



HIV in Colorado

HIV Epidemiology Annual Report
for cases diagnosed through December 2022

January 2025



COLORADO
Department of Public
Health & Environment

<https://cdphe.colorado.gov/sti-and-hiv-aids-epidemiology-reports>

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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 2022 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 2022, 22,325 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. In 2022, the percent of deaths among PLHIV that were to HIV was 19.0%, which is a 64.6% decrease since 2013, a 48.3% decrease since 2018, and a 22.9% decrease since 2021. The mortality rate among PLHIV had increased by 25.7% and 18.8% since 2013 and 2018, respectively, and decreased 6.7% since 2021.

Although the number of females living with HIV in Colorado has increased, perinatal transmission has decreased dramatically since 1996, with no cases of perinatal HIV in 2022, despite 19 infants being born to women living with HIV. 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, with 93.1% in Urban areas. In 2022, Colorado reported 7.5 new diagnoses of HIV per 100,000. The rate increased by approximately 7.1% from 2021 and 2.6% from 2018. Males represent the majority of diagnoses (87.2%), and 55.0% of diagnoses were among those 20-34 years of age.

People Living with HIV

By December 31, 2022, 14,771 people were known to be living with HIV in Colorado, which is a 1.9% decrease from 14,497 at the end of 2021. While the highest percentage of PLHIV as of December 31, 2022 were Non-Hispanic White (54.8%), the percentage of Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans (15.8%) was disproportionate to the overall population (4.1%). With better treatments, the PLHIV cohort is aging. More than half (56.1%) of PLHIV at the end of 2022 were over 50, with the 65+ age group as the largest group (17.1%).

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, with 65.8% of all new cases in 2022 related to MSM transmission (62.6% MSM only, 3.2% MSM/PWID) and 75.5% of male cases. Among females, heterosexual transmission represented 69.4% of new HIV diagnoses in 2022. Among diagnoses from 2018-2022, people who inject drugs (PWID) made up 12.2%, including PWID alone and PWID/MSM. In the same timeframe, 7.7% 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, 2022 and reported by December 31, 2023.

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 diagnoses in this report were calculated based on cases diagnosed in the calendar year per 100,000 persons. The 2022 disease rates for all Colorado counties were calculated by dividing the number of diagnoses for that county in 2022 by the 2022 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 Case Ascertainment 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 with a reported HIV diagnosis 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 U.S. population.

Death Data

The Vital Statistics Branch of CDPHE provided cause-of-death data obtained from death certificates filed with the department through 2023 for deaths occurring through 2022.

Correctional Facility Data

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

Employment Data

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

Education Data

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

Strengths and Limitations of the Data

HIV has been reportable by name from laboratories and care providers since 1985 by regulation and since 1987 by state statute. In 1987, CDPHE initiated an active system of surveillance for HIV for the purposes of accurately characterizing the epidemic in Colorado.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines for Accurate Use of Data

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

1. Data in this report are based on cases reported to the HIV Case Ascertainment Unit, Office of STI/HIV/Viral Hepatitis, 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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Description of Colorado

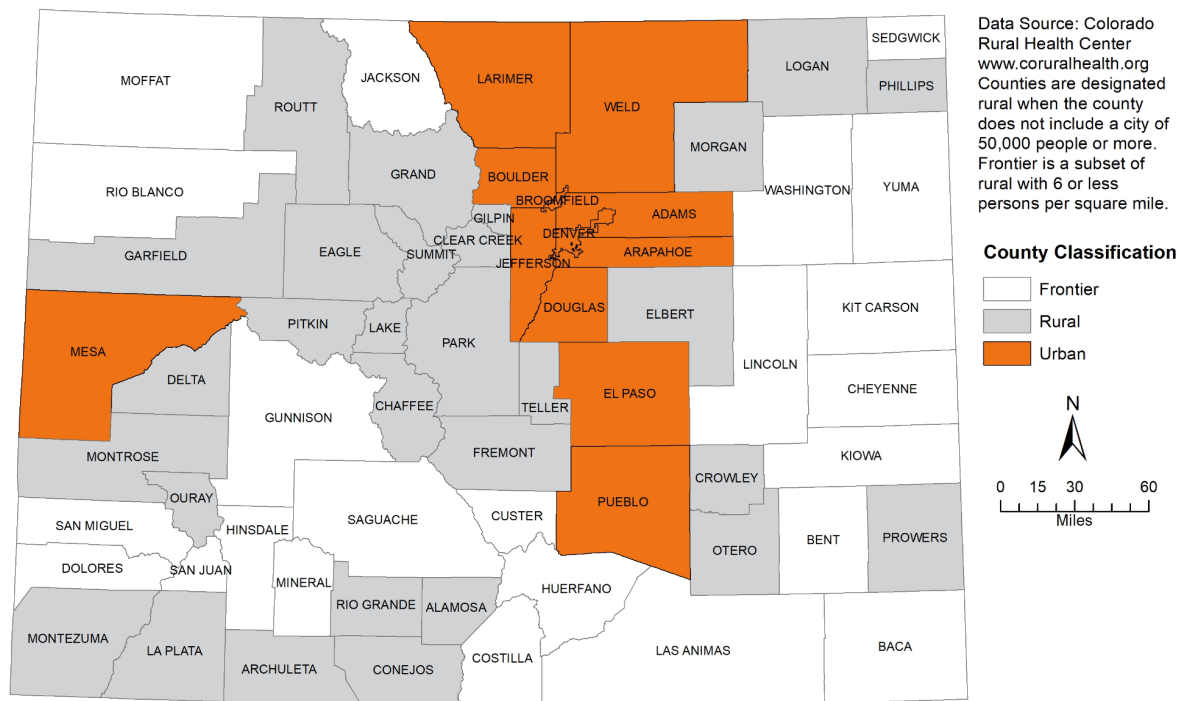
Summary

- Colorado's 2022 population was estimated to be 5,838,662 with a somewhat equal distribution between men (50.2%) and women (49.8%).
- Nearly half (48.8%) of Colorado's population resided in the five-county Denver metro area, and 86.3% resided in one of the 12 urban counties.
- Three-fifths (59.9%) of Coloradans were between the ages of 20 and 64.
- About two-thirds of Colorado's population identifies as Non-Hispanic White (66.5%), 22.5% as Hispanic/Latino/a/x, and 4.1% as Non-Hispanic Black/African American. Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, and the other races comprised the remaining 6.9%.
- Colorado's unemployment was 3.1% at the end of 2022 compared to the United States' 3.6%.
- Colorado's percentage of those without health insurance was lower than reported nationally in 2022 (8.4% & 9.4%, 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 (48.8%) of Colorado’s population resided in the five-county Denver metro area (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson counties), and 86.3% resided in one of the 12 counties designated as urban by the U.S. Census Bureau. Urban counties include: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo and Weld. A county is designated rural when the county does not include a micro- or metropolitan area of 50,000 people or more. Counties classified as frontier, a subset of rural, have six or fewer people per square mile. All three classifications and their counties are pictured in **Figure 1.1** below.

Figure 1.1: Map of Colorado by County Classification



Population

The Colorado State Demography Office estimated a state population of 5,838,662 in 2022. The state ranks 21st in the nation in population, accounting for approximately 1.82% of the U.S. population.¹

Age

The median age in Colorado was 37.0 years old in 2022. Of the state's population, 59.9% were between the ages of 20 and 64. The population over age 65 continued to increase slightly over the last few years starting with 12.3% in 2013 and was 15.9% in 2022.² **Table 1.1**, in the appendix, illustrates the distribution of the population by sex and age.

Race/Ethnicity

Statewide, 66.5% of the population classified themselves as Non-Hispanic White, 22.5% as Hispanic/Latino/a/x, 4.4% as Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 3.7% as Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.6% 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 2022, the U.S. American Community Survey (ACS) estimated Colorado's median household income to be \$80,184 (\pm \$379) using a one-year estimate.⁴ The ACS estimated the percentage of Coloradans living below the poverty level to be 9.6% in 2022⁵, which is the same as it was in 2021⁶. **Table 1.4**, in the appendix, shows the percent of the population below poverty level per county in 2022. Douglas County had the lowest percentage of people living in poverty (3.0%) while Bent County had the highest percentage of people in poverty (27.1%). The county whose percent below poverty had the largest percent decrease was Elbert County with 9.6% of people below the poverty level in 2021 and 4.3% in 2022.^{5,6}

Employment

There were an estimated 97,851 people in Colorado who were unemployed in 2022, a rate of 3.1%, according to the Colorado Department of Labor. This is 43.0% lower than the rate of 5.4% in 2021 and 54.4% lower than the

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 1-year Estimate Data Table B01003 (geography: United States and all states within). <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2022.B01003?q=b01003>

² Colorado State Demography Office, 2022 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2023.

³ Colorado State Demography Office, 2022 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2023.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 1-year Estimate Data Table B19013 (geography: State of Colorado). <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2022.B19013?q=B19013>

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 1-year Estimate Data Table S1701 (geography: State of Colorado and all counties within). <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S1701?q=S1701>

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table S1701 (geography: State of Colorado and all counties within). <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2021.S1701?q=S1701>

rate of 6.8% in 2020.⁷ According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2022 employment data, the U.S. unemployment rate was very similar to Colorado's at 3.6%.⁸

Insurance

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, 8.4% of Colorado's population was uninsured in 2022. This was lower than the U.S. estimate of 9.4% 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 almost triple among Hispanic/Latino/a/x (14.2%) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (5.0%).

Education

According to the Colorado Department of Education, the public school enrollment of preschool through 12th grade in 2022 was 883,264 people in Colorado, which is a 0.4% decrease compared to enrollment in 2021. School enrollment in 2022 consisted of 50.5% Non-Hispanic White, 35.5% Hispanic/Latino/a/x, 4.5% Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 3.6% Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 5.3% two or more races and 0.6% Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American.¹⁰ **Table 1.6**, in the appendix, shows the percent of the population graduating from high school and college by sex. Compared to the state as a whole, 18 counties have a larger proportion of the population with higher education degrees. Six have a population where 65.0% or more have a higher education degree (Pitkin, Boulder, Douglas, Broomfield, San Miguel, and Gunnison counties). In contrast, more than half of counties (35 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, 15,862 people were incarcerated in 2022; this number has decreased compared to previous years. Nineteen state correctional facilities housed 12,473 inmates, and the remaining 3,389 inmates were housed in contract facilities or county jails.¹² Six CDOC facilities are located in Fremont County

⁷ Colorado Department of Labor and Employment. Colorado LMI Gateway, Labor Force Information. <https://www.colmigateway.com/vosnet/analyzer/resultsNew.aspx?session=labforce>

⁸ United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Average. https://www.bls.gov/cps/cps_aa2022.htm#empstat

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 1-year Estimate Data Table C27001A-I (geography: State of Colorado and United States). <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2022.C27001A?q=Table%20C27001A-I>

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

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 1-year Estimate Data Table B15002 (geography: Colorado counties, State of Colorado & United States) <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2022.B15002?q=%20B15002>

¹² Colorado Department of Corrections. Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2022. <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdoc/departamental-reports-and-statistics>

Epidemiological Trends in HIV in Colorado

Summary

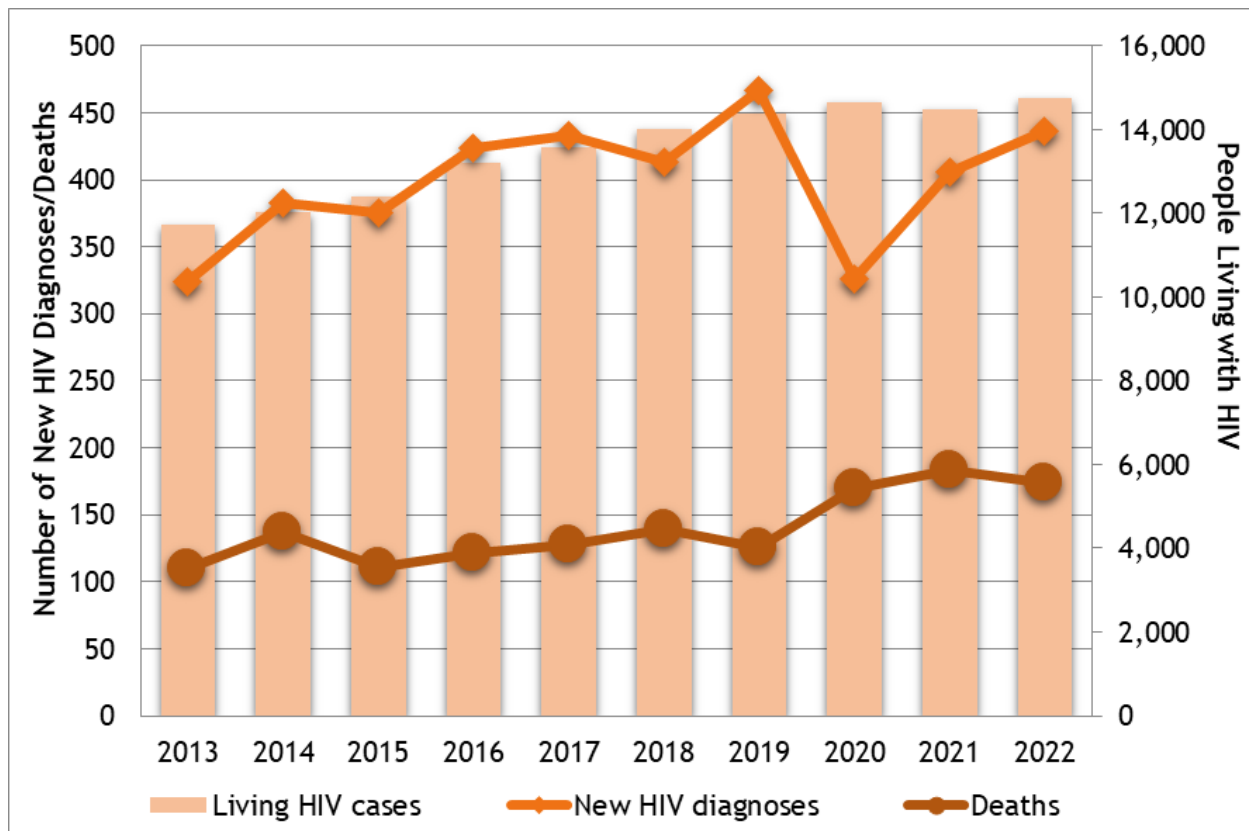
- As of December 31, 2022, an estimated 14,771 Colorado residents were living with HIV.
- In 2022, there were 436 new diagnoses of HIV reported in CO.
- Of the total number of people diagnosed with HIV in 2022, 43.1% were Non-Hispanic White, 41.1% were Hispanic/Latino/a/x and 11.9% were Non-Hispanic 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 15.8% of PLHIV and 11.9% of new diagnoses while comprising only 4.1% of Colorado's population. Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races represent 25.3% of PLHIV and 41.1% of new diagnoses while comprising 22.5% of Colorado's population.
- More than nine-tenths (93.1%) of new HIV diagnoses were reported in urban counties with over half (62.4%) of those reported in the Denver TGA.

A cumulative 22,325 cases of HIV have been reported in Colorado from 1982-2022, and an estimated 14,771 people were living with HIV in Colorado through the end of 2022, which is a rate of 253.0 people per 100,000 population. There were 436 new diagnoses of HIV in 2022 reported in CO for a rate of 7.5 per 100,000.

New HIV Diagnoses in Colorado

Table 2.1, in the appendix, shows the breakdown of the 2022 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, with an increase in 2021 that continued through 2022. A slight upward trend in deaths among PLHIV is also displayed, with a larger increase from 2019-2021 and a slight decrease in 2022. While deaths have been increasing likely due to an aging PLHIV cohort in Colorado (and the presence of COVID-19), new diagnoses and migration have contributed to the third aspect of the chart, the steady increase in PLHIV in Colorado.

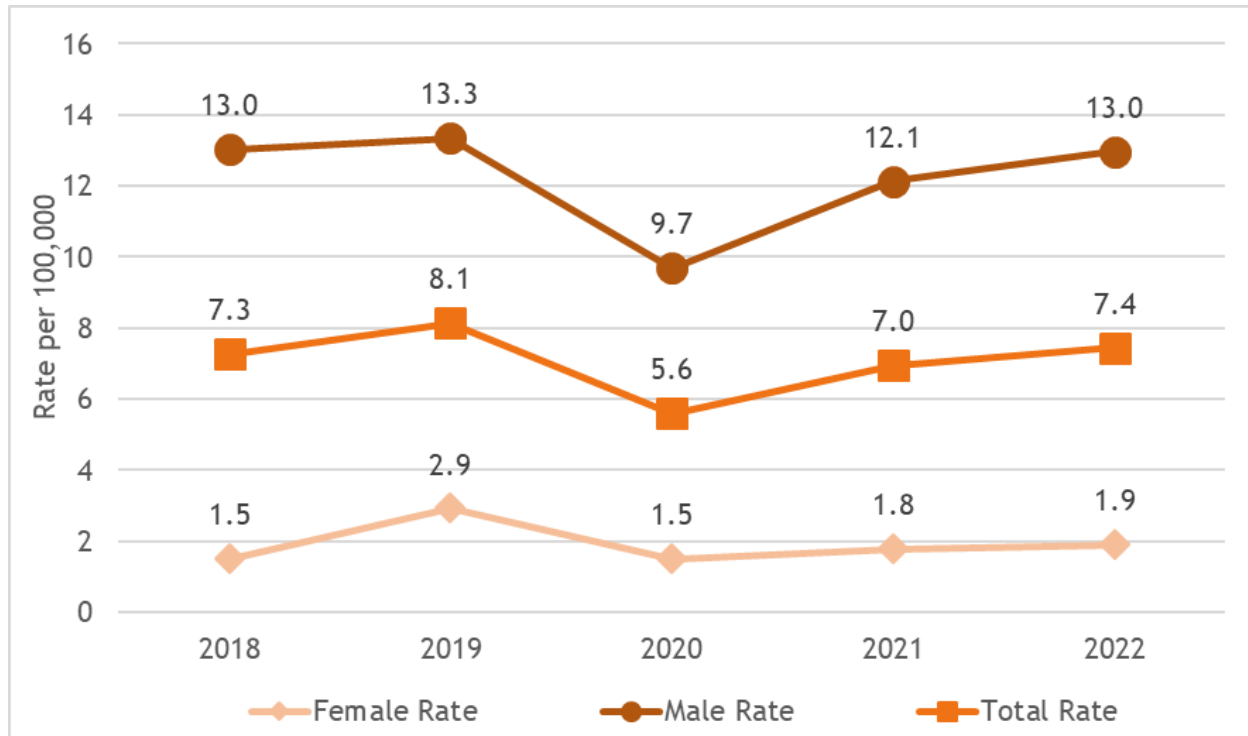
Figure 2.1: New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths and Prevalence by Year - Colorado (2013-2022)



New HIV Diagnoses by Sex at Birth

In 2022, 436 people were newly diagnosed with HIV. Of those, 380 (87.2%) were male and 56 (12.8%) 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 slightly fluctuated, with a sharp decrease in 2020 for both males and females (likely due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic) followed by a 33.9% increase from 2020 to 2022.

Figure 2.2: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Sex at Birth - Colorado (2018-2022)

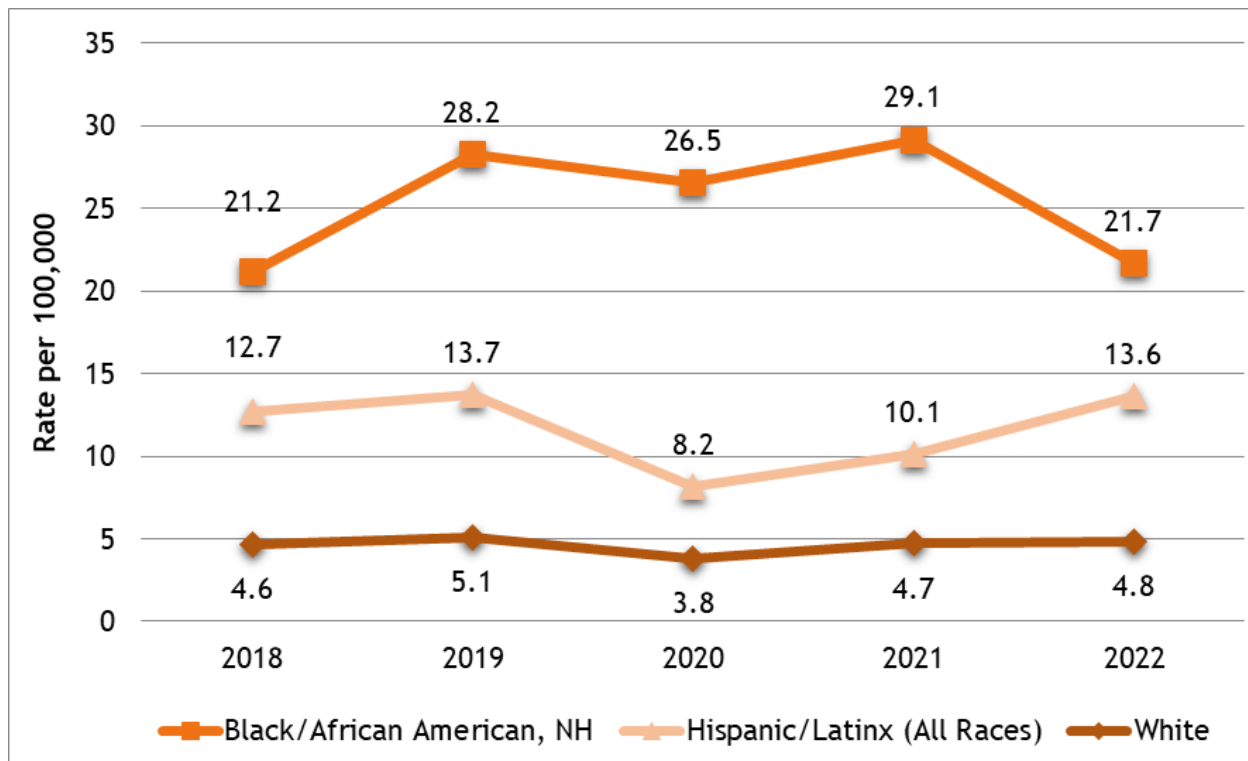


New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity

By race/ethnicity, 188 (43.1%) were Non-Hispanic White, 181 (41.1%) were Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 52 (11.9%) were Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 10 (2.3%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 5 (1.1%) were Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, and 2 (0.5%) reported multiple races. The proportion of cases among Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans (11.9%) is a decrease from 26.8% in 2021, while the proportion among Hispanic/Latino/a/x is an increase from 32.2% in 2021. By sex, a greater proportion of females identified as Non-Hispanic Black/African American (28.8%) compared to males (9.7%).

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 2022 was more than 4 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites, while Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races had a rate almost 3 times greater than Non-Hispanic Whites.

Figure 2.3: New HIV Diagnosis Rate per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado (2018-2022)



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

New HIV Diagnoses by Transmission Category

Almost three quarters of new male cases (71.8%) were classified as MSM-only, and an additional 3.7% were classified as MSM/IDU. High-risk heterosexual contact continued to be the largest known transmission factor for females, accounting for 44.6% of the female diagnoses, and the proportion of female cases transmitted via IDU has increased from 7.3% in 2021 to 16.1% in 2022. Females also had a higher percentage (39.3%) of unknown transmission category compared to males (20.5%).

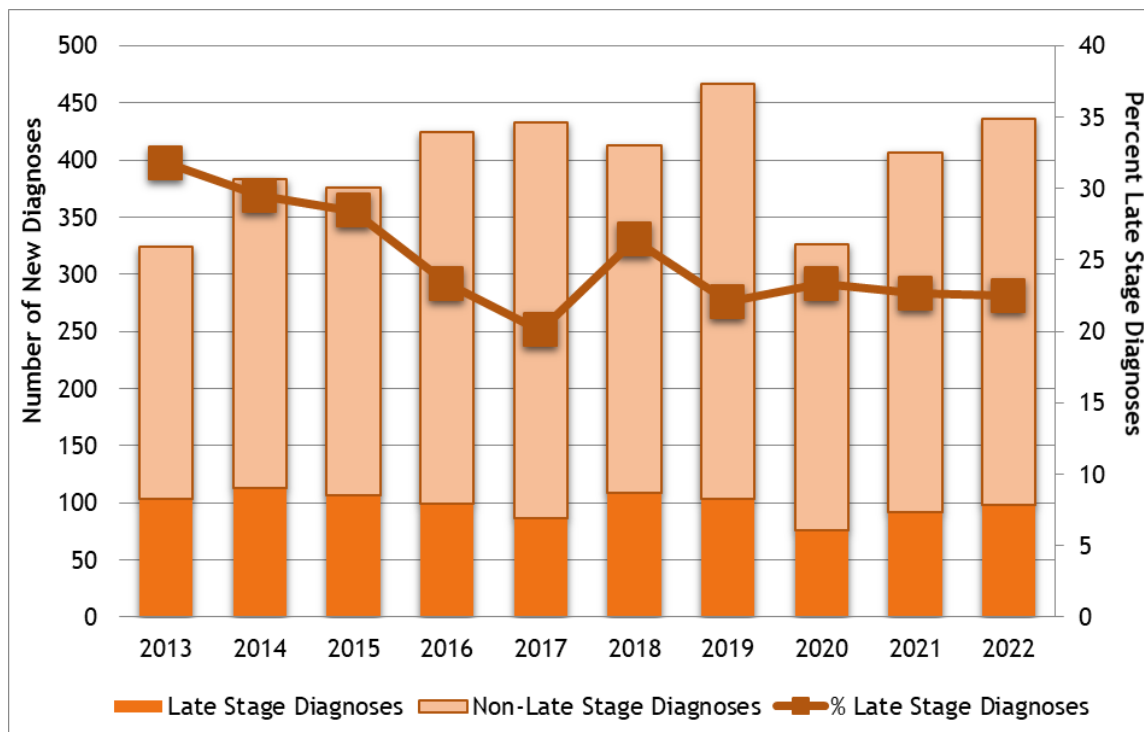
New HIV Diagnoses by Age

Overall, the median age for new HIV diagnoses in 2022 was 32.9 with a mean of 35.4. Females were slightly older with a median of 35.2 and mean of 38.9, whereas the males had a median of 32.6 and a mean of 34.9. Females had a higher percentage of diagnoses in the 45-54 age group (19.6% in females versus 7.1% of males). Over half of male diagnoses (56.3%) 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 slightly fluctuated over the past 10 years but has remained relatively stable over the last 4 years. In 2022, 22.5% (98 of 436) of new HIV diagnoses were late stage HIV diagnoses, which is almost the same as the 22.7% seen in 2021.

Figure 2.4: New HIV Diagnoses and Late Stage Diagnoses Percentage - Colorado (2013-2022)

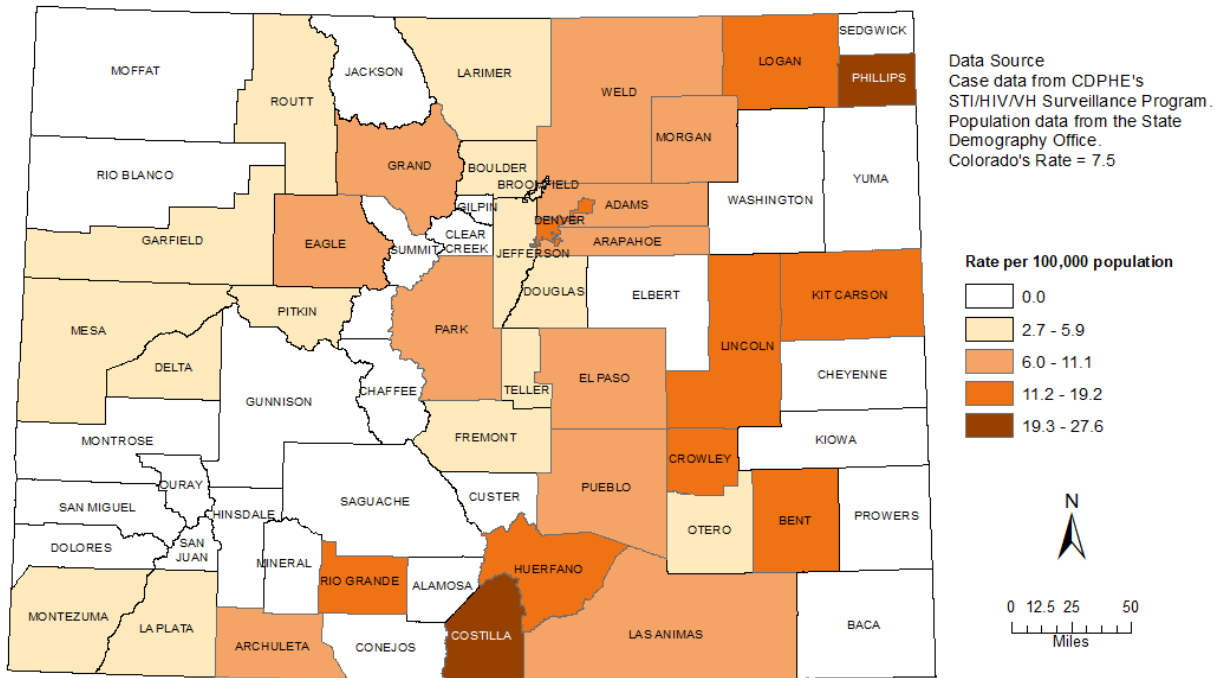


As shown in **Table 2.2**, in the appendix, people born outside the U.S. comprised a larger percent of late stage (9.2%) diagnosed cases than non-late stage (7.4%) diagnosed cases; however, this difference is smaller than it was in 2021, when they made up 7.5% of late stage and 4.1% of non-late stage diagnosed cases. Of those late stage diagnoses that were born outside of the US, Africa and Mexico each represented one-third of cases, and Central America and Asia represented the other third. In 2022, late stage diagnosed cases tended to be older than non-late stage diagnosed cases, with the 40-54 year old age group making up 31.6% of late stage cases and 18.3% of non-late stage cases.

Geographical Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses

Figure 2.5 demonstrates that the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses in Colorado were in Costilla and Phillips. Thirty-six of sixty-four counties had at least one diagnosis of HIV in 2022. 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 (2022)



Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

People Living with HIV in Colorado

By the end of 2022, there was an estimated 14,771 PLHIV in Colorado, an increase of 1.9% since 2021 and 5.3% since 2018. This is partly due to HIV becoming a manageable chronic condition, new diagnoses and a positive net migration into the state.

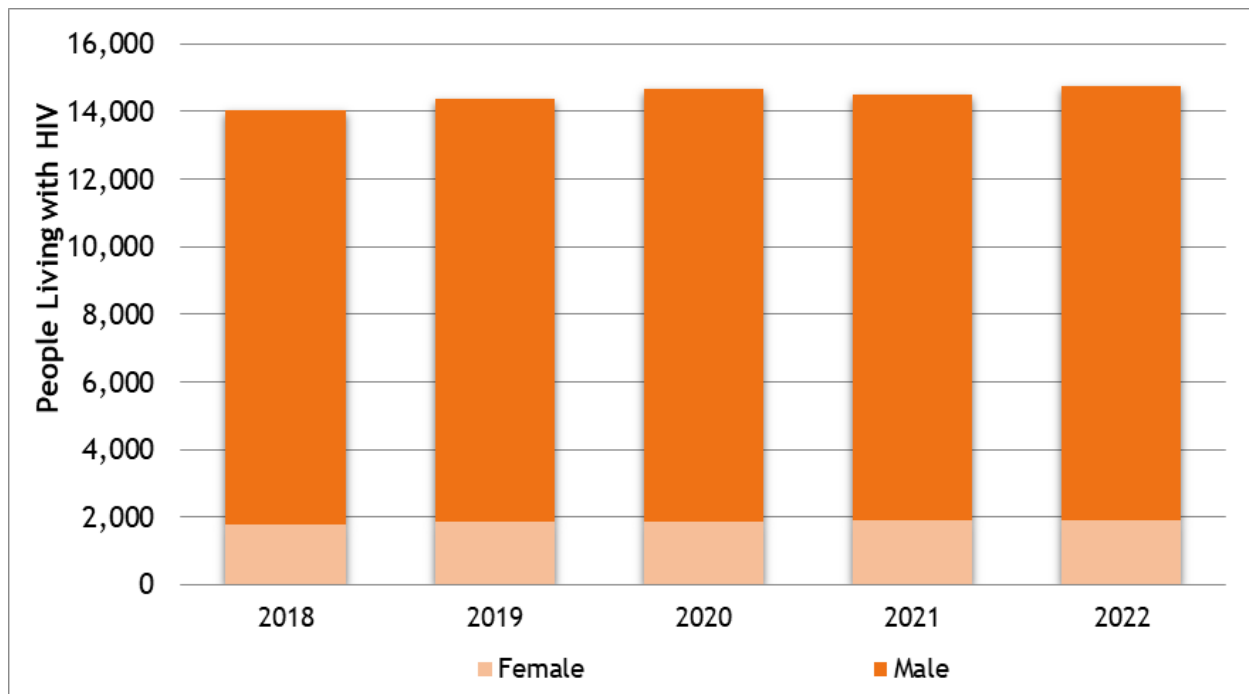
Table 2.4, in the appendix, illustrates the demographic characteristics of PLHIV. Males represented the majority (87.0%) of PLHIV. Non-Hispanic Whites constituted the largest racial group living with HIV, representing 54.8% of cases. Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans continued to be disproportionately affected by the epidemic. Although the percentage of Coloradans who identify as Non-Hispanic Black/African American was 4.1%, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans represented 15.8% of PLHIV. Men who have sex with men (MSM) was the predominant transmission category group, representing 65.8% of PLHIV, and an additional 9.4%

were MSM/IDU. The majority (91.9%) of PLHIV lived in the urban counties of Colorado, with 72.1% 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 have occurred among both males and females in the last five years (Figure 2.6). Males living with HIV have experienced a 5.0% increase from 2018 to 2022 while females living with HIV have experienced a 7.7% increase.

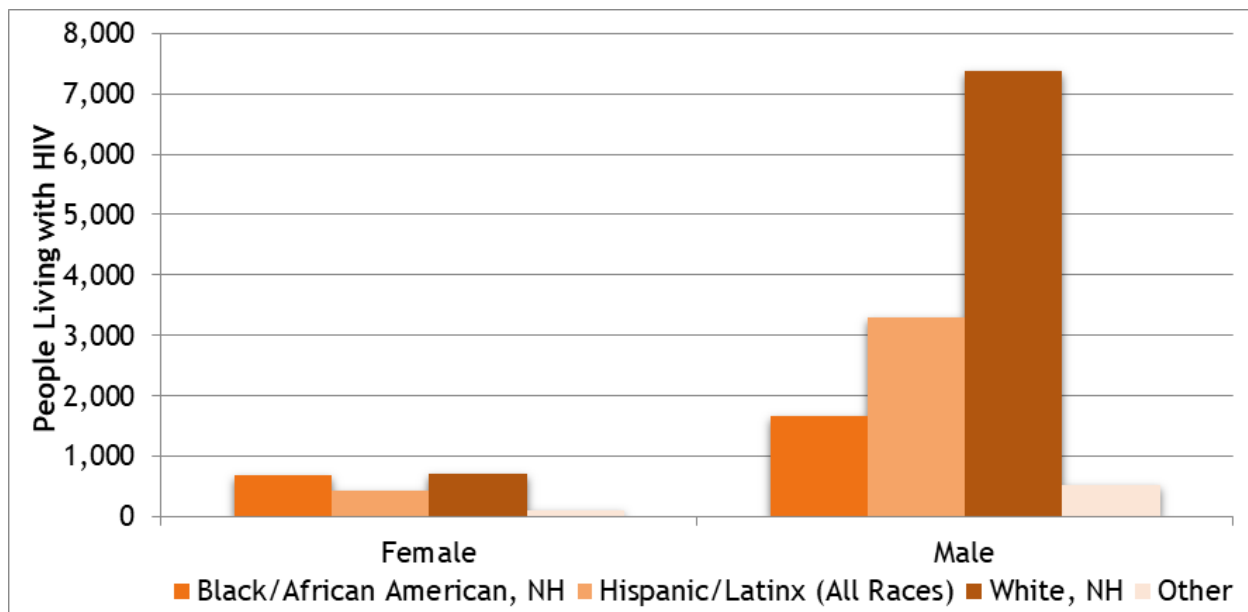
Figure 2.6: People Living with HIV by Sex at Birth - Colorado (2018-2022)



People Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

Table 2.4, in the appendix, compares the racial characteristics of 2022 Colorado PLHIV. The majority of people living with HIV in Colorado were Non-Hispanic White (54.8%). Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans represented a higher percent of PLHIV in Colorado, compared to the Colorado population (15.8% vs. 4.2%, respectively). The number of PLHIV by race/ethnicity is illustrated in **Figure 2.7**. While Non-Hispanic Whites constituted the largest number and percentage of overall HIV cases in Colorado, among females they are only slightly higher than Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans (37.3% compared to 35.3%).

Figure 2.7: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

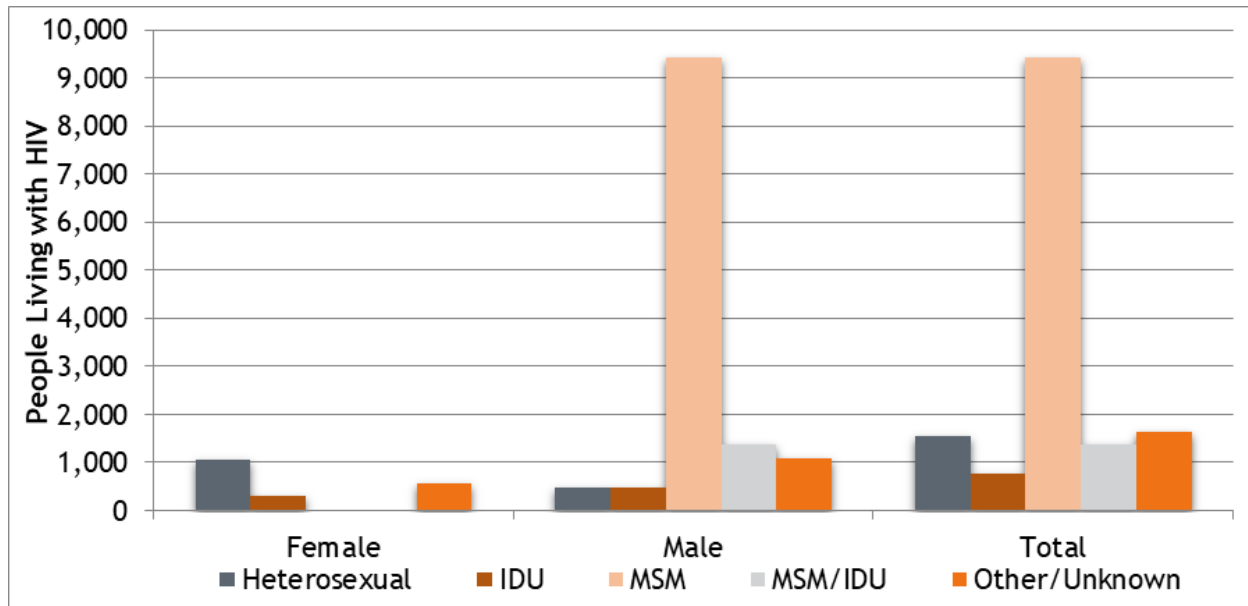


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

People Living with HIV by Transmission Category

Figure 2.8 demonstrates that the majority (65.6%) of PLHIV in Colorado were MSM-only (9,712 cases). MSM/PWID constituted an additional 9.4% of cases (1,389 cases), and PWID alone constituted 3.2% (475 cases) of PLHIV through 2022. Heterosexual contact continued to have the largest proportion among females (55.4%).

Figure 2.8: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado

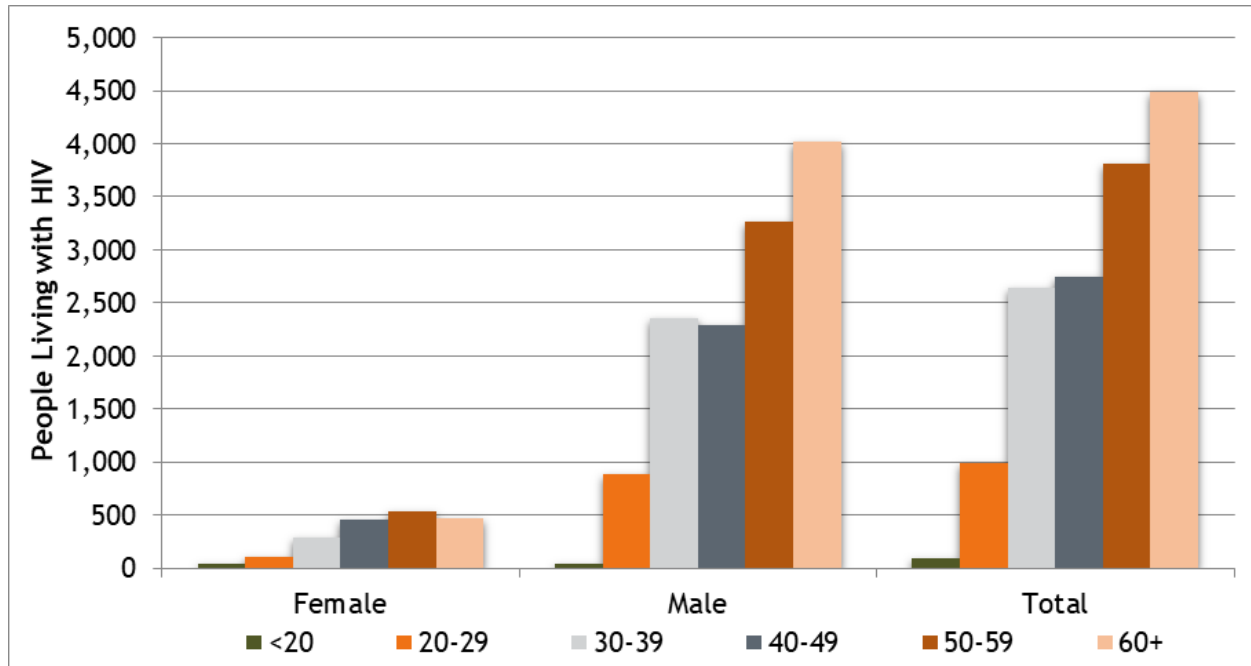


Other may include pediatric, perinatal, hemophilia, transfusion or transplant.

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 those 60 years or older (30.3%).

