
HIV in Colorado

HIV Epidemiology Annual Report
for cases diagnosed through December 2020

January 2023



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

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Acknowledgements

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

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

For further information about this report, contact the 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 2020 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 2020, 21,621 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 increased by 6% from 2011 to 2020 and 22.1% from 2016 to 2020. This increase in the 2020 mortality rate may be attributed to a variety of factors including COVID-19.

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 2020, Colorado reported 5.5 new diagnoses of HIV per 100,000. The rate decreased by approximately 39.1% from 2019 and decreased 22.5% from 2016. This decrease may be attributed to COVID-19 and the lockdowns that occurred in 2020. Males represent the majority of diagnoses (87.0%), and 55.3% of diagnoses were among those 20-34 years of age.

People Living with HIV

By December 31, 2020, 14,832 people were known to be living with HIV in Colorado, which is a 2.1% increase from 14,533 at the end of 2019. While the highest percentage of PLHIV are Non-Hispanic White (56.4%), the percentage of Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans (15.7%) is disproportionate to the overall population (4.7%). With better treatments, the PLHIV cohort is aging. A majority of PLHIV (55.7%) 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 63.2% of male HIV cases diagnosed in 2020. Among females, heterosexual transmission represents 68.8% of newly diagnosed HIV cases. Of the 2016-2020 new diagnoses, people who inject drugs (PWID) made up 14.8%, including PWID alone and PWID/MSM. In the same timeframe, 9.1% 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, 2020 and reported by March 31, 2022. 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 2020 disease rates for all Colorado counties were calculated by dividing the number of diagnoses for that county in 2020 by the 2020 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 2021 for deaths occurring through 2020.

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.

Access to HIV services during the COVID-19 Pandemic were greatly impacted due to shifts in healthcare/public health infrastructure and workforce, limiting testing and identification of new cases.

This can cause a skew in the data that may not portray the actual number of new HIV cases and people in care. Additionally, due to the increasing number of syphilis cases in Colorado and deployment to the COVID-19 response, staff follow-up and interviews were limited in 2020 to new HIV and syphilis diagnoses. This results in less opportunities for follow up and referrals to services, especially for PLHIV with a new chlamydia or gonorrhea diagnosis.

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 Public Health Response 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
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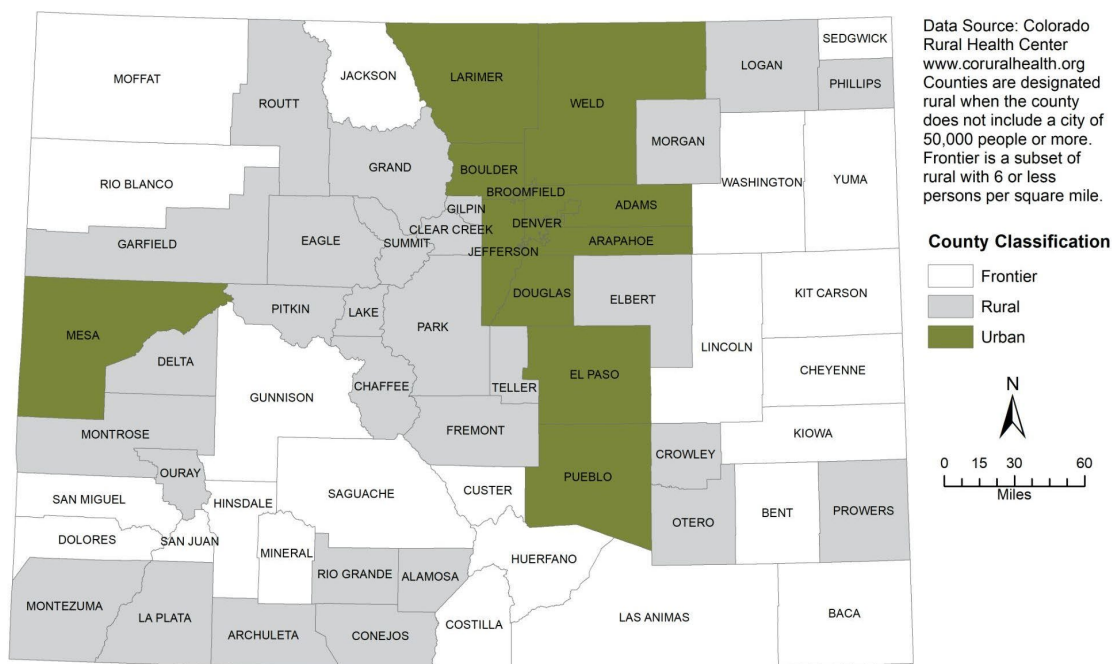
Summary

- Colorado's 2020 population was estimated to be 5,782,914 with a somewhat equal distribution between men (51.1%) and women (48.9%).
- Nearly half (49.0%) of Colorado's population resided in the five-county Denver metro area, and 74.1% resided in one of the 12 urban counties.
- Three-fifths (60.6%) of Coloradans were between the ages of 20 and 64.
- More than two-thirds of Colorado's population identifies as Non-Hispanic White (68.6%), 22.0% as Hispanic/Latino/a/x, and 4.7% as Non-Hispanic Black/African American. Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Native American, and the other races comprised the remaining 4.7%.
- Colorado's unemployment was 6.4% at the end of 2020 compared to the United States' 6.7%.
- Colorado's percentage of those without health insurance was lower than reported nationally in 2020 (9.5% & 10.1%, respectively).

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 (49.0%) of Colorado’s population resided in the five-county Denver metro area (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson counties), and 74.1% 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** below.

Figure 1.1: Map of Colorado by County Classification



Population

The Colorado State Demography Office estimated a state population of 5,782,914 in 2020. The state ranks 21st in the nation in population, accounting for approximately 1.77% of the U.S. population.¹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B01003 (geography: United States and all states within). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Table%20B01003&tid=ACSDT5Y2020.B01003>

Age

The median age in Colorado was 32 years old in 2020. Of the state's population, 60.6% 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 15.1% in 2020.² **Table 1.1**, in the appendix, illustrates the distribution of the population by sex and age.

Race/Ethnicity

Statewide, 68.6% of the population classified themselves as Non-Hispanic White, 22.0% as Hispanic/Latino/a/x, 4.7% as Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 3.9% 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 2020, the U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) estimated Colorado's median household income to be \$75,231 (\pm \$379) using a one-year estimate.⁴ The ACS estimated the percentage of Coloradans living below the poverty level to be 9.8% in 2020⁵, which was down from 10.3% in 2019⁶. **Table 1.4**, in the appendix, shows the percent of the population below poverty level per county in 2020. Douglas County had the lowest percentage of people living in poverty (3.2%) while Costilla County had the highest percentage of people in poverty (26.6%). The county whose percent below poverty had the largest percent decrease was Dolores County with 13.2% of people below the poverty level in 2019 and 6.9% in 2020.^{5,6}

Employment

There were an estimated 199,947 people who were unemployed in 2020, a rate of 6.4%, according to the Colorado Department of Labor. This rate is 73.1% higher than 2019 when 115,497 people were unemployed at a rate of 2.5%.⁷ According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2020 employment data, the U.S. unemployment rate of 6.7% was 4.7% higher than Colorado in 2020.⁸

² Colorado State Demography Office, 2020 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2020.

³ Colorado State Demography Office, 2020 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2020.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B19013 (geography: State of Colorado). <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Table%20B19013&tid=ACSDT5Y2020.B19013>

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 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=ACSST5Y2020.S1701>

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 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, 2020 Annual Average. https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_aa2020.htm

Insurance

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 9.5% of Colorado's population was uninsured in 2020. This was lower than the U.S. estimate of 10.1% in the same timeframe.⁹ **Table 1.5**, in the appendix, shows that the percentage of Colorado's population not covered by health insurance was more than double among Hispanic/Latino/a/x (15.4%) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (7.0%).

Education

According to the Colorado Department of Education, the public school enrollment of preschool through 12th grade in 2020 was 883,199 people in Colorado, which is a 3.3% decrease compared to enrollment in 2019. This enrollment decrease was due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as homeschooling rates doubled. School enrollment consisted of 52.5% Non-Hispanic White, 34.2% Hispanic/Latino/a/x, 4.6% Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 3.5% Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 4.6% 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 (36 of 64) have a larger proportion of the population with no high school diploma or equivalent compared to the state as a whole.¹¹

People in Correctional Facilities

According to data from the Colorado Department of Corrections, 19,466 people were incarcerated in 2020; this number has decreased compared to previous years. Twenty state correctional facilities housed 13,867 inmates, and the remaining 5,599 inmates were housed in contract facilities or county jails.¹² Seven CDOC facilities are located in Fremont County.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 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=ACSDT5Y2020.C27001A>

¹⁰ Colorado Department of Education. Fall 2020 Pupil Membership. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdereval/puplcurrent>

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B15002 (geography: Colorado counties, State of Colorado & United States) <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=%20B15002&tid=ACSDT5Y2020.B15002>

¹² Colorado Department of Corrections. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2020. <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdoc/departamental-reports-and-statistics>

Epidemiological Trends in HIV in Colorado

Summary

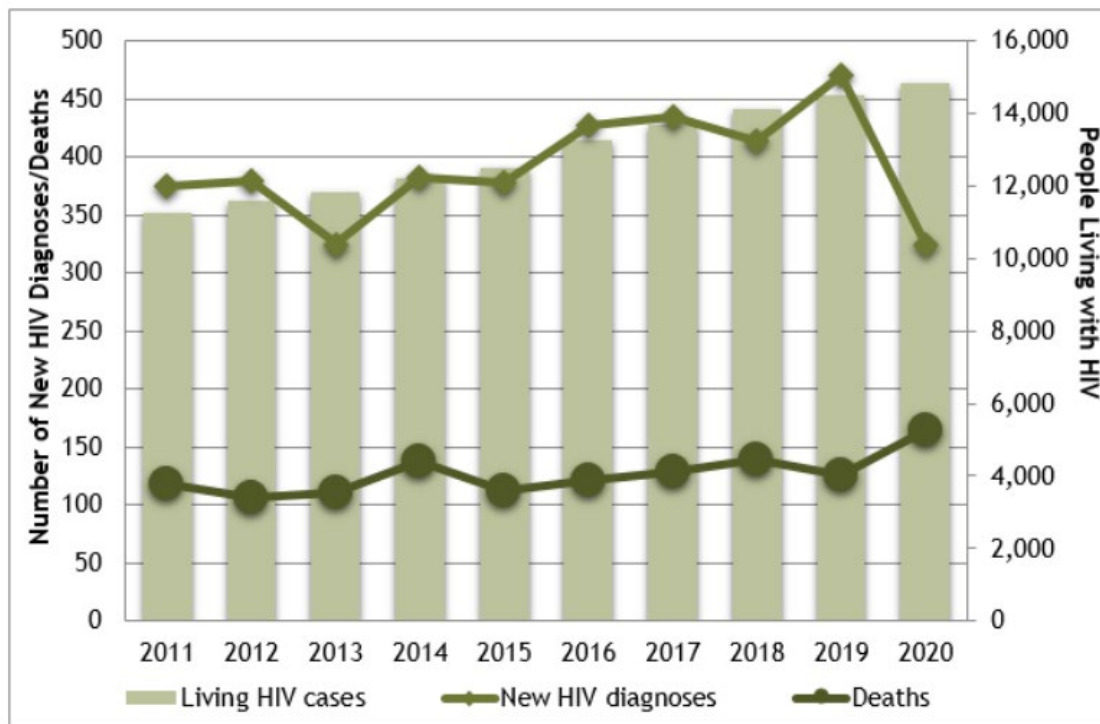
- By the end of 2020, an estimated 14,832 Colorado residents were living with HIV.
- In 2020, there were 324 new diagnosed cases of HIV reported in CO.
- Of the total number of people diagnosed with HIV in 2020, 45.7% were Non-Hispanic White, 31.8% were Hispanic/Latino/a/x and 18.8% were Non-Hispanic 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 18.8% of new diagnoses while comprising only 4.7% of Colorado's population. Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races represent 23.5% of PLHIV and 31.8% of new diagnoses while comprising 22.0% of Colorado's population.
- More than nine-tenths (93.5%) of newly diagnosed HIV cases were reported in urban counties with over half (69.1%) of those reported in the Denver TGA.

A cumulative 21,621 cases of HIV have been reported in Colorado since 1982, and an estimated 14,832 people were living with HIV in Colorado through the end of 2020, which is a rate of 256.5 people per 100,000 population. There were 324 new diagnosed cases of HIV in 2020 reported in CO for a rate of 5.6 per 100,000.

New HIV Diagnoses in Colorado

Table 2.1, in the appendix, shows the breakdown of the 2020 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 an upward trend in the new diagnoses from 2013 followed by a large decrease from 2019 to 2020, likely due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (see limitations section). A slight upward trend in deaths among PLHIV is also displayed, with a larger increase from 2019 to 2020. While deaths have been increasing likely due to an aging PLHIV cohort in Colorado (and the presence of COVID-19), new diagnoses have contributed to the third aspect of the chart, the steady increase in PLHIV in Colorado.

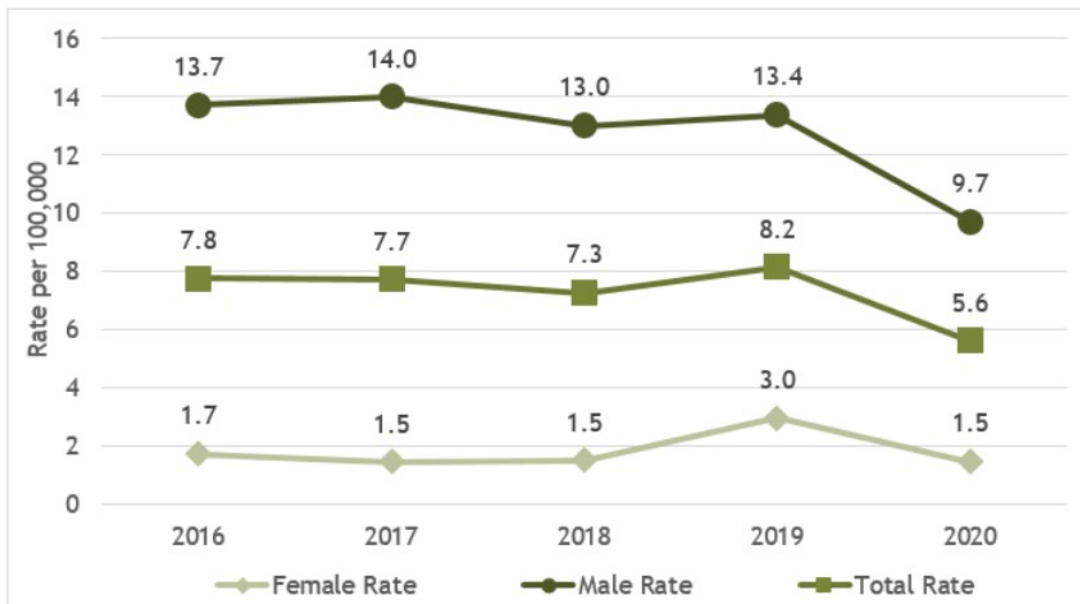
Figure 2.1: New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths and Prevalence by Year - Colorado (2011-2020)



New HIV Diagnoses by Sex at Birth

In 2020, 324 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. Of those, 282 (87.0%) were male and 42 (13.0%) 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 2016 to 2019, with a sharp decrease in 2020 for both males and females. This decrease is likely due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (see limitations section).

Figure 2.2: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Sex at Birth - Colorado (2016-2020)

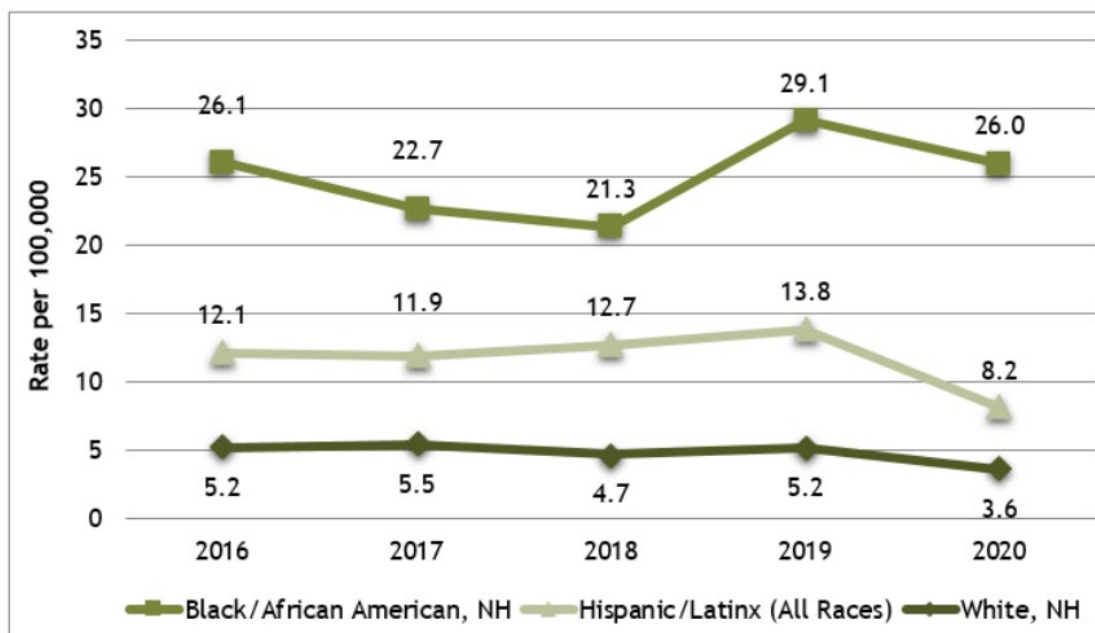


New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity

By race/ethnicity, 148 (45.7%) were Non-Hispanic White, 103 (31.8%) were Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 61 (18.8%) were Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 5 (1.5%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 7 (2.2%) were Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American. By sex, a greater proportion of females identified as Non-Hispanic Black/African American (26.2%) compared to males (17.7%).

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 in 2020 was 7.2 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites, while Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races had a rate 2.3 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites in 2020.

Figure 2.3: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado (2016-2020)



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 (69.1%) was classified as MSM-only. High-risk heterosexual contact continued to be the largest known transmission factor for females, accounting for 64.3% of the female cases. Females also had a higher percentage (21.4%) of unknown transmission category compared to males (0.4%).

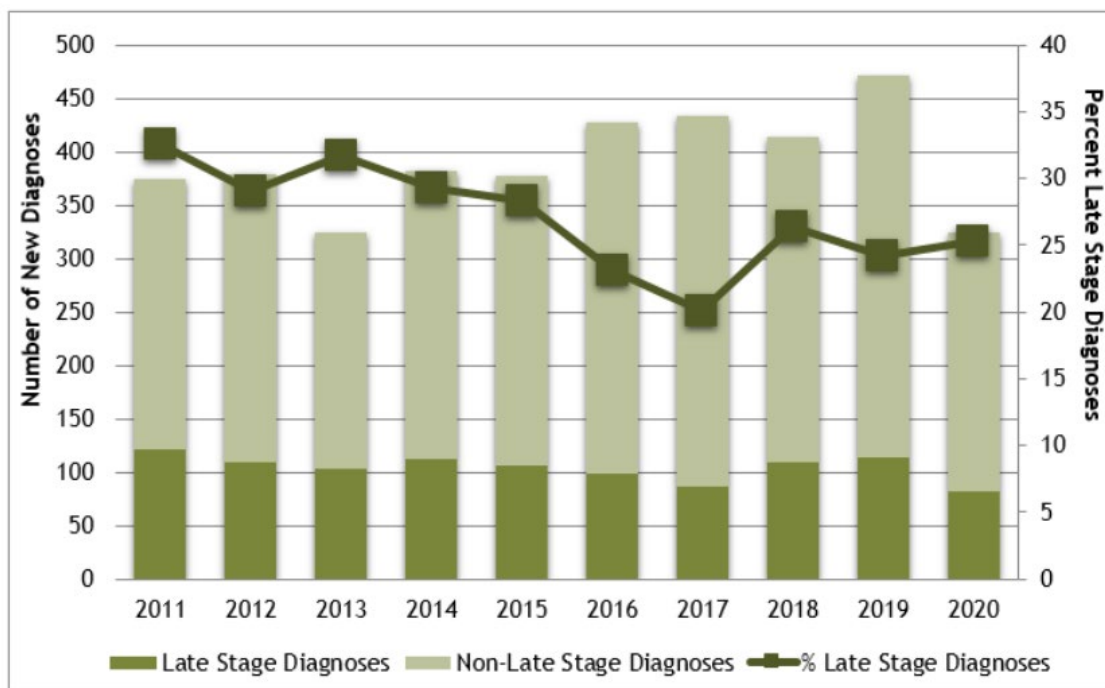
New HIV Diagnoses by Age

Overall, the median age for new HIV diagnoses in 2020 was 33.4 with a mean of 36.1. Females were slightly older with a median of 37.9 and mean of 38.7, whereas the males had a median of 32.8 and a mean of 35.7. Females had a higher percentage of cases in the 45-54 age group (21.4% in females versus 9.6% of males). The majority of male cases (55.3%) 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 until 2017 and then an increase in 2018 onward. In 2020, 25.3% (82 of 324) of new HIV diagnoses were late stage HIV diagnoses and 90.2% of those with a late stage diagnosis received their AIDS diagnosis within 30 days of their initial diagnosis (N=74). The percent of late stage HIV diagnoses increased from 24.2% in 2019 to 25.3% in 2020, which is a 4.1% increase.

Figure 2.4: New HIV Diagnoses and Late Stage Diagnoses Percentage - Colorado (2011-2020)

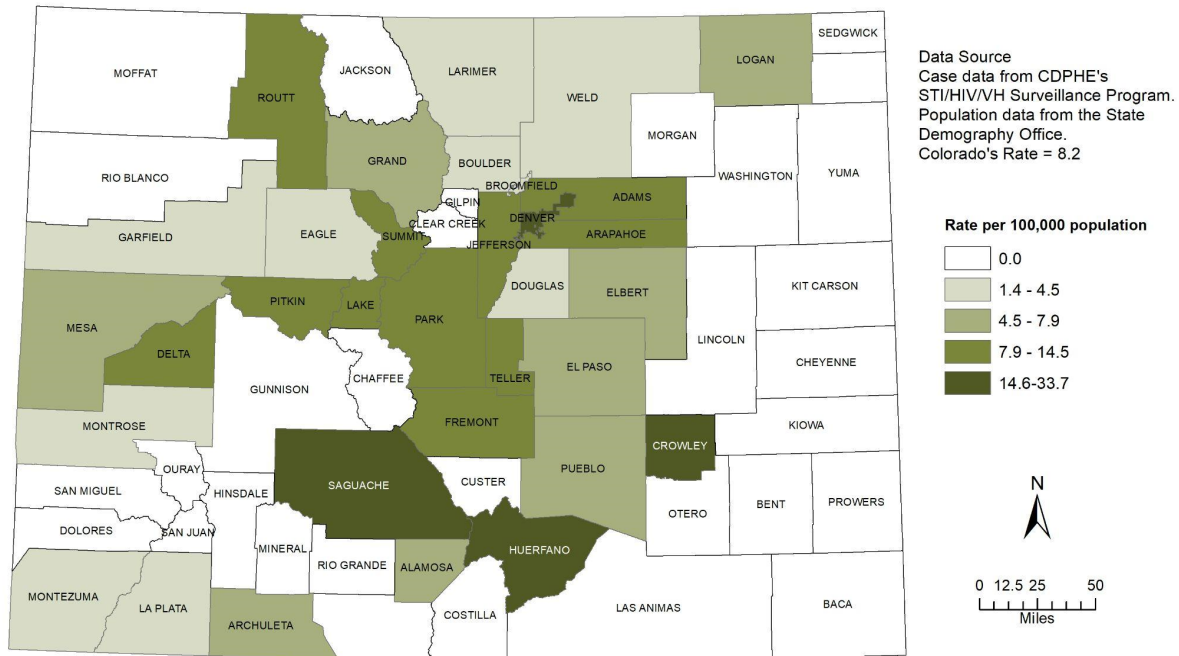


As shown in **Table 2.2**, in the appendix, people born outside the U.S. comprise a larger percent of late stage diagnosed cases (7.3%) compared to non-late stage diagnosed cases (2.5%). In 2020, late stage diagnosed cases tended to be older than non-late stage diagnosed cases - late stage diagnosed cases in the 35-54-year-old age group increased from 44.7% in 2019 to 47.6% in 2020. Of those late stage diagnoses that were foreign-born, 33.3% were from Mexico, 33.3% were from Africa, 16.7% were from Asia, and 16.7% from the Caribbean.

Geographical Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses

Figure 2.5 demonstrates that the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Colorado were in Crowley, Denver, Huerfano and Saguache counties, followed by several counties in the central west area of the state. Thirty-one counties had no new diagnoses of HIV in 2020. 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 (2020)



Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

People Living with HIV in Colorado

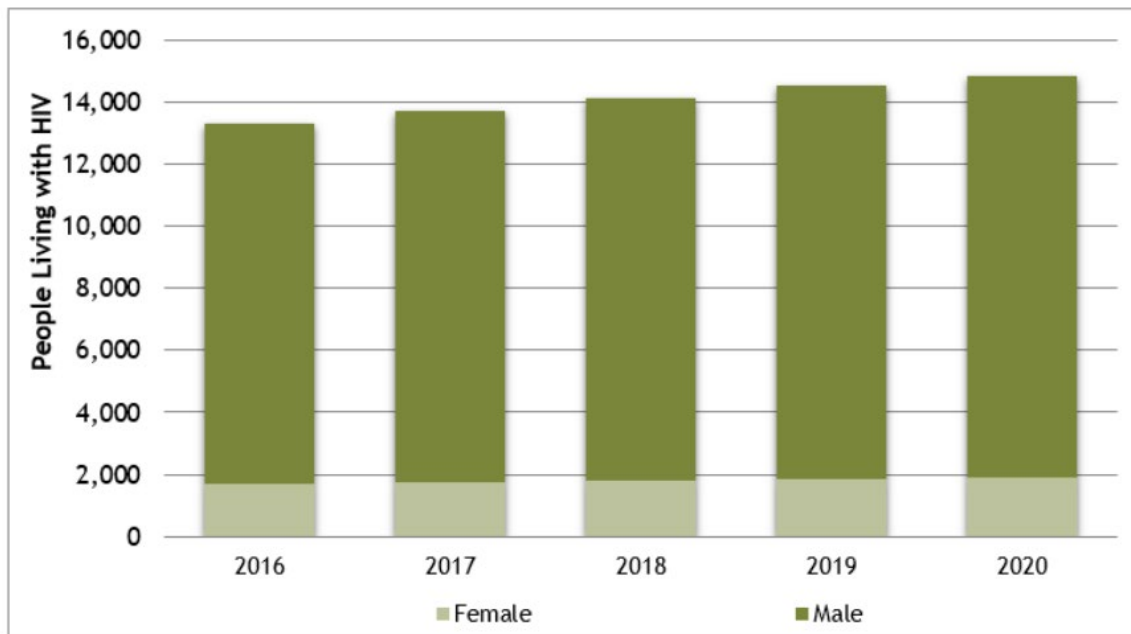
By the end of 2020, there was an estimated 14,832 PLHIV in Colorado, an increase of 8.4% from 13,681 in 2016. This is partly due to HIV becoming a manageable chronic condition and an increase in diagnoses.

Table 2.4, in the appendix, illustrates the demographic characteristics of PLHIV. Males represented the majority (87.2%) of PLHIV. Non-Hispanic Whites constituted the largest racial group living with HIV, representing 56.4% 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 4.7%, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans represented 15.7% of PLHIV. Men who have sex with men was the predominant transmission category group, representing 63.2% of PLHIV. The majority (92.3%) of PLHIV lived in the urban counties of Colorado with 72.9% 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**). Males living with HIV have experienced a 11.6% increase from 2016 to 2020 while females living with HIV have experienced a 12.3% increase.

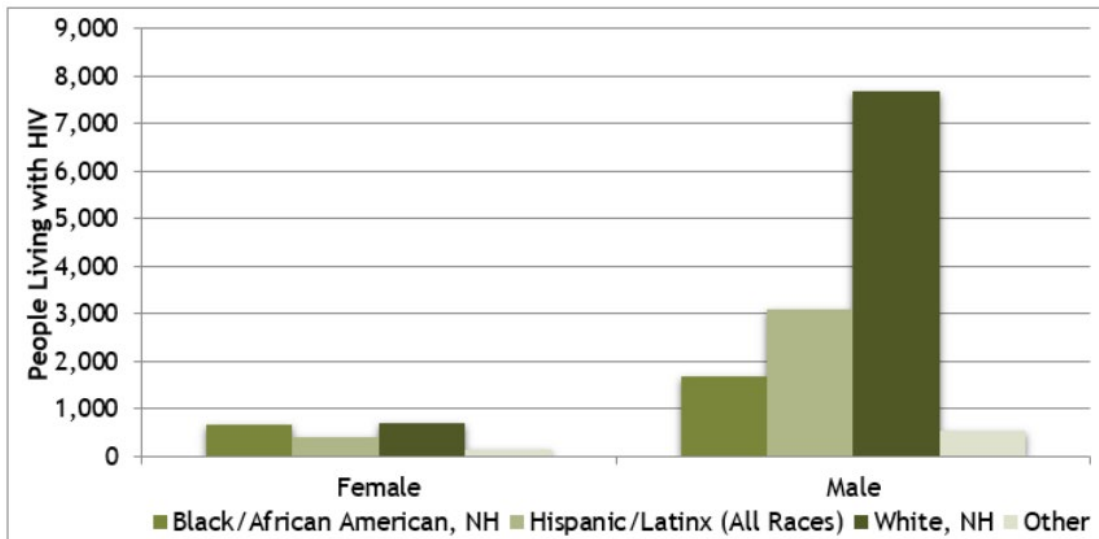
Figure 2.6: People Living with HIV by Sex at Birth - Colorado (2016-2020)



People Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Table 2.4, in the appendix, compares the racial characteristics of 2020 Colorado prevalent HIV cases. The majority of people living with HIV in Colorado were Non-Hispanic White (56.4%). Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans represented a higher percent of PLHIV in Colorado, compared to the Colorado population (15.7% & 4.7%, 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, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

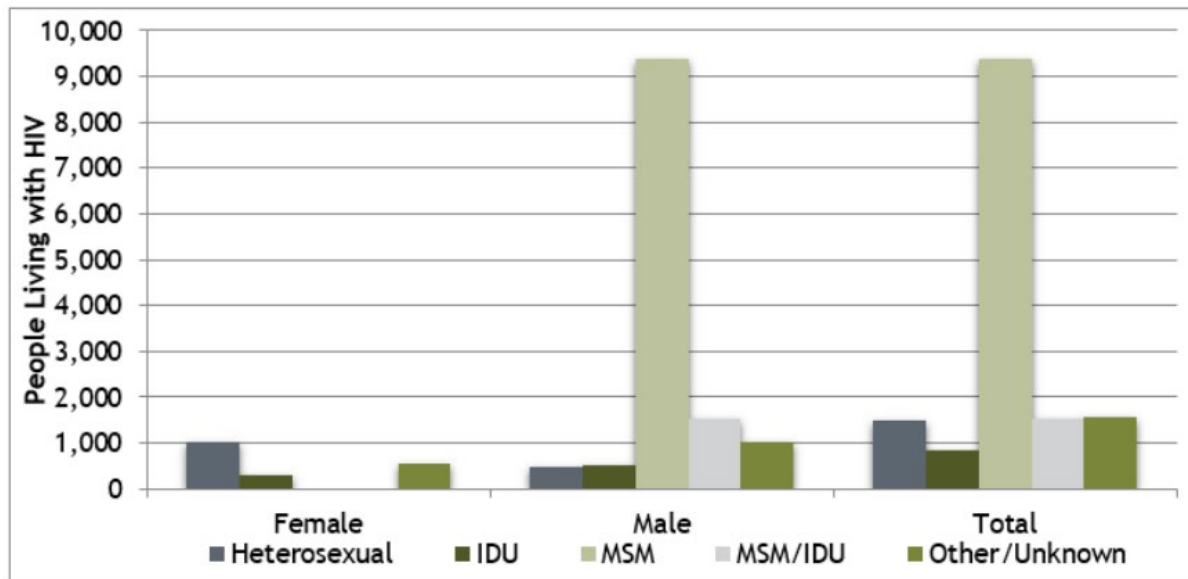


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

People Living with HIV by Transmission Category

Figure 2.8 demonstrates that the majority of PLHIV in Colorado were MSM-only (9,379 representing 63.2%). MSM/PWID constituted an additional 10.3% (1,533 cases), and PWID constituted 5.7% (841 cases) of PLHIV through 2020. Heterosexual contact continued to have the largest proportion among females (54.5%).

Figure 2.8: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado

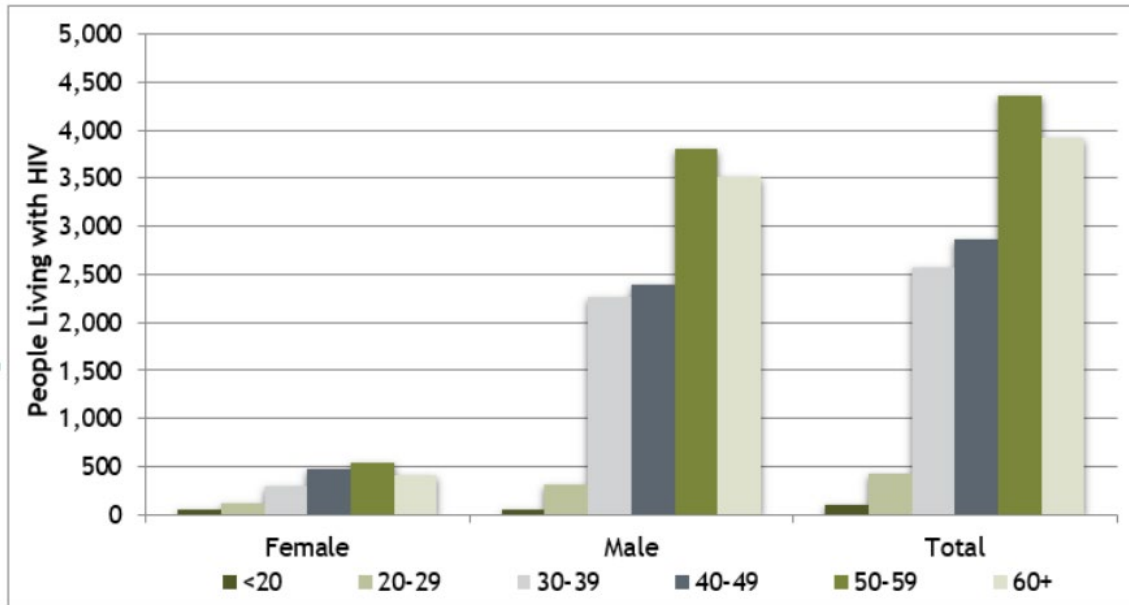


Other may include pediatric, perinatal, hemophilia, transfusion or transplant.

