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HIV in Prisons, 2004

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On December 31, 2004, 1.9% of State prison inmates and 1.1% of Federal prison inmates were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Correctional authorities reported that 21,366 State inmates and 1,680 Federal inmates were HIV positive. The number known to be HIV positive totaled 23,046, down from 23,663 at yearend 2003.

Of those known to be HIV positive in all U.S. prisons at yearend 2004, an estimated 6,027 were confirmed AIDS cases, up from 5,944 in 2003. Among State inmates, 0.5% had AIDS; among Federal inmates, 0.4%.

During 2004, 185 State prisoners died from AIDS-related causes, down from 268 in 2003. In 2004, 6% of State inmate deaths were attributed to AIDS, down from 32% in 1995. Among Federal prisoners 18 died from AIDS-related causes, up 4 deaths from the total in 2003.

This report is based on the 2004 National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1) and the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). Data from NPS-1 are reported on one form by the departments of corrections in 50 States and by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. DCRP data are from individual records for each death. A record includes information on the deceased's characteristics such as gender, age, and race/Hispanic origin.

Highlights

Number of HIV-infected inmates steadily decreasing since 1999

Yearend	HIV-positive prison inmates: Number	HIV-positive prison inmates: Percent of custody population
1998	25,680	2.2%
1999	25,807	2.1
2000	25,333	2.0
2001	24,147	1.9
2002	23,866	1.9
2003	23,663	1.9
2004	23,046	1.8

Jurisdictions with largest HIV-positive population	HIV-positive prison inmates: Number	HIV-positive prison inmates: Percent of custody population
New York	4,500	7.0%
Florida	3,250	3.9
Texas	2,405	1.7
Federal system	1,680	1.1
California	1,212	0.7
Georgia	1,109	2.2

- Between 2003 and 2004 the number of HIV-positive prisoners decreased 2.6%, while the overall prison population grew 1.7% during the same period.
- At yearend 2004, 2.6% of all female State prison inmates were HIV positive, compared to 1.8% of males.
- During 2004, 20 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive prisoners, and 24 States and the Federal system reported an increase.
- New York held about a fifth of all inmates (4,500 inmates) known to be HIV positive at yearend 2004.
- Florida, with an increase of 138 HIV-positive inmates, reported the largest increase, followed by Mississippi (up 54).
- The overall rate of confirmed AIDS among the prison population (0.50%) was more than 3 times the rate in the U.S. general population (0.15%).

Rate of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons decreased in 2004

Year	AIDS-related deaths in State prisons: Number: Reported in NPS-1	AIDS-related deaths in State prisons: Number: Total*	AIDS-related deaths in State prisons: Rate per 100,000 inmates
1995	1,010		100
1996	907		90
1997	538		48
1998	350		30
1999	242		20
2000	185		15
2001	256	311	25
2002	215	283	22
2003	213	268	21
2004	128	185	14

*Total number of deaths for 2001-04 are based on a combination of the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1) and Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) data.

- In 2004, 203 prisoners died from AIDS-related causes — 185 State inmates and 18 Federal inmates.
- The number of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons decreased 82% from 1995 to 2004.
- Pennsylvania reported the largest number of AIDS-related deaths (21), followed by New York and Florida (both 20). Twenty States reported having no AIDS-related deaths.

Table 1. Inmates in custody of State or Federal prison authorities known to be HIV positive, yearend 2002-04

Jurisdiction[a]	Total HIV cases[b]			HIV cases as a percent of total custody population[c]		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
U.S. total						
Reported[d]	23,046	23,663	23,866	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
Comparable reporting[e]	22,961	23,653	23,808			
Federal	1,680	1,631	1,547	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
State	21,366	22,032	22,319	1.9	2.0	2.0
Northeast	6,756	7,394	7,620	4.1%	4.5%	4.6%
Connecticut	477	572	666	2.7	3.2	3.6
Maine	11	10	/	0.6	0.5	/
Massachusetts	215	230	290	2.2	2.3	2.9
New Hampshire	31	21	16	1.3	0.9	0.6
New Jersey	655	657	756	2.9	2.8	3.2
New York	4,500	5,000	5,000	7.0	7.6	7.5
Pennsylvania	693	775	800	1.7	1.9	2.0
Rhode Island	161	120	86	5.1	3.4	2.5
Vermont	13	9	6	0.9	0.6	0.4
Midwest	2,025	2,087	2,133	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Illinois	488	551	570	1.1	1.3	1.3
Indiana	/	/	/	/	/	/
Iowa	32	31	33	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kansas	41	32	48	0.5	0.3	0.5
Michigan	575	579	591	1.2	1.2	1.2
Minnesota	44	40	37	0.6	0.5	0.5
Missouri	294	268	262	1.0	0.9	0.9
Nebraska	20	21	24	0.5	0.5	0.6
North Dakota	6	2	4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Ohio	387	416	417	0.9	1.0	1.0
South Dakota	9	11	6	0.3	0.4	0.2
Wisconsin	129	136	141	0.6	0.7	0.8
South	10,691	10,740	10,656	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Alabama	270	270	276	1.1	1.0	1.1
Arkansas	102	94	100	0.8	0.7	0.8
Delaware	149	105	128	2.2	1.6	1.9
Florida	3,250	3,112	2,848	3.9	3.9	3.8
Georgia	1,109	1,095	1,123	2.2	2.3	2.4
Kentucky	74	/	/	0.6	/	/
Louisiana	487	511	503	2.5	2.6	2.5
Maryland	792	988	967	3.4	4.2	4.0
Mississippi	254	200	224	2.2	1.6	1.9
North Carolina	647	640	602	1.8	1.9	1.8
Oklahoma	133	162	146	0.8	1.0	0.9
South Carolina	489	520	544	2.2	2.3	2.4
Tennessee	215	208	218	1.5	1.5	1.5
Texas	2,405	2,460	2,528	1.7	1.8	1.9
Virginia	302	361	425	1.0	1.2	1.4
West Virginia	13	14	24	0.3	0.4	0.7
West	1,894	1,811	1,910	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Alaska	/	/	16	/	/	0.5
Arizona	155	123	130	0.5	0.4	0.4
California[f]	1,212	1,196	1,181	0.7	0.7	0.7
Colorado	185	162	182	1.1	1.0	1.1
Hawaii	15	27	22	0.4	0.7	0.6
Idaho	33	26	20	0.7	0.6	0.5
Montana	5	4	8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Nevada	116	107	113	1.1	1.0	1.2
New Mexico	25	29	30	0.4	0.5	0.5
Oregon	/	/	42	/	/	0.4
Utah	39	37	58	0.8	0.8	1.4
Washington	102	93	101	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wyoming	7	7	7	0.6	0.6	0.6

