4.2	0.2	23	95.8	1.9	24	1.4
Woman	247	100.0	50.9	0	0.0	0.0	247	14.5
Unknown	237	25.3	48.9	700	74.7	57.3	937	54.9
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	35	29.2	7.2	85	70.8	7.0	120	7.0
Black/African American, NH	309	57.8	63.7	226	42.2	18.5	535	31.4
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	118	13.0	24.3	789	87.0	64.6	907	53.2
Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.1	1	0.1
Multiple Races, NH	6	30.0	1.2	14	70.0	1.1	20	1.2
White, NH	17	13.8	3.5	106	86.2	8.7	123	7.2
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	287	59.3	59.2	197	40.7	16.1	484	28.4
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	10	13.9	2.1	62	86.1	5.1	72	4.2
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	---	--	---	683	100.0	55.9	683	40.0
MSM & IDU	---	---	---	55	100.0	4.5	55	3.2
Pediatric	46	59.0	9.5	32	41.0	2.6	78	4.6
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.1	1	0.1
Unknown	142	42.6	29.3	191	57.4	15.6	333	19.5
Region								
Denver TGA	364	27.7	75.1	949	72.3	77.7	1,313	77.0
Frontier	2	16.7	0.4	10	83.3	0.8	12	0.7
Non-TGA Urban	101	35.4	20.8	184	64.6	15.1	285	16.7
Rural	20	18.7	4.1	87	81.3	7.1	107	6.3
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<15	28	56.0	5.8	22	44.0	1.8	50	2.9
15-19	13	59.1	2.7	9	40.9	0.7	22	1.3
20-24	10	33.3	2.1	20	66.7	1.6	30	1.8
25-29	14	20.6	2.9	54	79.4	4.4	68	4.0
30-34	30	21.0	6.2	113	79.0	9.3	143	8.4
35-39	52	28.9	10.7	128	71.1	10.5	180	10.6
40-44	75	30.5	15.5	171	69.5	14.0	246	14.4
45-49	87	29.1	17.9	212	70.9	17.4	299	17.5

50-54	65	24.2	13.4	204	75.8	16.7	269	15.8
55-59	48	25.8	9.9	138	74.2	11.3	186	10.9
60-64	27	23.7	5.6	87	76.3	7.1	114	6.7
≥65	36	36.0	7.4	64	64.0	5.2	100	5.9
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	48	57.1	9.9	36	42.9	2.9	84	4.9
15-19	20	43.5	4.1	26	56.5	2.1	46	2.7
20-24	56	23.7	11.5	180	76.3	14.7	236	13.8
25-29	84	23.9	17.3	268	76.1	21.9	352	20.6
30-34	74	22.9	15.3	249	77.1	20.4	323	18.9
35-39	72	28.0	14.8	185	72	15.2	257	15.1
40-44	38	22.0	7.8	135	78	11.1	173	10.1
45-49	36	31.6	7.4	78	68.4	6.4	114	6.7
50-54	21	34.4	4.3	40	65.6	3.3	61	3.6
55-59	20	71.4	4.1	8	28.6	0.7	28	1.6
60-64	10	47.6	2.1	11	52.4	0.9	21	1.2
≥65	6	54.5	1.2	5	45.5	0.4	11	0.6

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2019.

Table 5.1. First CD4 Test Results^ Among New HIV Diagnoses, 2015-2019

		CD4 Count at HIV Diagnosis (among cases with CD4 information)				Median CD4 Count	Cases with CD4 Information^		Total New Diag- noses
		≥500	350-499	200-349	<200	cells/μL	N	% of total	
Total		34%	23%	18%	25%	399	1,828	86%	2,125
Sex at Birth	Current Gender								
Female	---	33%	21%	19%	26%	390	234	86%	271
	Man	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
	Trans Man	75%	25%	0%	0%	657	4	100%	4
	Trans Woman	0%	0%	100%	0%	311	1	100%	1
	Woman	33%	20%	21%	26%	372	94	88%	107
	Unknown	33%	22%	17%	28%	---	135	85%	159
Male	---	35%	23%	18%	24%	399	1,594	86%	1,854
	Man	35%	21%	18%	25%	388	626	86%	724
	Trans Man	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
	Trans Woman	43%	22%	17%	17%	432	23	85%	27
	Woman	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
	Unknown	34%	24%	18%	24%	---	945	86%	1,103

Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
Under 13	83%	0%	0%	17%	801	6	86%	7
13-19	35%	40%	15%	10%	466	48	75%	64
20-29	41%	27%	20%	12%	452	711	85%	838
30-39	35%	20%	17%	28%	392	496	87%	568
40-49	29%	20%	15%	36%	345	298	87%	344
50-59	19%	16%	22%	43%	262	207	87%	237
60 years and over	26%	21%	10%	44%	272	62	93%	67
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	26%	22%	26%	26%	349	27	79%	34
Black/African American, NH	33%	24%	18%	25%	387	262	83%	314
Hispanic/Latino/a/x (all races)	29%	22%	21%	28%	360	641	86%	743
Indigenous/Native American, NH	45%	18%	18%	18%	428	22	85%	26
Multiple Race, NH	32%	24%	16%	28%	429	25	89%	28
White, NH	39%	23%	16%	22%	434	851	87%	980
Transmission Category - Female								
Heterosexual contact	36%	25%	17%	21%	430	110	92%	119
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	41%	14%	23%	23%	459	22	81%	27
Pediatric*	50%	0%	0%	50%	511	4	80%	5
No Identified Risk/Other	28%	19%	20%	33%	331	98	82%	120
Transmission Category - Male								
Heterosexual contact	21%	27%	13%	38%	277	52	87%	60
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	44%	19%	14%	24%	462	59	86%	69
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	35%	23%	19%	22%	400	1,138	88%	1,300
MSM & IDU	45%	27%	14%	14%	484	188	88%	213
Pediatric*	75%	0%	25%	0%	641	4	100%	4
No Identified Risk/Other	18%	16%	16%	49%	211	153	74%	208
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	38%	24%	17%	22%	427	1,246	86%	1,443
Unknown	30%	24%	22%	24%	380	387	85%	453
Foreign-Born	22%	15%	20%	43%	233	195	85%	229
African	30%	14%	15%	41%	308	66	87%	76
Asian	30%	20%	30%	20%	390	10	77%	13
Caribbean	40%	10%	10%	40%	411	10	77%	13
C. American	0%	15%	8%	77%	66	13	87%	15
European	17%	33%	17%	33%	372	6	100%	6

Mexico	14%	12%	29%	45%	217	77	88%	88
Middle East	0%	0%	0%	100%	34	2	100%	2
Oceania/Pacific Islands	100%	0%	0%	0%	1,040	2	100%	2
S. American	25%	38%	13%	25%	373	8	62%	13
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, 2015-2019

