

# HIV infection in Oregon

## Introduction

HIV/AIDS remains an important public health problem in Oregon. From 1981 through 2013, 9,430 HIV infections were diagnosed in Oregon residents; approximately 42 percent (3,990/9,430) of them have died (Figure 1). From 1997 to 2013, approximately 267 new diagnoses were reported annually in Oregon.

## Oregonians living with HIV/AIDS

The Oregon Health Authority estimates that 6,444 people with diagnosed HIV infection were living in Oregon at the end of 2013. This total includes approximately 1,100 people who lived outside of Oregon at the time of their diagnosis. Of the 6,444 living residents, 51 percent (2,362/6,444) resided in Multnomah County at the end of 2013 (Figure 2). Eighty-eight percent (5,654/6,444) of Oregon residents living with HIV/AIDS were male, 78 percent (5,004/6,444) were white, and the average age was 47 years. Men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for 84 percent (4,753/5,654) of male residents living with HIV/AIDS.

## Oregon HIV facts at a glance

As of Dec. 31, 2013:

- 6,444 people were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in Oregon, including people who moved to Oregon after their HIV diagnosis. Fifty-one percent (3,295/6,444) of those living with HIV/AIDS in Oregon resided in Multnomah County at the end of 2013.
- From 1996 to 2013, approximately 267 people were diagnosed with HIV infection annually in Oregon.
- From 1981 to 2013, 9,430 Oregon residents were diagnosed with HIV infections; 42 percent (3,990/9,430) died.
- During the past decade, an average of 87 persons with HIV died in Oregon each year, some from other primary causes of death.

Cases of HIV infection, diagnosis and death, Oregon, 1981–2013

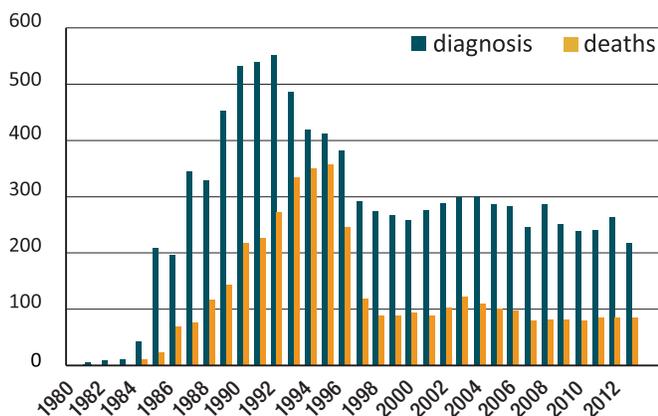


Figure 1

Living cases of HIV infection by county of current residence, Oregon, 2013

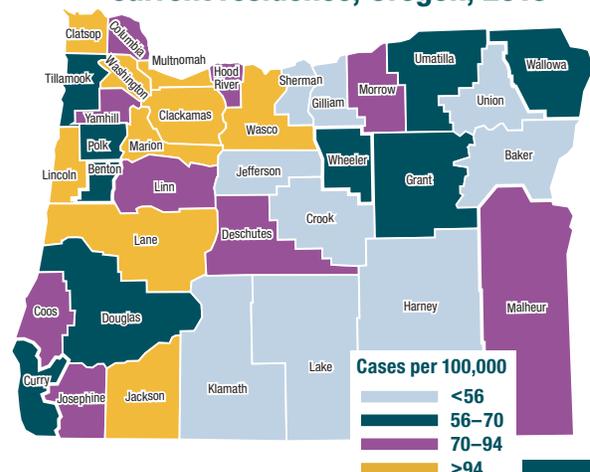


Figure 2

## Recent trends (2004–2013)

Half (1,310/2,595) of cases diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in Oregon during 2004–2013 were Multnomah County residents. Statewide, men were approximately seven times more likely than women (12.2 vs. 1.7 per 100,000) to be diagnosed with HIV. The average age at diagnosis was 37.7 for males (Figure 3) and 36.8 for females.