Figure 2.9: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado

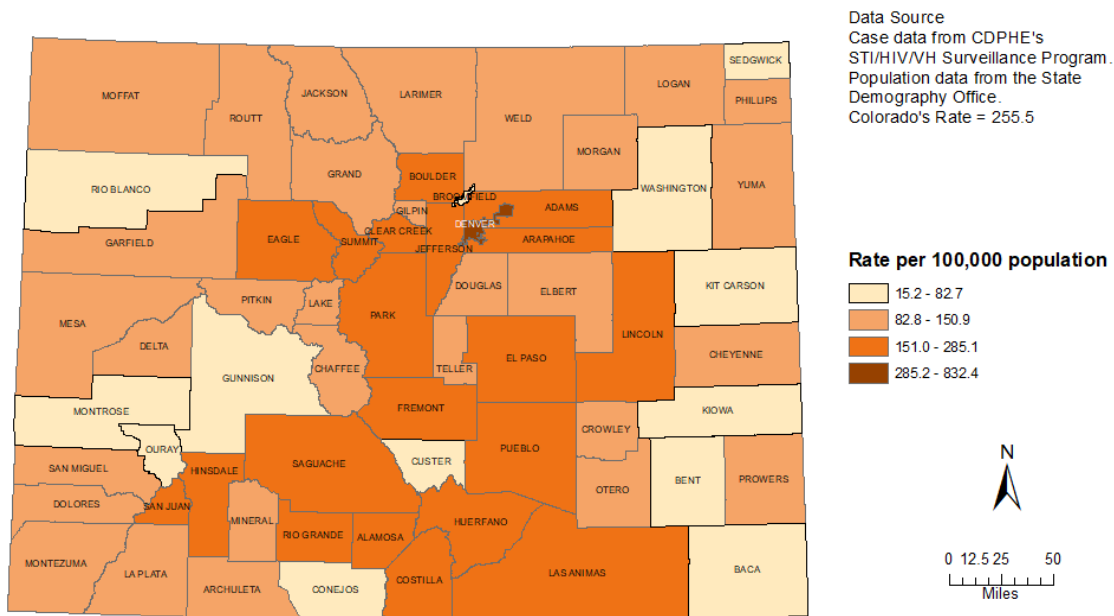


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

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 counties with the highest rates of PLHIV per 100,000 in 2022 were Denver, Arapahoe, and Adams. All counties had at least 1 person living with HIV in 2022.

Figure 2.10: Living with HIV Rate per 100,000 Population by County of Residence Reported as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado

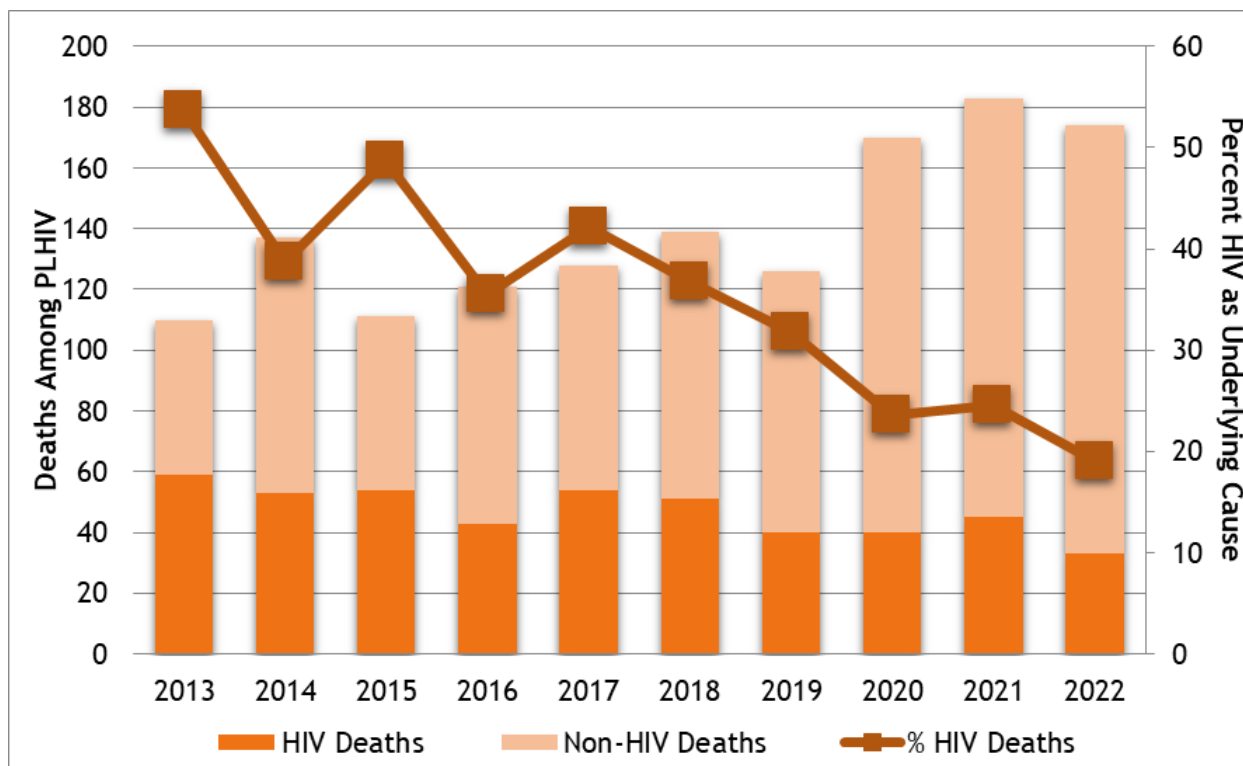


Does not include those incarcerated in state or federal prisons.

Deaths Among People Living with HIV in Colorado

Figure 2.11 demonstrates the annual number of deaths among people diagnosed with HIV in Colorado. While the number of deaths among PLHIV has both increased and decreased year to year over the past 10 years, the percent of deaths among PLHIV that are due to HIV decreased each year since 2017, aside from a slight increase from 2020 to 2021. In 2022, the percent of deaths among PLHIV that were due to HIV was 19.0%, which is a 64.6% decrease since 2013, a 48.3% decrease since 2018, and a 22.8% decrease since 2021. The overall mortality rate in 2018 was 991.3 per 100,000 PLHIV, 1,262.3 per 100,000 PLHIV in 2021, and 1,178.0 per 100,000 PLHIV in 2022 (a 18.8% increase and 6.7% decrease since 2018 and 2021, respectively), however this includes deaths not due to HIV, and the increase in the past 10 years can be partially attributed to the aging of the population. While overall mortality rate has increased over the past six years, the decrease in the percent of deaths due to HIV in the same time frame 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. The mean age for all deaths among PLHIV in 2022 was 55 years of age, with the mean for HIV-related deaths at 60 and the mean for non-HIV deaths at 55. Both groups have fluctuated between this age range throughout the years.

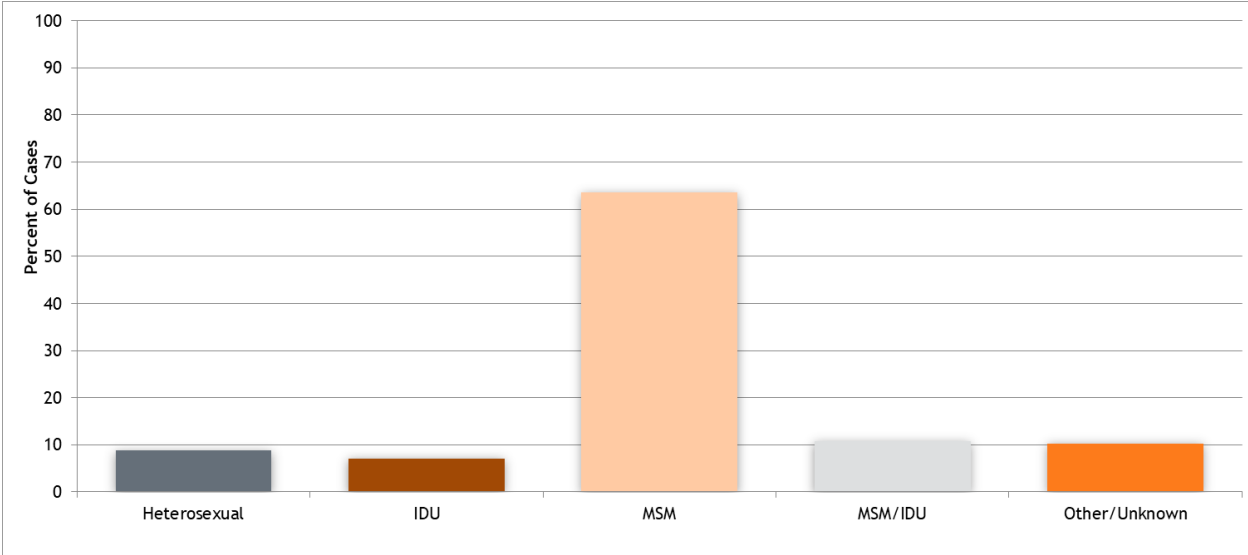
Figure 2.11: Annual Deaths Among People Living with HIV and Percent Attributed to HIV as an Underlying Cause - Colorado (2013-2022)



Demographic Characteristics of HIV in Priority Populations

From 1982 to 2022, 22,325 cases were reported in Colorado; 14,166 cases were associated with MSM; 1,568 with IDU; 2,373 with MSM/IDU; and 1,943 with heterosexual contact. **Figure 3.1** shows the proportion of the epidemic by transmission category. MSM accounted for 63.5% of Colorado’s cumulative HIV cases, IDU accounted for 7.0%, MSM/IDU accounted for 10.6% and heterosexual transmission accounted for 8.7%.

Figure 3.1: Cumulative HIV Cases by Transmission Category - Colorado (1982-2022)



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

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Summary

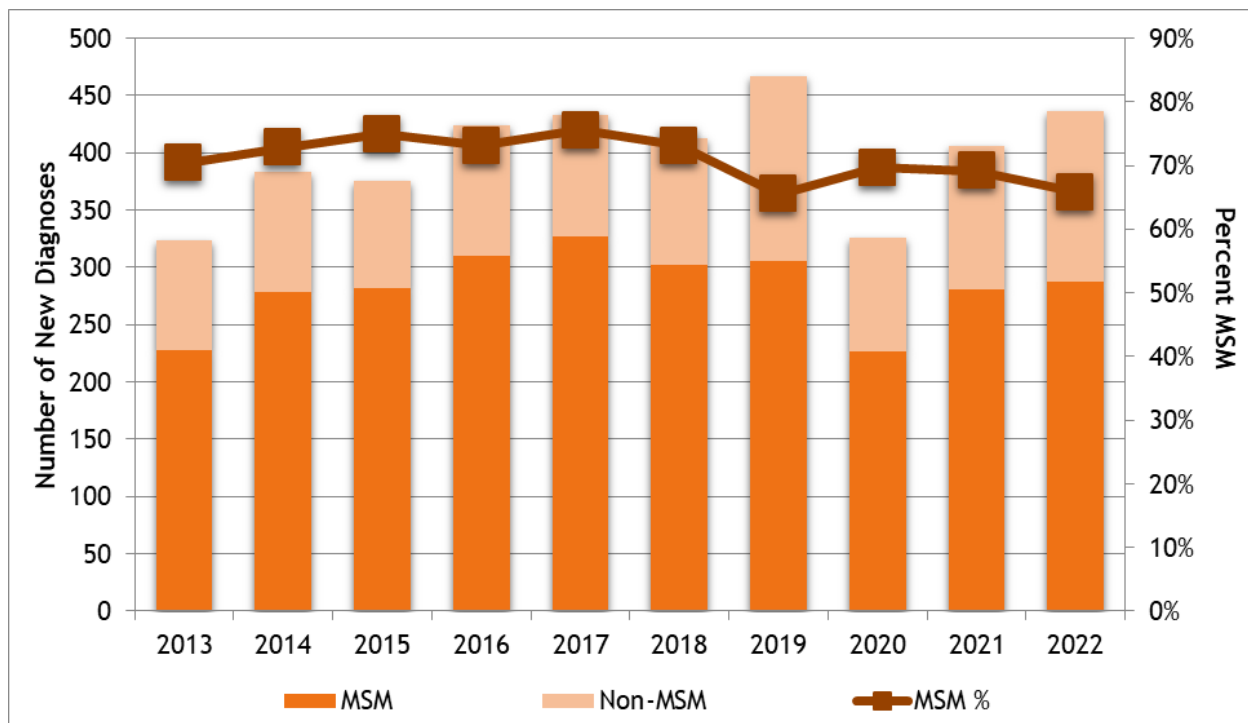
- The majority of Colorado’s PLHIV can be attributed to the transmission category of MSM (65.8% MSM-only with an additional 9.4% MSM/IDU of all people living with HIV as of December 31, 2022).
- About half (46.0%) of 2018-2022 new HIV diagnoses among MSM were Non-Hispanic White.
- The majority of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were 20-34 years old (61.3%).
- 5.2% of new HIV diagnoses among MSM were born outside of the US, and an additional 15.1% 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 2018-2022 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, the amount of diagnoses among MSM was steadily increasing for the first half of the decade until it peaked at 327 (75.5% of cases) in 2017. Since then the proportion dropped to 65.8% in 2022.

Figure 3.2: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of MSM - Colorado (2013-2022)

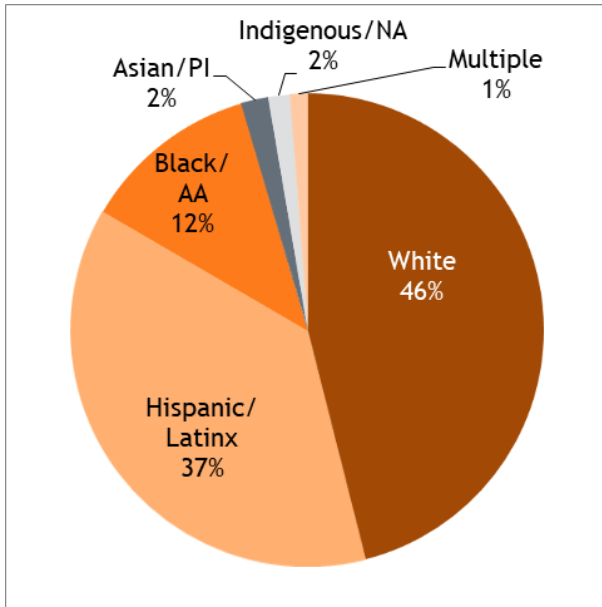


New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity

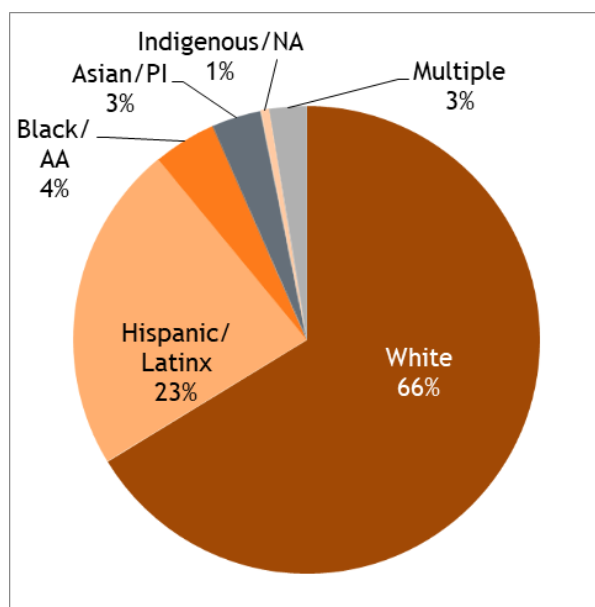
As **Figure 3.3** demonstrates, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were overrepresented in the proportions of new HIV diagnoses among MSM; accounting for 4.4% of Colorado’s male population, but 12.3% of HIV diagnoses among MSM from 2018-2022. Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races were also overrepresented (37.3% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases) compared to their proportion of the male population (22.7%), while Non-Hispanic Whites represented 46.0% of newly diagnosed HIV MSM cases and 66.3% of the male population in this time period.

Figure 3.3: New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Race/Ethnicity (2018-2022) Compared to the Male Population (2022) - Colorado

MSM Newly Diagnosed HIV by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2022



Colorado Male Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2022

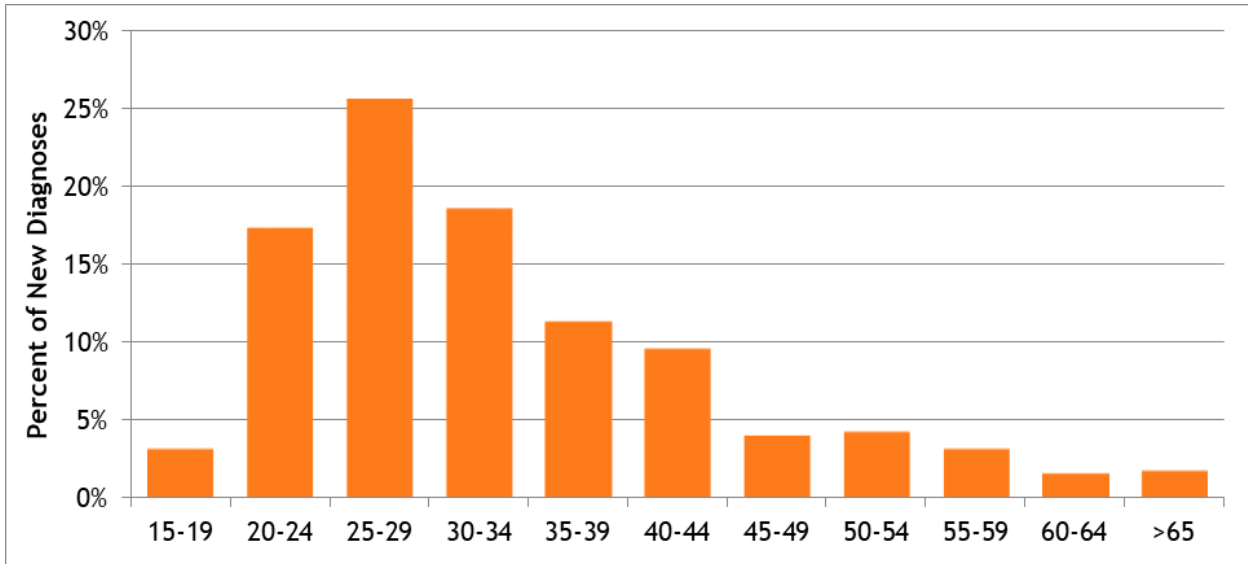


AA: African American; NA: Native American; PI: Pacific Islander.

New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM by Age

Figure 3.4 depicts the percentage of newly diagnosed HIV cases among MSM by age in 2018-2022. Over half (61.4%) of new HIV MSM diagnoses occurred among 20-34 year olds, who represented only 22.6% of the male population in 2022.

Figure 3.4: Percent of New MSM HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2018-2022)

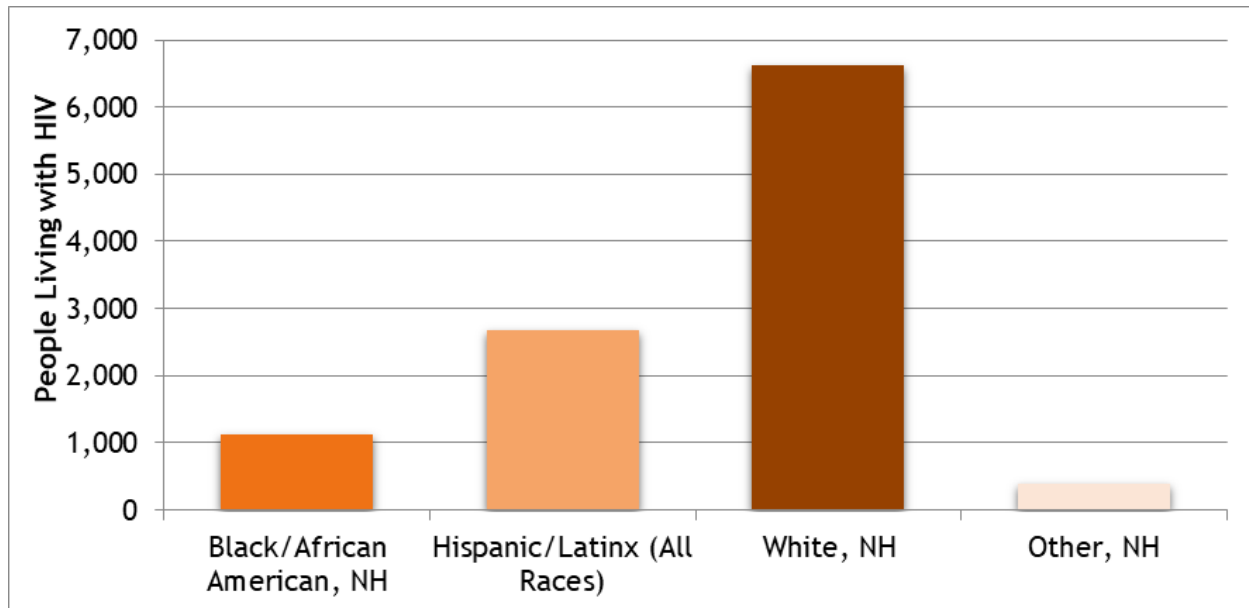


MSM Living with HIV

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 75.2% of PLHIV. The majority of MSM living with HIV (61.3%) identified as Non-Hispanic White.

Figure 3.5: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 by Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

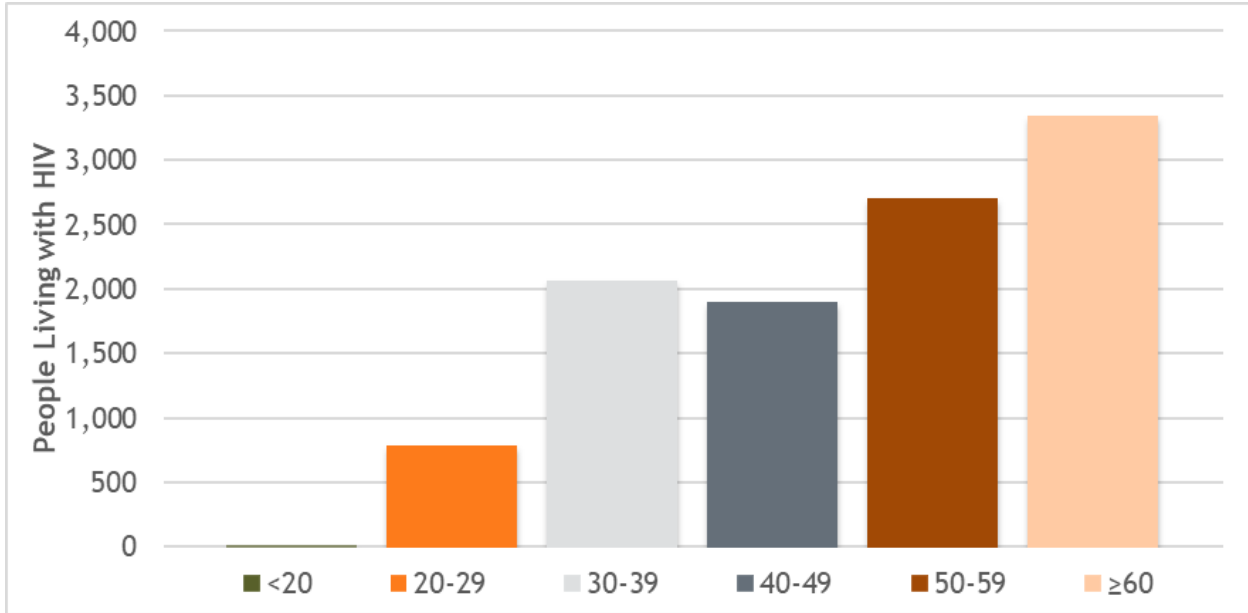


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

MSM Living with HIV by Age

The age group with the largest proportion of MSM living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 was among those 60 years of age or older (30.9%). The next largest proportion was the 50-59 age group (14.2%).

Figure 3.6: MSM Living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 by Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

People Who Inject Drugs

Summary

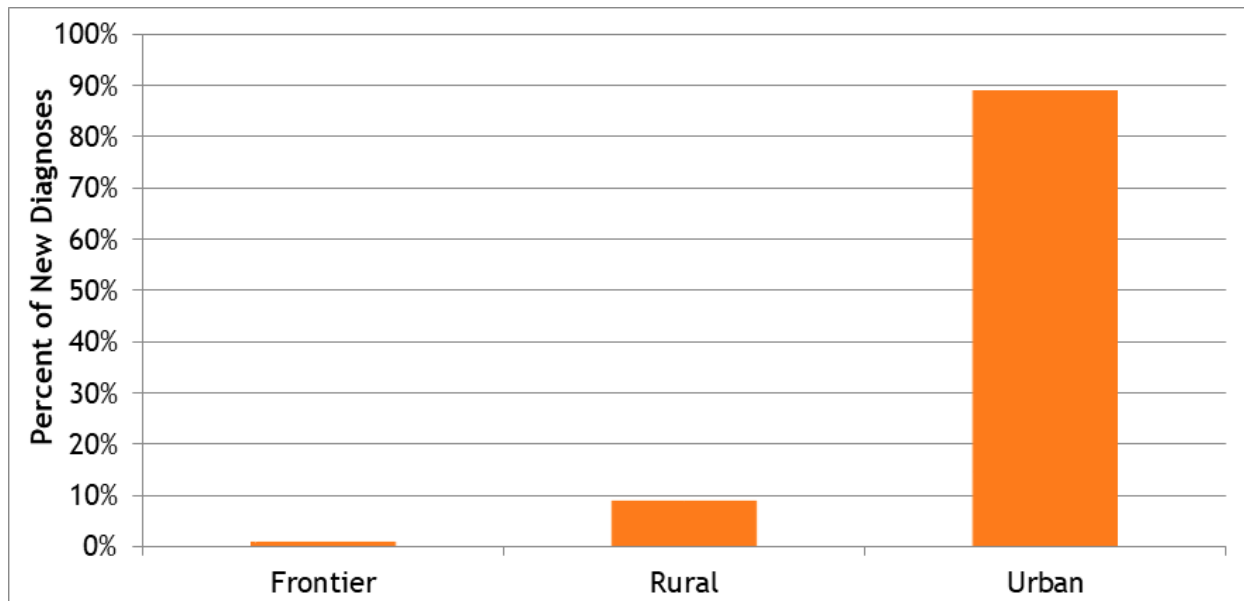
- IDU and MSM/IDU HIV cases made up 12.6% of people living with HIV as of December 31, 2022.
- Males accounted for 87.6% of PWID new HIV diagnoses reported 2018-2022.
- Non-Hispanic Whites made up 62.8% of PWID new HIV diagnoses 2018-2022, while Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races made up 28.0% of PWID new diagnoses, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprised 6.0%.
- Newly diagnosed PWID HIV cases were most commonly diagnosed in the 25-39 age group from 2018-2022 (57.2%).

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 2018-2022 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among PWID.

New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID

Figure 3.7 demonstrates that PWID HIV cases diagnosed from 2018 through 2022 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 89.2%, rural areas reported 9.2%, and frontier areas reported 1.2% of PWID cases. This pattern of HIV case distribution among urban, rural and frontier regions has remained fairly stable since the beginning of the epidemic.

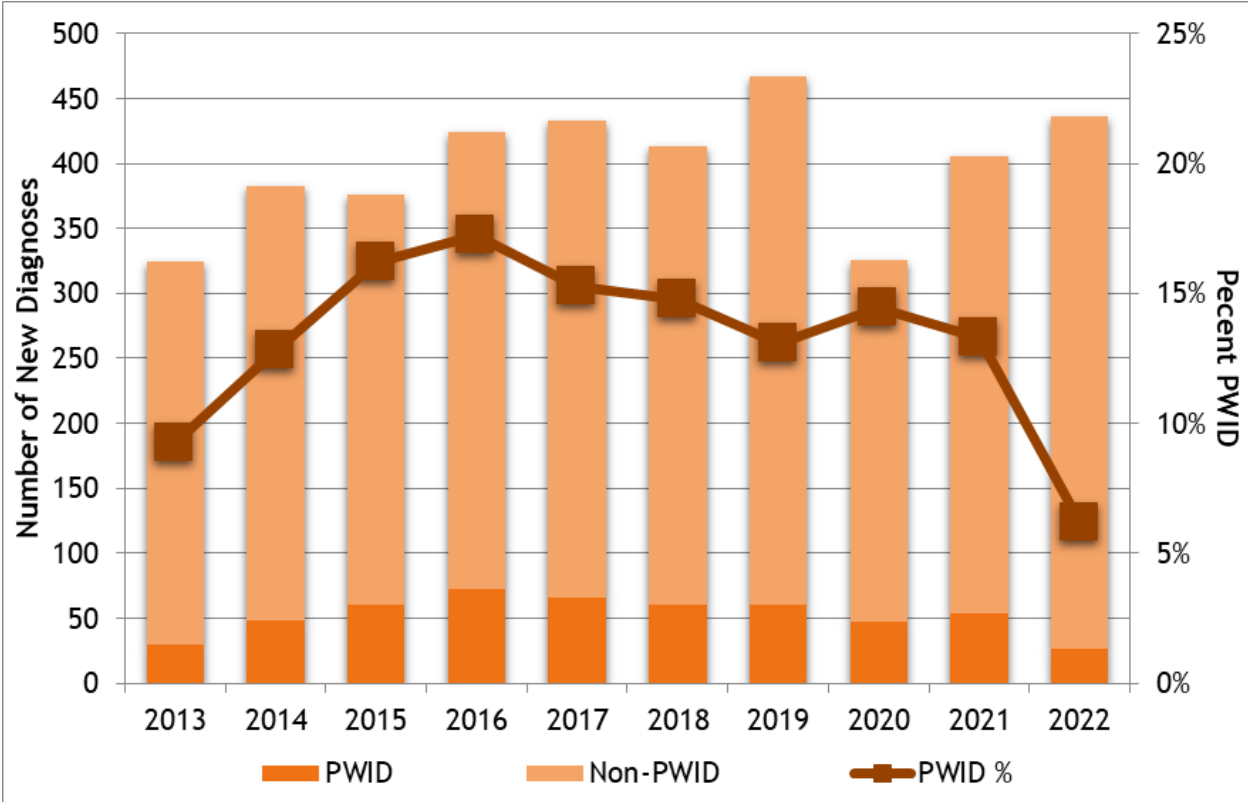
Figure 3.7: New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Region Reported at Diagnosis - Colorado (2018-2022)



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, over 80% of PLHIV have been among non-PWID each year. The PWID rate among new diagnoses increased from 9.3% to its peak of 17.2% from 2013 to 2016, and has decreased each year since, aside from a small increase from 2019 to 2020, to its lowest rate of 6.2% in 2022 (a 53% decrease from 13.3% in 2021).

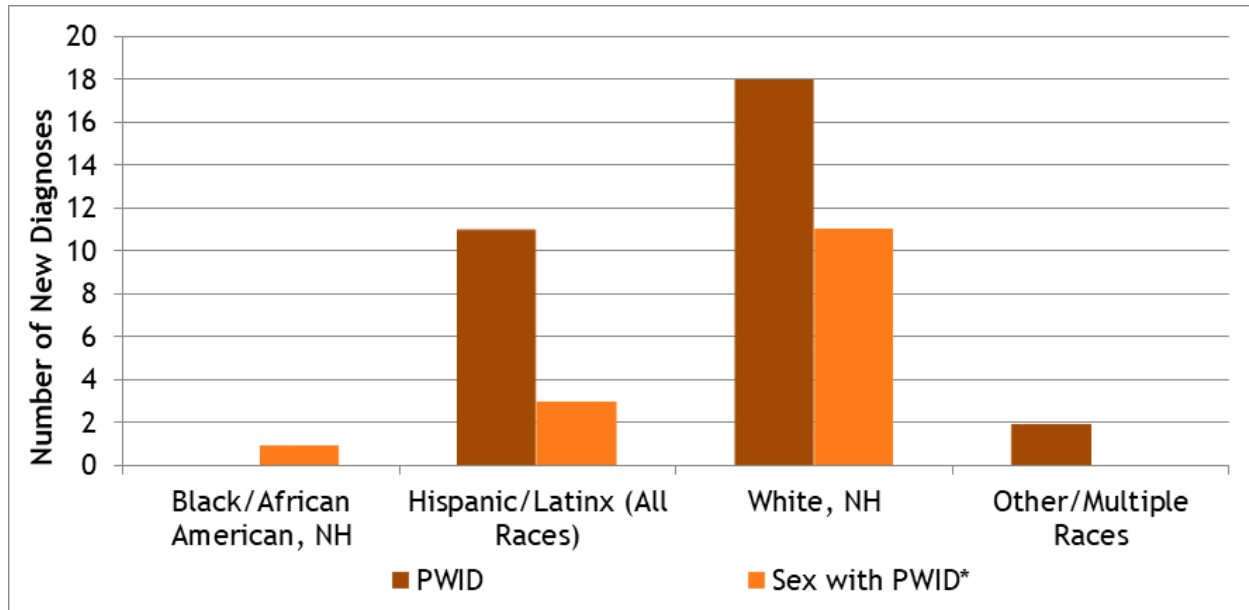
Figure 3.8: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of PWID - Colorado (2013-2022)



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=250). From 2018 to 2022, 31 new diagnoses of HIV in females were associated with IDU. As shown in **Figure 3.9**, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for 18 (58.1%) and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races constituted 11 (35.5%) of female cases.

Figure 3.9: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females - Colorado (2018-2022)

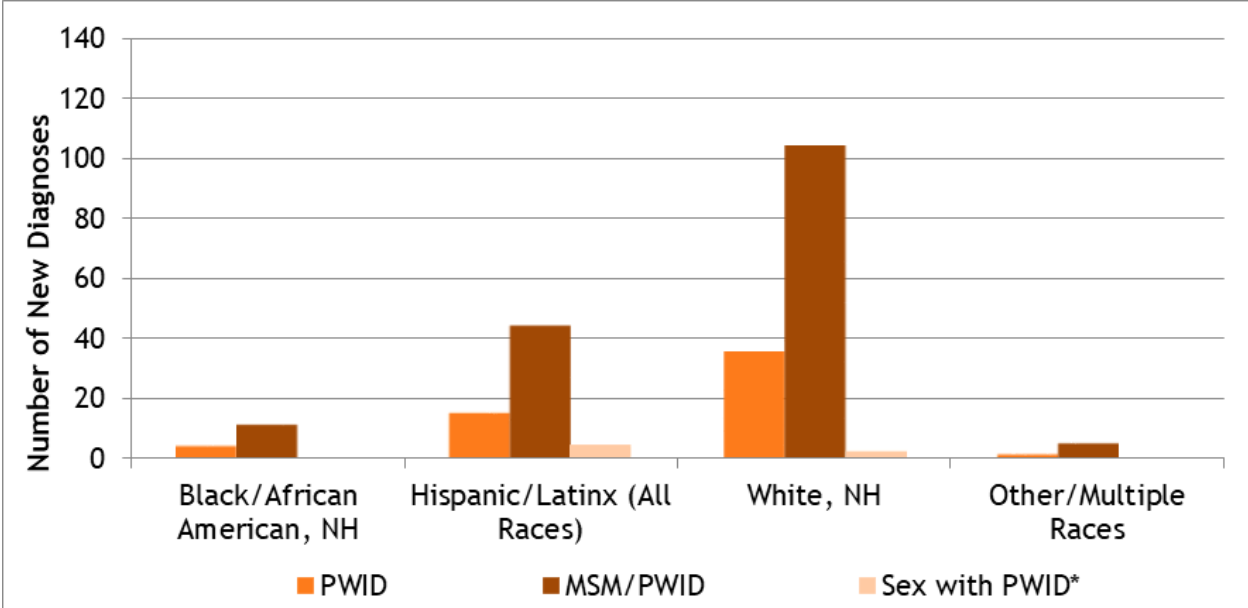


*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID.

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 219 males diagnosed with HIV from 2018-2022 with an IDU-associated risk (including sex with PWID), Non-Hispanic Whites account for 139 (63.5%) cases, Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races for 59 (26.9%) cases, and Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans for 15 (6.8%) of cases.

Figure 3.10: IDU-Associated New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Males - Colorado (2018-2022)

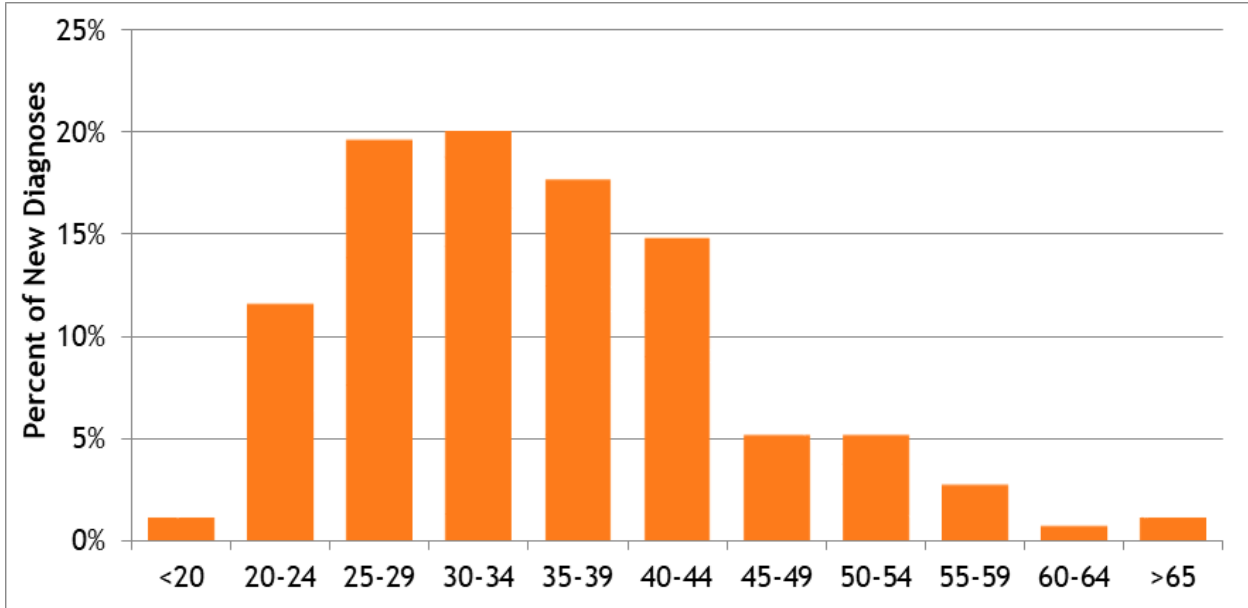


*Includes heterosexual contact transmission if sex was with a known PWID. NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID by Age

Figure 3.11 illustrates new HIV diagnoses from 2018 through 2022 among PWID. When reviewing cases of HIV, the age group with the largest proportion of cases reported from 2018 to 2022 was 25-39 year olds (57.2%).

Figure 3.11: Number of New PWID HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2018-2022)

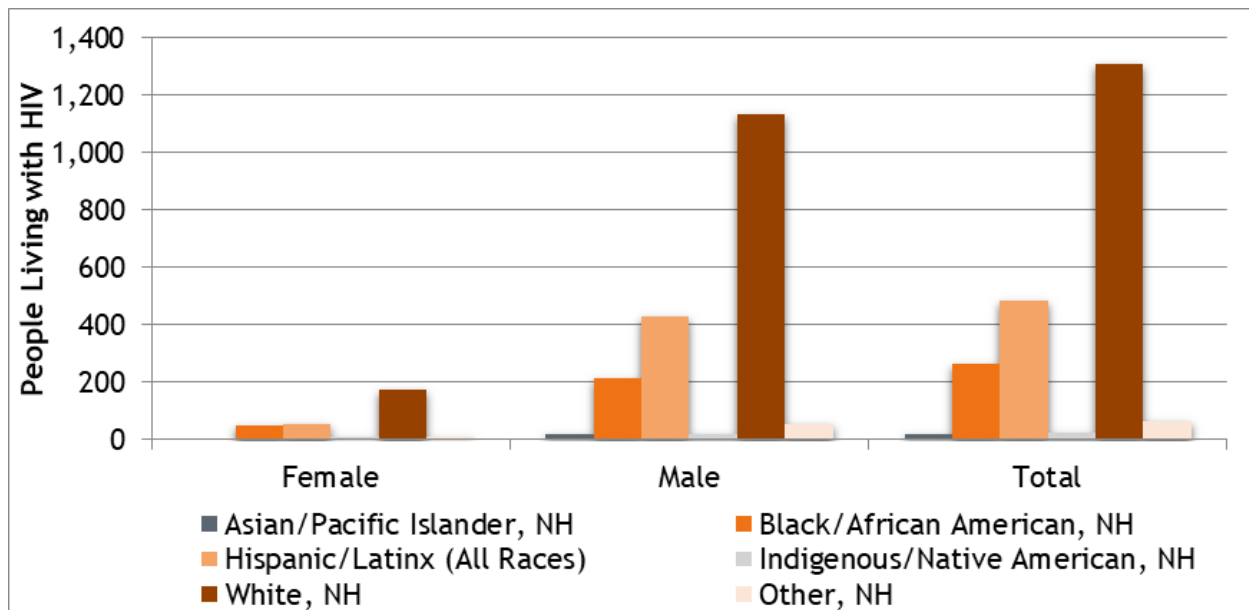


PWID Living with HIV

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, (16.8% vs 11.5%). Conversely, a greater percentage of male PWID living with HIV were Non-Hispanic White compared to female PWID living with HIV (60.7% vs 58.7%).

Figure 3.12: PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

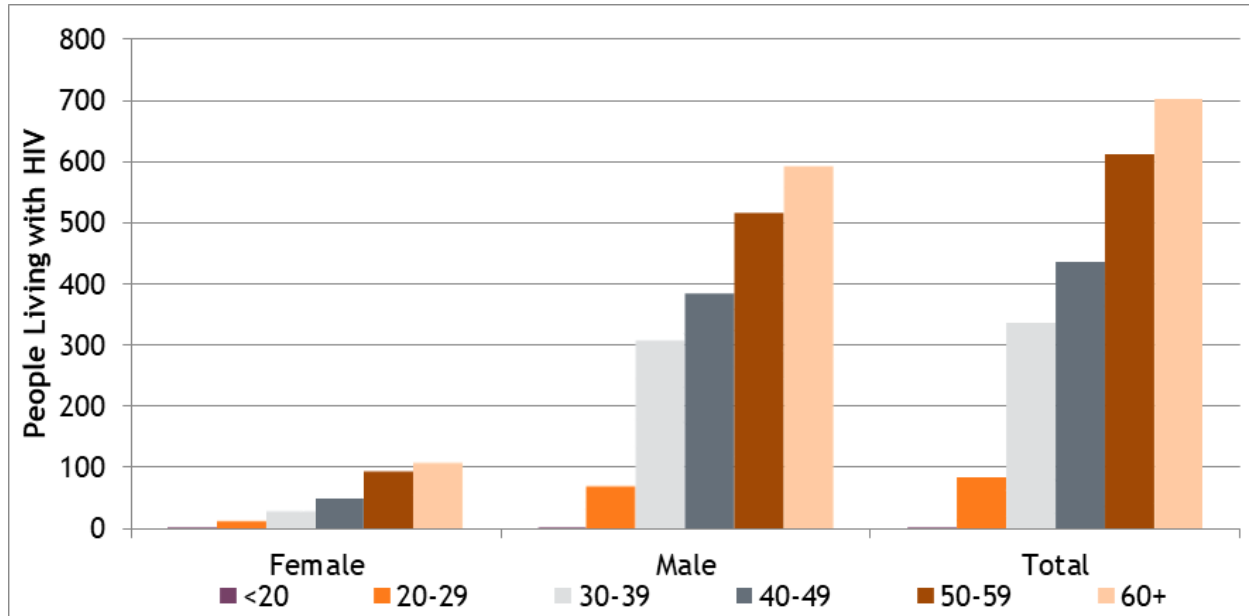


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

PWID Living with HIV by Age

Unlike race/ethnicity, the distribution by current age is similar between male and female PWID living with HIV, with a slightly higher proportion of female cases in older age groups (50+) compared to male cases (62.4% of females vs 59.3% of males), as shown below in **Figure 3.13**.