	CD4 Count at HIV Diagnosis (among cases with CD4 information)				Median CD4 Count cells/ μ L	Cases with CD4 Information [^]		Total New Diag- noses
	\geq 500	350-499	200-349	<200		N	% of total	
Region 1:	29%	0%	29%	43%	230	7	58%	12
Logan	33%	0%	33%	33%	338	3	75%	4
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	100%	0%	0%	0%	972	1	50%	2
Region 2: Larimer	40%	26%	17%	17%	455	42	78%	54
Region 3: Douglas	57%	8%	5%	30%	517	37	80%	46
Region 4: El Paso	41%	21%	13%	25%	429	145	74%	197
Region 5:	0%	33%	50%	17%	284	6	100%	6
Cheyenne	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Elbert	0%	25%	75%	0%	284	4	100%	4
Kit Carson	0%	50%	0%	50%	223	2	100%	2
Lincoln	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Region 6:	64%	9%	9%	18%	608	11	100%	11
Baca	100%	0%	0%	0%	778	2	100%	2
Bent	100%	0%	0%	0%	520	1	100%	1
Crowley	50%	50%	0%	0%	815	2	100%	2
Huerfano	0%	0%	0%	100%	28	1	100%	1
Kiowa	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Las Animas	0%	0%	100%	0%	296	1	100%	1
Otero	50%	0%	0%	50%	369	2	100%	2
Prowers	100%	0%	0%	0%	691	2	100%	2
Region 7: Pueblo	30%	24%	11%	35%	406	46	85%	54
Region 8:	30%	0%	40%	30%	323	10	83%	12
Alamosa	14%	0%	57%	29%	318	7	88%	8
Conejos	100%	0%	0%	0%	1,058	1	100%	1
Costilla	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0

Mineral	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Rio Grande	50%	0%	0%	50%	295	2	100%	2
Saguache	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	1
Region 9:	12%	41%	18%	29%	353	17	89%	19
Archuleta	0%	50%	0%	50%	230	4	100%	4
Dolores	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
La Plata	0%	43%	29%	29%	277	7	78%	9
Montezuma	33%	33%	17%	17%	388	6	100%	6
San Juan	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Region 10:	15%	15%	15%	54%	186	13	68%	19
Delta	0%	0%	33%	67%	42	3	50%	6
Gunnison	0%	0%	0%	100%	83	1	33%	3
Hinsdale	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Montrose	22%	22%	11%	44%	285	9	100%	9
Ouray	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
San Miguel	---	---	---	---	---	0	0%	1
Region 11:	10%	20%	10%	60%	116	10	83%	12
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Moffat	0%	50%	0%	50%	243	2	100%	2
Rio Blanco	0%	0%	0%	100%	3	1	100%	1
Routt	14%	14%	14%	57%	102	7	78%	9
Region 12:	26%	17%	21%	36%	255	47	85%	55
Eagle	33%	0%	25%	42%	223	12	75%	16
Garfield	21%	21%	29%	29%	289	14	88%	16
Grand	50%	0%	0%	50%	279	2	100%	2
Pitkin	30%	30%	20%	20%	388	10	100%	10
Summit	11%	22%	11%	56%	182	9	82%	11
Region 13:	37%	26%	11%	26%	403	19	90%	21
Chaffee	67%	0%	0%	33%	684	3	60%	5
Custer	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Fremont	36%	36%	14%	14%	421	14	100%	14
Lake	0%	0%	0%	100%	82	2	100%	2
Region 14: Adams	32%	27%	23%	18%	404	222	88%	251
Region 15: Arapahoe	36%	20%	17%	27%	408	275	88%	314
Region 16:	27%	13%	25%	34%	291	67	91%	74
Boulder	29%	14%	22%	34%	297	58	91%	64
Broomfield	11%	11%	44%	33%	217	9	90%	10
Region 17:	40%	10%	0%	50%	272	10	83%	12
Clear Creek	0%	33%	0%	67%	72	3	100%	3
Gilpin	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Park	50%	0%	0%	50%	386	4	80%	5
Teller	67%	0%	0%	33%	559	3	75%	4

Region 18: Weld	24%	20%	17%	39%	315	46	87%	53
Region 19: Mesa	38%	25%	25%	13%	471	16	80%	20
Region 20: Denver	34%	25%	19%	22%	406	588	88%	666
Region 21: Jefferson	34%	26%	15%	25%	421	156	90%	173
Unknown	0%	0%	100%	0%	344	1	33%	3
Correctional Facility	54%	19%	16%	11%	512	37	90%	41
State	55%	21%	17%	7%	512	29	100%	29
Federal	33%	17%	17%	33%	257	6	60%	10
STATEWIDE TOTAL	34%	23%	18%	25%	399	1,828	86%	2,125

^Within 90 days of diagnosis.

Table 5.3. Viral Load Test Results (Last 12 Months) Among People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2019

		Viral Load (VL) Results in 2019 (among cases with VL information)			Cases with a VL Result in 2019		Suppressed VL among Total in 2019	Total PLHIV
		High VL >100,000	200-99,999	Suppressed VL <200	N	% of total	%	
Total		2%	7%	91%	9,159	63%	57%	14,587
Sex at Birth	Gender							
Male	---	1%	8%	91%	1,299	69%	63%	1,871
	Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non Binary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Trans Man	0%	9%	91%	11	92%	83%	12
	Trans Woman	0%	0%	100%	2	67%	67%	3
	Woman	1%	8%	90%	619	75%	68%	828
	Unknown	2%	8%	91%	667	65%	59%	1,028
Female	---	2%	7%	91%	7,860	62%	56%	12,716
	Man	2%	7%	91%	3,504	74%	68%	4,747
	Non Binary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Trans Man	100%	0%	0%	1	100%	0%	1
	Trans Woman	5%	12%	83%	102	82%	68%	125
	Woman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	2%	6%	91%	4,253	54%	50%	7,843
Age Group^								
Under 13		0%	0%	100%	29	85%	85%	34
13-19		0%	7%	93%	57	84%	78%	68
20-29		3%	14%	83%	849	79%	65%	1,080
30-39		4%	10%	87%	1,847	74%	65%	2,480
40-49		3%	7%	90%	2,029	70%	63%	2,913

50-59	1%	5%	94%	2,711	61%	57%	4,460
60 years and over	0%	3%	97%	1,637	46%	45%	3,552
Race/Ethnicity							
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	1%	8%	91%	140	70%	64%	200
Black/African American, NH	3%	10%	87%	1,431	63%	55%	2,288
Hispanic/Latino/a/x (All Races)	3%	8%	89%	2,296	68%	61%	3,355
Indigenous/Native American, NH	3%	10%	86%	58	57%	49%	102
Multiple/Other, NH	3%	11%	86%	229	78%	67%	294
White, NH	2%	5%	93%	5,004	60%	56%	8,299
Transmission Category-Female							
Heterosexual Sex	2%	7%	92%	719	72%	66%	1,002
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	1%	11%	88%	203	65%	57%	313
Pediatric/Perinatal	0%	12%	88%	60	78%	69%	77
Other/Unknown	1%	9%	90%	317	66%	60%	479
Pediatric*							
Transmission Category-Male							
Heterosexual Sex	3%	8%	89%	275	59%	53%	464
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	4%	12%	84%	264	50%	42%	530
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	2%	5%	93%	5,844	63%	59%	9,208
MSM & IDU	4%	8%	89%	993	65%	56%	1,528
Pediatric/Perinatal	4%	8%	89%	53	77%	68%	69
	3%	6%	91%	431	47%	43%	917

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
^Current age as of December 31, 2019. *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, 2019 by County and Health Statistics

