HIV infection in Oregon

Introduction
HIV/AIDS remains an important public health problem in Oregon. From 1981 through 2015, 9,923 HIV infections were diagnosed in Oregon residents; approximately 42% (4,161/9,923) of them died (Figure 1). From 2011 to 2015, approximately 237 new diagnoses were reported annually in Oregon.

Oregonians living with HIV/AIDS
The Oregon Health Authority estimates that 6,969 people with diagnosed HIV infection were living in Oregon at the end of 2015. This total includes approximately 2,279 people who lived outside Oregon at the time of their diagnosis. Of the 6,969 living residents, 49% (3,341/6,969) lived in Multnomah County at the end of 2015. Eighty-eight percent (6,133/6,969) of Oregon residents living with HIV were male, 75% (5,200/6,969) were White, and the average age was 48 years. Men who have sex with men (MSM) and MSM who injected drugs accounted for 84% (5,152/6,133) of male residents living with HIV.

Forty-eight percent (1,223/2,501) of cases diagnosed with HIV in Oregon during 2006–2015 were Multnomah County residents (Figure 2). Statewide, men were approximately seven times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV infection than women.
more likely than women (11.0 vs. 1.6 per 100,000) to be diagnosed with HIV. The average age at diagnosis was 37.7 for males (Figure 3) and 36.9 for females.

New diagnosis rates were nearly five times higher among Blacks and African Americans than Whites (27.3 vs. 5.6 per 100,000). The rate of new diagnoses for Hispanics was 1.8 times higher than for White non-Hispanics (10.3 vs. 5.6 per 100,000). Other races and ethnicities accounted for roughly 6% of all diagnoses (Figure 4).

Among males, MSM accounted for 70% of cases diagnosed during 2006–2015 (1,530/2,198). Other transmission categories included men who use injection drugs (5%), MSM who also use injection drugs (10%) and men who likely or possibly* acquired their infection from heterosexual transmission (3%). Approximately 12% of recent male diagnoses lacked sufficient information to assign a transmission category. Among female cases, injection drug users accounted for 22% of cases and women who likely or possibly† acquired their infection by heterosexual transmission accounted for 77% of cases. The remainder included cases that lacked sufficient information for classification.

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* 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.

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

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**Figure 3** HIV infection among males by age at diagnosis, Oregon, 2006–2015

**Figure 4** HIV infection by race/ethnicity, Oregon, 2006–2015

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Epidemiologic resources:


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

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