Figure 3.13: PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado



Current age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

Heterosexual Transmission

Summary

- The percent of HIV cases attributed to heterosexual transmission has decreased by 44.3% since 2013 and 27.1% since 2021.
- Females represented 71.0% of newly diagnosed heterosexually transmitted HIV cases in 2018-2022.
- Of new HIV diagnoses transmitted by heterosexual contact in 2018-2022, Non-Hispanic Whites made up 40.0% overall, while Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans comprised 26.7%, and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races made up 31.0%.
- Over half of heterosexual transmission of new HIV diagnoses were among people aged 25-44 years, representing 55.7% of cases.

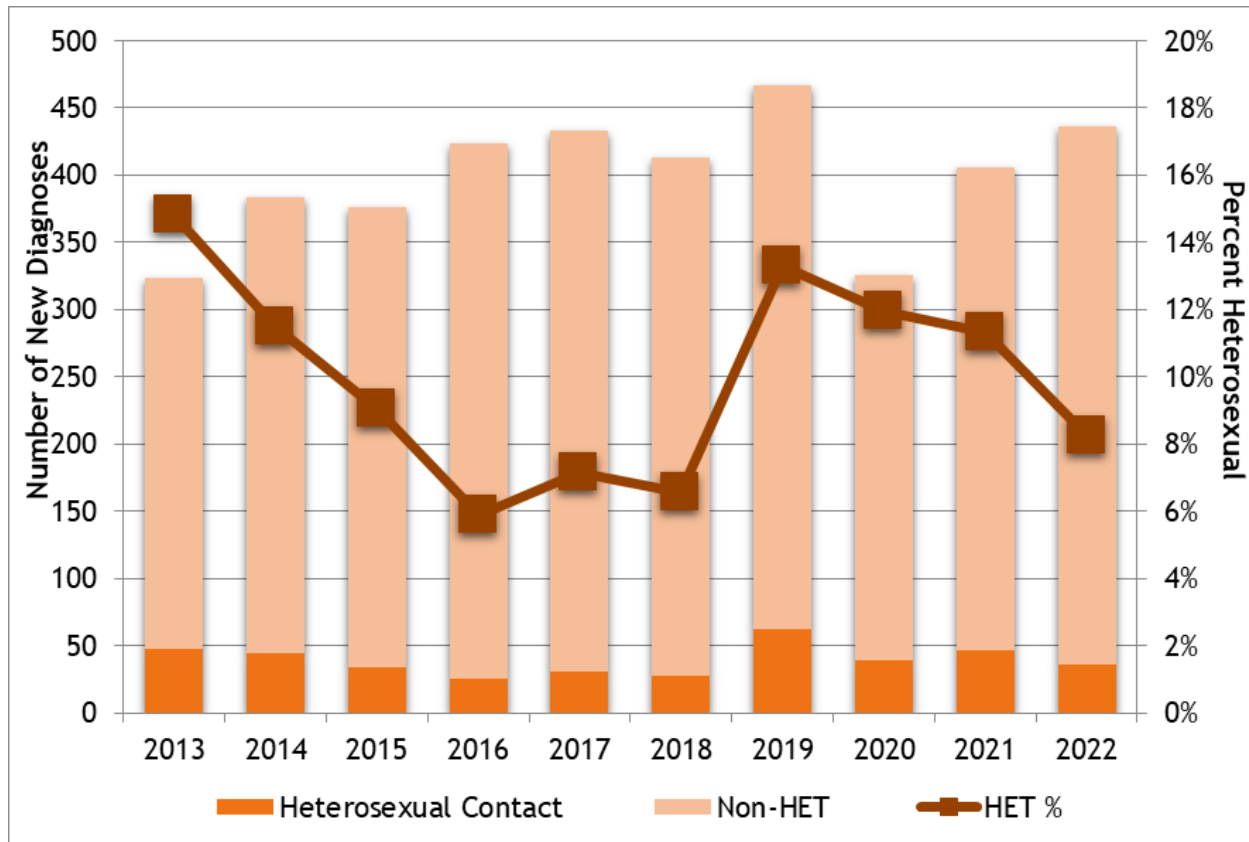
Tables 3.5 and 3.6, in the appendix, show the demographic breakdown of the 2018-2022 new diagnoses and PLHIV, respectively, among heterosexuals.

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 2022, 26,649 cases of chlamydia, 8,784 cases of gonorrhea and 3,069 cases of syphilis (not including congenital 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 who are not (Non-Het). From 2013 to 2019, the number of cases due to heterosexual contact decreased from 48 in 2013 to 27 in 2018 and then spiked to a peak of 62 cases in 2019. Since 2013, the proportion of cases among this group has decreased 44.3%, to 8.3% in 2022.

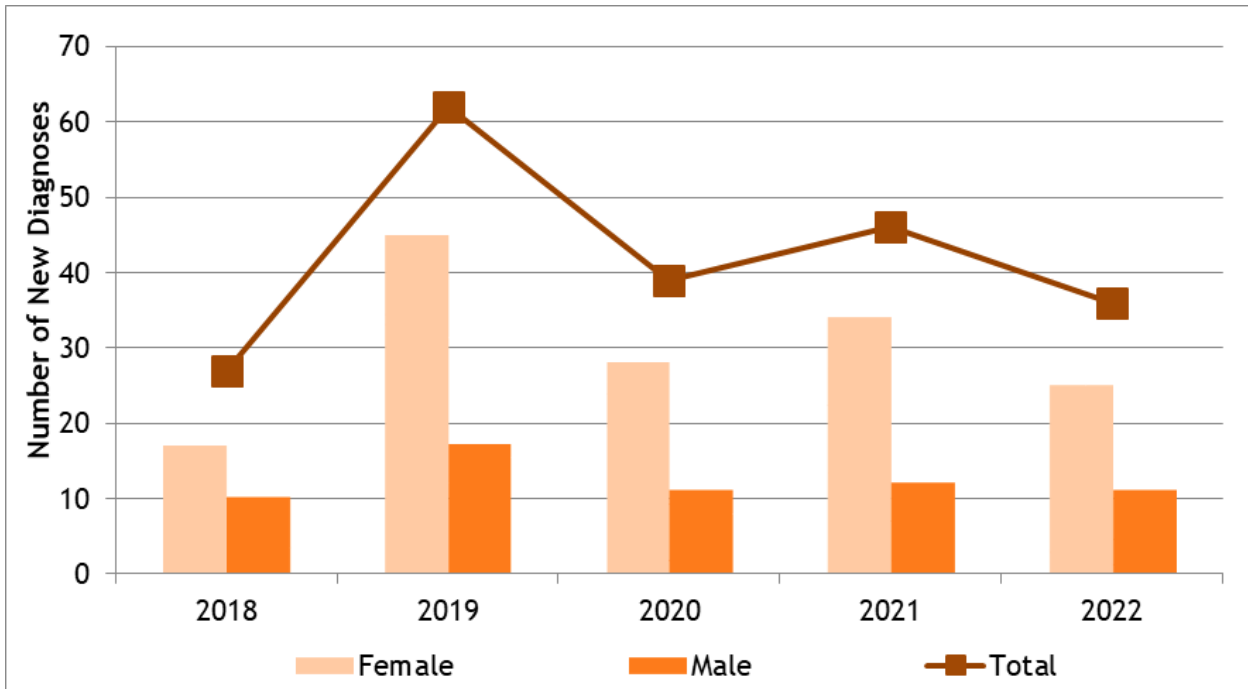
Figure 3.14: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of Heterosexuals - Colorado (2013-2022)



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 2018 and 2022 (N=210). Cases among both males and females alternated between increasing and decreasing each year from 2018 to 2022.

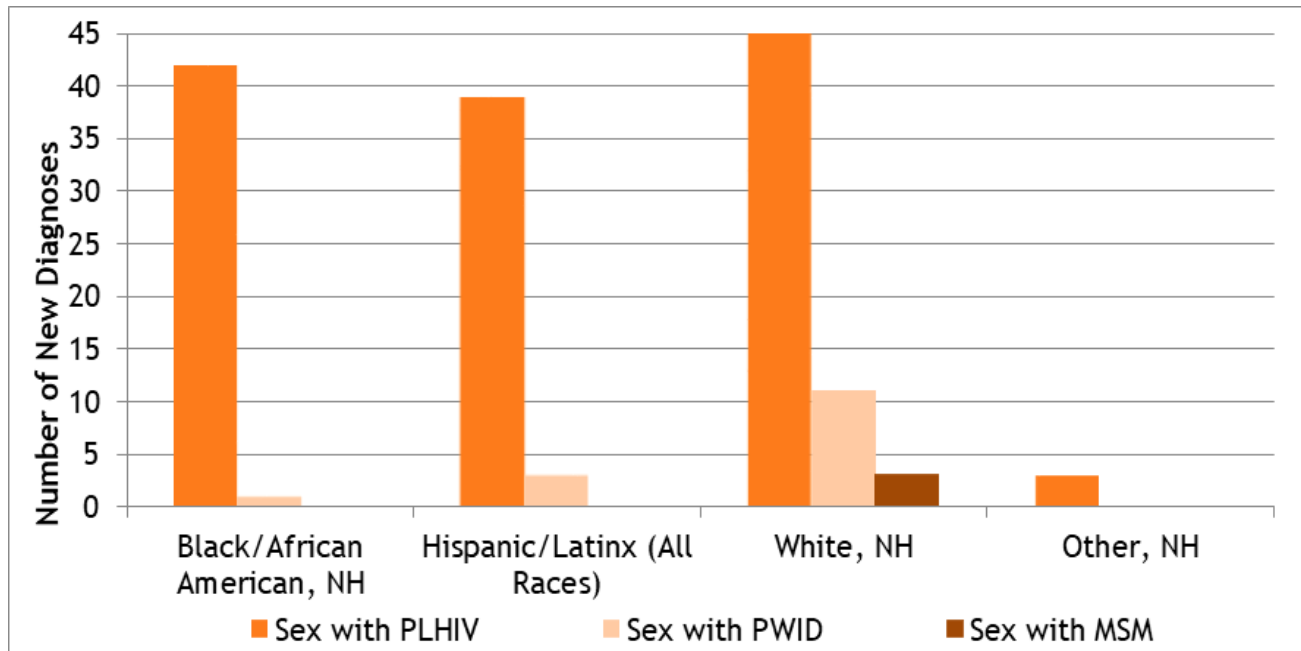
Figure 3.15: Number of New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Sex at Birth and Year of Diagnosis - Colorado (2018-2022)



New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Race/Ethnicity

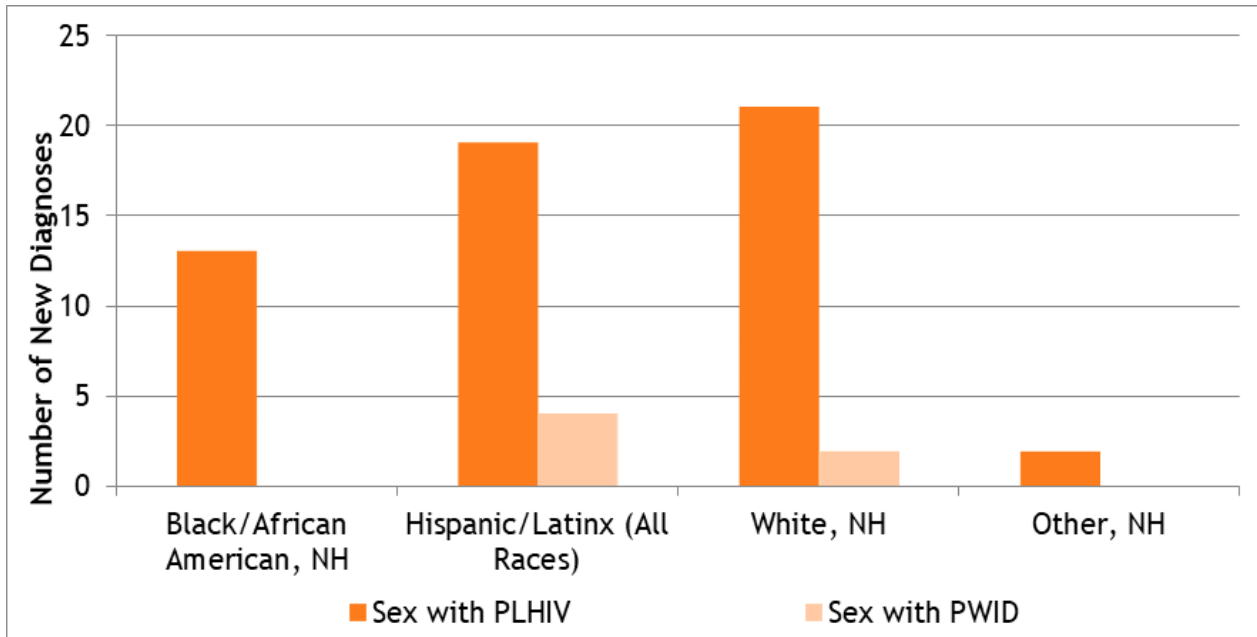
New HIV diagnoses attributed to heterosexual transmission are illustrated in **Figure 3.16** for females and **Figure 3.17** for males. Overall, Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the largest group with 84 (40.0%) cases, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 56 (26.7%) of cases, and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races accounted for 65 (31.0%) of cases. In comparison to their percentage of the total population, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans were overrepresented among heterosexually transmitted HIV cases. A majority of all cases were attributed to sex with PLHIV. Black/African American males had no cases associated with sex with PWID. Among males, Hispanic/Latinx cases had the highest number of cases attributed to sex with PWID, while this group among female cases was the highest among Non-Hispanic Whites. Non-Hispanic Whites were also the only group to have cases associated with sex with MSM.

Figure 3.16: New Heterosexual Contact Associated HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity Among Females - Colorado (2018-2022)



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 (2018-2022)

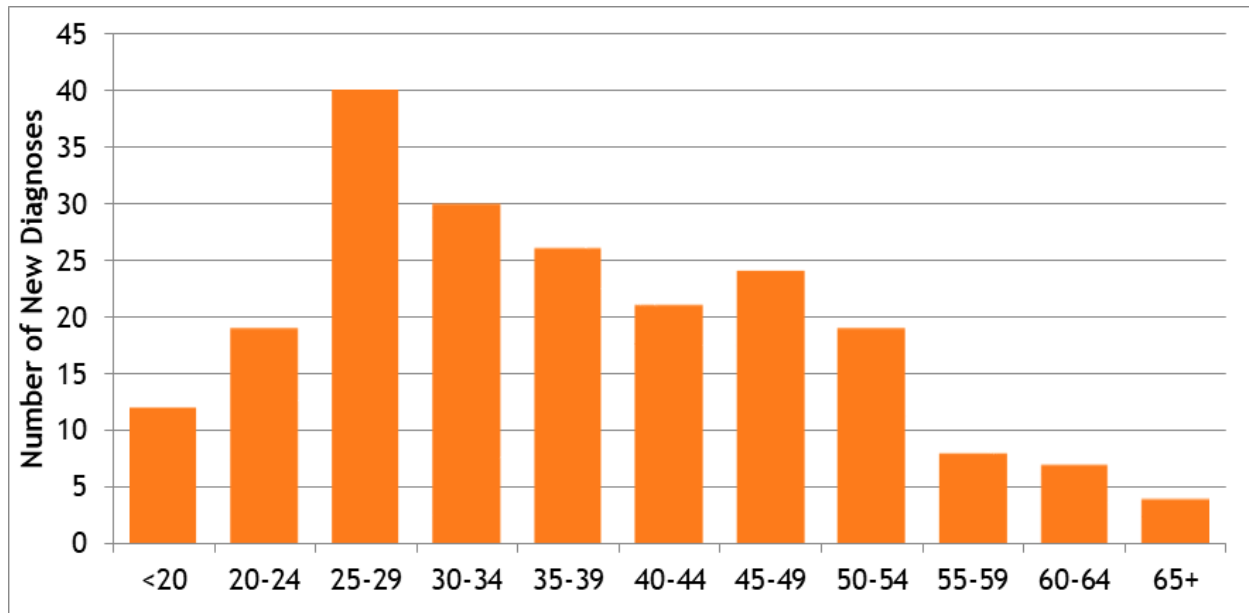


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other may include Non-Hispanic Asian, Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals by Age

Figure 3.18 illustrates diagnosed cases of HIV attributed to heterosexual contact by age in 2018-2022. This graph indicates that the largest proportion (19.0%) of new HIV diagnoses occurred in the 25-29 year old age group. The 30-34 and 35-39 year old age groups followed, representing 14.3% and 12.4% of the cases, respectively. This is in contrast with cases from 2017-2021, where the highest age group was among 40-44 year olds (5th highest age group among cases from 2018-2022).

Figure 3.18: New Heterosexually Transmitted HIV Diagnoses by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2018-2022)

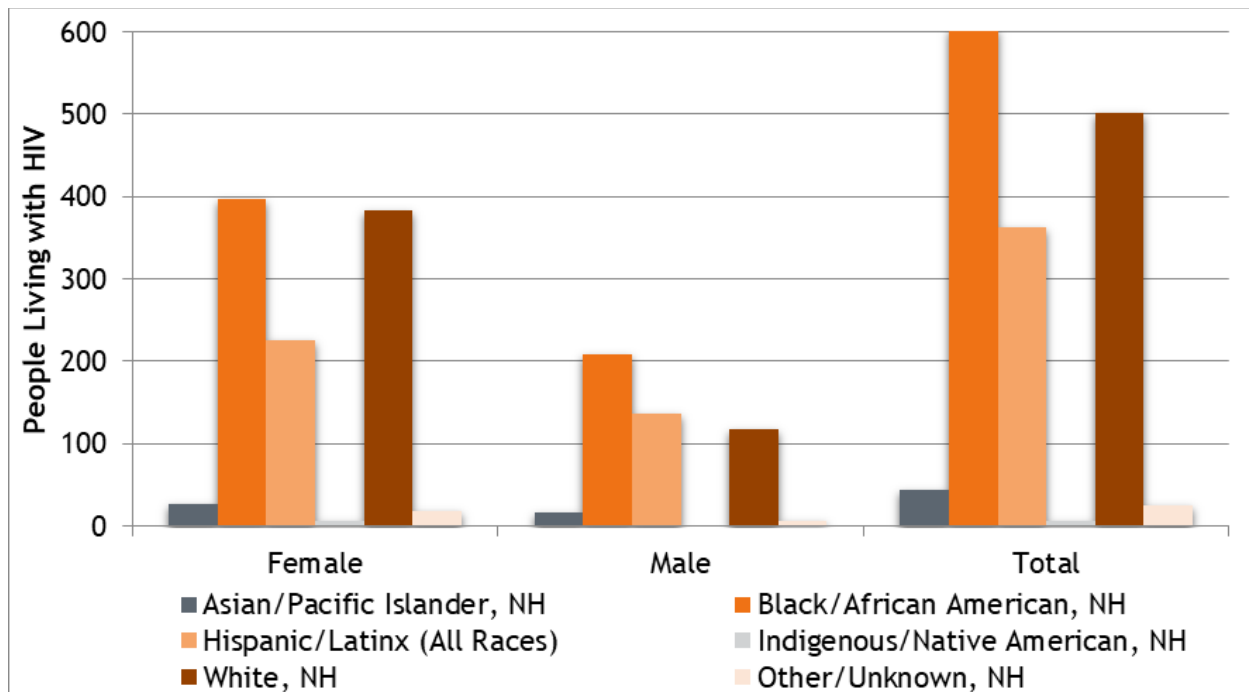


Heterosexuals Living with HIV

Heterosexuals Living with HIV by Race/Ethnicity

As of December 31, 2022, Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans make up the largest percentage of heterosexuals living with HIV in Colorado (39.2%) followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (32.4%) and Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races (23.5%). When split out by sex, a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV are Non-Hispanic Black/African American and Hispanic (42.8% and 28.2%, respectively) compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV (37.5% and 21.3%, respectively). In contrast, a greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV are Non-Hispanic White compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV, 36.3% and 24.1%, respectively.

Figure 3.19: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

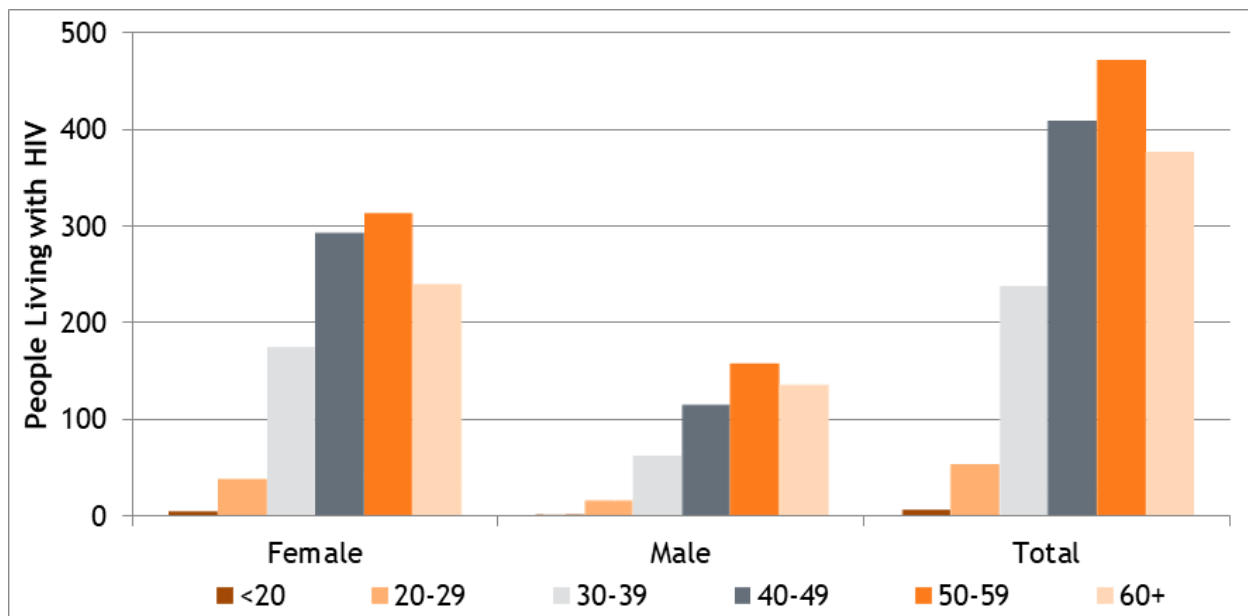


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown.

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. The largest age group across males and females was 55-59 year olds (16.0% and 17.3%, respectively). A greater percentage of female heterosexuals living with HIV were 35-44 years old compared to male heterosexuals living with HIV, 21.2% and 14.6%, respectively, while a greater percentage of male heterosexuals living with HIV were 50-59 years old compared to female heterosexuals living with HIV, 32.5% and 29.5%, respectively.

Figure 3.20: Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado



Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

Infants Born to PLHIV

As shown in **Table 3.7**, in the appendix, the number of infants known to be born to a mother living with HIV ranged between 24 and 19 from 2018-2022. During that period, there were five confirmed cases of an infant reported who acquired HIV perinatally in Colorado. According to CDPHE vital statistics data obtained from 2022 birth certificates, 98.1% of live births received prenatal care, and 96.8% of live births had reported that the mother had an HIV test during pregnancy.¹³ These are slightly lower than in 2021, when 98.4% received prenatal care and 97.3% reported and HIV screening during pregnancy.¹³

¹³ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics 2022 Birth Certificate Data.

People who are Born Outside of the United States

Summary

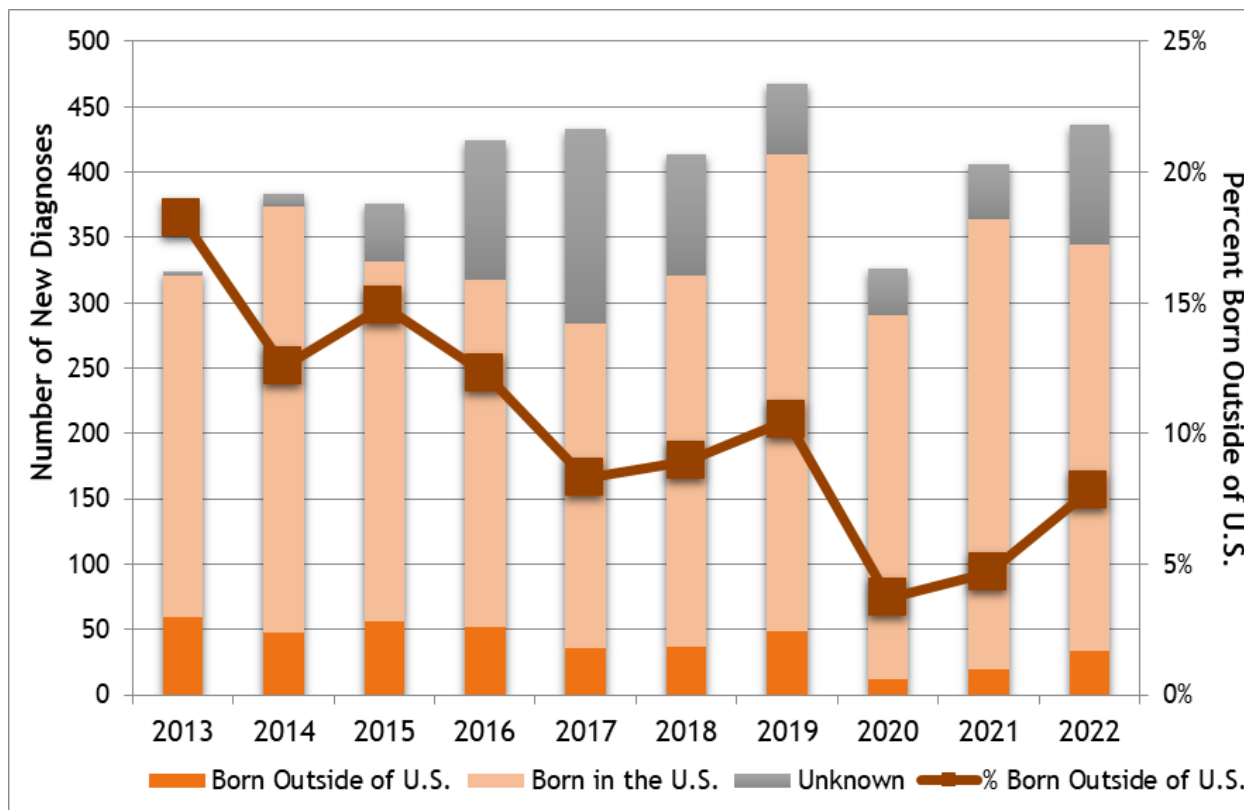
- An estimated 9.5% of Colorado's population were born outside of the U.S. in 2022.¹⁴ People who are born outside of the U.S. accounted for 7.8% (an increase from 4.7% in 2021) of new 2022 HIV diagnoses and 12.4% of PLHIV.
- The majority of people who are born outside of the U.S. diagnosed with HIV between 2018-2022 occurred in those people aged 25-39 years representing 53.0% of cases.
- From 2018-2022, Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races had the most diagnoses among individuals born outside of the U.S. (90 of 151 or 59.6%), with 60.0% of this group being born in Mexico. Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans made up the next highest among cases (45 of 151 or 29.8%), with 88.9% being born in Africa. Among cases born in Africa, 27.5% (11) were born in Ethiopia.

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 ACS 5-year Estimate Data Table B05003 (geography: State of Colorado). <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2022.B05003?q=b05003>

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

People who are born outside of the U.S. accounted for 7.4% (151) of Colorado’s new HIV diagnoses from 2018 through 2022 and 12.4% (1,835) of Colorado’s PLHIV as of December 31, 2022. **Figure 3.21** shows the percent of people who are born outside of the U.S. that were diagnosed has decreased by 57.2% from 2013-2022. The percent of cases among those born outside of the U.S. has fluctuated since 2013, with large drops every 3 years. The lowest proportion of cases occurred in 2020, when 12 of 326 (3.7%) cases were born outside of the US.

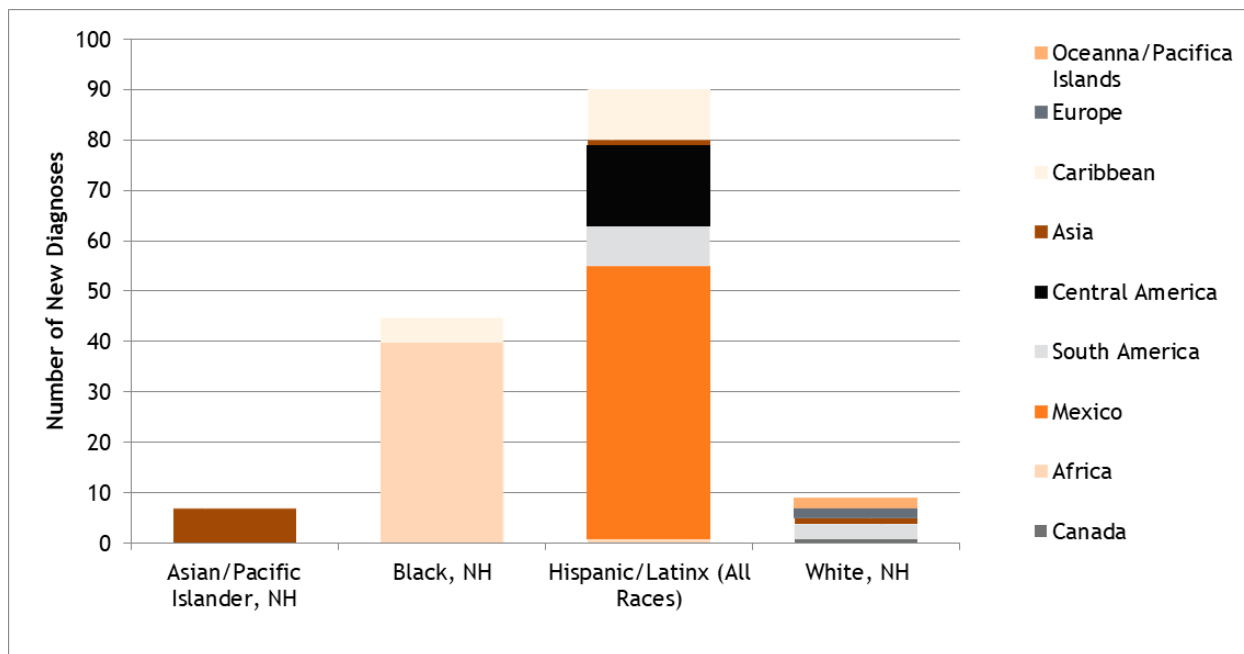
Figure 3.21: Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV and Percentage of People who are Born Outside the U.S. - Colorado (2013-2022)



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 2018-2022, 151 (7.4%) of the 2,049 new HIV diagnoses were among people who are born outside of the U.S. Of those, 90 (59.6%) were Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races, 45 (29.8%) were Non-Hispanic Black/African American, 7 (4.6%) were Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander and 9 (6.0%) were Non-Hispanic White. Hispanic/Latino/a/x of all races accounted for 59.6% of all cases among those born outside of the U.S. from 2018-2022, with 60.0% born in Mexico. Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans accounted for 29.8% of cases among those born outside of the US, with 88.9% being from Africa. Of the cases born in Africa, the largest proportion (27.5%) were born in Ethiopia. Only 7 (4.6%) of all cases born outside of the U.S. from 2018-2022 were among Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders. 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 (2018-2022)

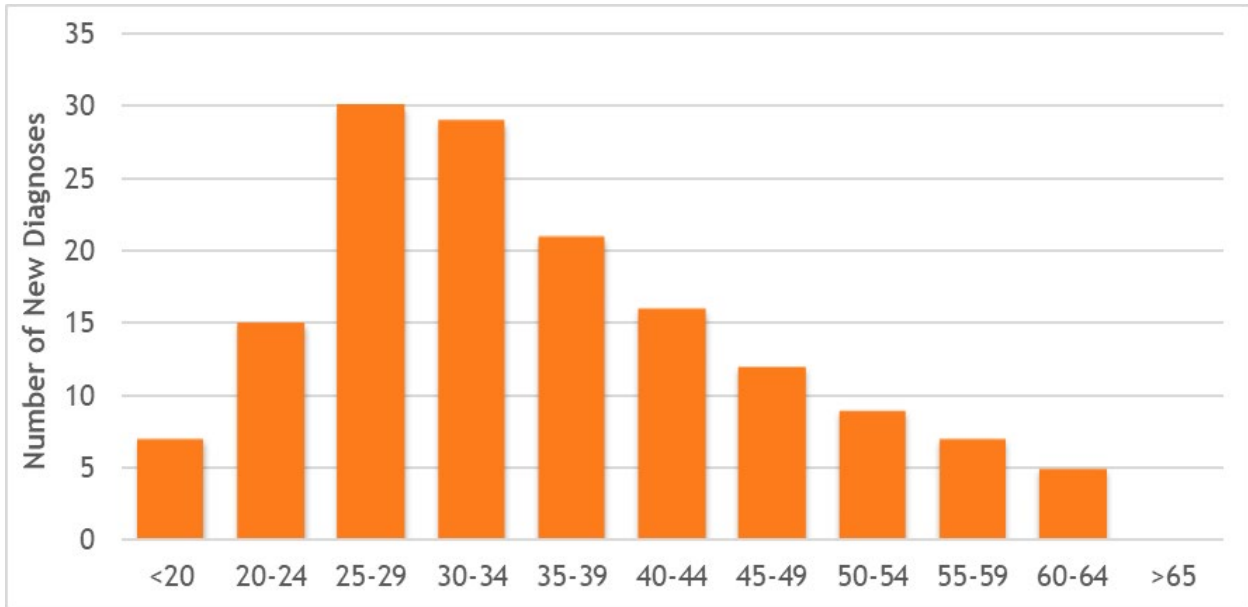


NH: Non-Hispanic

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

Figure 3.23 illustrates the number of new HIV diagnoses between 2018 and 2022 among people who are born outside of the U.S. by age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of new diagnoses occurred among the 25-29 year olds, who each contributed 19.9% of cases. This is the same compared to the overall new diagnoses in the same timeframe.

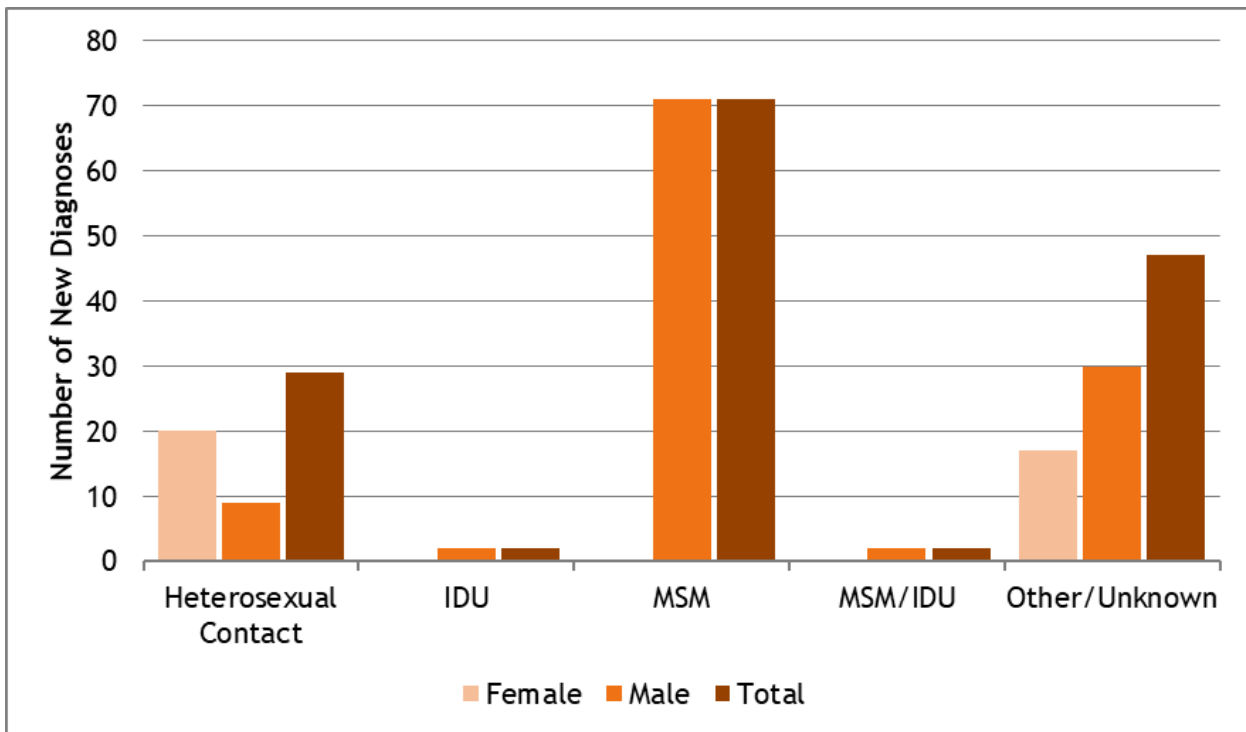
Figure 3.23: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Age at Diagnosis - Colorado (2018-2022)



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

Figure 3.24 illustrates the number of new HIV diagnoses between 2018 and 2022 among people who are born outside of the U.S. by transmission category and sex. Among those new diagnoses born outside of the US, heterosexual contact was a higher transmission category among females compared to males, 54.1% and 7.9%, respectively. Similar to the overall new diagnoses, transmission categories related to MSM constituted the largest proportion (64.1%) of new cases among males born outside of the U.S. in 2022.

Figure 3.24: New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category - Colorado (2018-2022)

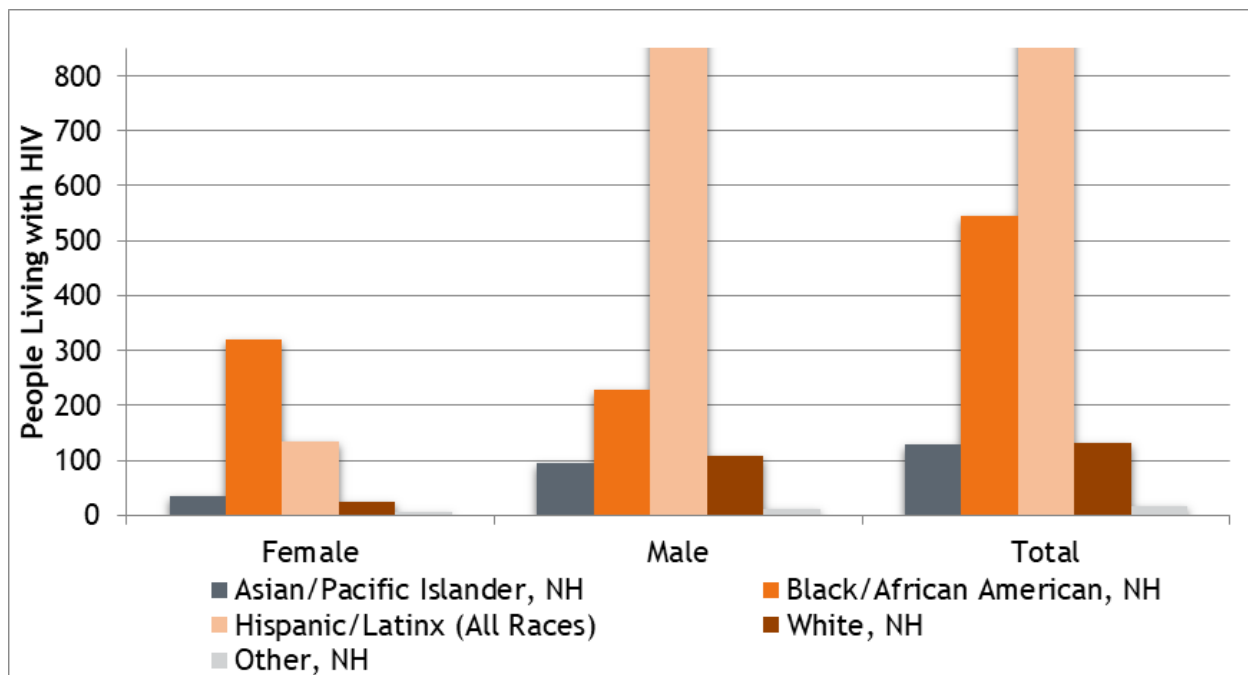


People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV

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 as of December 31, 2022 were Non-Hispanic Black/African American compared to males who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV, 61.9% and 17.2%, 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 born outside of the U.S. living with HIV, 66.7% and 25.8%, respectively. The highest overall proportion of total cases were among Hispanic/Latino/a/x (55.3%).

Figure 3.25: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

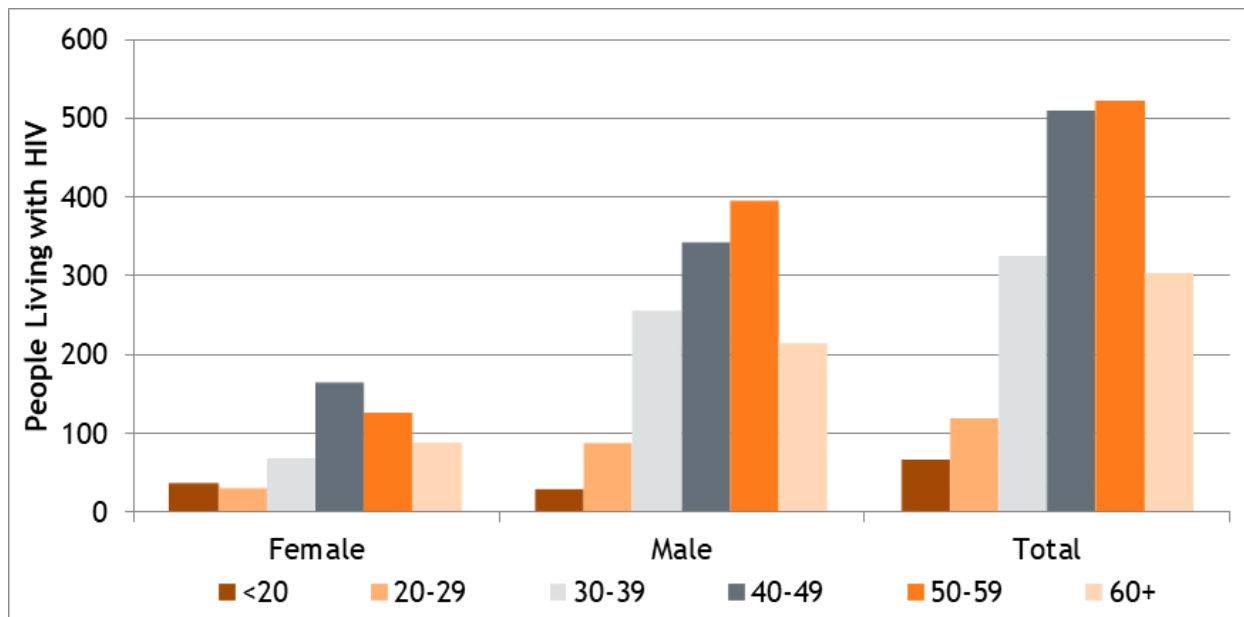


NH: Non-Hispanic. Other includes Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic Multiple Races and Unknown. Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native American PLHIV was born in Canada.