	Viral Load (VL) Results in 2019 (among cases with VL information)			Cases with a VL Result in 2019		Suppressed VL among Total in 2019	Total PLHIV
	High VL >100,000	200-99,999	Suppressed VL <200	N	% of total	%	
Region 1:	4%	2%	94%	49	66%	62%	74
Logan	7%	0%	93%	14	74%	68%	19
Morgan	0%	6%	94%	17	59%	55%	29

Phillips	0%	0%	100%	3	75%	75%	4
Sedgwick	0%	0%	100%	2	40%	40%	5
Washington	33%	0%	67%	3	75%	50%	4
Yuma	0%	0%	100%	10	77%	77%	13
Region 2: Larimer	1%	3%	96%	250	70%	67%	358
Region 3: Douglas	0%	7%	93%	229	79%	73%	291
Region 4: El Paso	3%	7%	90%	736	62%	56%	1,186
Region 5:	3%	0%	97%	30	60%	58%	50
Cheyenne	0%	0%	100%	1	50%	50%	2
Elbert	0%	0%	100%	17	55%	55%	31
Kit Carson	0%	0%	100%	4	100%	100%	4
Lincoln	13%	0%	88%	8	62%	54%	13
Region 6:	0%	9%	91%	58	71%	65%	82
Baca	0%	100%	0%	1	100%	0%	1
Bent	0%	0%	100%	4	80%	80%	5
Crowley	0%	0%	100%	4	44%	44%	9
Huerfano	0%	18%	82%	11	79%	64%	14
Kiowa	---	---	---	0	---	---	0
Las Animas	0%	6%	94%	17	63%	59%	27
Otero	0%	8%	92%	12	75%	69%	16
Prowers	0%	0%	100%	9	90%	90%	10
Region 7: Pueblo	1%	6%	92%	186	71%	66%	262
Region 8:	0%	10%	90%	48	77%	69%	62
Alamosa	0%	8%	92%	26	87%	80%	30
Conejos	0%	25%	75%	4	100%	75%	4
Costilla	0%	0%	100%	2	40%	40%	5
Mineral	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
Rio Grande	0%	13%	88%	8	80%	70%	10
Saguache	0%	14%	86%	7	58%	50%	12
Region 9:	5%	6%	89%	66	62%	56%	106
Archuleta	11%	0%	89%	9	69%	62%	13
Dolores	0%	0%	100%	3	100%	100%	3
La Plata	5%	7%	88%	41	65%	57%	63
Montezuma	0%	8%	92%	13	50%	46%	26
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	1
Region 10:	3%	15%	82%	33	43%	36%	76
Delta	6%	19%	75%	16	62%	46%	26
Gunnison	0%	0%	100%	6	50%	50%	12
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	2
Montrose	0%	29%	71%	7	23%	17%	30
Ouray	---	---	---	0	---	---	0
San Miguel	0%	0%	100%	4	67%	67%	6

Region 11:	9%	0%	91%	23	51%	47%	45
Jackson	---	---	---	0	0%	---	1
Moffat	0%	0%	100%	6	55%	55%	11
Rio Blanco	0%	0%	100%	1	25%	25%	4
Routt	13%	0%	88%	16	55%	48%	29
Region 12:	3%	9%	88%	138	55%	49%	249
Eagle	0%	11%	89%	38	51%	45%	75
Garfield	5%	10%	85%	41	55%	47%	75
Grand	0%	18%	82%	11	58%	47%	19
Pitkin	7%	7%	87%	15	50%	43%	30
Summit	3%	6%	91%	33	66%	60%	50
Region 13:	0%	7%	93%	71	57%	53%	124
Chaffee	0%	12%	88%	17	81%	71%	21
Custer	---	---	---	0	---	---	0
Fremont	0%	6%	94%	47	50%	47%	94
Lake	0%	0%	100%	7	78%	78%	9
Region 14: Adams	2%	7%	92%	947	73%	67%	1,297
Region 15: Arapahoe	1%	6%	92%	1,248	70%	65%	1,772
Region 16:	1%	5%	94%	340	61%	58%	554
Boulder	1%	4%	94%	336	63%	59%	535
Broomfield	0%	25%	75%	4	21%	16%	19
Region 17:	2%	2%	96%	50	65%	62%	77
Clear Creek	13%	0%	88%	8	47%	41%	17
Gilpin	0%	0%	100%	7	64%	64%	11
Park	0%	0%	100%	20	69%	69%	29
Teller	0%	7%	93%	15	75%	70%	20
Region 18: Weld	3%	8%	89%	190	71%	63%	268
Region 19: Mesa	7%	17%	75%	69	42%	32%	164
Region 20: Denver	2%	7%	91%	3,454	56%	51%	6,168
Region 21: Jefferson	2%	6%	92%	749	74%	68%	1,017
Unknown	0%	0%	100%	6	24%	24%	25
Correctional Facility	3%	17%	80%	189	68%	54%	280
State	3%	18%	79%	157	81%	64%	193
Federal	0%	13%	88%	32	37%	33%	86
STATEWIDE TOTAL	2%	7%	91%	9,159	63%	57%	14,587

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2019. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Table 6.1. Demographic Characteristics of publicly funded HIV PrEP Navigation Clients in the State of Colorado, 2019

Demographic Characteristics		Screened for PrEP		Eligible for PrEP Referral		Referred to PrEP provider		Attended a PrEP Medical Care Appointment		Clinically Eligible		Prescribed / Started PrEP	
		n	%	n	%	n	% of Eligible	n	% of Referred	n	% of Attended	n	% of Clinically Eligible
Total		15,680	100%	7,176	100%	2,017	28.10%	1,543	76.50%	1,533	99.35%	1,527	99.61%
Race/Ethnicity													
Hispanic/Latino/a/x		1,930	12.31%	550	7.66%	119	21.64%	73	61.34%	70	95.89%	69	98.57%
Non-Hispanic	Asian	347	2.21%	184	2.56%	79	42.93%	69	87.34%	69	100%	69	100%
	Black/African American	2,209	14.09%	1,041	14.51%	225	21.61%	162	72%	159	98.15%	159	100%
	Native American/Indigenous	276	1.76%	83	1.16%	25	30.12%	16	64%	16	100%	16	100%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	69	0.44%	33	0.46%	15	45.45%	10	66.67%	10	100%	10	100%
	White	10,078	64.27%	4,926	68.65%	1,460	29.64%	1,152	78.90%	1,148	99.65%	1,144	99.65%
	Multi-race	376	2.40%	156	2.17%	34	21.79%	25	73.53%	25	100%	25	100%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity		395	2.52%	203	2.83%	60	29.56%	36	60%	36	100%	35	97.20%
Age													
under 13		55	0.35%	9	0.13%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
13-19		1,061	6.77%	420	5.85%	96	22.86%	72	75%	72	100%	71	98.61%
20-29		6,537	41.69%	3,475	48.43%	987	28.40%	783	79.33%	778	99.36%	777	99.87%
30-39		4,219	26.91%	2,000	27.87%	555	27.75%	422	76.04%	420	99.53%	416	99.05%
40-49		1,954	12.46%	759	10.58%	236	31.09%	176	74.58%	176	100%	176	100%

