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HIV in Prisons, 2000

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On December 31, 2000, 2.2% of State prison inmates, and 0.8% of Federal prison inmates were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Correctional authorities reported that 24,074 State inmates and 1,014 Federal inmates were HIV positive. The number known to be HIV positive totaled 25,088 down from 25,801 at yearend 1999.

Of those known to be HIV positive in all U.S. prisons at yearend 2000, 5,528 were confirmed AIDS cases, down from 6,642 in 1999. This was the first decrease in the number of confirmed AIDS cases since data collection started in 1991. Among State inmates, 0.6% had AIDS; among Federal inmates, 0.2%.

During 2000, 174 State prisoners and 21 Federal prisoners died from AIDS-related causes. State prisons had the fewest AIDS-related deaths in 10 years — less than a fifth of the number (1,010) recorded during the peak year in 1995. In 2000, 6% of State inmate deaths were attributed to AIDS, down from 32% in 1995.

This report is based on the 2000 National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1) and the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities. Data from the NPS were provided by the departments of corrections in 50 States and the District of Columbia and by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data from the Census were provided by 1,504 facilities for June 30, 2000.

Highlights

HIV-positive and confirmed AIDS cases among inmates drop in 2000

Yearend	HIV-positive prison inmates		Jurisdiction	HIV-positive prison inmates	
	Number	Percent of custody population		Number	Percent of custody population
1995	24,256	2.3%	New York	6,000	8.5%
1996	23,881	2.2	Florida	2,640	3.7
1997	23,886	2.1	Texas	2,492	1.9
1998	25,680	2.2	California	1,638	1.0
1999	25,801	2.1	Federal system	1,014	0.8
2000	25,088	2.0			

- Between 1995 and 2000 the number of HIV-positive prisoners grew at a slower rate (3%) than the overall prison population (16%).
- At yearend 2000, 3.6% of all female State prison inmates were HIV positive, compared to 2.2% of males.
- During 2000, 18 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive prisoners and 29 States reported an increase.
- New York held nearly a quarter of all inmates (6,000 inmates) known to be HIV positive at yearend 2000.
- Virginia with an increase of 220 HIV-positive inmates reported the largest increase, followed by Maryland (up 178) and Alabama (up 136). New York with 1,000 fewer HIV-positive inmates reported the largest drop.
- The overall rate of confirmed AIDS among the Nation's prison population (0.52%) was about 4 times the rate in the U.S. general population (0.13%).

174 AIDS-related deaths in State prisons in 2000, down 80% since 1995

Year	AIDS-related deaths in State prisons	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 inmates
1995	1,010	100
1996	907	90
1997	538	48
1998	350	30
1999	242	20
2000	174	14

- Among Federal inmates, 21 died from AIDS-related causes, up from 16 in 1999.
- During 2000, Florida (48) and New Jersey (20) reported the most AIDS-related deaths.
- In 1999 the AIDS-related death rate (20 per 100,000) was lower for State prisoners than for a comparable group in the general population (25 per 100,000).

Table 1. Inmates in custody of State or Federal prison authorities and known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, 1999-2000

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive ^a			HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population ^b		
	12/31/99	6/30/00	12/31/00	12/31/99	6/30/00	12/31/00
U.S. total^c						
Reported	25,801	25,359	25,088	2.1%	--	2.0%
Comparable reporting ^d	25,801	25,067	25,088			
Federal	1,150	--	1,014	0.9%	--	0.8%
State	24,651	25,359	24,074	2.3	2.2	2.2
Northeast	10,030	9,779	8,721	6.0%	5.7%	5.2%
Connecticut	632	928	593	3.7	5.5	3.6
Maine	9	15	11	0.5	0.9	0.7
Massachusetts	346	499	313	3.3	4.8	3.0
New Hampshire	17	14	23	0.8	0.6	1.0
New Jersey	869	942	771	3.5	3.6	3.2
New York ^e	7,000	6,500	6,000	9.7	9.1	8.5
Pennsylvania	939	776	900	2.6	2.1	2.4
Rhode Island	203	92	90	6.9	2.7	2.6
Vermont	15	13	20	1.3	1.0	1.5
Midwest	2,171	2,479	2,252	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Illinois	635	653	619	1.4	1.5	1.4
Indiana	--	292	--	--	1.6	--
Iowa	30	39	27	0.4	0.5	0.3
Kansas	41	44	49	0.5	0.5	0.6
Michigan	578	404	585	1.3	0.9	1.2
Minnesota	32	42	42	0.6	0.6	0.7
Missouri	290	274	267	1.1	1.0	1.0
Nebraska	20	19	18	0.6	0.5	0.5
North Dakota	2	3	2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ohio	391	522	478	0.8	1.1	1.1
South Dakota	5	7	4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wisconsin	147	180	161	1.0	1.2	1.0
South	10,243	11,167	10,767	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Alabama	283	267	419	1.3	1.2	1.8
Arkansas	99	98	101	1.0	0.9	0.9
Delaware	170	122	127	2.6	2.2	1.9
District of Columbia	359	232	126	7.8	9.7	3.3
Florida	2,633	2,714	2,640	3.8	3.8	3.7
Georgia	846	1,166	938	2.0	2.6	2.1
Kentucky	122	118	124	1.1	1.0	1.3
Louisiana	381	526	500	2.1	2.7	2.6
Maryland	820	862	998	3.6	3.8	4.3
Mississippi	192	157	230	1.9	1.1	2.1
North Carolina	554	643	588	1.9	2.1	1.9
Oklahoma	122	215	145	0.8	0.9	1.0
South Carolina	617	574	560	2.9	2.7	2.7
Tennessee	185	206	215	1.4	1.1	1.6
Texas	2,520	2,691	2,492	1.8	1.7	1.9
Virginia	330	567	550	1.3	1.9	1.9
West Virginia	10	9	14	0.3	0.3	0.5
West	2,207	1,934	2,334	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Alaska	16	43	--	0.6	1.4	--
Arizona	144	183	110	0.6	0.7	0.4
California	1,570	1,179	1,638	1.0	0.8	1.0
Colorado	131	139	146	1.0	0.9	1.0
Hawaii	30	20	19	0.9	0.5	0.5
Idaho	15	21	14	0.4	0.6	0.4
Montana	10	15	11	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nevada	125	146	151	1.4	1.6	1.6
New Mexico	26	28	28	0.5	0.6	0.5
Oregon	23	39	41	0.2	0.4	0.4
Utah	34	34	37	0.6	0.8	0.9
Washington	75	83	90	0.5	0.6	0.6
Wyoming	8	4	6	0.6	0.2	0.5