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

As shown in **Figure 3.26**, a greater percentage of females who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 were less than 20 years old compared to males who are born outside of the U.S. living with HIV, 7.0% and 2.2%, respectively. A majority of female cases were among 40-49 year olds (32.1%) and the majority of male cases among 50-59 year olds (29.9%).

Figure 3.26: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Current Age - Colorado

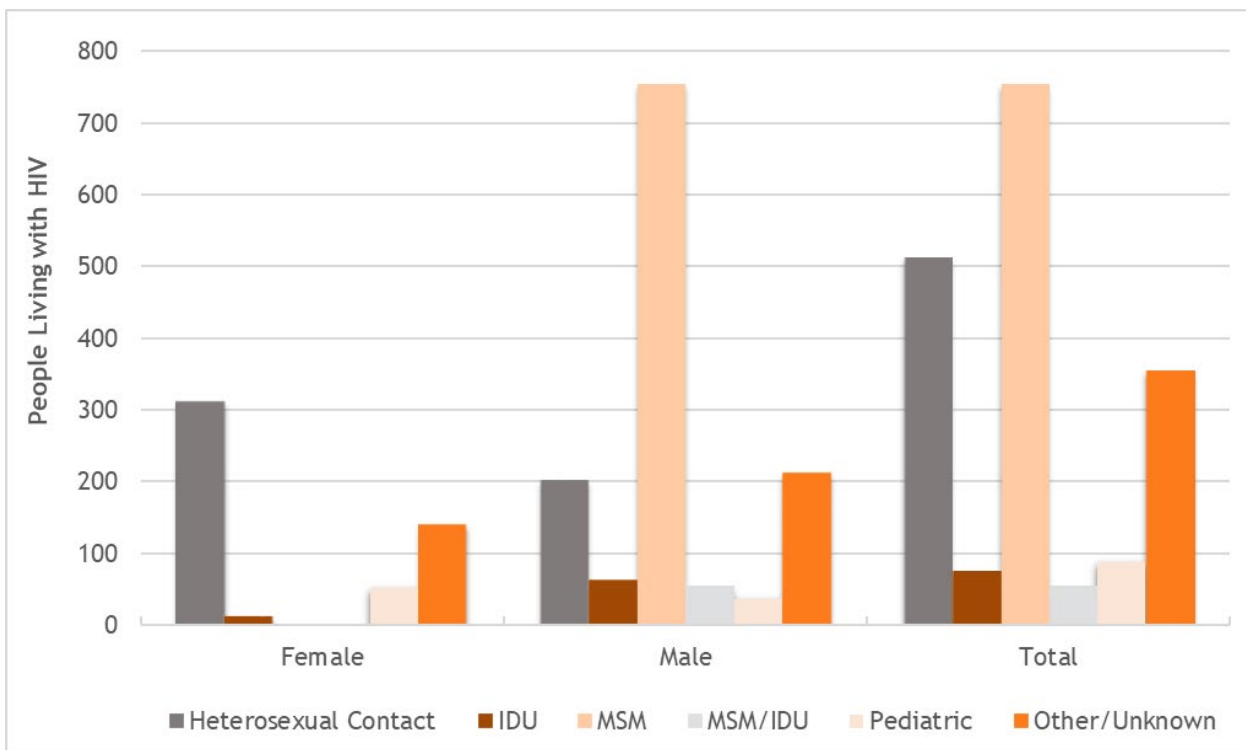


Current age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

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 or MSM/IDU (61.1%), and these groups also accounted for the highest proportion of overall cases (44.1%). The next largest proportion among males was heterosexual contact (15.3%), which also accounted for the majority of female PLHIV who were born outside of the U.S. in Colorado (60.4%).

Figure 3.27: People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth and Transmission Category Reported - Colorado

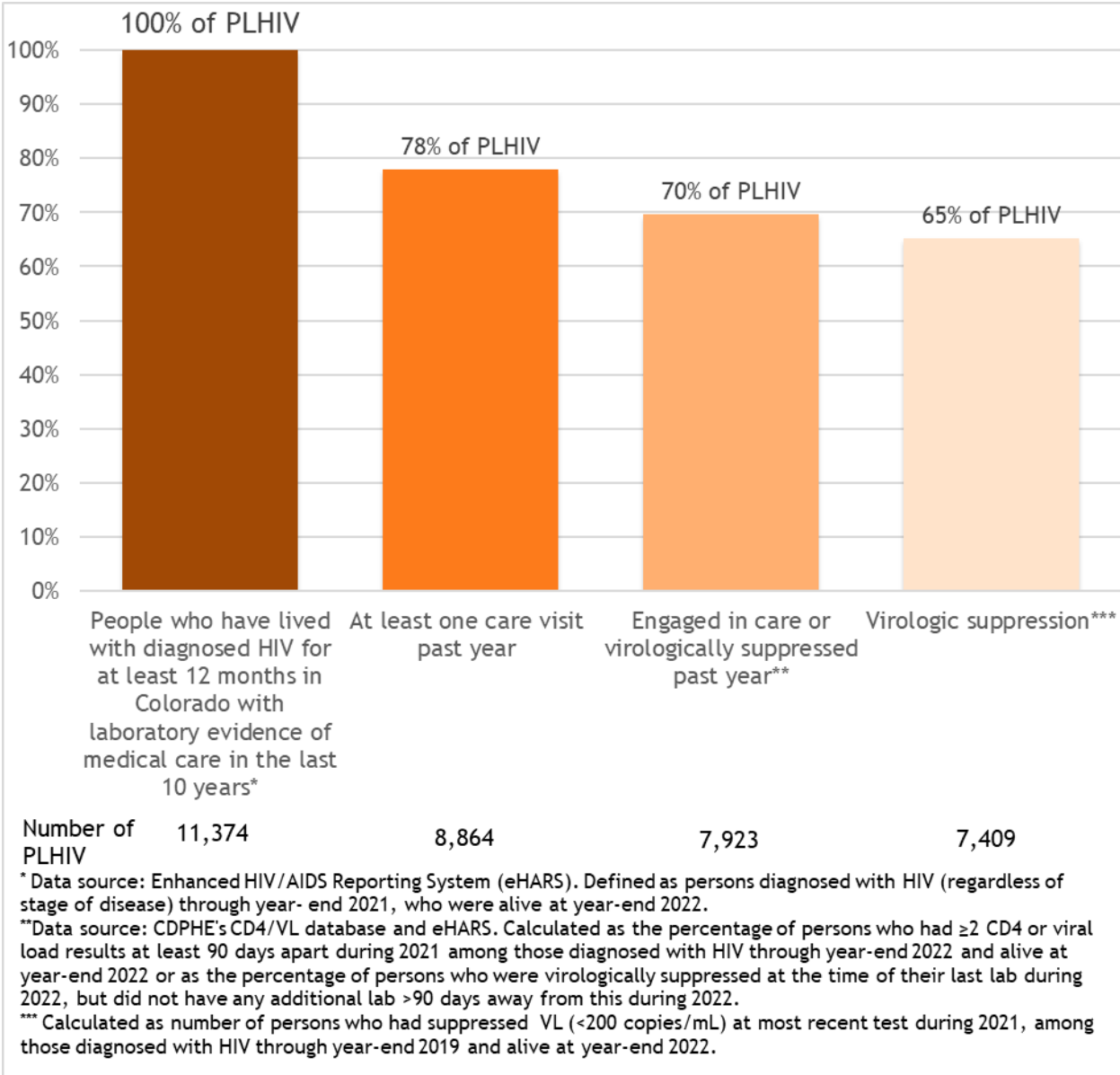


HIV Care Continuum

Summary

- 77.9% of people living with HIV were in care.
- 69.7% of people living with HIV were retained in care.
- 65.1% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed.

Figure 4.1: HIV Care Continuum as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado



Definitions

Diagnosed: People diagnosed with HIV as of December 31, 2021, alive as of December 31, 2022, live in Colorado and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2013-2022).

Engaged in Care: Percent of people diagnosed with at least one CD4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022, 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, 2022 - December 31, 2022, 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, 2022 - December 31, 2022) viral load test had a result of <200 cells/mL.

Figure 4.2: HIV Care Continuum by Sex at Birth as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado

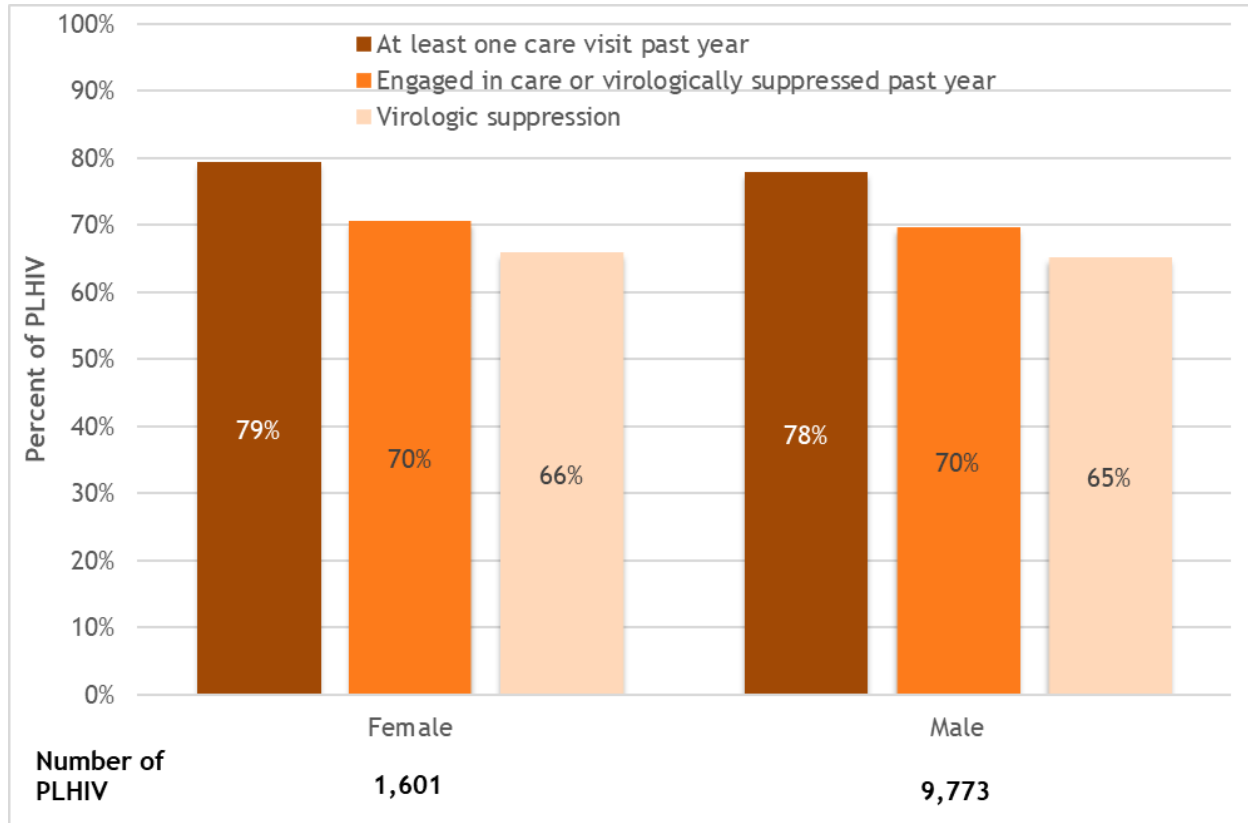


Figure 4.3: HIV Care Continuum by Current Gender as of December 31, 2021 - Colorado

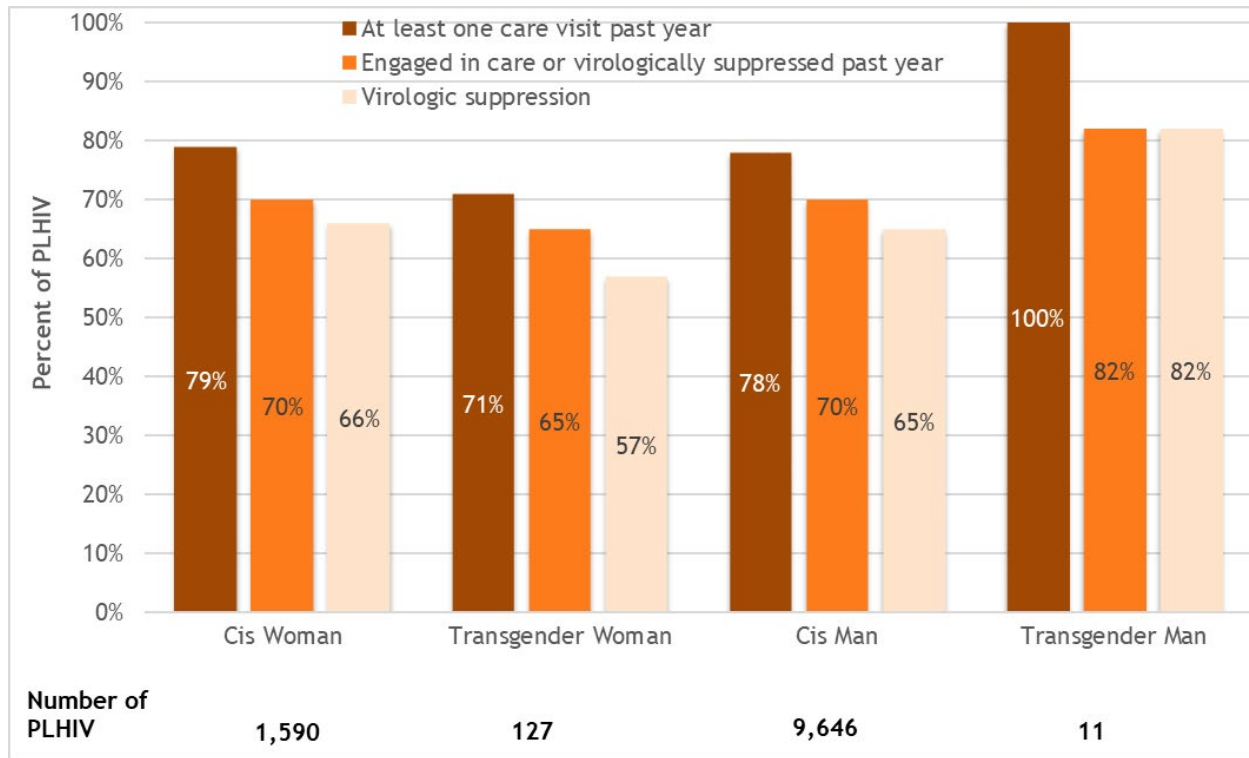
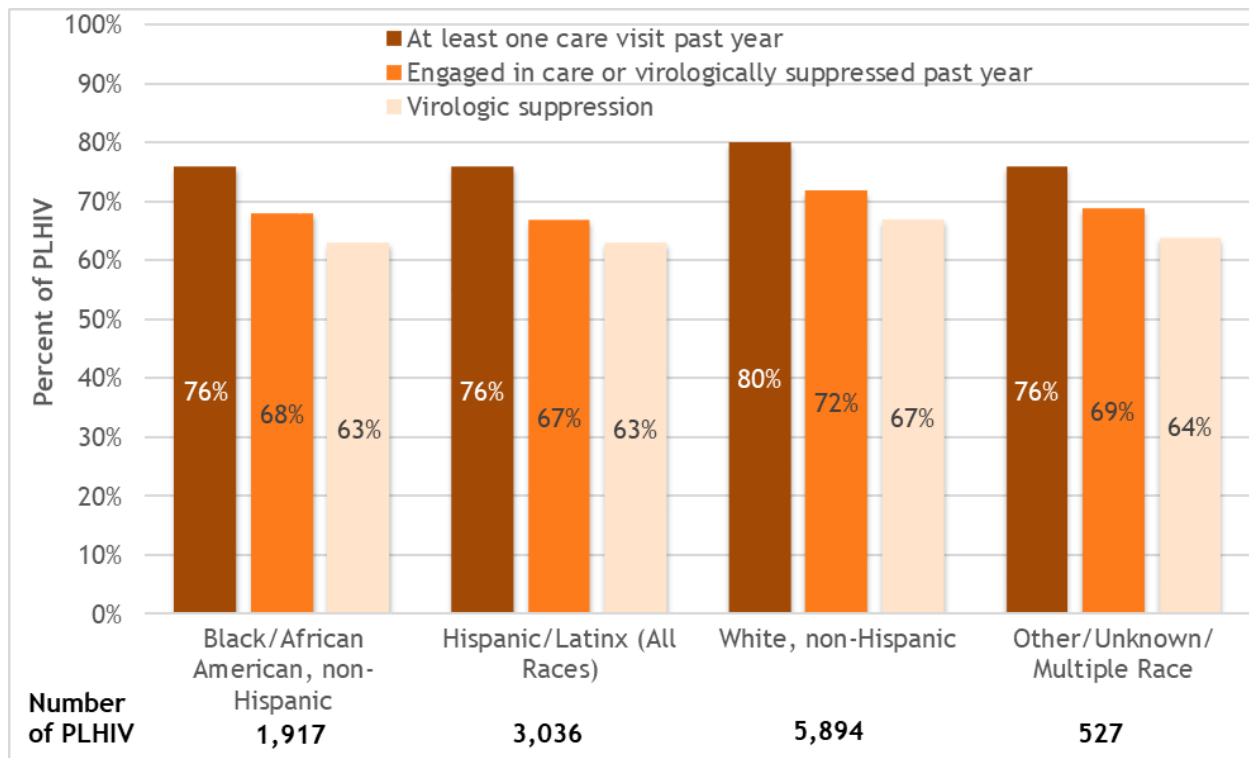


Figure 4.4: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.5: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado

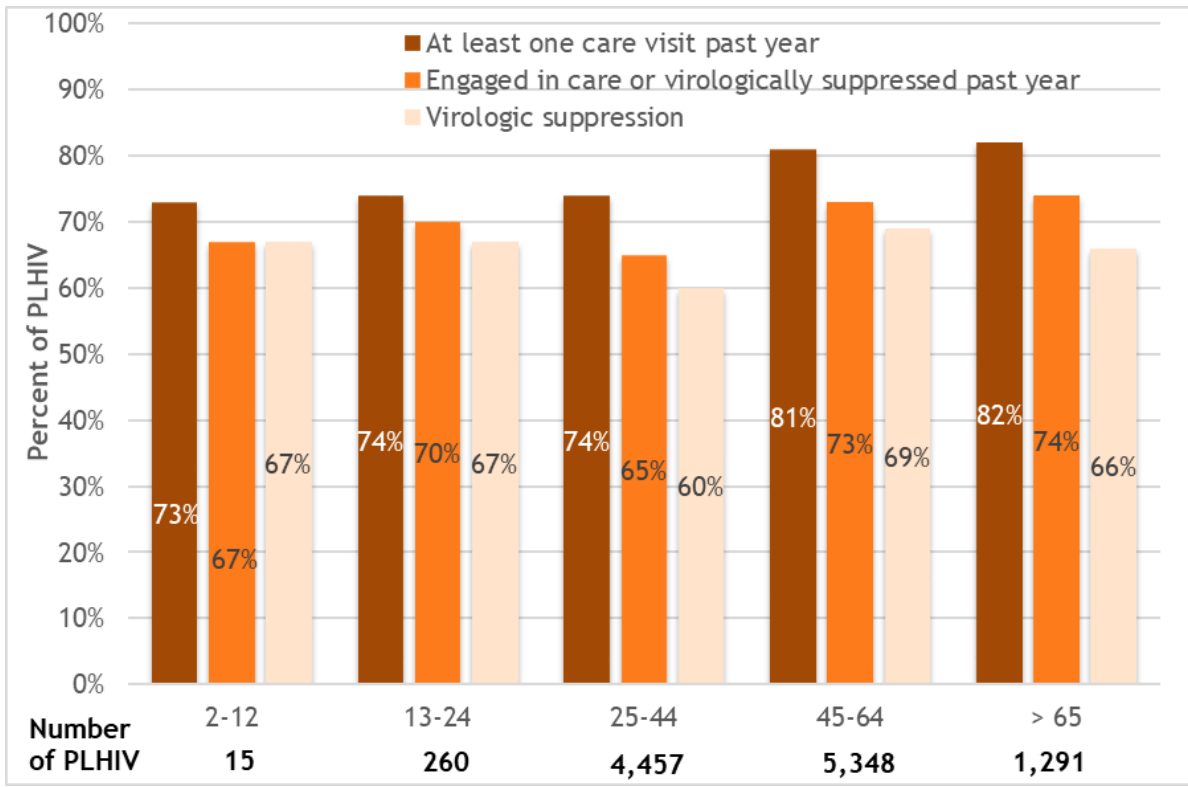
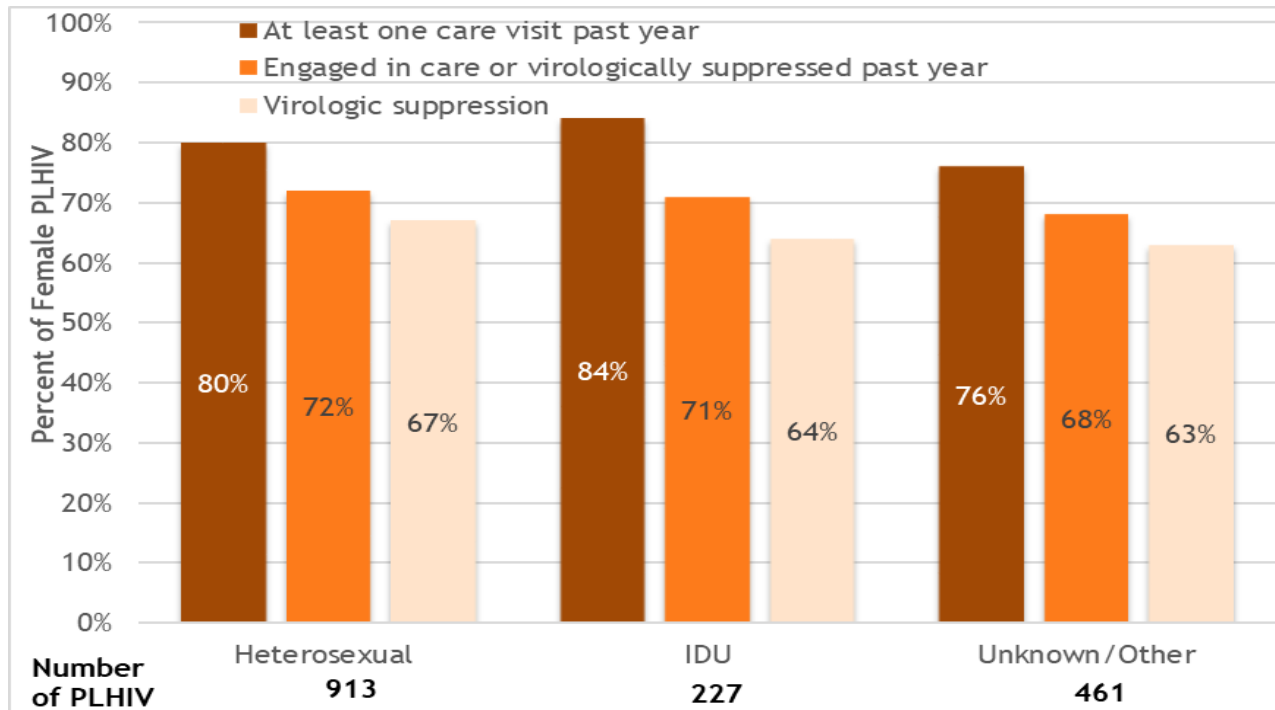
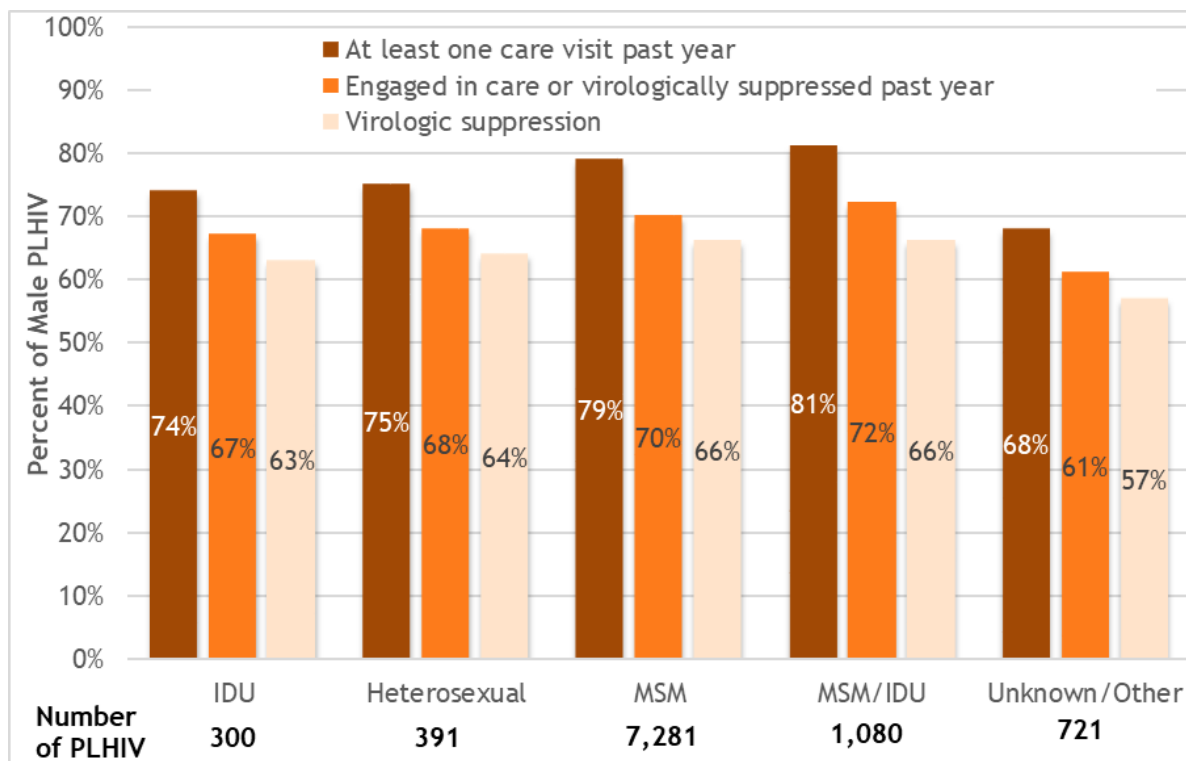


Figure 4.6: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Females as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado



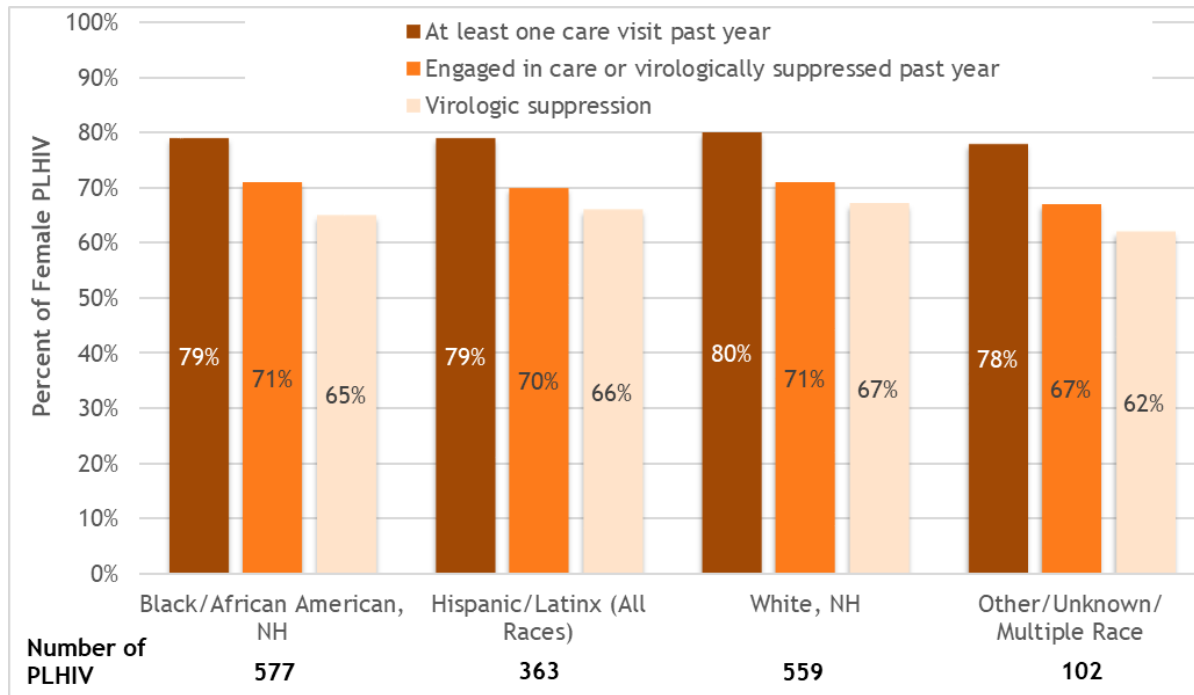
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.6 & 4.7.

Figure 4.7: HIV Care Continuum by Transmission Category Among Males as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado



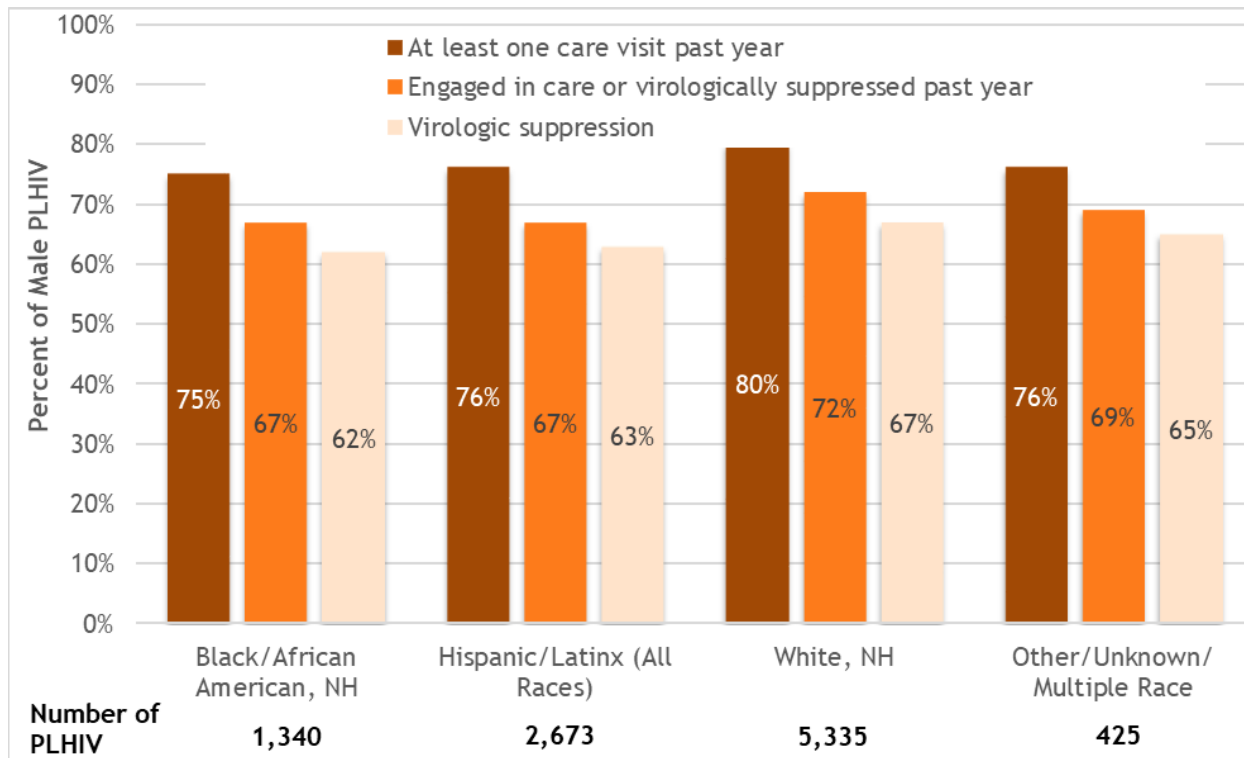
Pediatric and Transfusion/Hemophilia risks are not included due to small numbers in Figures 4.6 & 4.7.

Figure 4.8: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Females as of December 31, 2021 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.9: HIV Care Continuum by Race/Ethnicity Among Males as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado



NH: Non-Hispanic.

Figure 4.10: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Females as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado

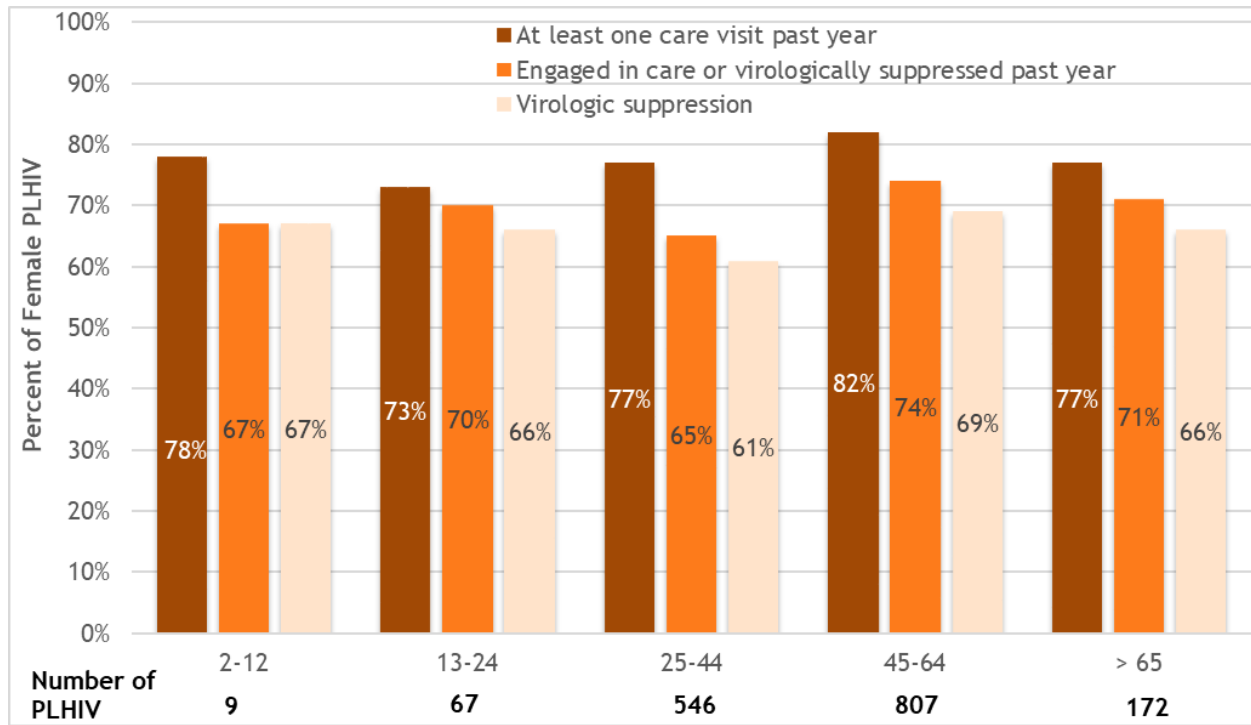


Figure 4.11: HIV Care Continuum by Current Age Among Males as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado

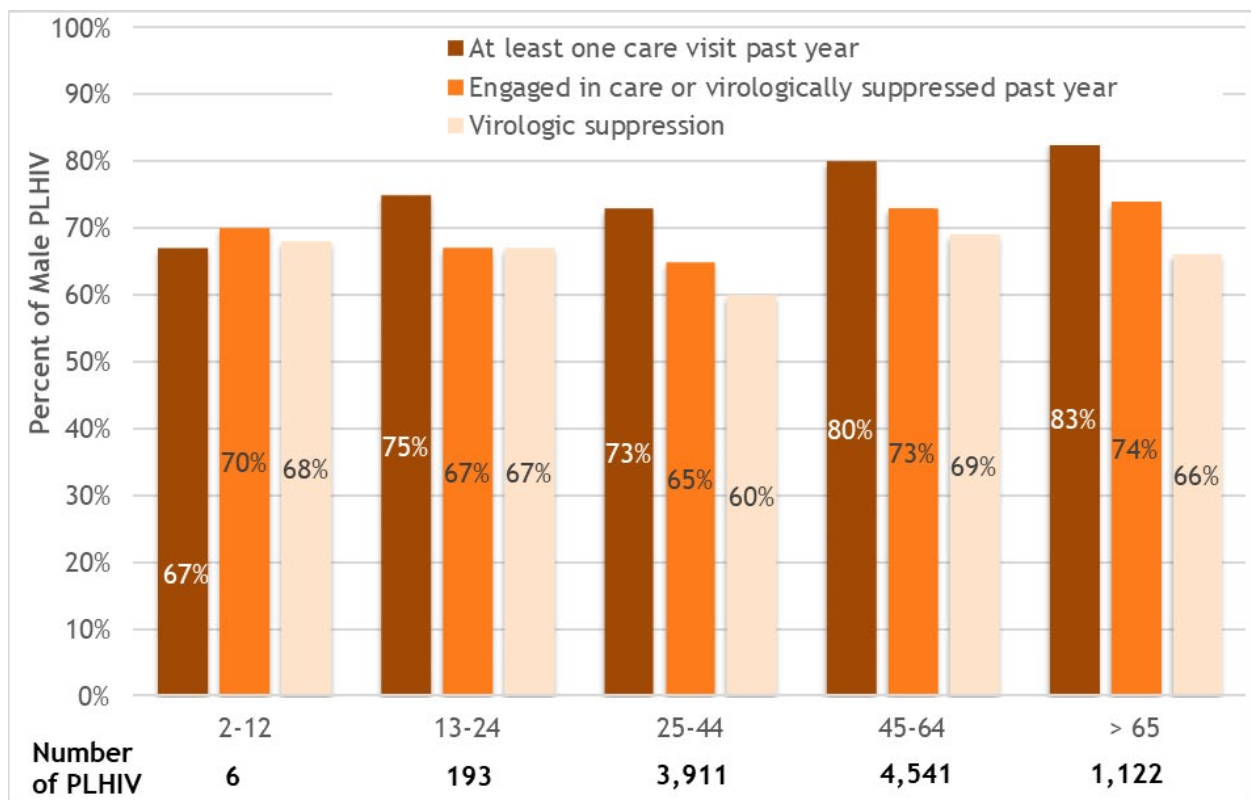
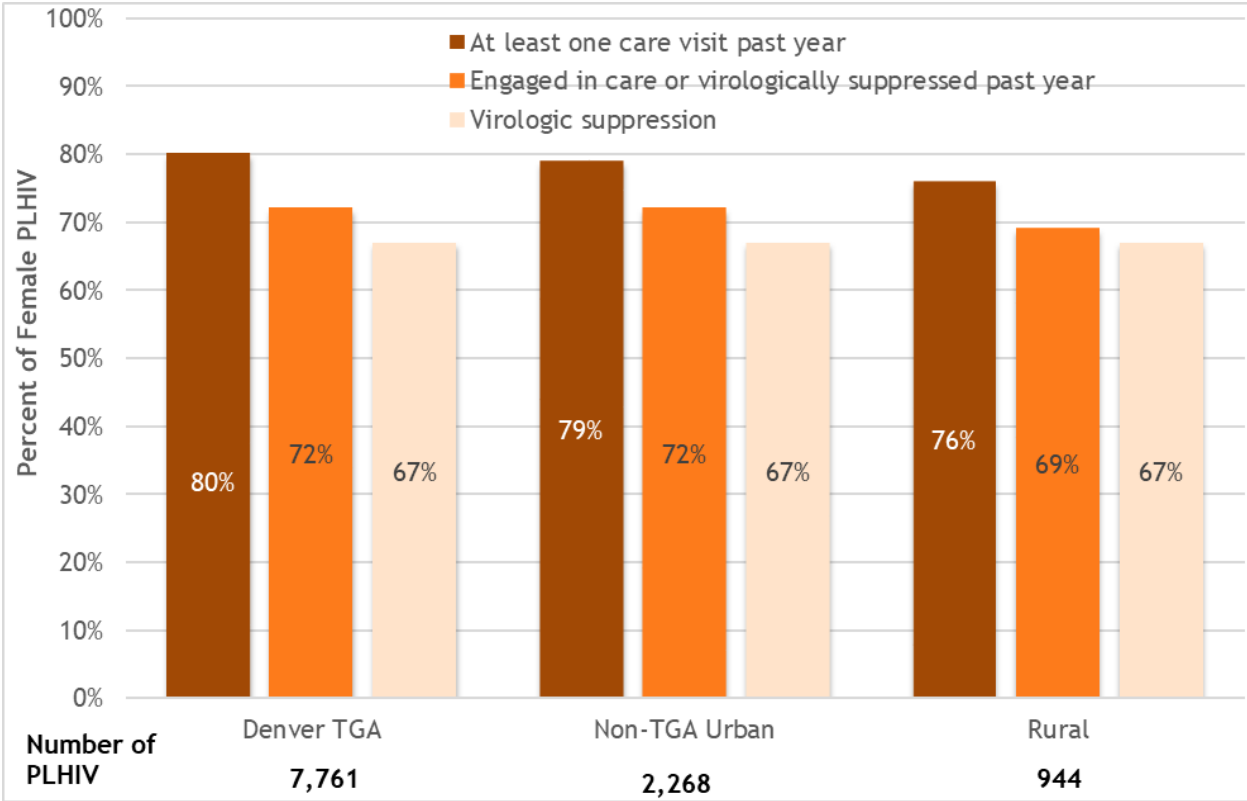


Figure 4.12: HIV Care Continuum by County Classification as of December 31, 2022 - Colorado



Engagement in HIV Care Among Coloradans

Summary

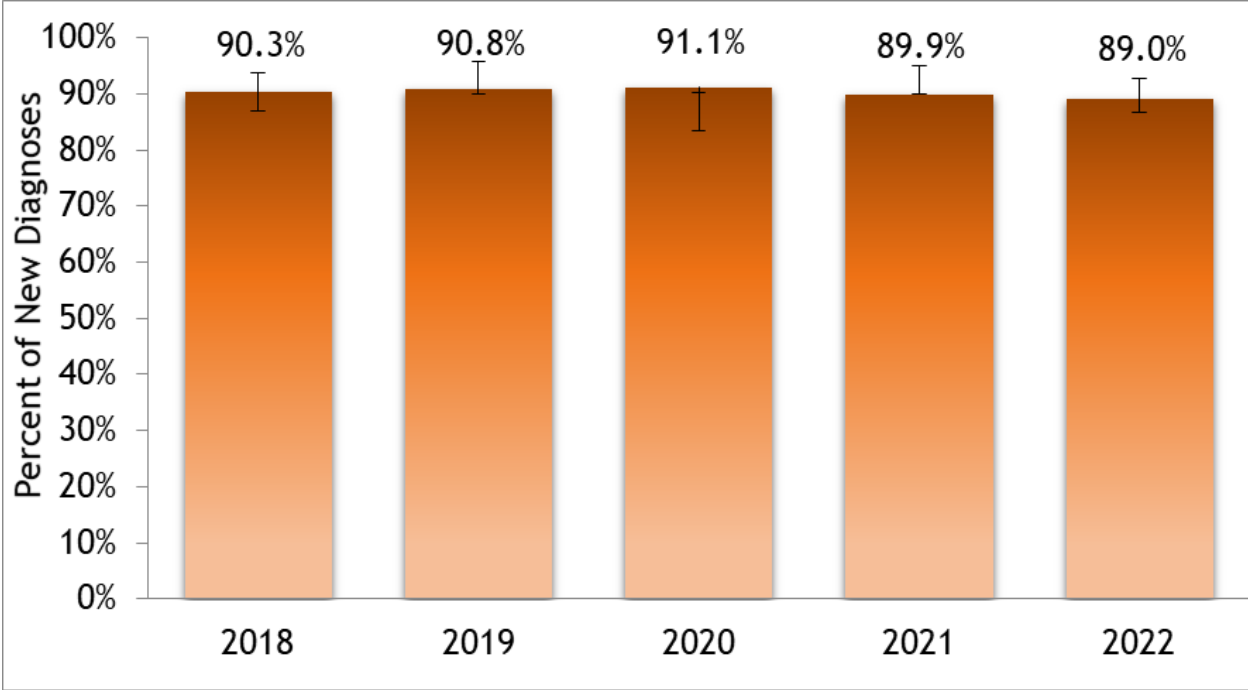
- 86.1% of new HIV diagnoses from 2018-2022 had a CD4 test within 90 days of their initial diagnosis.
- After the age of 20, the median CD4 decreased by age among the 2018-2022 new diagnoses.
- 53.7% of all PLHIV (91.9% of PLHIV with VL information in 2022) were virally suppressed as of their most recent viral load in 2022.
- 70% of counties with viral load information in 2022 (N=60) 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 since 2018 has ranged from its lowest value of 89.0% in 2022 to its highest value of 91.1% in 2020. This was the first year since 2013 where less than 90% of new diagnoses had a CD4 or viral load within 90 days of diagnosis.