50-59	1,265	8.07%	380	5.30%	104	27.37%	69	66.35%	67	97.10%	67	100%
60+	569	3.63%	128	1.78%	38	29.69%	21	55.26%	20	95.24%	20	100%
Unknown	20	0.13%	5	0.07%	1	20%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Gender												
Cisgender Male	10,026	63.94%	5,000	69.68%	1,807	36.14%	1,396	77.26%	1,388	99.43%	1,385	99.78%
Cisgender Female	5,390	34.38%	1,982	27.62%	186	9.38%	132	70.97%	131	99.24%	129	98.47%
Transgender Male	55	0.35%	55	0.77%	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Transgender Female	103	0.66%	103	1.44%	13	12.62%	7	53.85%	7	100%	6	85.71%
Other Gender Non-Binary (OGNB)	91	0.58%	30	0.42%	6	20%	3	50%	2	66.67%	2	100%
Unknown Gender	15	0.10%	6	0.08%	5	83.33%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%
Population Groups												
MSM (excl. PWID)	3,966	25.29%	2,441	34.02%	1,600	65.55%	1,280	80%	1,274	99.53%	1,272	99.84%
MSM/PWID	152	0.97%	113	1.57%	38	33.63%	31	81.58%	30	96.77%	30	100%
Transgender	149	0.95%	149	2.08%	12	8.05%	7	58.33%	7	100%	6	85.71%
Transgender PWID	18	0.11%	18	0.25%	1	5.56%	0	-	0	-	0	-
Heterosexual (excl. PWID)	8,486	54.12%	3,575	49.82%	289	8.08%	192	66.44%	190	98.96%	188	98.95%
Heterosexual/ PWID	1,086	6.93%	660	9.20%	18	2.73%	10	55.56%	10	100%	10	100%
Other Population/ Risk Category A	277	1.77%	180	2.51%	21	11.67%	11	52.38%	10	90.91%	9	90%
Unknown Population/ Risk Category B	1,546	9.86%	40	0.56%	38	95%	12	31.58%	12	100%	12	100%
Region of Residence												
Denver TGA	11,919	76.01%	5,923	82.54%	1,804	30.46%	1,432	79.38%	1,425	99.51%	1,419	99.58%
Western Slope	296	1.89%	115	1.60%	7	6.09%	1	14.29%	1	100%	1	100%
Northern Region	1,250	7.97%	447	6.23%	72	16.12%	54	75%	54	100%	54	100%

Southern Region	1,408	8.98%	373	5.20%	67	17.96%	26	38.81%	23	88.46%	23	100%
Out of State	341	2.17%	183	2.55%	48	26.23%	18	37.50%	18	100%	18	100%
Unknown Residence	466	2.97%	135	1.88%	19	14.07%	12	63.16%	12	100%	12	100%

a Includes no sex or IDU, sex with transgender, and WSW

b Missing or invalid

d The Denver Metro is the Denver TGA which includes Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson counties.

e The Western Slope includes Archuleta, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit counties.

f The Northern Region includes Boulder, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, and Yuma counties.

g The Southern Region includes Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, El Paso, Elbert, Fremont, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Animas, Lake, Lincoln, Mineral, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache, and Teller counties.

Table 7.1 Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2017-2019

	2017 MSM		2018 IDU						2019 HET					
			Male		Female		Transgender		Male		Female		Transgender	
	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total
Total	530 (100)	530	436 (100)	436	146 (100)	146	5 (100)	5	62 (100)	62	132 (100)	132	1 (100)	1
Race/Ethnicity														
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	10 (1.9)	529	0 (0.0)	436	1 (0.7)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Black/African American, Non-Hispanic	37 (7.0)	529	23 (5.3)	436	5 (3.4)	146	0 (0.0)	5	8 (12.9)	62	20 (15.2)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Hispanic/Latino/a/x	134 (25.3)	529	77 (17.7)	436	33 (22.6)	146	1 (20.0)	5	42 (67.7)	62	91 (68.9)	132	1 (100)	1
Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic	29 (5.5)	529	30 (6.9)	436	6 (4.1)	146	2 (40.0)	5	4 (6.5)	62	6 (4.5)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Native American/Indigenous, Non-Hispanic	9 (1.7)	529	6 (1.4)	436	3 (2.1)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	2 (1.5)	132	0 (0.0)	1
White, Non-Hispanic	310 (58.6)	529	300 (68.8)	436	98 (67.1)	146	2 (40.0)	5	8 (12.9)	62	13 (9.8)	132	0 (0.0)	1

Age group (years)														
18-24	87 (16.4)	530	13 (3.0)	436	6 (4.1)	146	1 (20.0)	5	14 (22.6)	62	20 (15.2)	132	0 (0.0)	1
25-34	226 (42.6)	530	181 (41.5)	436	47 (32.2)	146	1 (20.0)	5	21 (33.9)	62	45 (34.1)	132	0 (0.0)	1
35-44	97 (18.3)	530	226 (26.6)	436	53 (36.3)	146	2 (40.0)	5	17 (27.4)	62	26 (19.7)	132	1 (100)	1
45-54	69 (13.0)	530	86 (19.7)	436	25 (17.1)	146	1 (20.0)	5	7 (11.3)	62	32 (24.2)	132	0 (0.0)	1
≥55	51 (9.6)	530	40 (9.2)	436	15 (10.3)	146	0 (0.0)	5	3 (4.8)	62	9 (6.8)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Education														
<High School	4 (0.8)	529	75 (17.2)	436	18 (2.3)	146	1 (20.0)	5	17 (27.4)	62	37 (28.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
High School or Equivalent	108 (20.4)	529	163 (37.4)	436	48 (32.9)	146	2 (40.0)	5	32 (51.6)	62	53 (40.2)	132	0 (0.0)	1
>High School	417 (78.8)	529	198 (45.4)	436	80 (54.8)	146	2 (40.0)	5	13 (21.0)	62	42 (31.8)	132	1 (100)	1
Sexual Identity														
Bisexual	79 (14.9)	529	32 (7.3)	436	32 (21.9)	146	2 (40.0)	5	3 (4.8)	62	30 (22.7)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Heterosexual	6 (1.1)	529	384 (88.1)	436	110 (75.3)	146	2 (40.0)	5	59 (95.2)	62	102 (77.3)	132	1 (100)	1
Homosexual	444 (89.4)	529	20 (4.6)	436	4 (2.7)	146	1 (20.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Health Insurance														
Currently have health insurance	474 (89.4)	530	394 (90.4)	436	131 (89.7)	146	4 (80.0)	5	48 (77.4)	62	124 (94.7)	131	1 (100)	1
Private	345 (72.8)	474	15 (3.8)	394	3 (2.3)	131	1 (25.0)	4	5 (10.4)	48	12 (9.7)	124	1 (100)	1
Public	129 (27.2)	474	379 (96.2)	394	128 (97.7)	131	3 (75.0)	4	42 (87.5)	48	111 (89.5)	124	0 (0.0)	1
Other	0 (0.0)	474	0 (0.0)	394	0 (0.0)	131	0 (0.0)	4	1 (2.1)	48	1 (0.8)	124	0 (0.0)	1
None	56 (10.6)	530	42 (9.6)	436	15 (10.3)	146	1 (20.0)	5	14 (22.6)	62	7 (5.3)	131	0 (0.0)	1
Annual Income														
\$0-9,999	14	529	216	436	78	146	3	5	23	62	46	132	0	1