--Not reported.

^aCounts published in previous reports have been revised.

^bIncludes only those inmates housed in a jurisdiction's facilities.

Percentages are based on custody counts, except for New Mexico. In 2000 New Mexico's percentages are based on its yearend jurisdiction count.

^cExclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data. National and Regional totals on 12/31/00 include 43 HIV-positive cases in Alaska reported in the midyear count.

^dExcludes data from Indiana in the midyear 2000 count.

^eMidyear 2000 count was estimated by averaging the yearend 1999 and 2000 counts.

Number of HIV-infected prison inmates at yearend 2000 down from 1999

At yearend 2000, 25,088 inmates in State and Federal prisons were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), down from 25,801 in 1999 (table 1). Among State prison inmates, 24,074 were known to be HIV positive; among Federal inmates, 1,014.

HIV-infected inmates were concentrated in a small number of States. New York (6,000), Florida (2,640), and Texas (2,492) held the largest number of HIV-positive inmates. These three States housed nearly half of all HIV-infected inmates in State prisons in 2000. HIV-positive inmates comprised 2.2% of the State prison population in 2000, down from 2.4% in 1995. In Federal prisons, HIV-positive inmates comprised 0.8% in 2000, the lowest rate since reporting began in 1991. Overall, the percent of the total prison population with HIV decreased from 2.1% in 1999 to 2.0% in 2000.

Year	Percent of custody population known to be HIV positive	
	State	Federal
1995	2.4%	0.9%
1996	2.3	1.0
1997	2.2	1.0
1998	2.3	1.0
1999	2.3	0.9
2000	2.2	0.8

Inmates in the Northeast had the highest rates of HIV infection

Within the Northeast, 5.2% of the prison population were known to be HIV positive in 2000, followed by 2.3% in the South, 1.1% in the Midwest, and 0.9% in the West. New York had the highest percentage of inmates known to be HIV positive (8.5%), followed by Maryland (4.3%), and Florida (3.7%).

Three States (North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming) reported 10 or fewer cases of HIV-positive inmates in their prisons. In 2000 every reporting jurisdiction held at least one HIV-positive inmate. Six States reported that fewer than 0.5% of their inmate population were HIV positive.

Between 1999 and 2000, 18 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive inmates. The largest decrease was reported in New York — 6,000 in 2000, down from 7,000 in 1999. Twenty-nine States reported an increase. The largest increases were reported in Virginia (up 220), Maryland (178), and Alabama (136).

A greater percent of females than males with HIV infection

On December 31, 2000, there were 19,935 male inmates and 2,243 female inmates in State prisons known to be HIV positive (table 2). Overall, 2.2% of male inmates and 3.6% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive. The rate of HIV infection was higher among females than among males in all regions and in most States.

New York reported the largest number of male and female HIV-positive inmates (5,400 and 600, respectively). The second largest number of HIV-positive male and female inmates were in Florida (2,269 and 371, respectively) followed by Texas (2,220 and 272, respectively). Four States (Maine, North Dakota, Hawaii, and Wyoming) reported having no HIV-positive female inmates. No State reported zero HIV-positive male inmates.

In six States and the District of Columbia, more than 5% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive. In two jurisdictions over 15% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive — the District of Columbia (41.0%) and New York (18.2%). New York (with 8.0%) was the only State with more than 5% of their male inmates known to be HIV positive.