Figure 5.1. Percent of New HIV Diagnoses with a CD4 or Viral Load Lab within 90 days of Initial Diagnosis, 2018-2022

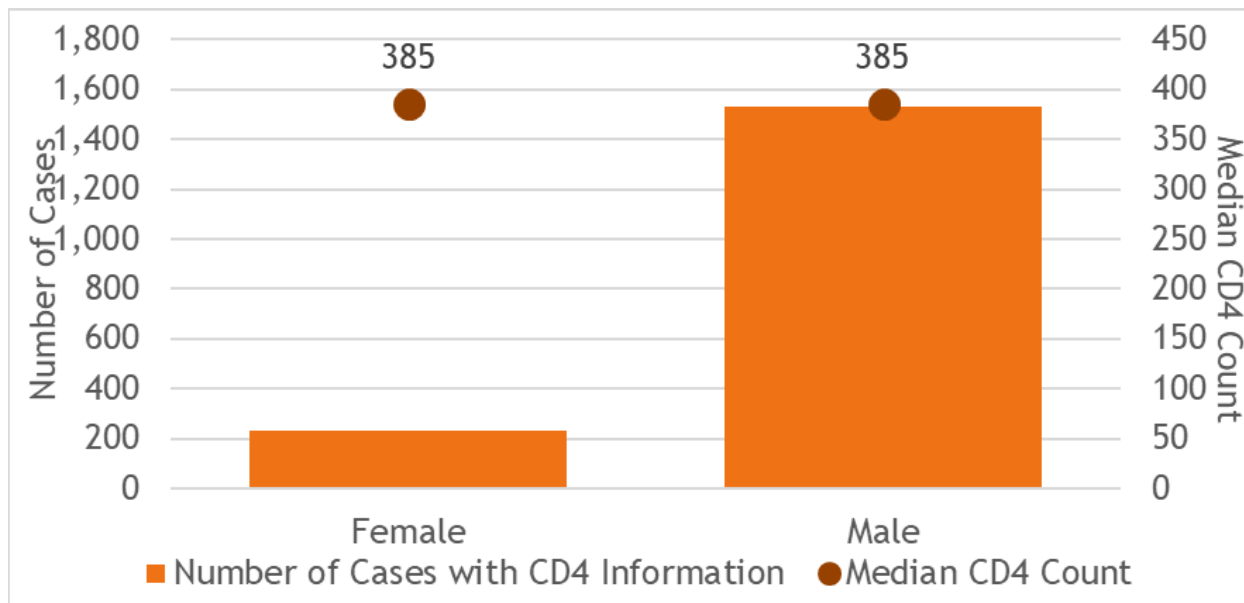


All viral load tests became reportable in 2010 and all CD4 tests became reportable in 2014.

Initial CD4 by Sex at Birth

As seen in **Table 5.1**, in the appendix, the overall median CD4 for Colorado’s 2018-2022 new diagnoses was 385 cells/mm³. When the median CD4 is broken down by sex at birth as in **Figure 5.2**, the median CD4 is the same as the overall median for males and females, however females had fewer cases (279) compared to males (1,769).

Figure 5.2. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Sex at Birth, 2018-2022

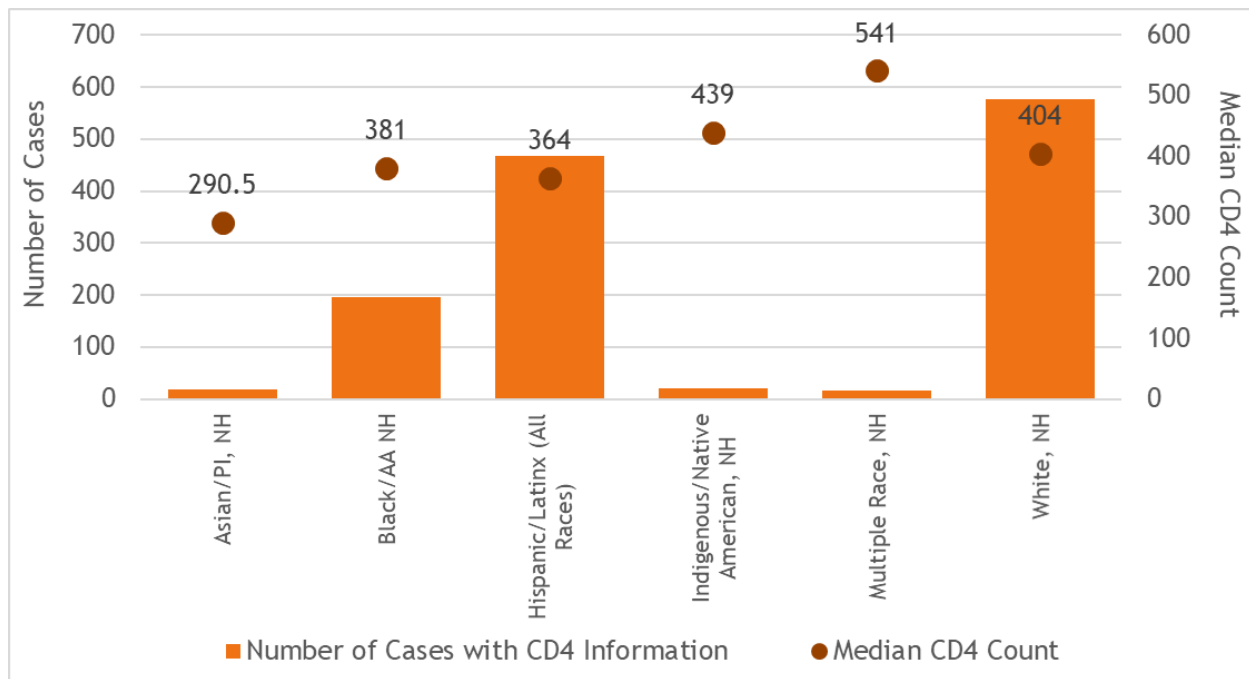


Within 90 days of diagnosis.

Initial CD4 by Race/Ethnicity

As shown below in **Figure 5.3**, the median CD4 count for new cases from 2018-2022 ranges from 290.5 cells/mm³ for Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders to 541 cells/mm³ for Non-Hispanic Multiple Race new diagnoses.

Figure 5.3. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2022

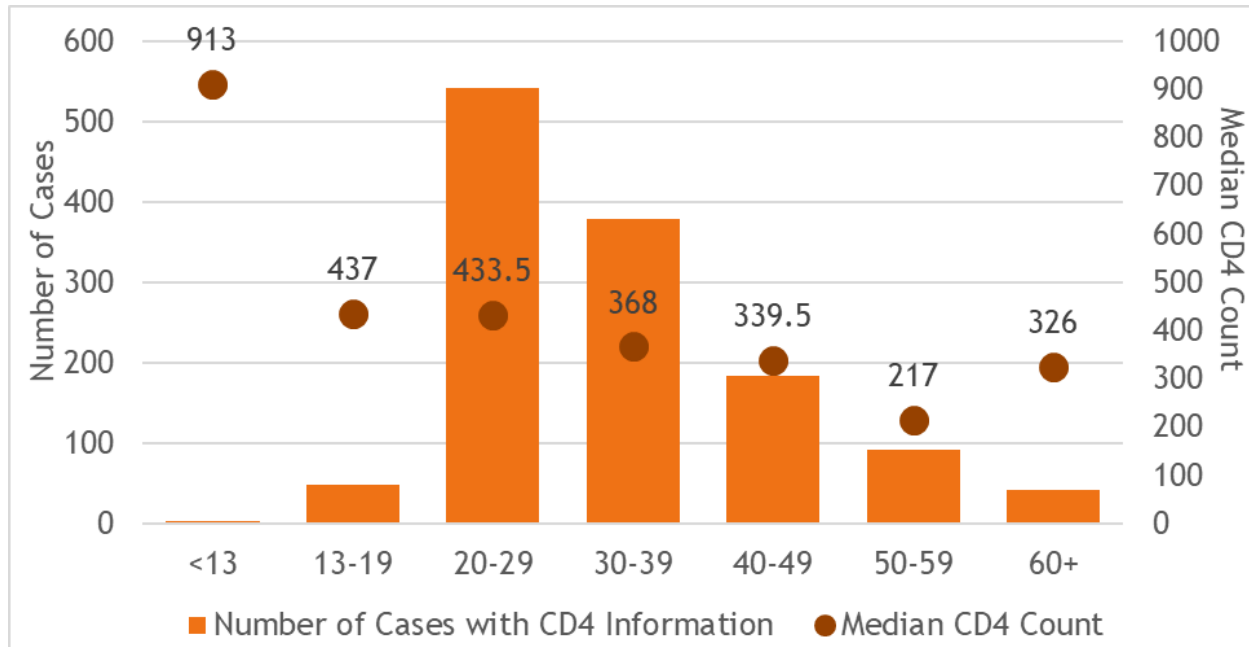


Within 90 days of diagnosis. NH: Non-Hispanic.

Initial CD4 by Age

The median CD4 count among cases from 2018-2022 decreases with age, as depicted below in **Figure 5.4**. New diagnosis among those below 13 years of age had the highest median CD4 (913 cells/mm³), while diagnoses among 50-59 years old had the lowest (217 cells/mm³). While 60+ year olds were the only group whose value wasn't lower than the previous age group, the value of 326 cells/mm³ among this group is the second lowest.

Figure 5.4. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Age at Diagnosis, 2018-2022

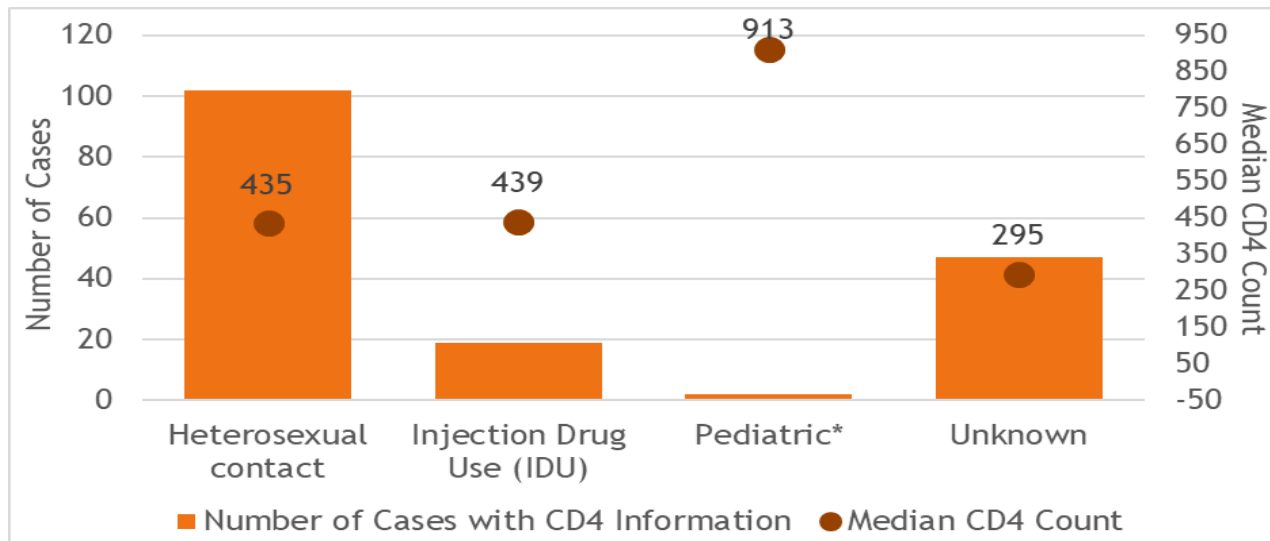


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Transmission Category

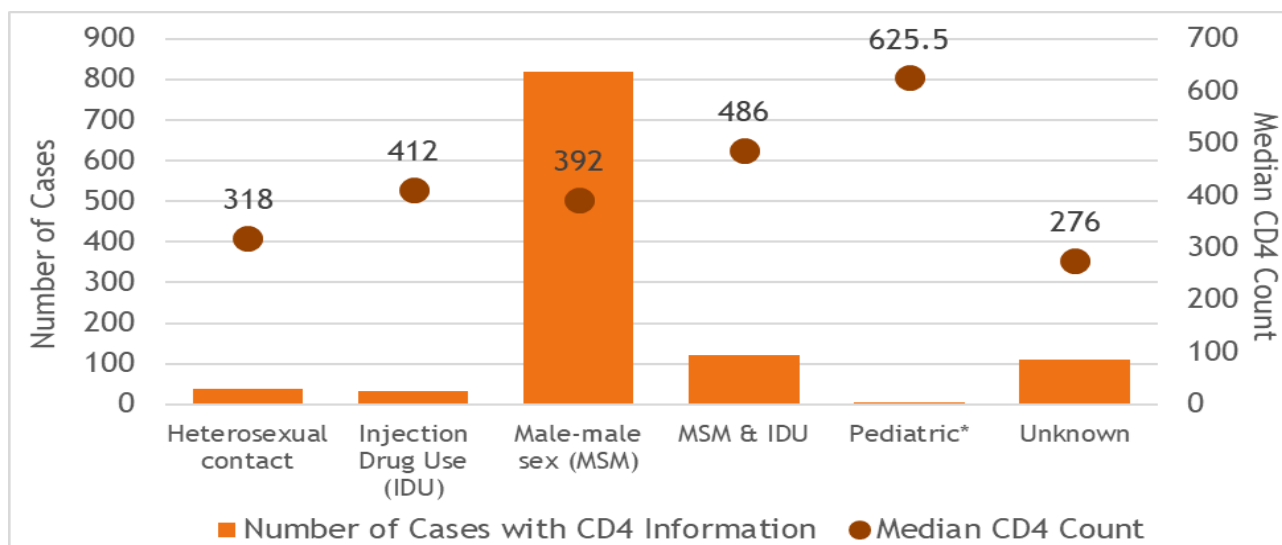
There is a greater range of median CD4s when broken down by transmission category and sex, as shown in **Figures 5.5 and 5.6**. The value was highest among pediatric diagnoses across both males and females, with a value of 913 cells/mm³ in females and 625.5 cells/mm³ in males. Diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact had the lowest median CD4 count (outside of the unknown transmission categories) in males and females, with a value of 318 cells/mm³ in males and 435 cells/mm³ in females.

Figure 5.5. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Females, 2018-2022



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.6. Number of New Cases with CD4 Information and Median CD4 Count by Transmission Category Among Males, 2018-2022

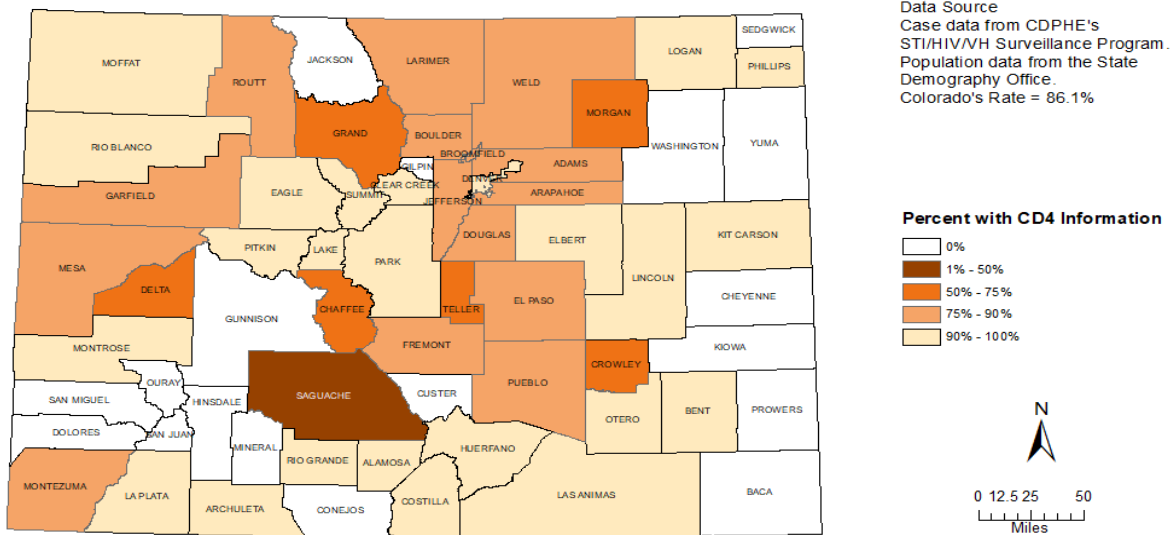


Within 90 days of diagnosis

Initial CD4 by Geography

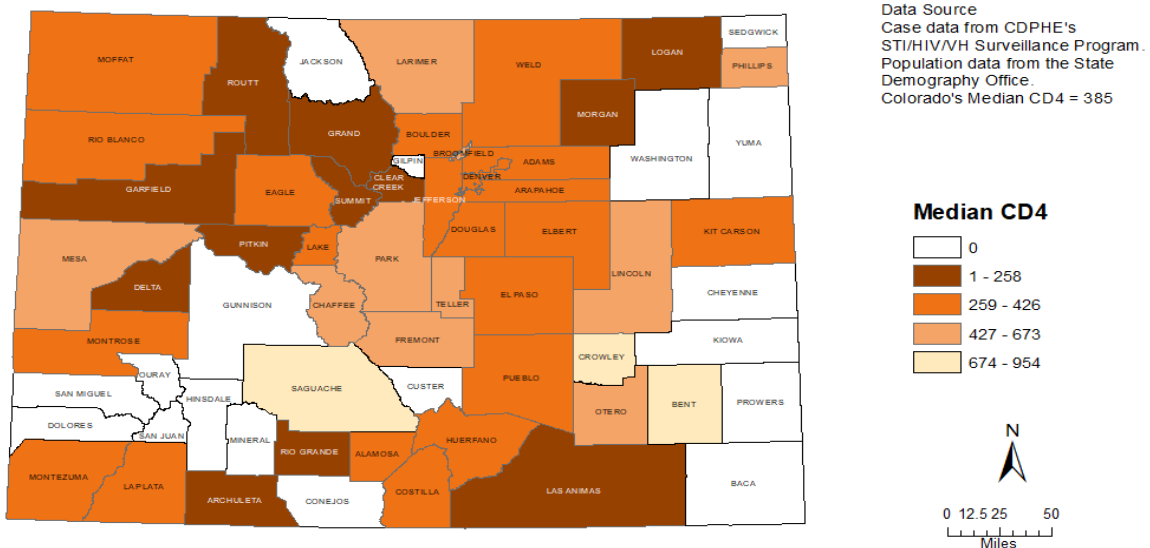
As the maps depict in **Figures 5.7 and 5.8**, 18 counties did not have CD4 information for the new diagnoses from 2018 to 2022 in that county, though for 16 counties that is due to having no new diagnoses in that same time period. Among those with CD4 information, five counties - Morgan, Chaffee, Teller, Grand, and San Juan - had less than 75% of new diagnoses who have a CD4 information done within 90 days of their initial diagnosis. This is in contrast with the 41 counties with more or equal to 75% of new diagnoses having CD4 information. For those counties with CD4 information, the three counties with the highest median CD4 were Bent, Crowley, and Saguache. Please see **Table 5.2** in the appendix for specific values for each county.

Figure 5.7. Percent of New Cases with a CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2018-2022



Within 90 days of diagnosis

Figure 5.8. Median CD4 Count at Diagnosis by County, 2018-2022



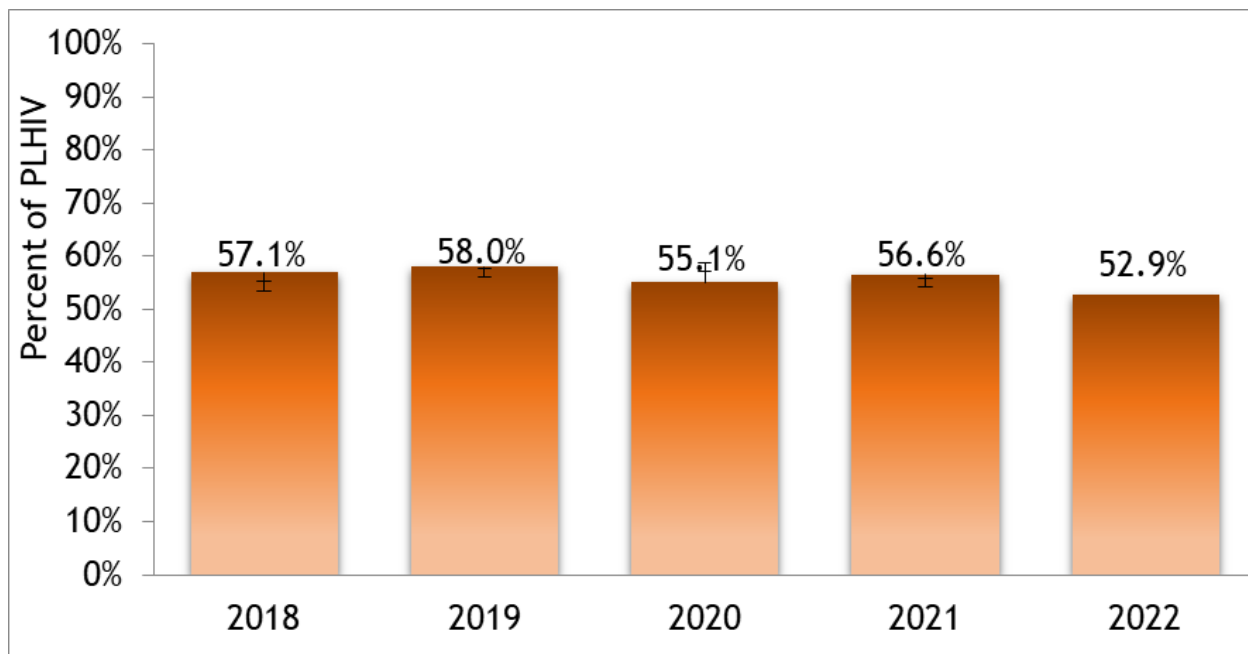
Within 90 days of diagnosis

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. Since 2018, when 57.1% of all people living with HIV (PLHIV) were virally suppressed, there was a 7.3% decrease to 52.9% in 2022. This does not exclude cases with no viral load information.

When only counting cases with viral load information in 2022 (N=8,501), 92% of cases were virally suppressed in 2022.

Figure 5.9. Percent of People Living with HIV with a Suppressed Viral Load, 2018-2022

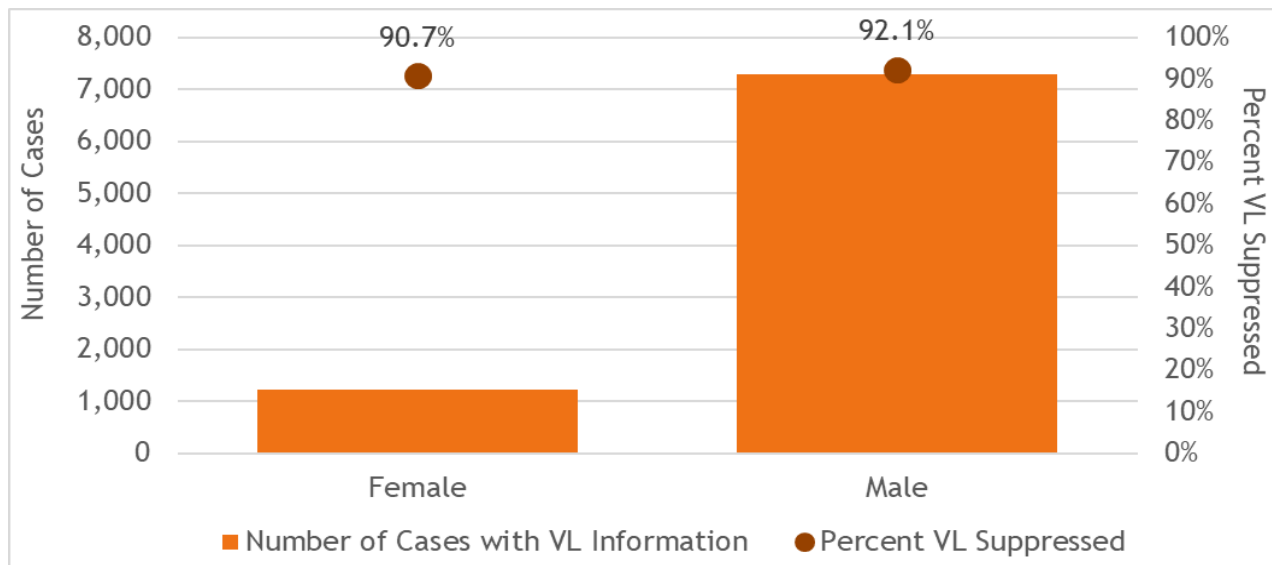


Denominator does not have any exclusions based on labs.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Sex at Birth

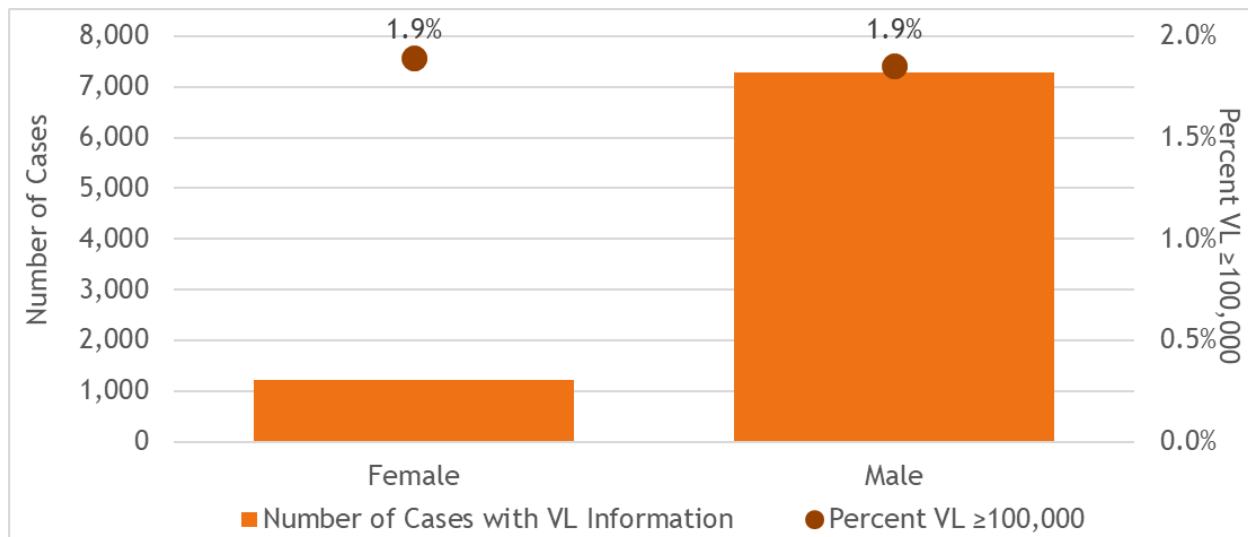
Among only PLHIV with a viral load result in 2022 (8,501), 90.7% of females and 92.1% of males were virally suppressed. Among these cases, 1.9% of both males and females had a viral load $\geq 100,000$. These are shown in Figures 5.10 and 5.11. Please see Table 5.3 in the appendix for more details.

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, 2022 by Sex



Most recent viral load in 2022

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, 2022 by Sex at Birth

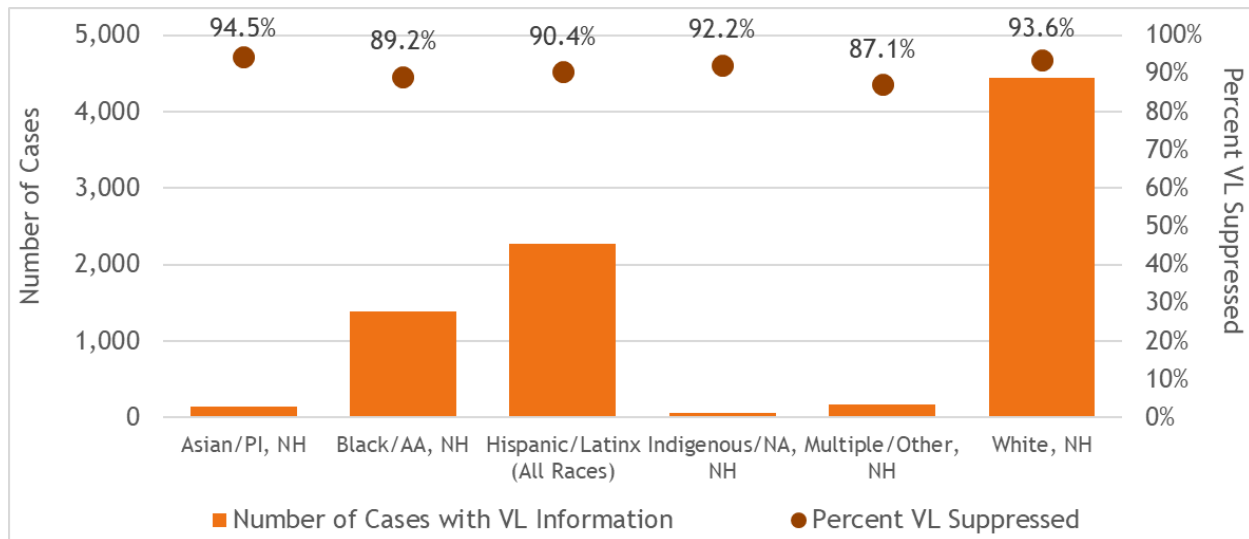


Most recent viral load in 2022

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Race/Ethnicity

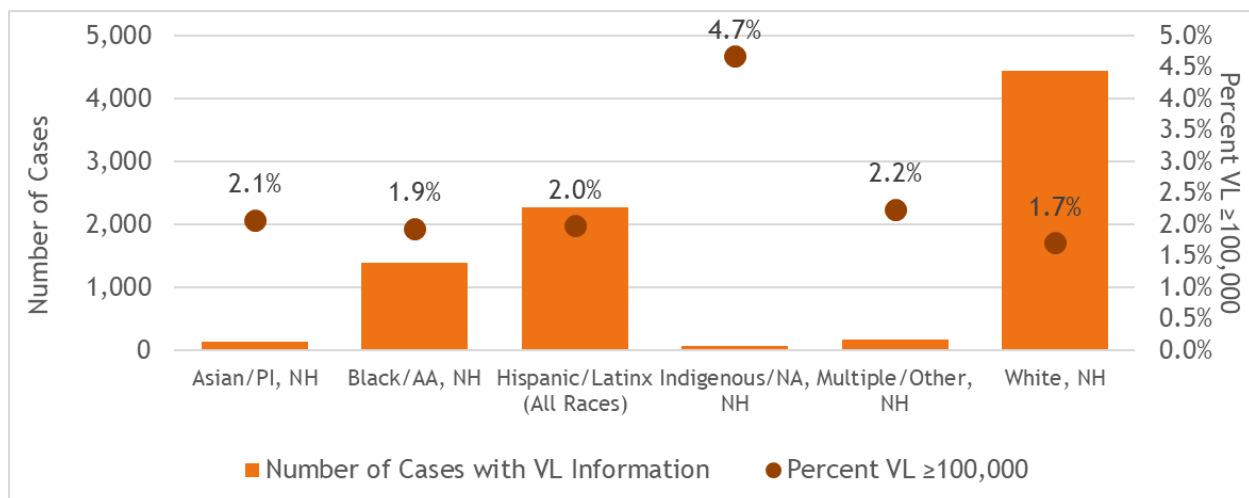
Among only PLHIV with a viral load result in 2022, all race/ethnicity groups except for Non-Hispanic Black/African Americans and multi/other races had above 90% viral suppression, as shown in **Figures 5.12 and 5.13** below. For percent with a high viral load (>100,000 copies/mL), Non-Hispanic Indigenous/Native Americans had the highest percentage (4.7%) - although they only had 64 total cases with VL information. All other categories had 2% or less VL \geq 100,000 copies/mL.

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, 2022 by Race/Ethnicity



Most recent viral load in 2022. 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, 2022 by Race/Ethnicity

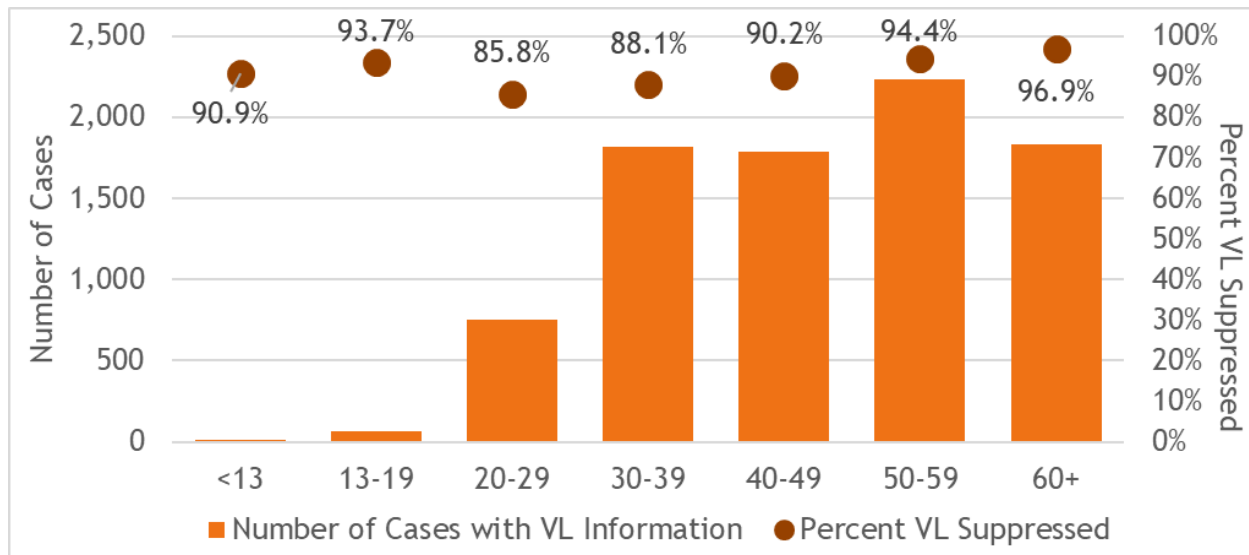


Most recent viral load in 2022. NH: Non-Hispanic.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Age

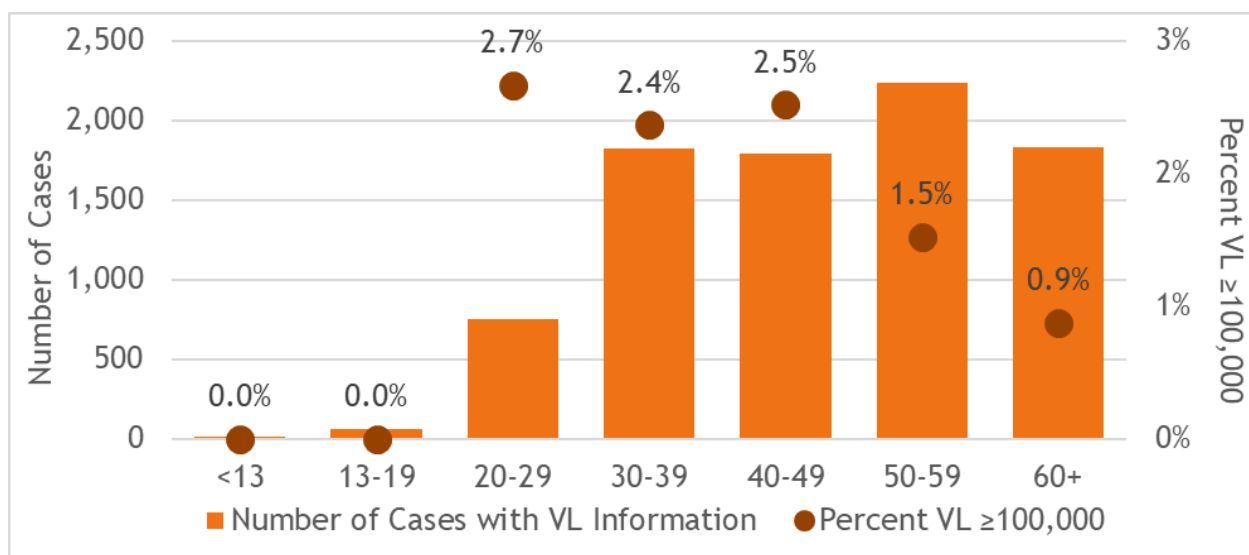
As seen below in **Figures 5.14 and 5.15**, after 20 years of age, the percentage of virally suppressed goes up with age, starting at 85.8% among 20-29 year olds and increasing to 96.9% among 60+ year olds. The opposite is true for the percent with a high viral load ($\geq 100,000$ copies/mL), which starts at 2.7% among 20-29 year olds and decreases to 0.9% among 60+ year olds.

Figure 5.14. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 by Current Age*



Most recent viral load in 2022. *Current age as of December 31, 2022.

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, 2022 by Current Age*

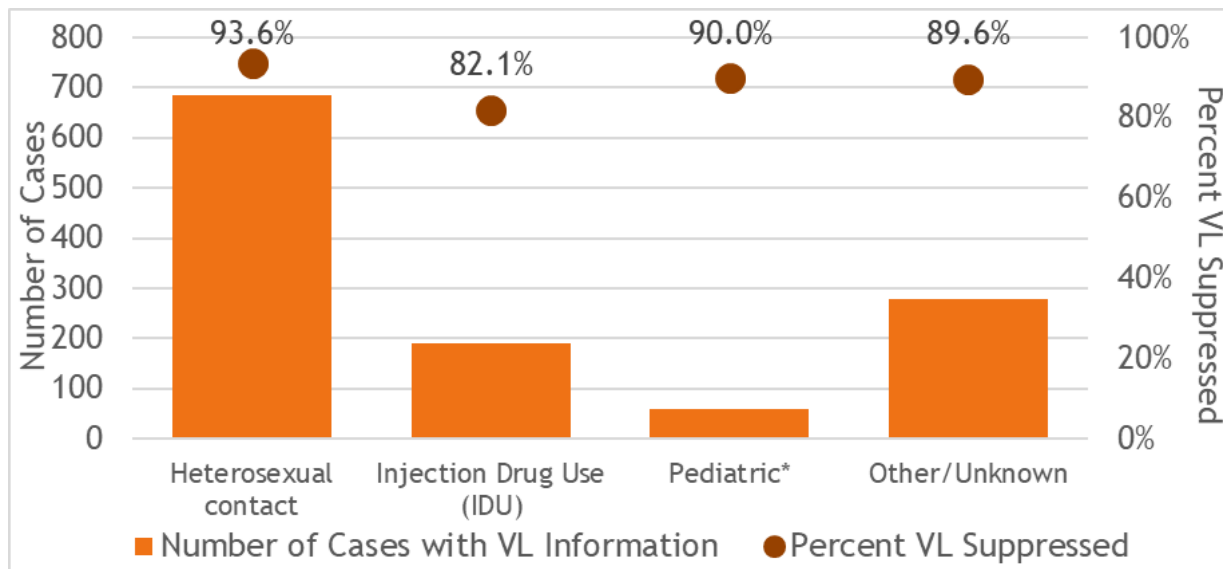


Most recent viral load in 2022. *Current age as of December 31, 2022.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Transmission Category

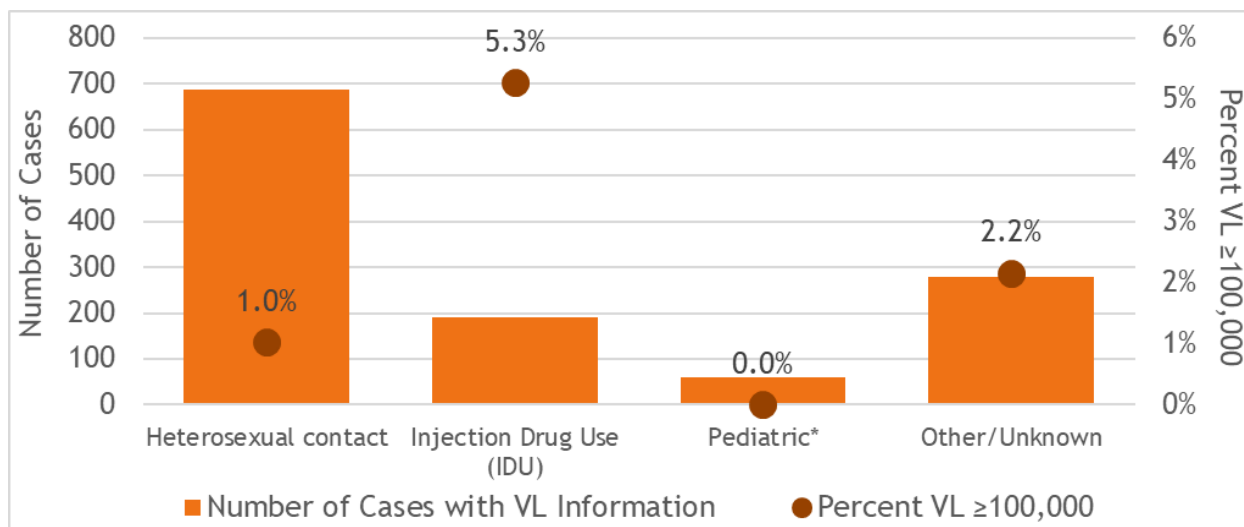
The percent virally suppressed by transmission category for females living with HIV in 2022 ranged from 82.1% in the IDU category to 93.6% in the heterosexual contact category among those with viral load information in 2022. As expected, the opposite is true for the percent with high viral loads, with 5.3% of cases transmitted through IDU and 1.0% of cases transmitted through heterosexual contact having high viral loads.