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, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado

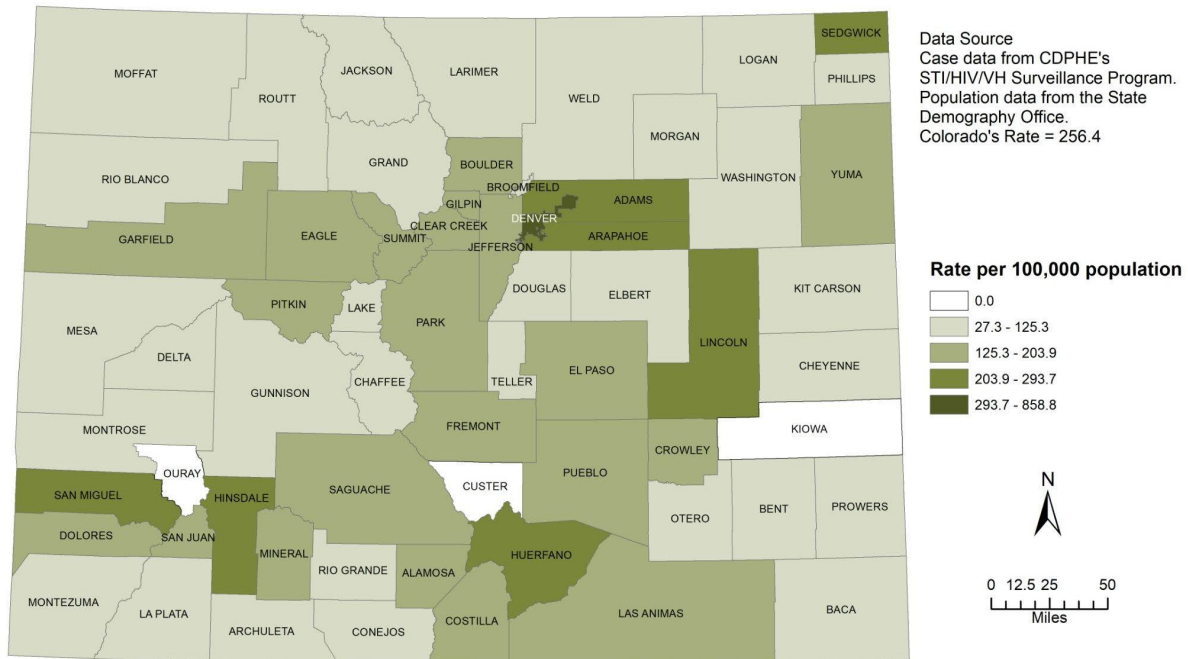


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

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, 2020 - Colorado

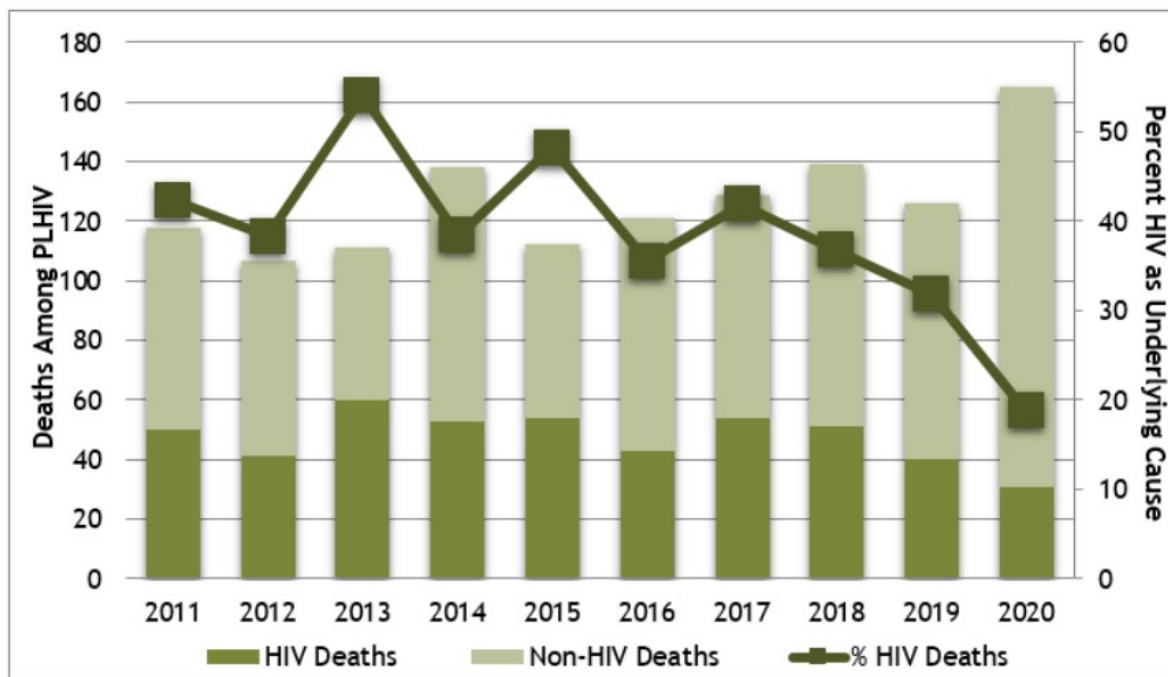


Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

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 38% from 2011 to 2020 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.

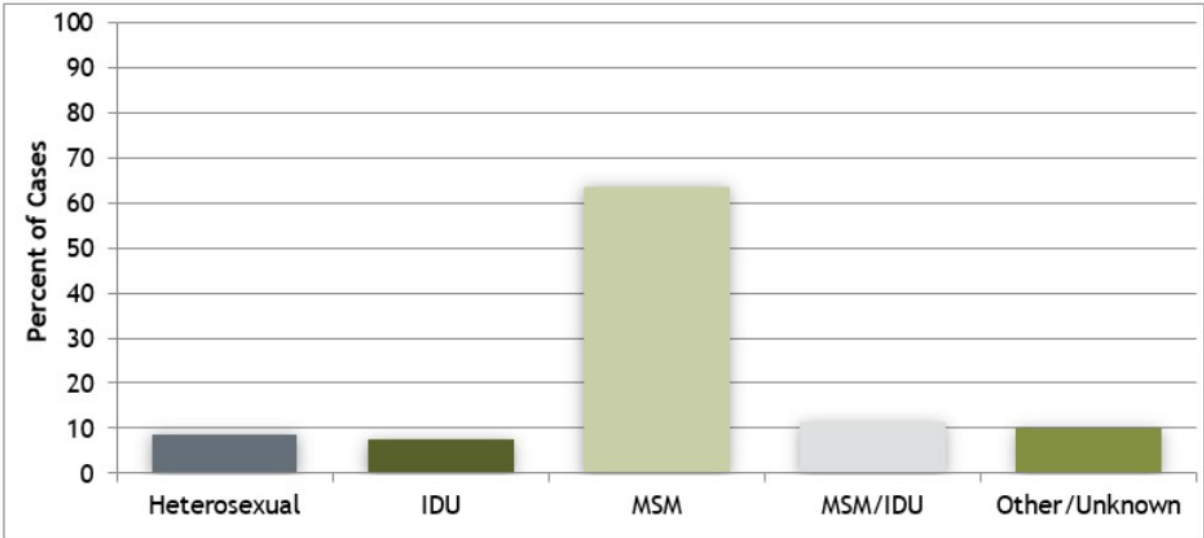
Figure 2.11: Annual Deaths Among People Diagnosed with HIV and Percent Attributed to HIV as an Underlying Cause - Colorado (2011-2020)



Demographic Characteristics of HIV in Priority Populations

From 1982 to 2020, 21,621 cases were reported in Colorado; 13,700 cases were associated with MSM, 1,571 IDU, 2,401 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 11.1% and heterosexual transmission accounted for 8.5%.

Figure 3.1: Cumulative HIV Cases by Transmission Category - Colorado (1982-2020)



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

Men Who have Sex With Men

Summary

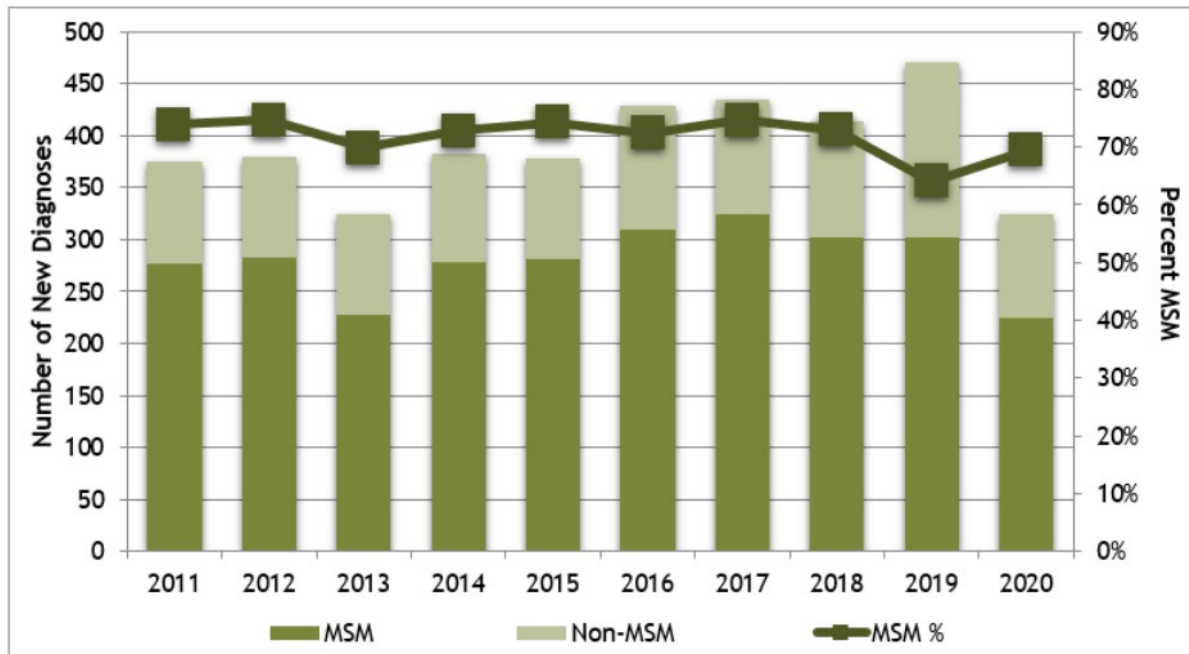
- The majority of Colorado’s HIV cases can be attributed to the transmission category of MSM (63.4% MSM-only with an additional 11.1% MSM/IDU of all cumulative cases 1982-2020).
- About half (48.4%) of 2016-2020 new HIV diagnoses among MSM were Non-Hispanic White.
- The majority of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were 20-34 years old (62.3%).
- 5.8% of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were foreign-born, and an additional 22.1% had an unknown country of birth.

This section includes all those who were identified as MSM whether transmission was identified as MSM only or MSM/IDU. **Tables 3.1 and 3.2**, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2011-2020 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among MSM.

New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM

Figure 3.2 demonstrates the annual number of new HIV diagnoses among MSM compared to Non-MSM. While the trend of diagnoses in both groups has increased and decreased year to year throughout the past 10 years, there are a larger proportion of MSM new diagnoses compared to Non-MSM in each year. The MSM rate among new diagnoses began decreasing after 2017, followed by 8.3 % increase from 2019 to 2020.

Figure 3.2: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of MSM - Colorado (2011-2020)

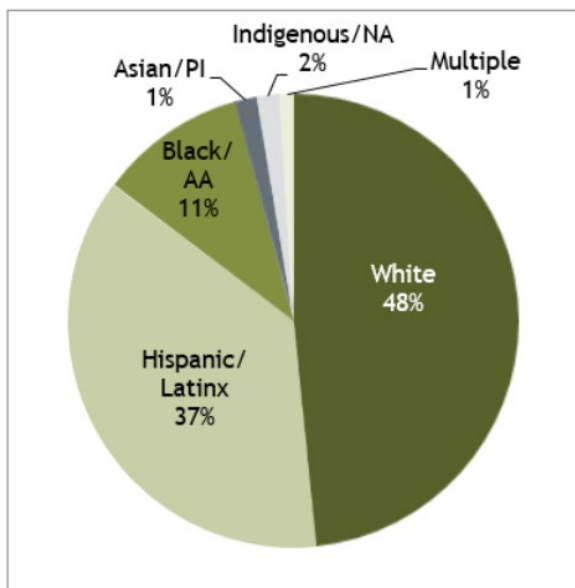


New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity

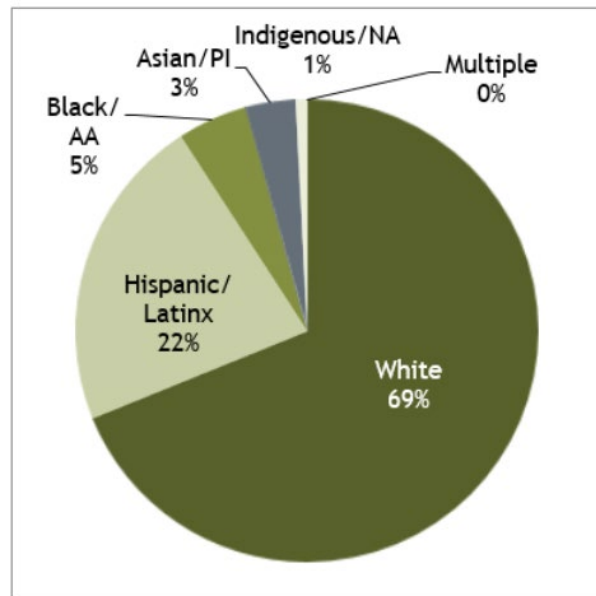
As **Figure 3.3** demonstrates, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were overrepresented in the proportions of new HIV diagnoses among MSM; accounting for 4.9% of Colorado’s male population, but 10.6% of HIV diagnoses among MSM from 2016-2020. Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races were also overrepresented (36.8% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases) for their proportion of the male population (22.0%), while Non-Hispanic Whites represented 48.4% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases and 68.9% of the male population.

Figure 3.3: New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity (2016-2020) Compared to the Male Population (2020) - Colorado

MSM Newly Diagnosed HIV by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-2020



Colorado Male Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

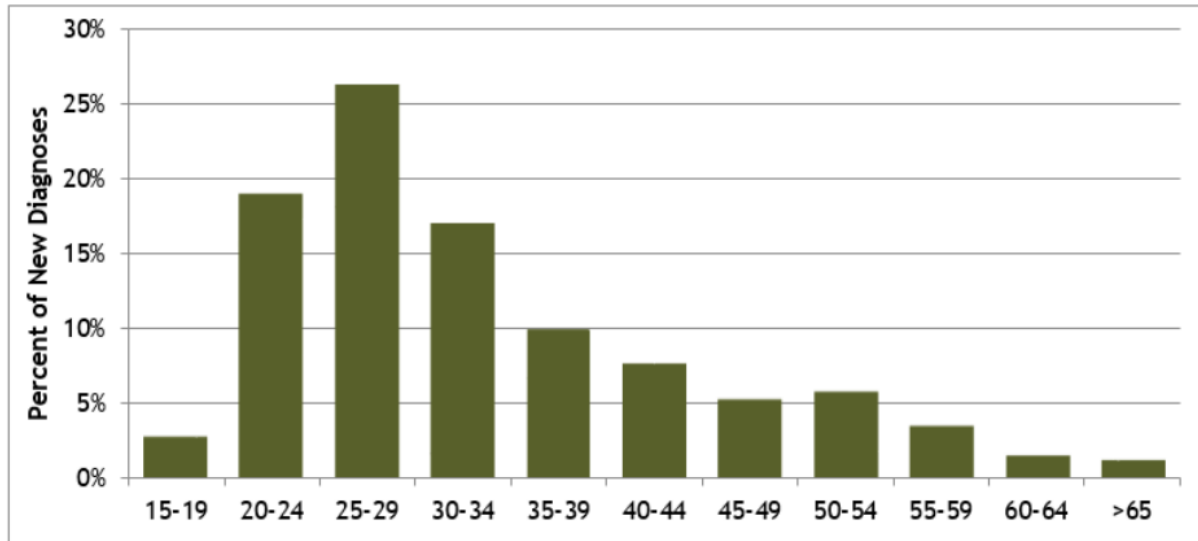


AA: African American; NA: Native American; PI: Pacific Islander.

New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Age

Figure 3.4 depicts the percentage of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM by age in 2016-2020. Over half (62.3%) of new HIV MSM diagnoses occurred among 20-34 year olds, which represented only 22.9% of the male population in 2020.

Figure 3.4: Percent of New MSM HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2016-2020)

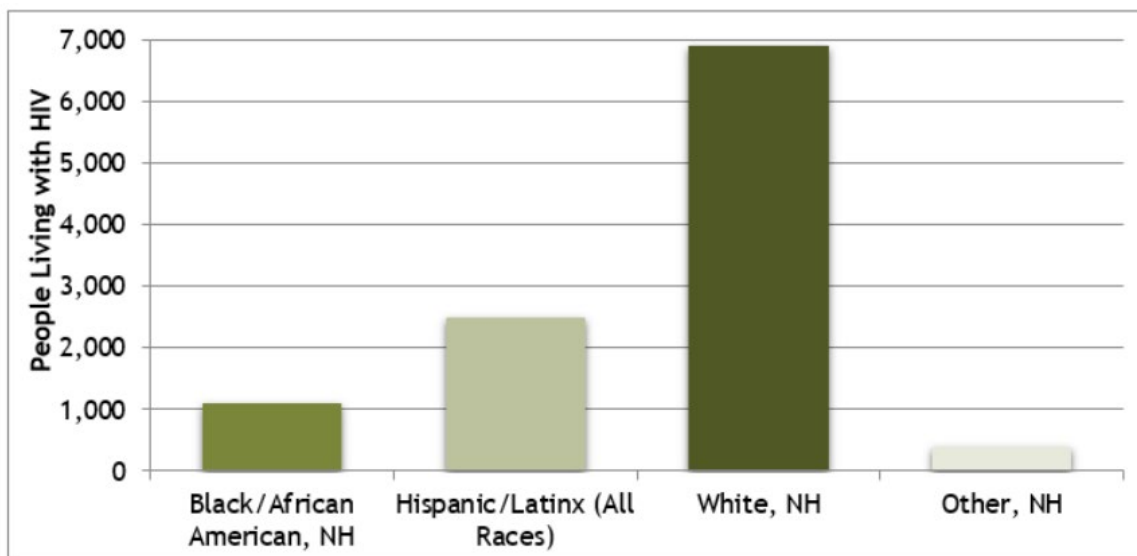


MSM Living with HIV

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 73.6% of PLHIV. The majority of MSM living with HIV identified as Non-Hispanic White.

Figure 3.5: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2020 by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

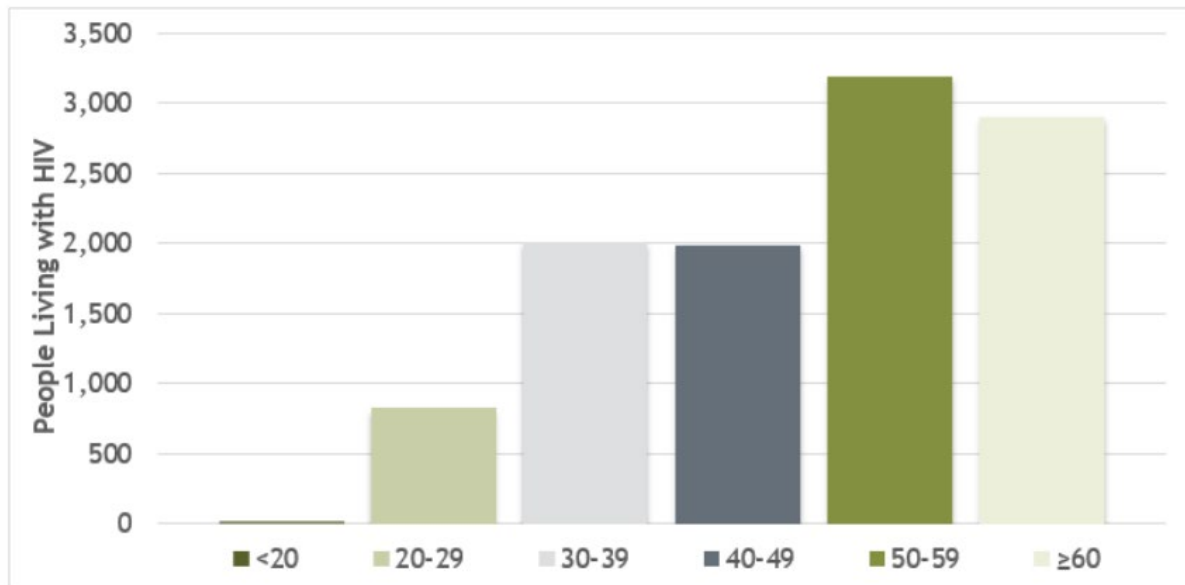


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

MSM Living with HIV by Age

The age group with the largest proportion of MSM living with HIV as of December 31, 2020 was 55-59 year olds. The next largest proportion was among those over 60 years old.

Figure 3.6: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2020 by Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

People Who Inject Drugs

Summary

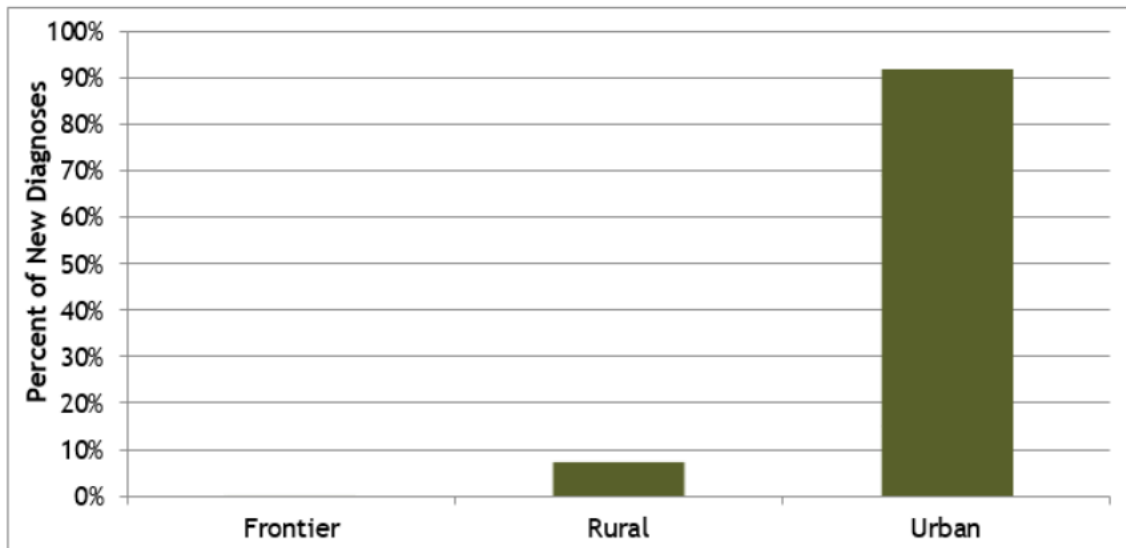
- IDU and MSM/IDU HIV cases made up 16.0% of people living with HIV.
- Males accounted for 90.0% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases reported 2016-2020.
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 65.4% of PWID newly diagnosed HIV cases 2016-2020, while Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races made up 25.9% of PWID cases, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprised 6.3%.
- Newly diagnosed PWID HIV cases were most commonly diagnosed in the 25-39 age group from 2016-2020 (58.5%).

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 2016-2020 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among PWID.

New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID

Figure 3.7 demonstrates that PWID HIV cases diagnosed from 2016 through 2020 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 91.7%, rural areas reported 7.6%, 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.

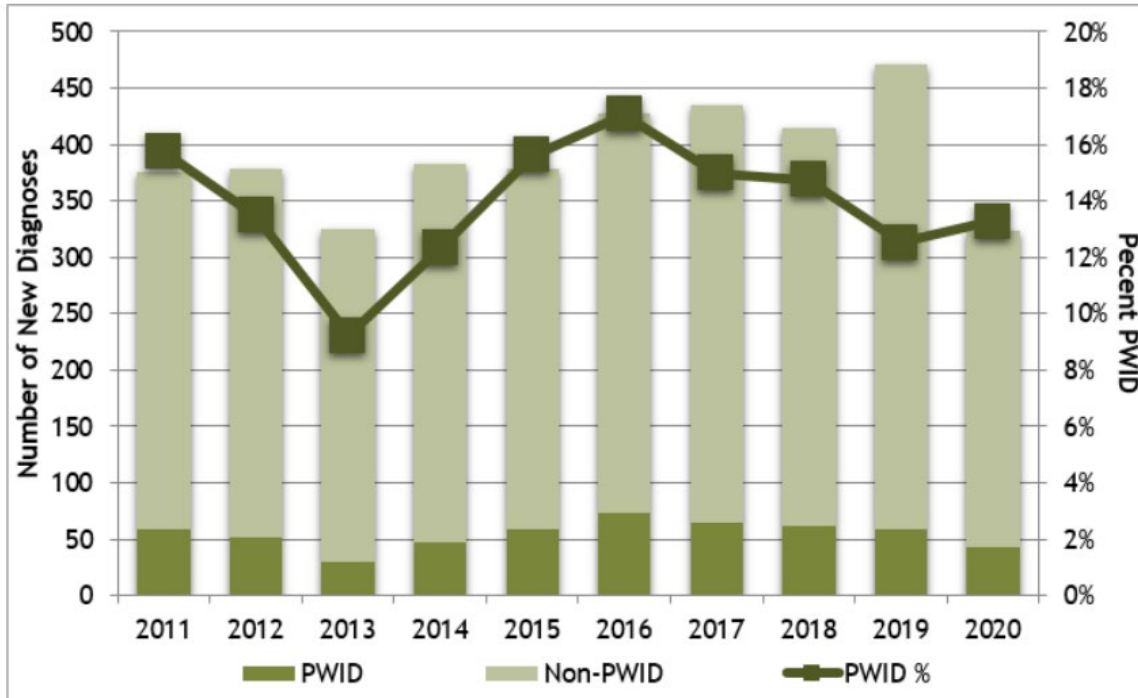
Figure 3.7: New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Region Reported at Diagnosis - Colorado (2016-2020)



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

Figure 3.8 demonstrates the annual number of new HIV diagnoses among PWID compared to Non-PWID. While the trend of diagnoses in both groups has increased and decreased year to year throughout the past 10 years, there are a larger proportion of Non-PWID new diagnoses compared to PWID in each year. The PWID rate among new diagnoses increased greatly between 2013 and 2016, followed by a 26.9% decrease until 2019, with a slight increase by 6.4% from 2019 to 2020.

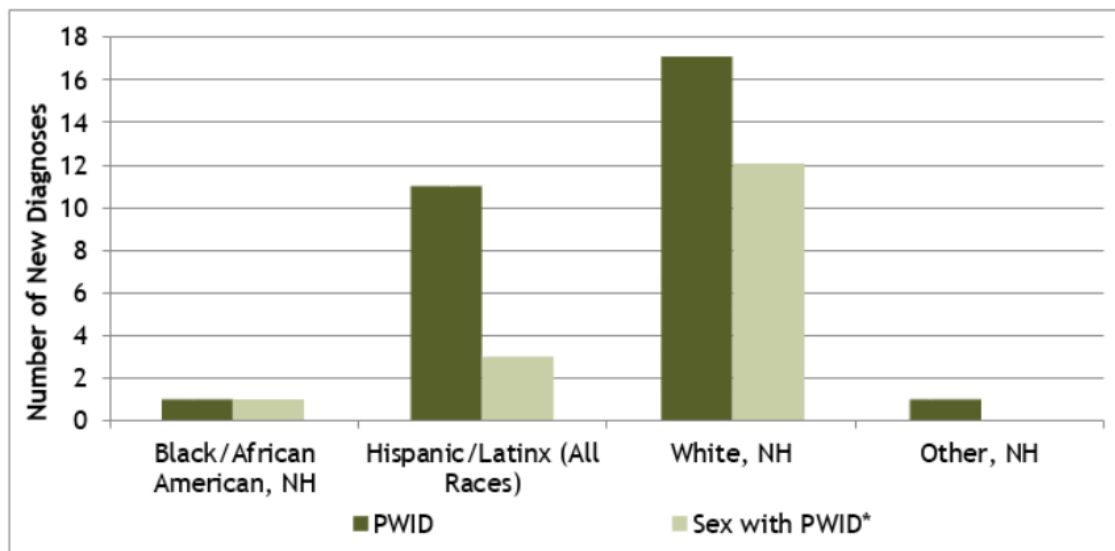
Figure 3.8: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of PWID - Colorado (2011-2020)



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=301). From 2016 to 2020, 46 cases of HIV in females were associated with IDU. As shown in **Figure 3.9**, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 29 (63.0%), Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 2 (4.3%) and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races constituted 14 (30.4%) cases. The number of cases of females who acquired HIV via heterosexual contact with a PWID (N=16) was higher than for males (N=7) in 2016-2020. Non-Hispanic White females comprised 75.0% (N=12), Hispanic/Latino/a/x females of all races comprised 18.8% (N=3), and Non-Hispanic Black/African American females represented 6.3% (N=1) of this group.

Figure 3.9: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females - Colorado (2016-2020)

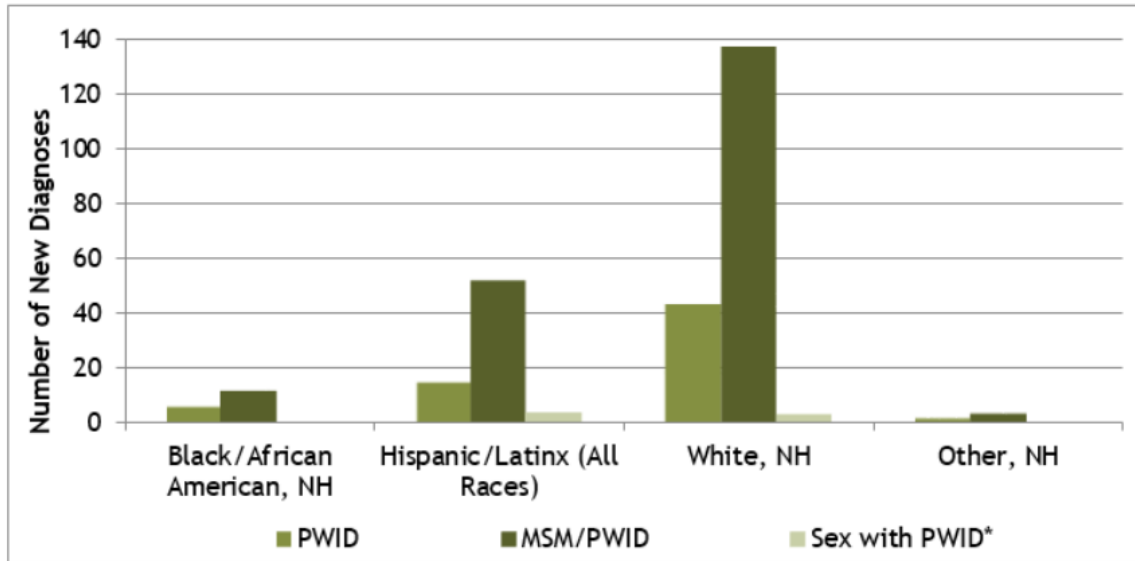


*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID.

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 278 males diagnosed with HIV in 2016-2020 with an IDU-associated risk, Non-Hispanic Whites account for 183 (65.8%) cases, Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races for 71 (25.5%) cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans for 18 (6.5%) cases and all remaining races accounted for 6 (2.2%) combined. Among the 205 males who were MSM/PWID, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the overwhelming majority of these cases (137 or 66.8%), Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races for 52 (25.4%) cases, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans for 12 cases (5.9%).

Figure 3.10: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Males - Colorado (2016-2020)



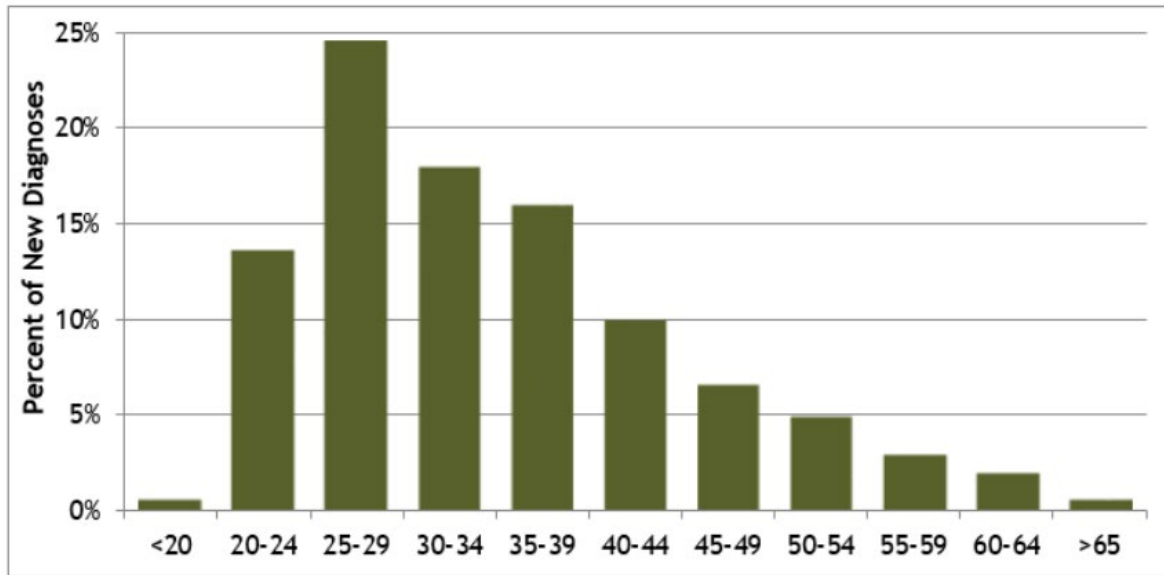
*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID.

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 2016 through 2020 among PWID. When reviewing cases of HIV, the age group with the largest proportion of cases reported from 2016 to 2020 was 25-39 year olds (58.5%).

