

**Table 5. Relative Risk of AIDS at First Diagnosis or within 12 Months in Oregon**

Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System extracted 1/15/2006 by Capizzi\*

	PLWH/A Diagnosed in Oregon, 2002–2004 (n=900)				
	Progressed to AIDS	Total Diagnosed	Percent who Progressed	Relative Risk	95% Confidence Interval
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>					
Hispanic	53	113	46.9%	1.29	(1.03, 1.60) #
Black/African American	33	83	39.8%	1.09	(0.82, 1.45)
White	244	669	36.5%	Reference	
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	303	754	40.2%	1.36	(1.05, 1.78) #
Female	43	146	29.5%	Reference	
<b>Age-group at Diagnosis</b>					
13-24 yrs	12	72	16.7%	0.49	(0.28, 0.86) #
25-29 yrs	29	118	24.6%	0.73	(0.50, 1.07)
30-34 yrs	54	160	33.8%	Reference	
35-39 yrs	77	181	42.5%	1.26	(0.96, 1.66)
40-44 yrs	61	148	41.2%	1.22	(0.91, 1.63)
45-49 yrs	46	98	46.9%	1.39	(1.03, 1.88) #
50 yrs over	66	118	55.9%	1.66	(1.27, 2.17) #
<b>Male Risk of Infection</b>					
MSM	178	498	35.7%	Reference	
IDU	35	68	51.5%	1.44	(1.11, 1.87) #
Risk not specified	59	103	57.3%	1.60	(1.31, 1.97) #
<b>Female Risk of Infection</b>					
Heterosexual	20	71	28.2%	na	na

\* The data are neither adjusted for reporting delay nor for cases not reported.

*Relative risk estimates the magnitude of an association between being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS and being diagnosed late (with AIDS or progressing to AIDS in 12 months) relative to some standard or reference group. Relative risk indicates the likelihood of being diagnosed late compared to the reference group (e.g., men have 1.36 times the risk of being diagnosed late compared to women in Oregon; alternatively, men have 36% higher risk of late diagnosis than women in Oregon). The confidence interval reflects the error around the estimate of relative risk. If the confidence interval includes '1', then the risk of being diagnosed late is the same for both groups (i.e., test and reference groups)*