	(2.6)		(49.5)		(53.4)		(60.0)		(37.1)		(34.8)		(0.0)	
\$10,000-19,999	61 (11.5)	529	104 (23.9)	436	29 (19.9)	146	1 (20.0)	5	24 (38.7)	62	42 (31.8)	132	1 (100)	1
\$20,000-39,999	121 (22.9)	529	64 (14.7)	436	24 (16.4)	146	1 (20.0)	5	12 (19.4)	62	27 (28.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
\$40,000-74,999	170 (32.1)	529	38 (8.7)	436	13 (8.9)	146	0 (0.0)	5	3 (4.8)	62	7 (5.3)	132	0 (0.0)	1
\$75,000 or more	163 (30.8)	529	14 (3.2)	436	2 (1.4)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Employment Status														
Disabled	15 (2.8)	530	73 (16.7)	436	42 (28.8)	146	0 (0.0)	5	6 (9.7)	62	25 (18.9)	132	1 (100)	1
Full-time or Part-time	437 (82.5)	530	98 (22.5)	436	17 (11.6)	146	2 (40.0)	5	32 (51.6)	62	60 (45.5)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Full-time Student	17 (3.2)	530	1 (0.2)	436	0 (0.0)	146	0 (0.0)	5	1 (1.6)	62	1 (0.8)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Homemaker	0 (0.0)	530	0 (0.0)	436	2 (1.4)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	12 (9.1)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Retired	19 (3.6)	530	11 (2.5)	436	1 (0.7)	146	0 (0.0)	5	2 (3.2)	62	2 (1.5)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Unemployed	21 (4.0)	530	211 (48.4)	436	75 (51.4)	146	3 (60.0)	5	13 (21.0)	62	28 (21.2)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Other	21 (4.0)	530	42 (9.6)	436	9 (6.2)	146	0 (0.0)	5	8 (12.9)	62	4 (3.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Incarceration History														
Ever been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours	117 (22.1)	530	418 (95.9)	436	126 (86.3)	146	4 (80.0)	5	47 (75.8)	62	67 (50.8)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months	17 (14.5)	117	273 (65.5)	417	83 (65.9)	126	3 (75.0)	4	17 (36.2)	47	14 (20.9)	67	0 (0.0)	0
Experienced homelessness in the past 12 months														
No	505 (95.3)	530	38 (8.7)	436	22 (15.1)	146	1 (20.0)	5	43 (69.4)	62	103 (78.0)	132	1 (100)	1
Yes, not currently	7 (28.0)	25	398 (91.3)	436	124 (84.9)	146	4 (80.0)	5	19 (30.6)	62	29 (22.0)	132	0 (0.0)	0

Yes, currently	18 (72.0)	25	346 (86.9)	398	95 (76.6)	124	3 (75.0)	4	6 (31.6)	19	17 (58.6)	29	0 (0.0)	0
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Note: Categories may not add up to total due to missing data for individual variable. Percentages do not reflect missing data.

Table 7.2. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance Sexual Behaviors of Participants by Gender, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2017-2019

	2017 MSM		2018 IDU						2019 HET					
	N (%)	Total	Male		Female		Transgender		Male		Female		Transgender	
			N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total
Age at first sexual experience														
<15	146 (27.6)	529	208 (48.3)	431	65 (44.8)	145	0 (0.0)	0	27 (43.5)	62	45 (34.4)	131	1 (100)	1
15-19	280 (52.9)	529	204 (47.3)	431	76 (52.4)	145	0 (0.0)	0	33 (53.2)	62	84 (64.1)	131	0 (0.0)	1
20-29	99 (18.7)	529	15 (3.5)	431	4 (2.8)	145	0 (0.0)	0	1 (1.6)	62	2 (1.5)	131	0 (0.0)	1
≥30	4 (0.8)	529	4 (0.9)	431	0 (0.0)	145	0 (0.0)	0	1 (1.6)	62	0 (0.0)	131	0 (0.0)	1
Age at first sexual experience with a man														
<15	122 (23.1)	529	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15-19	251 (47.4)	529	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-29	133 (25.1)	529	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
≥30	23 (4.3)	529	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of partners in the last 12 months														
0	0 (0)	530	63 (14.6)	431	17 (11.8)	144	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1

1-10	389 (73.4)	530	335 (77.7)	431	118 (81.9)	144	0 (0.0)	0	61 (98.4)	62	126 (95.5)	132	1 (100)	1
11-20	72 (13.6)	530	25 (5.8)	431	6 (4.2)	144	0 (0.0)	0	1 (1.6)	62	5 (3.8)	132		1
21-30	22 (4.2)	530	5 (1.2)	431	2 (1.4)	144	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
>30	47 (8.9)	530	3 (0.7)	431	1 (0.7)	144	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	1 (0.8)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Number of main partners in the last 12 months														
0	200 (37.7)	530	136 (37.0)	368	26 (20.5)	127	0 (0.0)	0	10 (16.1)	62	22 (16.7)	132	0 (0.0)	1
1-2	301 (56.8)	530	215 (58.4)	368	92 (72.4)	127	0 (0.0)	0	47 (75.8)	62	105 (79.5)	132	1 (100)	1
3-5	26 (4.9)	530	15 (4.1)	368	9 (7.1)	127	0 (0.0)	0	5 (8.1)	62	4 (3.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
6-9	1 (0.2)	530	0 (0.0)	368	0 (0.0)	127	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
>10	2 (0.4)	530	2 (0.5)	368	0 (0.0)	127	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	1 (0.8)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Number of casual partners in the last 12 months														
0	70 (13.2)	530	105 (28.5)	368	61 (48.0)	127	0 (0.0)	0	31 (50.0)	62	66 (50.0)	132	1 (100)	1
1-10	323 (60.9)	530	234 (63.6)	368	59 (46.5)	127	0 (0.0)	0	31 (50.0)	62	61 (46.2)	132	0 (0.0)	1
11-20	68 (12.8)	530	21 (5.7)	368	4 (3.1)	127	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	4 (3.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
21-30	23 (4.3)	530	5 (1.4)	368	2 (1.6)	127	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
>30	46 (8.7)	530	3 (0.8)	368	1 (0.8)	127	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	62	1 (0.8)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Main Partners														
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 12 months	N/A	N/A	155 (93.4)	166	65 (97.0)	67	0 (0.0)	0	5 (11.4)	44	8 (8.5)	94	0 (0.0)	1

Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months	187 (80.6)	232	74 (90.2)	82	34 (97.1)	35	0 (0.0)	0	7 (100)	7	20 (83.3)	24	0 (0.0)	1
Casual Partners														
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 12 months	N/A	N/A	50 (50.5)	99	18 (64.3)	28	0 (0.0)	0	3 (18.8)	16	21 (63.6)	33	0 (0.0)	1
Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months	28 (22.0)	127	27 (54.0)	50	5 (62.5)	8	0 (0.0)	0	3 (60.0)	5	5 (100.0)	5	0 (0.0)	1
Gave money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex	2 (0.4)	447	3 (1.3)	229	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	29	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Received money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex	1 (0.2)	442	3 (17.6)	17	3 (6.4)	47	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	1 (0.8)	60	0 (0.0)	0
Last Sex Partner														
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 3 months	N/A	N/A	265 (83.3)	318	107 (87.7)	122	0 (0.0)	0	47 (77.0)	61	108 (84.4)	128	1 (100)	1
Condomless anal sex in the last 3 months	N/A	N/A	38 (80.9)	47	3 (50.0)	6	0 (0.0)	0	2 (100)	2	6 (75.0)	8	0 (0.0)	0
Condomless receptive anal sex in the last 3 months	178 (67.9)	262	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Condomless insertive anal sex in the last 3 months	199 (69.8)	285	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Knew partner's HIV status	352 (66.4)	530	209 (56.8)	368	73 (57.6)	127	0 (0.0)	0	24 (38.7)	62	51 (38.6)	132	1 (100)	1
HIV Positive	59 (16.8)	352	7 (3.3)	209	0 (0.0)	73	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	24	0 (0.0)	51	0 (0.0)	1
Location met last partner														
Internet	202 (38.1)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chat Line	4 (0.8)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bar/Club	152 (28.7)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Circuit party or rave	3 (0.6)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Private Sex Party	1 (0.2)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cruising area	4 (0.8)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adult Bookstore	0 (0.0)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bathhouse, sex club or sex resort	48 (9.1)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	116 (21.9)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gone to a place gay men hangout/meet/ socialize in last 12 months														
Never	13 (2.5)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a day	2 (0.4)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	24 (4.5)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	290 (54.7)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	201 (37.9)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Used the internet to meet/socialize with gay men for friendship or sex in last 12 months														
Never	109 (20.6)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a day	119 (22.5)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	54 (10.2)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a	92	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

week	(17.4)													
Once a week or less	156 (29.4)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

NA = Not asked in survey

Table 7.3. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance Substance Use Behaviors of Participants, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2017-2019

	2017 MSM		2018 IDU						2019 HET					
	N (%)	Total	Male		Female		Transgender		Male		Female		Transgender	
	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total
Ever injected drugs	29 (5.5)	530	436 (100)	436	146 (100)	146	5 (100)	5	5 (8.1)	62	8 (6.1)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Age when first injected														
≤20	11 (37.9)	29	220 (50.5)	436	53 (36.3)	146	2 (40.0)	5	2 (40.0)	5	1 (12.5)	8	0 (0.0)	0
21-30	12 (41.4)	29	147 (33.7)	436	60 (41.1)	146	1 (20.0)	5	3 (60.0)	5	6 (75.0)	8	0 (0.0)	0
>30	6 (20.7)	29	69 (15.8)	436	33 (22.6)	146	2 (40.0)	5	0 (0.0)	5	1 (11.1)	9	1 (100)	1
Injected in last 12 months	8 (27.6)	29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	8	0	0
Frequency of injecting in last 12 months														
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	298 (68.3)	436	105 (71.9)	146	40 (80.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	56 (12.8)	436	19 (13.0)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	42 (9.6)	436	12 (8.2)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	40 (9.2)	436	10 (6.8)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Less than once a month	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	436	0 (0.0)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Drugs Injected														
Speedball (heroin and cocaine together)														
Injected in last 12 months	1 (12.5)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	42 (9.6)	436	8 (5.5)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	10 (2.3)	436	1 (0.7)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	34 (7.8)	436	16 (11.0)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	133 (30.5)	436	43 (29.5)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	217 (49.8)	436	78 (53.4)	146	5 (100)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heroin														
Injected in last 12 months	0 (0.0)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	232 (53.2)	436	85 (58.2)	146	2 (40.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	39 (8.9)	436	6 (4.1)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	28 (6.4)	436	13 (8.9)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	61 (14.0)	436	15 (10.3)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	76 (17.4)	436	27 (18.5)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Powdered cocaine														
Injected in last 12 months	0 (0.0)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	20 (4.6)	436	3 (2.1)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	10 (2.3)	436	0 (0.0)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	22 (5.0)	436	4 (2.7)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	123	436	34	146	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

			(28.2)		(23.3)		(0.0)							
Never	N/A	N/A	261 (59.9)	436	105 (71.9)	146	4 (80.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crack cocaine														
Injected in last 12 months	0 (0.0)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	8 (1.8)	436	3 (2.1)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	2 (0.5)	436	0 (0.0)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	3 (0.7)	436	2 (1.4)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	46 (10.6)	436	11 (7.5)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	377 (86.5)	436	130 (89.0)	146	4 (80.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Methamphetamine														
Injected in last 12 months	6 (75.0)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	154 (35.3)	436	44 (30.1)	146	2 (40.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	54 (12.4)	436	14 (9.6)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	80 (18.3)	436	26 (17.8)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	90 (20.6)	436	31 (21.2)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	58 (13.3)	436	31 (21.2)	146	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Painkillers (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet)														
Injected in last 12 months	0 (0.0)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	19 (4.4)	436	3 (2.1)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	8 (1.8)	436	2 (1.4)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	21	436	8	146	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

			(4.8)		(5.5)		(0.0)							
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	95 (21.8)	436	24 (16.4)	146	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	293 (67.2)	436	109 (74.7)	146	5 (100)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	1 (12.5)	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A						
Frequency used new, sterile needle in the last 12 months														
Never	1 (12.5)	8	2 (0.5)	436	1 (0.7)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Rarely	0 (0.0)	8	17 (3.9)	436	3 (2.1)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
About half the time	3 (37.5)	8	206 (47.2)	436	8 (5.5)	146	4 (80.0)	5	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Most of the time	4 (50.0)	8	154 (35.3)	436	24 (16.4)	146	1 (20.0)	5	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Always	0 (0.0)	8	57 (13.1)	436	109 (74.7)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Needle Safety														
Shared needle at least once to inject in the last 12 months	1 (25.0)	4	193 (38.4)	282	82 (76.6)	107	2 (50.0)	2	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Shared needle to divide drugs in the last 12 months	2 (100)	2	136 (100)	136	60 (100)	60	2 (100)	2	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Knew HIV status of person last injected with	2 (66.7)	3	148 (51.4)	288	60 (55.0)	109	1 (33.3)	1	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
HIV Positive	2 (100)	2	2 (1.4)	148	0 (0.0)	60	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Knew hepatitis C status of person last injected with	0 (0.0)	3	170 (59.0)	288	71 (65.1)	109	1 (33.3)	1	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
HCV Positive	0 (0.0)	0	75 (60.5)	124	30 (57.7)	52	1 (100)	1	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Non-Injection Drug														