Figure 3.11: Number of New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2016-2020)

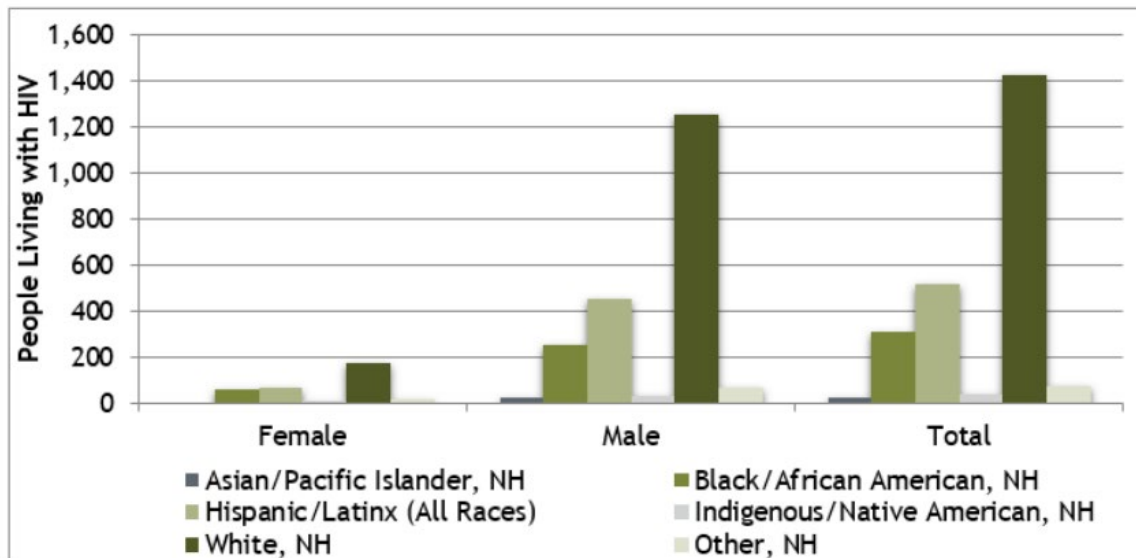


PWID Living with HIV

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 12.2%, 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, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

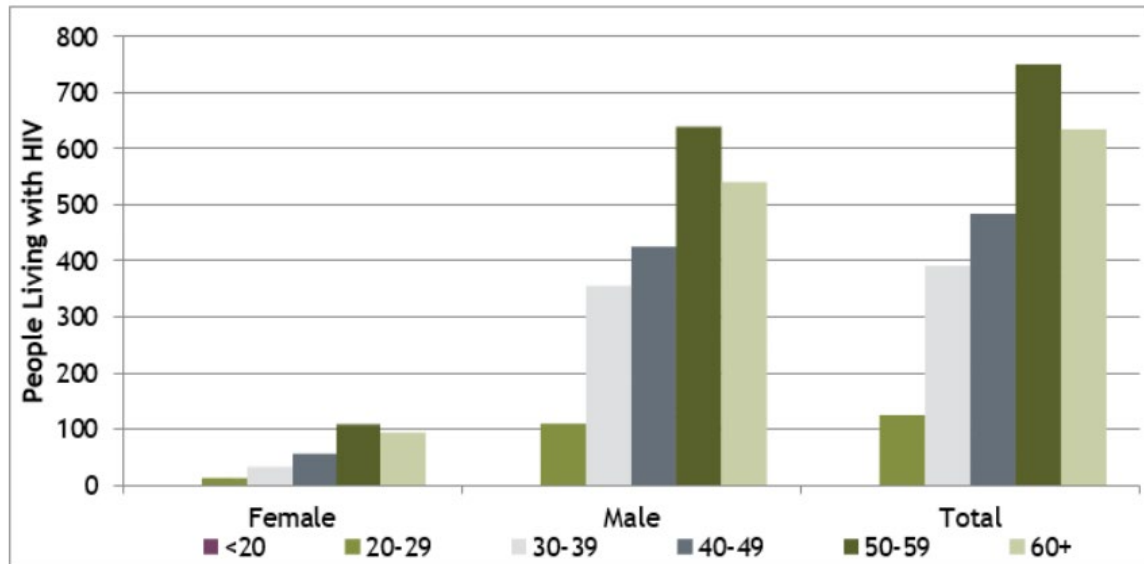


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

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, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

Heterosexual Transmission

Summary

- Heterosexual HIV transmission has been steadily decreasing since 2013, with a large spike in 2019 followed by a slight decrease in 2020 of 11.7%.
- Females represented 65.2% of newly diagnosed heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in 2016-2020.
- Of new HIV cases transmitted by heterosexual contact in 2016-2020, Non-Hispanic Whites made up 41.8%, while Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprised 31.0%, and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races made up 25.5%.
- The majority of heterosexual transmission of new HIV diagnoses were among people aged 25-39 years, representing 44.0% of cases.

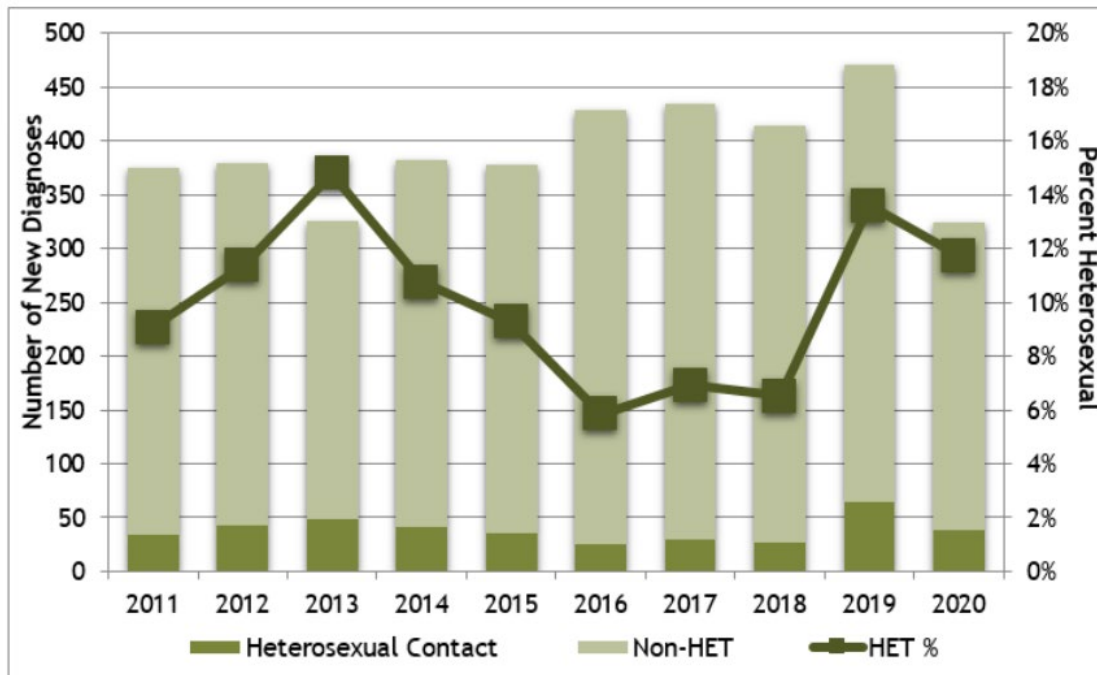
Tables 3.5 and 3.6, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2016-2020 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among heterosexuals.

It is difficult to assess the number of people in Colorado who engage in heterosexual contact that make them vulnerable to 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 2020, 25,928 cases of chlamydia, 9,611 cases of gonorrhea and 1,724 cases of syphilis were reported to CDPHE. For more information on STIs, please reference these [resources](#).

New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals

Figure 3.14 demonstrates the annual number of new HIV diagnoses among those engaged in heterosexual contact compared to those are not (Non-Het). While the trend of diagnoses in both groups has increased and decreased year to year throughout the past 10 years, there are a larger proportion of Non-Het new diagnoses compared to those engaged in heterosexual contact. The rate among new diagnoses from heterosexual contact decreased greatly between 2013 and 2018, followed by a 109.2% increase in 2019, with a slight decrease by 14% from 2019 to 2020.

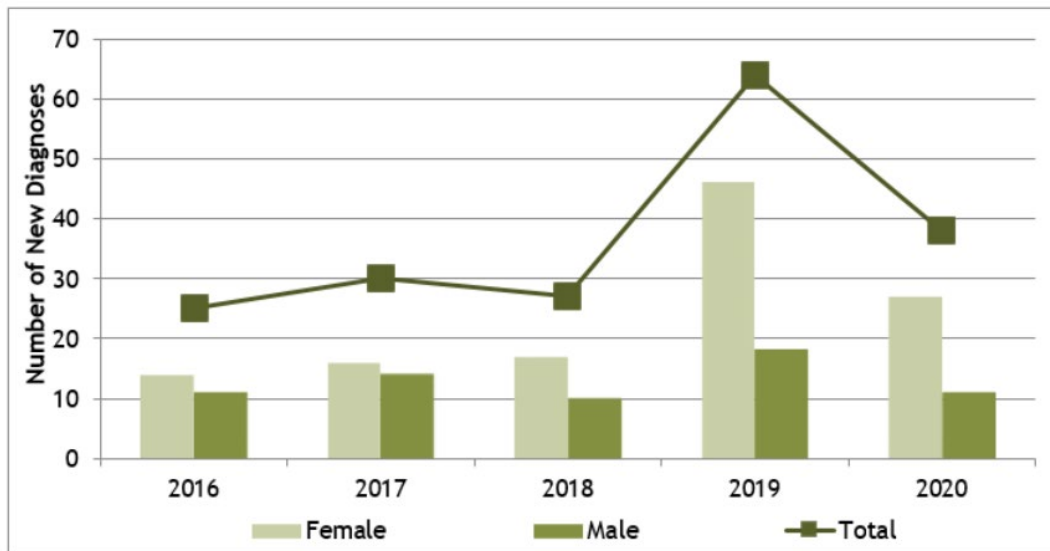
Figure 3.14: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of Heterosexuals - Colorado (2011-2020)



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 2016 and 2020. The number of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases has overall been trending down since 2016 with a spike in 2019 followed by a decrease in 2020 (N=38). Care should be taken in identifying trends in this group due to the small number of cases.

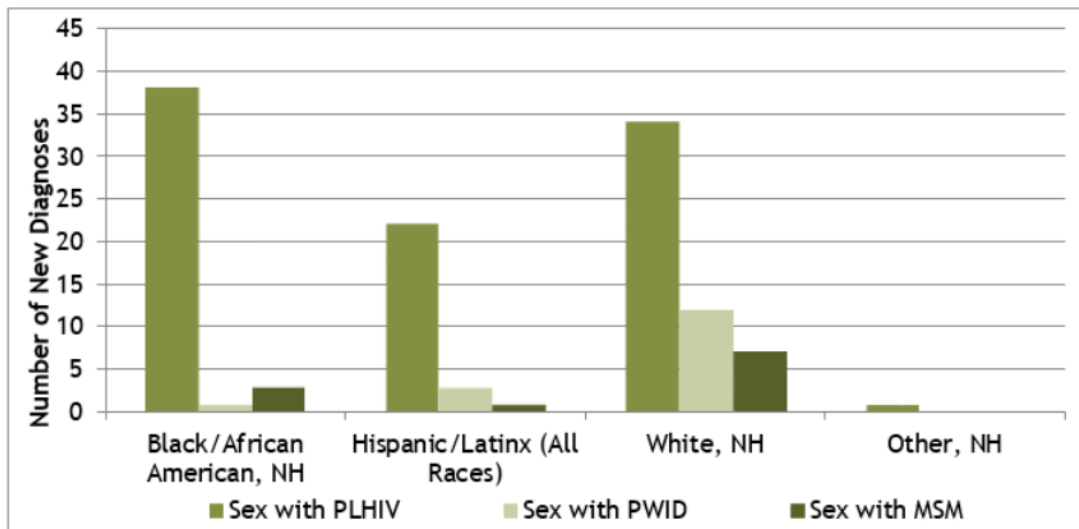
Figure 3.15: Number of New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Sex at Birth and Year of Diagnosis - Colorado (2016-2020)



New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Race/Ethnicity

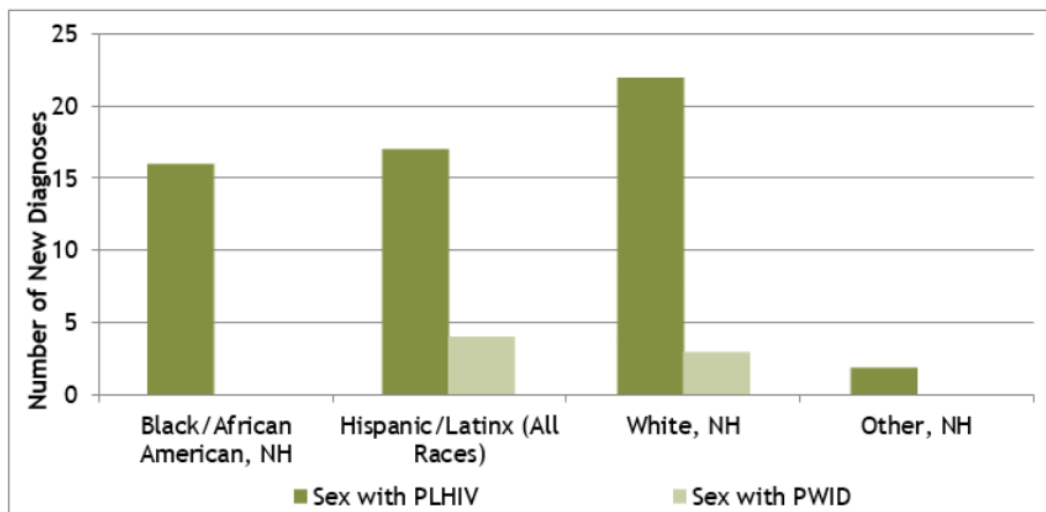
Recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual transmission are illustrated in **Figure 3.16** for females and **Figure 3.17** for males. Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the largest group with 78 (41.9%) cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 31.2% (N=58) of cases, and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races accounted for 25.3% (N=47) 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 (2016-2020)



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 (2016-2020)

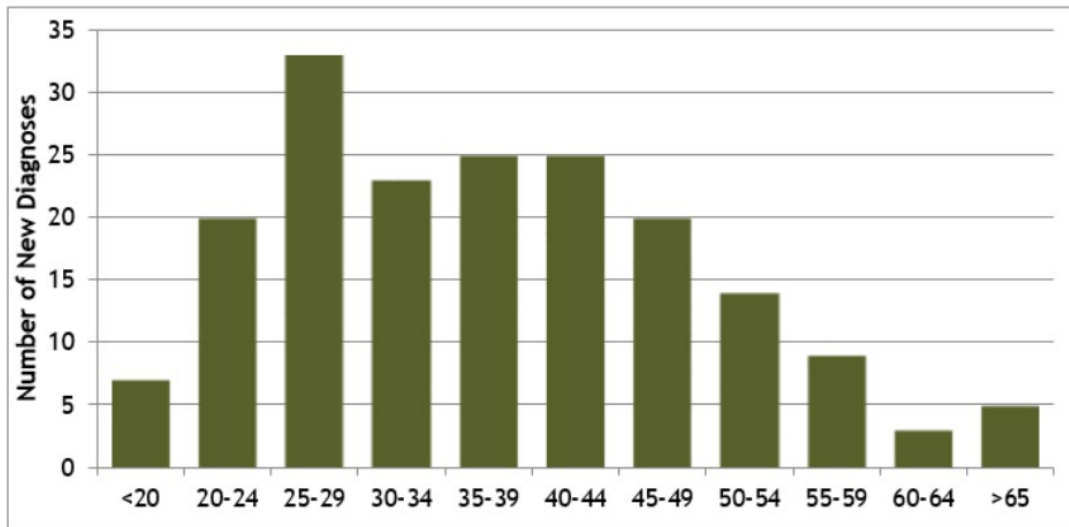


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Age

Figure 3.18 illustrates recently diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual contact by age in 2016-2020. This graph indicates that the largest proportion (17.9%) of newly diagnosed cases occurred in the 25-29 year old age group. The 35-39 and 40-44 year old age group followed, each representing 13.6% of the cases. The next highest contributing age group was 30-34 representing 12.5% of heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in Colorado in 2016-2020.

Figure 3.18: New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2016-2020)

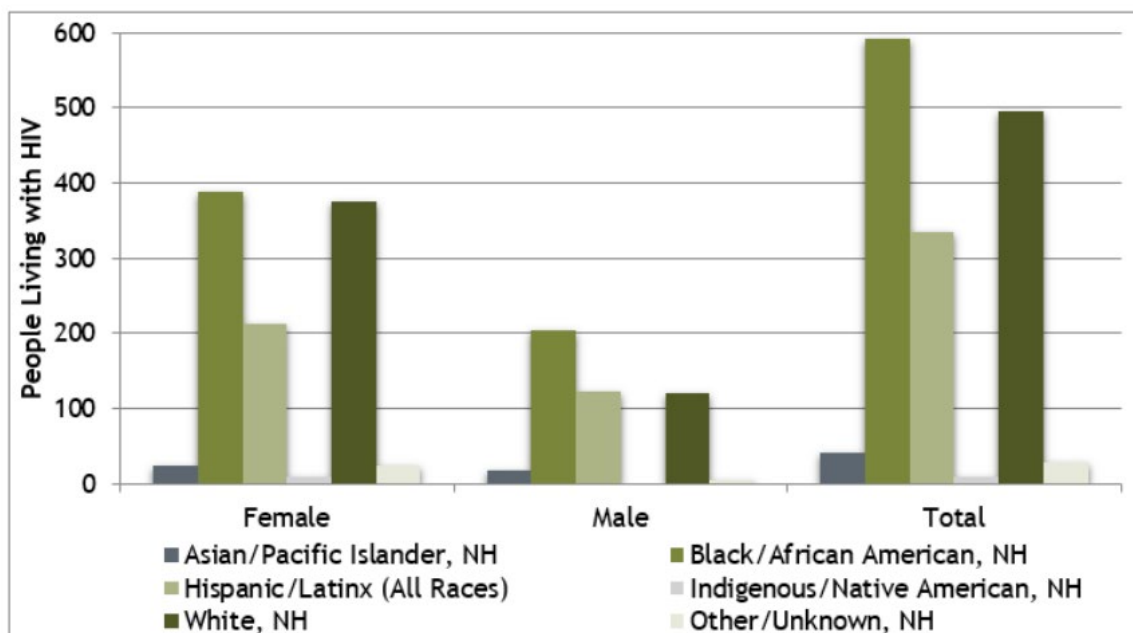


Heterosexuals Living with HIV

Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans make up the largest percentage of heterosexuals living with HIV in Colorado (39.5%) followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (33.0%) and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races (22.3%). When split out by sex, a greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV are Non-Hispanic White compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV, 36.3% and 25.6%, respectively. In contrast, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV are Non-Hispanic Black/African American compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 43.4% and 37.7%, respectively.

Figure 3.19: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

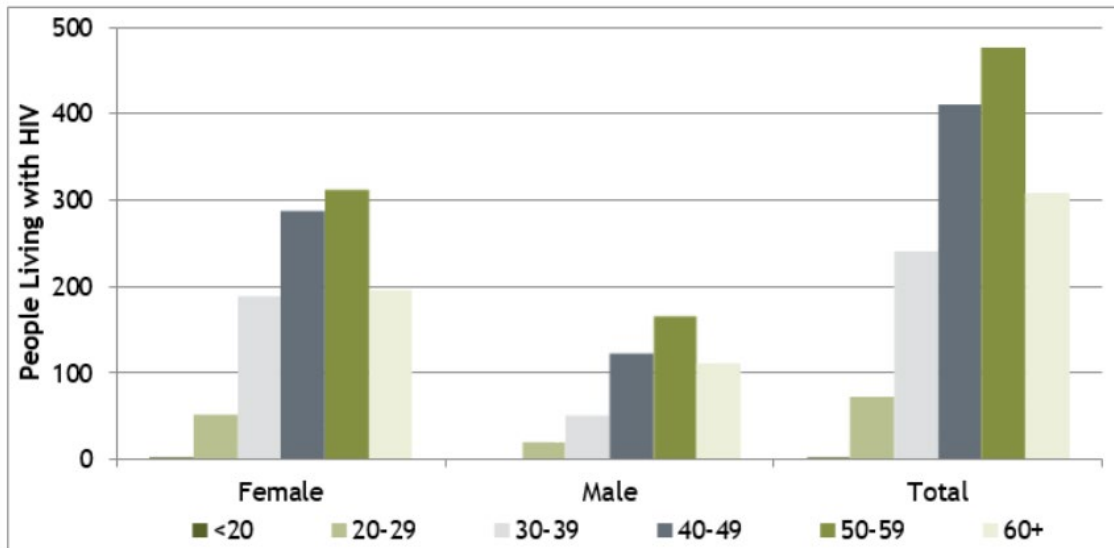


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Age

The age distribution by sex is displayed below in **Figure 3.20**. It shows that males who only disclosed 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, 18.1% and 10.9%, respectively. In contrast, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV were 50-59 years old compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 35.3% and 30.1%, respectively.

Figure 3.20: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado



Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

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 23 and 32 from 2016-2020. 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 2020 birth certificates, 98.3% of live births received prenatal care, and 97.5% 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 2020 Birth Certificate Data.

People who are Born Outside of the United States

Summary

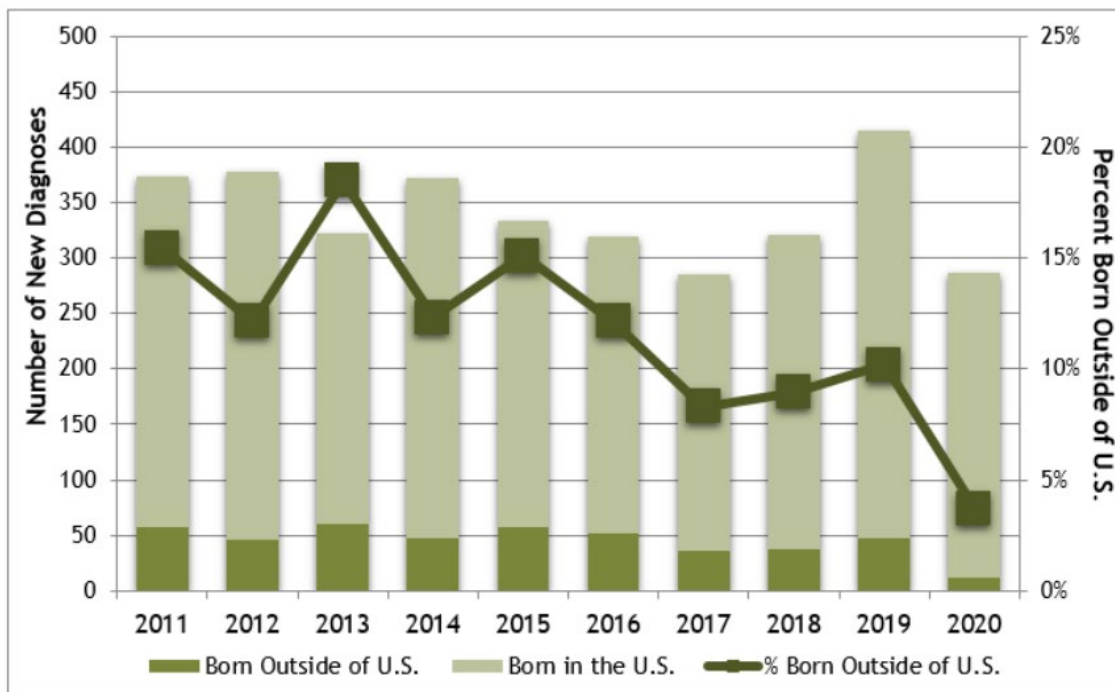
- An estimated 13.5% of Colorado's population were born outside of the U.S.¹⁴ People who are foreign-born account for 14.8% of new 2020 HIV diagnoses and 11.9% of PLHIV.
- The majority of people who are foreign-born diagnosed with HIV between 2016-2020 occurred in those people aged 30-49 years representing 57.3% of cases.
- Of the 2016-2020 new diagnoses among Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races who are foreign-born, 70.0% were born in Mexico and of Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans who are foreign-born 56.3% were born in the Horn of Africa or eastern Africa.

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 ACS 5-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.

People who are born outside of the U.S. account for 8.9% (185) of Colorado’s new HIV diagnoses from the years 2016 through 2020 and 11.9% (1,760) of Colorado’s PLHIV through 2020. As **Figure 3.21** shows, the percent of people who are foreign-born that were diagnosed has decreased from 2011-2020. 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 until a large decrease in 2020. 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 45.0%, followed by a slight increase until a 63.7% decrease from 2019 to 2020.

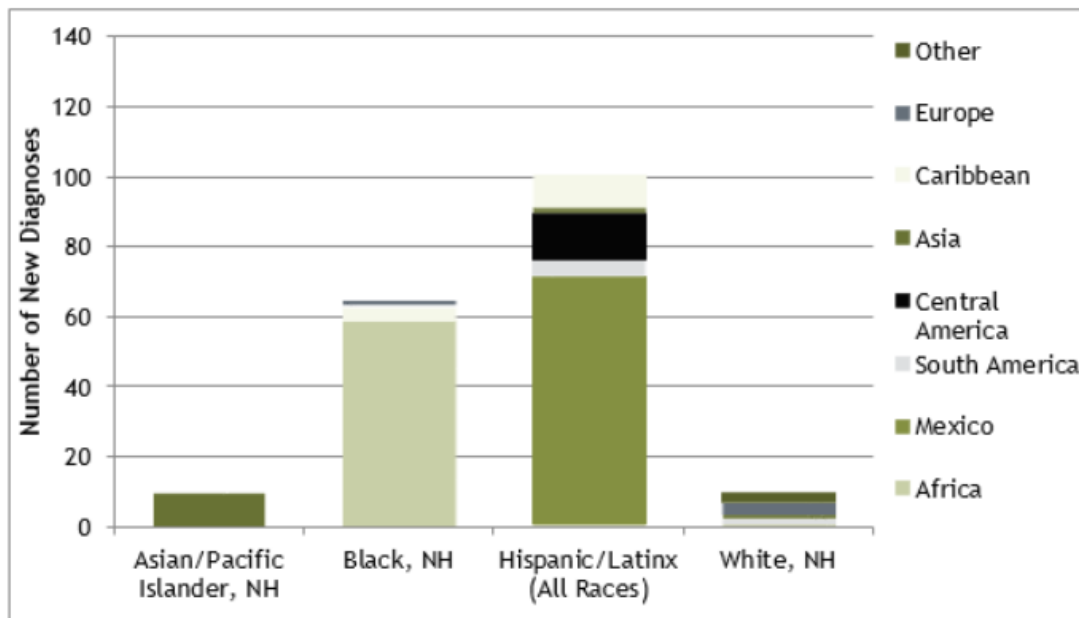
Figure 3.21: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of People who are Born Outside the U.S. - Colorado (2011-2020)



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 2016-2020, 185 (8.9%) of the 2,071 new HIV diagnoses were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of those, 100 (54.1%) were Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 64 (34.6%) were Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 10 (5.4%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander and 10 (5.4%) were Non-Hispanic White. Among the new HIV diagnoses in 2016-2020, 54.1% of those identified as Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of the 100 Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 70 (70.0%) were born in Mexico. About one-third (34.6%) of 2016-2020 new HIV diagnoses among Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of the 64 Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans, 59 (92.2%) were born in Africa with a majority (56.3%) born in the Horn of Africa (26.6%) or eastern Africa (29.7%). Less than one-tenth (5.4%) of 2016-2020 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 100% 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 (2016-2020)

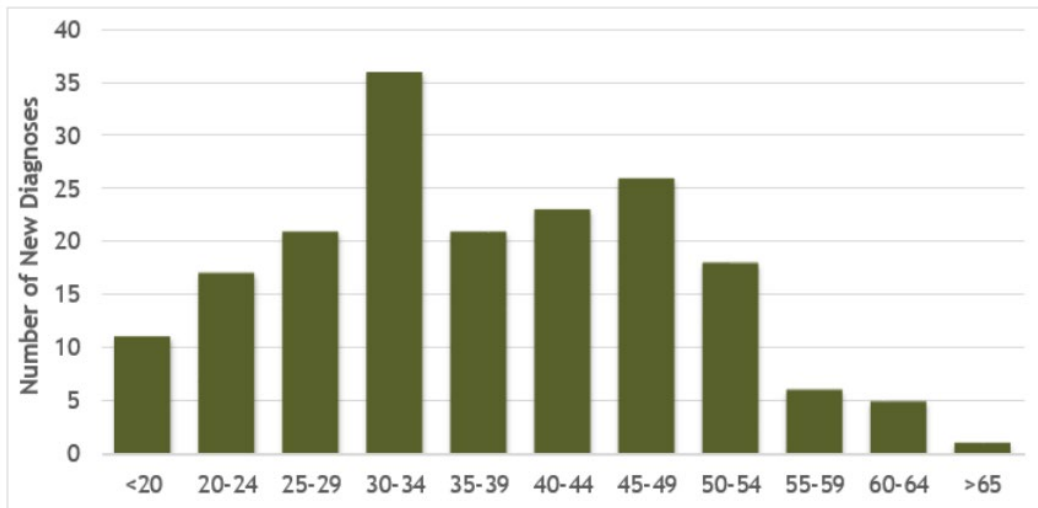


NH: Non-Hispanic

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 2016 and 2020 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.

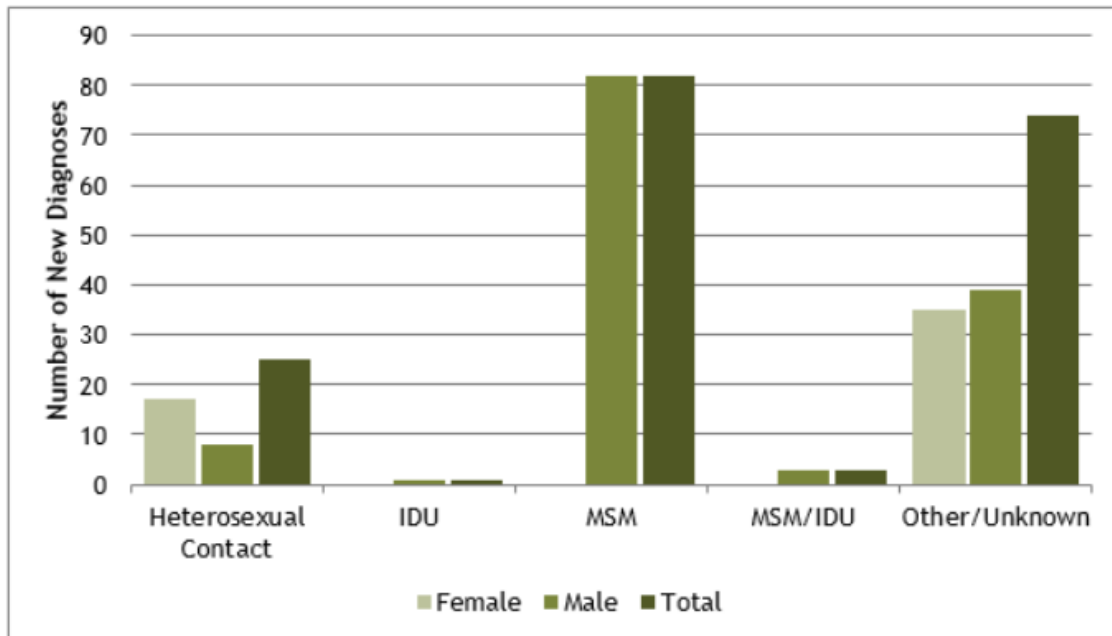
Figure 3.23: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2016-2020)



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 2016 and 2020 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, 32.7% and 6.0%, respectively. Similar to the overall new diagnoses, the MSM-only transmission category constitutes the largest proportion.

Figure 3.24: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category - Colorado (2016-2020)

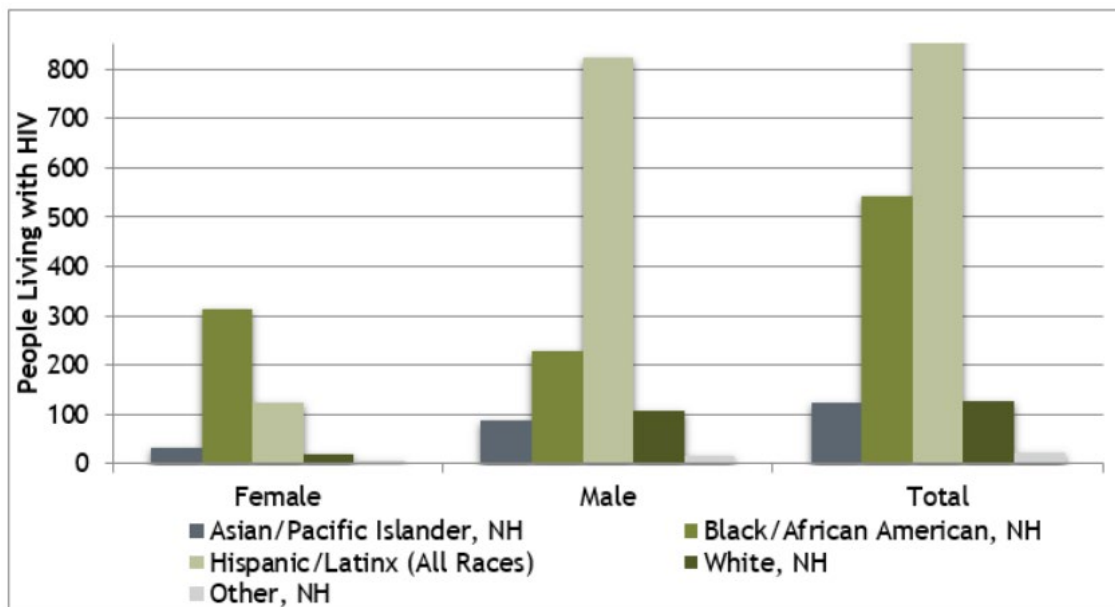


People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV

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, 63.0% and 18.1%, respectively. A greater percentage of males who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV were Hispanic/Latino/a/x compared to females who are foreign-born living with HIV, 65.1% and 25.2%, respectively.

Figure 3.25: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

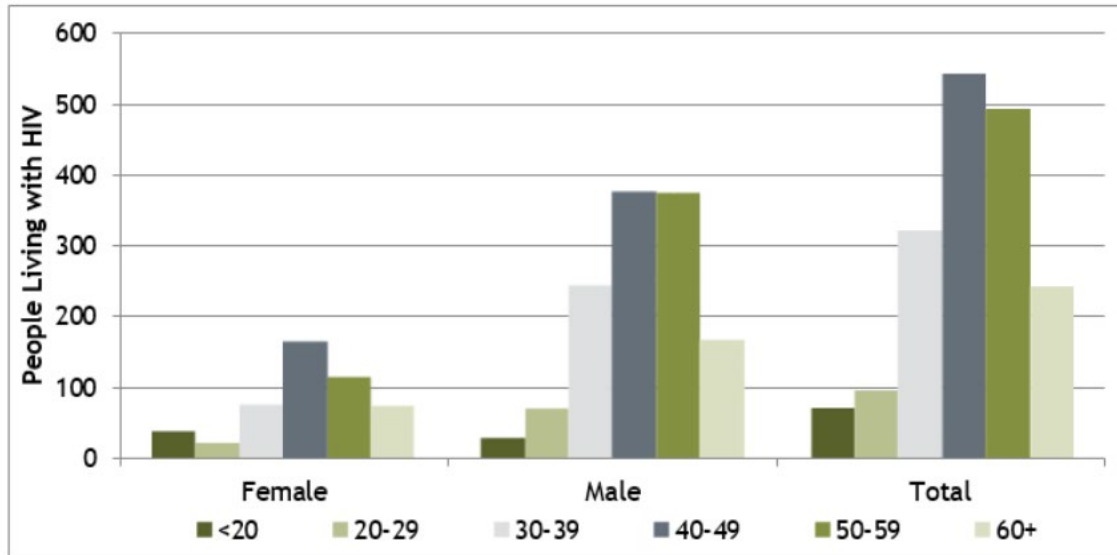


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown. Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American PLHIV was born in Canada.

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, 7.9% 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, 29.5% and 23.5%, respectively.