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, 2022 by Transmission Category



Most recent viral load in 2022.

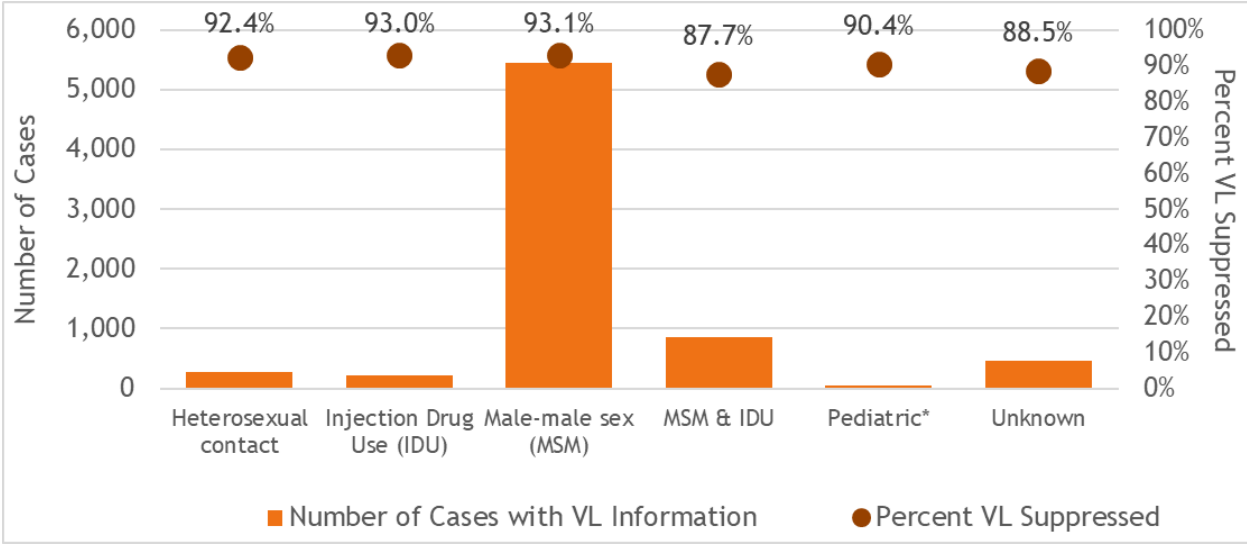
Figure 5.17. Number of Cases with Viral Load Information and Percent with a Viral Load of 100,000 or Greater Among Females Living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 by Transmission Category



Most recent viral load in 2022.

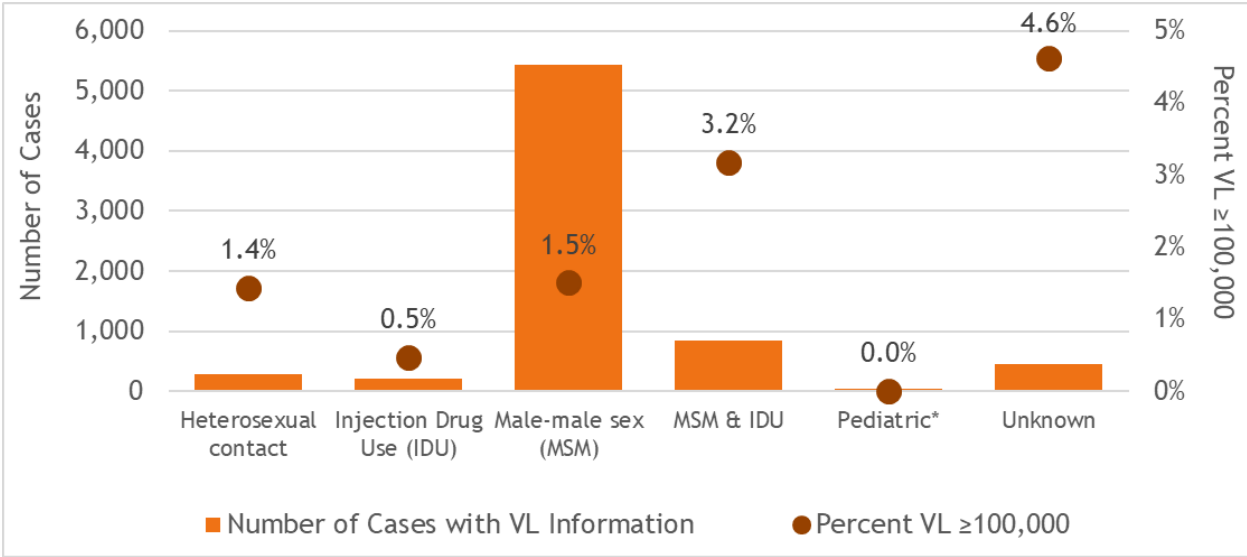
Among male PLHIV with a reported viral load in 2022, the percent virally suppressed ranged from 87.7% of MSM/IDU transmitted cases to 93.1% for MSM-only transmitted cases, who also had more than five times the amount of cases with VL information than any other category. Aside from cases with pediatric or unknown transmission categories, the percent of male PLHIV with a high viral load ranged from 0.5% among IDU and 3.2% among MSM/IDU. This is shown below in **Figure 5.18** and **Figure 5.19**.

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, 2022 by Transmission Category



Most recent viral load in 2022.

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, 2022 by Transmission Category

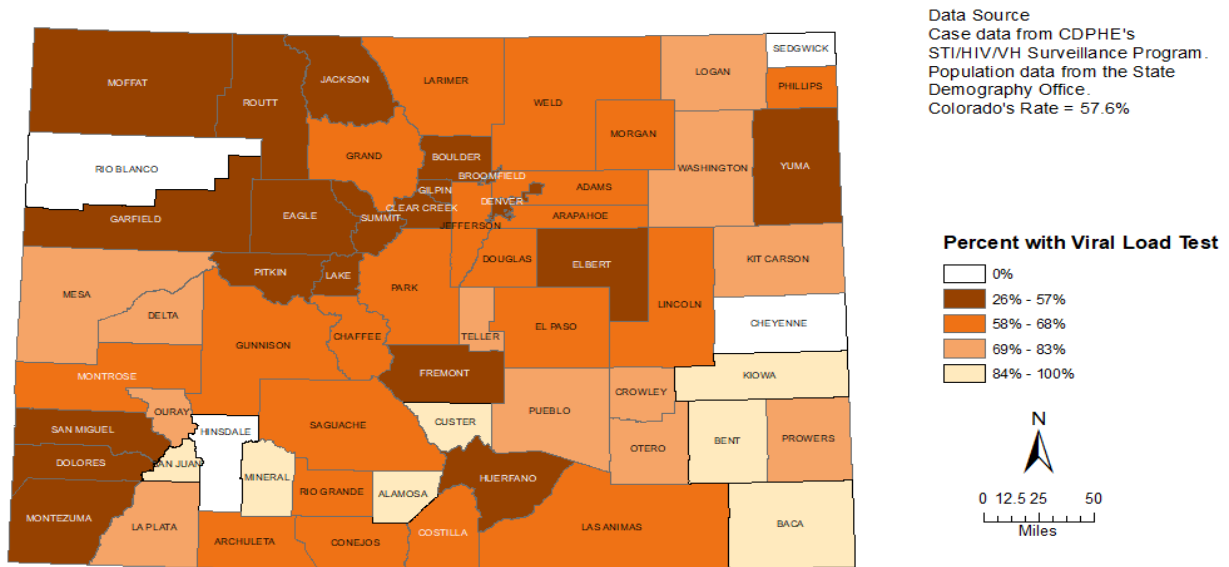


Most recent viral load in 2022.

Most Recent Viral Load Among PLHIV by Geography

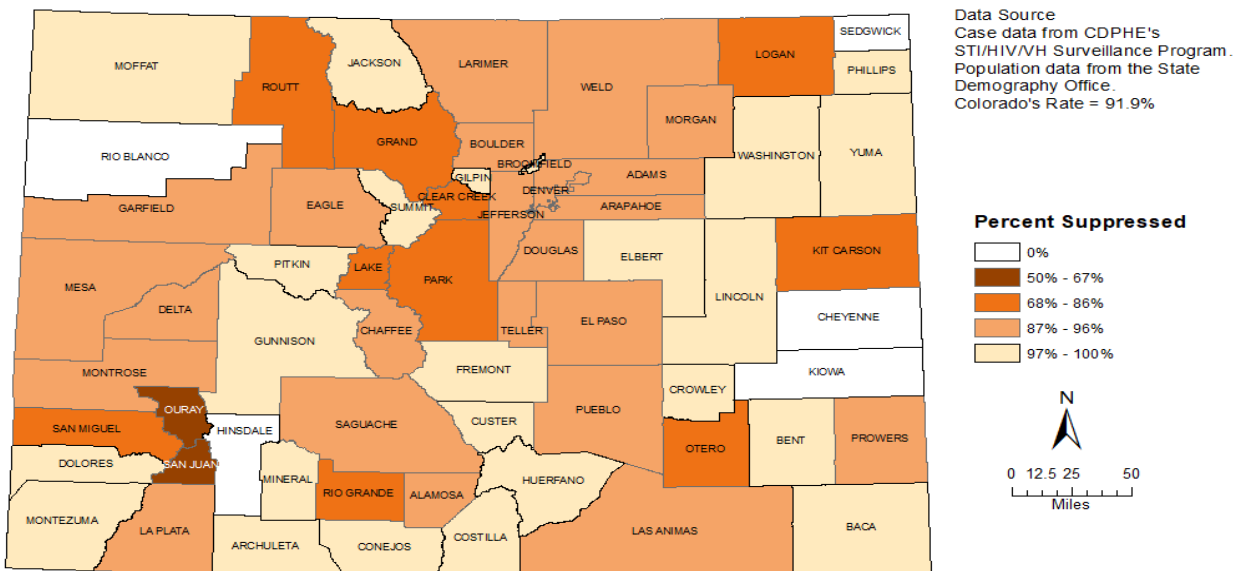
Only four counties had no viral load tests for the PLHIV living in the county, however they all had 1-2 total cases as of December 31, 2022. Of the counties with viral load information, 42 had a percentage virally suppressed of 90% or greater.

Figure 5.20. Percent with a Viral Load Test Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 by County



Most recent viral load in 2022

Figure 5.21. Percent with a Suppressed Viral Load Among People Living with HIV as of December 31, 2022 with a Viral Load Test by County



Most recent viral load in 2022

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance - Denver, Colorado

Summary

- Among 2022 NHBS-IDU5 participants, 70.7% were Non-Hispanic White, 16.7% were Hispanic and 2.5% were Non-Hispanic Black.
- The participants' ages ranged from 21-72 with a mean of 41.2 and median of 40 years of age.
- Of 278 participants, 73.4% were male, 23.7% were female, and 2.9% were transgender.
- Among participants, 86.0% have experienced homelessness in the past 12 months with 87.9% of those participants reporting as currently experiencing homelessness.
- Over nine-tenths (93.9%) of participants currently had health insurance with 98.5% of those participants having public insurance.
- More than two-thirds (68.6%) of participants reported visiting a health care provider in the prior 12 months.
- Over half (58.8%) of participants reported injecting drugs more than once a day and seven in ten (61.2%) participants who were asked reported sharing a needle to inject drugs at least once in the last 12 months.
- More than one-third (42.4%) of participants reported injecting heroin more than once a day, making it the most commonly reported drug used in this frequency, followed by crystal meth at 41.0%.
- Nearly all (89.9%) participants had an HIV test sometime in their life with 39.1% of these participants having tested in the last 12 months.
- Slightly more than half (56.8%) of participants reported receiving free condoms in the prior 12 months and 49.2% reported having heard of PrEP prior to the study.

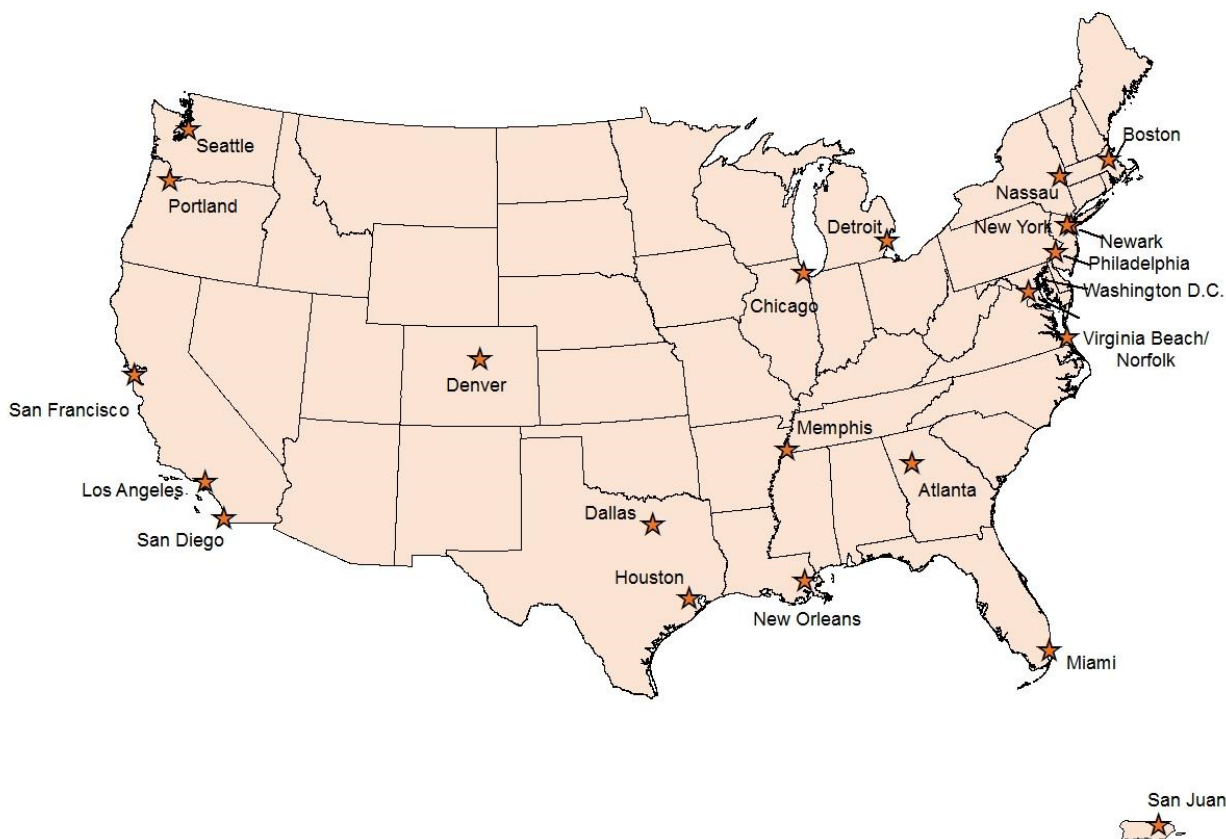
Introduction

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System

In 2003, CDC, in collaboration with state and local health departments, initiated the National HIV Behavioral Surveillance (NHBS) system. The objective of the NHBS system is to 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. Lingering effects from the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a smaller than usual sample size of completed surveys (N=285).

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.

People who Inject Drugs Cycle

Interviews for the NHBS-PWID cycle were conducted between July 8 and December 9, 2022. Participant eligibility stated that all potential participants must have: 1) is 18 years of age or older, 2) not previously participated in the current cycle, 3) resided in the Denver MSA, 4) is able to provide informed consent, 5) been able to complete the eligibility screener and interview in English or Spanish, 5) has injected drugs that were not prescribed for them in the past 12 months, and 6) has physical signs of recent drug injection or knows the steps involved in drug injection. Completed interviews could be counted toward the final target sample size if participants met these criteria.

Cycle Demographics

Table 6.1, in the appendix, shows the demographics of the participants. The majority of participants in 2022 were Non-Hispanic White (70.7%). Over half (56.5%) of participants were unemployed. During 2022, 61.6% had an annual income under \$10,000 and 98.5% of insured participants had public health insurance. Three-quarters (75.5%) of participants were experiencing homelessness at the time of the survey. Additionally, 46.8% of participants had been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours.

Substance Use Behaviors

The drug use behaviors of participants are shown in Table 6.3, in the appendix. Almost half of participants were under 20 years old when they first injected drugs (48.6%). Over two-thirds participants (68.2%) reported injecting drugs at least once a day, with 58.8% reporting injecting drugs more than once a day. Additionally, only 45.3% of participants reported using a sterile needle “most of the time”, and none reported always using a sterile needle, while injecting drugs. In the past 12 months, 61.2% of participants reported sharing a needle at least once to inject drugs and 98.7% of participants reported sharing needles to divide drugs in the past 12 months. The most common drugs that participants reported injecting were heroin and crystal meth, with 42.4% injecting heroin and 41.0% injecting crystal meth more than once a day. Almost all participants (82.4%) reported using non-injection, non-prescription drugs in the prior 12 months with crystal meth and marijuana being reported by a majority of cases, each at 96.1%. Almost half of participants reported binge drinking at least once in the previous 30 days (45.6%).

Sexual Behaviors

Sexual Behaviors of participants are shown in Table 6.2, in the appendix. The vast majority (96.3%) of participants who provided the age of their first sexual experience reported it to be before the age of 20. The percent reporting condom-less vaginal or anal sex ranged from 33.1% with a casual partner to 94.2% with a main partner. More than half (54.2%) of participants knew the HIV status of their last partner.

STI/HIV Testing & Prevention Behaviors

Participants’ testing and prevention behaviors can be seen in Table 6.4, in the appendix. Over two-thirds (68.6%) of participants reported visiting a health care professional in the prior 12 months, and 43.2% of those participants were offered an HIV test at the visit. Only 28.4% reported getting tested for an STI (excluding HIV and hepatitis) in the prior 12 months. Almost all (89.9%) reported having been tested for HIV at least once in their life. Slightly more than half (56.8%) received free condoms in the prior 12 months. Over half (49.2%) of participants had heard of PrEP prior to the study, however only 4.6% of those had taken PrEP in the previous 12 months.

Data Tables

Table 1.1: 2022 Colorado Population by Sex at Birth and Age

Age Group	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
<5	154,331	49.0	5.3	160,467	51.0	5.5	314,798	5.4
5-9	168,109	49.0	5.8	174,908	51.0	6.0	343,017	5.9
10-14	178,312	48.6	6.1	188,841	51.4	6.4	367,153	6.3
15-19	187,178	48.4	6.4	199,766	51.6	6.8	386,944	6.6
20-24	181,035	47.9	6.2	196,810	52.1	6.7	377,845	6.5
25-29	211,544	48.3	7.3	226,882	51.7	7.7	438,426	7.5
30-34	222,702	48.4	7.7	237,438	51.6	8.1	460,140	7.9
35-39	209,494	48.5	7.2	222,648	51.5	7.6	432,142	7.4
40-44	195,529	49.2	6.7	201,803	50.8	6.9	397,332	6.8
45-49	171,561	49.0	5.9	178,302	51.0	6.1	349,863	6.0
50-54	175,154	49.4	6.0	179,170	50.6	6.1	354,324	6.1
55-59	171,446	50.7	5.9	166,997	49.3	5.7	338,443	5.8
60-64	180,486	51.5	6.2	169,919	48.5	5.8	350,405	6.0
65-69	164,743	52.2	5.7	151,121	47.8	5.2	315,864	5.4
70-74	133,592	52.5	4.6	120,666	47.5	4.1	254,258	4.4
75-79	90,428	53.7	3.1	77,996	46.3	2.7	168,424	2.9
80-84	55,171	56.2	1.9	42,959	43.8	1.5	98,130	1.7
≥85	56,723	62.2	2.0	34,431	37.8	1.2	91,154	1.6
Total	2,907,538	49.8	100.0	2,931,124	50.2	100.0	5,838,662	100.0

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2022 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2023.

Table 1.2: 2022 Colorado Population by Sex at Birth and Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Indigenous/ Native American (Non-Hispanic)	18,338	50.0	0.6	18,325	50.0	0.6	36,663	0.6
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	115,818	53.5	4.0	100,466	46.5	3.4	216,284	3.7
Black (Non-Hispanic)	111,288	46.3	3.8	128,888	53.7	4.4	240,176	4.1
Hispanic/Latino/a/x	648,938	49.3	22.3	666,189	50.7	22.7	1,315,127	22.5
Multi Race (Non-Hispanic)	74,758	50.1	2.6	74,328	49.9	2.5	149,086	2.6
White (Non-Hispanic)	1,938,398	49.9	66.7	1,942,928	50.1	66.3	3,881,326	66.5
Total	2,907,538	49.8	100.0	2,931,124	50.2	100.0	5,838,662	100.0

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2022 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2023.

Table 1.3: 2022 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)	Multi-Race (Non-Hispanic)
Adams	0.6	4.5	3.5	42.4	46.9	2.2
Alamosa	1.4	1.1	1.1	48.5	45.9	1.9
Arapahoe	0.4	6.9	10.9	21.1	57.2	3.5
Archuleta	1.7	0.8	0.6	18.3	76.5	2.1
Baca	1.7	0.3	1.0	12.5	82.0	2.5
Bent	1.4	1.4	5.9	33.6	56.5	1.2
Boulder	0.4	5.1	1.1	14.1	76.9	2.5
Broomfield	0.4	7.6	1.4	13.9	74.4	2.4
Chaffee	1.0	1.0	1.6	10.0	84.9	1.4
Cheyenne	1.3	2.1	1.1	12.6	81.3	1.6
Clear Creek	0.7	1.3	0.9	8.6	86.2	2.3
Conejos	1.0	0.6	0.8	50.0	46.1	1.5
Costilla	1.7	1.5	2.0	58.3	34.8	1.7
Crowley	1.6	1.4	9.7	32.3	53.4	1.5
Custer	0.9	0.6	0.9	5.6	90.1	1.9
Delta	0.7	0.9	0.6	15.6	80.7	1.6
Denver	0.5	4.2	9.0	28.9	54.8	2.6
Dolores	2.8	0.6	1.8	8.3	84.2	2.3
Douglas	0.3	6.2	1.7	10.0	79.2	2.6
Eagle	0.3	1.4	0.9	30.1	65.7	1.5
El Paso	0.6	3.4	5.9	18.9	67.1	4.1
Elbert	0.6	1.1	1.2	9.2	85.8	2.0
Fremont	1.2	0.9	3.6	13.4	79.2	1.6
Garfield	0.5	0.9	0.7	30.7	65.8	1.4
Gilpin	1.0	1.9	1.3	7.8	85.2	2.9
Grand	0.6	1.1	1.0	10.3	85.7	1.3
Gunnison	0.8	0.8	0.6	10.5	85.8	1.6
Hinsdale	1.4	0.4	1.3	6.5	87.4	2.9
Huerfano	1.2	0.9	1.0	31.8	63.1	1.9
Jackson	1.3	0.2	0.3	14.9	82.2	1.1
Jefferson	0.5	3.2	1.3	16.0	76.9	2.1
Kiowa	0.7	0.8	0.5	9.5	86.6	2.0
Kit Carson	0.7	0.8	0.7	19.1	76.9	1.7
La Plata	5.5	0.8	0.6	13.2	78.0	1.9
Lake	1.0	1.0	0.9	35.4	60.2	1.5
Larimer	0.5	2.4	1.1	12.7	80.9	2.3
Las Animas	1.3	1.4	1.6	40.2	54.1	1.5
Lincoln	1.0	1.7	5.0	15.5	75.0	1.9

Logan	0.9	0.9	3.5	17.2	76.1	1.4
Mesa	0.6	1.1	0.7	15.4	80.3	1.8
Mineral	0.4	0.7	0.4	5.4	91.8	1.3
Moffat	0.8	0.9	0.8	16.9	78.7	1.9
Montezuma	11.9	0.7	0.5	13.1	71.7	2.1
Montrose	0.7	0.8	0.5	21.1	75.2	1.6
Morgan	0.5	0.8	3.5	38.1	55.9	1.2
Otero	0.7	0.8	1.1	43.2	52.8	1.5
Ouray	0.5	1.2	0.2	7.4	88.8	2.0
Park	0.8	1.0	1.0	7.2	87.7	2.3
Phillips	0.5	0.7	0.7	23.9	73.1	1.1
Pitkin	0.2	2.2	1.0	11.6	83.4	1.5
Prowers	0.8	0.6	0.9	40.0	56.2	1.5
Pueblo	0.7	1.0	1.9	43.5	51.1	1.8
Rio Blanco	1.1	0.9	1.4	11.8	82.7	2.2
Rio Grande	1.1	0.4	0.7	44.2	52.0	1.4
Routt	0.3	0.9	1.1	7.8	88.5	1.4
Saguache	1.7	1.0	1.1	34.8	59.2	2.2
San Juan	0.8	0.6	0.4	13.4	82.8	2.0
San Miguel	0.7	1.3	0.6	12.1	83.8	1.4
Sedgwick	0.5	0.8	0.8	17.8	78.5	1.6
Summit	0.3	1.8	1.3	15.7	79.7	1.3
Teller	0.9	1.2	1.0	8.6	86.0	2.4
Washington	0.4	0.5	1.4	11.2	84.9	1.6
Weld	0.5	2.0	1.4	31.1	63.2	1.8
Yuma	0.4	0.4	0.5	27.6	70.0	1.1

Source: Colorado State Demography Office, 2022 Estimates by Sex, Age & Race/Ethnicity, received and revised October 2023.

Table 1.4: Percentage of the Population Under the Poverty Level by County and Age Group - Colorado (2022)

County	Percentage Under Poverty Level			
	Under 18 years old	18-64 years old	65 years old and over	Overall
State of Colorado	11.3%	9.4%	7.6%	9.6%
Adams	13.9%	8.2%	7.7%	9.6%
Alamosa	15.2%	17.3%	9.1%	15.5%
Arapahoe	10.4%	7.4%	6.7%	8.0%
Archuleta	8.4%	7.6%	9.1%	8.2%
Baca	25.1%	22.1%	23.3%	23.0%
Bent	34.8%	29.5%	13.0%	27.1%
Boulder	6.8%	13.6%	6.8%	11.3%
Broomfield	5.6%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%
Chaffee	10.1%	14.8%	6.7%	11.8%
Cheyenne	13.9%	10.1%	9.3%	10.9%
Clear Creek	5.1%	7.3%	5.4%	6.6%
Conejos	18.5%	16.7%	9.2%	15.7%
Costilla	24.1%	23.8%	19.1%	22.5%
Crowley	15.7%	31.3%	5.3%	24.2%
Custer	5.2%	10.2%	4.7%	7.7%
Delta	22.6%	15.8%	8.0%	15.0%
Denver	16.0%	10.6%	11.3%	11.7%
Dolores	11.5%	24.3%	8.2%	16.7%
Douglas	2.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.0%
Eagle	9.5%	8.6%	3.2%	8.1%
El Paso	11.4%	8.9%	6.5%	9.2%
Elbert	4.1%	4.9%	2.3%	4.3%
Fremont	19.5%	15.9%	9.5%	15.0%
Garfield	8.8%	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%
Gilpin	14.7%	8.0%	8.8%	9.3%
Grand	6.1%	10.1%	5.9%	8.6%
Gunnison	7.6%	12.6%	5.9%	10.8%
Hinsdale	0.0%	9.4%	6.5%	7.4%
Huerfano	39.2%	18.4%	14.8%	20.6%
Jackson	47.9%	19.1%	8.2%	20.9%
Jefferson	7.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.7%
Kiowa	14.2%	20.5%	5.6%	16.0%
Kit Carson	11.0%	8.8%	8.7%	9.4%
La Plata	16.7%	12.0%	4.6%	11.4%
Lake	7.5%	6.8%	9.1%	7.3%
Larimer	8.8%	13.3%	7.2%	11.5%
Las Animas	24.0%	20.0%	13.3%	19.1%

Lincoln	8.8%	11.5%	14.7%	11.6%
Logan	15.1%	11.1%	9.9%	11.7%
Mesa	14.3%	11.3%	9.0%	11.5%
Mineral	8.4%	14.5%	5.1%	11.2%
Moffat	14.3%	15.7%	12.4%	14.8%
Montezuma	13.7%	14.0%	8.2%	12.6%
Montrose	15.2%	11.8%	8.1%	11.6%
Morgan	16.0%	11.9%	10.9%	12.8%
Otero	38.9%	21.7%	13.4%	24.0%
Ouray	1.6%	8.0%	1.5%	4.9%
Park	9.9%	6.8%	4.8%	6.8%
Phillips	14.0%	12.1%	19.8%	13.9%
Pitkin	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Prowers	19.5%	16.1%	19.3%	17.6%
Pueblo	22.3%	16.0%	11.7%	16.6%
Rio Blanco	17.4%	13.7%	2.6%	12.9%
Rio Grande	10.8%	10.5%	9.0%	10.3%
Routt	5.4%	8.6%	8.2%	8.0%
Saguache	22.1%	16.2%	16.8%	17.5%
San Juan	54.7%	16.9%	6.6%	19.1%
San Miguel	6.7%	9.6%	5.5%	8.5%
Sedgwick	20.7%	17.5%	8.6%	16.1%
Summit	5.9%	8.2%	5.0%	7.4%
Teller	5.9%	7.5%	6.6%	7.0%
Washington	10.6%	9.8%	8.6%	9.7%
Weld	11.8%	9.2%	7.8%	9.7%
Yuma	19.7%	11.4%	14.2%	14.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 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 (2022)

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	5.1%	9.5%	3.2%	7.9%	384.0%	7.1%	2.1%	5.7%
Black, Non-Hispanic	4.6%	10.6%	0.8%	8.0%	4.3%	12.2%	1.0%	8.7%
Hispanic, all races	7.5%	19.2%	3.2%	14.2%	8.1%	23.1%	3.6%	16.8%
Multiple/Other Races, Non-Hispanic	7.0%	18.5%	3.5%	13.6%	7.2%	21.3%	3.2%	15.1%
Native American/AK Native, Non-Hispanic	6.6%	18.3%	0.0%	13.7%	10.9%	24.4%	2.4%	18.5%
White, Non-Hispanic	3.7%	6.8%	0.3%	5.0%	4.2%	8.1%	0.4%	5.7%
Total	5.5%	11.3%	1.0%	8.4%	5.7%	13.2%	1.0%	9.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 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 (2022)

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	10.2%	45.0%	44.8%	11.6%	47.2%	41.2%	10.9%	46.1%	43.1%
State of Colorado	7.0%	39.1%	53.9%	7.9%	41.7%	50.4%	7.5%	40.4%	52.1%
Adams	13.7%	48.3%	38.0%	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%	15.2%	49.2%	35.6%
Alamosa	8.5%	51.6%	39.9%	12.0%	54.1%	33.9%	10.2%	52.9%	37.0%
Arapahoe	7.8%	38.6%	53.6%	7.8%	39.1%	53.1%	7.8%	38.9%	53.3%
Archuleta	3.7%	49.0%	47.3%	7.3%	49.9%	42.8%	5.5%	49.5%	45.1%
Baca	12.9%	51.0%	36.1%	15.6%	51.1%	33.3%	14.2%	51.0%	34.8%
Bent	13.3%	44.8%	41.9%	18.5%	67.9%	13.6%	16.6%	59.6%	23.8%
Boulder	4.0%	24.8%	71.2%	4.6%	27.5%	67.9%	4.3%	26.2%	69.6%
Broomfield	3.1%	29.7%	67.2%	4.4%	27.5%	68.1%	3.7%	28.6%	67.7%
Chaffee	3.4%	37.7%	58.9%	10.3%	49.2%	40.5%	7.0%	43.6%	49.4%
Cheyenne	4.8%	55.3%	39.9%	8.9%	62.6%	28.4%	7.0%	59.3%	33.7%
Clear Creek	2.3%	34.0%	63.7%	4.4%	36.7%	58.9%	3.4%	35.3%	61.3%
Conejos	6.7%	52.9%	40.4%	13.7%	60.3%	26.1%	10.2%	56.6%	33.2%
Costilla	11.7%	60.7%	27.6%	11.7%	54.9%	33.4%	11.7%	57.7%	30.7%
Crowley	8.3%	51.8%	39.9%	23.8%	64.3%	12.0%	19.0%	60.4%	20.6%
Custer	4.7%	53.7%	41.7%	1.2%	48.5%	50.3%	3.1%	51.2%	45.7%
Delta	8.9%	57.1%	34.0%	11.1%	60.6%	28.3%	10.0%	58.8%	31.2%
Denver	9.2%	29.2%	61.6%	9.7%	32.7%	57.6%	9.5%	31.0%	59.6%
Dolores	4.7%	60.5%	34.9%	4.8%	63.0%	32.2%	4.7%	61.8%	33.5%
Douglas	2.0%	31.1%	66.9%	2.2%	29.0%	68.8%	2.1%	30.1%	67.8%
Eagle	7.7%	28.4%	63.9%	7.5%	33.7%	58.8%	7.6%	31.3%	61.2%
El Paso	5.1%	42.8%	52.1%	5.3%	44.4%	50.3%	5.2%	43.6%	51.2%
Elbert	3.0%	48.6%	48.4%	3.5%	50.6%	45.9%	3.3%	49.6%	47.1%
Fremont	7.3%	56.3%	36.4%	12.1%	64.5%	23.4%	10.2%	61.2%	28.7%
Garfield	11.0%	44.0%	45.0%	10.4%	48.8%	40.7%	10.7%	46.5%	42.8%
Gilpin	5.4%	38.8%	55.8%	5.7%	36.2%	58.1%	5.6%	37.4%	57.0%
Grand	5.4%	45.3%	49.4%	5.3%	54.6%	40.1%	5.3%	50.2%	44.4%
Gunnison	0.8%	31.1%	68.2%	2.5%	35.1%	62.4%	1.7%	33.1%	65.2%
Hinsdale	2.9%	45.4%	51.8%	0.0%	51.9%	48.1%	1.5%	48.4%	50.1%
Huerfano	3.5%	52.1%	44.4%	10.6%	57.7%	31.7%	7.1%	54.9%	38.0%
Jackson	9.5%	57.0%	33.6%	18.0%	42.7%	39.3%	14.3%	48.9%	36.8%
Jefferson	4.6%	37.4%	58.0%	5.0%	39.3%	55.7%	4.8%	38.4%	56.9%
Kiowa	7.5%	61.2%	31.4%	10.6%	58.0%	31.5%	8.8%	59.8%	31.4%
Kit Carson	13.3%	54.7%	32.0%	11.2%	63.7%	25.2%	12.3%	59.1%	28.6%
La Plata	3.3%	39.6%	57.1%	5.0%	42.0%	53.0%	4.2%	40.8%	55.1%
Lake	3.1%	35.1%	61.8%	8.0%	51.0%	41.1%	5.7%	43.7%	50.6%
Larimer	3.3%	35.1%	61.6%	4.0%	38.1%	57.9%	3.7%	36.6%	59.8%
Las Animas	9.7%	52.2%	38.1%	13.2%	61.0%	25.8%	11.5%	56.7%	31.8%
Lincoln	4.3%	49.2%	46.5%	15.4%	62.9%	21.7%	11.3%	57.8%	31.0%

Logan	7.0%	52.8%	40.2%	10.5%	64.1%	25.4%	8.9%	59.0%	32.1%
Mesa	7.0%	51.5%	41.5%	8.5%	56.5%	35.0%	7.7%	54.0%	38.3%
Mineral	0.9%	38.1%	61.0%	3.4%	31.9%	64.7%	2.2%	34.9%	62.9%
Moffat	7.5%	59.3%	33.2%	9.9%	61.6%	28.6%	8.7%	60.4%	30.9%
Montezuma	7.5%	51.8%	40.7%	10.0%	52.8%	37.2%	8.7%	52.3%	39.0%
Montrose	11.6%	54.2%	34.2%	9.7%	56.4%	33.9%	10.7%	55.3%	34.1%
Morgan	16.4%	55.2%	28.5%	18.3%	55.8%	25.9%	17.3%	55.5%	27.1%
Otero	12.2%	55.2%	32.7%	11.7%	57.1%	31.2%	12.0%	56.1%	31.9%
Ouray	1.2%	36.0%	62.9%	3.9%	41.5%	54.6%	2.5%	38.8%	58.7%
Park	2.6%	48.1%	49.3%	2.3%	54.0%	43.7%	2.4%	51.2%	46.3%
Phillips	10.6%	48.3%	41.0%	11.1%	55.7%	33.1%	10.9%	52.1%	37.0%
Pitkin	2.2%	22.8%	75.0%	1.5%	31.5%	66.9%	1.8%	27.3%	70.9%
Prowers	15.9%	48.5%	35.6%	13.2%	62.8%	24.0%	14.5%	55.7%	29.8%
Pueblo	10.1%	50.7%	39.2%	9.8%	56.8%	33.4%	10.0%	53.7%	36.4%
Rio Blanco	6.6%	59.3%	34.1%	8.9%	59.0%	32.1%	7.8%	59.2%	33.1%
Rio Grande	7.0%	47.1%	46.0%	12.8%	55.7%	31.5%	9.9%	51.4%	38.7%
Routt	3.3%	31.5%	65.2%	2.8%	42.9%	54.3%	3.0%	37.5%	59.5%
Saguache	8.4%	51.9%	39.8%	14.7%	58.3%	27.0%	11.6%	55.1%	33.3%
San Juan	3.4%	56.1%	40.5%	5.3%	44.5%	50.2%	4.4%	50.2%	45.5%
San Miguel	2.9%	25.3%	71.9%	0.9%	36.5%	62.6%	1.8%	31.4%	66.8%
Sedgwick	7.6%	52.3%	40.1%	9.7%	44.4%	45.9%	8.7%	48.4%	43.0%
Summit	5.0%	31.2%	63.8%	6.4%	41.6%	52.0%	5.8%	37.0%	57.2%
Teller	2.5%	47.8%	49.7%	3.4%	48.5%	48.1%	3.0%	48.2%	48.9%
Washington	7.3%	50.3%	42.4%	11.5%	56.6%	31.9%	9.5%	53.6%	36.9%
Weld	10.2%	46.3%	43.5%	13.1%	49.6%	37.4%	11.7%	48.0%	40.4%
Yuma	14.9%	50.5%	34.6%	15.4%	50.9%	33.7%	15.2%	50.7%	34.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 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 (2022)

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	56	12.8	100	380	87.2	100	436	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	368	100.0	96.8	368	84.4
Non-Binary	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	12	100.0	3.2	12	2.8
Woman	56	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	56	12.8
Unknown	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	10.0	1.8	9	90.0	2.4	10	2.3
Black/African American, Non-Hispanic	15	28.8	26.8	37	71.2	9.7	52	11.9
Hispanic, all races	18	10.1	32.1	161	89.9	42.4	179	41.1
Indigenous/Native American, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	1.3	5	1.1
Multiple Races, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.5	2	0.5
White, Non-Hispanic	22	11.7	39.3	166	88.3	43.7	188	43.1
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	2	14.3	3.6	12	85.7	3.2	14	3.2
20-24	6	9.5	10.7	57	90.5	15.0	63	14.4
25-29	13	13.7	23.2	82	86.3	21.6	95	21.8
30-34	7	8.5	12.5	75	91.5	19.7	82	18.8
35-39	7	13.0	12.5	47	87.0	12.4	54	12.4
40-44	3	5.5	5.4	52	94.5	13.7	55	12.6
45-54	11	28.9	19.6	27	71.1	7.1	38	8.7
55-64	5	20.0	8.9	20	80.0	5.3	25	5.7
>65	2	20.0	3.6	8	80.0	2.1	10	2.3
Risk								
Heterosexual Contact	25	69.4	44.6	11	30.6	2.9	36	8.3
IDU	9	69.2	16.1	4	30.8	1.1	13	3.0
MSM	0	0.0	0.0	273	100.0	71.8	273	62.6
MSM/IDU	0	0.0	0.0	14	100.0	3.7	14	3.2
Pediatric	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
No Identified Risk	22	22.0	39.3	78	78.0	20.5	100	22.9
Region								
Denver TGA	38	14.0	67.9	234	86.0	61.6	272	62.4

Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	1.3	5	1.1
Non-TGA Urban	16	11.9	28.6	118	88.1	31.1	134	30.7
Rural	2	8.0	3.6	23	92.0	6.1	25	5.7
Unknown	0	-	0.0	0	-	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	35	11.3	62.5	275	88.7	72.4	310	71.1
Unknown	16	17.4	28.6	76	82.6	20.0	92	21.1
Born Outside of the US	5	14.7	8.9	29	85.3	7.6	34	7.8
African	2	28.6	3.6	5	71.4	1.3	7	1.6
Asian	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.5	2	0.5
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.8	3	0.7
C. American	1	20.0	1.8	4	80.0	1.1	5	1.1
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.3	1	0.2
S. American	1	8.3	1.8	11	91.7	2.9	12	2.8
Other	1	100.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2

Table 2.2: Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses by Late Stage Diagnosis - Colorado (2022)

		Late Stage Tester			Non-Late Stage Tester			Total	
		N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total		98	22.5	100.0	338	77.5	100.0	436	100
Sex at Birth	Gender								
Female	Total	9	16.1	9.2	47	83.9	13.9	56	12.8
	Trans Man	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
	Woman	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
	Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Male	Total	89	23.4	90.8	291	76.6	86.1	380	87.2
	Man	89	24.2	90.8	279	75.8	82.5	368	84.4
	Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	12	100.0	3.6	12	2.8
	Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity									
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		5	50.0	5.1	5	50.0	1.5	10	2.3
Black/African American, NH		8	15.4	8.2	44	84.6	13.0	52	11.9
Hispanic/Latinx, all races		37	20.7	37.8	142	79.3	42.0	179	41.1
Indigenous /Native American, NH		2	40.0	2.0	3	60.0	0.9	5	1.1
Multiple Races, NH		0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.6	2	0.5
White, NH		46	24.5	46.9	142	75.5	42.0	188	43.1
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis			---	0.0		---	0.0	0	
<10		0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
10-14		0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
15-19		2	14.3	2.0	12	85.7	3.6	14	3.2
20-24		9	14.3	9.2	54	85.7	16.0	63	14.4
25-29		16	16.8	16.3	79	83.2	23.4	95	21.8
30-34		17	20.7	17.3	65	79.3	19.2	82	18.8
35-39		11	20.4	11.2	43	79.6	12.7	54	12.4
40-44		16	29.1	16.3	39	70.9	11.5	55	12.6
45-54		15	39.5	15.3	23	60.5	6.8	38	8.7
55-64		10	40.0	10.2	15	60.0	4.4	25	5.7
>65		2	20.0	2.0	8	80.0	2.4	10	2.3
Risk									
Heterosexual Contact		5	13.9	5.1	31	86.1	9.2	36	8.3
IDU		3	23.1	3.1	10	76.9	3.0	13	3.0
MSM		58	21.2	59.2	215	78.8	63.6	273	62.6
MSM/IDU		3	21.4	3.1	11	78.6	3.3	14	3.2
Pediatric		0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia		0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
No Identified Risk		29	29.0	29.6	71	71.0	21.0	100	22.9
Region			---	0.0					
Denver TGA		56	20.6	57.1	216	79.4	63.9	272	62.4
Frontier		1	20.0	1.0	4	80.0	1.2	5	1.1
Non-TGA Urban		29	21.6	29.6	105	78.4	31.1	134	30.7
Rural		12	41.4	12.2	17	58.6	5.0	29	6.7
Unknown		0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0

Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	66	21.3	67.3	244	78.7	72.2	310	71.1
Unknown	23	25.0	23.5	69	75.0	20.4	92	21.1
Born Outside of the US	9	26.5	9.2	25	73.5	7.4	34	7.8
African	3	42.9	3.1	4	57.1	1.2	7	1.6
Asian	1	50.0	1.0	1	50.0	0.3	2	28.6
Caribbean	0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.9	3	42.9
C. American	2	40.0	2.0	3	60.0	0.9	5	71.4
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.3	1	14.3
S. America	3	25.0	3.1	9	75.0	2.7	12	171.4

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, 2018-2022

Year of diagnosis:	New HIV Diagnoses								Cumulative Diagnoses		Late HIV Diagnoses
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-2022			1982-2022	2017-2022	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	%	Rate*	N	%	%
Region 1:	3	1	3	0	2	9	0.4%	2.5	114	0.5%	44%
Logan	1	1	0	0	2	4	0.2%	3.8	29	0.0	75.0%
Morgan	1	0	2	0	0	3	0.1%	2.1	58	0.0	33.3%
Phillips	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.0%	4.4	7	0.0	0.0%
Sedgwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.0%	---
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	---
Yuma	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	2.0	15	0.1%	0%
Region 2: Larimer	13	11	12	13	15	64	3.1%	3.6	491	2.2%	14%
Region 3: Douglas	11	8	6	11	15	51	2.5%	2.8	375	1.7%	22%
Region 4: El Paso	49	41	41	49	65	245	12.0%	6.7	1,720	7.7%	22%
Region 5:	3	2	0	2	2	9	0.4%	4.4	52	0.2%	11%
Cheyenne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	---
Elbert	2	2	0	2	0	6	0.3%	4.5	34	0.2%	17%
Kit Carson	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.1%	5.6	8	0.0%	0%
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	1	<0.1%	3.6	8	0.0%	0%
Region 6:	1	3	1	1	4	10	0.5%	2.9	139	0.6%	30%
Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	---
Bent	0	0	0	1	0	1	<0.1%	3.5	12	0.1%	0%
Crowley	0	2	0	0	1	3	0.1%	10.4	7	0.0%	33%
Huerfano	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.1%	5.8	19	0.1%	50%
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	---
Las Animas	0	0	0	0	1	1	<0.1%	1.4	51	0.2%	100%
Otero	1	0	1	0	1	3	0.1%	3.2	29	0.1%	0%
Prowers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	19	0.1%	---
Region 7: Pueblo	19	10	4	16	14	63	3.1%	7.5	436	2.0%	21%
Region 8:	2	2	0	5	3	12	0.6%	5.2	99	0.4%	17%
Alamosa	2	1	0	2	0	5	0.2%	6.1	38	0.2%	20%
Conejos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	8	0.0%	---
Costilla	0	0	0	0	1	1	<0.1%	5.6	13	0.1%	0%
Mineral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	---
Rio Grande	0	0	0	2	2	4	0.2%	7.0	23	0.1%	25%
Saguache	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.1%	6.2	16	0.1%	0%
Region 9:	3	3	6	3	4	19	0.9%	3.9	152	0.7%	42%
Archuleta	1	1	0	0	1	3	0.1%	4.4	23	0.1%	100%
Dolores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.0%	---
La Plata	1	1	4	3	2	11	0.5%	3.9	92	0.4%	45%
Montezuma	1	1	2	0	1	5	0.2%	3.8	31	0.1%	0%
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.0%	---
Region 10:	1	4	2	2	1	10	0.5%	1.9	109	0.5%	50%
Delta	0	3	2	2	1	8	0.4%	5.1	42	0.2%	63%
Gunnison	1	0	0	0	0	1	<0.1%	1.2	12	0.1%	0%
Hinsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.0%	---

Montrose	0	1	0	0	0	1	<0.1%	0.5	32	0.1%	0%
Ouray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	0.0%	---
San Miguel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	15	0.1%	---
Region 11:	3	3	0	1	1	8	0.4%	3.5	68	0.3%	25%
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	---
Moffat	1	0	0	0	0	1	<0.1%	1.5	19	0.1%	0%
Rio Blanco	0	0	0	1	0	1	<0.1%	3.1	4	0.0%	0%
Routt	2	3	0	0	1	6	0.3%	4.8	43	0.2%	33%
Region 12:	11	10	7	11	8	47	2.3%	5.2	368	1.6%	34%
Eagle	4	2	0	5	4	15	0.7%	5.4	115	0.5%	27%
Garfield	4	1	4	6	2	17	0.8%	5.5	103	0.5%	29%
Grand	1	1	1	0	1	4	0.2%	5.1	38	0.2%	50%
Pitkin	1	2	0	0	1	4	0.2%	4.6	41	0.2%	50%
Summit	1	4	2	0	0	7	0.3%	4.5	71	0.3%	43%
Region 13:	7	6	1	4	2	20	1.0%	5.0	253	1.1%	10%
Chaffee	4	0	1	0	0	5	0.2%	5.1	39	0.2%	0%
Custer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	0.0%	---
Fremont	3	5	0	1	2	11	0.5%	4.5	201	0.9%	9%
Lake	0	1	0	3	0	4	0.2%	10.8	8	0.0%	25%
Region 14: Adams	57	50	42	52	51	252	12.3%	9.7	1,875	8.4%	25%
Region 15: Arapahoe	61	71	60	53	60	305	14.9%	9.3	2,480	11.1%	25%
Region 16:	9	15	8	13	12	57	2.8%	2.8	786	3.5%	30%
Boulder	8	13	8	10	9	48	2.3%	2.9	770	3.4%	33%
Broomfield	1	2	0	3	3	9	0.4%	2.4	16	0.1%	11%
Region 17:	2	4	1	4	3	14	0.7%	4.9	123	0.6%	29%
Clear Creek	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.1%	4.3	34	0.2%	50%
Gilpin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0	17	0.1%	---
Park	0	2	0	2	2	6	0.3%	6.8	37	0.2%	33%
Teller	0	2	1	2	1	6	0.3%	4.8	35	0.2%	17%
Region 18: Weld	9	7	11	14	25	66	3.2%	4.0	437	2.0%	27%
Region 19: Mesa	7	6	5	3	6	27	1.3%	3.5	267	1.2%	19%
Region 20: Denver	105	153	85	114	114	571	27.9%	16.1	10,187	45.6%	22%
Region 21: Jefferson	25	46	25	29	26	151	7.4%	5.2	1,475	6.6%	22%
Unknown	2	1	1	0	0	4	0.2%	--	55	0.2%	0%
Correctional Facility	10	11	6	5	3	35	1.7%	--	264	1.2%	14%
State	7	5	5	3	3	23	1.1%	---	163	0.7%	17%
Federal	3	4	1	2	0	10	0.5%	---	101	0.5%	10%
Unspecified	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.1%	--	0	0.0%	0%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	413	468	327	405	436	2,049	100%	7.1	22,325	100%	23%

*New HIV Diagnosis rates per 100,000 population is calculated by dividing the sum of the 2018-2022 HIV diagnoses by the sum of 2018-2022 total population. 2018-2022 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, 2022 by Sex at Birth - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	12,858	87.0	100	1,913	13.0	100	14,771	100
Gender								
Man	12,711	100.0	98.9	0	0.0	0.0	12,711	86.1
Non Binary	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	11	100.0	0.6	11	0.1
Trans Woman	146	100.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	146	1.0
Woman	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	1	100.0	<0.1%	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	176	80.0	1.4	44	20.0	2.3	220	1.5
Black/African American, NH	1,665	71.2	12.9	675	28.8	35.3	2,340	15.8
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races	3,305	88.8	25.7	418	11.2	21.9	3,723	25.2
Indigenous/Native American, NH	83	80.6	0.6	20	19.4	1.0	103	0.7
Multiple Races, NH	212	85.5	1.6	36	14.5	1.9	248	1.7
White, NH	7,376	91.2	57.4	713	8.8	37.3	8,089	54.8
Unknown	41	85.4	0.3	7	14.6	0.4	48	0.3
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	486	31.5	3.8	1,059	68.5	55.4	1,545	10.5
IDU	475	100.0	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	475	3.2
MSM	9,414	96.9	73.2	298	3.1	15.6	9,712	65.8
MSM/IDU	1,389	100.0	10.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,389	9.4
Pediatric	69	46.0	0.5	81	54.0	4.2	150	1.0
Transfusion/Hemophilia	20	71.4	0.2	8	28.6	0.4	28	0.2
Unknown	1,005	69.2	7.8	447	30.8	23.4	1,453	9.8
Region								
Denver TGA	9,392	88.2	73.0	1,258	11.8	65.8	10,650	72.1
Frontier	130	85.0	1.0	23	15.0	1.2	153	1.0
Non-TGA Urban	2,435	83.1	18.9	496	16.9	25.9	2,931	19.8
Rural	886	86.8	6.9	135	13.2	7.1	1,021	6.9
Unknown	15	93.8	0.1	1	6.3	0.1	16	0.1
Current Age Group								
<20	45	47.9	0.3	49	52.1	2.6	94	0.6
20-24	195	85.5	1.5	33	14.5	1.73	228	1.5
25-29	690	90.3	5.4	74	9.7	3.9	764	5.2
30-34	1,152	89.6	9.0	133	10.4	7.0	1,285	8.7
35-39	1,205	88.6	9.4	155	11.4	8.1	1,360	9.2
40-44	1,194	84.7	9.3	216	15.3	11.3	1,410	9.5

45-49	1,091	81.4	8.5	249	18.6	13.0	1,340	9.1
50-54	1,427	85.2	11.1	247	14.8	12.9	1,674	11.3
55-59	1,845	86.4	14.3	290	13.6	15.2	2,135	14.5
60-64	1,745	89.2	13.6	211	10.8	11.0	1,956	13.2
65+	2,269	89.9	17.6	256	10.1	13.4	2,525	17.1
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<10	63	47.4	0.5	70	52.6	3.7	133	0.9
10-14	18	50.0	0.1	18	50.0	0.9	36	0.2
15-19	398	79.6	3.1	102	20.4	5.3	500	3.4
20-24	2,079	89.3	16.2	250	10.7	13.1	2,329	15.8
25-29	2,973	88.6	23.1	382	11.4	20.0	3,355	22.7
30-34	2,607	88.9	20.3	327	11.1	17.1	2,934	19.9
35-39	1,916	88.0	14.9	262	12.0	13.7	2,178	14.7
40-44	1,266	88.8	9.8	160	11.2	8.4	1,426	9.7
45-49	739	83.3	5.7	148	16.7	7.7	887	6.0
50-54	429	83.0	3.3	88	17.0	4.6	517	3.5
55-59	208	77.6	1.6	60	22.4	3.1	268	1.8
60-64	93	75.0	0.7	31	25.0	1.6	124	0.8
>65	69	82.1	0.5	15	17.9	0.8	84	0.6

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

Table 2.5: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Sex at Birth, County, and Health Statistics Region - Colorado

	Male			Female			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Region 1:	72	86.7%	0.6%	11	13.3%	0.6%	83	0.6%
Logan	21	87.5%	0.2%	3	12.5%	0.2%	24	0.2%
Morgan	31	81.6%	0.2%	7	18.4%	0.4%	38	0.3%
Phillips	5	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	0.0%
Sedgwick	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Washington	4	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
Yuma	10	90.9%	0.1%	1	9.1%	0.1%	11	0.1%
Region 2: Larimer	323	86.4%	2.5%	51	13.6%	2.7%	374	2.5%
Region 3: Douglas	286	85.9%	2.2%	47	14.1%	2.5%	333	2.3%
Region 4: El Paso	976	81.3%	7.6%	224	18.7%	11.7%	1,200	8.1%
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	27	87.1%	0.2%	4	12.9%	0.2%	31	0.2%
Kit Carson	3	60.0%	0.0%	2	40.0%	0.1%	5	0.0%
Lincoln	11	100.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	11	0.1%
Region 6:	70	74.5%	0.5%	24	25.5%	1.3%	94	0.6%
Baca	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Bent	3	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	0.0%
Crowley	5	50.0%	0.0%	5	50.0%	0.3%	10	0.1%
Huerfano	9	75.0%	0.1%	3	25.0%	0.2%	12	0.1%
Kiowa	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Las Animas	27	81.8%	0.2%	6	18.2%	0.3%	33	0.2%
Otero	19	82.6%	0.1%	4	17.4%	0.2%	23	0.2%
Prowers	5	45.5%	0.0%	6	54.5%	0.3%	11	0.1%
Region 7: Pueblo	239	83.6%	1.9%	47	16.4%	2.5%	286	1.9%
Region 8:	63	85.1%	0.5%	11	14.9%	0.6%	74	0.5%
Alamosa	23	85.2%	0.2%	4	14.8%	0.2%	27	0.2%
Conejos	4	80.0%	0.0%	1	20.0%	0.1%	5	0.0%
Costilla	7	77.8%	0.1%	2	22.2%	0.1%	9	0.1%
Mineral	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Rio Grande	16	84.2%	0.1%	3	15.8%	0.2%	19	0.1%
Saguache	12	92.3%	0.1%	1	7.7%	0.1%	13	0.1%
Region 9:	106	89.1%	0.8%	13	10.9%	0.7%	119	0.8%
Archuleta	16	84.2%	0.1%	3	15.8%	0.2%	19	0.1%
Dolores	2	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%
La Plata	62	88.6%	0.5%	8	11.4%	0.4%	70	0.5%
Montezuma	24	92.3%	0.2%	2	7.7%	0.1%	26	0.2%
San Juan	2	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%
Region 10:	66	76.7%	0.5%	20	23.3%	1.0%	86	0.6%
Delta	27	79.4%	0.2%	7	20.6%	0.4%	34	0.2%
Gunnison	9	90.0%	0.1%	1	10.0%	0.1%	10	0.1%
Hinsdale	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	100.0%	0.1%	2	0.0%

Montrose	17	65.4%	0.1%	9	34.6%	0.5%	26	0.2%
Ouray	4	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%
San Miguel	9	90.0%	0.1%	1	10.0%	0.1%	10	0.1%
Region 11:	38	82.6%	0.3%	8	17.4%	0.4%	46	0.3%
Jackson	2	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%
Moffat	10	76.9%	0.1%	3	23.1%	0.2%	13	0.1%
Rio Blanco	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
Routt	25	83.3%	0.2%	5	16.7%	0.3%	30	0.2%
Region 12:	240	85.7%	1.9%	40	14.3%	2.1%	280	1.9%
Eagle	87	92.6%	0.7%	7	7.4%	0.4%	94	0.6%
Garfield	64	74.4%	0.5%	22	25.6%	1.2%	86	0.6%
Grand	18	81.8%	0.1%	4	18.2%	0.2%	22	0.1%
Pitkin	23	92.0%	0.2%	2	8.0%	0.1%	25	0.2%
Summit	48	90.6%	0.4%	5	9.4%	0.3%	53	0.4%
Region 13:	112	92.6%	0.9%	9	7.4%	0.5%	121	0.8%
Chaffee	24	96.0%	0.2%	1	4.0%	0.1%	25	0.2%
Custer	2	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%
Fremont	81	93.1%	0.6%	6	6.9%	0.3%	87	0.6%
Lake	5	71.4%	0.0%	2	28.6%	0.1%	7	0.0%
Region 14: Adams	1,152	84.8%	9.0%	207	15.2%	10.8%	1359	9.2%
Region 15: Arapahoe	1,499	80.2%	11.7%	371	19.8%	19.4%	1870	12.7%
Region 16:	479	86.3%	3.7%	76	13.7%	4.0%	555	3.8%
Boulder	461	86.0%	3.6%	75	14.0%	3.9%	536	3.6%
Broomfield	18	94.7%	0.1%	1	5.3%	0.1%	19	0.1%
Region 17:	71	82.6%	0.6%	15	17.4%	0.8%	86	0.6%
Clear Creek	20	87.0%	0.2%	3	13.0%	0.2%	23	0.2%
Gilpin	7	100.0%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	7	0.0%
Park	27	81.8%	0.2%	6	18.2%	0.3%	33	0.2%
Teller	17	73.9%	0.1%	6	26.1%	0.3%	23	0.2%
Region 18: Weld	260	81.5%	2.0%	59	18.5%	3.1%	319	2.2%
Region 19: Mesa	169	81.6%	1.3%	38	18.4%	2.0%	207	1.4%
Region 20: Denver	5,435	91.6%	42.3%	497	8.4%	26.0%	5932	40.2%
Region 21: Jefferson	903	87.9%	7.0%	124	12.1%	6.5%	1027	7.0%
Unknown	14	93.3%	0.1%	1	6.7%	0.1%	15	0.1%
Correctional Facility	243	94.9%	1.9%	13	5.1%	0.7%	256	1.7%
State	144	92.3%	1.1%	12	7.7%	0.6%	156	1.1%
Federal	98	99.0%	0.8%	1	1.0%	0.1%	99	0.7%
Unspecified	1	100.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%
STATEWIDE TOTAL	12,858	87.0%	100%	1,913	13.0%	100%	14,771	100%

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Table 2.6: People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 by Transmission Category, Sex at Birth, and Race/Ethnicity - Colorado

	Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		Black/African American, NH		Hispanic/Latino/a/x, (all races)		Indigenous/ Native American, NH		White, NH		Multiple/ Unknown	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males:												
Heterosexual contact	17	9.7%	208	12.5%	137	4.1%	0	0.0%	117	1.6%	7	2.8%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	9	5.1%	97	5.8%	133	4.0%	6	7.2%	219	3.0%	11	4.3%
Male-male sex (MSM)	115	65.3%	999	60.0%	2,378	72.0%	56	67.5%	5,708	77.4%	158	62.5%
MSM & IDU	9	5.1%	117	7.0%	297	9.0%	12	14.5%	913	12.4%	41	16.2%
Pediatric*	4	2.3%	39	2.3%	11	0.3%	0	0.0%	15	0.2%	0	0.0%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%	18	0.2%	0	0.0%
No Identified Risk	22	12.5%	204	12.3%	348	10.5%	9	10.8%	386	5.2%	36	14.2%
Total Males	176		1,665		3,305		83		7,376		253	
Females:												
Heterosexual contact	27	61.4%	397	58.8%	226	54.1%	6	30.0%	384	53.9%	19	44.2%
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	0	0.0%	50	7.4%	56	13.4%	7	35.0%	175	24.5%	10	23.3%
Pediatric*	8	18.2%	42	6.2%	11	2.6%	1	5.0%	16	2.2%	3	7.0%
Transfusion/Hemophiliac	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.7%	0	0.0%
No Identified Risk	9	20.5%	185	27.4%	123	29.4%	6	30.0%	133	18.7%	11	25.6%
Total Females	44		675		418		20		713		43	

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. 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 (2018-2022)

		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		139	100%	126	100%	170	100%	183	100%	174	100%
Sex at Birth	Gender										
Female	Total	11	7.9%	16	12.7%	21	12.4%	22	12.0%	19	10.9%
	Trans Man		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	Woman	11	7.9%	16	12.7%	21	12.4%	22	12.0%	19	10.9%
Male	Total	128	92.1%	110	87.3%	149	87.6%	161	88.0%	155	89.1%
	Man	124	89.2%	110	87.3%	146	85.9%	161	88.0%	151	86.8%
	Trans Woman	4	2.9%	0	0.0%	3	1.8%	0	0.0%	4	2.3%
Race/Ethnicity											
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		0	0.0%	2	1.6%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Black/African American, NH		19	13.7%	17	13.5%	21	12.4%	30	16.4%	22	12.6%
Hispanic/Latino/a/x, all races		29	20.9%	28	22.2%	41	24.1%	50	27.3%	51	29.3%
Indigenous/Native American, NH		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%	1	0.5%	3	1.7%
Multiple Races, NH		6	4.3%	7	5.6%	13	7.6%	6	3.3%	6	3.4%
White, NH		85	61.2%	72	57.1%	92	54.1%	96	52.5%	92	52.9%
Transmission Category											
Heterosexual Contact		12	8.6%	10	7.9%	20	11.8%	14	7.7%	16	9.2%
IDU		15	10.8%	14	11.1%	18	10.6%	24	13.1%	17	9.8%
MSM		79	56.8%	73	57.9%	81	47.6%	96	52.5%	89	51.1%
MSM/IDU		22	15.8%	14	11.1%	32	18.8%	32	17.5%	29	16.7%
Pediatric		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Transfusion/Hemophilia		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%	1	0.6%
Unknown		11	7.9%	15	11.9%	18	10.6%	15	8.2%	21	12.1%
Age at Diagnosis											
<20		4	2.9%	2	1.6%	5	2.9%	6	3.3%	3	1.7%
20-29		37	26.6%	27	21.4%	41	24.1%	43	23.5%	51	29.3%
30-39		47	33.8%	33	26.2%	60	35.3%	54	29.5%	61	35.1%
40-49		33	23.7%	36	28.6%	39	22.9%	47	25.7%	34	19.5%
50-59		12	8.6%	20	15.9%	21	12.4%	25	13.7%	15	8.6%
60+		6	4.3%	8	6.3%	4	2.4%	8	4.4%	10	5.7%
Age at Death											
<20		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20-29		2	1.4%	5	4.0%	10	5.9%	6	3.3%	6	3.4%
30-39		17	12.2%	11	8.7%	13	7.6%	20	10.9%	23	13.2%
40-49		19	13.7%	18	14.3%	25	14.7%	30	16.4%	27	15.5%
50-59		59	42.4%	42	33.3%	58	34.1%	53	29.0%	38	21.8%
60+		42	30.2%	50	39.7%	64	37.6%	74	40.4%	80	46.0%
Death due to Underlying HIV Disease											
Yes		51	36.7%	40	31.7%	40	23.5%	45	24.6%	33	19.0%
No		87	62.6%	83	65.9%	122	71.8%	138	75.4%	122	70.1%
Unknown		1	0.7%	3	2.4%	8	4.7%	0	0.0%	19	10.9%
Years Since Diagnosis											
0-4		23	16.5%	29	23.0%	27	15.9%	28	15.3%	29	16.7%

5-9	11	7.9%	16	12.7%	18	10.6%	18	9.8%	14	8.0%
10-14	16	11.5%	16	12.7%	22	12.9%	22	12.0%	27	15.5%
15-19	27	19.4%	15	11.9%	16	9.4%	33	18.0%	20	11.5%
20-24	24	17.3%	16	12.7%	30	17.6%	32	17.5%	24	13.8%
25+	38	27.3%	34	27.0%	57	33.5%	50	27.3%	60	34.5%

Table 3.1: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among MSM - Colorado (2018-2022)

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	945	67.4	100	456	32.5	100.0	1,403	100
Gender								
Man	918	67.2	97.1	446	32.7	97.8	1,366	97.4
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	27	73.0	2.9	10	27.0	2.2	37	2.6
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	15	60.0	1.6	9	36.0	2.0	25	1.8
Black/African American, NH	116	67.4	12.3	56	32.6	12.3	172	12.3
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	389	74.4	41.2	133	25.4	29.2	523	37.3
Indigenous/Native American, NH	10	47.6	1.1	11	52.4	2.4	21	1.5
Multiple Races, NH	10	62.5	1.1	6	37.5	1.3	16	1.1
White, NH	405	62.7	42.9	241	37.3	52.9	646	46.0
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<20	28	63.6	3.0	16	36.4	3.5	44	3.1
20-24	165	67.9	17.5	77	31.7	16.9	243	17.3
25-29	232	64.8	24.6	126	35.2	27.6	358	25.5
30-34	179	68.8	18.9	81	31.2	17.8	260	18.5
35-39	109	68.6	11.5	49	30.8	10.7	159	11.3
40-44	91	67.9	9.6	43	32.1	9.4	134	9.6
45-49	40	71.4	4.2	16	28.6	3.5	56	4.0
50-54	40	67.8	4.2	19	32.2	4.2	59	4.2
55-59	27	61.4	2.9	17	38.6	3.7	44	3.1
60-64	16	72.7	1.7	6	27.3	1.3	22	1.6
65+	18	75.0	1.9	6	25.0	1.3	24	1.7
Risk								
MSM	834	67.3	88.3	403	32.5	88.4	1,239	88.3
MSM/IDU	111	67.7	11.7	53	32.3	11.6	164	11.7
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	8	100.0	1.8	8	0.6
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	105	100.0	23.0	105	7.5
Urban	945	73.4	100.0	343	26.6	75.2	1,288	91.8
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1
Birth Country								

United States (50 states)	738	66.0	78.1	378	33.8	82.9	1,118	79.7
Unknown	151	71.2	16.0	61	28.8	13.4	212	15.1
Born Outside of the US	56	76.7	5.9	17	23.3	3.7	73	5.2
African	3	100.0	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	3	4.1
Asian	3	75.0	5.4	1	25.0	5.9	4	5.5
Canada	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	5.9	1	1.4
Caribbean	6	85.7	10.7	1	14.3	5.9	7	9.6
C. American	2	40.0	3.6	3	60.0	17.6	5	6.8
European	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	11.8	2	2.7
Mexico	32	78.0	57.1	9	22.0	52.9	41	56.2
Pacific Islands	1	100.0	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	1.4
S. American	9	100.0	16.1	0	0.0	0.0	9	12.3

Table 3.2: Characteristics of MSM Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 - Colorado

	TGA			Non TGA			State of Colorado	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	8,023	74.3	100.0	2,773	25.7	100.0	10,803	100.0
Gender								
Man	7,904	74.1	98.5	2,751	25.8	99.2	10,662	98.7
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Woman	118	84.3	1.5	22	15.7	0.8	140	1.3
Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	1	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	88	71.0	1.1	36	29.0	1.3	124	1.1
Black/African American, NH	884	79.2	11.0	231	20.7	8.3	1,116	10.3
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	2,041	76.3	25.4	632	23.6	22.8	2,675	24.8
Indigenous/Native American, NH	41	60.3	0.5	27	39.7	1.0	68	0.6
Multiple Races, NH	129	69.7	1.6	56	30.3	2.0	185	1.7
White, NH	4,827	72.9	60.2	1,790	27.0	64.6	6,621	61.3
Unknown	13	92.9	0.2	1	7.1	0.04	14	0.1
Risk								
MSM	7,009	74.5	87.4	2,398	25.5	86.5	9,414	87.1
MSM/IDU	1,014	73.0	12.6	375	27.0	13.5	1,389	12.9
Region								
Frontier	0	0.0	0.0	106	100.0	3.8	106	1.0
Rural	0	0.0	0.0	693	100.0	25.0	693	6.4
Urban	8,023	80.3	100.0	1,974	19.7	71.2	9,997	92.5
Unknown	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0	0.00	7	0.06
Current Age Group								
<20	5	62.5	0.1	3	37.5	0.1	8	0.1
20-24	105	63.3	1.3	61	36.7	2.2	166	1.5
25-29	441	71.2	5.5	178	28.8	6.4	619	5.7
30-34	715	70.4	8.9	300	29.6	10.8	1,015	9.4
35-39	771	73.3	9.6	281	26.7	10.1	1,052	9.7
40-44	739	73.0	9.2	272	26.9	9.8	1,012	9.4
45-49	671	75.9	8.4	213	24.1	7.7	884	8.2
50-54	870	74.0	10.8	303	25.8	10.9	1,175	10.9
55-59	1,120	73.2	14.0	410	26.8	14.8	1,531	14.2
60-64	1,113	76.3	13.9	343	23.5	12.4	1,458	13.5
65+	1,473	78.2	18.4	409	21.7	14.7	1,883	17.4
Age Group at HIV								

Diagnosis								
<15	3	50.0	0.0	3	50.0	0.1	6	0.1
15-19	256	73.8	3.2	91	26.2	3.3	347	3.2
20-24	1,360	72.6	17.0	512	27.3	18.5	1,874	17.3
25-29	1,960	74.7	24.4	661	25.2	23.8	2,623	24.3
30-34	1,680	76.3	20.9	520	23.6	18.8	2,202	20.4
35-39	1,173	74.6	14.6	400	25.4	14.4	1,573	14.6
40-44	748	74.4	9.3	257	25.6	9.3	1,005	9.3
45-49	426	72.8	5.3	159	27.2	5.7	585	5.4
50-54	237	72.3	3.0	90	27.4	3.2	328	3.0
55-59	101	68.7	1.3	46	31.3	1.7	147	1.4
60-64	46	65.7	0.6	24	34.3	0.9	70	0.6
65+	33	76.7	0.4	10	23.3	0.4	43	0.4

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

Table 3.3: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among PWID - Colorado (2018-2022)

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	31	12.4	100	219	87.6	100	250	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	213	100.0	97.3	213	85.2
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	0	0.0	0.0	6	100.0	2.7	6	2.4
Woman	31	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	31	12.4
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Black/African American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	15	100.0	6.8	15	6.0
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	11	15.7	35.5	59	84.3	26.9	70	28.0
Indigenous/Native American, NH	2	50.0	6.5	2	50.0	0.9	4	1.6
Multiple Races, NH	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.8	4	1.6
White, NH	18	11.5	58.1	139	88.5	63.5	157	62.8
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<20	1	33.3	3.2	2	66.7	0.9	3	1.2
20-24	4	13.8	12.9	25	86.2	11.4	29	11.6
25-29	7	14.3	22.6	42	85.7	19.2	49	19.6
30-34	6	12.0	19.4	44	88.0	20.1	50	20.0
35-39	7	15.9	22.6	37	84.1	16.9	44	17.6
40-44	2	5.4	6.5	35	94.6	16.0	37	14.8
45-49	2	15.4	6.5	11	84.6	5.0	13	5.2
50-54	2	15.4	6.5	11	84.6	5.0	13	5.2
55-59	0	0.0	0.0	7	100.0	3.2	7	2.8
60-64	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.9	2	0.8
65+	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	1.4	3	1.2
Risk								
IDU	31	36.0	100.0	55	64.0	25.1	86	34.4
MSM/IDU	0	0.0	0.0	164	100.0	74.9	164	65.6
Region								
Denver TGA	17	10.5	54.8	145	89.5	66.2	162	64.8
Frontier	1	0.0	3.2	2	0.0	0.9	3	1.2
Non-TGA Urban	8	13.1	25.8	53	86.9	24.2	61	24.4
Rural	4	17.4	12.9	19	82.6	8.7	23	9.2
Unknown	1	0.0	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.4
Birth Country								

United States (50 states)	26	11.8	83.9	195	88.2	89.0	221	88.4
Unknown	5	20.0	16.1	20	80.0	9.1	25	10.0
Born Outside of the US	0	0.0	0.0	4	100.0	1.8	4	1.6
Africa	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	25.0	1	25.00
Canada	0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	25.0	1	25.0
Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	50.0	2	50.0

Table 3.4: Characteristics of PWID Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	298	13.8	100.0	1,864	86.2	100.0	2,162	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	1,843	100.0	98.9	1,843	85.2
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	0	0.0	0.0	21	100.0	1.1	21	1.0
Woman	298	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	298	13.8
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	0	0.0	0.0	18	100.0	1.0	18	0.8
Black/African American, NH	50	18.9	16.8	214	81.1	11.5	264	12.2
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	56	11.5	18.8	430	88.5	23.1	486	22.5
Indigenous/Native American, NH	7	28.0	2.3	18	72.0	1.0	25	1.2
Multiple Races, NH	10	16.7	3.4	50	83.3	2.7	60	2.8
White, NH	175	13.4	58.7	1,132	86.6	60.7	1,307	60.5
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.1	2	0.1
Risk								
IDU	298	38.6	100.0	475	61.4	25.5	773	35.8
MSM/IDU	0	0.0	0.0	1,389	100.0	74.5	1,389	64.2
Region								
Denver TGA	182	12.2	61.1	1,313	87.8	70.4	1,495	69.1
Frontier	3	9.1	1.0	30	90.9	1.6	33	1.5
Non-TGA Urban	86	20.3	28.9	338	79.7	18.1	424	19.6
Rural	27	12.9	9.1	183	87.1	9.8	210	9.7
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Current Age Group								
<20	1	0.0	0.3	1	0.0	0.1	2	0.1
20-24	0	0.0	0.0	8	100.0	0.4	8	0.4
25-29	13	17.3	4.4	62	82.7	3.3	75	3.5
30-34	15	10.0	5.0	135	90.0	7.2	150	6.9
35-39	15	8.1	5.0	170	91.9	9.1	185	8.6
40-44	30	12.7	10.1	207	87.3	11.1	237	11.0
45-49	21	10.7	7.0	175	89.3	9.4	196	9.1
50-54	44	17.1	14.8	214	82.9	11.5	258	11.9
55-59	51	14.5	17.1	300	85.5	16.1	351	16.2
60-64	50	15.0	16.8	284	85.0	15.2	334	15.4
65+	58	15.8	19.5	308	84.2	16.5	366	16.9
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								

<15	1	50.0	0.3	1	50.0	0.1	2	0.1
15-19	25	28.7	8.4	62	71.3	3.3	87	4.0
20-24	39	11.2	13.1	309	88.8	16.6	348	16.1
25-29	57	11.2	19.1	450	88.8	24.1	507	23.5
30-34	68	13.5	22.8	437	86.5	23.4	505	23.4
35-39	40	12.3	13.4	285	87.7	15.3	325	15.0
40-44	34	16.5	11.4	172	83.5	9.2	206	9.5
45-49	17	17.5	5.7	80	82.5	4.3	97	4.5
50-54	11	23.4	3.7	36	76.6	1.9	47	2.2
55-59	3	13.6	1.0	19	86.4	1.0	22	1.0
60-64	3	23.1	1.0	10	76.9	0.5	13	0.6
65+	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.2	3	0.1

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2021. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

Table 3.5: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among Heterosexuals - Colorado (2018-2022)

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	149	71.0	100	61	29.0	100	210	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	61	100.0	100.0	61	29.0
Non Binary	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Man	3	0.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.4
Trans Woman	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Woman	146	100.0	98.0	0	0.0	0.0	146	69.5
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	3	60.0	2.0	2	40.0	3.3	5	2.4
Black/African American, NH	43	76.8	28.9	13	23.2	21.3	56	26.7
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	42	64.6	28.2	23	35.4	37.7	65	31.0
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	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
White, NH	61	72.6	40.9	23	27.4	37.7	84	40.0
Risk								
Hetersexual Contact with HIV+	131	70.4	87.9	55	29.6	90.2	186	88.6
Hetersexual Contact with IDU	15	71.4	10.1	6	28.6	9.8	21	10.0
Hetersexual Contact with MSM	3	100.0	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.4
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	9	75.0	6.0	3	25.0	4.9	12	5.7
20-24	13	68.4	8.7	6	31.6	9.8	19	9.0
25-29	29	72.5	19.5	11	27.5	18.0	40	19.0
30-34	18	60.0	12.1	12	40.0	19.7	30	14.3
35-39	20	76.9	13.4	6	23.1	9.8	26	12.4
40-44	16	76.2	10.7	5	23.8	8.2	21	10.0
45-49	15	62.5	10.1	9	37.5	14.8	24	11.4
50-54	15	78.9	10.1	4	21.1	6.6	19	9.0
55-59	7	87.5	4.7	1	12.5	1.6	8	3.8
60-64	4	57.1	2.7	3	42.9	4.9	7	3.3
>65	3	75.0	2.0	1	25.0	1.6	4	1.9
Region								
Denver TGA	105	72.4	70.5	40	27.6	65.6	145	69.0
Frontier	1	100.0	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5
Non-TGA Urban	36	72.0	24.2	14	28.0	23.0	50	23.8

Rural	7	50.0	4.7	7	50.0	11.5	14	6.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	103	69.6	69.1	45	30.4	73.8	148	70.5
Unknown	26	78.8	17.4	7	21.2	11.5	33	15.7
Born Outside of the US	20	69.0	13.4	9	31.0	14.8	29	13.8
African	11	78.6	55.0	3	21.4	33.3	14	48.3
Asia	1	50.0	5.0	1	50.0	11.1	2	6.9
Caribbean	2	66.7	10.0	1	33.3	11.1	3	10.3
Mexico	1	25.0	5.0	3	75.0	33.3	4	13.8
C. America	4	80.0	20.0	1	20.0	11.1	5	17.2
Oceania/Pacific Islands	1	0.0	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	3.4

Table 3.6: Characteristics of Heterosexuals Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	1,059	68.5	100.0	486	31.5	100.0	1,545	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	486	100.0	100.0	486	31.5
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	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Woman	1,054	100.0	99.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,054	68.2
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	27	61.4	2.5	17	38.6	3.5	44	2.8
Black/African American, NH	397	65.6	37.5	208	34.4	42.8	605	39.2
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	226	62.3	21.3	137	37.7	28.2	363	23.5
Indigenous/Native American, NH	6	100.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.4
Multiple Races, NH	18	72.0	1.7	7	28.0	1.4	25	1.6
White, NH	384	76.6	36.3	117	23.4	24.1	501	32.4
Unknown	1	100.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1
Risk								
Heterosexual Contact with HIV+	797	65.5	75.3	419	34.5	86.2	1,216	78.7
Heterosexual Contact with IDU	192	74.1	18.1	67	25.9	13.8	259	16.8
Heterosexual Contact with MSM	70	100.0	6.6	0	0.0	0.0	70	4.5
Region								
Denver TGA	701	67.1	66.2	344	32.9	70.8	1,045	67.6
Frontier	13	76.5	1.2	4	23.5	0.8	17	1.1
Non-TGA Urban	267	73.8	25.2	95	26.2	19.5	362	23.4
Rural	78	64.5	7.4	43	35.5	8.8	121	7.8
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Current Age Group								
<20	4	80.0	0.4	1	20.0	0.2	5	0.3
20-24	10	76.9	0.9	3	23.1	0.6	13	0.8
25-29	27	69.2	2.5	12	30.8	2.5	39	2.5
30-34	82	73.2	7.7	30	26.8	6.2	112	7.2
35-39	92	74.2	8.7	32	25.8	6.6	124	8.0
40-44	132	77.2	12.5	39	22.8	8.0	171	11.1
45-49	160	67.8	15.1	76	32.2	15.6	236	15.3
50-54	143	65.9	13.5	74	34.1	15.2	217	14.0
55-59	169	66.8	16.0	84	33.2	17.3	253	16.4

60-64	117	61.6	11.0	73	38.4	15.0	190	12.3
>65	123	66.5	11.6	62	33.5	12.8	185	12.0
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	3	75.0	0.3	1	25.0	0.2	4	0.3
15-19	49	79.0	4.6	13	21.0	2.7	62	4.0
20-24	162	77.9	15.3	46	22.1	9.5	208	13.5
25-29	248	74.0	23.4	87	26.0	17.9	335	21.7
30-34	177	66.3	16.7	90	33.7	18.5	267	17.3
35-39	152	64.4	14.4	84	35.6	17.3	236	15.3
40-44	80	51.0	7.6	77	49.0	15.8	157	10.2
45-49	77	63.1	7.3	45	36.9	9.3	122	7.9
50-54	52	71.2	4.9	21	28.8	4.3	73	4.7
55-59	33	73.3	3.1	12	26.7	2.5	45	2.9
60-64	16	72.7	1.5	6	27.3	1.2	22	1.4
65+	10	71.4	0.9	4	28.6	0.8	14	0.9

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

Table 3.7: Number of Infants Born to Females Living with HIV by Year of Birth - Colorado (2018-2022)

Year of Birth	Number of Infants born to Females Living with HIV	Number of Infants who acquired HIV perinatally
2018	24	1
2019	33	3
2020	32	0
2021	16	1
2022	19	0
Total	124	5

Table 3.8: Demographics of New HIV Diagnoses Among People who are Born Outside of the U.S. - Colorado (2018-2022)

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	37	24.5	100	114	75.5	100	151	100
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	112	100.0	98.2	112	74.2
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	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.8	2	1.3
Woman	37	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	37	24.5
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Race								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	1	14.3	2.7	6	85.7	5.3	7	4.6
Black/African American, NH	24	53.3	64.9	21	46.7	18.4	45	29.8
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	11	12.2	29.7	79	87.8	69.3	90	59.6
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	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
White, NH	1	11.1	2.7	8	88.9	7.0	9	6.0
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	2	50.0	5.4	2	50.0	1.8	4	2.6
15-19	1	33.3	2.7	2	66.7	1.8	3	2.0
20-24	4	26.7	10.8	11	73.3	9.6	15	9.9
25-29	7	23.3	18.9	23	76.7	20.2	30	19.9
30-34	3	10.3	8.1	26	89.7	22.8	29	19.2
35-39	6	28.6	16.2	15	71.4	13.2	21	13.9
40-44	4	25.0	10.8	12	75.0	10.5	16	10.6
45-49	5	41.7	13.5	7	58.3	6.1	12	7.9
50-54	1	11.1	2.7	8	88.9	7.0	9	6.0
55-59	3	42.9	8.1	4	57.1	3.5	7	4.6
60-64	1	20.0	2.7	4	80.0	3.5	5	3.3
>65	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Risk								
Heterosexual Contact	20	69.0	54.1	9	31.0	7.9	29	19.2
IDU	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.8	2	1.3
MSM	0	--	--	71	100.0	62.3	71	47.0
MSM/IDU	0.0	--	--	2	100.0	1.8	2	1.3
Pediatric	2	66.7	5.4	1	33.3	0.9	3	2.0
No Identified Risk	15	34.1	40.5	29	65.9	25.4	44	29.1
Region								

Denver TGA	29	24.8	78.4	88	75.2	77.2	117	77.5
Frontier	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Non-TGA Urban	7	33.3	18.9	14	66.7	12.3	21	13.9
Rural	1	7.7	2.7	12	92.3	10.5	13	8.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Birth Country								
African	23	56.1	62.2	18	43.9	15.8	41	27.2
Asian	1	11.1	2.7	8	88.9	7.0	9	6.0
Canada	0	0.0	0.0	1				
Caribbean	3	20.0	8.1	12	80.0	10.5	15	9.9
C. American	7	43.8	18.9	9	56.3	7.9	16	10.6
European	0	0.0	0.0	2	100.0	1.8	2	1.3
Mexico	2	3.7	5.4	52	96.3	45.6	54	35.8
Middle East	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Pacific Island	1	50.0	2.7	1	50.0	0.9	2	1.3
S. American	0	0.0	0.0	11	100.0	9.6	11	7.3
Other	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 3.9: Characteristics of People who are Born Outside of the U.S. Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022 - Colorado

	Female			Male			Total	
	N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %	Column %	N	Column %
Total	515	28.1	100.0	1,320	71.9	100.0	1,835	100.0
Gender								
Man	0	0.0	0.0	1,290	100.0	97.7	1,290	70.3
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	30	100.0	2.3	30	1.6
Woman	515	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	515	28.1
Unknown	0	---	0.0	0	---	0.0	0	0.0
Race								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	34	26.6	6.6	94	73.4	7.1	128	7.0
Black/African American, NH	319	58.4	61.9	227	41.6	17.2	546	29.8
Hispanic/Latinx, all races	133	13.1	25.8	881	86.9	66.7	1,014	55.3
Indigenous/Native American, NH	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple Races, NH	5	31.3	1.0	11	68.8	0.8	16	0.9
White, NH	24	18.3	4.7	107	81.7	8.1	131	7.1
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Transmission Category								
Heterosexual Contact	311	60.6	60.4	202	39.4	15.3	513	28.0
IDU	11	15.1	2.1	62	84.9	4.7	73	4.0
MSM	0	--	---	754	100.0	57.1	754	41.1
MSM/IDU	0	---	---	53	100.0	4.0	53	2.9
Pediatric	52	59.1	10.1	36	40.9	2.7	88	4.8
Other/No Identified Risk	141	39.8	27.4	213	60.2	16.1	354	19.3
Region								
Denver TGA	374	26.7	72.6	1,025	73.3	77.7	1,399	76.2
Frontier	3	20.0	0.6	12	80.0	0.9	15	0.8
Non-TGA Urban	113	37.3	21.9	190	62.7	14.4	303	16.5
Rural	25	21.4	4.9	92	78.6	7.0	117	6.4
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1	1	0.1
Current Age Group								
<15	12	57.1	2.3	9	42.9	0.7	21	1.1
15-19	24	54.5	4.7	20	45.5	1.5	44	2.4
20-24	14	50.0	2.7	14	50.0	1.1	28	1.5
25-29	16	18.0	3.1	73	82.0	5.5	89	4.9
30-34	27	19.1	5.2	114	80.9	8.6	141	7.7
35-39	42	23.0	8.2	141	77.0	10.7	183	10.0
40-44	71	30.3	13.8	163	69.7	12.3	234	12.8

45-49	94	34.4	18.3	179	65.6	13.6	273	14.9
50-54	65	23.1	12.6	216	76.9	16.4	281	15.3
55-59	62	25.8	12.0	178	74.2	13.5	240	13.1
60-64	38	25.5	7.4	111	74.5	8.4	149	8.1
65+	50	32.9	9.7	102	67.1	7.7	152	8.3
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis								
<15	53	56.4	10.3	41	43.6	3.1	94	5.1
15-19	21	40.4	4.1	31	59.6	2.3	52	2.8
20-24	63	23.3	12.2	207	76.7	15.7	270	14.7
25-29	96	25.1	18.6	286	74.9	21.7	382	20.8
30-34	78	22.0	15.1	277	78.0	21.0	355	19.3
35-39	73	27.4	14.2	193	72.6	14.6	266	14.5
40-44	37	20.7	7.2	142	79.3	10.8	179	9.8
45-49	38	33.0	7.4	77	67.0	5.8	115	6.3
50-54	23	34.3	4.5	44	65.7	3.3	67	3.7
55-59	19	70.4	3.7	8	29.6	0.6	27	1.5
60-64	9	47.4	1.7	10	52.6	0.8	19	1.0
65+	5	55.6	1.0	4	44.4	0.3	9	0.5
Total	515	28.1	100.0	1,320	71.9	100.0	1,835	100.0

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. Current Age calculated as of December 31, 2022.