Table 2. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, by gender, yearend 2000

Jurisdiction	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S. total				
Reported	20,949	2.0%	2,243	3.6%
Estimated*	22,908		2,472	
Federal State	1,014	0.9%	--	--
	19,935	2.2	2,243	3.6
Northeast	7,836	4.9%	885	10.3%
Connecticut	497	3.2	96	8.1
Maine	11	0.7	0	0
Massachusetts	283	2.9	30	4.6
New Hampshire	21	1.0	2	1.3
New Jersey	681	3.0	90	6.8
New York	5,400	8.0	600	18.2
Pennsylvania	849	2.4	51	3.2
Rhode Island	78	2.5	12	4.9
Vermont	16	1.3	4	5.0
Midwest	2,049	1.1%	154	1.2%
Illinois	570	1.3	49	1.7
Indiana	--	--	--	--
Iowa	24	0.3	3	0.5
Kansas	--	--	--	--
Michigan	541	1.2	44	2.1
Minnesota	38	0.7	4	1.2
Missouri	249	1.0	18	0.9
Nebraska	17	0.5	1	0.4
North Dakota	2	0.2	0	0
Ohio	454	1.1	24	0.9
South Dakota	3	0.1	1	0.5
Wisconsin	151	1.1	10	0.8
South	8,107	2.2%	1,007	3.8%
Alabama	390	1.8	29	1.9
Arkansas	94	0.9	7	1.0
Delaware	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	101	2.7	25	41.0
Florida	2,269	3.4	371	9.0
Georgia	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	111	1.2	13	2.0
Louisiana	463	2.5	37	3.9
Maryland	879	4.0	119	9.8
Mississippi	201	2.0	29	2.3
North Carolina	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	136	1.0	9	0.6
South Carolina	531	2.7	29	2.1
Tennessee	196	1.6	19	2.2
Texas	2,220	1.8	272	2.7
Virginia	504	1.9	46	2.3
West Virginia	12	0.4	2	1.4
West	1,943	1.0%	197	1.3%
Alaska	--	--	--	--
Arizona	--	--	--	--
California	1,504	1.0	134	1.2
Colorado	133	1.0	13	1.0
Hawaii	19	0.6	0	0
Idaho	13	0.4	1	0.3
Montana	10	0.7	1	0.9
Nevada	115	1.3	36	12.4
New Mexico	27	0.6	1	0.2
Oregon	--	--	--	--
Utah	34	0.9	3	1.1
Washington	82	0.6	8	0.8
Wyoming	6	0.5	0	0

--Not reported.

*Includes estimate of the number of inmates with HIV/AIDS by gender for Indiana, Kansas, Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, Alaska, Arizona, and Oregon. Estimates were based on the most recent data available by gender.

Number of HIV-positive female inmates rose during 2000

In States that did not provide a breakdown of the number of HIV cases by gender, estimates were made to provide comparable year-to-year data. Estimates were made using the distribution from the most recent year in which data were reported. Based on these yearend estimates, the number of HIV infected females increased from 2,402 to 2,472 during 2000. The number of infected male inmates decreased from 22,175 in 1999 to 21,894 in 2000. On average, from 1995 to 2000 the estimated number of male State prisoners infected with HIV increased annually by 0.7%; and the number of female prisoners by 2.1%.

While the estimated number of both male and female HIV-positive inmates in State prisons has increased since 1995, the percentage of male HIV-positive inmates has remained nearly stable, fluctuating between 2.3% and 2.1%, and the percentage of female inmates has decreased from 4.0% in 1995 to 3.4% in 2000.

Year	State prison inmates	
	Estimated number of HIV-positive inmates*	Percent HIV/AIDS in custody population
Males		
1995	21,144	2.3%
1996	21,299	2.2
1997	20,608	2.1
1998	22,045	2.2
1999	22,175	2.2
2000	21,894	2.1
Annual average change, 1995-2000		0.7%
Females		
1995	2,230	4.0%
1996	1,938	3.1
1997	2,258	3.5
1998	2,552	3.8
1999	2,402	3.5
2000	2,472	3.4
Annual average change, 1995-2000		2.1%

*To provide year-to-year comparisons, estimates were made for States not reporting a gender breakdown. For each State, estimates were made by applying the same percent breakdown by gender from the most recent year when data were provided.

Table 3. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities and known to have confirmed AIDS, 1999-2000

Jurisdiction	Confirmed AIDS cases			Confirmed AIDS cases as a percent of custody population ^a		
	12/31/99	6/30/00	12/31/00	12/31/99	6/30/00	12/31/00
U.S. total						
Reported	6,642	6,011	5,528	0.6%	--	0.5%
Estimated ^b	7,039		6,520			
Federal	431	--	298	0.4%	--	0.2%
State	6,211	6,011	5,230	0.6	0.5	0.6
Northeast	2,054	2,018	1,915	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Connecticut	247	195	243	1.5	1.1	1.5
Maine	9	7	2	0.5	0.4	0.1
Massachusetts	138	166	130	1.3	1.6	1.3
New Hampshire	7	7	7	0.3	0.3	0.3
New Jersey	215	208	161	0.9	0.8	0.7
New York	1,170	1,195	1,100	1.6	1.7	1.6
Pennsylvania	231	229	247	0.6	0.6	0.7
Rhode Island	32	5	20	1.1	0.1	0.6
Vermont	5	6	5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Midwest	331	466	343	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Illinois	135	123	84	0.3	0.3	0.2
Indiana	--	98	--	--	0.5	--
Iowa	6	9	8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kansas	4	5	6	‡	0.1	0.1
Michigan	--	41	--	--	0.1	--
Minnesota	2	2	2	‡	‡	‡
Missouri	52	44	46	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nebraska	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	106	121	138	0.2	0.3	0.3
South Dakota	2	2	4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	22	19	53	0.1	0.1	0.3
South	3,124	3,170	2,638	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Alabama	30	32	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
Arkansas	23	0	28	0.2	0	0.3
Delaware	--	27	--	--	0.5	--
District of Columbia	82	0	14	1.8	0	0.4
Florida	804	819	768	1.2	1.1	1.1
Georgia	--	223	--	--	0.5	--
Kentucky	13	35	11	0.1	0.3	0.1
Louisiana	--	178	--	--	0.9	--
Maryland	319	217	325	1.4	1.0	1.4
Mississippi	50	49	20	0.5	0.3	0.2
North Carolina	210	196	213	0.7	0.7	0.7
Oklahoma	23	62	34	0.2	0.3	0.2
South Carolina	223	217	234	1.1	1.0	1.1
Tennessee	73	51	48	0.5	0.3	0.4
Texas	994	953	922	0.7	0.6	0.7
Virginia	280	108	--	1.1	0.4	--
West Virginia	0	3	2	0	0.1	0.1
West	702	357	334	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Alaska ^c	7	9	--	0.3	0.3	--
Arizona	63	35	10	0.2	0.1	‡
California ^d	553	224	174	0.3	0.1	0.1
Colorado	8	24	23	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	7	1	1	0.2	‡	‡
Idaho	4	6	3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Montana	0	1	0	0	‡	0
Nevada	26	25	28	0.3	0.3	0.3
New Mexico	0	0	2	0	0	‡
Oregon	6	8	--	0.1	0.1	--
Utah	17	17	17	0.3	0.4	0.4
Washington	7	7	74	‡	‡	0.5
Wyoming	4	0	2	0.3	0	0.2

