Risks Relative Risks and Attributable Risks Incidence **Factors** Total Yes No **Exposed group** Α В A+B C Non-exposed group D C+D How many times factor exposure would increase the incidence of an individual: Relative risk larger than 1 Incidence risk among an Α represents that risks have exposed group A+B increased due to factor exposure. Relative risk = = The value obtained by subtracting Incidence risk among C 1 from the relative risk is an a non-exposed group C+D excess relative risk, showing an increased amount of risks. How many times factor exposure would increase the incidence rate of a group: Incidence risk among an Incidence risk among a Attributable risk = exposed group non-exposed group

A relative risk represents how many times a certain factor increases the risk of an individual exposed thereto. In epidemiology, the term "risk" normally refers to a relative risk. The value obtained by subtracting 1 from the relative risk is an excess relative risk and shows an increased amount of risks compared with a group free from risk factors. There is also an attributable risk that represents how much a certain factor increases the incidence or mortality rate of a group.

Suppose a group is exposed to some risk factor while another group is not, and there are 2 patients of a certain disease among one million people in the non-exposed group, while there are 3 patients among one million people in the exposed group.

Then, an increase in the number of patients from 2 to 3 is construed to mean that the relative risk has increased by 1.5 times from the perspective of how much more an individual is likely to develop a disease.

On the other hand, as an attributable risk focuses on increases in the number of patients in a group, the increase is construed as one in a million, that is, an increase of 10-6 in risk.

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013 Updated on February 28, 2018