/Not reported.

[a]At yearend 2001 responsibility for housing District of Columbia sentenced felons was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

[b]Counts published in previous reports have been revised.

[c]Percentages are based on custody counts, except for New Mexico for which percentages are based on its jurisdiction count.

[d]Excludes inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data.

[e]Excludes data from Maine, Kentucky, Alaska, and Oregon for all 3 years due to incomplete reporting.

[f]The number of HIV-positive inmates in California was estimated by applying the percentage of inmates known to be HIV positive in 2002 to the 2004 custody population.

Nearly half of HIV-infected State prison inmates at yearend 2004 were housed in three States

At yearend 2004, HIV-infected inmates were concentrated in a small number of States. New York (4,500), Florida (3,250), and Texas (2,405) held the largest number of HIV-positive inmates (table 1). These three States housed nearly half (48%) of all HIV-infected inmates in State prisons.

Excluding New York, the number of HIV-infected inmates has been stable among the States. Since reaching a peak of 19,333 in 2000, the number has fluctuated reaching a low of 18,546 in 2004. New York estimates are based on data obtained through blind sero-prevalence studies conducted biennially by the New York Department of Health.* Due to this estimation method, New York has reported very large decreases in the number of HIV-positive inmates from year to year.

Yearend	Number of HIV-positive inmates	
	All jurisdictions	Excluding New York
1998	25,680	18,180
1999	25,807	18,807
2000	25,333	19,333
2001	24,147	18,647
2002	23,866	18,866
2003	23,663	18,663
2004	23,046	18,546

*New York draws blood from all entering inmates. Every other year an extra sample from 1,000 sequential receptions in each of 4 reception centers is tested for various diseases including HIV. The percentage with HIV-infection is applied to the total inmate population and then adjusted for length of stay and findings from other studies. Projections are made for the interim years without the blind studies.

HIV-positive inmates comprised 1.9% of the State prison population in 2004, down from 2.0% in 2003. In Federal prisons HIV-positive inmates comprised 1.1% in 2004, unchanged since 2002. After remaining constant at 1.9% in 2002 and 2003, the overall percentage of the total prison population with HIV decreased to 1.8% in 2004.

	Percent of custody population known to be HIV positive	
Yearend	State	Federal
1998	2.3%	1.0%
1999	2.3	0.9
2000	2.2	1.0
2001	2.0	1.2
2002	2.0	1.1
2003	2.0	1.1
2004	1.9	1.1

Inmates in the Northeast had the highest rate of HIV infection

In the Northeast, 4.1% of the prison population were known to be HIV positive in 2004, followed by 2.1% in the South, 0.9% in the Midwest, and 0.7% in the West. New York had the highest percentage of inmates known to be HIV positive (7.0%), followed by Rhode Island (5.1%) and Florida (3.9%).

North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming reported fewer than 10 HIV-positive inmates in their prisons. In 2004 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 2003 and 2004, 20 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive inmates. The largest decrease was reported in New York (down 500), followed by Maryland (196), Connecticut (95), and Pennsylvania (82). Twenty-four States and the Federal system reported an increase. The largest increases were reported in Florida (up 138), Mississippi (54), the Federal system (49), Delaware (44), and Rhode Island (41).

A greater percentage of females than males with HIV infection

On December 31, 2004, 20,668 male inmates and 2,084 female inmates in State and Federal prisons were known to be HIV positive (table 2). Overall, 1.7% of male inmates and 2.4% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive. New York reported the largest numbers of male and female HIV-positive inmates (4,100 and 400, respectively). The second largest numbers of HIV-positive male and female inmates were in Florida (2,911 and 339, respectively), followed by Texas (2,199 and 206, respectively). Two States, Vermont and Montana, reported having no HIV-positive female inmates. Every reporting State had some HIV-positive male inmates.

Over 10% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive in two States — Rhode Island (15.6%) and New York (14.2%). New York (with 6.7%) was the only State with more than 5% of male inmates known to be HIV positive.