Use														
Non-prescription drug use in last 12 months	340 (64.2)	530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38 (61.3)	62	76 (57.6)	132	1 (100)	1
Marijuana														
Injected in last 12 months	303 (89.4)	339	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34 (89.5)	38	65 (85.5)	76	1 (100)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	152 (40.0)	380	27 (20.8)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	42 (11.2)	380	10 (7.7)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	55 (14.5)	380	17 (13.1)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	84 (22.1)	380	40 (30.8)	130	4 (80.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	47 (12.4)	380	36 (27.7)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Methamphetamine														
Injected in last 12 months	36 (10.6)	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 (21.1)	38	14 (18.4)	76	0 (0.0)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	96 (25.3)	380	32 (24.6)	130	2 (40.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	42 (11.1)	380	10 (7.7)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	87 (22.9)	380	33 (25.4)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	98 (25.8)	380	41 (31.5)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	57 (15.0)	380	14 (10.8)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crack cocaine														
Injected in last 12 months	39 (11.5)	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 (7.9)	38	9 (11.8)	76	0 (0.0)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	9 (2.4)	380	3 (2.3)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	5 (1.3)	380	3 (2.3)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	17 (4.5)	380	3 (2.3)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	103 (27.1)	380	34 (26.2)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	246 (64.7)	380	87 (66.9)	130	4 (80.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Powdered cocaine (smoked or snorted)														
Injected in last 12 months	140 (41.2)	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 (26.3)	38	21 (27.6)	76	1 (100)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	5 (1.3)	380	1 (0.8)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	6 (1.6)	380	1 (0.8)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	15 (3.9)	380	4 (3.1)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	137 (36.1)	380	37 (28.5)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	217 (57.1)	380	87 (66.9)	130	4 (80.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Downers (Valium, Ativan, Xanax)														
Injected in last 12 months	34 (10.0)	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 (10.5)	38	6 (7.9)	76	0 (0.0)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	20 (5.3)	380	9 (6.9)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	11 (2.9)	380	3 (2.3)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	43 (11.3)	380	11 (8.5)	130	2 (40.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	133 (35.0)	380	48 (36.9)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	173 (45.5)	380	59 (45.4)	130	2 (40.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Painkillers (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet)														
Injected in last 12 months	42 (12.4)	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 (21.1)	38	13 (17.1)	76	0 (0.0)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	13	380	9	130	0	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

			(3.4)		(6.9)		(0.0)							
Once a day	N/A	N/A	12 (3.2)	380	4 (3.1)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	41 (10.8)	380	12 (9.2)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	119 (31.3)	380	39 (30.0)	130	2 (40.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	195 (51.3)	380	66 (50.8)	130	3 (60.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
X or Ecstasy														
Injected in last 12 months	83 (24.4)	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 (5.3)	38	6 (7.9)	76	1 (100)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	3 (0.8)	380	0 (0.0)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	0 (0.0)	380	1 (0.8)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	8 (2.1)	380	1 (0.8)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	87 (22.9)	380	18 (13.8)	130	2 (40.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	282 (74.2)	380	110 (84.6)	130	3 (60.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heroin (smoked or snorted)														
Injected in last 12 months	3 (0.9)	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (2.6)	38	1 (1.3)	76	0 (0.0)	1
More than once a day	N/A	N/A	31 (8.2)	380	17 (13.1)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a day	N/A	N/A	20 (5.3)	380	8 (6.2)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
More than once a week	N/A	N/A	28 (7.4)	380	9 (6.9)	130	1 (20.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Once a week or less	N/A	N/A	116 (30.5)	380	38 (29.2)	130	0 (0.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Never	N/A	N/A	185 (48.7)	380	58 (44.6)	130	3 (60.0)	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poppers(amyl nitrate)														
Injected in last 12	163	340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

months	(47.9)													
Other														
Injected in last 12 months	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 (6.5)	62	3 (2.3)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Alcohol Use														
Binge drinking in the last 30 days*														
0	245 (50.5)	485	118 (52.0)	227	40 (54.1)	74	0 (0.0)	1	14 (33.3)	42	32 (41.6)	77	0 (0.0)	0
1-5	180 (37.1)	485	74 (32.6)	227	20 (27.0)	74	0 (0.0)	1	21 (50.0)	42	37 (48.1)	77	0 (0.0)	0
6-10	29 (6.0)	485	11 (4.8)	227	6 (8.1)	74	0 (0.0)	1	2 (4.8)	42	3 (3.9)	77	0 (0.0)	0
11-20	22 (4.5)	485	10 (4.4)	227	4 (5.4)	74	0 (0.0)	1	4 (9.5)	42	2 (2.6)	77	0 (0.0)	0
>20	9 (1.9)	485	14 (6.2)	227	4 (5.4)	74	1 (100)	1	1 (2.4)	42	3 (3.9)	77	0 (0.0)	0
Binge drinking (largest number of drinks within about 2 hours) in the last 30 days														
0	1 (0.2)	485	0 (0.0)	227	1 (1.4)	74	0 (0.0)	1	1 (2.4)	42	0 (0.0)	78	0 (0.0)	0
1-2	99 (20.4)	485	78 (34.4)	227	36 (48.6)	74	0 (0.0)	1	9 (21.4)	42	33 (42.3)	78	0 (0.0)	0
3-5	254 (52.4)	485	74 (32.6)	227	24 (32.4)	74	0 (0.0)	1	16 (38.1)	42	25 (32.1)	78	0 (0.0)	0
6-10	117 (24.1)	485	45 (19.8)	227	11 (14.9)	74	0 (0.0)	1	12 (28.6)	42	20 (25.6)	78	0 (0.0)	0
11-20	13 (2.7)	485	26 (11.5)	227	2 (2.7)	74	1 (100)	1	1 (2.4)	42	0 (0.0)	78	0 (0.0)	0
21-30	1 (0.2)	485	4 (1.8)	227	0 (0.0)	74	0 (0.0)	1	3 (7.1)	42	0 (0.0)	78	0 (0.0)	0
>30	0 (0.0)	485	0 (0.0)	227	0 (0.0)	74	0 (0.0)	1	0 (0.0)	42	0 (0.0)	78	0 (0.0)	0
Drug Treatment														
Participated in a drug treatment program in	22 (4.2)	530	168 (68.6)	245	76 (31.0)	245	1 (20.0)	5	12 (19.4)	62	11 (8.3)	132	0 (0.0)	1

the last 12 months														
Tried to get into a drug treatment program in the last 12 months but were unable to	4 (0.8)	530	112 (25.7)	436	30 (20.5)	146	2 (40.0)	5	1 (1.6)	62	3 (2.3)	132	0 (0.0)	1

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

NA = Not asked in survey

Table 7.4. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance Testing & Prevention Behaviors of Participants, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2017-2019

	2017 MSM		2018 IDU						2019 HET					
	N (%)	Total	Male		Female		Transgender		Male		Female		Transgender	
			N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total	N (%)	Total
Tested for STI in the last 12 months	312 (59.1)	528	136 (31.3)	435	70 (47.9)	146	0 (0.0)	5	45 (72.6)	62	72 (54.5)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Rectal STI test in the last 12 months	178 (57.1)	312	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chlamydia	48 (9.1)	530	9 (2.1)	435	5 (3.4)	145	0 (0.0)	5	1 (1.6)	62	8 (6.1)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Gonorrhea	53 (10.0)	530	9 (2.1)	436	6 (4.1)	145	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	7 (5.3)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Syphilis	18 (3.4)	530	4 (0.9)	436	0 (0.0)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Hepatitis														
Ever been tested for hepatitis C	364 (69.5)	524	373 (85.7)	435	130 (89.0)	146	4 (80.0)	5	33 (55.0)	60	76 (58.5)	130	1 (100)	1
Ever told had hepatitis C by health care provider	10 (2.7)	364	202 (54.2)	373	67 (51.5)	130	3 (75.0)	4	2 (6.1)	33	7 (9.2)	76	0 (0.0)	1
Other STIs														
Ever told had genital herpes by health care provider	31 (5.8)	530	19 (4.4)	436	18 (12.3)	146	0 (0.0)	5	1 (1.6)	62	7 (5.3)	132	0 (0.0)	1
Ever told had genital warts by health care provider	51 (9.6)	530	13 (3.0)	436	8 (5.5)	146	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	62	2 (1.5)	132	0 (0.0)	1