--Not reported.

‡Less than .05%.

^aPercents exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report type of HIV/AIDS infection.

^bIncludes estimates of the number of inmates with confirmed AIDS for Michigan, Delaware, Georgia, and Louisiana in 1999 and 2000, and for Virginia, Alaska, and Oregon in 2000. Estimates were based on the most recent data.

^cThe number of confirmed AIDS cases on June 30, 2000, was used to estimate the number on December 31, 2000.

^dExcludes 224 HIV/AIDS cases pending classification on December 31, 2000.

The number of confirmed AIDS cases in U.S. prisons decreased during 2000

At the end of 2000, 5,528 inmates in U.S. prisons had confirmed AIDS, down from 6,642 in 1999. Among those with confirmed AIDS, 5,230 were in State prisons and 298 were in Federal prisons (table 3).

Confirmed AIDS cases made up 0.6% of inmates in State prisons and 0.2% of those in Federal prisons. Of those known to be HIV-positive inmates, over a fifth had confirmed AIDS.

The States with the largest number of confirmed AIDS cases were New York (1,100), Texas (922), Florida (768), and Maryland (325). Combined, these States held more than half of all confirmed AIDS cases in State prisons. Fifteen States reported having fewer than 10 confirmed AIDS cases in their prisons.

New York (1.6%) reported the highest percentage of confirmed AIDS, followed by Connecticut (1.5%), Maryland (1.4%), and Massachusetts (1.3%). In 15 States, confirmed AIDS cases comprised 0.1% or less of State inmates.

During 2000, 19 States and the District of Columbia reported a decrease in the number of confirmed AIDS cases. Excluding California which had 224 HIV/AIDS cases awaiting classification, Texas with a decrease of 72, had the largest drop in the number of confirmed AIDS cases, followed by New York (down 70). Sixteen States reported an increase in the number of confirmed AIDS cases, led by Washington up from 7 in 1999 to 74 in 2000.

Because some States each year did not provide a breakdown of the number of HIV cases by type of HIV infection, estimates of the number of confirmed AIDS cases were made for those States to provide comparable year-to-year data. Based on yearly estimates, the number of confirmed AIDS cases decreased from 7,039 in 1999 to 6,520 in 2000. Overall, since 1995 the estimated number of confirmed AIDS cases has increased by 1,363.

Year	Number of confirmed AIDS cases	
	Reported number ^a	Estimated number ^b
1995	5,099	5,157
1996	5,874	6,092
1997	6,184	6,326
1998	6,282	6,809
1999	6,642	7,039
2000	5,528	6,520

^aExcludes 3 States in 1995, 6 States in 1996, 4 in 1997, 7 in 1998, 5 in 1999, and 8 in 2000.

^bIn States not reporting confirmed AIDS, estimates were made by applying the percent breakdown by type of HIV infection from the most recent year when data were provided.

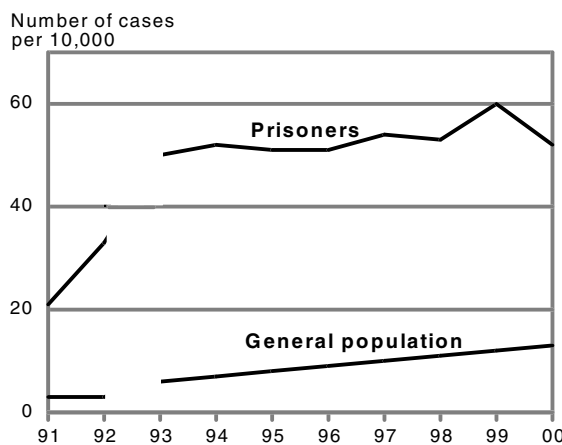
Rate of confirmed AIDS higher among prison inmates than U.S. general population

In every year since 1991, the rate of confirmed AIDS has been higher among prison inmates than in the general population (figure 1). At yearend 2000 the rate of confirmed AIDS in State and Federal prisons was about 4 times higher than in the total U.S. population. About 52 in every 10,000 prison inmates had confirmed AIDS, compared to 13 in 10,000 persons in the U.S. general population.