Table 2. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities known to be HIV positive, by gender, yearend 2004

	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
Jurisdiction	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S. total				
Estimated[a]	20,951		2,095	
Reported	20,668	1.7%	2,084	2.4%
Federal	1,568	1.1%	112	1.0%
State	19,100	1.8	1,972	2.6
Northeast	6,092	3.9%	664	7.9%
Connecticut	404	2.4	73	5.6
Maine	10	0.5	1	0.9
Massachusetts	184	2.0	31	4.2
New Hampshire	29	1.3	2	1.5
New Jersey	574	2.6	81	7.0
New York	4,100	6.7	400	14.2
Pennsylvania	643	1.7	50	2.8
Rhode Island	135	4.5	26	15.6
Vermont	13	0.9	0	0
Midwest	1,598	0.9%	133	1.1%
Illinois	438	1.1	50	1.8
Indiana	/	/	/	/
Iowa	30	0.4	2	0.3
Kansas	37	0.4	4	0.6
Michigan	534	1.2	41	1.9
Minnesota	42	0.6	2	0.4
Missouri	/	/	/	/
Nebraska	19	0.5	1	0.3
North Dakota	4	0.4	2	2.2
Ohio	361	0.9	26	0.8
South Dakota	8	0.3	1	0.3
Wisconsin	125	0.6	4	0.3
South	9,678	2.1%	1,013	2.8%
Alabama	246	1.0	24	1.4
Arkansas	96	0.8	6	1.0
Delaware	130	2.1	19	3.5
Florida	2,911	3.7	339	6.1
Georgia	1,009	2.1	100	2.9
Kentucky	68	0.6	6	0.7
Louisiana	442	2.4	45	4.6
Maryland	707	3.2	85	7.3
Mississippi	215	2.1	39	2.4
North Carolina	581	1.8	66	2.8
Oklahoma	121	0.8	12	0.6
South Carolina	457	2.2	32	2.1
Tennessee	199	1.5	16	1.4
Texas	2,199	1.7	206	2.0
Virginia	288	1.1	14	0.6
West Virginia	9	0.2	4	1.1
West	1,732	0.7%	162	0.8%
Alaska	/	/	/	/
Arizona	145	0.6	10	0.4
California[b]	1,136	0.7	76	0.7
Colorado	166	1.1	19	1.1
Hawaii	12	0.4	3	0.6
Idaho	26	0.7	7	1.3
Montana	5	0.3	0	0
Nevada	90	0.9	26	3.0
New Mexico	23	0.4	2	0.3
Oregon	/	/	/	/
Utah	29	0.7	10	2.2
Washington	95	0.6	7	0.5
Wyoming	5	0.5	2	1.4

/Not reported.

[a]Includes estimates of the number of inmates with HIV by gender for Missouri.

[b]The number of male and female HIV cases in California was estimated by applying the 2002 gender distribution to the 2004 estimated total with HIV.

Number of HIV-positive male and female inmates in State prisons declined during 2004

Based on these yearend estimates, the number of HIV-infected females in State prisons decreased from 2,131 to 1,983 and the number of infected males in State prisons decreased from 20,060 to 19,383 during 2004. The estimated number of male HIV-positive inmates in State prisons increased between 1998 and 1999 and has decreased every year since 1999. The estimated number of female HIV-positive inmates in State prisons decreased between 1998 and 1999, increased in 2000, and has decreased every year since 2000. Between 1998 and 2004 the percentage of male HIV-positive inmates decreased from 2.2% to 1.8%, and the percentage of female inmates fell from 3.8% to 2.4%.

	State prison inmates	
Yearend	Estimated number of HIV-positive inmates*	Percent HIV postive in custody population
Male inmates		
1998	22,045	2.4%
1999	22,175	2.2
2000	21,894	2.1
2001	20,415	1.9
2002	20,273	1.9
2003	20,060	1.8
2004	19,383	1.8
Female inmates		
1998	2,552	3.8%
1999	2,402	3.5
2000	2,472	3.4
2001	2,212	3.1
2002	2,164	2.9
2003	2,131	2.7
2004	1,983	2.4

*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 percent breakdown by gender from the most recent year.

Confirmed AIDS cases in U.S. prisons increased during 2004

At the end of 2004, a reported 5,483 inmates in U.S. prisons had confirmed AIDS, up from 5,227 in 2003 (table 3). Among those with confirmed AIDS, 4,842 were in State prisons, and 641 were in Federal prisons.

For States that 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 to provide comparable year-to-year data. Based on yearly estimates, the number of confirmed AIDS cases increased from 5,944 in 2003 to 6,027 in 2004.

Between 1998 and 2004, 32 States and the Federal system consistently reported the number of inmates with confirmed AIDS. As with the reported and estimated numbers, the comparable number of inmates with confirmed AIDS declined between 1998 and 2004, from 5,859 to 5,070.

Table 3. Inmates in custody of State or Federal prison authorities known to have confirmed AIDS, yearend 2003-04

	Confirmed AIDS cases			
	Number		Percent of custody population[a]	
Jurisdiction	2004	2003	2004	2003
U.S. total				
Estimated[b]	6,027	5,944		
Reported	5,483	5,227	0.5%	0.5%
Federal	641	626	0.4%	0.4%
State	4,842	4,601	0.5	0.5
Northeast	1,558	1,555	0.9%	0.9%
Connecticut	213	211	1.2	1.2
Maine	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	83	78	0.8	0.8
New Hampshire	6	2	0.2	0.1
New Jersey	202	168	0.9	0.7
New York	800	800	1.2	1.2
Pennsylvania	192	240	0.5	0.6
Rhode Island	58	52	1.8	1.5
Vermont	4	4	0.3	0.3
Midwest	389	237	0.2%	0.2%
Illinois	167	76	0.4	0.2
Indiana	/	/	/	/
Iowa	16	2	0.2	--
Kansas	6	4	0.1	--
Michigan	/	/	/	/
Minnesota	18	11	0.2	0.1
Missouri	4	/	--	/
Nebraska	8	10	0.2	0.2
North Dakota	1	0	0.1	0
Ohio	141	123	0.3	0.3
South Dakota	1	11	--	0.4
Wisconsin	27	/	0.1	/
South	2,565	2,452	0.7%	0.7%
Alabama	133	133	0.5	0.5
Arkansas	13	23	0.1	0.2
Delaware	61	31	0.9	0.5
Florida	721	711	0.9	0.9
Georgia	/	/	/	/
Kentucky	53	/	0.5	/
Louisiana	/	/	/	/
Maryland	204	253	0.9	1.1
Mississippi	51	/	0.4	/
North Carolina	249	246	0.7	0.7
Oklahoma	/	/	/	/
South Carolina	212	220	0.9	1.0
Tennessee	66	55	0.5	0.4
Texas	801	778	0.6	0.6
Virginia	/	/	/	/
West Virginia	1	2	--	0.1
West	330	357	0.1%	0.2%
Alaska	/	/	/	/
Arizona	/	/	/	/
California[c]	191	188	0.1	0.1
Colorado	38	35	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	2	4	0.1	0.1
Idaho	/	0	/	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	19	20	0.2	0.2
New Mexico	4	29	0.1	0.5
Oregon	/	/	/	/
Utah	11	11	0.2	0.2
Washington	65	70	0.4	0.4
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