Figure 3.26: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado

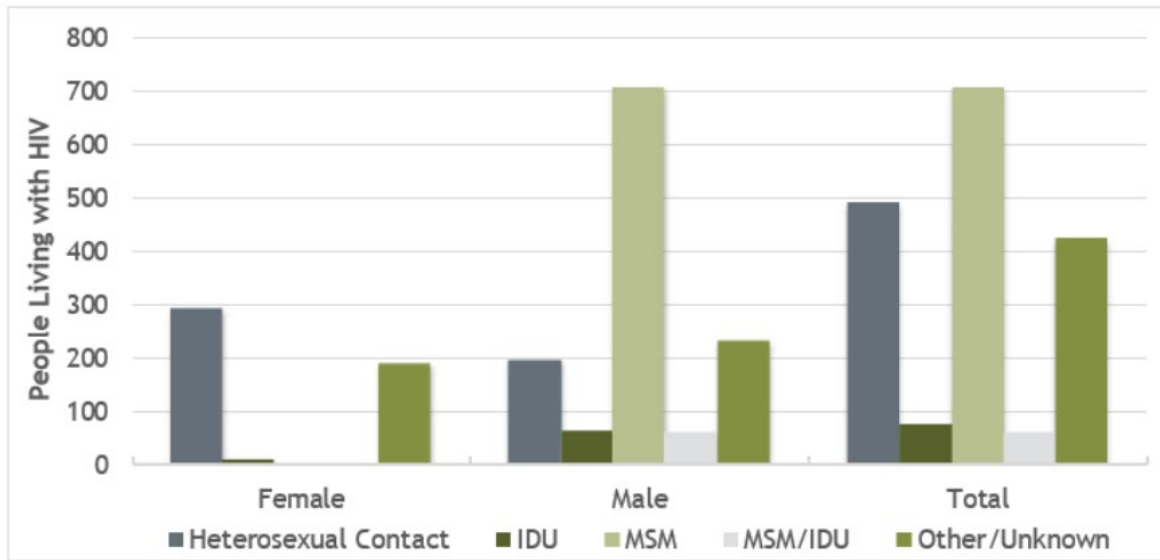


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

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 (56.0%). The next largest proportion was heterosexual contact (15.5%). 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, 2020 by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado

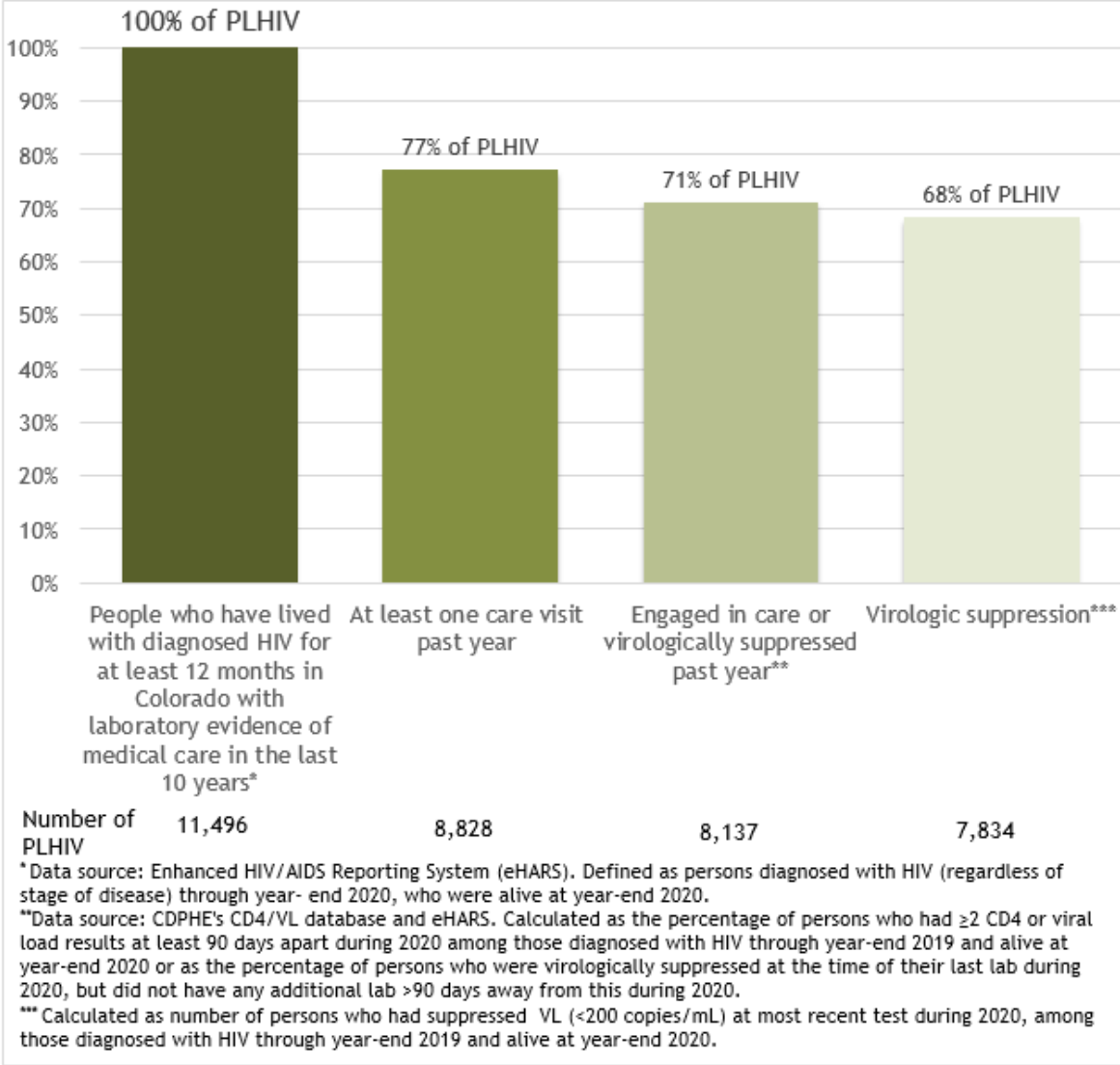


HIV Care Continuum

Summary

- 76.8% of people living with HIV were in care.
- 70.8% of people living with HIV were retained in care.
- 68.1% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed.

Figure 4.1: HIV Care Continuum as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado



Definitions

Diagnosed: People diagnosed with HIV through December 31, 2019, alive as of December 31, 2020, live in Colorado and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2011-2020).

Engaged in Care: Percent of people diagnosed with at least one CD4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020, reported to the state.

Retained in Care: Percent of people diagnosed with at least two lab tests at least 90 days apart OR virally suppressed at the time of their last lab during the time period of January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020, 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, 2020 - December 31, 2020) viral load test had a result of <200 cells/mL.

Figure 4.2: HIV Care Continuum by Sex at Birth as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado

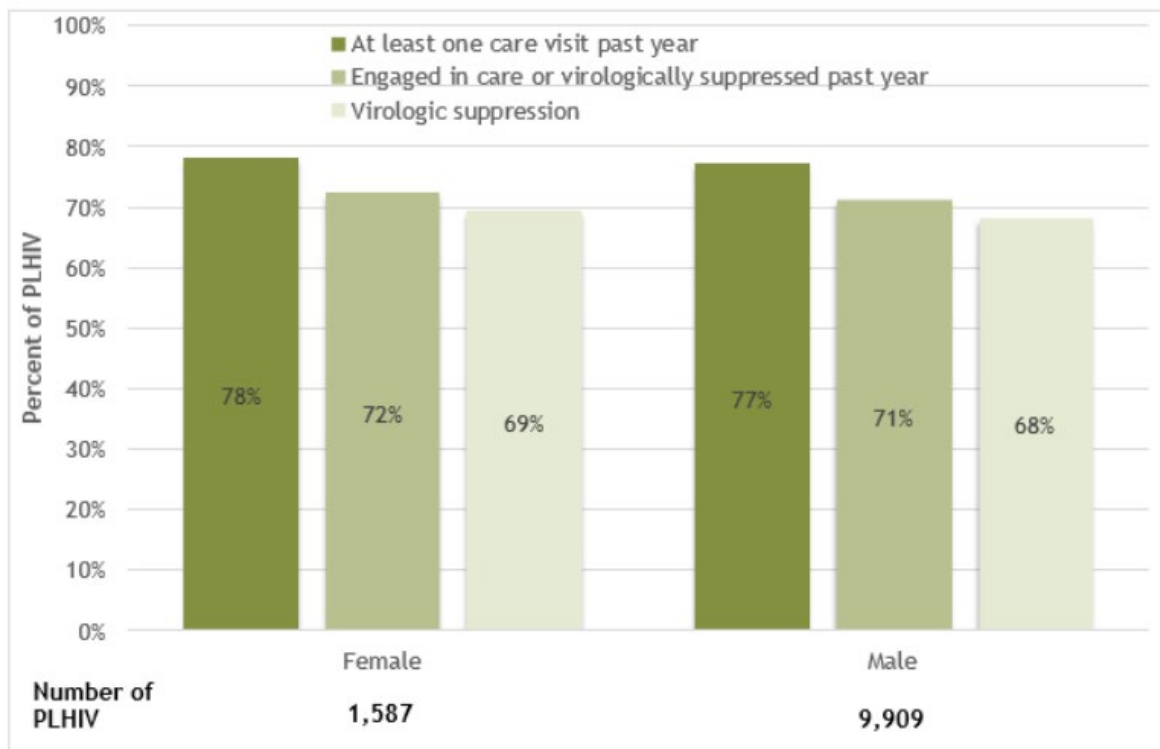


Figure 4.3: HIV Care Continuum by Current Gender as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado

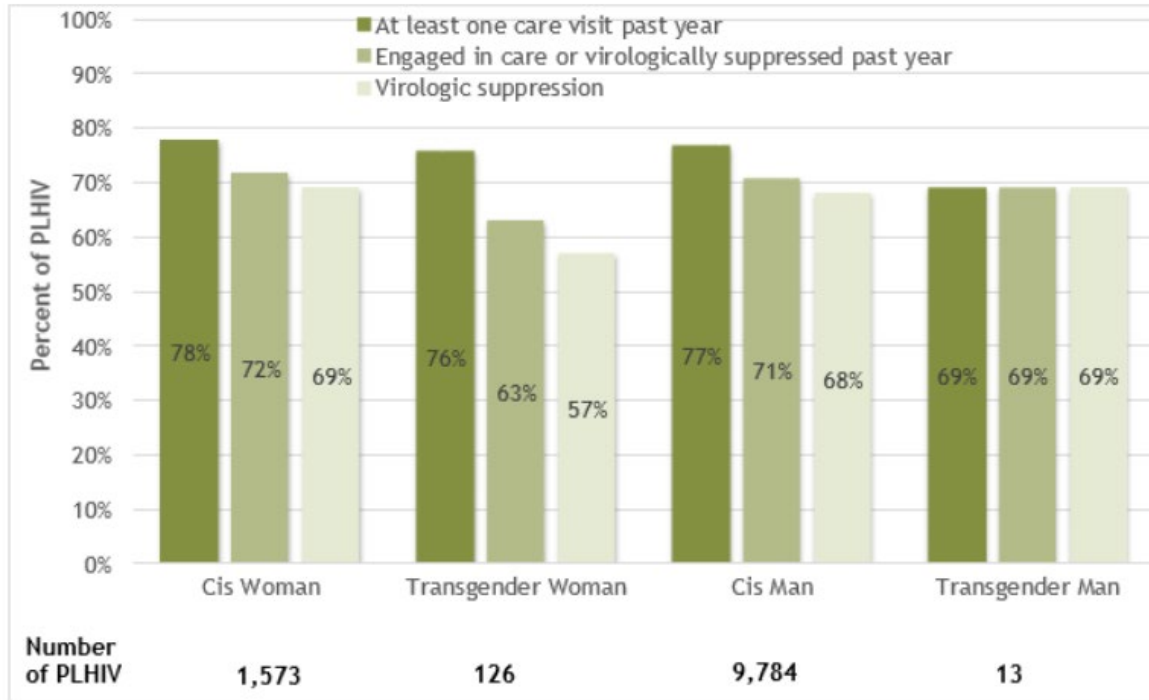
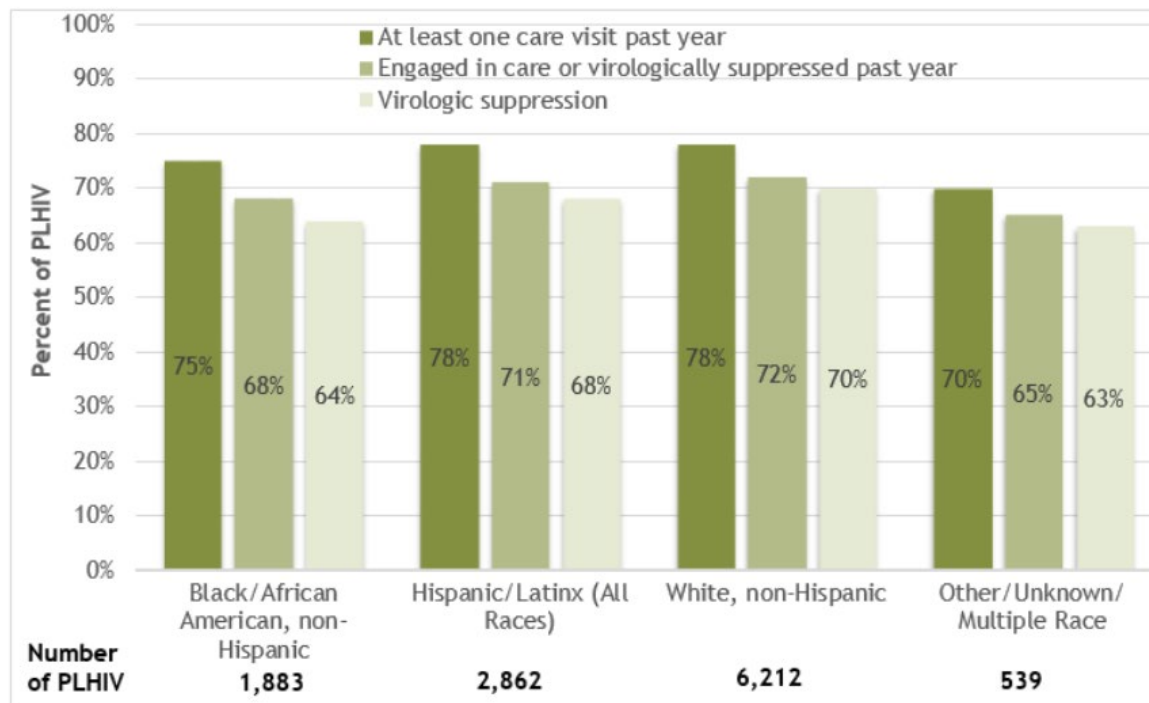


Figure 4.4: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.5: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado

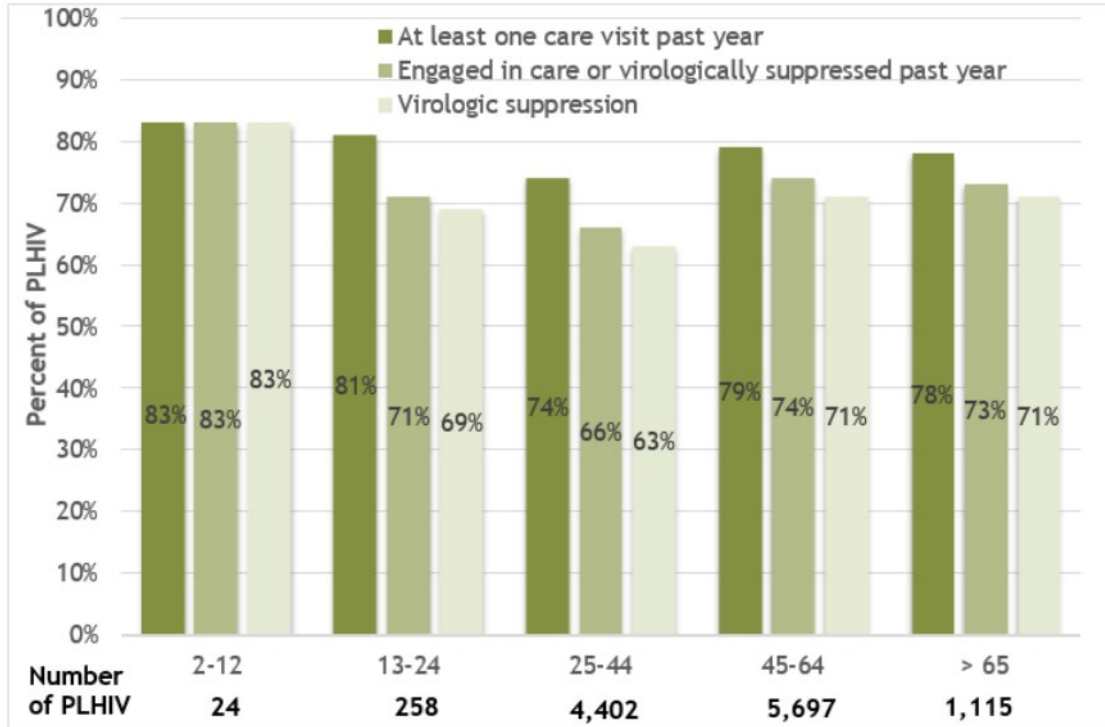
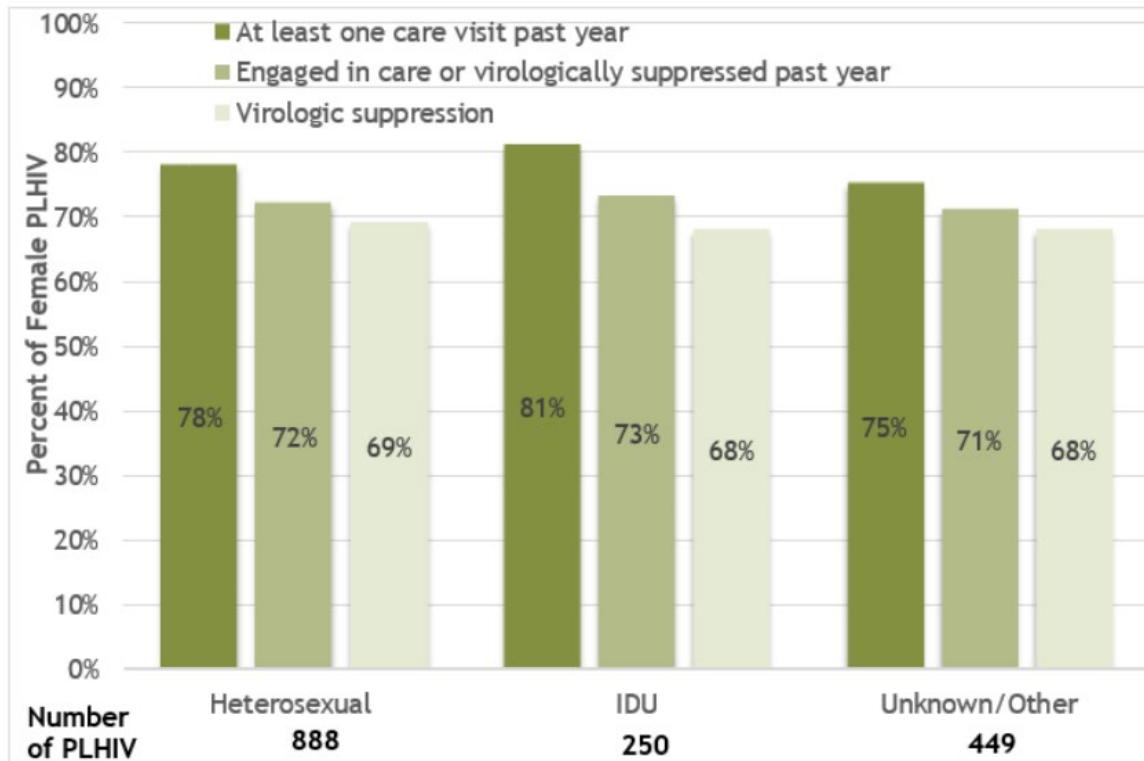
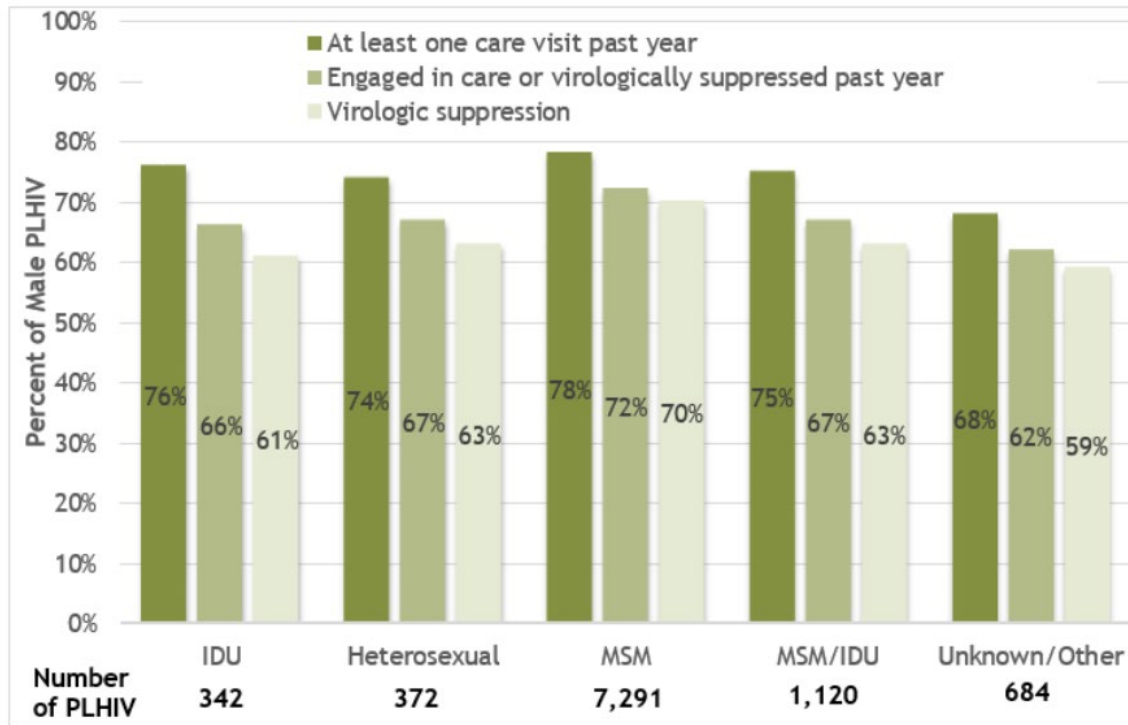


Figure 4.6: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Females as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado



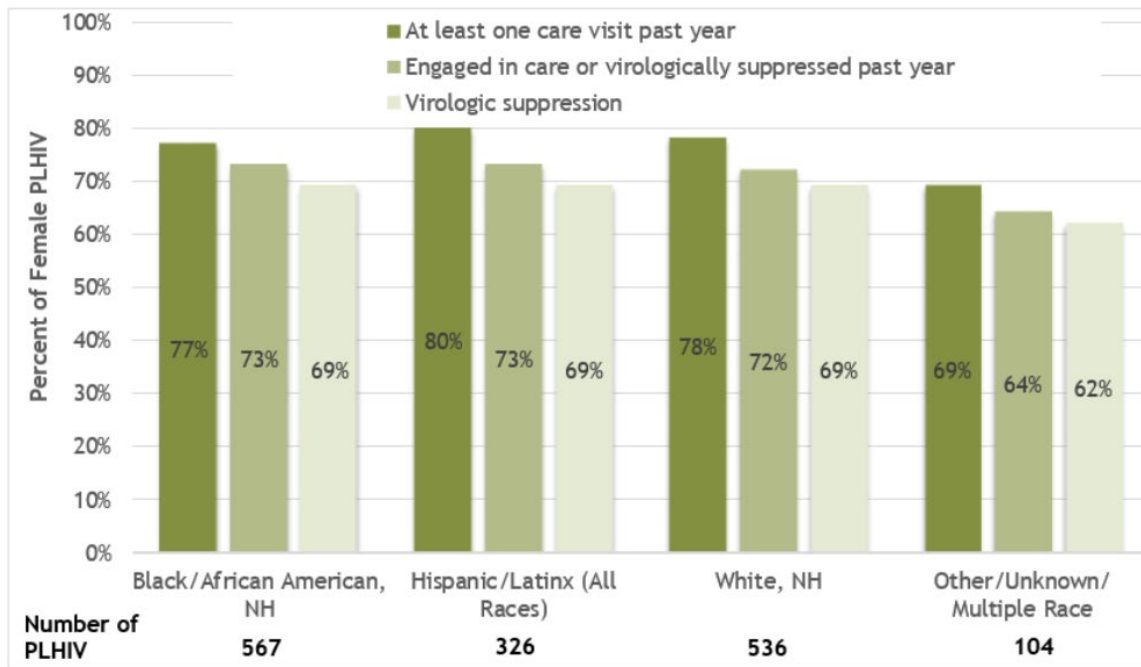
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.5 & 4.6.

Figure 4.7: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Males as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado



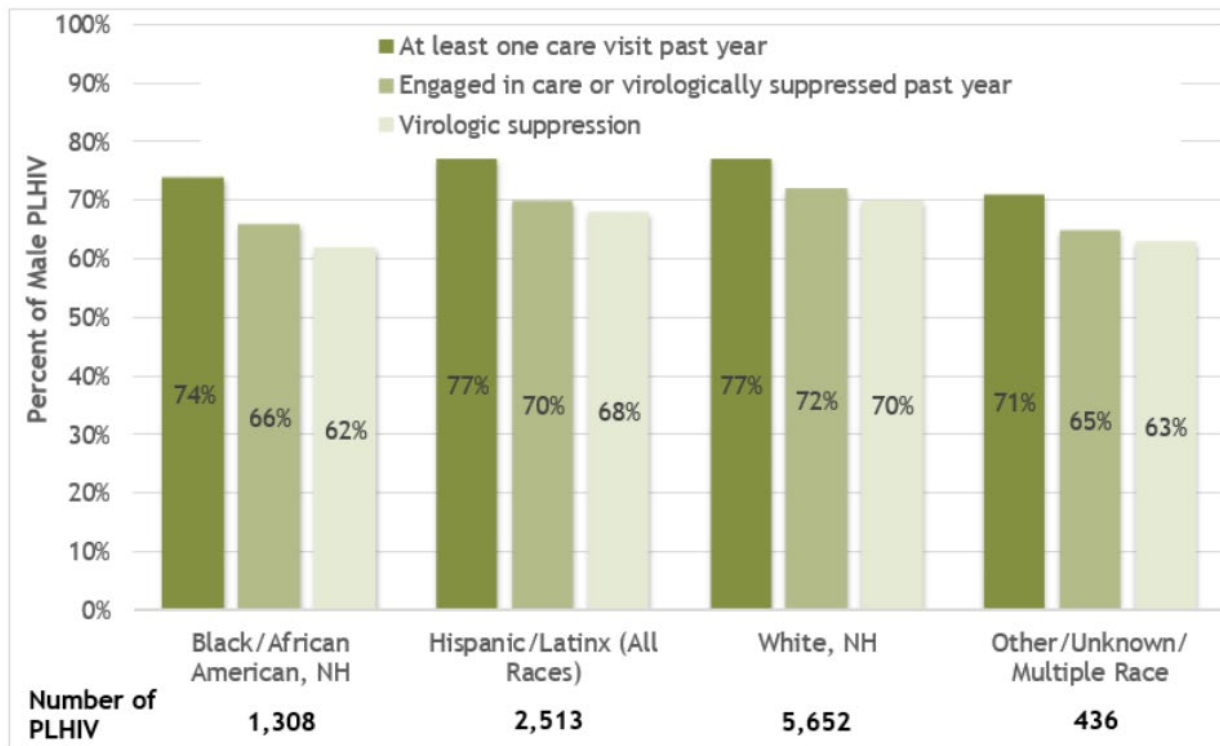
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.5 & 4.6.

Figure 4.8: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Females as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.9: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Males as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.10: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Females as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado

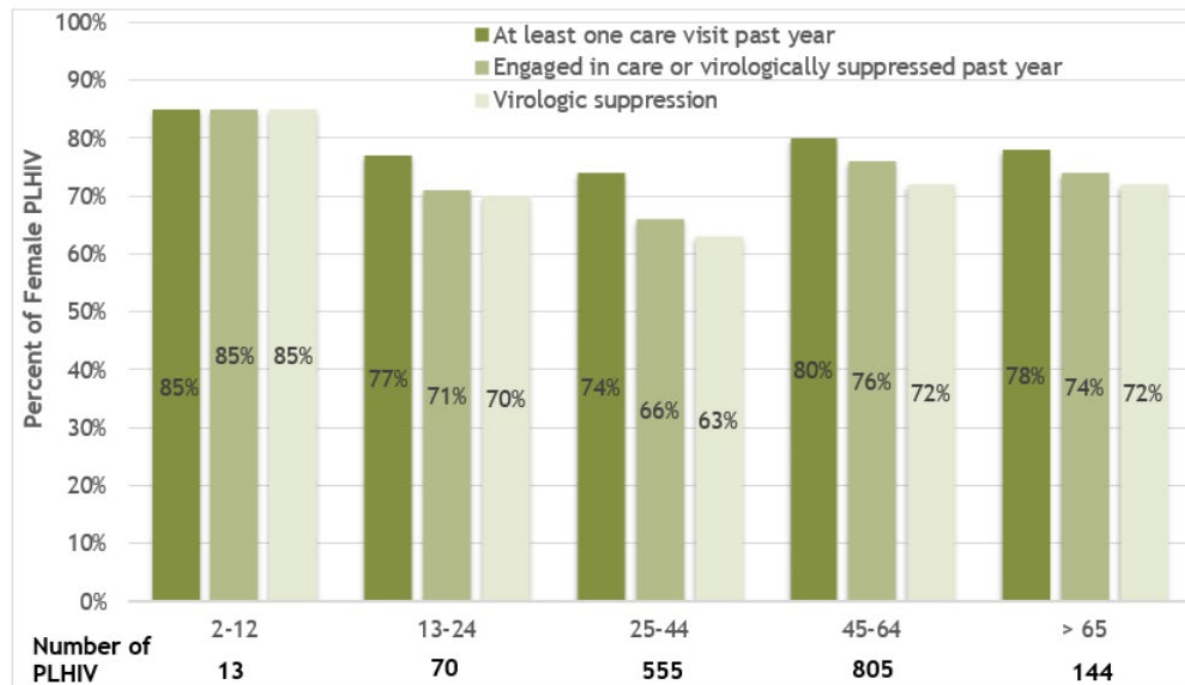


Figure 4.11: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Males as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado

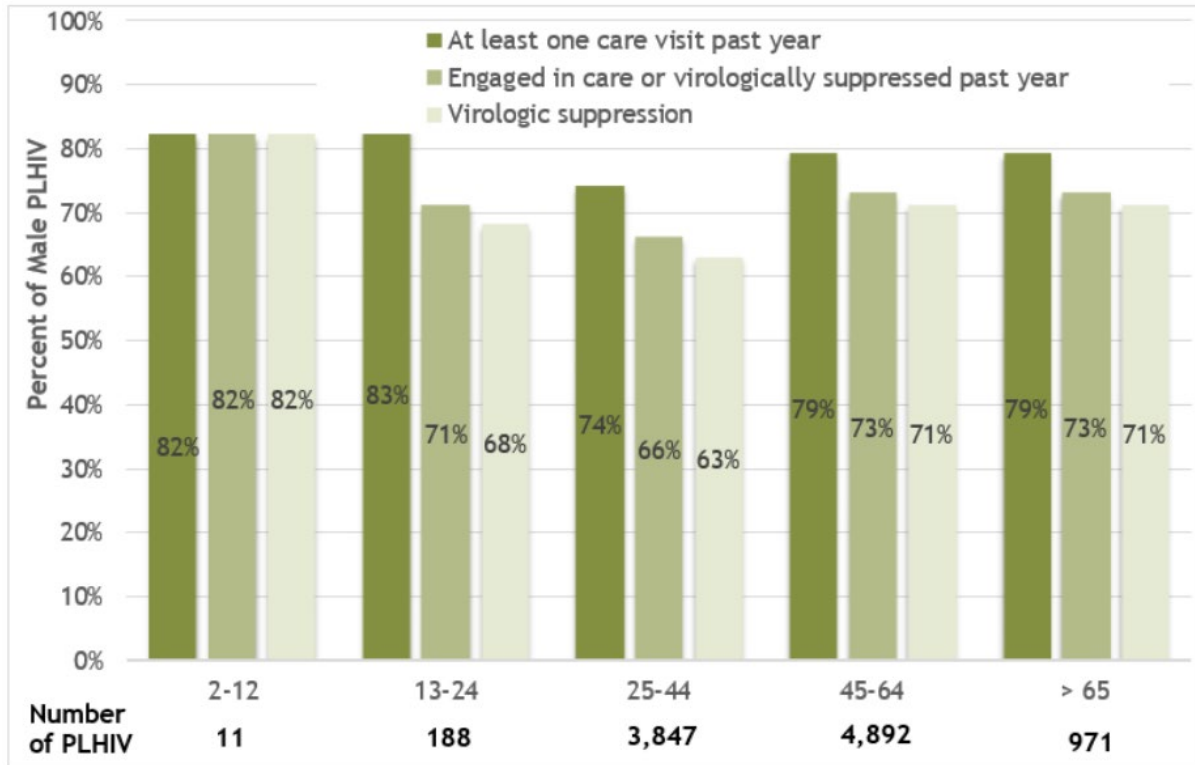
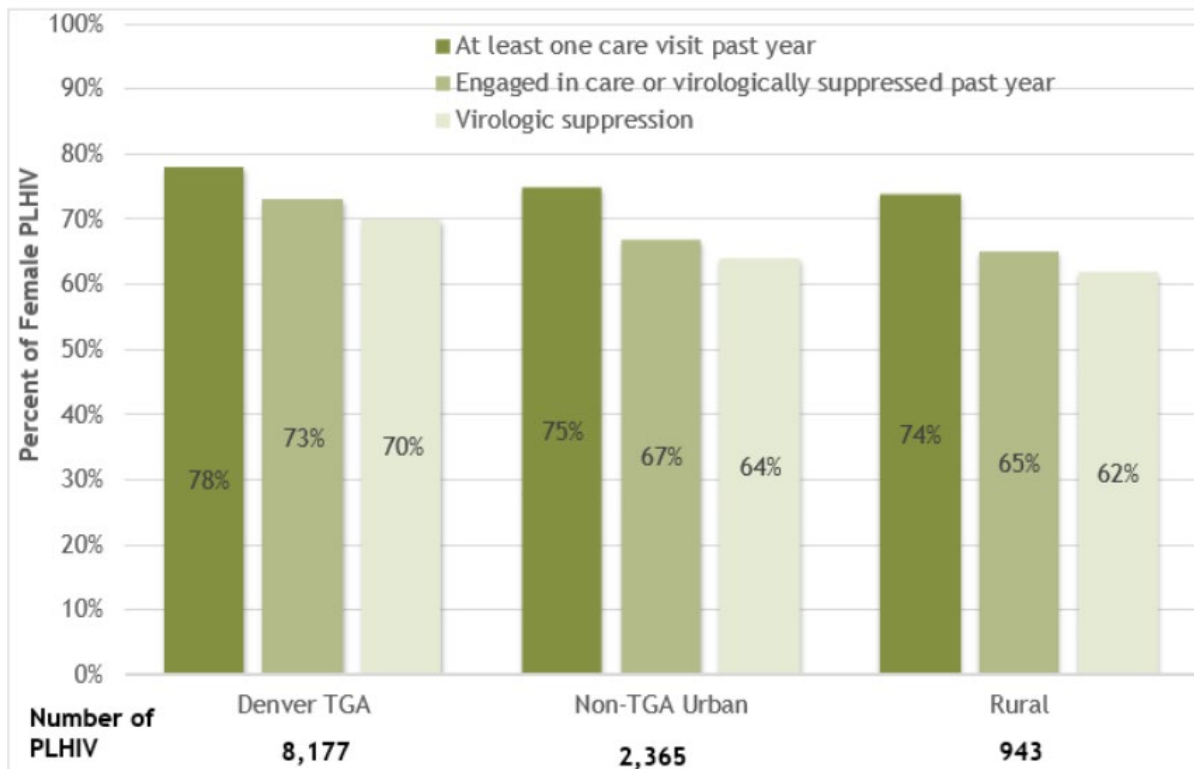


Figure 4.12: HIV Care Continuum by County Classification as of December 31, 2020 - Colorado



Engagement in HIV Care Among Coloradans

Summary

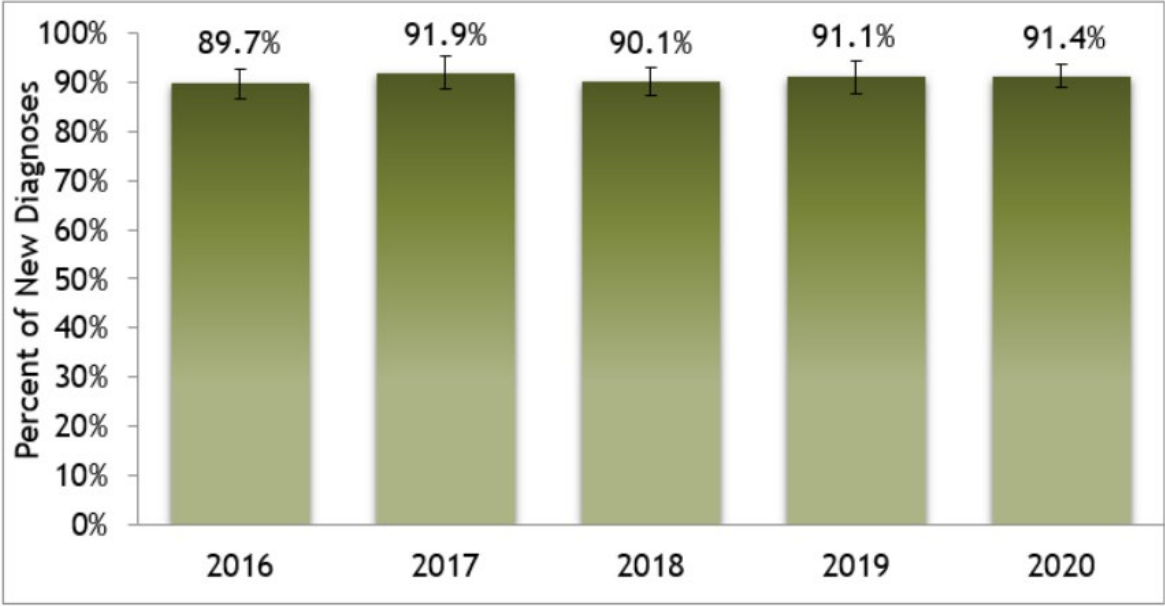
- 86.1% of new HIV diagnoses in 2020 had a CD4 or viral test within 90 days of their initial diagnosis.
- The median CD4 decreases by age among the 2016-2020 new diagnoses.
- 54.1% of PLHIV were virally suppressed as of their most recent viral load in 2020.
- 76.6% of counties with viral load information in 2020 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 91.9%. In 2020, 91.4% of new diagnoses had a lab within 90 days. This is a 1.9% increase in the percent from 2016 to 2020 and a 0.3% increase from 2019.