Year	Percent of population with confirmed AIDS	
	U.S. general population	State and Federal prisoners
1995	0.08%	0.51%
1996	0.09	0.54
1997	0.10	0.55
1998	0.11	0.53
1999	0.12	0.60
2000	0.13	0.52

Note: The percent of the general population with confirmed AIDS in each year may be over-estimated due to delays in death reports. See *Methodology* for source of data.

Rate of confirmed AIDS cases among the general population compared to State and Federal prisoners



Note: The classification system for HIV infection and the case definition for AIDS were expanded in 1993. This expansion improved estimates of the number and the characteristics of persons with HIV disease, but complicated interpretation of AIDS trends. The increase in reported AIDS cases in 1993 was largely the consequence of the added surveillance criteria.

Figure 1

Table 4. Twenty-five facilities holding the largest number of prisoners with confirmed AIDS

	State	Number of inmates on June 30, 2000		
		Total	With confirmed AIDS	Percent of all inmates
Total		56,021	1,995	3.6%
Stiles Unit	TX	2,856	452	15.8
Broad River Correctional Institution	SC	989	217	21.2
Central Florida Reception Center	FL	2,174	140	6.4
Mohawk Correctional Facility	NY	1,408	111	7.9
Washington Correctional Institution	FL	1,178	78	6.6
Roxbury Correctional Institution	MD	1,906	67	3.5
Osborn Correctional Institution	CT	1,818	64	3.5
California Men's Colony	CA	6,683	63	0.9
Everglades Correctional Institution	FL	1,537	61	4.0
Apalachee Correctional Institution	FL	1,611	60	3.7
Union Correctional Institution	FL	1,703	54	3.2
California State Prison Corcoran	CA	5,840	51	0.9
Reception Diagnostic Center	IN	668	50	7.5
Wheeler Correctional Facility - CCA	GA	1,002	50	5.0
Okeechobee Correctional Institution	FL	1,147	50	4.4
Mississippi State Penitentiary	MS	4,986	49	1.0
Taylor Correctional Institution	FL	1,006	48	4.8
Estelle Unit	TX	2,973	44	1.5
Elayn Hynt Correctional Center	LA	2,151	43	2.0
Martin Correctional Institution and Work Camp	FL	1,057	42	4.0
Albion Correctional Institution	NY	1,342	41	3.1
Louisiana State Penitentiary	LA	5,116	41	0.8
Metropolitan Transition Center	MD	1,604	40	2.5
Attica Correctional Facility	NY	2,211	40	1.8
Lake Correctional Institution	FL	1,055	39	3.7

Source: Data are from the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities. A total of 1,504 facilities reported data on confirmed AIDS.

About a third of prisoners with confirmed AIDS were held in 25 facilities

Data on confirmed AIDS cases from the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was collected from 1,504 facilities. At midyear 2000, 25 facilities held nearly a third (1,995) of the 6,011 inmates with AIDS (table 4). The facility holding the largest number of inmates with confirmed AIDS was the Stiles Unit in Texas (452), followed by the Broad River Correctional Institution in South Carolina (217), the Central Florida Reception Center in Florida (140), and the Mohawk Correctional Facility in New York (111). These 4 facilities housed about 15% of all inmates with confirmed AIDS.

Two facilities reported that more than 1 in 7 of their inmates had confirmed AIDS; Broad River Correctional Institution in South Carolina (21%) and Stiles Unit in Texas (16%).

Nearly a quarter of HIV-positive prisoners were housed in medical treatment facilities

The 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities identified 135 facilities that had medical treatment as either a primary or secondary function. These facilities held 4,662 inmates known to be HIV positive. Fifty-one percent of HIV-positive inmates in facilities that primarily function as a medical facility had confirmed AIDS; among those with HIV in facilities where medical

treatment is a secondary function, 30% had confirmed AIDS. The majority of inmates known to be HIV positive were held in general population facilities.

Number of inmates	Facilities that specialize in medical treatment ^a		
	Total	Primary	Secondary
Total ^b	4,662	72	4,590
Confirmed AIDS	1,430	37	1,393

^aFacilities could report more than one function. Primary function was the category which applied to the largest number of inmates on June 30. Secondary function includes all other facilities that reported medical treatment as a facility function.

^bIncludes all inmates known to be HIV positive.

AIDS-related deaths in State prisons have dropped by more than 80% since 1995

The number of State inmates who died of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, or other AIDS-related diseases peaked in 1995 and has been steadily decreasing (figure 2). Between 1995 and 2000 the number of AIDS-related deaths decreased from 1,010 to 174 (table 5). AIDS-related deaths accounted for 6% of all deaths among State prisoners in 2000, down from 32% in 1995.

With the introduction of protease inhibitors and combination antiretroviral therapies, there has been vast improvement in the quality and effectiveness in HIV/AIDS care.

Yearend	Number AIDS-related deaths among State prisoners	Rate per 1000,000
1991	520	71
1992	648	83
1993	761	89
1994	955	104
1995	1,010	100
1996	907	90
1997	538	48
1998	350	30
1999	242	20
2000	174	14

After being the second leading cause of death since 1991, AIDS-related illnesses are now the third leading cause of death in State prisons following deaths due to natural causes (2,139), and suicides (185).