/Not reported.
--Less than .05%.
[a]Percents exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report type of HIV infection.
[b]Includes estimates of the number of inmates with confirmed AIDS for Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Virginia in 2003 and 2004; for Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and Wisconsin in 2003; and for Idaho in 2004. Estimates were based on the most recent data.
[c]The number of confirmed AIDS cases in California was estimated by applying the 2002 percentage to the 2004 estimates of HIV-positive inmates.

Yearend	Number of confirmed AIDS cases		
	Estimated[a]	Reported[b]	Comparable[c]
1998	6,809	6,282	5,864
1999	7,039	6,642	5,788
2000	6,295	5,696	5,093
2001	6,286	5,754	5,214
2002	5,643	4,898	4,571
2003	5,944	5,227	4,956
2004	6,027	5,483	5,070

[a]In 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.
[b]Excludes 7 States in 1998, 5 in 1999, 8 in 2000, 6 in 2001, 12 in 2002, 13 in 2003, and 10 in 2004.
[c]The Federal system and 32 States reported in all 6 years.

Confirmed AIDS cases made up 0.5% of inmates in State prisons and 0.4% of those in Federal prisons. Of those known to be HIV-positive inmates, nearly a quarter had confirmed AIDS.

The States with the largest number of confirmed AIDS cases were Texas (801), New York (800), and Florida (721). Combined, these States held nearly half of all confirmed AIDS cases in State prisons. The Federal system held 641 inmates with confirmed AIDS. Thirteen States reported having fewer than 10 confirmed AIDS cases in their prisons; 3 reported having none.

Rhode Island (1.8%) had the highest percentage of confirmed AIDS, followed by Connecticut and New York (both 1.2%). In 13 States, confirmed AIDS cases comprised 0.1% or less of State inmates.

During 2004, 11 States reported a decrease in the number of confirmed AIDS cases. Maryland, with a decrease of 49, had the largest drop in the number of confirmed AIDS cases, followed by Pennsylvania (48) and New Mexico (25). Eighteen States and the Federal system reported an increase in the number of confirmed AIDS cases, led by Illinois (up 91) and New Jersey (34).

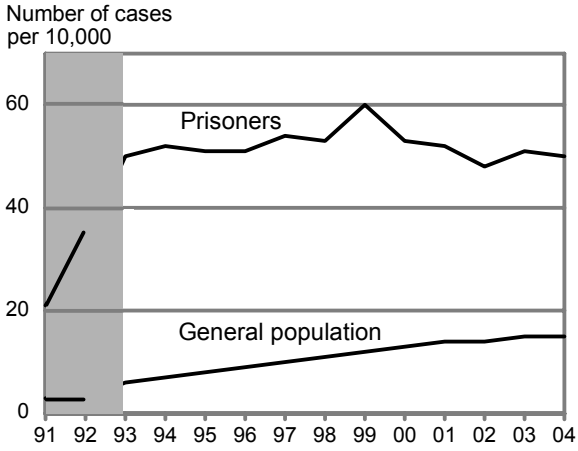
Rate of confirmed AIDS 3 times higher among prison inmates than in the U.S. general population

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 2004 the rate of confirmed AIDS in State and Federal prisons was more than 3 times higher than in the total U.S. population. About 50 in every 10,000 prison inmates had confirmed AIDS, compared to 15 in 10,000 persons in the U.S. general population.

Yearend	Percent of population with confirmed AIDS	
	U.S. general population	State and Federal prisoners
1998	0.11%	0.53%
1999	0.12	0.60
2000	0.13	0.53
2001	0.14	0.52
2002	0.14	0.48
2003	0.15	0.51
2004	0.15	0.50

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, comparing the general population to State and Federal prisoners, 1991-2004



Note: The shaded area covers the period prior to the 1993 expansion of the classification system for HIV infection and the case definition for AIDS. 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. See *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vol. 43, No. 45, November 18, 1994.

Figure 1

Twenty States test all inmates for HIV at admission or while in prison

Forty-eight States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported that they test inmates if they have HIV-related symptoms or if the inmates request a test (table 4). Forty-one States and the Federal system test inmates after they are involved in an incident in which an inmate is exposed to possible HIV transmission, and 17 States and the Federal system test inmates who belong to specific "high-risk" groups.

Missouri, Alabama, and Florida test all inmates upon their release. Arkansas and Nevada test all inmates while in custody. Three States (New York, Alabama, and Oregon) test inmates selected at random.

Circumstances for testing	Number of jurisdictions
Upon clinical indication of need	46
Upon inmate request	45
Upon involvement in an incident	42
Court order	39
High-risk groups	18
All incoming inmates	18
All inmates at time of release	3
Random sample	3
All inmates currently in custody	2

Note: Jurisdiction may report testing inmates under multiple circumstances.