Figure 5.1. Percent of New HIV Diagnoses with a CD4 or Viral Load Lab within 90 days of Initial Diagnosis, 2016-2020

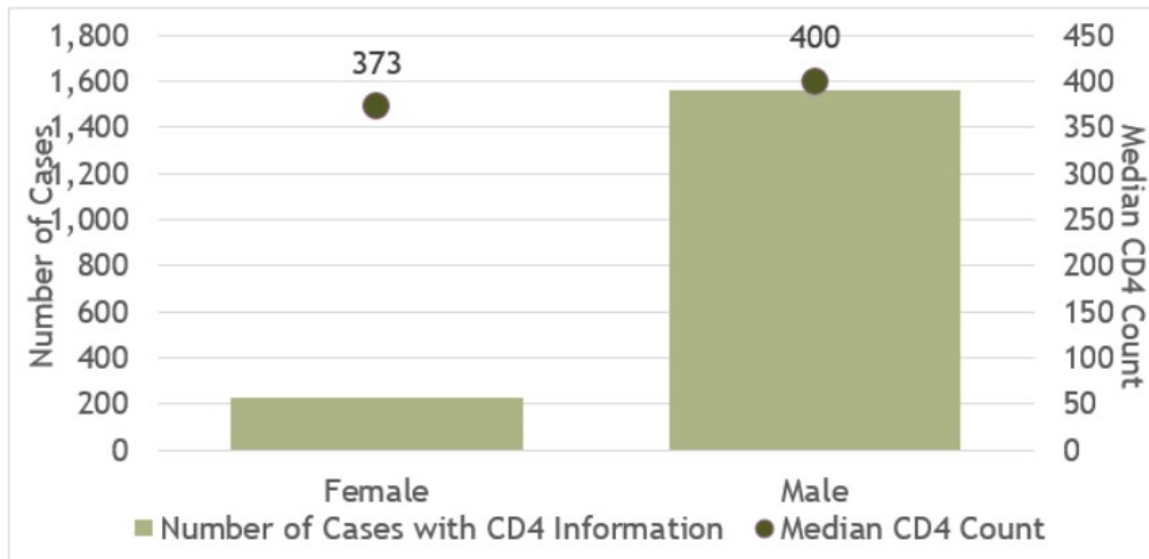


All viral load tests became reportable in 2010 and all CD4 tests became reportable in 2014.

Initial CD4 by Sex at Birth

As seen in **Table 5.1**, in the appendix, the overall median CD4 for Colorado’s 2016-2020 new diagnoses was 398 cells/mm³. 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, 2016-2020

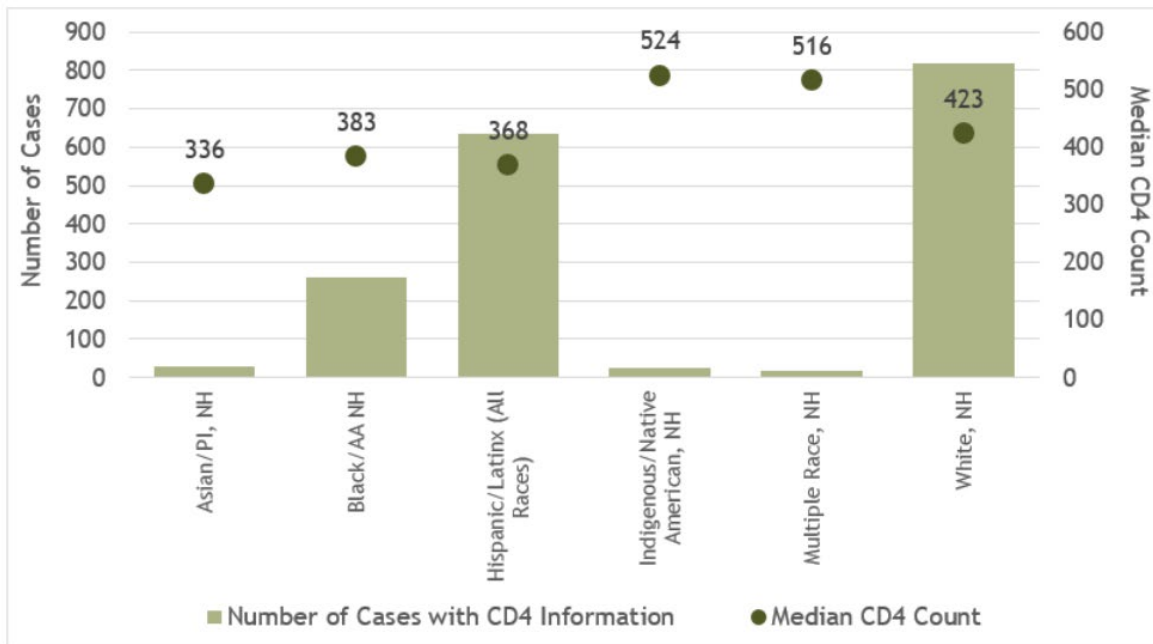


Within 90 days of diagnosis.

Initial CD4 by Race/Ethnicity

As shown below in **Figure 5.3**, the median CD4 ranges from 336 cells/mm³ for Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander new diagnoses to 524 cells/mm³ for Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American new diagnoses.

Figure 5.3. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-2020

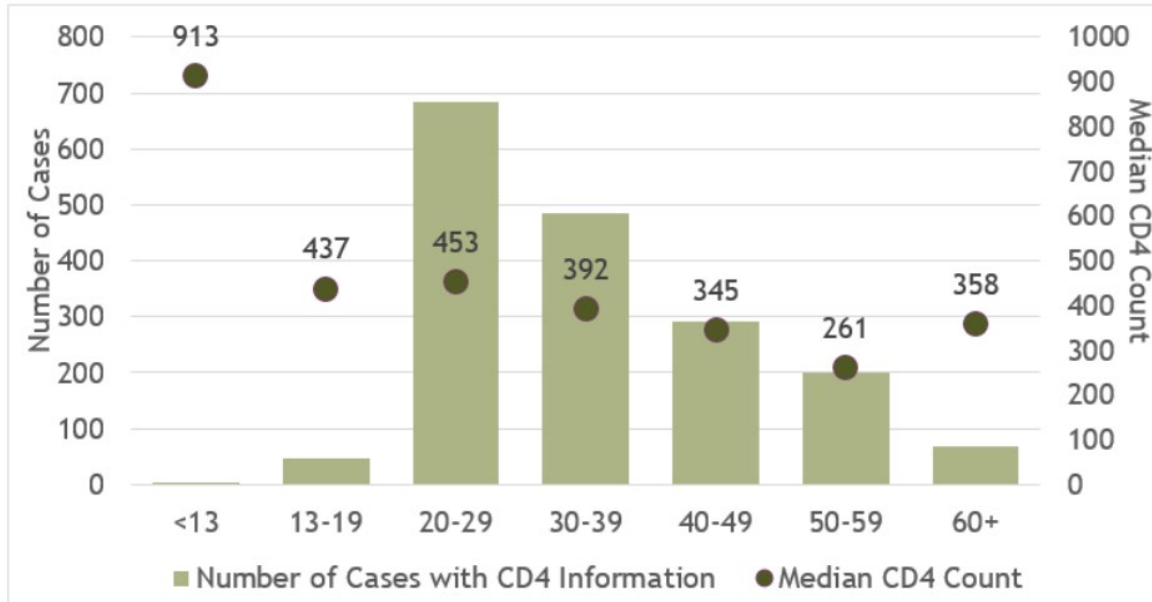


Within 90 days of diagnosis. NH: Non-Hispanic.

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 913 cells/mm³. This ranges to those new diagnoses 50-59 years old with the lowest median CD4 of 261 cells/mm³.

Figure 5.4. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Age at Diagnosis, 2016-2020

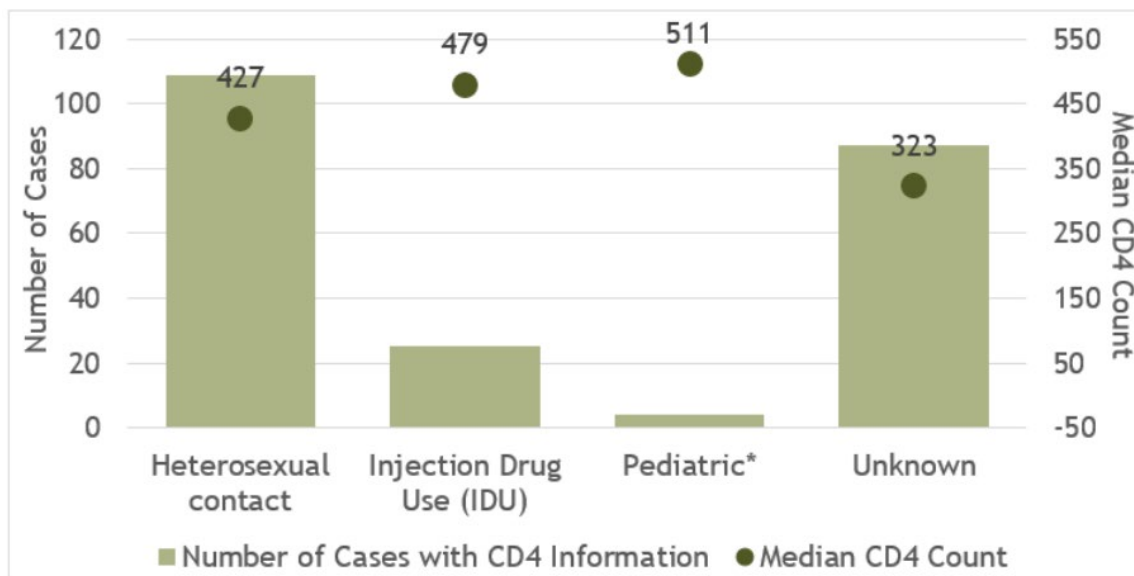


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Transmission Category

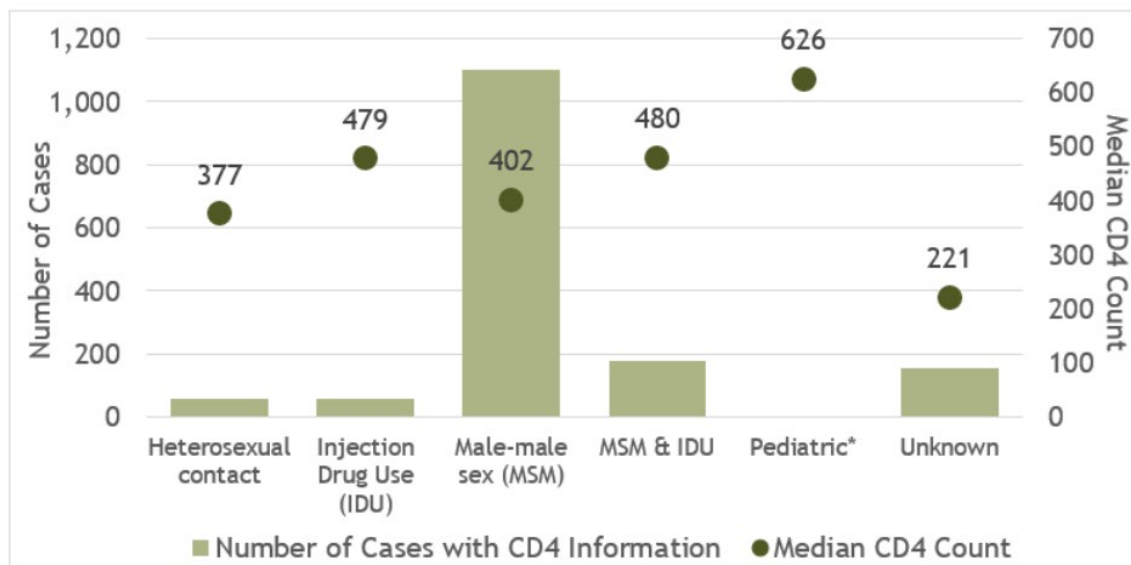
There is a greater range of median CD4s when broken down by transmission category and sex (221 to 626 cells/mm³, both among males). The highest median CD4 values for both females and males were among the pediatric transmission category.

Figure 5.5. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Females, 2016-2020



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.6. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Males, 2016-2020

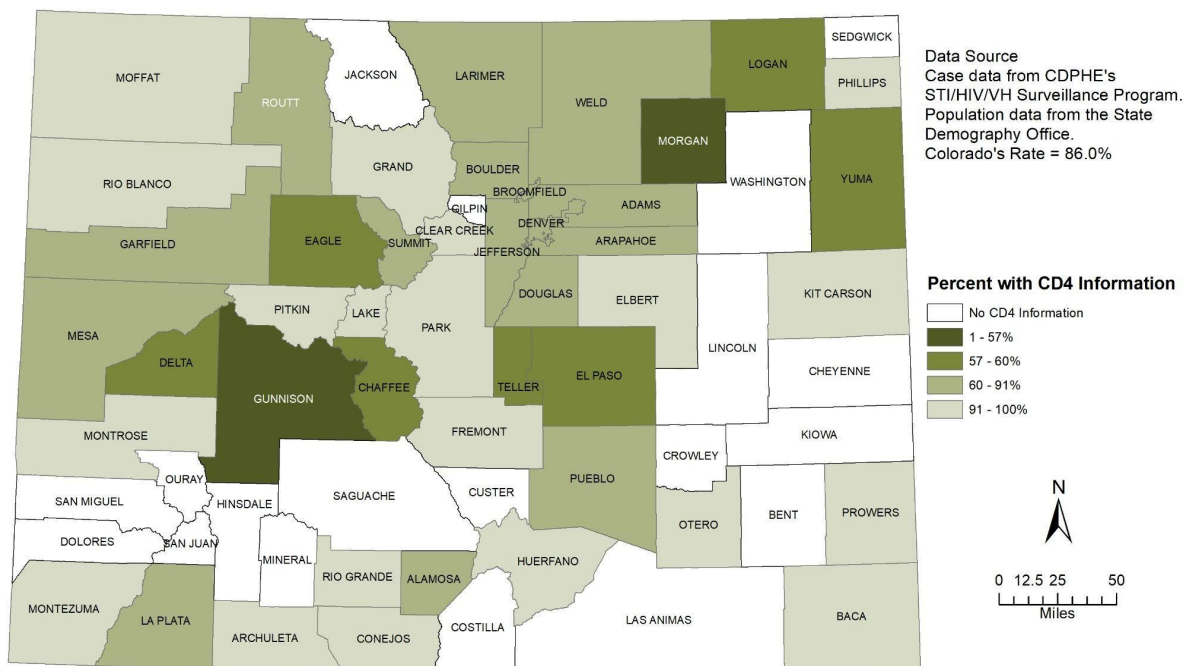


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Geography

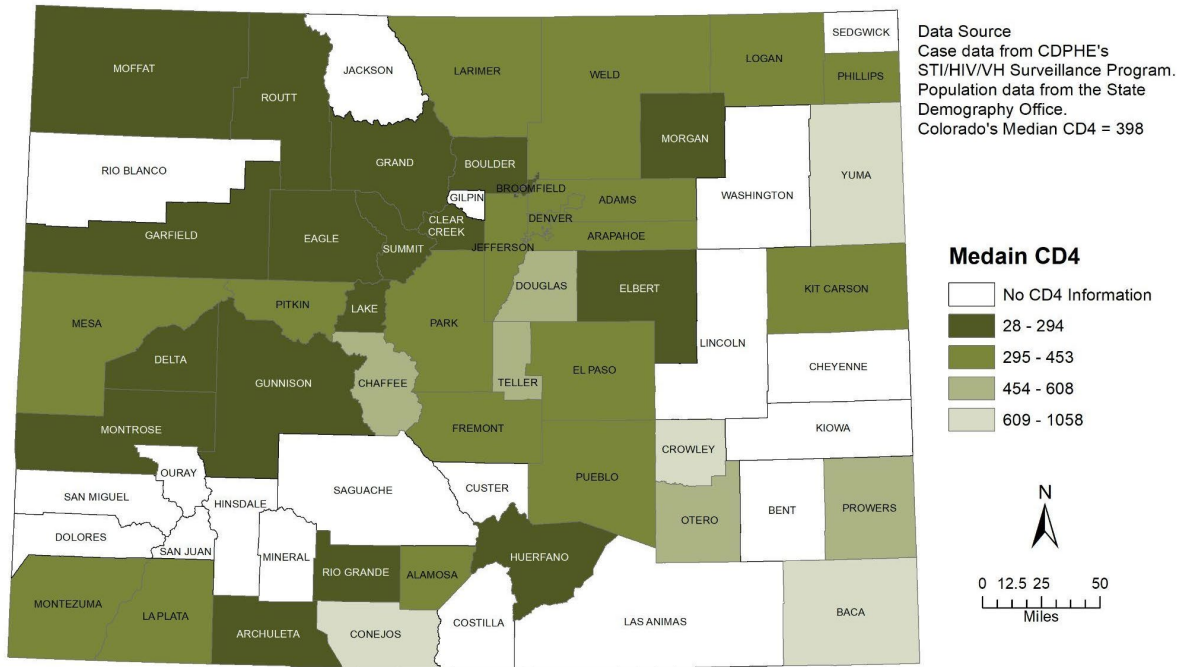
As the maps depict in **Figures 5.7 and 5.8**, 20 counties did not have CD4 information for the new diagnoses in that county, though for 18 counties that is due to having no new diagnoses in that same time period. Among those with CD4 information, four counties, Morgan, Yuma, Delta, and Gunnison had less than 60% of new diagnoses having CD4 information done within 90 days of their initial diagnosis. This is in contrast with the 33 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, 2016-2020



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.8. Median CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2016-2020



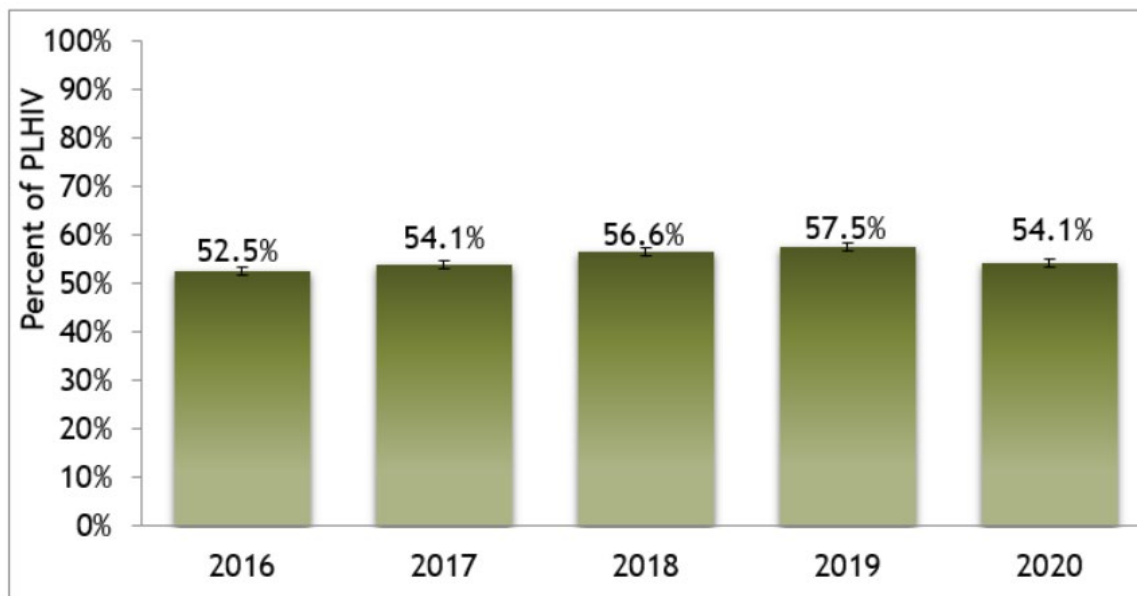
Within 90 days of diagnosis

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 from 2016, with a slight decrease in 2020, as seen in **Figure 5.9**. In 2020, 54.1% of PLHIV were virally suppressed. This is a 3.0% increase from the percent of PLHIV in 2016, 52.5%.

Figure 5.9. Percent of People Living with HIV with a Suppressed Viral Load, 2016-2020

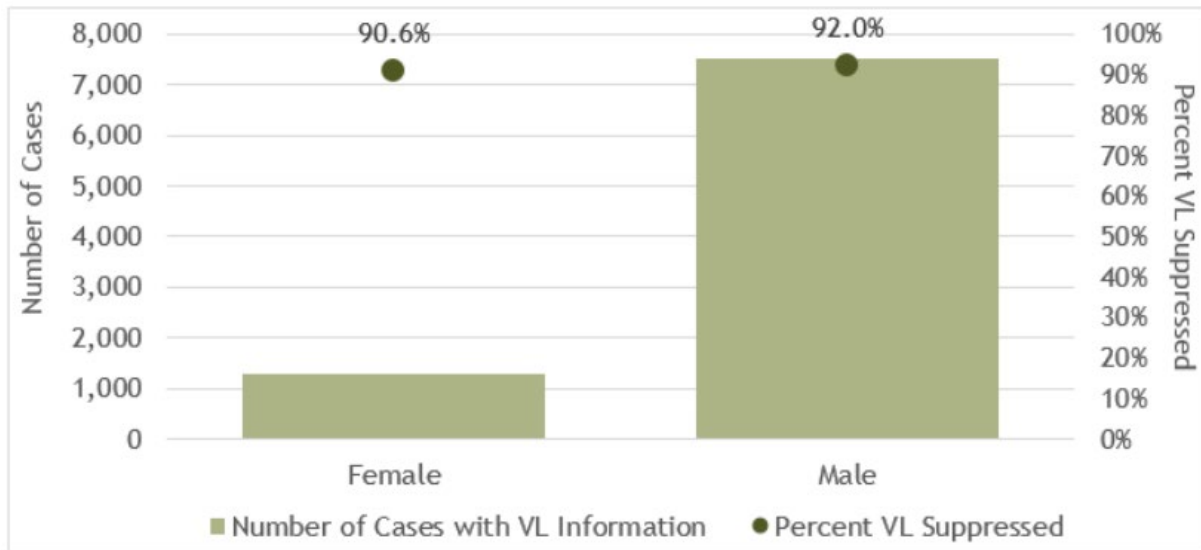


Denominator does not have any exclusions based on labs.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Sex at Birth

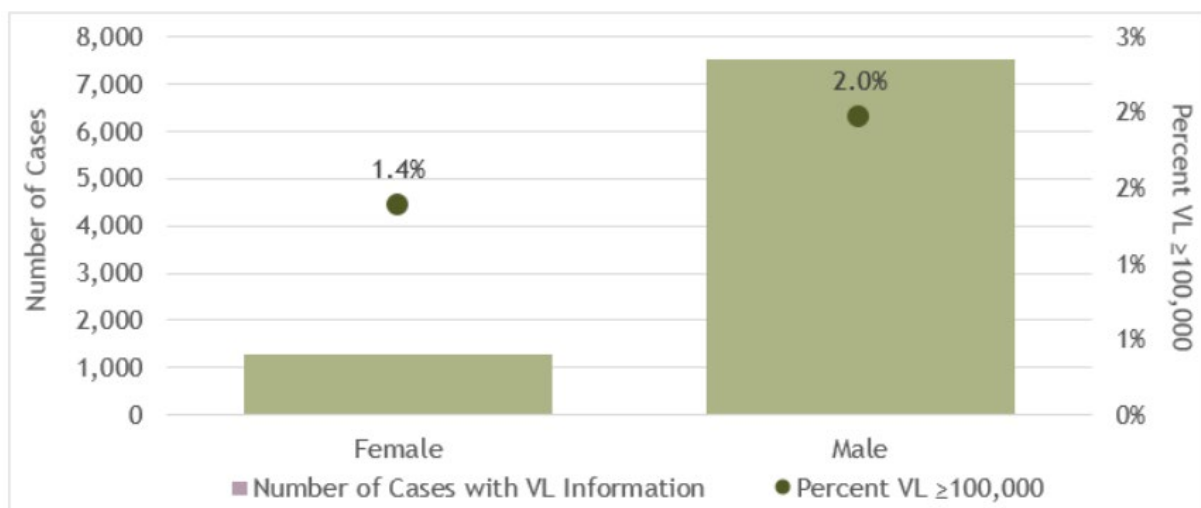
When broken out by sex in **Figures 5.10 and 5.11**, there is a slightly higher percent of males (92.0%) with a suppressed viral load than females (90.6%) among those with a reported viral load. This is also true when looking at the percent with a high viral load, 100,000 copies/mL or greater, where males have a slightly higher percent than females, 2.0% 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, 2020 by Sex



Most recent viral load in 2020

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, 2020 by Sex at Birth

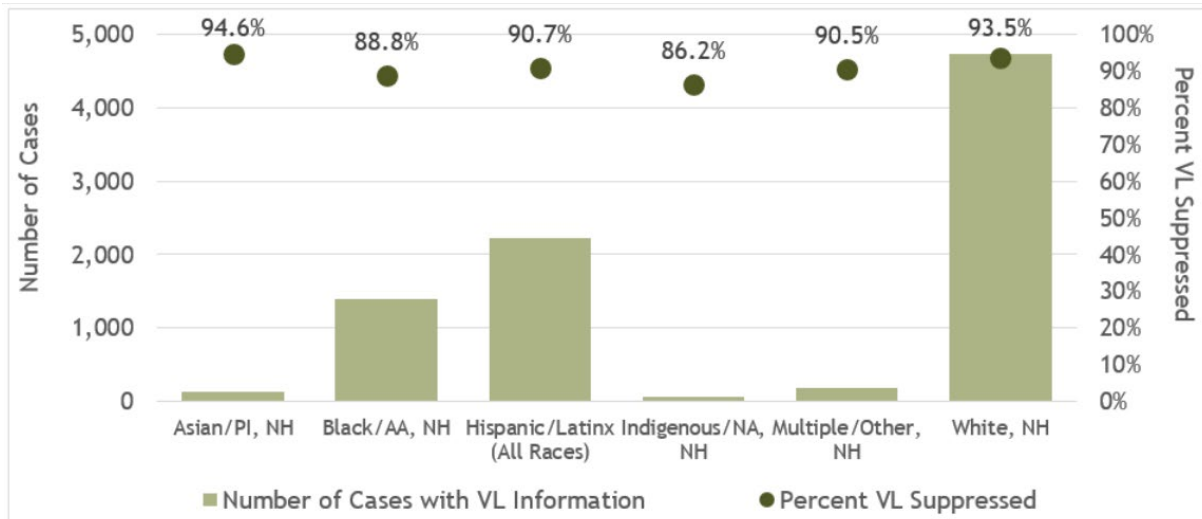


Most recent viral load in 2020

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Race/Ethnicity

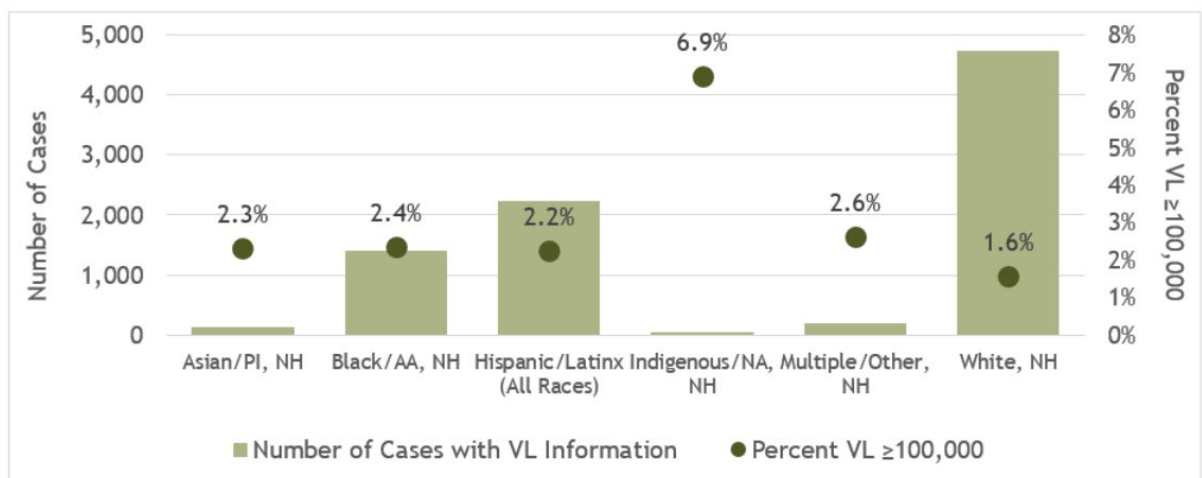
In Figures 5.12 and 5.13, Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest percent virally suppressed (94.6%) and Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native Americans had the lowest percent (88.8%) among those with a reported viral load. For percent with a high viral load (>100,000 copies/mL), Non-Hispanic Whites had the lowest percent (1.6%) and Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native Americans had the highest percent (6.9%).

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, 2020 by Race/Ethnicity



Most recent viral load in 2020. 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, 2020 by Race/Ethnicity

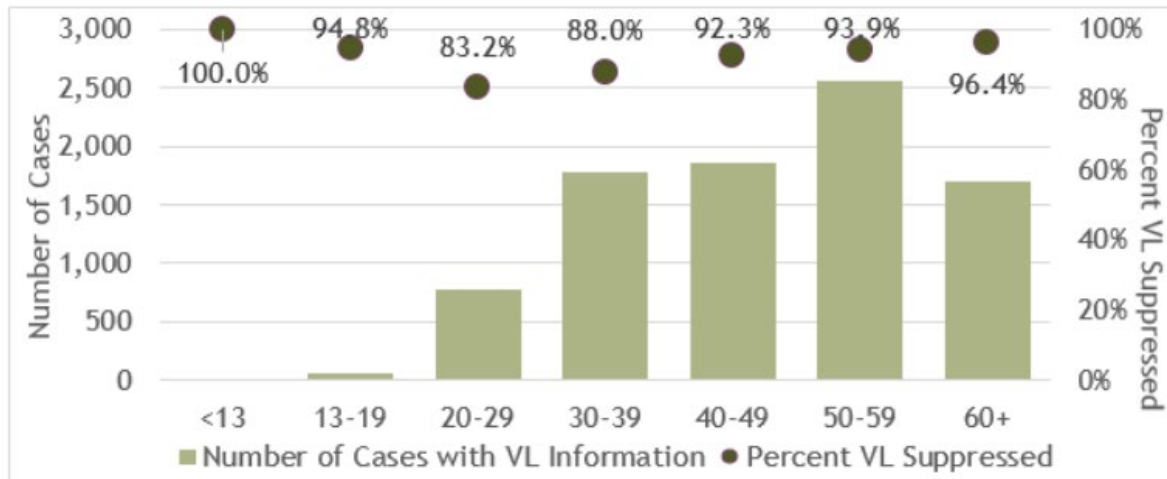


Most recent viral load in 2020. NH: Non-Hispanic.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Age

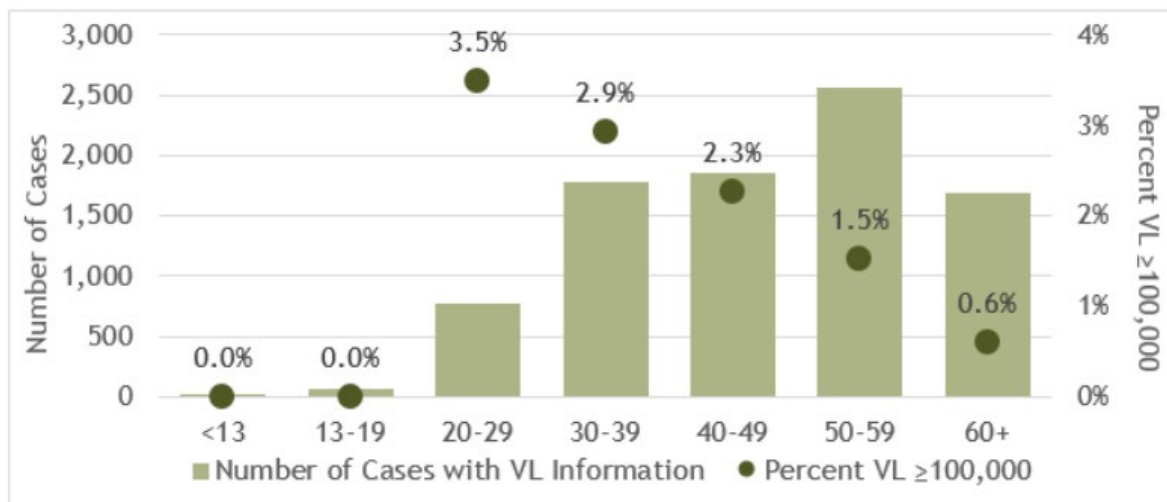
As seen below in Figures 5.14 and 5.15, except for those under 19 years of age, the percent virally suppressed goes up with age, where the lowest percent was among 20-29 year olds and the highest was among those 60 and older among those with a reported viral load. This is conversely true for the percent 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, 2020 by Current Age*



Most recent viral load in 2020. *Current age as of December 31, 2020.