Table 5 Number of inmate deaths in State prisons, by cause, 1995 and 2000

Cause of death	Number of deaths		Rate of death per 100,000 inmates*	
	1995	2000	1995	2000
Total	3,133	2,865	311	230
Natural causes				
other than AIDS	1,596	2,139	156	172
AIDS	1,010	174	100	14
Suicide	160	185	16	15
Accident	48	24	5	2
Execution	56	84	6	7
By another person	86	56	9	4
Other/unspecified	204	203	20	16

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Among Federal inmates, 21 died from AIDS-related causes up from 16 in 1999 (table 6). In 2000 for every 100,000 inmates, 14 died from AIDS-related causes. These AIDS related deaths accounted for more than 7% of all deaths in Federal prison.

Fewer deaths reported in all jurisdictions in 2000 compared to 1995

In 2000, for every 100,000 State inmates, 14 died from AIDS-related causes compared to 109 per 100,000 in 1995 (table 7). The most AIDS deaths were reported in the South (91), followed by the Northeast (52). Together, these two regions

Table 6. Number of inmate deaths in Federal prisons, by cause, 1999 and 2000

Cause of death	Number of deaths		Rate of death per 100,000 inmates*	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total	268	285	206	196
Natural causes				
other than AIDS	235	242	180	166
AIDS	16	21	12	14
Suicide	12	13	9	9
Accident	0	4	0	3
Execution	0	0	0	0
By another person	5	5	4	3
Other/unspecified	0	0	0	0

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

accounted for more than three-quarters of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons.

Florida reported the largest number of AIDS-related deaths (48), followed by New Jersey (20), and Pennsylvania (13). Twenty-four States reported having no AIDS-related deaths.

Relative to the number of inmates, the District of Columbia had the highest rate of AIDS-related deaths (80 per 100,000), followed by New Jersey and Florida (67 per 100,000 inmates), New Hampshire and Connecticut (44 per 100,000), and Pennsylvania (35 per 100,000).

Rate of State prison inmate death by cause, 1990-2000

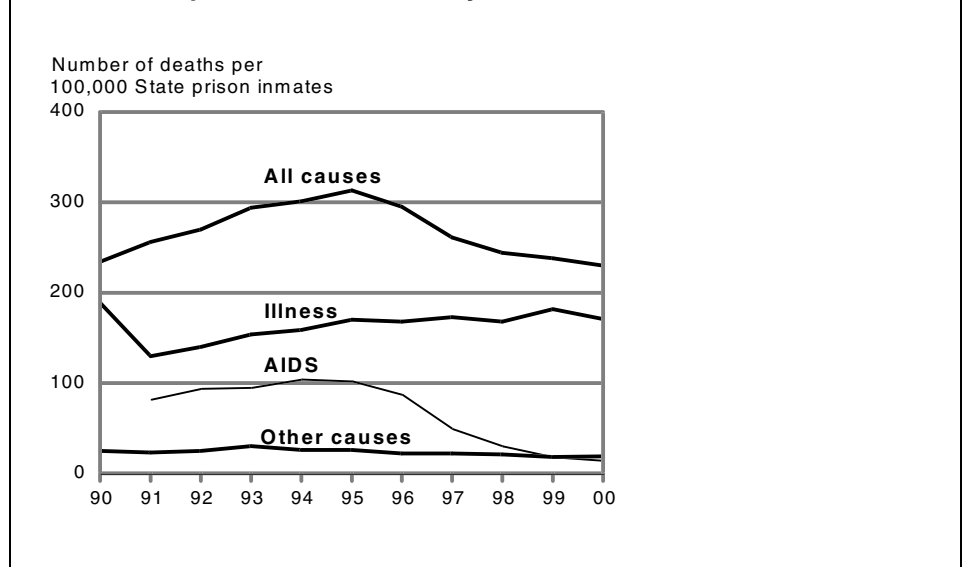


Figure 2

AIDS deaths as a percent of all deaths in State prison more than two and a half that in the general population

The percentage of deaths because of AIDS is about 2½ times higher in the prison population than in the U.S. general population age 15-54. In 1999 about 1 in every 9 prisoner deaths were attributable to AIDS-related causes compared to fewer than 1 in 20 deaths in the general population.

Yearend	AIDS-related deaths as a percent of all deaths	
	State prisoners ^a	U.S. general population age 15-54 ^b
1991	28.0%	10.4%
1992	31.0	11.7
1993	33.2	11.9
1994	35.1	12.7
1995	34.2	13.1
1996	30.8	10.1
1997	18.9	5.8
1998	13.3	5.4
1999	11.2	4.3
2000	8.4	--

-- Not available.

^aPercents are based on the number of inmate deaths, excluding those in jurisdictions not reporting AIDS-related deaths.

^bSee *Methodology* for source of data.