Table 4. Circumstances under which inmates are tested for the antibody to HIV, by jurisdiction, 2004

Jurisdiction	All inmates: Entering	All inmates: In custody	All inmates: Upon release	High-risk groups	Inmate request	Clinical indication	Involvement in incident	Random sample	Court order	Other
Federal system[a]				X	X	X	X		X	
Northeast										
Connecticut				X	X	X	X		X	
Maine					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		X	
Vermont					X	X	X			
Midwest										
Illinois				X	X	X	X		X	
Indiana				X	X	X	X		X	
Iowa	X					X	X			
Kansas				X	X	X	X		X	
Michigan	X				X		X		X	
Minnesota				X	X	X	X		X	
Missouri	X		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	
Wisconsin					X	X	X		X	
South										
Alabama	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Arkansas	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Delaware					X	X	X		X	X
Florida			X		X	X	X		X	
Georgia	X				X	X	X		X	
Kentucky				X		X	X		X	
Louisiana					X	X	X			
Maryland					X	X	X		X	X
Mississippi	X					X	X		X	
North Carolina					X	X	X			
Oklahoma	X			X	X	X	X			
South Carolina	X				X	X	X		X	X
Tennessee					X	X	X		X	
Texas				X	X	X	X		X	
Virginia					X	X	X		X	
West Virginia				X	X	X	X		X	
West										
Alaska[b]										
Arizona					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								
New Mexico					X					X
Oregon				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Utah	X				X	X	X		X	X
Washington				X	X	X	X		X	X
Wyoming	X				X	X				

[a]The Bureau of Prisons tests a random sample of inmates on alternate years.
[b]Alaska did not report data on testing.

AIDS-related deaths in State prisons dropped between 1995 to 2004

The number of State inmates who died of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, or other AIDS-related diseases peaked in 1995 and steadily decreased until 2001 (figure 2). According to data reported in the NPS-1, the number of AIDS-related deaths decreased by 85 from 213 in 2003 to 128 in 2004 (table 5). This was the largest decrease reported since 1999. Overall, since 1995 the number of AIDS-related deaths has decreased by 882.

Among Federal inmates, 18 died from AIDS-related causes, up from 14 in 2003 (table 6). In 2004 for every 100,000 inmates, 10 died from AIDS-related causes. These AIDS-related deaths accounted for 5% of all deaths in Federal prison.

The introduction of protease inhibitors and combination antiretroviral therapies produced a substantial improvement in the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS care in correctional facilities. See Hammett and Harmon, "Medical Treatment and a Continuum of Care" in *1996-1997 Update: HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB in Correctional Facilities* (July 1999, NCJ 176344).

Deaths in Custody Reporting Program identifies more States with AIDS-related deaths in State prisons

Pursuant to the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000, BJS began in 2001 to collect individual-level information about deaths in State prisons (DCRP). Overall, 14 States under-reported AIDS-related deaths in the NPS-1 collection, while 3 States under-reported AIDS-related deaths in DCRP.

For a total of AIDS-related deaths in prisons, DCRP and NPS-1 data were combined (table 7). The most complete data for each State's number of deaths were used to calculate the totals for 2001 through 2004. An additional 57 AIDS-related deaths were identified in 2004, 55 in 2003, 68 in 2002, and 55 in 2001. Adjusted for under-reporting, the number of AIDS-related deaths was 14 per 100,000 State prison inmates in 2004, down from 21 in 2003.

	AIDS-related deaths in State Prisons		
	Number		Rate per
Year	Reported in NPS-1	Total*	100,000 inmates
1995	1,010		100
1996	907		90
1997	538		48
1998	350		30
1999	242		20
2000	185		15
2001	256	311	25
2002	215	283	22
2003	213	268	21
2004	128	185	14

*Total number of deaths for 2001-04 are based on a combination of NPS-1 and DCRP data.

Rate of State prison inmate deaths, by cause, 1991-2004

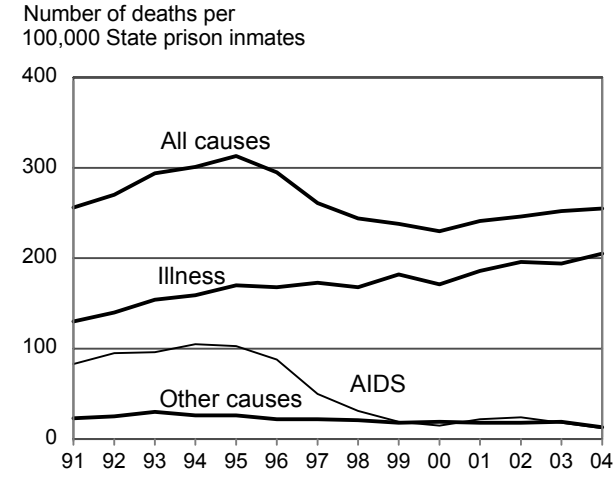


Figure 2

Table 5. Inmate deaths in State prisons, by cause, 2004 and 2003

	Deaths of State inmates			
	Number		Rate per 100,000 inmates*	
Cause	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total	2,915	3,230	222	250
Natural causes other than AIDS	2,255	2,417	172	187
AIDS-related	128	213	10	16
Suicide	167	195	13	15
Accident	27	28	2	2
Execution	56	64	4	5
By another person	47	42	4	3
Other/unspecified	235	271	18	21

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 6. Inmate deaths in Federal prisons, by cause, 2004 and 2003