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, 2020 by Current Age*

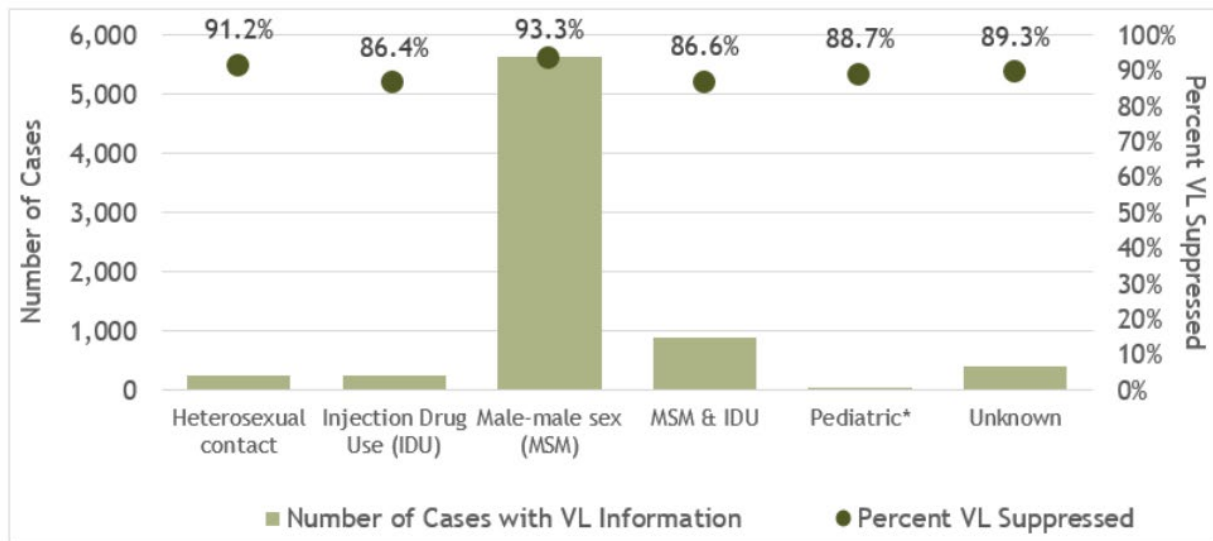


Most recent viral load in 2020. *Current age as of December 31, 2020.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Transmission Category

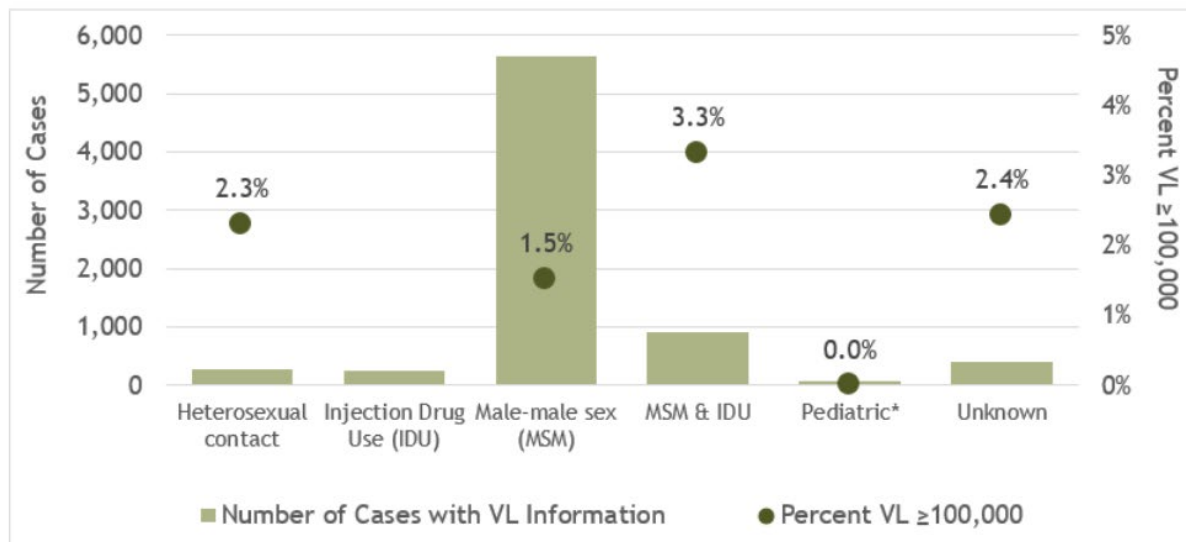
The percent virally suppressed by transmission category are similar across the categories for both males and females. Percent virally suppressed ranges from 86.4% for the male IDU category to 93.3% for the MSM category among those with a reported viral load. This is shown below in **Figure 5.16** through **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, 2020 by Transmission Category



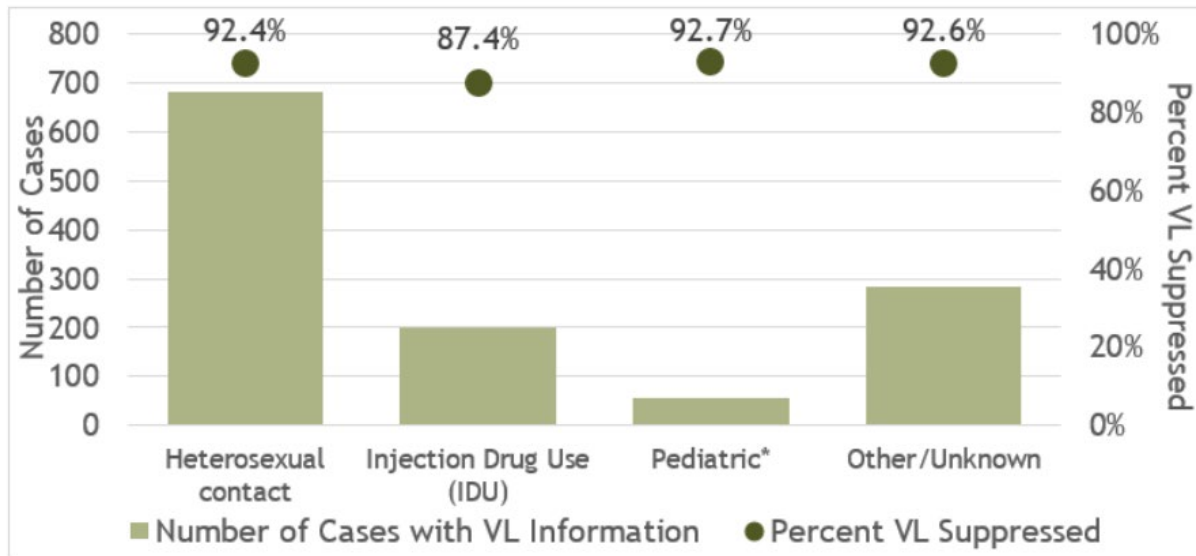
Most recent viral load in 2020.

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, 2020 by Transmission Category



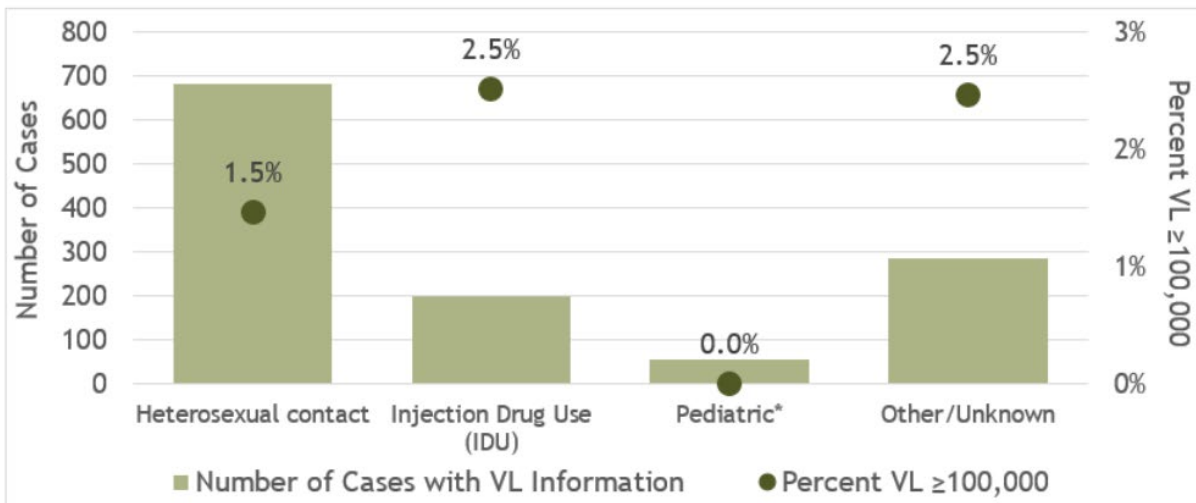
Most recent viral load in 2020.

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, 2020 by Transmission Category



Most recent viral load in 2020

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, 2020 by Transmission Category

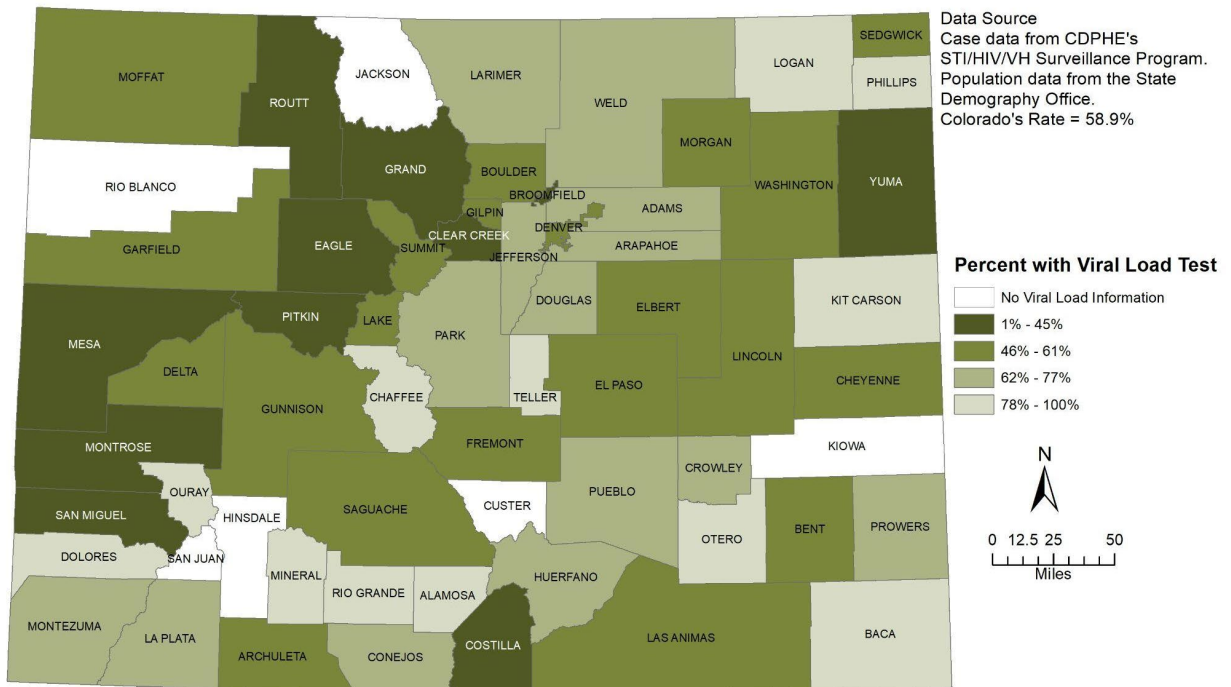


Most recent viral load in 2020

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Geography

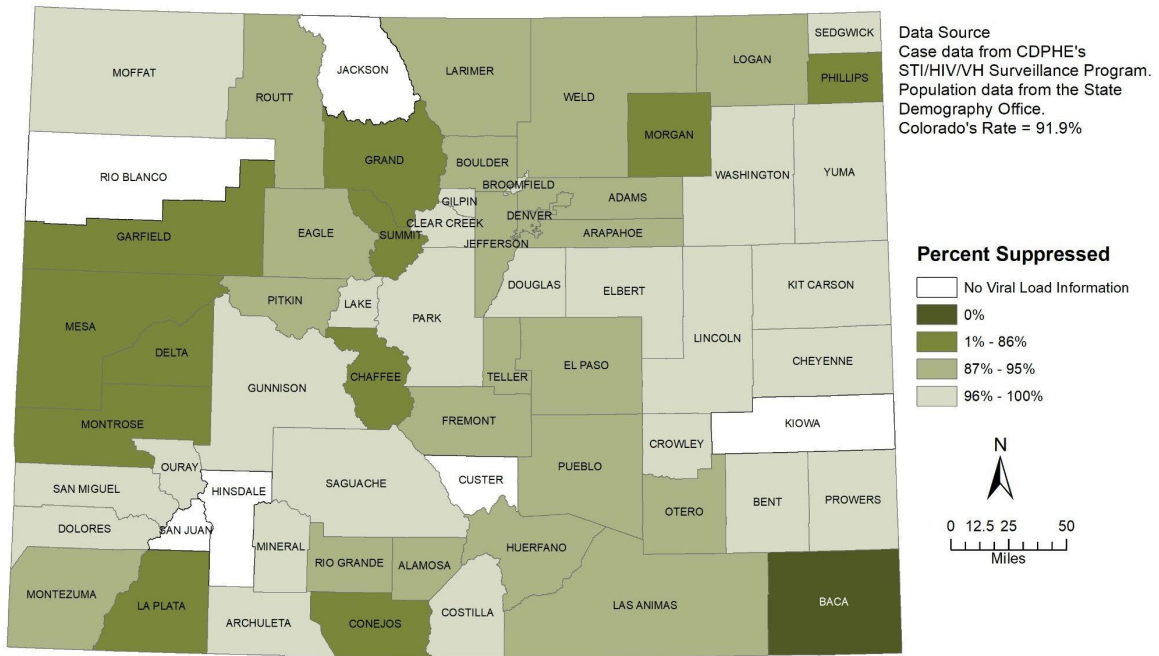
Only seven counties had no viral load tests for the PLHIV living in the county and 3 of those 7 did not have any PLHIV living in the county as of December 31, 2020. Of the counties with viral load information, 36 had a percentage virally suppressed of 90% or greater.

Figure 5.20. Percent with a Viral Load Test Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2020 by County



Most recent viral load in 2020

Figure 5.21. Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2020 with a Viral Load Test by County



Most recent viral load in 2020

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado

Summary

- The NHBS project was greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a small sample size. Due to this small sample size a summary of the data will not be presented in this report.

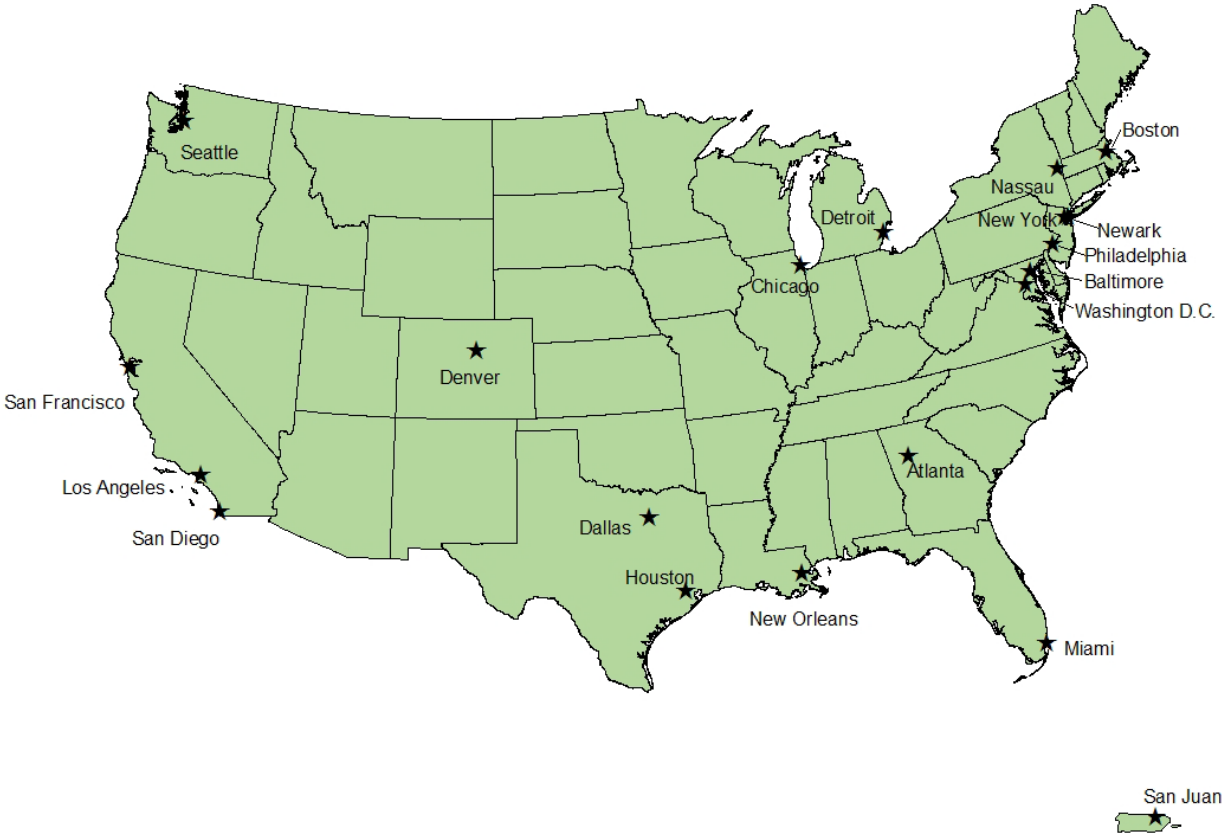
Introduction

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 assess 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 (PWID, formerly referred to as injection drug use or IDU), 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), known as the Public Health Institute at Denver Health as of September 2021. In 2020, the sixth cycle of MSM was scheduled to be conducted. Due to complications from the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g. all venues were closed, in-person contact restricted, etc.), the project pivoted many aspects of the protocol to attempt to recruit MSM in virtual venues and conduct all NHBS activities remotely. The change in approach, in addition to a much shorter time frame for data collection, resulted in a small sample size (N=26) that will not be presented in this report.

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



Overall Methods

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

Venue-Based Sampling: Local surveillance staff conduct venue-based, time-space sampling following a national surveillance protocol that organizes activities into three components. First, staff conduct formative research to identify the venues, times, and methods to recruit MSM. Next, staff construct sampling frames of eligible venues and venue-specific daytime periods that meet MSM attendance, logistical, and safety eligibility criteria. The final component involves recruiting and interviewing men during sampling events.

Participants are recruited from local bars, dance clubs, restaurants, community-based organizations, and bathhouses in Denver. Field interviewers establish boundaries (an area or a line) for the selection of men at each venue. 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.

Data Tables

Table 1.1: 2020 Colorado Population by Sex at Birth and Age

Age Group	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
<5	157,760	48.9	5.5	164,722	51.1	5.7	322,483	5.6
5-9	165,932	49	5.7	173,030	51	6	338,962	5.9
10-14	177,317	48.8	6.1	186,133	51.2	6.4	363,450	6.3
15-19	185,549	48.5	6.4	196,962	51.5	6.8	382,510	6.6
20-24	189,190	47	6.5	212,931	53	7.4	402,121	7
25-29	212,221	48	7.3	230,351	52	8	442,572	7.7
30-34	215,310	49.5	7.5	219,310	50.5	7.6	434,619	7.5
35-39	204,488	49.5	7.1	208,267	50.5	7.2	412,755	7.1
40-44	188,796	49.7	6.5	191,451	50.3	6.6	380,248	6.6
45-49	180,860	49.3	6.3	186,268	50.7	6.4	367,128	6.3
50-54	175,654	49.9	6.1	176,617	50.1	6.1	352,271	6.1
55-59	184,623	50.9	6.4	178,209	49.1	6.2	362,832	6.3
60-64	178,777	51.3	6.2	169,814	48.7	5.9	348,590	6
65-69	154,047	52.1	5.3	141,498	47.9	4.9	295,545	5.1
70-74	124,586	52.7	4.3	111,883	47.3	3.9	236,468	4.1
75-79	81,956	54.3	2.8	69,101	45.7	2.4	151,057	2.6
80-84	52,919	56.2	1.8	41,311	43.8	1.4	94,229	1.6
≥85	59,211	62.3	2	35,863	37.7	1.2	95,073	1.6
Total	2,889,194	50	100	2,893,720	50	100	5,782,914	100

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2020 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2022.

Table 1.2: 2020 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)	22,126	50.4	0.8	21,785	49.6	0.8	43,911	0.8
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	121,252	53.7	4.2	104,610	46.3	3.6	225,862	3.9
Black (Non-Hispanic)	128,194	46.9	4.4	145,418	53.1	5	273,612	4.7
Hispanic/Latino/a/x	628,828	49.4	21.8	643,852	50.6	22.2	1,272,680	22
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,988,795	50.1	68.8	1,978,056	49.9	68.4	3,966,851	68.6
Total	2,889,195	50	100	2,893,721	50	100	5,782,916	100

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2020 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2022.

Table 1.3: 2020 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	4.7	3.9	41.3	49.4	520,070
Alamosa	1.5	1.2	1.7	47.5	48.1	16,330
Arapahoe	0.5	7.2	11.9	20.1	60.2	655,044
Archuleta	1.7	1.0	1.1	18.4	77.8	13,368
Baca	1.7	0.4	1.6	11.8	84.6	3,478
Bent	1.5	1.3	6.9	33.1	57.3	5,586
Boulder	0.5	5.5	1.3	13.8	79.0	330,860
Broomfield	0.5	7.7	1.8	13.0	77.0	74,471
Chaffee	1.1	1.0	2.1	10.0	85.9	19,515
Cheyenne	1.0	2.1	2.0	11.2	83.7	1,741
Clear Creek	0.9	1.3	1.5	7.4	88.9	9,388
Conejos	1.0	0.5	1.0	51.0	46.5	7,439
Costilla	1.6	1.4	1.4	61.5	34.1	3,484
Crowley	1.7	1.3	9.9	31.5	55.6	5,843
Custer	1.0	0.5	2.1	6.3	90.1	4,711
Delta	0.8	0.8	0.9	15.4	82.1	31,160
Denver	0.7	4.3	9.8	29.1	56.1	717,632
Dolores	3.6	0.4	1.2	7.2	87.6	2,080
Douglas	0.4	6.2	1.9	9.3	82.2	360,037
Eagle	0.4	1.4	1.2	29.5	67.5	55,625
El Paso	0.6	1.1	1.6	8.4	88.3	26,188
Elbert	0.8	3.9	7.3	18.1	70.0	731,640
Fremont	1.6	1.0	4.0	13.6	79.7	48,885
Garfield	0.6	1.0	0.9	29.2	68.3	61,723
Gilpin	1.0	1.8	1.9	7.6	87.8	5,799
Grand	0.6	1.0	1.2	10.2	87.0	15,707
Gunnison	0.8	0.9	0.8	10.0	87.5	16,944
Hinsdale	1.0	0.6	2.3	5.8	90.3	794
Huerfano	1.3	0.9	1.3	33.6	62.9	6,805
Jackson	1.0	0.8	0.5	13.1	84.6	1,377
Jefferson	0.6	3.5	1.6	15.7	78.6	582,782
Kiowa	1.0	0.4	0.7	9.1	88.8	1,458
Kit Carson	0.6	0.9	1.1	18.8	78.6	7,079

La Plata	1.1	0.9	0.9	37.0	60.0	7,418
Lake	6.1	0.8	0.9	12.9	79.2	55,650
Larimer	0.5	2.7	1.5	12.2	83.2	359,702
Las Animas	1.5	1.4	2.1	40.2	54.8	14,560
Lincoln	0.9	1.2	5.2	14.9	77.7	5,661
Logan	1.0	0.9	4.4	17.2	76.5	21,408
Mesa	0.8	1.2	1.2	15.1	81.8	155,911
Mineral	0.7	0.8	1.0	6.4	91.1	863
Moffat	0.9	0.9	1.2	16.7	80.4	13,283
Montezuma	12.8	0.7	0.7	12.9	72.9	25,853
Montrose	0.9	0.9	0.7	21.0	76.5	42,811
Morgan	0.5	0.8	4.1	36.4	58.1	29,106
Otero	0.9	0.9	1.3	42.7	54.2	18,679
Ouray	0.5	1.1	0.8	7.1	90.6	4,880
Park	0.9	1.0	1.3	7.0	89.8	17,429
Phillips	0.5	0.7	1.0	22.0	75.8	4,528
Pitkin	0.2	2.1	1.2	11.0	85.4	17,363
Prowers	0.9	0.5	1.2	38.9	58.5	12,015
Pueblo	0.9	1.2	2.2	43.5	52.3	168,435
Rio Blanco	1.1	1.0	1.7	10.5	85.7	6,533
Rio Grande	1.4	0.6	1.1	44.1	52.8	11,556
Routt	0.3	1.0	1.3	7.2	90.1	24,840
Saguache	2.0	0.9	1.4	35.7	60.0	6,409
San Juan	1.3	1.0	2.1	13.0	82.6	707
San Miguel	0.7	1.1	1.0	12.2	85.0	8,069
Sedgwick	0.6	0.9	1.8	17.0	79.7	2,409
Summit	0.3	1.6	1.5	15.0	81.6	31,013
Teller	1.1	1.2	1.4	8.3	88.0	24,779
Washington	0.4	0.3	1.7	11.1	86.6	4,824
Weld	0.7	2.0	1.6	30.5	65.2	331,184
Yuma	0.4	0.4	0.9	25.0	73.4	10,000

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2020 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2022.

Table 1.4: Percentage of the Population Under the Poverty Level by County and Age Group - Colorado (2020)

County	Percentage Under Poverty Level			
	Under 18 years old	18-64 years old	65 years old and over	Overall
State of Colorado	11.6%	9.7%	7.4%	9.8%
Adams	13.5%	8.7%	8.0%	9.9%
Alamosa	18.7%	19.8%	13.1%	18.5%
Arapahoe	9.7%	7.3%	6.4%	7.8%
Archuleta	6.7%	9.2%	7.5%	8.3%
Baca	15.0%	18.0%	20.8%	18.1%
Bent	24.3%	23.4%	14.0%	21.3%
Boulder	6.4%	13.7%	6.3%	11.2%
Broomfield	5.1%	4.8%	5.8%	5.0%
Chaffee	7.2%	15.0%	7.0%	11.6%
Cheyenne	15.0%	12.1%	12.5%	13.1%
Clear Creek	0.1%	6.9%	8.7%	6.2%
Conejos	27.0%	21.3%	10.9%	20.8%
Costilla	35.5%	26.6%	20.9%	26.6%
Crowley	25.0%	31.1%	12.5%	26.8%
Custer	6.8%	11.3%	2.5%	7.6%
Delta	26.8%	19.3%	8.9%	18.1%
Denver	16.2%	10.8%	10.6%	11.9%
Dolores	0.0%	10.8%	4.6%	6.9%
Douglas	2.4%	3.5%	3.0%	3.2%
Eagle	14.3%	8.4%	4.5%	9.2%
El Paso	4.6%	5.1%	4.3%	4.8%
Elbert	12.8%	9.4%	6.4%	9.8%
Fremont	17.0%	14.2%	8.2%	13.2%
Garfield	7.8%	7.4%	8.1%	7.6%
Gilpin	4.3%	4.8%	9.3%	5.5%
Grand	9.9%	9.8%	5.7%	9.1%
Gunnison	5.8%	15.7%	5.2%	12.4%
Hinsdale	10.5%	13.4%	3.0%	10.2%
Huerfano	30.3%	15.0%	11.5%	16.2%
Jackson	24.0%	9.4%	3.1%	9.1%
Jefferson	7.3%	6.7%	6.1%	6.7%
Kiowa	9.6%	17.1%	9.8%	13.6%

Kit Carson	8.0%	7.4%	6.5%	7.4%
La Plata	8.7%	14.8%	12.3%	13.5%
Lake	14.4%	10.5%	5.4%	10.3%
Larimer	8.6%	13.0%	6.4%	11.1%
Las Animas	22.0%	20.0%	11.4%	18.2%
Lincoln	15.7%	11.3%	15.6%	13.6%
Logan	9.8%	12.3%	6.4%	10.8%
Mesa	16.9%	13.2%	8.2%	13.0%
Mineral	18.6%	17.8%	2.9%	14.9%
Moffat	20.5%	17.2%	15.4%	17.8%
Montezuma	14.5%	13.7%	7.2%	12.4%
Montrose	17.1%	11.9%	9.0%	12.3%
Morgan	11.5%	10.2%	11.7%	10.8%
Otero	28.1%	21.9%	15.8%	22.2%
Ouray	3.9%	10.1%	1.1%	6.7%
Park	12.9%	6.7%	4.0%	7.1%
Phillips	4.2%	7.6%	16.4%	8.0%
Pitkin	4.5%	5.5%	7.2%	5.7%
Prowers	18.0%	14.7%	17.7%	16.1%
Pueblo	25.1%	16.8%	11.3%	17.6%
Rio Blanco	11.3%	12.5%	2.3%	10.7%
Rio Grande	18.4%	17.1%	7.7%	15.6%
Routt	6.7%	9.6%	12.5%	9.5%
Saguache	22.2%	13.7%	16.6%	16.2%
San Juan	48.7%	11.1%	3.3%	16.3%
San Miguel	12.2%	11.7%	2.1%	10.4%
Sedgwick	31.8%	18.6%	8.4%	20.0%
Summit	10.3%	7.1%	6.3%	7.5%
Teller	4.9%	10.9%	7.8%	9.2%
Washington	14.7%	12.5%	9.0%	12.3%
Weld	12.6%	9.7%	8.1%	10.3%
Yuma	15.3%	9.0%	13.6%	11.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 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 (2020)

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	4.4%	8.5%	3.8%	7.1%	4.0%	8.1%	2.9%	6.6%
Black, Non-Hispanic	5.0%	11.3%	2.2%	8.7%	4.5%	14.0%	1.1%	9.9%
Hispanic, all races	7.2%	21.5%	3.7%	15.4%	8.3%	24.7%	3.6%	17.7%
Multiple/Other Races, Non-Hispanic	6.2%	20.1%	3.4%	11.4%	6.6%	22.2%	3.4%	15.0%
Native American/AK Native, Non-Hispanic	10.2%	16.7%	1.9%	14.1%	13.2%	24.9%	2.0%	15.2%
White, Non-Hispanic	4.5%	9.5%	0.5%	7.0%	5.0%	10.8%	0.5%	7.6%
Total	6.0%	12.5%	1.1%	9.5%	5.8%	14.2%	1.0%	10.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 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 (2020)

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	10.8%	46.1%	43.1%	12.2%	47.9%	39.9%	11.5%	47.0%	41.6%
State of Colorado	7.5%	40.8%	51.7%	8.3%	43.2%	48.5%	7.9%	42.0%	50.1%
Adams	13.9%	50.5%	35.6%	16.6%	50.7%	32.7%	15.3%	50.6%	34.2%
Alamosa	11.5%	49.8%	38.7%	14.0%	55.8%	30.2%	12.8%	52.7%	34.5%
Arapahoe	7.9%	39.9%	52.2%	7.6%	40.6%	51.8%	7.7%	40.2%	52.0%
Archuleta	3.2%	47.4%	49.4%	8.7%	47.9%	43.4%	5.9%	47.6%	46.5%
Baca	13.1%	49.7%	37.2%	15.1%	56.1%	28.8%	14.0%	52.8%	33.2%
Bent	6.9%	50.2%	42.8%	14.2%	77.1%	8.7%	11.6%	67.4%	20.9%
Boulder	4.3%	25.0%	70.6%	4.6%	27.3%	68.2%	4.5%	26.1%	69.4%
Broomfield	3.0%	31.4%	65.5%	3.3%	32.7%	64.0%	3.2%	32.0%	64.8%
Chaffee	4.4%	46.3%	49.4%	7.3%	53.6%	39.1%	5.9%	50.1%	44.0%
Cheyenne	5.4%	52.0%	42.6%	5.2%	65.2%	29.6%	5.3%	58.8%	35.9%
Clear Creek	2.2%	38.7%	59.1%	2.8%	41.3%	55.9%	2.5%	40.0%	57.4%
Conejos	9.0%	49.1%	42.0%	15.5%	60.1%	24.4%	12.3%	54.6%	33.1%
Costilla	14.5%	58.9%	26.6%	15.9%	52.0%	32.2%	15.2%	55.4%	29.4%