AIDS death rate lower for State prisoners than for comparable general population

Although AIDS deaths represent a higher percentage of all deaths among prisoners than in the general population, the rate of AIDS-related deaths (20 per 100,000) for State inmates in 1999 was significantly

Estimating the AIDS-related death rate for a comparable population, 1999

	AIDS deaths per 100,000 U.S. residents	Percent of State prisoners
Total	7.0	100%
Male		
White	5.1	30.9
Black	44.9	42.8
Hispanic	18.4	16.8
Other	2.8	3.1
Female		
White	0.8	2.1
Black	17.2	2.9
Hispanic	5.7	1.1
Other	0.6	0.2
Weighted average	24.6	

Table 7. AIDS-related deaths of State prisoners, 1995 and 2000

Jurisdiction	Deaths from all causes				AIDS-related deaths			
	Total		Rate per 100,000 inmates		Total		Rate per 100,000 inmates	
	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000	1995	2000
Total	3,133	2,865	311	230	1,010	174	109	14
Northeast	740	459	468	263	402	52	254	30
Connecticut	42	35	280	191	24	8	160	44
Maine	0	8	0	476	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	34	23	296	215	14	2	122	19
New Hampshire	2	4	97	177	2	1	97	44
New Jersey	137	94	535	316	66	20	258	67
New York	396	169	578	241	258	8	376	11
Pennsylvania	122	118	409	320	38	13	127	35
Rhode Island	7	6	223	183	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	2	0	118	0	0	0	0
Midwest	481	509	252	214	63	15	42	7
Illinois	103	81	273	179	31	6	82	13
Indiana	44	46	280	229	1	--	6	--
Iowa	9	12	158	151	0	0	0	0
Kansas	13	18	188	216	0	0	0	0
Michigan	104	123	251	258	--	4	--	8
Minnesota	9	10	189	160	1	0	21	0
Missouri	53	45	280	163	4	2	21	7
Nebraska	13	8	464	205	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	2	164	186	0	0	0	0
Ohio	114	127	262	277	23	3	53	7
South Dakota	5	4	275	153	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	13	33	122	159	3	0	28	0
South	1,455	1,402	325	250	432	91	105	28
Alabama	88	74	438	281	20	8	100	30
Arkansas	26	30	286	252	1	0	11	0
Delaware	9	4	194	58	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	7	14	67	188	--	6	--	80
Florida	254	197	410	276	150	48	242	67
Georgia	127	103	372	233	50	8	147	18
Kentucky	29	48	243	322	2	0	17	0
Louisiana	68	93	270	264	--	--	--	--
Maryland	54	49	252	208	25	5	117	21
Mississippi	42	34	337	153	5	2	40	10
North Carolina	69	--	257	--	28	--	104	--
Oklahoma	66	61	375	263	4	2	23	9
South Carolina	63	61	323	280	34	7	175	32
Tennessee	64	46	429	208	12	0	80	0
Texas	399	494	314	296	74	--	58	--
Virginia	83	78	304	259	27	5	99	17
West Virginia	7	16	287	415	0	0	0	0
West	457	495	217	182	113	16	54	6
Alaska	5	9	154	216	0	0	0	0
Arizona	58	66	277	249	0	2	0	8
California	262	281	199	172	91	12	69	9
Colorado	25	32	232	190	6	1	56	6
Hawaii	11	5	307	99	1	0	28	0
Idaho	1	7	31	126	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	5	581	161	0	0	0	0
Nevada	25	25	334	248	6	0	80	0
New Mexico	8	0	194	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	21	19	280	180	5	0	67	0
Utah	6	8	183	142	0	0	0	0
Washington	23	31	202	208	4	1	35	7
Wyoming	1	7	76	417	0	0	0	0

--Not reported.

lower than the rate (25 per 100,000) for a comparable group in the general population.

To compare death rates, a rate of death for a comparable population was estimated by weighting AIDS-related death rates in the general population by the percent of State prisoners in each gender and

racial/ethnic subgroup. A weighted average (24.6 per 100,000) was calculated by summing these weights. This average represents the rate of death due to AIDS for persons in the general population based on a similar composition of men and women, and whites, blacks, Hispanics, and persons of other races.

20 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons test all inmates for HIV at admission or while in prison

Data on HIV prevalence rates are reported in the National Prisoners Statistics series (NPS) by prison officials. The quality of the information reported may vary by the circumstances under which inmates were tested. Circumstances range from testing all inmates to testing only upon inmate request.

Each State, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons test their inmates for HIV based on certain criteria (table 8). Most jurisdictions (51) test inmates if they have HIV-related symptoms or if the inmates request a test. Forty States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons test inmates after they are involved in an incident, and 15 States test inmates who belong to specific "high-risk groups."

Missouri, Alabama, Nevada, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons test inmates upon their release.

Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Nevada test all inmates currently in custody. Three States (New York, Virginia, and Oregon) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons test inmates selected at random.

Circumstances	Number of jurisdictions
Upon inmate request	46
Upon clinical indication of need	46
Upon involvement in an incident	41
All incoming inmates	19
High-risk groups	15
All inmates at time of release	4
All inmates currently in custody	5
Court order	43
Random sample	4

Note: Detail adds to more than 52 because a jurisdiction may test inmates under multiple circumstances.