	Deaths of Federal inmates			
	Number		Rate per 100,000 inmates*	
Cause	2004	2003	2004	2003
Total	333	347	186	204
Natural causes other than AIDS	295	315	165	185
AIDS-related	18	14	10	8
Suicide	11	6	6	4
Accident	6	4	3	2
Execution	0	1	0	1
By another person	3	5	2	3
Other/unspecified	0	2	0	1

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 7. Deaths of State prisoners, 2004

Jurisdiction	Prisoner deaths reported: In NPS-1: Total	In NPS-1: AIDS-related	In DCRP[a]: Total	In DCRP[a]: AIDS-related	Total deaths[b]: All causes: Number	All causes: Rate per 100,000 inmates	AIDS-related: Number	AIDS-related: Rate per 100,000 inmates
Total	2,915	128	3,138	179	3,283	250	185	14
Northeast	453	46	453	60	460	264	60	34
Connecticut	34	5	34	11	34	170	11	55
Maine	4	0	4	0	4	199	0	0
Massachusetts	25	0	25	1	25	241	1	10
New Hampshire	/	/	6	0	6	246	0	0
New Jersey	64	7	59	7	64	228	7	25
New York	154	13	154	20	154	238	20	31
Pennsylvania	164	21	163	21	164	403	21	52
Rhode Island	6	0	7	0	7	189	0	0
Vermont	2	0	1	0	2	98	0	0
Midwest	613	10	600	14	613	245	16	6
Illinois	100	4	99	5	100	225	5	11
Indiana	57	1	56	2	57	240	2	8
Iowa	15	0	15	0	15	174	0	0
Kansas	31	1	30	0	31	339	1	11
Michigan	140	0	138	2	140	288	2	4
Minnesota	6	0	6	0	6	70	0	0
Missouri	77	0	77	2	77	250	2	6
Nebraska	7	0	7	0	7	173	0	0
North Dakota	2	0	1	0	2	158	0	0
Ohio	133	4	126	3	133	297	4	9
South Dakota	5	0	5	0	5	161	0	0
Wisconsin	40	0	40	0	40	175	0	0
South	1,559	59	1,461	80	1,569	263	84	14
Alabama	67	/	65	2	67	253	2	8
Arkansas	61	0	35	2	61	453	2	15
Delaware	11	0	13	0	13	186	0	0
Florida	230	17	227	20	230	271	20	24
Georgia	97	6	90	2	97	199	6	12
Kentucky	40	/	42	1	42	236	1	6
Louisiana	109	/	94	8	109	297	8	22
Maryland	80	14	79	15	80	337	15	63
Mississippi	53	2	53	2	53	259	2	10
North Carolina	101	2	95	4	101	289	4	11
Oklahoma	64	2	53	2	64	274	2	9
South Carolina	60	0	50	0	60	248	0	0
Tennessee	65	0	71	3	71	275	3	12
Texas	417	12	395	14	417	247	14	8
Virginia	91	4	86	5	91	257	5	14
West Virginia	13	0	13	0	13	261	0	0
West	290	13	624	25	641	219	25	9
Alaska	10	0	8	0	10	221	0	0
Arizona	63	4	66	4	66	209	4	13
California	/	/	348	12	348	210	12	7
Colorado	45	3	39	3	45	228	3	15
Hawaii	8	0	8	0	8	135	0	0
Idaho	13	0	12	0	13	206	0	0
Montana	12	0	12	0	12	316	0	0
Nevada	33	2	31	2	33	301	2	18
New Mexico	17	0	16	0	17	268	0	0
Oregon	36	1	34	1	36	272	1	8
Utah	14	0	11	0	14	241	0	0
Washington	37	3	37	3	37	223	3	18
Wyoming	2	0	2	0	2	104	0	0

/Not reported.
[a]Based on individual reports submitted to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).
[b]Data from the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1) and DCRP were combined to provide the number of total deaths in each State. The most complete data for each State were used to calculate a total for each State.

For the general population the percentage of deaths due to AIDS remained constant at 4.4% in 2003. In 2003 the percentage of deaths due to AIDS was more than 1½ times higher in the prison population than in the U.S. general population ages 15-54. Nearly 1 in every 13 prisoner deaths were attributable to AIDS-related causes compared to 1 in 23 deaths in the general population.

Year	AIDS-related deaths as a percent of all deaths: State prisoners[a]	U.S. general population age 15-54[b]
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	3.9
2001	10.3	4.5
2002	9.1	4.4
2003	8.0	4.4
2004	5.6	...

...Not available.
[a]Percents are based on the number of inmate deaths, excluding those in jurisdictions not reporting AIDS-related deaths.
[b]See *Methodology* for source of data.

In 2004 about 1 in 18 deaths in State prisons due to AIDS-related illnesses

In 2004 for every 100,000 State inmates, 14 died from AIDS-related causes. The most AIDS-related deaths were reported in the South (84), followed by the Northeast (60). Together, these two regions accounted for more than three-quarters of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons.

Pennsylvania reported the largest number of AIDS-related deaths (21), followed by New York and Florida (both 20). Twenty States reported having no AIDS-related deaths.

Relative to the number of inmates, Maryland had the highest rate of AIDS-related deaths (63 per 100,000 inmates), followed by Connecticut (55 per 100,000), Pennsylvania (52 per 100,000), and New York (31 per 100,000).