Table 5.1. First CD4 Test Results[^] Among New HIV Diagnoses, 2018-2022

		CD4 Count at HIV Diagnosis (among cases with CD4 information)				Median CD4 Count cells/ μ L	Cases with CD4 Information [^]		Total New Diag- noses
		\geq 500	350-499	200-349	<200		N	% of total	
Total		34%	22%	18%	27%	385	1,763	86%	2,048
Sex at Birth	Current Gender								
Female	Total	34%	21%	18%	27%	385	232	83%	279
	Man	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
	Trans Man	80%	20%	0%	0%	810	5	100%	5
	Trans Woman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
	Woman	33%	21%	18%	27%	372	227	83%	274
	Unknown	33%	22%	18%	27%	385	1,531	87%	1,769
Male	Total	33%	22%	18%	27%	382	1,497	87%	1,729
	Man	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
	Trans Man	41%	32%	18%	9%	450	34	85%	40
	Trans Woman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
	Woman								
	Unknown	80%	0%	0%	20%	913	5	71%	7
Age Group at HIV Diagnosis		31%	33%	25%	11%	437	55	81%	68
Under 13		40%	26%	17%	17%	433.5	652	85%	769
13-19		34%	20%	18%	28%	368	525	86%	610
20-29		29%	20%	17%	35%	339.5	284	88%	322
30-39		20%	15%	19%	46%	217	170	89%	190
40-49		24%	24%	13%	40%	326	72	88%	82
50-59									
60 years and over		20%	20%	20%	40%	290.5	30	79%	38
Race/Ethnicity		33%	22%	17%	27%	381	270	86%	315
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		30%	23%	19%	28%	364	652	88%	743
Black/African American, NH		46%	17%	25%	13%	439	24	83%	29
Hispanic/Latino/a/x (all races)		56%	28%	6%	11%	541	18	82%	22
Indigenous/Native American, NH		37%	21%	17%	25%	404	769	85%	901
Multiple Race, NH									
White, NH		36%	26%	17%	21%	435	129	87%	149
Transmission Category - Female		48%	8%	20%	24%	439	25	81%	31
Heterosexual contact		67%	0%	0%	33%	913	3	60%	5
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		25%	19%	19%	37%	295	75	80%	94
Pediatric*									
No Identified Risk/Other		23%	23%	21%	32%	318	56	92%	61
Transmission Category - Male		44%	13%	13%	31%	412	48	87%	55

Heterosexual contact	34%	23%	18%	25%	392	1,094	88%	1,239
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	47%	27%	12%	15%	486	143	87%	164
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	75%	0%	25%	0%	626	4	100%	4
MSM & IDU	20%	18%	20%	41%	276	186	76%	246
Pediatric*	34%	22%	18%	27%	385	1,763	86%	2,048
No Identified Risk/Other								
Birth Country								
United States (50 states)	36%	22%	17%	25%	402	1,361	86%	1,581
Unknown	27%	25%	18%	30%	358	271	86%	316
Born Outside of the US	23%	18%	20%	40%	291	131	87%	151
African	24%	16%	16%	45%	246.5	38	93%	41
Asian	29%	0%	29%	43%	273	7	78%	9
Canada	0%	100%	0%	0%	359	1	100%	1
Caribbean	27%	18%	18%	36%	329	11	73%	15
C. American	14%	29%	14%	43%	276	14	88%	16
European	100%	0%	0%	0%	610	1	50%	2
Mexico	20%	12%	27%	41%	283	49	91%	54
Oceania/Pacific Islands	100%	0%	0%	0%	1,000	2	100%	2
S. American	13%	50%	13%	25%	352	8	73%	11

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

Table 5.2. First CD4 Test Results^ Among New HIV Diagnoses by County and Health Statistics Region, 2018-2022

	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:	29%	0%	14%	57%	193	7	78%	9
Logan	25%	0%	0%	75%	192	4	100%	4
Morgan	0%	0%	50%	50%	142.5	2	67%	3
Phillips	100%	0%	0%	0%	586	1	100%	1
Sedgwick	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Washington	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Yuma	---	---	---	---	---	0	0%	1
Region 2: Larimer	51%	19%	11%	19%	524	53	83%	64
Region 3: Douglas	43%	17%	17%	24%	425.5	42	82%	51
Region 4: El Paso	32%	22%	15%	31%	374	190	78%	245
Region 5:	22%	22%	44%	11%	288	9	100%	9
Cheyenne	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Elbert	17%	17%	50%	17%	284	6	100%	6
Kit Carson	0%	50%	50%	0%	307.5	2	100%	2
Lincoln	100%	0%	0%	0%	673	1	100%	1
Region 6:	56%	22%	0%	22%	517	9	90%	10
Baca	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Bent	100%	0%	0%	0%	954	1	100%	1
Crowley	50%	50%	0%	0%	815	2	67%	3
Huerfano	50%	0%	0%	50%	398.5	2	100%	2
Kiowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Las Animas	---	---	---	100%	100	1	100%	1
Otero	67%	33%	0%	0%	517	3	100%	3
Prowers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Region 7: Pueblo	27%	37%	8%	29%	392	49	78%	63
Region 8:	36%	9%	27%	27%	335	11	92%	12
Alamosa	40%	0%	40%	20%	335	5	100%	5
Conejos	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Costilla	0%	100%	0%	0%	376	1	100%	1
Mineral	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Rio Grande	25%	0%	25%	50%	156.5	4	100%	4
Saguache	100%	0%	0%	0%	796	1	50%	2
Region 9:	17%	22%	17%	44%	262.5	18	95%	19
Archuleta	0%	0%	0%	100%	94	3	100%	3
Dolores	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	0
La Plata	18%	27%	9%	45%	313	11	100%	11
Montezuma	25%	25%	50%	0%	326.5	4	80%	5
San Juan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Region 10:	14%	0%	43%	43%	217	7	70%	10
Delta	17%	0%	33%	50%	181.5	6	75%	8
Gunnison	---	---	---	---	---	0	0%	1

Hinsdale	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Montrose	0%	0%	100%	0%	285	1	100%	1
Ouray	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
San Miguel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Region 11:	14%	43%	14%	29%	357	7	88%	8
Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Moffat	0%	100%	0%	0%	357	1	100%	1
Rio Blanco	0%	100%	0%	0%	374	1	100%	1
Routt	20%	20%	20%	40%	224	5	83%	6
Region 12:	30%	12%	21%	37%	258	43	91%	47
Eagle	36%	21%	14%	29%	411	14	93%	15
Garfield	40%	7%	20%	33%	258	15	88%	17
Grand	33%	0%	0%	67%	105	3	75%	4
Pitkin	0%	0%	50%	50%	211	4	100%	4
Summit	14%	14%	29%	43%	214	7	100%	7
Region 13:	50%	19%	6%	25%	485.5	16	80%	20
Chaffee	67%	0%	0%	33%	521	3	60%	5
Custer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Fremont	44%	33%	11%	11%	469	9	82%	11
Lake	50%	0%	0%	50%	348.5	4	100%	4
Region 14: Adams	30%	23%	18%	29%	364	221	88%	252
Region 15: Arapahoe	38%	20%	16%	27%	399	274	90%	305
Region 16:	29%	12%	27%	31%	300	51	89%	57
Boulder	26%	12%	28%	35%	299	43	90%	48
Broomfield	50%	13%	25%	13%	452	8	89%	9
Region 17:	42%	25%	0%	33%	443.5	12	86%	14
Clear Creek	0%	50%	0%	50%	185	2	100%	2
Gilpin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Park	50%	17%	0%	33%	610.5	6	100%	6
Teller	50%	25%	0%	25%	464	4	67%	6
Region 18: Weld	22%	25%	20%	33%	346	51	77%	66
Region 19: Mesa	38%	24%	14%	24%	471	21	78%	27
Region 20: Denver	33%	23%	20%	23%	395	514	90%	571
Region 21: Jefferson	32%	28%	17%	23%	405	130	86%	151
Unknown	---	---	---	---	---	0	0%	3
Correctional Facility	50%	21%	14%	14%	505	28	80%	35
State	50%	23%	14%	14%	505	22	96%	23
Federal	40%	20%	20%	20%	476	5	50%	10
Unspecified	100%	0%	0%	0%	697	1	50%	2
STATEWIDE TOTAL	34%	22%	18%	27%	385	1,763	86%	2,048

^Within 90 days of diagnosis.

Table 5.3. Viral Load Test Results (Last 12 Months) Among People Living with HIV Through December 31, 2022

		Viral Load (VL) Results in 2021 (among cases with VL information)			Cases with a VL Result in 2021		Suppressed VL among Total in 2021	Total PLHIV
		High VL >100,000	200-99,999	Suppressed VL <200	N	% of total	%	
Total		2%	6%	92%	8,501	58%	53%	14,771
Sex at Birth	Gender							
Male	Total	2%	6%	92%	7,287	57%	52%	12,858
	Man	2%	6%	92%	7,186	57%	52%	12,711
	Non Binary	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	Trans Man	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	Trans Woman	4%	16%	80%	100	68%	55%	146
	Woman	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	Female	Total	2%	7%	91%	1,214	63%	58%
	Man	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	Non Binary	0%	0%	100%	9	82%	82%	11
	Trans Man	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	Trans Woman	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
	Woman	2%	7%	91%	1,205	63%	57%	1,902
	Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Age Group[^]								
Under 13		0%	9%	91%	11	79%	71%	14
13-19		0%	6%	94%	63	79%	74%	80
20-29		3%	12%	86%	751	76%	65%	992
30-39		2%	10%	88%	1,819	69%	61%	2,645
40-49		3%	7%	90%	1,788	65%	59%	2,750
50-59		2%	4%	94%	2,238	59%	55%	3,809
60 years and over		1%	2%	97%	1,831	41%	40%	4,481
Race/Ethnicity								
Asian/Pacific Islander, NH		2%	3%	94%	145	66%	62%	220
Black/African American, NH		2%	9%	89%	1,393	60%	53%	2,340
Hispanic/Latino/a/x (All Races)		2%	8%	90%	2,273	61%	55%	3,723
Indigenous/Native American, NH		5%	3%	92%	64	62%	57%	103
Multiple/Other, NH		2%	11%	87%	178	72%	63%	248
White, NH		2%	5%	94%	4,448	55%	51%	8,089
Transmission Category-Female								
Heterosexual Sex		1%	5%	94%	686	65%	61%	1,059
Injection Drug Use (IDU)		5%	13%	82%	190	64%	52%	298

Pediatric/Perinatal	0%	10%	90%	60	74%	67%	81
Pediatric*	2%	8%	90%	278	59%	52%	475
Other/Unknown							
Transmission Category-Male	1%	6%	92%	278	57%	53%	486
Heterosexual Sex	0%	7%	93%	213	45%	42%	475
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	2%	5%	93%	5,439	58%	54%	9,414
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	3%	9%	88%	851	61%	54%	1,389
MSM & IDU	0%	10%	90%	52	75%	68%	69
Pediatric/Perinatal	5%	7%	89%	454	44%	39%	1,025
Other/Unknown	0%	9%	91%	11	79%	71%	14

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests. ^Current age as of December 31, 2022. *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, 2022 by County and Health Statistics

	Viral Load (VL) Results in 2021 (among cases with VL information)			Cases with a VL Result in 2021		Suppressed VL among Total in 2021	Total PLHIV
	High VL >100,000	200-99,999	Suppressed VL <200	N	% of total	%	
Region 1:	4%	9%	87%	54	65%	57%	83
Logan	11%	11%	78%	18	75%	58%	24
Morgan	0%	12%	88%	25	66%	58%	38
Phillips	0%	0%	100%	3	60%	60%	5
Sedgwick	--	--	--	0	0%	0%	1
Washington	0%	0%	100%	3	75%	75%	4
Yuma	0%	0%	100%	5	45%	45%	11
Region 2: Larimer	1%	5%	95%	242	65%	61%	374
Region 3: Douglas	0%	6%	94%	228	68%	64%	333
Region 4: El Paso	2%	8%	90%	724	60%	54%	1,200
Region 5:	0%	4%	96%	26	53%	51%	49
Cheyenne	--	--	--	0	0%	0%	2
Elbert	0%	0%	100%	15	48%	48%	31
Kit Carson	0%	25%	75%	4	80%	60%	5
Lincoln	0%	0%	100%	7	64%	64%	11
Region 6:	1%	7%	91%	67	71%	65%	94
Baca	0%	0%	100%	1	100%	100%	1
Bent	0%	0%	100%	3	100%	100%	3
Crowley	0%	0%	100%	7	70%	70%	10
Huerfano	0%	0%	100%	6	50%	50%	12
Kiowa	0%	100%	0%	1	100%	0%	1
Las Animas	0%	5%	95%	22	67%	64%	33
Otero	5%	11%	84%	19	83%	70%	23
Prowers	0%	13%	88%	8	73%	64%	11
Region 7: Pueblo	1%	7%	92%	205	72%	66%	286
Region 8:	0%	7%	93%	55	74%	69%	74
Alamosa	0%	4%	96%	24	89%	85%	27
Conejos	0%	0%	100%	3	60%	60%	5
Costilla	0%	0%	100%	6	67%	67%	9
Mineral	0%	0%	100%	1	100%	100%	1
Rio Grande	0%	15%	85%	13	68%	58%	19
Saguache	0%	13%	88%	8	62%	54%	13
Region 9:	2%	2%	95%	81	68%	65%	119
Archuleta	0%	0%	100%	11	58%	58%	19
Dolores	0%	0%	100%	1	50%	50%	2
La Plata	4%	2%	94%	53	76%	71%	70
Montezuma	0%	0%	100%	14	54%	54%	26
San Juan	0%	50%	50%	2	100%	50%	2

Region 10:	0%	9%	91%	58	67%	62%	86
Delta	0%	7%	93%	27	79%	74%	34
Gunnison	0%	0%	100%	6	60%	60%	10
Hinsdale	--	--	--	0	0%	0%	2
Montrose	0%	6%	94%	17	65%	62%	26
Ouray	0%	33%	67%	3	75%	50%	4
San Miguel	0%	20%	80%	5	50%	40%	10
Region 11:	9%	4%	87%	23	50%	43%	46
Jackson	0%	0%	100%	1	50%	50%	2
Moffat	0%	0%	100%	5	38%	38%	13
Rio Blanco	--	--	--	0	0%	0%	1
Routt	12%	6%	82%	17	57%	47%	30
Region 12:	4%	3%	93%	150	54%	50%	280
Eagle	6%	4%	89%	47	50%	45%	94
Garfield	2%	2%	96%	48	56%	53%	86
Grand	8%	8%	85%	13	59%	50%	22
Pitkin	0%	0%	100%	14	56%	56%	25
Summit	4%	0%	96%	28	53%	51%	53
Region 13:	0%	4%	96%	70	58%	55%	121
Chaffee	0%	6%	94%	17	68%	64%	25
Custer	0%	0%	100%	2	100%	100%	2
Fremont	0%	2%	98%	47	54%	53%	87
Lake	0%	25%	75%	4	57%	43%	7
Region 14: Adams	2%	7%	91%	869	64%	58%	1,359
Region 15: Arapahoe	2%	6%	92%	1,190	64%	59%	1,870
Region 16:	1%	5%	94%	286	52%	48%	555
Boulder	1%	5%	94%	281	52%	49%	536
Broomfield	0%	0%	100%	5	26%	26%	19
Region 17:	2%	9%	89%	55	64%	57%	86
Clear Creek	0%	15%	85%	13	57%	48%	23
Gilpin	0%	0%	100%	4	57%	57%	7
Park	5%	9%	86%	22	67%	58%	33
Teller	0%	6%	94%	16	70%	65%	23
Region 18: Weld	3%	8%	89%	199	62%	56%	319
Region 19: Mesa	3%	4%	93%	153	74%	69%	207
Region 20: Denver	2%	6%	91%	2,991	50%	46%	5,932
Region 21: Jefferson	1%	4%	94%	636	62%	59%	1,027
Unknown	--	--	--	0	0%	0%	15
Correctional Facility	1%	12%	87%	139	54%	47%	256
State	2%	12%	86%	109	70%	60%	156
Federal	0%	10%	90%	30	30%	27%	99
Unspecified	--	--	--	0	0%	0%	1
STATEWIDE TOTAL	2%	6%	92%	8,501	58%	53%	14,771

Presumed Colorado residence based on address information as of December 31, 2022. No exclusions based on HIV lab tests.

Table 6.1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants in the IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2022

Category	Female			Male			Transgender			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
Total	66	100.0%	66	204	100.0%	204	8	100.0%	8	278	100.0%	278
Race/Ethnicity												
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	1.5%	65	0	0.0%	203	0	0.0%	8	1	0.4%	276
Black, Non-Hispanic	1	1.5%	65	5	2.5%	203	1	12.5%	8	7	2.5%	276
Hispanic	14	21.5%	65	31	15.3%	203	1	12.5%	8	46	16.7%	276
Multiple Race, Non-Hispanic	5	7.7%	65	11	5.4%	203	1	12.5%	8	17	6.2%	276
Native American/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0%	65	9	4.4%	203	1	12.5%	8	10	3.6%	276
White, Non-Hispanic	44	67.7%	65	147	72.4%	203	4	50.0%	8	195	70.7%	276
Age group (years)												
18-24	0	0.0%	66	4	2.0%	204	0	0.0%	8	4	1.4%	278
25-34	14	21.2%	66	55	27.0%	204	4	50.0%	8	73	26.3%	278
35-44	25	37.9%	66	79	38.7%	204	2	25.0%	8	106	38.1%	278
45-54	17	25.8%	66	49	24.0%	204	2	25.0%	8	68	24.5%	278
≥55	10	15.2%	66	17	8.3%	204	0	0.0%	8	27	9.7%	278
Education												
<High School	15	22.7%	66	33	16.2%	204	4	50.0%	8	52	18.7%	278
High School or Equivalent	29	43.9%	66	85	41.7%	204	3	37.5%	8	117	42.1%	278
>High School	22	33.3%	66	86	42.2%	204	1	12.5%	8	109	39.2%	278
Sexual Identity												
Bisexual	11	16.7%	66	20	9.8%	204	6	75.0%	8	37	13.3%	278
Heterosexual	54	81.8%	66	174	85.3%	204	1	12.5%	8	229	82.4%	278
Homosexual	1	1.5%	66	10	4.9%	204	1	12.5%	8	12	4.3%	278
Health Insurance												
Currently have health insurance	64	97.0%	66	188	92.6%	203	8	100.0%	8	260	93.9%	277
Private	1	1.5%	66	1	0.5%	203	0	0.0%	8	2	0.7%	277
Public	63	95.5%	66	185	91.1%	203	8	100.0%	8	256	92.4%	277
Other	0	0.0%	66	2	1.0%	203	0	0.0%	8	2	0.7%	277
None	2	3.0%	66	15	7.4%	203	0	0.0%	8	17	6.1%	277
Annual Income												
\$0-9,999	48	75.0%	64	113	56.8%	199	6	75.0%	8	167	61.6%	271
\$10,000-19,999	10	15.6%	64	39	19.6%	199	1	12.5%	8	50	18.5%	271
\$20,000-39,999	4	6.3%	64	28	14.1%	199	1	12.5%	8	33	12.2%	271
\$40,000-74,999	1	1.6%	64	16	8.0%	199	0	0.0%	8	17	6.3%	271
\$75,000 or more	1	1.6%	64	3	1.5%	199	0	0.0%	8	4	1.5%	271
Employment Status												
Disabled	20	30.3%	66	34	16.7%	204	0	0.0%	8	54	19.4%	278
Full-time or Part-time	2	3.0%	66	20	9.8%	204	0	0.0%	8	22	7.9%	278

Full-time Student	0	0.0%	66	1	0.5%	204	0	0.0%	8	1	0.4%	278
Homemaker	2	3.0%	66	0	0.0%	204	0	0.0%	8	2	0.7%	278
Retired	4	6.1%	66	4	2.0%	204	0	0.0%	8	8	2.9%	278
Unemployed	30	45.5%	66	120	58.8%	204	7	87.5%	8	157	56.5%	278
Other	8	12.1%	66	4	2.0%	204	1	12.5%	8	13	4.7%	278
Incarceration History												
Ever been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours	21	31.8%	66	106	52.0%	204	3	37.5%	8	130	46.8%	278
Been in jail or prison for more than 24 hours in the past 12 months	34	61.8%	55	76	41.8%	182	4	50.0%	8	114	46.5%	245
Experienced homelessness in the past 12 months												
No	18	27.3%	66	20	9.8%	204	1	12.5%	8	39	14.0%	278
Yes, not currently	8	16.7%	48	20	10.9%	184	1	14.3%	7	29	12.1%	239
Yes, currently	40	83.3%	48	164	89.1%	184	6	85.7%	7	210	87.9%	239

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

Table 6.2. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance Sexual Behaviors of Participants in the IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2022

Age at first sexual experience	Female			Male			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
<20	63	95.5%	66	98	48.5%	202	258	96.3%	268
20-29	3	4.5%	66	6	3.0%	202	9	3.4%	268
≥30	0	0.0%	66	1	0.5%	202	1	0.4%	268
Number of partners in the last 12 months									
0	5	7.6%	66	33	16.4%	201	38	14.2%	267
1-10	58	87.9%	66	154	76.6%	201	212	79.4%	267
11-20	3	4.5%	66	9	4.5%	201	12	4.5%	267
21-30	0	0.0%	66	1	0.5%	201	1	0.4%	267
>30	0	0.0%	66	4	2.0%	201	4	1.5%	267
Number of main partners in the last 12 months									
0	9	14.8%	61	65	38.7%	168	74	32.3%	229
1-2	49	80.3%	61	97	57.7%	168	146	63.8%	229
3-5	2	3.3%	61	4	2.4%	168	6	2.6%	229
6-9	1	1.6%	61	2	1.2%	168	3	1.3%	229
≥10	0	0.0%	61	0	0.0%	168	0	0.0%	229
Number of casual partners in the last 12 months									
0	38	62.3%	61	47	28.0%	168	85	37.1%	229
1-10	21	34.4%	61	107	63.7%	168	128	55.9%	229
11-20	2	3.3%	61	7	4.2%	168	9	3.9%	229
21-30	0	0.0%	61	1	0.6%	168	1	0.4%	229
>30	0	0.0%	61	4	2.4%	168	4	1.7%	229
Main Partners									
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 12 months	42	95.5%	44	73	91.3%	80	115	92.7%	124
Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months	13	92.9%	14	35	100.0%	35	48	98.0%	49
Casual Partners									
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 12 months	6	50.0%	12	24	68.6%	35	30	63.8%	47

Condomless anal sex in the last 12 months	0	--	0	13	68.4%	19	13	41.9%	31
Gave money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex	0	—	0	3	0.0%	113	3	2.4%	125
Received money, drugs, etc. in exchange for sex	0	0.0%	17	3	18.8%	16	3	9.1%	33
Last Sex Partner									
Condomless vaginal sex in the last 3 months	52	91.2%	57	112	78.3%	143	164	82.0%	200
Condomless anal sex in the last 3 months	0	—	0	9	90.0%	10	9	90.0%	10
Knew partner's HIV status	43	70.5%	61	91	54.2%	168	134	58.5%	229
HIV Positive	1	2.3%	43	6	6.6%	91	7	5.2%	134

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

Table 6.3. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance Substance Use Behaviors of Participants in the IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2022

Injection Drug Use	Female			Male			Transgender			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
Age when first injected												
≤20	24	36.4%	66	107	52.5%	204	4	50.0%	8	135	48.6%	278
21-30	26	39.4%	66	72	35.3%	204	3	37.5%	8	101	36.3%	278
>30	16	24.2%	66	25	12.3%	204	1	12.5%	8	42	15.1%	278
Frequency of injecting in last 12 months												
More than once a day	42	63.6%	66	117	57.4%	204	4	57.1%	7	163	58.8%	277
Once a day	4	6.1%	66	22	10.8%	204	0	0.0%	7	26	9.4%	277
More than once a week	8	12.1%	66	32	15.7%	204	2	28.6%	7	42	15.2%	277
Once a week or less	12	18.2%	66	33	16.2%	204	1	14.3%	7	46	16.6%	277
Drugs Injected												
Speedball (heroin and cocaine together)												
More than once a day	6	9.1%	66	20	9.8%	204	0	0.0%	8	26	9.4%	278
Once a day	1	1.5%	66	13	6.4%	204	0	0.0%	8	14	5.0%	278
More than once a week	7	10.6%	66	15	7.4%	204	0	0.0%	8	22	7.9%	278
Once a week or less	15	22.7%	66	58	28.4%	204	2	25.0%	8	75	27.0%	278
Never	37	56.1%	66	98	48.0%	204	6	75.0%	8	141	50.7%	278
Heroin												
More than once a day	29	43.9%	66	87	36.3%	240	2	25.0%	8	118	37.6%	314
Once a day	9	13.6%	66	14	6.9%	204	0	0.0%	8	23	8.3%	278
More than once a week	5	7.6%	66	15	7.4%	204	1	12.5%	8	21	7.6%	278
Once a week or less	5	7.6%	66	37	18.1%	204	2	25.0%	8	44	15.8%	278
Never	18	27.3%	66	51	25.0%	204	3	37.5%	8	72	25.9%	278
Powdered cocaine												
More than once a day	1	1.5%	66	12	5.0%	240	0	0.0%	8	13	4.1%	314
Once a day	1	1.5%	66	6	2.9%	204	0	0.0%	8	7	2.5%	278
More than once a week	4	6.1%	66	10	4.9%	204	0	0.0%	8	14	5.0%	278
Once a week or less	15	22.7%	66	59	28.9%	204	3	37.5%	8	77	27.7%	278
Never	45	68.2%	66	117	57.4%	204	5	62.5%	8	167	60.1%	278

Crack cocaine												
More than once a day	0	0.0%	66	4	1.7%	240	0	0.0%	8	4	1.3%	314
Once a day	2	3.0%	66	1	0.5%	204	0	0.0%	8	3	1.1%	278
More than once a week	0	0.0%	66	3	1.5%	204	0	0.0%	8	3	1.1%	278
Once a week or less	6	9.1%	66	31	15.2%	204	1	12.5%	8	38	13.7%	278
Never	58	87.9%	66	165	80.9%	204	7	87.5%	8	230	82.7%	278
Methamphetamine												
More than once a day	22	33.3%	66	89	37.1%	240	3	37.5%	8	114	36.3%	314
Once a day	5	7.6%	66	27	13.2%	204	0	0.0%	8	32	11.5%	278
More than once a week	17	25.8%	66	40	19.6%	204	4	50.0%	8	61	21.9%	278
Once a week or less	14	21.2%	66	40	19.6%	204	1	12.5%	8	55	19.8%	278
Never	8	12.1%	66	8	3.9%	204	0	0.0%	8	16	5.8%	278
Painkillers (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet)												
More than once a day	4	6.1%	66	22	9.2%	240	0	0.0%	8	26	8.3%	314
Once a day	0	0.0%	66	7	3.4%	204	0	0.0%	8	7	2.5%	278
More than once a week	10	15.2%	66	18	8.8%	204	1	12.5%	8	29	10.4%	278
Once a week or less	11	16.7%	66	38	18.6%	204	2	25.0%	8	51	18.3%	278
Never	41	62.1%	66	119	58.3%	204	5	62.5%	8	165	59.4%	278
Frequency used new, sterile needle in the last 12 months												
Never	0	0.0%	66	5	2.5%	204	0	0.0%	8	5	1.8%	278
Rarely	2	3.0%	66	11	5.4%	204	1	12.5%	8	14	5.0%	278
About half the time	3	4.5%	66	21	10.3%	204	2	25.0%	8	26	9.4%	278
Most of the time	27	40.9%	66	78	38.2%	204	2	25.0%	8	107	38.5%	278
Always	34	51.5%	66	89	43.6%	204	3	37.5%	8	126	45.3%	278
Needle Safety												
Shared needle at least once to inject in the last 12 months	14	43.8%	32	75	65.2%	115	4	80.0%	5	93	61.2%	152
Shared needle to divide drugs in the last 12 months	13	92.9%	14	59	100.0%	59	3	100.0%	3	75	98.7%	76
Non-Injection Drug Use												
Marijuana												

More than once a day	35	60.3%	58	80	48.8%	164	4	57.1%	7	119	52.0%	229
Once a day	9	15.5%	58	28	17.1%	164	0	0.0%	7	37	16.2%	229
More than once a week	7	12.1%	58	32	19.5%	164	2	28.6%	7	41	17.9%	229
Once a week or less	4	6.9%	58	18	11.0%	164	1	14.3%	7	23	10.0%	229
Never	3	5.2%	58	6	3.7%	164	0	0.0%	7	9	3.9%	229
Methamphetamine												
More than once a day	35	60.3%	58	80	48.8%	164	4	57.1%	7	119	52.0%	229
Once a day	9	15.5%	58	28	17.1%	164	0	0.0%	7	37	16.2%	229
More than once a week	7	12.1%	58	32	19.5%	164	2	28.6%	7	41	17.9%	229
Once a week or less	4	6.9%	58	18	11.0%	164	1	14.3%	7	23	10.0%	229
Never	3	5.2%	58	6	3.7%	164	0	0.0%	7	9	3.9%	229
Crack cocaine												
More than once a day	2	3.4%	58	4	2.4%	164	0	0.0%	7	6	2.6%	229
Once a day	2	3.4%	58	3	1.8%	164	0	0.0%	7	5	2.2%	229
More than once a week	4	6.9%	58	9	5.5%	164	0	0.0%	7	13	5.7%	229
Once a week or less	21	36.2%	58	55	33.5%	164	4	57.1%	7	80	34.9%	229
Never	29	50.0%	58	93	56.7%	164	3	42.9%	7	125	54.6%	229
Powdered cocaine (smoked or snorted)												
More than once a day	1	1.7%	58	4	2.4%	164	0	0.0%	7	5	2.2%	229
Once a day	2	3.4%	58	5	3.0%	164	0	0.0%	7	7	3.1%	229
More than once a week	6	10.3%	58	11	6.7%	164	0	0.0%	7	17	7.4%	229
Once a week or less	17	29.3%	58	64	39.0%	164	2	28.6%	7	83	36.2%	229
Never	32	55.2%	58	80	48.8%	164	5	71.4%	7	117	51.1%	229
Downers (Valium, Ativan, Xanax)												
More than once a day	1	1.7%	58	4	2.4%	164	0	0.0%	7	5	2.2%	229
Once a day	2	3.4%	58	5	3.0%	164	0	0.0%	7	7	3.1%	229
More than once a week	6	10.3%	58	11	6.7%	164	0	0.0%	7	17	7.4%	229
Once a week or less	17	29.3%	58	64	39.0%	164	2	28.6%	7	83	36.2%	229
Never	32	55.2%	58	80	48.8%	164	5	71.4%	7	117	51.1%	229
Painkillers (Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet)												

More than once a day	7	12.1%	58	30	18.4%	163	0	0.0%	7	37	16.2%	228
Once a day	3	5.2%	58	8	4.9%	163	1	14.3%	7	12	5.3%	228
More than once a week	7	12.1%	58	23	14.1%	163	0	0.0%	7	30	13.2%	228
Once a week or less	17	29.3%	58	43	26.4%	163	2	28.6%	7	62	27.2%	228
Never	24	41.4%	58	59	36.2%	163	4	57.1%	7	87	38.2%	228
X or Ecstasy												
More than once a day	0	0.0%	58	4	2.4%	164	0	0.0%	7	4	1.7%	229
Once a day	0	0.0%	58	2	1.2%	164	1	14.3%	7	3	1.3%	229
More than once a week	0	0.0%	58	7	4.3%	164	1	14.3%	7	8	3.5%	229
Once a week or less	11	19.0%	58	44	26.8%	164	0	0.0%	7	55	24.0%	229
Never	47	81.0%	58	107	65.2%	164	5	71.4%	7	159	69.4%	229
Heroin (smoked or snorted)												
More than once a day	11	19.0%	58	31	18.9%	164	2	28.6%	7	44	19.2%	229
Once a day	2	3.4%	58	11	6.7%	164	1	14.3%	7	14	6.1%	229
More than once a week	10	17.2%	58	19	11.6%	164	1	14.3%	7	30	13.1%	229
Once a week or less	14	24.1%	58	44	26.8%	164	1	14.3%	7	59	25.8%	229
Never	21	36.2%	58	59	36.0%	164	2	28.6%	7	82	35.8%	229
Alcohol Use												
Binge drinking in the last 30 days*												
0	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	22	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	31
1-5	4	50.0%	8	14	63.6%	22	1	100.0%	1	19	61.3%	31
6-10	1	12.5%	8	3	13.6%	22	0	0.0%	1	4	12.9%	31
11-20	1	12.5%	8	3	13.6%	22	0	0.0%	1	4	12.9%	31
>20	2	25.0%	8	2	9.1%	22	0	0.0%	1	4	12.9%	31
Binge drinking (largest number of drinks within about 2 hours) in the last 30 days												
0	0	0.0%	24	1	1.0%	100	0	0.0%	3	1	0.8%	127
1-2	12	50.0%	24	49	49.0%	100	2	66.7%	3	63	49.6%	127
3-5	11	45.8%	24	34	34.0%	100	1	33.3%	3	46	36.2%	127
6-10	1	4.2%	24	14	14.0%	100	0	0.0%	3	15	11.8%	127
11-20	0	0.0%	24	1	1.0%	100	0	0.0%	3	1	0.8%	127
21-30	0	0.0%	24	1	1.0%	100	0	0.0%	3	1	0.8%	127
>30	0	0.0%	24	0	0.0%	100	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	127
Drug Treatment												
Participated in a drug treatment	17	25.8%	66	45	22.1%	204	0	0.0%	8	62	22.3%	278

program in the last 12 months												
Tried to get into a drug treatment program in the last 12 months but were unable to	8	12.1%	66	41	20.1%	204	0	0.0%	8	49	17.6%	278

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

Table 6.4. Prevalence of HIV Surveillance STI/HIV Testing & Prevention Behaviors of Participants in the IDU5 Cycle, National HIV Behavioral Surveillance Study - Denver, 2022

STI Testing Behavior	Female			Male			Transgender			Total		
	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total	N	%	Total
Told they had an STI by a provider in the past 12 months	20	30.3%	66	58	28.4%	204	1	12.5%	8	79	28.4%	278
Chlamydia	6	30.0%	20	9	15.5%	58	0	0.0%	1	15	19.0%	79
Gonorrhea	7	35.0%	20	8	13.8%	58	0	0.0%	1	15	19.0%	79
Syphilis	5	25.0%	20	11	19.0%	58	0	0.0%	1	16	20.3%	79
Hepatitis												
Ever been tested for hepatitis C	53	81.5%	65	171	84.2%	203	5	62.5%	8	229	83.0%	276
Ever told had hepatitis C by health care provider	34	64.2%	53	100	58.5%	171	2	40.0%	5	136	59.4%	229
Other STIs												
Ever told had genital herpes by health care provider	2	3.0%	66	6	2.9%	204	0	0.0%	8	8	2.9%	278
Ever told had genital warts by health care provider	1	1.5%	66	3	1.5%	204	0	0.0%	8	4	1.4%	278
HIV Testing Behavior												
Visited a health care professional in the last 12 months	52	78.8%	66	134	66.0%	203	4	50.0%	8	190	68.6%	277
HIV test offered at health care visit	20	39.2%	51	59	45.0%	131	3	75.0%	4	82	44.1%	186
Ever tested for HIV	58	89.2%	65	184	90.6%	203	6	75.0%	8	248	89.9%	276
Tested for HIV in the last 12 months	23	46.0%	50	71	44.1%	161	3	60.0%	5	97	44.9%	216
Result of most recent HIV test												
Negative	55	96.5%	57	154	90.1%	171	5	83.3%	6	214	91.5%	234
Positive	0	0.0%	57	0	0.0%	57	0	0.0%	57	0	0.0%	171
Never obtained results	2	3.5%	57	17	9.9%	171	1	16.7%	6	20	8.5%	234
Indeterminate	0	0.0%	57	0	0.0%	57	0	0.0%	57	0	0.0%	171
Reason not tested for HIV in the last 12 months												

Think at a low risk for acquisition	2	33.3%	6	1	25.0%	4	1	--	1	4	36.4%	11
Afraid of result	2	33.3%	6	0	0.0%	4	0	--	1	2	18.2%	11
Don't have time	0	0.0%	6	1	25.0%	4	0	--	1	1	9.1%	11
Some other reason	2	33.3%	6	2	50.0%	4	0	--	1	4	36.4%	11
No particular reason	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	4	0	--	1	0	0.0%	11
HIV Prevention												
Received free condoms in the last 12 months	34	51.5%	66	120	58.8%	204	4	50.0%	8	158	56.8%	278
Received free condoms from which place(s)												
HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization	0	0.0%	34	9	7.5%	120	0	0.0%	4	9	5.7%	158
Needle or syringe exchange programs	27	79.4%	34	102	85.0%	120	3	75.0%	4	132	83.5%	158
IDU outreach program	1	2.9%	34	4	3.3%	120	0	0.0%	4	5	3.2%	158
LGBTQ organization or community health center	0	0.0%	34	5	4.2%	120	1	25.0%	4	6	3.8%	158
Health center or clinic	8	23.5%	34	21	17.5%	120	2	50.0%	4	31	19.6%	158
Bar, club, bookstore, or other business	0	0.0%	34	9	7.5%	120	0	0.0%	4	9	5.7%	158
Drug or alcohol treatment program	2	5.9%	34	5	4.2%	120	0	0.0%	4	7	4.4%	158
Other community organization	3	8.8%	34	5	4.2%	120	0	0.0%	4	8	5.1%	158
Some other place	1	2.9%	34	8	6.7%	120	1	25.0%	4	10	6.3%	158
Ever heard of PrEP	28	43.1%	65	95	49.7%	191	7	87.5%	8	130	49.2%	264
Taken PrEP in the last 12 months	1	3.6%	28	5	5.3%	95	0	0.0%	7	6	4.6%	130
HIV Counseling in the last 12 months	13	19.7%	66	55	27.0%	204	3	60.0%	5	71	25.8%	275

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

Glossary

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

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

Care Continuum Categories:

- **Diagnosed:** People diagnosed with HIV through December 31, 2021, alive as of December 31, 2022, live in Colorado and have lab evidence of medical care in Colorado in the last 10 years (2013-2022).
- **Engaged in Care:** Percent of people diagnosed with at least one CD4 or viral load lab test during the time period of January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022, 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, 2022 - December 31, 2022, 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, 2022 - December 31, 2022) 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 a mother living with HIV.
- **Unknown, or no identified risk cases** - those people who have no reported history of exposure at the time of the report date. This category includes people for whom the surveillance protocols to document risk behavior information have not yet been completed, people who have declined to disclose their risk behavior or who deny any risk behavior, and people who do not know the HIV status or risk behaviors of their sex partners.

Front Range - Refers to the mountain range of the Southern Rocky Mountains of North America stretching along and around Interstate 25 from Pueblo County, CO to Cheyenne, WY. This includes the following seven Colorado MSAs that include 17 Colorado counties:

- Pueblo Metropolitan Statistical Area
 - Pueblo County
- Canon City Micropolitan Statistical Area
 - Fremont County
- Colorado Springs Metropolitan Statistical Area
 - El Paso County
 - Teller County
- Denver-Aurora-Lakewood Metropolitan Statistical Area
 - Adams County
 - Arapahoe County
 - Broomfield County
 - Clear Creek County
 - Denver County
 - Douglas County
 - Elbert County
 - Gilpin County
 - Jefferson County
 - Park County
- Boulder Metropolitan Statistical Area

- Boulder County
- Greely Metropolitan Statistical Area
 - Weld County
- Fort Collins Metropolitan Statistical Area
 - Larimer County

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

Genotype - The genetic constitution of an individual or group.

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

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.