

The ratio (quotient) of the risk difference for the occurrence of an event in the group exposed to a given factor and the probability that this event will occur in the group not exposed to this factor.

Note: Thus, if the results of a trial show that the probability of death is 25% in the control group and 10% in the experimental group, the relative risk reduction is $(0.25 - 0.10) \div 0.25 = 0.6$.

(Related concepts: [absolute risk reduction](#), [number needed to treat](#), and [odds ratio](#).)