Table 8. Profile of inmates who died from AIDS-related causes in State prisons, 2002-04

Characteristic	Number of AIDS-related deaths			Rate of AIDS-related deaths per 100,000 inmates		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
State total*	185	268	283	14	21	22
In DCRP	179	210	245	14	17	20
Gender						
Male	138	202	236	12	18	21
Female	7	8	9	8	10	11
Age						
24 or younger	2	1	0	1	0	0
25-34	20	38	28	5	9	6
35-44	69	97	119	18	26	34
45 or older	54	74	98	23	36	64
Race/Hispanic origin						
White (non-Hispanic)	36	36	50	8	8	12
Black (non-Hispanic)	96	146	163	19	27	30
Hispanic	9	25	30	4	12	15

Note: The AIDS-related death counts by gender, age, race, and Hispanic origin are based on individual reports submitted to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). See *Methodology.* Detail for 2004 does not add to total because gender, age, and race/hispanic origin were not known for 34 inmates.
*Based on the combination of the National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1) and DCRP data.

Table 9. State and Federal inmates ever tested or tested since admission for HIV and test results, 2004 and 1997

Characteristic	Percent of inmates who reported results			
	State inmates		Federal inmates	
	2004	1997	2004	1997
Ever tested	84.5%	74.6%	86.8%	79.6%
HIV positive	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.6
Tested since admission	69.0%	59.1%	77.4%	69.7
HIV positive	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.7

Note: Data are from the 2004 and 1997 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

For AIDS-related deaths among inmates rates higher for males, blacks, and those age 45 or older

Of the 179 AIDS-related deaths reported in DCRP in 2004, information on gender, age, and race/Hispanic origin is known for 145. Of those, 138 were male, and 7 were female (table 8). Inmates between ages 35 and 44 accounted for almost half of all AIDS-related deaths (69). Black non-Hispanic inmates accounted for about two-thirds of AIDS-related deaths (96).

Relative to the total number of inmates under State jurisdiction, males (12 deaths per 100,000) were 1½ times as likely as females (8 per 100,000) to die from AIDS-related causes during 2004. Black non-Hispanic inmates (19 per 100,000) were nearly 2½ times more likely than whites (8 per 100,000) and almost 5 times more likely than Hispanics (4 per 100,000) to die from AIDS. Inmates age 45 or older had the highest rate of AIDS-related deaths (23 per 100,000), 4½ times the rate among inmates age 25 to 34 (5 per 100,000).

HIV/AIDS reported by prison inmates in personal interviews

The 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities asked inmates if they had ever been tested for HIV, if they had been tested since admission, and whether they were HIV positive. (See *Methodology* for further detail.)

Though some inmates may refuse to report that they are HIV positive and others may not know, the survey provided a means to track HIV infection among demographic and "high-risk" groups.

Of inmates who reported being tested since admission and reported a result, 1.9% in State prison and 1.1% in Federal prison reported being HIV positive (table 9).

Among State prisoners who were tested for HIV, female inmates (1.9%) were more likely than male inmates (1.6%) to be HIV positive (table 10). Black non-Hispanic inmates (2.0%) and Hispanic inmates (1.8%) were about twice as likely as white non-Hispanic inmates (1.0%) to report being HIV positive. Among male inmates, 1.9% of black non-Hispanics, 1.8% of Hispanic, and 1.1% of white non-Hispanics said they were HIV positive. Among female inmates, black non-Hispanics (3.4%) and Hispanics (2.7%) were about 6 times as likely as white non-hispanic inmates (.5%) to be HIV positive.

In Federal prisons 1.0% of male inmates and 1.4% of female inmates reported HIV infection. HIV-positive rates were highest among black non-Hispanic female inmates (2.6%).

In both State and Federal prisons, inmates age 34 or younger had the lowest rates of HIV infection. The highest HIV-positive rates in State prisons were among those age 45 or older and in Federal prisons among those age 35-44 (1.9%).

Table 10. Inmates ever tested for HIV and results, by selected characteristics, 2004

Characteristic	Tested inmates who reported results: State prisons Number*	State prisons Percent HIV positive	Federal prisons Number*	Federal prisons Percent HIV positive
All inmates	967,200	1.6%	102,600	1.0%
Gender				
Male	897,700	1.6%	95,000	1.0%
Female	69,500	1.9	7,500	1.4
Race/Hispanic origin				
White (non-Hispanic)	336,700	1.0%	26,800	0.5%
Male	305,800	1.1	24,600	0.5
Female	30,900	0.5	2,200	0
Black (non-Hispanic)	409,000	2.0%	46,600	1.7%
Male	384,700	1.9	44,000	1.7
Female	24,300	3.4	2,600	2.6
Hispanic	166,500	1.8%	24,000	0.4%
Male	156,900	1.8	21,800	0.4
Female	9,500	2.7	2,200	0.8
Age				
24 or younger	159,600	0.3%	8,100	0.7%
25-34	328,900	0.8	39,100	0.4
35-44	300,600	2.5	30,200	1.9
45 or older	178,000	2.6	25,200	1.1
Marital status				
Married	161,400	1.3%	25,400	0.7%
Widowed/divorced	205,900	1.1	23,200	0.6
Separated	49,300	2.9	4,800	2.1
Never married	549,800	1.7	49,100	1.3
Education				
Less than high school	343,900	2.1%	26,400	2.2%
GED	297,900	1.3	29,700	0.4
High school or more	309,300	1.4	42,700	0.9

Note: Data are from the 2004 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.
*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Table 11. Inmates ever tested for HIV and results, by offense and prior drug use, 2004

Characteristic	Tested inmates who reported results: State prisons Number*	State prisons Percent HIV positive	Federal prisons Number*	Federal prisons Percent HIV positive
Current offense				
Violent	457,900	1.3%	15,200	1.3%
Drug	201,800	1.8	55,000	0.7
Property	183,800	2.6	6,500	2.6
Public-order	110,700	0.9	21,200	1.4
Prior drug use				
Never	155,400	1.3%	21,000	1.5%
Ever	809,900	1.7	81,200	0.9
In month before arrest	552,300	1.9	51,900	0.8
Used needle to inject drugs	183,800	2.8	13,100	1.3
Shared a needle	77,900	5.1	5,200	2.6

Note: Data are from the 2004 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities.
*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

In both State and Federal prisons, inmates with less than a high school education were more likely than those with a high school education to be HIV positive.