Table 8. Circumstances under which inmates were tested for the antibody to the human immunodeficiency virus, by jurisdiction, 2000

	All inmates							Court order	Other
	In entering custody	At release	High-risk group	Upon inmate request	Clinical indication	Involvement in incident	Random sample		
Federal*		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Northeast									
Connecticut			X	X	X	X			X
Maine				X	X	X			X
Massachusetts				X					
New Hampshire	X				X	X			X
New Jersey				X	X				X
New York			X	X	X	X	X		X
Pennsylvania			X	X	X	X			X
Rhode Island				X	X	X			X
Vermont				X	X				X
Midwest									
Illinois			X	X	X	X			X
Indiana			X	X	X	X			X
Iowa	X								X
Kansas			X	X	X	X			X
Michigan	X			X					X
Minnesota			X	X	X	X			X
Missouri	X	X		X	X	X			X
Nebraska	X			X	X	X			X
North Dakota	X				X	X			X
Ohio	X			X	X	X			X
South Dakota				X	X	X			X
Wisconsin				X	X	X			X
South									
Alabama	X		X		X	X	X		X
Arkansas	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Delaware					X				X
District of Columbia					X				X
Florida					X	X	X		X
Georgia	X	X			X	X	X		X
Kentucky			X	X	X	X			X
Louisiana				X	X	X			X
Maryland				X	X	X			X
Mississippi	X	X			X				X
North Carolina				X	X	X			X
Oklahoma	X			X	X	X			X
South Carolina	X	X		X	X	X			X
Tennessee	X			X	X	X			X
Texas			X	X	X	X			X
Virginia				X	X	X	X		X
West Virginia				X	X				X
West									
Alaska				X	X	X			X
Arizona			X	X	X	X			X
California				X	X	X			X
Colorado	X			X	X	X			X
Hawaii				X	X	X			X
Idaho	X		X	X	X	X			X
Montana				X	X	X			X
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
New Mexico				X	X	X			X
Oregon			X	X	X	X	X		X
Utah	X		X	X	X	X			X
Washington				X	X	X			X
Wyoming	X				X				X

*The Bureau of Prisons tests a random sample of inmates on alternate years.

Since 1991 the number of jurisdictions reporting each testing policy has remained relatively stable with the exception on those testing based on involvement in an incident. In 2000 42 reported testing those involved in an incident, up from 20 in 1991.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

The National Prisoner Statistics series (NPS-1) includes yearend counts of prisoners by jurisdiction, gender, race, Hispanic origin, and admissions and releases during the year. The series consists of reports from the departments of corrections of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Since 1991 respondents have indicated the circumstances under which inmates are tested for HIV and have provided the number of HIV-infected inmates in their custody.

Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities

The 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the sixth enumeration of State institutions sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, 1984, 1990, and 1995.

The facility universe was developed from the 1995 census. Each department of corrections was contacted to identify new facilities and facilities that had been closed since June 30, 1995. Data were collected from all facilities, resulting in a final response rate of 100%.

Facilities were included in the census if they had separate staffs; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate; and operational on June 30, 2000. Overall, the census identified 84 Federal facilities, 1,295 State facilities, 22 facilities under State and local authority, 3 facilities operated by the District of Columbia, and 264 privately operated facilities.

The census included the following types of adult correctional facilities: prisons and penitentiaries; boot camps; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps, forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities (in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

AIDS in the U.S. resident population

The number of persons with confirmed AIDS in the U.S. general population (age 13 and over) was derived from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, yearend editions 1995-99. For each year the number of active AIDS cases in the United States was calculated by subtracting the number of cumulative AIDS deaths for people age 15 and older at yearend from the cumulative number of total AIDS cases for people

Key survey items on HIV/AIDS

National Prisoner Statistics

During 2000 were any inmates under your custody tested for the antibody to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes AIDS?

- Yes No

Under what circumstances were inmates tested?

- (1) All incoming inmates Yes No
- (2) All inmates currently in custody Yes No
- (3) All inmates at time of release Yes No
- (4) Random samples of inmates while in custody Yes No
- (5) High risk groups Yes No
Specify _____
- (6) Upon inmate request Yes No
- (7) Upon court order Yes No
- (8) Upon clinical indication of need Yes No
- (9) Upon involvement in incident Yes No
- (10) Other Yes No
Specify _____

National Prisoner Statistics

On December 31, 2000, how many inmates under your custody were —

- Asymptomatic HIV positive
Male _____ Female _____
- Infected with lesser forms of symptomatic HIV disease
Male _____ Female _____
- Confirmed to have AIDS
Male _____ Female _____
- Total
Male _____ Female _____

2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities

Of all inmates confined in your facility on June 30, 2000 how many were —

age 13 and older at yearend as listed in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*.

The rate of confirmed AIDS cases in the U.S. resident population was calculated by dividing the annual totals for individuals with AIDS by the population estimates for the U.S. resident population of individuals 13 and older.

AIDS-related deaths in the United States

The number of AIDS-related deaths for persons age 15-54 was derived from the CDC, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, yearend editions. Deaths in the U.S. population for persons age 15-54 were taken from the CDC, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2(S); Vol. 43, No. 12; Vol. 43, No. 6(S); Vol. 45, No. 3(S); and Vol. 45, No. 11(S); and from CDC, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 47, No. 9; Vol. 47, No. 25; Vol. 48, No. 11; and Vol. 49, No. 8.

AIDS-related deaths as a percentage of all deaths in the U.S. population were calculated by dividing the national estimate of AIDS deaths of persons age 15-54 by the national mortality estimates of persons age 15-54 in a given year.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Lawrence A. Greenfeld is director.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collection programs such as the National Prisoner Statistics.

Laura M. Maruschak wrote this report, under the supervision of Allen J. Beck. Paige M. Harrison provided statistical review. Tom Hester and Tina Dorsey edited the report. Jayne Robinson prepared the report for publication.

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