HIV Testing Behavior														
Visited a health care professional in the last 12 months	441 (83.2)	530	359 (82.3)	436	125 (85.6)	146	4 (80.0)	5	45 (72.6)	62	132 (93.2)	132	1 (100)	1
HIV test offered at health care visit	261 (59.5)	439	169 (47.2)	358	60 (48.0)	125	2 (50.0)	4	10 (22.7)	44	51 (41.5)	123	1 (100)	1
Ever tested for HIV	496 (96.8)	529	373 (85.9)	434	133 (92.4)	144	4 (80.0)	5	33 (55.0)	60	103 (78.6)	131	1 (100)	1
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months	328 (66.1)	496	2 (40.0)	5	0 (0.0)	1	0 (0.0)	0	16 (48.5)	33	41 (41.6)	99	1 (100)	1
Tested for HIV while in jail or prison in the last 12 months	2 (11.8)	17	88 (32.5)	271	25 (30.1)	83	1 (33.3)	3	4 (23.5)	17	3 (21.6)	14	0 (0.0)	0
Number of times tested in the last two years														
0	39 (9.0)	434	49 (13.6)	361	20 (15.3)	131	0 (0.0)	4	10 (30.3)	33	30 (29.4)	102	0 (0.0)	1
1-5	290 (66.8)	434	293 (81.2)	361	106 (80.9)	131	4 (100)	4	22 (66.7)	33	72 (70.6)	102	1 (100)	1
6-10	84 (19.4)	434	15 (4.2)	361	2 (1.5)	131	0 (0.0)	4	1 (3.0)	33	0 (0.0)	102	0 (0.0)	1
>10	21 (4.8)	434	4 (1.1)	361	3 (2.3)	131	0 (0.0)	4	0 (0.0)	33	0 (0.0)	102	0 (0.0)	1
Result of most recent HIV test														
Negative	421 (97.0)	434	341 (100)	341	123 (100)	123	3 (100)	3	27 (81.8)	33	96 (93.2)	102	1 (100)	1
Positive	0 (0.0)	434	0 (0.0)	341	0 (0.0)	123	0 (0.0)	3	0 (0.0)	33	0 (0.0)	102	0 (0.0)	1
Never obtained results	13 (3.0)	434	0 (0.0)	341	0 (0.0)	123	0 (0.0)	3	6 (18.2)	33	7 (6.8)	102	0 (0.0)	1
Indeterminate	0 (0.0)	434	0 (0.0)	341	0 (0.0)	123	0 (0.0)	3	0 (0.0)	33	0 (0.0)	102	0 (0.0)	1
Reason not tested for HIV in the last 12 months														
Think at a low risk for	59	124	42	167	12	59	0	2	14	44	20	88	0	0

acquisition	(47.6)		(25.1)		(20.3)		(0.0)		(31.8)		(22.7)		(0.0)	
Afraid of result	11 (8.9)	124	27 (16.2)	167	15 (25.4)	59	0 (0.0)	2	4 (9.1)	44	10 (11.4)	88	0 (0.0)	0
Don't have time	11 (8.9)	124	10 (6.0)	167	2 (3.4)	59	2 (100)	2	7 (15.9)	44	3 (3.4)	88	0 (0.0)	0
Some other reason	11 (8.9)	124	7 (4.2)	167	2 (3.4)	59	0 (0.0)	2	1 (2.3)	44	5 (5.7)	88	0 (0.0)	0
No particular reason	32 (25.8)	124	81 (48.5)	167	28 (47.5)	59	0 (0.0)	2	18 (40.9)	44	50 (56.8)	88	0 (0.0)	0
HIV Positive Individuals														
Recent positive test was first positive test	0 (0.0)	62	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	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	44 (73.3)	60	8 (66.7)	12	2 (100)	2	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Gave names of partners	34 (77.3)	44	6 (75.0)	8	1 (50.0)	2	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Seen by a health care provider for HIV care	60 (96.8)	62	11 (91.7)	12	2 (100)	2	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
Currently taking antiretroviral medications	60 (100)	60	8 (72.7)	11	0 (0.0)	2	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
HIV Prevention														
Received free condoms in the last 12 months	336 (63.4)	530	250 (57.3)	436	81 (55.5)	146	4 (80.0)	5	18 (29.0)	62	34 (25.8)	132	1 (100)	1
Received free condoms from which place(s)														
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	117 (34.8)	336	13 (5.2)	250	4 (4.9)	81	0 (0.0)	4	0 (0.0)	18	3 (8.8)	34	1 (100)	1
Needle or syringe exchange programs	0 (0.0)	336	188 (75.2)	250	61 (75.3)	81	4 (100)	4	0 (0.0)	18	1 (2.9)	34	0 (0.0)	1
IDU outreach program	1 (0.3)	336	8 (3.2)	250	5 (6.2)	81	0 (0.0)	4	0 (0.0)	18	0 (0.0)	34	0 (0.0)	1
LGBTQ organization or community health center	141 (42.0)	336	11 (4.4)	250	5 (6.2)	81	4		0 (0.0)	18	0 (0.0)	34	0 (0.0)	1

Health center or clinic	115 (34.2)	336	66 (26.4)	250	26 (32.1)	81	0 (0.0)	4	13 (72.2)	18	25 (73.5)	34	0 (0.0)	1
Bar, club, bookstore, or other business	207 (61.6)	336	16 (6.4)	250	2 (2.5)	81	1 (25.0)	4	2 (11.1)	18	0 (0.0) (17.6)	34	1 (100)	1
Drug or alcohol treatment program	3 (0.9)	336	20 (8.0)	250	12 (14.8)	81	0 (0.0)	4	0 (0.0)	18	0 (0.0)	34	0 (0.0)	1
Other community organization	43 (12.8)	336	22 (8.8)	250	9 (11.1)	81	0 (0.0)	4	0 (0.0)	18	6 (17.6)	34	0 (0.0)	1
Some other place	49 (14.6)	336	9 (3.6)	250	4 (4.9)	81	0 (0.0)	4	4 (22.2)	18	1 (2.9)	34	0 (0.0)	1
Ever heard of PrEP	421 (90.0)	468	172 (40.6)	424	52 (36.1)	144	5 (100)	5	7 (11.3)	62	40 (30.3)	132	1 (100)	1
Taken PrEP in the last 12 months	112 (26.7)	420	10 (5.8)	172	1 (1.9)	52	0 (0.0)	5	0 (0.0)	7	1 (2.5)	40	0 (0.0)	1

*participants were asked in IDU cycle if they have ever tested positive for HIV; HIV-positives are then asked one set of questions and HIV-negatives are asked a separate set of questions.

NA = Not asked in survey

Note: Categories may not add up to total due to missing data for individual variable. 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, 2018, living through December 31, 2019, having evidence of care by way of laboratory testing in the last 10 years (2010-2019) and having a last known residence in Colorado.
- **Engaged** - Laboratory testing in 2019.
- **Retained** - Laboratory testing at least 90 days apart in 2019 or was virally suppressed at the most recent viral load in 2019.
- **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
- Greeley 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.