Among prisoners property offenders reported the highest prevalence of HIV

Inmates held on a property offense in State and Federal prisons had the highest HIV-positive rate (both 2.6%) (table 11). Among State inmates, public-order offenders (0.9%) were least likely to report being HIV positive; among Federal prisoners, drug offenders (0.7%) were least likely to report being HIV positive.

The percentage of State and Federal prison inmates reporting that they were HIV positive varied by degree of involvement in prior drug use. The percentage of State prison inmates who were HIV positive was —

- 1.3% of those who never used drugs
- 1.7% of those who had ever used drugs
- 1.9% of those who used drugs in the month before their current offense
- 2.8% of those who had used a needle to inject drugs
- 5.1% of those who had shared a needle.

Like State inmates, Federal inmates who used a needle and shared a needle had higher rates of HIV infection than those inmates who reported ever using drugs or using drugs in the month before their current offense.

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 in the 50 States 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.

Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities

The Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, is comprised of two separate surveys: one in State adult correctional facilities and one in Federal correctional facilities. The surveys provide nationally representative data on State prison inmates and sentenced Federal inmates. Both surveys used the same questionnaire and a stratified two-stage sample design where facilities were selected in the first stage and inmates to be interviewed in the second stage.

The State prison sample was selected from a universe of 1,585 facilities that were enumerated in the 2000 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, or had opened between the completion of the Census and May 31, 2003. A total of 287 State prisons participated in the survey; 2 refused, 11 were closed or had no inmates to survey, and 1 was erroneously included in the universe.

The Federal prison sample was selected from 148 Federal prisons and satellite facilities holding inmates on January 4, 2003. Thirty-nine of the 40 Federal prisons selected participated in the survey.

A total of 14,499 inmates in the State facilities were interviewed; 1,653 inmates refused to participate, resulting in a second-stage nonresponse rate of 10.2%. In the Federal survey, after the initial sample of inmates, a secondary sample of 1 in 3 drug offenders was selected for participation in the survey. A total of 3,686 inmates in Federal facilities were interviewed and 567 refused to participate, for a second-stage nonresponse rate of 13.3%.

The accuracy of the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities depends on sampling and measurement errors. Sampling errors occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Measurement error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, recall difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, and processing errors.

The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population. Estimates for the percentage of inmates ever tested for HIV and the percentage who tested HIV positive have been calculated (appendix table). These standard errors may be used to construct confidence intervals around percentages. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval around the percentage of males in State prisons who were HIV positive is approximately 1.6% plus or minus 1.96 times .20% (or 1.2% to 2.0%).

Detailed descriptions of the methodology for each of these surveys, including standard error tables and links to other reports or findings from these surveys, are available on the BJS Website <www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/bjs.html#sisfcf>.

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 1995-2004. 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 or older at yearend from the cumulative number of total AIDS cases for people age 13 or older at yearend as listed in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*.

Appendix table. Standard error estimates for Surveys of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004

	Estimated standard error of the percent of reporting inmates who were HIV positive	
Characteristic	State prisons	Federal prisons
Gender		
Male	0.20%	0.31%
Female	0.35	0.60
Race/Hispanic origin		
White (non-Hispanic)	0.30%	0.49%
Male	0.30	0.51
Female	0.29	:
Black (non-Hispanic)	0.34%	0.74%
Male	0.34	0.72
Female	0.82	1.67
Hispanic	0.47%	0.48%
Male	0.46	0.45
Female	1.05	1.15
Age		
24 or younger	0.23%	0.97%
25-34	0.25	0.30
35-44	0.46	0.80
45 or older	0.61	0.65
Marital status		
Married	0.46%	0.53%
Widowed/divorced	0.38	0.51
Separated	1.23	2.11
Never married	0.28	0.52
Education		
Less than high school	0.39%	0.91%
GED	0.33	0.37
High school graduate or more	0.34	0.45
Current offense		
Violent	0.27%	0.92%
Drug	0.48	0.37
Property	0.60	1.99
Public-order	0.46	0.81
Prior drug use		
Never	0.46%	0.86%
Ever	0.23	0.34
In month before arrest	0.29	0.39
Used needle to inject drugs	0.62	1.00
Shared a needle	1.27	2.21

:Not calculated.

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The rate of confirmed AIDS cases in the U.S. general population was calculated by dividing the annual totals for individuals with AIDS by the population estimates for the U.S. general population of individuals 13 or older prior to 2000 and 15 or older for 2000 and beyond.

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; Vol. 49, No. 8; Vol. 50, No. 15; and Vol. 53, No. 15.

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.

BJS Deaths in Custody Reporting Program

To implement the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (PL 106-297), BJS developed four quarterly data collections of death records: local jails (begun in 2000), State prisons (2001), State juvenile correctional agencies (2002), and State and local law enforcement agencies (2003).

Records include data on the deceased's characteristics (such as age, gender, and race/Hispanic origin), criminal background (such as legal status, offenses, and time in custody), and the death itself (such as cause, time, location, and medical conditions and treatment).

This report in portable document format and in ASCII and its related statistical data and tables are available at the BJS World Wide Web Internet site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/hivp04.htm>.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Jeffrey L. Sedgwick is director.

Laura M. Maruschak wrote this report, under the supervision of Allen J. Beck. Todd D. Minton provided statistical review. Tina Dorsey and Marianne Zawitz edited the report. Jayne Robinson prepared the report for final printing.

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