Crowley	6.5%	59.1%	34.4%	15.1%	70.6%	14.3%	12.6%	67.1%	20.3%
Custer	2.6%	55.5%	42.0%	4.8%	49.0%	46.2%	3.6%	52.4%	43.9%
Delta	9.2%	58.2%	32.7%	11.3%	62.5%	26.2%	10.2%	60.3%	29.4%
Denver	10.8%	31.6%	57.6%	10.9%	34.9%	54.2%	10.9%	33.3%	55.9%
Dolores	6.2%	55.6%	38.3%	3.0%	68.7%	28.3%	4.5%	62.5%	33.0%
Douglas	2.0%	33.2%	64.8%	2.1%	29.7%	68.2%	2.1%	31.5%	66.5%
Eagle	9.8%	26.4%	63.8%	8.5%	32.4%	59.1%	9.1%	29.6%	61.3%
El Paso	3.6%	48.0%	48.5%	3.6%	50.9%	45.5%	3.6%	49.4%	47.0%
Elbert	5.6%	43.8%	50.6%	5.5%	45.1%	49.4%	5.5%	44.5%	50.0%
Fremont	8.8%	55.0%	36.3%	12.0%	66.9%	21.1%	10.7%	62.1%	27.2%
Garfield	9.9%	45.7%	44.4%	12.0%	48.8%	39.3%	11.0%	47.3%	41.8%
Gilpin	4.8%	42.5%	52.7%	6.6%	35.5%	58.0%	5.7%	38.8%	55.5%
Grand	5.7%	45.3%	49.0%	4.5%	50.5%	45.1%	5.0%	48.1%	46.9%
Gunnison	1.7%	31.5%	66.8%	2.9%	36.9%	60.2%	2.4%	34.4%	63.3%
Hinsdale	4.4%	46.3%	49.3%	3.8%	45.3%	50.9%	4.1%	45.9%	50.0%
Huerfano	4.7%	54.7%	40.5%	10.1%	60.5%	29.5%	7.3%	57.6%	35.1%
Jackson	5.7%	59.4%	35.0%	17.0%	41.8%	41.3%	11.8%	49.8%	38.4%
Jefferson	4.9%	39.9%	55.2%	5.5%	41.5%	53.0%	5.2%	40.7%	54.1%
Kiowa	2.6%	62.6%	34.8%	3.1%	62.6%	34.3%	2.8%	62.6%	34.6%
Kit Carson	8.5%	57.4%	34.1%	11.7%	63.8%	24.5%	10.1%	60.6%	29.3%
La Plata	13.1%	37.9%	49.0%	9.9%	42.3%	47.8%	11.3%	40.4%	48.3%
Lake	3.4%	42.6%	54.0%	4.7%	46.1%	49.2%	4.0%	44.3%	51.6%
Larimer	3.5%	37.9%	58.6%	4.1%	40.5%	55.4%	3.8%	39.2%	57.0%
Las Animas	9.7%	49.4%	40.9%	9.3%	63.3%	27.5%	9.5%	56.5%	34.0%
Lincoln	5.2%	59.2%	35.6%	12.7%	75.9%	11.3%	10.0%	69.8%	20.3%
Logan	8.9%	53.5%	37.6%	10.0%	62.8%	27.2%	9.5%	58.7%	31.8%
Mesa	8.9%	51.9%	39.3%	10.1%	57.2%	32.8%	9.5%	54.4%	36.1%
Mineral	1.4%	41.1%	57.5%	2.7%	34.7%	62.7%	2.0%	38.0%	60.0%
Moffat	8.6%	55.4%	36.0%	11.5%	61.7%	26.8%	10.1%	58.6%	31.4%
Montezuma	7.3%	53.6%	39.1%	11.7%	53.3%	35.1%	9.5%	53.4%	37.1%
Montrose	12.0%	56.5%	31.5%	10.1%	58.8%	31.1%	11.1%	57.6%	31.3%
Morgan	18.6%	52.5%	28.9%	22.6%	53.0%	24.4%	20.6%	52.7%	26.6%
Otero	9.4%	55.6%	35.0%	12.5%	55.6%	32.0%	10.9%	55.6%	33.5%
Ouray	1.0%	37.0%	62.0%	2.0%	41.8%	56.2%	1.5%	39.3%	59.2%
Park	2.1%	53.3%	44.6%	2.5%	54.5%	43.0%	2.3%	53.9%	43.8%
Phillips	14.0%	50.6%	35.5%	10.9%	50.4%	38.7%	12.3%	50.5%	37.3%
Pitkin	4.1%	23.0%	72.9%	3.2%	35.1%	61.7%	3.6%	29.4%	67.0%
Prowers	16.8%	48.7%	34.5%	22.0%	54.6%	23.4%	19.3%	51.6%	29.1%
Pueblo	9.8%	52.6%	37.6%	9.6%	59.3%	31.2%	9.7%	55.8%	34.5%
Rio Blanco	6.0%	55.4%	38.6%	10.1%	58.1%	31.8%	8.1%	56.8%	35.1%
Rio Grande	13.0%	53.4%	33.6%	11.8%	57.6%	30.6%	12.4%	55.5%	32.1%

Routt	5.9%	30.9%	63.3%	3.4%	44.1%	52.5%	4.6%	37.8%	57.7%
Saguache	14.8%	49.4%	35.9%	13.6%	59.3%	27.1%	14.2%	54.3%	31.5%
San Juan	4.1%	62.9%	33.1%	4.2%	43.9%	51.9%	4.2%	53.1%	42.8%
San Miguel	3.9%	30.2%	65.9%	2.4%	39.8%	57.8%	3.1%	35.4%	61.5%
Sedgwick	8.6%	52.8%	38.6%	12.6%	47.6%	39.8%	10.6%	50.2%	39.2%
Summit	4.7%	29.3%	66.0%	8.5%	38.2%	53.3%	6.8%	34.1%	59.1%
Teller	2.9%	48.0%	49.2%	3.7%	50.1%	46.2%	3.3%	49.1%	47.7%
Washington	5.0%	57.7%	37.3%	10.3%	63.6%	26.1%	7.8%	60.8%	31.4%
Weld	11.2%	48.6%	40.2%	14.0%	52.7%	33.3%	12.6%	50.7%	36.7%
Yuma	12.1%	57.5%	30.4%	15.1%	53.7%	31.2%	13.6%	55.6%	30.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 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 (2020)

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	42	13.0	100	282	87.0	100	324	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	219	100.0	77.7	219	67.6
Non-Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	1	100.0	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.4	4	1.2
Woman	32	100.0	76.2	0	0.0	0.0	32	9.9
Unknown	9	13.2	21.4	59	86.8	20.9	68	21.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	20.0	2.4	4	80.0	1.4	5	1.5
Black/African American, Non-Hispanic	11	18.0	26.2	50	82.0	17.7	61	18.8
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	9	8.7	21.4	94	91.3	33.3	103	31.8
Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic	1	14.3	2.4	6	85.7	2.1	7	2.2
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
White, Non-Hispanic	20	13.5	47.6	128	86.5	45.4	148	45.7
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	<0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	<0.1	0.0	0	<0.1	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	1	10.0	2.4	9	90.0	3.2	10	3.1

20-24	3	6.7	7.1	42	93.3	14.9	45	13.9
25-29	7	10.0	16.7	63	90.0	22.3	70	21.6
30-34	6	10.5	14.3	51	89.5	18.1	57	17.6
35-39	8	21.6	19.0	29	78.4	10.3	37	11.4
40-44	5	12.5	11.9	35	87.5	12.4	40	12.3
45-54	9	25.0	21.4	27	75.0	9.6	36	11.1
55-64	3	13.6	7.1	19	86.4	6.7	22	6.8
>65	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	2.5	7	2.2
Risk								
Heterosexual Contact	27	71.1	64.3	11	28.9	3.9	38	11.7
IDU	6	46.2	14.3	7	53.8	2.5	13	4.0
MSM	0	0.0	0.0	195	100.0	69.1	195	60.2
MSM/IDU	0	0.0	0.0	30	100.0	10.6	30	9.3
Pediatric	0	0.0	0.0	38	0.0	13.5	38	11.7
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	9	90.0	21.4	1	10.0	0.4	10	3.1
Region								
Denver TGA	31	13.8	73.8	193	86.2	68.4	224	69.1
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-TGA Urban	10	12.7	23.8	69	87.3	24.5	79	24.4
Rural	1	4.8	2.4	20	95.2	7.1	21	6.5
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	33	12.0	78.6	242	88.0	85.8	275	84.9
Unknown	4	10.8	9.5	33	89.2	11.7	37	11.4
Foreign Born	15	31.3	35.7	33	68.8	11.7	48	14.8
African	4	80.0	26.7	1	20.0	3.0	5	10.4
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	3.0	1	2.1
Canada	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	3.0	1	2.1
C. American	1	100.0	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	2.1
European	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	12.1	4	8.3
Middle East	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
S. American	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	4	0.0	26.7	33	0.0	100.0	37	77.1

Table 2.2: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Late Stage Diagnosis - Colorado (2020)

		Late Stage Tester			Non-Late Stage Tester			Total	
		N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total		82	25.3	100	242	74.7	100	324	100
Sex at Birth	Gender								
Female	---	7	9.5	8.5	67	90.5	27.7	74	22.8
	Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	1	33.3	0.4	3	0.9
	Woman	5	125.0	6.1	27	675.0	11.2	4	1.2
	Unknown	2	3.0	2.4	39	58.2	16.1	67	20.7
Male	---	75	26.6	91.5	207	73.4	85.5	282	87.0
	Man	58	26.5	70.7	161	73.5	66.5	219	67.6
	Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.4	1	0.3
	Unknown	17	27.4	20.7	45	72.6	18.6	62	19.1
Race/Ethnicity									
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		2	40.0	2.4	3	60.0	1.2	5	1.5
Black/African American, NH		15	24.6	18.3	46	75.4	19.0	61	18.8
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races		29	28.2	35.4	74	71.8	30.6	103	31.8
Indigenous /Native American, NH		0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	2.9	7	2.2
Multiple Races, NH		0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
White, NH		36	24.3	43.9	112	75.7	46.3	148	45.7
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis									
<10		0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14		0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19		0	0.0	0.0	10	100.0	4.1	10	3.1
20-24		10	22.2	12.2	35	77.8	14.5	45	13.9
25-29		13	18.6	15.9	57	81.4	23.6	70	21.6
30-34		11	19.3	13.4	46	80.7	19.0	57	17.6
35-39		9	24.3	11.0	28	75.7	11.6	37	11.4
40-44		15	37.5	18.3	25	62.5	10.3	40	12.3
45-54		15	41.7	18.3	21	58.3	8.7	36	11.1
55-64		8	36.4	9.8	14	63.6	5.8	22	6.8
>65		1	14.3	1.2	6	85.7	2.5	7	2.2
Risk									
Heterosexual Contact		6	15.8	7.3	32	84.2	13.2	38	11.7
IDU		2	15.4	2.4	11	84.6	4.5	13	4.0

MSM	54	27.7	65.9	141	72.3	58.3	195	60.2
MSM/IDU	4	13.3	4.9	26	86.7	10.7	30	9.3
Pediatric	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.4	1	0.3
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	16	34.0	19.5	31	66.0	12.8	47	14.5
Region								
Denver TGA	55	24.6	67.1	169	75.4	69.8	224	69.1
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Non-TGA Urban	22	27.8	26.8	57	72.2	23.6	79	24.4
Rural	5	23.8	6.1	16	76.2	6.6	21	6.5
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	60	21.8	73.2	215	78.2	88.8	275	84.9
Unknown	16	43.2	19.5	21	56.8	8.7	37	11.4
Foreign Born	6	50.0	7.3	6	50.0	2.5	12	3.7
African	2	40.0	33.3	3	60.0	50.0	5	41.7
Asian	1	100.0	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	8.3
Canada	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Caribbean	1	100.0	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	8.3
C. American	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	16.7	1	8.3
European	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Mexico	2	50.0	33.3	2	50.0	33.3	4	33.3
Middle East	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
S. America	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	16	0.0	266.7	21	0.0	350.0	37	308.3

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, 2016-2020

Year of diagnosis:	New HIV Diagnoses								Cumulative Diagnoses		Late HIV Diagnoses
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-2020		1982-2020	2016-2020		
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%	Rate*	N	%	%
Region 1:	5	2	3	1	3	14	0.7%	3.9	107	0.5%	14%
Logan	2	0	1	1	0	4	0.2%	3.6	29	0.1%	25%
Morgan	2	1	1	0	2	6	0.3%	4.2	47	0.2%	17%
Phillips	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.1%	9.3	9	<0.1%	0%
Sedgwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	<0.1%	---
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	<0.1%	---

Yuma	1	0	1	0	0	2	0.1%	4.0	14	0.1%	0%
Region 2: Larimer	9	13	13	11	12	58	2.9%	3.3	455	2.1%	16%
Region 3: Douglas	8	11	11	8	6	44	2.2%	2.6	351	1.6%	25%
Region 4: El Paso	43	34	49	42	40	208	10.2%	5.8	1,662	7.7%	20%
Region 5:	0	0	3	2	0	5	0.2%	2.4	57	0.3%	0%
Cheyenne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	<0.1%	---
Elbert	0	0	2	2	0	4	0.2%	3.1	35	0.2%	0%
Kit Carson	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.0%	2.8	7	<0.1%	0%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	13	0.1%	---
Region 6:	2	2	1	3	1	9	0.4%	2.7	133	0.6%	22%
Baca	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.1%	11.3	2	<0.1%	0%
Bent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	12	0.1%	0%
Crowley	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.1%	6.9	10	<0.1%	---
Huerfano	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	3.0	21	0.1%	100%
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	<0.1%	---
Las Animas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	47	0.2%	--
Otero	0	1	1	0	1	3	0.1%	3.3	24	0.1%	33%
Prowers	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	1.7	17	0.1%	0%
Region 7: Pueblo	12	5	20	11	4	52	2.6%	6.2	403	1.9%	31%
Region 8:	1	4	2	2	0	9	0.4%	3.8	89	0.4%	56%
Alamosa	1	2	2	1	0	6	0.3%	7.4	36	0.2%	50%
Conejos	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	2.5	7	<0.1%	100%
Costilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	10	<0.1%	--
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	<0.1%	---
Rio Grande	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0%	1.8	18	0.1%	100%
Saguache	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	3.0	17	0.1%	---
Region 9:	4	5	3	3	6	21	1.0%	4.3	146	0.7%	33%
Archuleta	1	0	1	1	0	3	0.1%	4.4	16	0.1%	67%
Dolores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	<0.1%	--
La Plata	2	3	1	1	4	11	0.5%	3.9	91	0.4%	36%
Montezuma	1	2	1	1	2	7	0.3%	5.4	37	0.2%	14%
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	<0.1%	---
Region 10:	3	2	1	4	2	12	0.6%	2.3	115	0.5%	42%
Delta	1	1	0	3	2	7	0.3%	4.5	39	0.2%	43%
Gunnison	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.1%	2.3	13	0.1%	50%
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	<0.1%	---
Montrose	2	0	0	1	0	3	0.1%	1.4	42	0.2%	33%
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	<0.1%	---
San Miguel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	15	0.1%	--
Region 11:	1	3	4	3	0	11	0.5%	4.8	60	0.3%	36%
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	<0.1%	---

Moffat	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.1%	3.0	19	0.1%	50%
Rio Blanco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	<0.1%	--
Routt	1	2	3	3	0	9	0.4%	7.1	34	0.2%	33%
Region 12:	10	13	11	10	7	51	2.5%	5.7	344	1.6%	29%
Eagle	5	2	4	2	0	13	0.6%	4.7	100	0.5%	23%
Garfield	1	5	4	1	4	15	0.7%	5.0	94	0.4%	33%
Grand	0	0	1	1	1	3	0.1%	3.9	33	0.2%	---
Pitkin	1	4	1	2	0	8	0.4%	9.0	41	0.2%	13%
Summit	3	2	1	4	2	12	0.6%	7.8	76	0.4%	33%
Region 13:	3	3	7	6	1	20	1.0%	5.0	238	1.1%	15%
Chaffee	0	1	4	0	1	6	0.3%	6.0	29	0.1%	0%
Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	<0.1%	---
Fremont	2	2	3	5	0	12	0.6%	5.1	198	0.9%	8%
Lake	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.1%	5.1	9	<0.1%	100%
Region 14: Adams	8	66	57	50	40	221	10.9%	8.6	1,691	7.8%	25%
Region 15: Arapahoe	65	57	61	72	61	316	15.6%	9.7	2,391	11.1%	26%
Region 16:	16	13	10	15	9	63	3.1%	3.2	787	3.6%	32%
Boulder	13	12	9	13	8	55	2.7%	3.4	770	3.6%	33%
Broomfield	3	1	1	2	1	8	0.4%	2.3	17	0.1%	25%
Region 17:	2	2	2	4.0	1	11	0.5%	3.7	117	0.5%	36%
Clear Creek	0	1	2	0.0	0	3	0.1%	6.2	33	0.2%	67%
Gilpin	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	19	0.1%	---
Park	2	0	0	2.0	0	4	0.2%	4.4	33	0.2%	50%
Teller	0	1	0	2.0	1	4	0.2%	3.2	32	0.1%	0%
Region 18: Weld	10	18	9	7.0	11	55	2.7%	3.5	403	1.9%	36%
Region 19: Mesa	4	3	7	6.0	4	24	1.2%	3.1	252	1.2%	13%
Region 20: Denver	139	138	105	154.0	83	619	30.5%	17.3	10,068	46.6%	22%
Region 21: Jefferson	41	31	25	46.0	24	167	8.2%	5.8	1,447	6.7%	27%
Unknown	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0%	---	56	0.3%	--
Correctional Facility	7	9	10	9.0	7	42	2.1%	---	249	1.2%	12%
State	6	7	7	5.0	6	31	1.5%	---	153	0.7%	10%
Federal	1	2	3	4.0	1	11	0.5%	---	96	0.4%	18%
Unspecified	0	0	0	2.0	2	4	0.2%	--	0	0.0%	0%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	393	434	414	469.0	322	2032	100.0%	7.1	21,621	100.0%	24%

*New HIV Diagnosis rates per 100,000 population is calculated by dividing the sum of the 2016-2020 HIV diagnoses by the sum of 2016-2020 total population. 2016-2020 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, 2020 by Sex at Birth - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	12938	87.2	100	1,894	12.8	100	14,832	100
Gender								
Man	5044	100.0	39.0	1	<0.1	0.1	5,045	34.0
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	0.6	13	0.1
Trans Woman	126	97.7	1.0	3	2.3	0.2	129	0.9
Woman	4	0.5	0.0	859	99.5	45.4	863	5.8
Unknown	7763	88.4	60.0	1,019	11.6	53.8	8,782	59.2
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	161	78.9	1.2	43	21.1	2.3	204	1.4
Black/African American, NH	1667	71.5	12.9	665	28.5	35.1	2,332	15.7
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	3082	88.3	23.8	409	11.7	21.6	3,491	23.5
Indigenous/Native American, NH	82	78.8	0.6	22	21.2	1.2	104	0.7
Multiple Races, NH	239	84.2	1.8	45	15.8	2.4	284	1.9
White, NH	7665	91.6	59.2	703	8.4	37.1	8,368	56.4
Unknown	42	85.7	0.3	7	14.3	0.4	49	0.3
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	468	31.2	3.6	1,032	68.8	54.5	1,500	10.1
IDU	528	62.8	4.1	313	37.2	16.5	841	5.7
MSM	9379	100.0	72.5	---	---	---	9,379	63.2
MSM/IDU	1533	100.0	11.8	---	---	---	1,533	10.3
Pediatric	80	51.0	0.6	77	49.0	4.1	157	1.1
Transfusion/Hemophilia	24	72.7	0.2	9	27.3	0.5	33	0.2
Unknown	926	66.7	7.2	463	33.3	24.4	1,389	9.4
Region								
Denver TGA	9553	88.4	73.8	1,258	11.6	66.4	10,811	72.9
Frontier	121	84.6	0.9	22	15.4	1.2	143	1.0
Non-TGA Urban	2389	82.9	18.5	492	17.1	26.0	2,881	19.4
Rural	972	87.2	7.5	143	12.8	7.6	1,115	7.5
Unknown	21	95.5	0.2	1	4.5	0.1	22	0.1

Current Age Group								
<20	50	52.1	0.4	46	47.9	2.4	96	0.7
20-24	198	83.2	1.5	40	16.8	2.1	238	1.6
25-29	718	90.3	5.5	77	9.7	4.1	795	5.4
30-34	1106	89.7	8.5	127	10.3	6.7	1,233	8.3
35-39	1158	86.7	9.0	177	13.3	9.3	1,335	9.0
40-44	1166	83.5	9.0	231	16.5	12.2	1,397	9.4
45-49	1226	83.3	9.5	245	16.7	12.9	1,471	9.9
50-54	1709	86.1	13.2	276	13.9	14.6	1,985	13.4
55-59	2097	88.6	16.2	271	11.4	14.3	2,368	16.0
60-64	1571	88.9	12.1	197	11.1	10.4	1,768	11.9
65+	1939	90.4	15.0	207	9.6	10.9	2,146	14.5
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	72	52.6	0.6	65	47.4	3.4	137	0.9
10-14	21	53.8	0.2	18	46.2	1.0	39	0.3
15-19	390	78.9	3.0	104	21.1	5.5	494	3.3
20-24	2058	89.0	15.9	255	11.0	13.5	2,313	15.6
25-29	2965	88.9	22.9	369	11.1	19.5	3,334	22.5
30-34	2637	89.2	20.4	318	10.8	16.8	2,955	19.9
35-39	1946	87.9	15.0	267	12.1	14.1	2,213	14.9
40-44	1262	88.4	9.8	165	11.6	8.7	1,427	9.6
45-49	780	84.3	6.0	145	15.7	7.7	925	6.2
50-54	434	84.9	3.4	77	15.1	4.1	511	3.4
55-59	210	76.4	1.6	65	23.6	3.4	275	1.9
60-64	98	76.0	0.8	31	24.0	1.6	129	0.9
>65	65	81.3	0.5	15	18.8	0.8	80	0.5

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

Table 2.5: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 by Sex at Birth, County, and Health Statistics Region - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Region 1:	72	87.8%	0.6%	10	12.2%	0.5%	82	0.6%
Logan	18	81.8%	0.1%	4	18.2%	0.2%	22	0.1%
Morgan	29	87.9%	0.2%	4	12.1%	0.2%	33	0.2%
Phillips	6	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	6	0.0%
Sedgwick	4	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%

Washington	3	75.0%	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%
Yuma	12	92.3%	0.1%	1	7.7%	0.1%	13	0.1%
Region 2: Larimer	317	85.2%	2.5%	55	14.8%	2.9%	372	2.5%
Region 3: Douglas	259	84.4%	2.0%	48	15.6%	2.5%	307	2.1%
Region 4: El Paso	971	81.5%	7.5%	220	18.5%	11.6%	1,191	8.0%
Region 5:	42	85.7%	0.3%	7	14.3%	0.4%	49	0.3%
Cheyenne	1	50.0%	0.0%	1	50.0%	0.1%	2	0.0%
Elbert	28	87.5%	0.2%	4	12.5%	0.2%	32	0.2%
Kit Carson	1	33.3%	0.0%	2	66.7%	0.1%	3	0.0%
Lincoln	12	100.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	12	0.1%
Region 6:	62	72.9%	0.5%	23	27.1%	1.2%	85	0.6%
Baca	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Bent	5	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	0.0%
Crowley	5	62.5%	0.0%	3	37.5%	0.2%	8	0.1%
Huerfano	13	76.5%	0.1%	4	23.5%	0.2%	17	0.1%
Kiowa	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Las Animas	19	79.2%	0.1%	5	20.8%	0.3%	24	0.2%
Otero	16	76.2%	0.1%	5	23.8%	0.3%	21	0.1%
Prowers	3	33.3%	0.0%	6	66.7%	0.3%	9	0.1%
Region 7: Pueblo	230	82.4%	1.8%	49	17.6%	2.6%	279	1.9%
Region 8:	50	86.2%	0.4%	8	13.8%	0.4%	58	0.4%
Alamosa	22	84.6%	0.2%	4	15.4%	0.2%	26	0.2%
Conejos	3	75.0%	0.0%	1	25.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%
Costilla	2	50.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%
Mineral	1	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rio Grande	10	90.9%	0.1%	1	9.1%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Saguache	12	100.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	12	0.1%
Region 9:	99	89.2%	0.8%	12	10.8%	0.6%	111	0.7%
Archuleta	11	84.6%	0.1%	2	15.4%	0.1%	13	0.1%
Dolores	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
La Plata	61	88.4%	0.5%	8	11.6%	0.4%	69	0.5%
Montezuma	26	92.9%	0.2%	2	7.1%	0.1%	28	0.2%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 10:	66	78.6%	0.5%	18	21.4%	1.0%	84	0.6%
Delta	26	86.7%	0.2%	4	13.3%	0.2%	30	0.2%
Gunnison	10	90.9%	0.1%	1	9.1%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Hinsdale	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1%	2	0.0%
Montrose	21	67.7%	0.2%	10	32.3%	0.5%	31	0.2%
Ouray	1	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
San Miguel	8	88.9%	0.1%	1	11.1%	0.1%	9	0.1%
Region 11:	32	82.1%	0.2%	7	17.9%	0.4%	39	0.3%

Jackson	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Moffat	8	80.0%	0.1%	2	20.0%	0.1%	10	0.1%
Rio Blanco	2	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%
Routt	21	80.8%	0.2%	5	19.2%	0.3%	26	0.2%
Region 12:	234	86.0%	1.8%	38	14.0%	2.0%	272	1.8%
Eagle	78	95.1%	0.6%	4	4.9%	0.2%	82	0.6%
Garfield	61	73.5%	0.5%	22	26.5%	1.2%	83	0.6%
Grand	19	82.6%	0.1%	4	17.4%	0.2%	23	0.2%
Pitkin	27	96.4%	0.2%	1	3.6%	0.1%	28	0.2%
Summit	49	87.5%	0.4%	7	12.5%	0.4%	56	0.4%
Region 13:	117	95.9%	0.9%	5	4.1%	0.3%	122	0.8%
Chaffee	24	100.0%	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	24	0.2%
Custer	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%
Fremont	88	95.7%	0.7%	4	4.3%	0.2%	92	0.6%
Lake	5	83.3%	0.0%	1	16.7%	0.1%	6	0.0%
Region 14: Adams	1109	85.3%	8.6%	191	14.7%	10.1%	1,300	8.8%
Region 15: Arapahoe	1464	80.1%	11.3%	363	19.9%	19.2%	1,827	12.3%
Region 16:	495	86.7%	3.8%	76	13.3%	4.0%	571	3.8%
Boulder	472	86.1%	3.6%	76	13.9%	4.0%	548	3.7%
Broomfield	23	100.0%	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	23	0.2%
Region 17:	68	84.0%	0.5%	13	16.0%	0.7%	81	0.5%
Clear Creek	18	81.8%	0.1%	4	18.2%	0.2%	22	0.1%
Gilpin	9	90.0%	0.1%	1	10.0%	0.1%	10	0.1%
Park	23	82.1%	0.2%	5	17.9%	0.3%	28	0.2%
Teller	18	85.7%	0.1%	3	14.3%	0.2%	21	0.1%
Region 18: Weld	242	82.6%	1.9%	51	17.4%	2.7%	293	2.0%
Region 19: Mesa	143	78.6%	1.1%	39	21.4%	2.1%	182	1.2%
Region 20: Denver	5695	91.8%	44.0%	509	8.2%	26.9%	6,204	41.8%
Region 21: Jefferson	905	87.1%	7.0%	134	12.9%	7.1%	1039	7.0%
Unknown	24	96.0%	0.2%	1	4.0%	0.1%	25	0.2%
Correctional Facility	242	93.4%	1.9%	17	6.6%	0.9%	259	1.7%
State	141	90.4%	1.1%	15	9.6%	0.8%	156	1.1%
Federal	101	98.1%	0.8%	2	1.9%	0.1%	103	0.7%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	12938	87.2%	100.0%	1,894	12.8%	100.0%	14832	100.0%

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Table 2.6: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 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	18	11.2%	203	12.2%	123	4.0%	0	0.0%	120	1.6%	4	1.4%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	9	5.6%	112	6.7%	146	4.7%	8	9.8%	242	3.2%	11	3.9%
Male-male sex (MSM)	97	60.2%	975	58.5%	2,188	71.0%	52	63.4%	5,891	76.9%	176	62.6%
MSM & IDU	10	6.2%	139	8.3%	307	10.0%	18	22.0%	1,009	13.2%	50	17.8%
Pediatric*	4	2.5%	43	2.6%	12	0.4%	0	0.0%	18	0.2%	3	1.1%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	19	0.2%	0	0.0%
No Identified Risk	23	14.3%	191	11.5%	305	9.9%	4	4.9%	366	4.8%	37	13.2%
Total Males	161		1,667		3,082		82		7,665		281	
Females:												
Heterosexual contact	24	55.8%	389	58.5%	212	51.8%	8	36.4%	375	53.3%	24	46.2%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0.0%	57	8.6%	63	15.4%	8	36.4%	174	24.8%	11	21.2%
Pediatric*	7	16.3%	38	5.7%	11	2.7%	1	4.5%	16	2.3%	4	7.7%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	6	0.9%	0	0.0%
No Identified Risk	12	27.9%	180	27.1%	121	29.6%	5	22.7%	132	18.8%	13	25.0%
Total Females	43		665		409		22		703		52	

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. 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 (2016-2020)

		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		121	100%	129	100%	139	100%	126	100%	165	100%
Sex at Birth	Gender										
Female	---	14	11.6%	20	15.5%	11	7.9%	16	12.7%	19	11.5%
	Trans Man	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Woman	14	11.6%	15	11.6%	7	5.0%	7	5.6%	9	5.5%
	Unknown	0	0.0%	5	3.9%	4	2.9%	9	7.1%	10	6.1%
Male	---	107	88.4%	109	84.5%	128	92.1%	110	87.3%	146	88.5%
	Man	81	66.9%	56	43.4%	62	44.6%	44	34.9%	71	43.0%
	Trans Woman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.2%	0	0.0%	3	1.8%

	Unknown	26	21.5%	53	41.1%	63	45.3%	66	52.4%	72	43.6%
Race/Ethnicity											
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%	1	0.6%
Black/African American, NH		11	9.1%	14	10.9%	19	13.7%	17	13.5%	21	12.7%
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races		28	23.1%	31	24.0%	29	20.9%	28	22.2%	39	23.6%
Indigenous/Native American, NH		1	0.8%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
Multiple Races, NH		3	2.5%	5	3.9%	6	4.3%	7	5.6%	13	7.9%
White, NH		78	64.5%	77	59.7%	85	61.2%	72	57.1%	89	53.9%
Transmission Category											
Heterosexual Contact		10	8.3%	8	6.2%	12	8.6%	10	7.9%	19	11.5%
IDU		12	9.9%	20	15.5%	15	10.8%	14	11.1%	18	10.9%
MSM		71	58.7%	70	54.3%	79	56.8%	73	57.9%	80	48.5%
MSM/IDU		16	13.2%	17	13.2%	22	15.8%	14	11.1%	31	18.8%
Pediatric		1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transfusion/Hemophilia		0	0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown		11	9.1%	13	10.1%	11	7.9%	15	11.9%	17	10.3%
Age at Diagnosis											
<20		6	5.0%	4	3.1%	4	2.9%	2	1.6%	4	2.4%
20-29		30	24.8%	26	20.2%	37	26.6%	27	21.4%	41	24.8%
30-39		39	32.2%	37	28.7%	47	33.8%	33	26.2%	57	34.5%
40-49		27	22.3%	40	31.0%	33	23.7%	36	28.6%	38	23.0%
50-59		13	10.7%	14	10.9%	12	8.6%	20	15.9%	22	13.3%
60+		6	5.0%	8	6.2%	6	4.3%	8	6.3%	3	1.8%
Age at Death											
<20		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29		3	2.5%	2	1.6%	2	1.4%	5	4.0%	9	5.5%
30-39		7	5.8%	7	5.4%	17	12.2%	11	8.7%	12	7.3%
40-49		30	24.8%	31	24.0%	19	13.7%	18	14.3%	25	15.2%
50-59		47	38.8%	48	37.2%	59	42.4%	42	33.3%	57	34.5%
60+		34	28.1%	41	31.8%	42	30.2%	50	39.7%	62	37.6%
Death due to Underlying HIV Disease											
Yes		43	35.5%	54	41.9%	51	36.7%	40	31.7%	31	18.8%
No		78	64.5%	75	58.1%	87	62.6%	83	65.9%	114	69.1%
Unknown		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	3	2.4%	20	12.1%
Years Since Diagnosis											
0-4		20	16.5%	26	20.2%	23	16.5%	29	23.0%	26	15.8%
5-9		14	11.6%	14	10.9%	11	7.9%	16	12.7%	18	10.9%
10-14		13	10.7%	27	20.9%	16	11.5%	16	12.7%	21	12.7%
15-19		23	19.0%	15	11.6%	28	20.1%	15	11.9%	17	10.3%
20-24		19	15.7%	19	14.7%	23	16.5%	17	13.5%	29	17.6%

25+	32	26.4%	28	21.7%	38	27.3%	33	26.2%	54	32.7%
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Table 3.1: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM - Colorado (2016-2020)

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	1,039	71.0	100	422	28.8	100	1,463	100
Gender			100.0	422	85.0	100.0	1,463	100.0
Man	375	73.2	36.1	137	26.8	32.5	512	35.0
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	18	72.0	1.7	7	28.0	1.7	25	1.7
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	646	69.8	62.2	278	30.0	65.9	926	63.3
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	16	69.6	1.5	6	26.1	1.4	23	1.6
Black/African American, NH	108	69.7	10.4	47	30.3	11.1	155	10.6
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	416	77.2	40.0	123	22.8	29.1	539	36.8
Indigenous/Native American, NH	12	50.0	1.2	12	50.0	2.8	24	1.6
Multiple Races, NH	10	71.4	1.0	4	28.6	0.9	14	1.0
White, NH	477	67.4	45.9	230	32.5	54.5	708	48.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<20	29	70.7	2.8	12	29.3	2.8	41	2.8
20-24	189	68.0	18.2	87	31.3	20.6	278	19.0
25-29	248	64.6	23.9	136	35.4	32.2	384	26.2
30-34	191	76.7	18.4	58	23.3	13.7	249	17.0
35-39	112	76.7	10.8	34	23.3	8.1	146	10.0
40-44	88	78.6	8.5	24	21.4	5.7	112	7.7
45-49	61	79.2	5.9	16	20.8	3.8	77	5.3
50-54	61	72.6	5.9	23	27.4	5.5	84	5.7
55-59	29	56.9	2.8	22	43.1	5.2	51	3.5
60-64	17	73.9	1.6	6	26.1	1.4	23	1.6
65+	14	77.8	1.3	4	22.2	0.9	18	1.2
Risk								

MSM	893	71.0	85.9	364	28.9	86.3	1,258	86.0
MSM/IDU	146	71.2	14.1	58	28.3	13.7	205	14.0
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	1.4	6	0.4
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	107	100.0	25.4	107	7.3
Urban	1,039	77.1	100.0	309	22.9	73.2	1,348	92.1
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	727	68.9	70.0	327	31.0	77.5	1,055	72.1
Unknown	244	75.5	23.5	78	24.1	18.5	323	22.1
Foreign Born	68	80.0	6.5	17	20.0	4.0	85	5.8
African	4	100.0	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	4	4.7
Asian	7	100.0	10.3	0	0.0	0.0	7	8.2
Caribbean	6	85.7	8.8	1	14.3	5.9	7	8.2
C. American	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	11.8	2	2.4
European	1	33.3	1.5	2	66.7	11.8	3	3.5
Mexico	44	81.5	64.7	10	18.5	58.8	54	63.5
Pacific Islands	1	100.0	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.2
S. American	5	83.3	7.4	1	16.7	5.9	6	7.1
Other	244	0.0	358.8	79	0.0	464.7	323	380.0

Table 3.2: Characteristics of MSM Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 - Colorado

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	8,208	75.2	100	2,693	24.7	100	10,912	100
Gender								
Man	3,146	72.9	38.3	1,163	27.0	43.2	4,313	39.5
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	97	80.2	1.2	24	0.0	0.9	121	1.1
Woman	1	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	2	0.0
Unknown	4,963	76.6	60.5	1,505	23.2	55.9	6,475	59.3
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	76	71.0	0.9	31	29.0	1.2	107	1.0
Black/African American, NH	880	79.0	10.7	233	20.9	8.7	1,114	10.2
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	1,914	76.7	23.3	579	23.2	21.5	2,495	22.9