New diagnosis rates were nearly four times higher among blacks and African Americans than whites (22.8 vs. 6.0 per 100,000). The rate of new diagnoses for Hispanics was 1.7 times higher than for white non-Hispanics (10.4 vs. 6.0 per 100,000). Other races and ethnicities accounted for roughly 5 percent of all diagnoses (Figure 4).

Among males, MSM accounted for 71 percent of cases diagnosed during 2004–2013 (1,606/2,268). Other transmission categories included men who use injection drugs (5 percent), MSM who also use injection drugs (9 percent), and men who likely or possibly<sup>†</sup> acquired their infection from heterosexual transmission (5 percent). Approximately 10 percent of recent male diagnoses lacked sufficient information to assign a transmission category. Among female cases, injection drug users accounted for 21 percent of cases and women who likely or possibly<sup>‡</sup> acquired their infection by heterosexual transmission accounted for 73 percent of cases. The remainder included cases that lacked sufficient information for classification.

<sup>†</sup> Includes men who affirmed having sex with women and denied injection drug use, transfusions or transplants during the time the blood supply was not being adequately screened for HIV.

<sup>‡</sup> Includes women who affirmed sex with men and denied injection drug use, sex with men or transfusions or transplants during the time the blood supply was not being adequately screened for HIV.

## HIV infection among males, by age at diagnosis, Oregon, 2004–2013

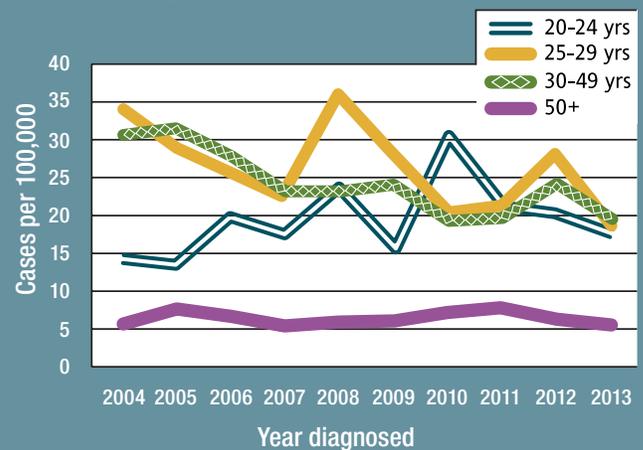


Figure 3

## HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2004–2013

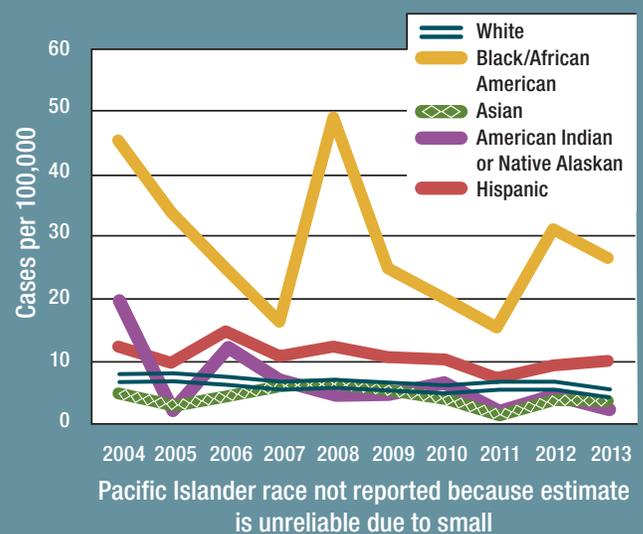


Figure 4

### Epidemiologic resources:

Oregon Health Authority, HIV/AIDS epidemiology: <https://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/CommunicableDisease/DiseaseSurveillanceData/HIVData/Pages/index.aspx>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)

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