Indigenous/Native American, NH	37	52.9	0.5	32	45.7	1.2	70	0.6
Multiple Races, NH	152	71.7	1.9	59	27.8	2.2	212	1.9
White, NH	5,136	74.4	62.6	1,758	25.5	65.3	6,900	63.2
Unknown	13	92.9	0.2	1	7.1	0.0	14	0.1
Transmission Category								
MSM	7,110	75.8	86.6	2,262	24.1	84.0	9,379	86.0
MSM & IDU	1,098	71.6	13.4	431	28.1	16.0	1,533	14.0
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	94	100.0	3.5	94	0.9
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	656	100.0	24.4	656	6.0
Urban	8,208	80.9	100.0	1,941	19.1	72.1	10,149	93.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	2	15.4	0.1	13	0.1
Current Age Group								
<20	5	62.5	0.1	3	37.5	0.1	8	0.1
20-24	116	69.5	1.4	51	30.5	1.9	167	1.5
25-29	450	69.3	5.5	198	30.5	7.4	649	5.9
30-34	717	72.2	8.7	275	27.7	10.2	993	9.1
35-39	766	75.7	9.3	246	24.3	9.1	1,012	9.3
40-44	737	75.4	9.0	240	24.5	8.9	978	9.0
45-49	759	75.2	9.2	249	24.7	9.2	1,009	9.2
50-54	1,037	72.9	12.6	384	27.0	14.3	1,423	13.0
55-59	1,340	75.7	16.3	429	24.2	15.9	1,771	16.2
60-64	1,022	78.2	12.5	284	21.7	10.5	1,307	12.0
≥65	1,259	78.9	15.3	334	20.9	12.4	1,595	14.6
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	6	75.0	0.1	2	25.0	0.1	8	0.1
15-19	259	75.5	3.2	84	24.5	3.1	343	3.1
20-24	1,343	72.2	16.4	514	27.6	19.1	1,860	17.0
25-29	1,983	75.4	24.2	643	24.5	23.9	2,629	24.1
30-34	1,732	76.9	21.1	517	23.0	19.2	2,251	20.6
35-39	1,217	75.7	14.8	390	24.3	14.5	1,607	14.7
40-44	764	75.8	9.3	243	24.1	9.0	1,008	9.2
45-49	464	75.9	5.7	147	24.1	5.5	611	5.6
50-54	248	75.6	3.0	79	24.1	2.9	328	3.0
55-59	111	72.1	1.4	42	27.3	1.6	154	1.4
60-64	49	69.0	0.6	22	31.0	0.8	71	0.7

≥65	32	76.2	0.4	10	23.8	0.4	42	0.4
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Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

Table 3.3: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID - Colorado (2016-2020)

	Males			Females			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	271	90.0	100	30	10.0	100	301	100
Gender								
Man	103	100.0	38.0	0	0.0	0.0	103	34.2
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	6	100.0	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	6	2.0
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	13	100.0	43.3	13	4.3
Unknown	162	90.5	59.8	17	9.5	56.7	179	59.5
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	1	100.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Black/African American, NH	18	94.7	6.6	1	5.3	3.3	19	6.3
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	67	85.9	24.7	11	14.1	36.7	78	25.9
Indigenous/Native American, NH	3	75.0	1.1	1	25.0	3.3	4	1.3
Multiple Races, NH	2	100.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.7
White, NH	180	91.4	66.4	17	8.6	56.7	197	65.4
Age Group at Diagnosis								
<20	2	100.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.7
20-24	36	87.8	13.3	5	12.2	16.7	41	13.6
25-29	69	93.2	25.5	5	6.8	16.7	74	24.6
30-34	50	92.6	18.5	4	7.4	13.3	54	17.9
35-39	44	91.7	16.2	4	8.3	13.3	48	15.9
40-44	26	86.7	9.6	4	13.3	13.3	30	10.0
45-49	17	85.0	6.3	3	15.0	10.0	20	6.6
50-54	12	80.0	4.4	3	20.0	10.0	15	5.0
55-59	8	88.9	3.0	1	11.1	3.3	9	3.0
60-64	5	83.3	1.8	1	16.7	3.3	6	2.0
≥65	2	0.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.7
Transmission Category								

IDU	66	68.8	24.4	30	31.3	100.0	96	31.9
MSM & IDU	205	100.0	75.6	0	0.0	0.0	205	68.1
Region								
Denver TGA	189	91.7	69.7	17	8.3	56.7	206	68.4
Frontier	1	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Non-TGA Urban	59	84.3	21.8	11	15.7	36.7	70	23.3
Rural	22	91.7	8.1	2	8.3	6.7	24	8.0
Unknown	1	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	218	89.0	80.4	27	11.0	90.0	245	81.4
Unknown	49	94.2	18.1	3	5.8	10.0	52	17.3
Foreign-Born	4	100.0	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	4	1.3
Canada	1	100.0	25.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	25.0
Europe	1	100.0	25.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	25.0
Mexico	2	100.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	50.0
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, 2020 - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	2,061	86.8	100	313	13.2	100	2,374	100
Gender								
Man	890	100.0	43.2	0	0.0	0.0	890	37.5
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	25	100.0	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	25	1.1
Woman	1	0.7	0.0	134	99.3	42.8	135	5.7
Unknown	1,144	86.5	55.5	178	13.5	56.9	1,322	55.7
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	19	100.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.8
Black/African American, NH	251	81.5	12.2	57	18.5	18.2	308	13.0
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	453	87.8	22.0	63	12.2	20.1	516	21.7
Indigenous/Native American, NH	26	76.5	1.3	8	23.5	2.6	34	1.4
Multiple Races, NH	59	84.3	2.9	11	15.7	3.5	70	2.9
White, NH	1,251	87.8	60.7	174	12.2	55.6	1,425	60.0

Unknown	2	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Transmission Category								
IDU	528	62.8	25.6	313	37.2	100.0	841	35.4
MSM & IDU	1,533	100.0	74.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,533	64.6
Region								
Denver TGA	1,433	88.3	69.5	190	11.7	60.7	1,623	68.4
Frontier	1	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Non-TGA Urban	401	80.7	19.5	96	19.3	30.7	497	20.9
Rural	222	89.2	10.8	27	10.8	8.6	249	10.5
Unknown	5	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.2
Current Age Group								
<20	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	20	87.0	1.0	3	13.0	1.0	23	1.0
25-29	90	89.1	4.4	11	10.9	3.5	101	4.3
30-34	151	92.6	7.3	12	7.4	3.8	163	6.9
35-39	202	89.8	9.8	23	10.2	7.3	225	9.5
40-44	212	89.5	10.3	25	10.5	8.0	237	10.0
45-49	210	86.1	10.2	34	13.9	10.9	244	10.3
50-54	281	86.5	13.6	44	13.5	14.1	325	13.7
55-59	357	84.4	17.3	66	15.6	21.1	423	17.8
60-64	286	85.4	13.9	49	14.6	15.7	335	14.1
≥65	252	84.6	12.2	46	15.4	14.7	298	12.6
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	2	66.7	0.1	1	33.3	0.3	3	0.1
15-19	67	71.3	3.3	27	28.7	8.6	94	4.0
20-24	341	89.7	16.5	39	10.3	12.5	380	16.0
25-29	495	89.0	24.0	61	11.0	19.5	556	23.4
30-34	501	87.9	24.3	69	12.1	22.0	570	24.0
35-39	316	88.3	15.3	42	11.7	13.4	358	15.1
40-44	177	82.7	8.6	37	17.3	11.8	214	9.0
45-49	88	82.2	4.3	19	17.8	6.1	107	4.5
50-54	40	80.0	1.9	10	20.0	3.2	50	2.1
55-59	21	80.8	1.0	5	19.2	1.6	26	1.1
60-64	11	78.6	0.5	3	21.4	1.0	14	0.6
≥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, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

Table 3.5: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals - Colorado (2016-2020)

	Females			Males			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	120	65.2	100	64	34.8	100	184	100
Gender								
Man	1	5.0	0.8	19	95.0	29.7	20	10.9
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	0.5
Woman	39	100.0	32.5	0	0.0	0.0	39	21.2
Unknown	77	63.1	64.2	45	36.9	70.3	122	66.3
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	1	50.0	0.8	1	50.0	1.6	2	1.1
Black/African American, NH	41	71.9	34.2	16	28.1	25.0	57	31.0
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	26	55.3	21.7	21	44.7	32.8	47	25.5
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	1	100.0	1.6	1	0.5
White, NH	52	67.5	43.3	25	32.5	39.1	77	41.8
Transmission Category								
Hetersexual Contact with HIV+	95	62.5	79.2	57	37.5	89.1	152	82.6
Hetersexual Contact with IDU	16	69.6	13.3	7	30.4	10.9	23	12.5
Hetersexual Contact with MSM	9	100.0	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	9	4.9
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	7	100.0	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	7	3.8
20-24	13	65.0	10.8	7	35.0	10.9	20	10.9
25-29	21	63.6	17.5	12	36.4	18.8	33	17.9
30-34	15	65.2	12.5	8	34.8	12.5	23	12.5
35-39	18	72.0	15.0	7	28.0	10.9	25	13.6

40-44	14	56.0	11.7	11	44.0	17.2	25	13.6
45-49	10	50.0	8.3	10	50.0	15.6	20	10.9
50-54	10	71.4	8.3	4	28.6	6.3	14	7.6
55-59	7	77.8	5.8	2	22.2	3.1	9	4.9
60-64	2	66.7	1.7	1	33.3	1.6	3	1.6
>65	3	60.0	2.5	2	40.0	3.1	5	2.7
Region								
Denver TGA	87	69.0	72.5	39	31.0	60.9	126	68.5
Frontier	1	100.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5
Non-TGA Urban	23	54.8	19.2	19	45.2	29.7	42	22.8
Rural	10	62.5	8.3	6	37.5	9.4	16	8.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	77	63.1	64.2	45	36.9	70.3	122	66.3
Unknown	26	70.3	21.7	11	29.7	17.2	37	20.1
Foreign Born	17	68.0	14.2	8	32.0	12.5	25	13.6
African	13	72.2	76.5	5	27.8	62.5	18	72.0
Asia	1	100.0	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	1	4.0
Caribbean	1	50.0	5.9	1	50.0	12.5	2	8.0
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	25.0	2	8.0
C. America	2	100.0	11.8	0	0.0	0.0	2	8.0

Table 3.6: Characteristics of Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	1,032	68.8	100	468	31.2	100	1,500	100
Gender								
Man	1	0.5	0.1	198	99.5	42.3	199	13.3
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	483	100.0	46.8	0	0.0	0.0	483	32.2
Unknown	541	66.7	52.4	270	33.3	57.7	811	54.1
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	24	57.1	2.3	18	42.9	3.8	42	2.8
Black/African American, NH	389	65.7	37.7	203	34.3	43.4	592	39.5
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	212	63.3	20.5	123	36.7	26.3	335	22.3

Indigenous/Native American, NH	8	100.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.5
Multiple Races, NH	23	85.2	2.2	4	14.8	0.9	27	1.8
White, NH	375	75.8	36.3	120	24.2	25.6	495	33.0
Unknown	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact with HIV+	752	65.8	72.9	390	34.2	83.3	1,142	76.1
Heterosexual Contact with PWID	201	72.0	19.5	78	28.0	16.7	279	18.6
Heterosexual Contact with MSM	79	100.0	7.7	0	0.0	0.0	79	5.3
Region								
Denver TGA	699	67.9	67.7	330	32.1	70.5	1,029	68.6
Non-TGA Urban	12	92.3	1.2	1	7.7	0.2	13	0.9
Rural	699	88.6	67.7	90	11.4	19.2	789	52.6
Frontier	73	60.8	7.1	47	39.2	10.0	120	8.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.2	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<20	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
20-24	16	76.2	1.6	5	23.8	1.1	21	1.4
25-29	35	71.4	3.4	14	28.6	3.0	49	3.3
30-34	79	77.5	7.7	23	22.5	4.9	102	6.8
35-39	108	79.4	10.5	28	20.6	6.0	136	9.1
40-44	138	71.1	13.4	56	28.9	12.0	194	12.9
45-49	149	69.3	14.4	66	30.7	14.1	215	14.3
50-54	167	66.0	16.2	86	34.0	18.4	253	16.9
55-59	144	64.6	14.0	79	35.4	16.9	223	14.9
60-64	100	61.0	9.7	64	39.0	13.7	164	10.9
≥65	95	66.9	9.2	47	33.1	10.0	142	9.5
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	2	100.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
15-19	49	83.1	4.7	10	16.9	2.1	59	3.9
20-24	168	78.1	16.3	47	21.9	10.0	215	14.3
25-29	232	73.7	22.5	83	26.3	17.7	315	21.0
30-34	172	68.0	16.7	81	32.0	17.3	253	16.9
35-39	155	66.8	15.0	77	33.2	16.5	232	15.5
40-44	80	50.3	7.8	79	49.7	16.9	159	10.6
45-49	74	59.7	7.2	50	40.3	10.7	124	8.3

50-54	43	67.2	4.2	21	32.8	4.5	64	4.3
55-59	33	73.3	3.2	12	26.7	2.6	45	3.0
60-64	16	80.0	1.6	4	20.0	0.9	20	1.3
≥65	8	66.7	0.8	4	33.3	0.9	12	0.8

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

Table 3.7: Number of Infants Born to HIV Positive Females by Year of Birth - Colorado (2016-2020)

Year of Birth	Number of Infants born to HIV Positive Females	Number of Infants who acquired HIV perinatally
2016	31	0
2017	27	0
2018	23	1
2019	30	2
2020	32	0
Total	143	3

Table 3.8: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Foreign-Born - Colorado (2016-2020)

	Females			Males			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	52	28.1	100	133	71.9	100	185	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	42	100.0	31.6	42	22.7
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.5	2	1.1
Woman	22	100.0	42.3	0	0.0	0.0	22	11.9
Unknown	30	25.2	57.7	89	74.8	66.9	119	64.3
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	3	30.0	5.8	7	70.0	5.3	10	5.4
Black/African American, NH	38	59.4	73.1	26	40.6	19.5	64	34.6
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	11	11.0	21.2	89	89.0	66.9	100	54.1
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	0.8	1	0.5
White, NH	0	0.0	0.0	10	100.0	7.5	10	5.4
Age Group at Diagnosis								

<15	2	50.0	3.8	2	50.0	1.5	4	2.2
15-19	4	57.1	7.7	3	42.9	2.3	7	3.8
20-24	3	17.6	5.8	14	82.4	10.5	17	9.2
25-29	3	14.3	5.8	18	85.7	13.5	21	11.4
30-34	5	13.9	9.6	31	86.1	23.3	36	19.5
35-39	6	28.6	11.5	15	71.4	11.3	21	11.4
40-44	7	30.4	13.5	16	69.6	12.0	23	12.4
45-49	10	38.5	19.2	16	61.5	12.0	26	14.1
50-54	6	33.3	11.5	12	66.7	9.0	18	9.7
55-59	4	66.7	7.7	2	33.3	1.5	6	3.2
60-64	1	20.0	1.9	4	80.0	3.0	5	2.7
≥65	1	100.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	17	68.0	32.7	8	32.0	6.0	25	13.5
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.8	1	0.5
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	---	--	--	82	100.0	61.7	82	44.3
MSM & IDU	---	--	--	3	100.0	2.3	3	1.6
Pediatric	3	75.0	5.8	1	25.0	0.8	4	2.2
Unknown	32	45.7	61.5	38	54.3	28.6	70	37.8
Region								
Denver TGA	40	27.2	76.9	107	72.8	80.5	147	79.5
Frontier	1	50.0	1.9	1	50.0	0.8	2	1.1
Non-TGA Urban	9	40.9	17.3	13	59.1	9.8	22	11.9
Rural	3	18.8	5.8	13	81.3	9.8	16	8.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
African	37	59.7	71.2	25	40.3	18.8	62	33.5
Asian	3	23.1	5.8	10	76.9	7.5	13	7.0
Caribbean	3	23.1	5.8	10	76.9	7.5	13	7.0
C. American	6	46.2	11.5	7	53.8	5.3	13	7.0
European	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	3.0	4	2.2
Mexico	3	4.3	5.8	67	95.7	50.4	70	37.8
Middle East	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.8	1	0.5
Pacific Island	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.8	1	0.5
S. American	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	5.3	7	3.8
Other	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.8	1	0.5

Table 3.9: Characteristics of People who are Foreign-Born Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	497	28.2	100	1,263	71.8	100	1,760	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	532	100.0	42.1	532	30.2
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	3.7	0.2	26	96.3	2.1	27	1.5
Woman	260	99.6	52.3	1	0.4	0.1	261	14.8
Unknown	236	25.1	47.5	704	74.9	55.7	940	53.4
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	33	27.0	6.6	89	73.0	7.0	122	6.9
Black/African American, NH	313	57.7	63.0	229	42.3	18.1	542	30.8
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	125	13.2	25.2	822	86.8	65.1	947	53.8
Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, NH	6	28.6	1.2	15	71.4	1.2	21	1.2
White, NH	20	15.6	4.0	108	84.4	8.6	128	7.3
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	294	60.0	59.2	196	40.0	15.5	490	27.8
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	11	14.5	2.2	65	85.5	5.1	76	4.3
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	---	--	---	707	100.0	56.0	707	40.2
MSM & IDU	---	---	---	62	100.0	4.9	62	3.5
Pediatric	48	56.5	9.7	37	43.5	2.9	85	4.8
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.1	1	0.1
Unknown	144	42.5	29.0	195	57.5	15.4	339	19.3
Region								
Denver TGA	369	27.5	74.2	972	72.5	77.0	1,341	76.2

Frontier	2	15.4	0.4	11	84.6	0.9	13	0.7
Non-TGA Urban	103	34.8	20.7	193	65.2	15.3	296	16.8
Rural	25	20.5	5.0	97	79.5	7.7	122	6.9
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<15	21	55.3	4.2	17	44.7	1.3	38	2.2
15-19	18	56.3	3.6	14	43.8	1.1	32	1.8
20-24	13	38.2	2.6	21	61.8	1.7	34	1.9
25-29	11	18.0	2.2	50	82.0	4.0	61	3.5
30-34	28	19.6	5.6	115	80.4	9.1	143	8.1
35-39	49	27.5	9.9	129	72.5	10.2	178	10.1
40-44	80	32.1	16.1	169	67.9	13.4	249	14.1
45-49	85	29.1	17.1	207	70.9	16.4	292	16.6
50-54	65	23.0	13.1	218	77.0	17.3	283	16.1
55-59	52	25.1	10.5	155	74.9	12.3	207	11.8
60-64	33	26.0	6.6	94	74.0	7.4	127	7.2
≥65	42	36.2	8.5	74	63.8	5.9	116	6.6
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	50	55.6	10.1	40	44.4	3.2	90	5.1
15-19	21	44.7	4.2	26	55.3	2.1	47	2.7
20-24	58	23.0	11.7	194	77.0	15.4	252	14.3
25-29	87	24.3	17.5	271	75.7	21.5	358	20.3
30-34	74	22.3	14.9	258	77.7	20.4	332	18.9
35-39	74	27.8	14.9	192	72.2	15.2	266	15.1
40-44	38	21.5	7.6	139	78.5	11.0	177	10.1
45-49	38	31.9	7.6	81	68.1	6.4	119	6.8
50-54	21	34.4	4.2	40	65.6	3.2	61	3.5
55-59	21	72.4	4.2	8	27.6	0.6	29	1.6
60-64	10	50.0	2.0	10	50.0	0.8	20	1.1
≥65	5	55.6	1.0	4	44.4	0.3	9	0.5

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2020.

Table 5.1. First CD4 Test Results[^] Among New HIV Diagnoses, 2016-2020

	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		35%	23%	18%	24%	398.0	1783	86%	2071
Sex at Birth	Current Gender								
Female	---	33%	23%	19%	25%	373.0	225.0	87%	259.0
	Man	0%	0%	0%	0%	---	0.0	0%	0.0
	Trans Man	75%	25%	0%	0%	657.0	4.0	100%	4.0
	Trans Woman	0%	0%	100%	0%	311.0	1.0	100%	1.0
	Woman	33%	24%	21%	21%	373.0	75.0	86%	87.0
	Unknown	33%	22%	17%	28%	---	144.0	87%	166.0
Male	---	35%	23%	18%	24%	400.0	1558.0	86%	1812.0
	Man	35%	21%	19%	25%	385.0	539.0	86%	630.0
	Trans Man	0%	0%	0%	0%	---	0.0	0%	0.0
	Trans Woman	50%	23%	18%	9%	487.0	22.0	88%	25.0
	Woman	0%	100%	0%	0%	---	1.0	50%	2.0
	Unknown	34%	24%	18%	24%	---	996.0	86%	1156.0
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis									
Under 13		80%	0%	0%	20%	913.0	5.0	83%	6.0
13-19		29%	38%	23%	10%	437.0	48.0	76%	63.0
20-29		42%	26%	19%	13%	453.0	685.0	84%	812.0
30-39		35%	21%	18%	26%	392.0	485.0	88%	553.0
40-49		29%	21%	15%	36%	345.0	291.0	87%	335.0
50-59		21%	16%	20%	43%	261.0	201.0	89%	226.0
60 years and over		25%	28%	13%	34%	358.0	68.0	89%	76.0
Race/Ethnicity									
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		19%	26%	26%	30%	336.0	27.0	77%	35.0
Black/African American, NH		33%	23%	18%	26%	383.0	261.0	84%	310.0
Hispanic/Latino/a/x (all races)		30%	23%	19%	28%	368.0	636.0	87%	732.0
Indigenous/Native American, NH		60%	12%	16%	12%	524.0	25.0	83%	30.0
Multiple Race, NH		50%	25%	13%	13%	516.0	16.0	84%	19.0
White, NH		38%	23%	17%	22%	423.0	818.0	87%	945.0
Transmission Category - Female									
Heterosexual contact		37%	26%	19%	18%	427.0	109.0	91%	120.0
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		44%	16%	20%	20%	479.0	25.0	83%	30.0
Pediatric*		50%	0%	0%	50%	511.0	4.0	80%	5.0
No Identified Risk/Other		25%	22%	20%	33%	323.0	87.0	84%	104.0
Transmission Category - Male									

Heterosexual contact	28%	28%	11%	33%	377.0	57.0	89%	64.0
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	47%	21%	12%	21%	479.0	58.0	88%	66.0
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	35%	23%	19%	23%	402.0	1103.0	88%	1258.0
MSM & IDU	45%	27%	14%	14%	480.0	179.0	87%	205.0
Pediatric*	75%	0%	25%	0%	626.0	4.0	100%	4.0
No Identified Risk/Other	18%	14%	22%	46%	221.0	157.0	73%	215.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	38%	23%	17%	22%	423.0	1248.0	87%	1442.0
Unknown	30%	24%	21%	25%	380.0	380.0	86%	444.0
Foreign-Born	22%	15%	21%	42%	246.0	155.0	84%	185.0
African	30%	15%	17%	39%	288.0	54.0	87%	62.0
Asian	30%	20%	20%	30%	345.0	10.0	77%	13.0
Caribbean	30%	10%	10%	50%	263.0	10.0	77%	13.0
C. American	0%	20%	10%	70%	63.5	10.0	77%	13.0
European	25%	50%	0%	25%	416.0	4.0	100%	4.0
Mexico	16%	8%	33%	43%	221.0	61.0	87%	70.0
Middle East	0%	0%	0%	100%	60.0	1.0	100%	1.0
Oceania/Pacific Islands	100%	0%	0%	0%	1430.0	1.0	100%	1.0
S. American	0%	67%	0%	33%	392.0	3.0	43%	7.0
Canada	0%	100%	0%	0%	359.0	1.0	100%	1.0

^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, 2016-2020

	CD4 Count at HIV Diagnosis (among cases with CD4 information)				Median CD4 Count cells/ μ L	Cases with CD4 Information ^		Total New Diag- noses
	≥ 500	350-499	200-349	<200		N	% of total	
Region 1:	20%	0%	20%	13%	307	15	58%	26
Logan	33%	0%	33%	33%	338	3	75%	4
Morgan	0%	0%	50%	50%	143	2	33%	6
Phillips	50%	0%	50%	0%	408	2	100%	2
Sedgwick	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Washington	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Yuma	38%	0%	38%	25%	972	8	57%	14
Region 2: Larimer	42%	22%	16%	20%	453	45	78%	58
Region 3: Douglas	56%	11%	6%	28%	522	36	82%	44
Region 4: El Paso	39%	24%	14%	23%	436	154	74%	208
Region 5:	0%	40%	60%	0%	288	5	100%	5
Cheyenne	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0

Elbert	0%	25%	75%	0%	284	4	100%	4
Kit Carson	0%	100%	0%	0%	391	1	100%	1
Lincoln	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Region 6:	67%	11%	0%	22%	608	9	100%	9
Baca	100%	0%	0%	0%	778	2	100%	2
Bent	---	---	---	---	---	0	--	0
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
Otero	67%	0%	0%	33%	517	3	100%	3
Prowers	100%	0%	0%	0%	608	1	100%	1
Region 7: Pueblo	28%	26%	12%	35%	389	43	83%	52
Region 8:	14%	0%	29%	29%	328	7	78%	9
Alamosa	20%	0%	40%	40%	328	5	83%	6
Conejos	100%	0%	0%	0%	1058	1	100%	1
Costilla	---	---	---	---	---	0	--	0
Mineral	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Rio Grande	0%	0%	0%	100%	47	1	100%	1
Saguache	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	1
Region 9:	15%	35%	20%	30%	345	20	95%	21
Archuleta	0%	33%	0%	67%	94	3	100%	3
Dolores	---	---	---	---	---	0	--	0
La Plata	10%	50%	10%	30%	357	10	91%	11
Montezuma	29%	14%	43%	14%	338	7	100%	7
San Juan	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Region 10:	25%	0%	25%	50%	162	8	67%	12
Delta	25%	0%	25%	50%	142	4	57%	7
Gunnison	0%	0%	0%	100%	83	1	50%	2
Hinsdale	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Montrose	33%	0%	33%	33%	285	3	100%	3
Ouray	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
San Miguel	---	---	---	---	---	0	--	0
Region 11:	11%	22%	11%	44%	177	9	90%	10
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Moffat	0%	50%	0%	50%	243	2	100%	2
Rio Blanco	---	---	---	---	---	1	100%	1
Routt	17%	17%	17%	50%	163	6	86%	7
Region 12:	23%	19%	23%	35%	258	43	84%	51
Eagle	33%	0%	33%	33%	227	9	69%	13
Garfield	15%	23%	23%	38%	258	13	87%	15
Grand	33%	0%	0%	67%	105	3	100%	3

Pitkin	38%	25%	25%	13%	451	8	100%	8
Summit	10%	30%	20%	40%	235	10	83%	12
Region 13:	39%	28%	11%	22%	421	18	90%	20
Chaffee	75%	0%	0%	25%	603	4	67%	6
Custer	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Fremont	33%	42%	17%	8%	421	12	100%	12
Lake	0%	0%	0%	100%	82	2	100%	2
Region 14: Adams	33%	26%	20%	21%	403	227	89%	256
Region 15: Arapahoe	37%	19%	18%	26%	399	279	88%	316
Region 16:	23%	13%	29%	36%	293	56	89%	63
Boulder	22%	12%	31%	35%	294	49	89%	55
Broomfield	29%	14%	14%	43%	214	7	88%	8
Region 17:	40%	20%	0%	40%	385	10	91%	11
Clear Creek	0%	33%	0%	67%	72	3	100%	3
Gilpin	---	---	---	---	---	0	---	0
Park	50%	0%	0%	50%	386	4	100%	4
Teller	67%	33%	0%	0%	559	3	75%	4
Region 18: Weld	19%	23%	19%	40%	321	48	87%	55
Region 19: Mesa	30%	30%	25%	15%	420	20	83%	24
Region 20: Denver	34%	25%	19%	21%	411	548	89%	619
Region 21: Jefferson	34%	23%	16%	26%	408	149	89%	167
Unknown	0%	0%	100%	0%	344	1	50%	2
Correctional Facility	51%	22%	17%	10%	512	41	89%	46
State	52%	26%	16%	6%	512	31	100%	31
Federal	33%	17%	17%	33%	257	6	55%	11
STATEWIDE TOTAL	75%	0%	25%	0%	707	4	100%	4

^Within 90 days of diagnosis.

Table 5.3. Viral Load Test Results (Last 12 Months) Among People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2020

		Viral Load (VL) Results in 2020 (among cases with VL information)			Cases with a VL Result in 2020		Suppressed VL among Total in 2020	Total PLHIV
		High VL >100,000	200-99,999	Suppressed VL <200	N	% of total	%	
Total		2%	6%	92%	8,736	59%	54%	14,832
Sex at Birth	Gender							
Male	---	1%	8%	91%	1,299	69%	63%	1,871
	Man	--	--	--	0	--	--	0
	Non Binary	--	--	--	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%	6%	92%	7,516	61%	56%	12,372
	Man	3%	7%	90%	3,583	71%	64%	5,044
	Non Binary	--	--	--	0	--	--	0
	Trans Man	0%	0%	100%	1	100%	100%	1
	Trans Woman	2%	18%	80%	88	70%	56%	126
	Woman	0%	0%	100%	3	75%	75%	4
	Unknown	1%	5%	94%	3,841	49%	46%	7,763
Age Group^								
Under 13		0%	0%	100%	20	83%	83%	24
13-19		0%	5%	95%	58	81%	76%	72
20-29		3%	13%	83%	775	75%	62%	1,033
30-39		3%	9%	88%	1,777	69%	61%	2,568
40-49		2%	5%	92%	1,856	65%	60%	2,868
50-59		2%	5%	94%	2,556	59%	55%	4,353
60 years and over		1%	3%	96%	1,694	43%	42%	3,914
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		2%	3%	95%	129	63%	60%	204
Black/African American, NH		2%	9%	89%	1,396	60%	53%	2,332
Hispanic/Latino/a/x (All Races)		2%	7%	91%	2,226	64%	58%	3,491
Indigenous/Native American, NH		7%	7%	86%	58	56%	48%	104
Multiple/Other, NH		3%	7%	91%	190	57%	52%	333
White, NH		2%	5%	93%	4,737	57%	53%	8,368
Transmission Category-Female								
Heterosexual Sex		1%	6%	92%	682	66%	61%	1,032
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		3%	10%	87%	199	64%	56%	313
Pediatric/Perinatal		0%	7%	93%	55	71%	66%	77
Other/Unknown		2%	5%	93%	284	60%	56%	472
Pediatric*								
Transmission Category-Male								
Heterosexual Sex		7%	7%	86%	243	46%	40%	528

Injection Drug Use (IDU)	2%	5%	93%	5,632	60%	56%	9,379
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	3%	10%	87%	906	59%	51%	1,533
MSM & IDU	0%	11%	89%	62	78%	69%	80
Pediatric/Perinatal	2%	8%	89%	412	43%	39%	950

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.
 ^Current age as of December 31, 2020. *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, 2020 by County and Health Statistics

	Viral Load (VL) Results in 2020 (among cases with VL information)			Cases with a VL Result in 2020		Suppressed VL among Total in 2020	Total PLHIV
	High VL >100,000	200-99,999	Suppressed VL <200	N	% of total	%	
Region 1:	4%	6%	90%	50	61%	55%	82
Logan	0%	6%	94%	18	82%	77%	22
Morgan	12%	6%	82%	17	52%	42%	33
Phillips	0%	20%	80%	5	83%	67%	6
Sedgwick	0%	0%	100%	2	50%	50%	4
Washington	0%	0%	100%	2	50%	50%	4
Yuma	0%	0%	100%	6	46%	46%	13
Region 2: Larimer	1%	5%	93%	244	66%	61%	372
Region 3: Douglas	0%	4%	96%	226	74%	71%	307
Region 4: El Paso	2%	5%	93%	682	57%	53%	1,191
Region 5:	0%	0%	100%	30	61%	61%	49
Cheyenne	0%	0%	100%	1	50%	50%	2
Elbert	0%	0%	100%	19	59%	59%	32
Kit Carson	0%	0%	100%	3	100%	100%	3
Lincoln	0%	0%	100%	7	58%	58%	12
Region 6:	0%	8%	92%	63	74%	68%	85
Baca	0%	100%	0%	1	100%	0%	1
Bent	0%	0%	100%	3	60%	60%	5
Crowley	0%	0%	100%	6	75%	75%	8
Huerfano	0%	8%	92%	12	71%	65%	17
Kiowa	---	---	---	0	0%	0%	0
Las Animas	0%	7%	93%	14	58%	54%	24
Otero	0%	10%	90%	20	95%	86%	21
Prowers	0%	0%	100%	7	78%	78%	9

Region 7: Pueblo	1%	9%	90%	187	67%	61%	279
Region 8:	2%	5%	93%	42	72%	67%	58
Alamosa	5%	0%	95%	22	85%	81%	26
Conejos	0%	33%	67%	3	75%	50%	4
Costilla	0%	0%	100%	1	25%	25%	4
Mineral	0%	0%	100%	1	100%	100%	1
Rio Grande	0%	11%	89%	9	82%	73%	11
Saguache	0%	0%	100%	6	50%	50%	12
Region 9:	1%	9%	89%	74	66%	59%	112
Archuleta	0%	0%	100%	8	62%	62%	13
Dolores	0%	0%	100%	1	100%	100%	1
La Plata	2%	13%	85%	47	68%	58%	69
Montezuma	0%	6%	94%	18	64%	61%	28
San Juan	--	--	--	0	0%	0%	1
Region 10:	0%	11%	89%	37	44%	39%	84
Delta	0%	13%	87%	15	50%	43%	30
Gunnison	0%	0%	100%	6	55%	55%	11
Hinsdale	---	---	---	0	0%	0%	2
Montrose	0%	18%	82%	11	35%	29%	31
Ouray	0%	0%	100%	1	100%	100%	1
San Miguel	0%	0%	100%	4	44%	44%	9
Region 11:	0%	6%	94%	18	46%	44%	39
Jackson	---	---	---	0	0%	0%	1
Moffat	0%	0%	100%	6	60%	60%	10
Rio Blanco	---	---	---	0	0%	0%	2
Routt	0%	8%	92%	12	46%	42%	26
Region 12:	2%	10%	88%	136	50%	44%	272
Eagle	0%	6%	94%	36	44%	41%	82
Garfield	2%	11%	87%	45	54%	47%	83
Grand	10%	10%	80%	10	43%	35%	23
Pitkin	0%	9%	91%	11	39%	36%	28
Summit	3%	15%	82%	34	61%	50%	56
Region 13:	1%	5%	93%	73	60%	56%	122
Chaffee	5%	10%	86%	21	88%	75%	24
Custer	---	---	---	0	0%	0%	0
Fremont	0%	4%	96%	49	53%	51%	92
Lake	0%	0%	100%	3	50%	50%	6
Region 14: Adams	2%	7%	91%	897	69%	63%	1,300
Region 15: Arapahoe	2%	6%	92%	1,235	68%	62%	1,827
Region 16:	1%	3%	96%	327	57%	55%	571
Boulder	1%	3%	96%	319	58%	56%	548
Broomfield	0%	0%	100%	8	35%	35%	23

Region 17:	0%	4%	96%	53	65%	63%	81
Clear Creek	0%	0%	100%	10	45%	45%	22
Gilpin	0%	0%	100%	6	60%	60%	10
Park	0%	0%	100%	19	68%	68%	28
Teller	0%	11%	89%	18	86%	76%	21
Region 18: Weld	3%	9%	88%	198	68%	60%	293
Region 19: Mesa	11%	20%	70%	46	25%	18%	182
Region 20: Denver	2%	6%	92%	3,273	53%	48%	6,204
Region 21: Jefferson	2%	4%	94%	713	69%	65%	1,039
Unknown	0%	0%	100%	5	24%	24%	21
Correctional Facility	3%	18%	79%	125	48%	38%	260
State	4%	20%	76%	98	63%	47%	156
Federal	0%	7%	93%	27	26%	24%	104
STATEWIDE TOTAL	2%	6%	92%	8,734	59%	54%	14,829

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2020. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

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:** People diagnosed with HIV through December 31, 2019, alive as of December 31, 2020, live in Colorado and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2011-2020).
- **Engaged in Care:** Percent of people diagnosed with at least one CD4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020, reported to the state.
- **Retained in Care:** Percent of people diagnosed with at least two lab tests at least 90 days apart OR virally suppressed at the time of their last lab during the time period of January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020, 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, 2020 - December 31, 2020) viral load test had a result of <200 cells/mL.

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.