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HIV in Prisons, 2020 – Statistical Tables

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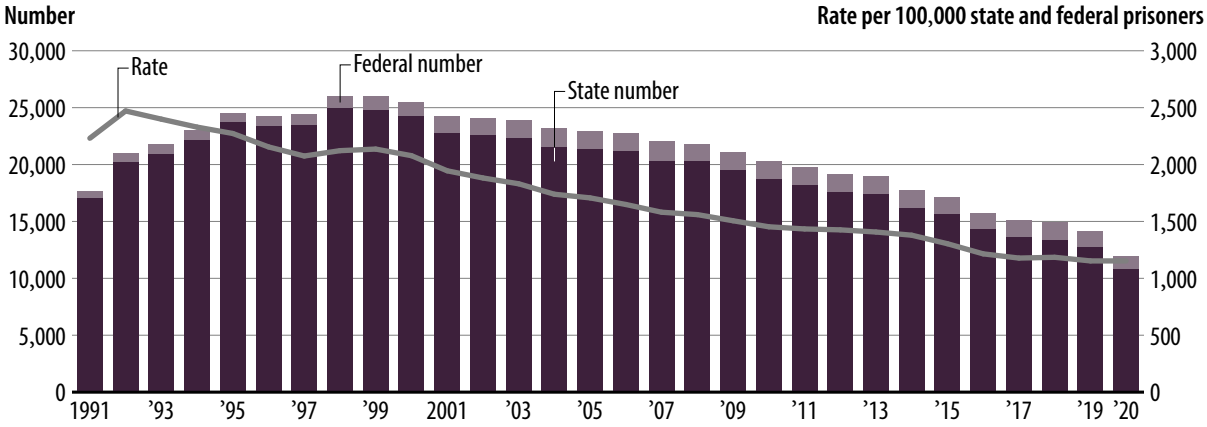
At yearend 2020, an estimated 11,940 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities were known to be living with HIV, a decline of nearly 16% from yearend 2019 (14,180) **(figure 1)**. This includes persons who were HIV-positive or had confirmed AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). The decline mirrors the 15% decline in the overall state and federal prison population over the same time period.[1] As a result of the decline in both populations, the rate of persons with HIV remained at 1,153 per 100,000 persons in state and federal prisons from 2019 to 2020.

State and federal prisons held 2,250 fewer persons living with HIV in 2020 than in 2019, marking the twenty-second consecutive year of decline and the largest 1-year decrease observed. Since peaking in 1998, the population of state and federal prisoners living with HIV declined each year through 2020, largely due to a roughly 4% average annual decrease in state prisoners with HIV.

[1]See *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 302776, BJS, December 2021).

FIGURE 1
Persons living with HIV and rate of HIV per 100,000 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, yearend 1991–2020



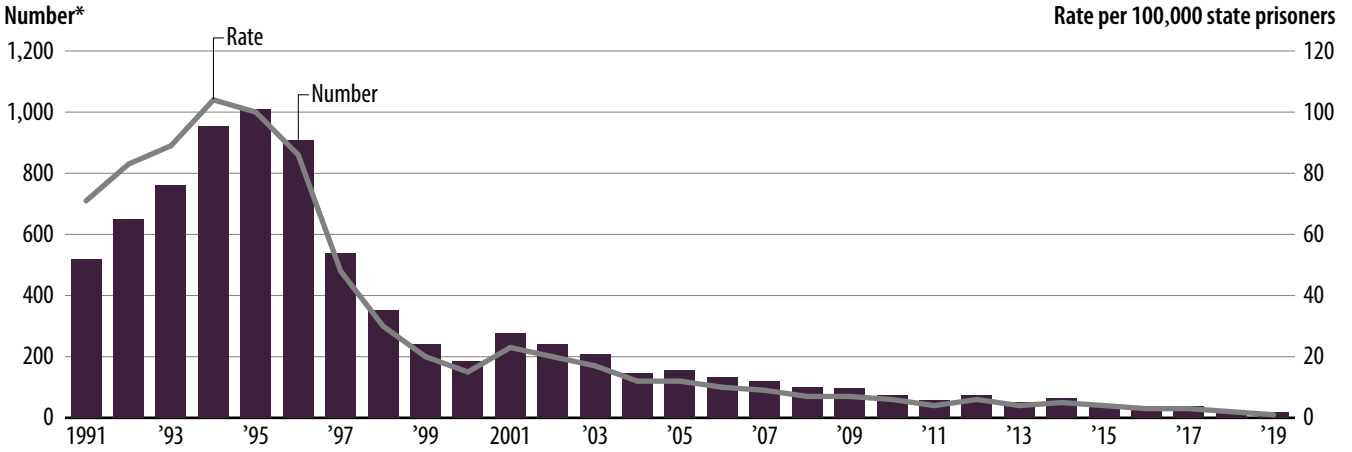
Note: Between one and four jurisdictions did not report the number of persons living with HIV in each year of the 30-year period from 1991 to 2020. Data were imputed for those jurisdictions not reporting data using various methods; therefore, numbers presented are estimates. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 1 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2020.

State prisons reported 17 AIDS-related deaths in 2019 (the last year BJS collected data on deaths), the lowest number since data collection began in 1991 **(figure 2)**. A total of 8,065 state prisoners died of AIDS-related causes across the 29-year period of 1991 to 2019, 5,931 (74%) of whom died across the 9-year period of 1991 to 2009.

Findings are from the National Prisoners Statistics program and Mortality in Correctional Institutions (formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program) data collections. These tables present national-, state-, and federal-level estimates of the number and rate of all prisoners and prisoners by sex living with HIV while in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, the number of state and federal prisoners who died of AIDS-related illnesses, and demographic characteristics of state prisoners who died of AIDS-related illnesses. Data on HIV testing practices by jurisdiction are also included.

FIGURE 2
AIDS-related deaths and mortality rate among state prisoners, 1991–2019



Note: AIDS-related deaths were based on the jurisdiction population from 1991 to 2000 and the custody population from 2001 to 2019. Use caution when comparing data from 2001 to 2019 to prior years. Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state and federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical custody of state or federal prisons, regardless of sentence length or which authority has jurisdiction over the prisoner. Data for 2020 are unavailable because BJS ceased collection of mortality data in state and local correctional facilities after the 2019 reference year. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 2 for estimates. Figure excludes AIDS-related deaths among federal prisons because data were not provided to BJS prior to 1999. See appendix table 3 for AIDS-related deaths in federal prisons.

*Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2000; and Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2001–2019.

List of tables

TABLE 1. Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex, 2016–2020

TABLE 2. AIDS-related deaths among prisoners in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by demographic characteristics, 2016–2019

TABLE 3. Number of jurisdictions that tested prisoners for HIV during the intake process and percent of all prison admissions, by HIV testing practices, 2016 and 2020

TABLE 4. Number of jurisdictions that tested prisoners for HIV while in custody, by HIV testing practices, 2016 and 2020

TABLE 5. Number of jurisdictions that tested prisoners for HIV during discharge planning and percent of all prison releases, by HIV testing practices, 2016 and 2020

List of figures

FIGURE 1. Persons living with HIV and rate of HIV per 100,000 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, yearend 1991–2020

FIGURE 2. AIDS-related deaths and mortality rate among state prisoners, 1991–2019

FIGURE 3. Number of persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by reporter type, 1991–2020

List of appendix tables

APPENDIX TABLE 1. Estimates for figure 1: Persons living with HIV and rate of HIV per 100,000 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, yearend 1991–2020

APPENDIX TABLE 2. Estimates for figure 2: AIDS-related deaths and mortality rate among state prisoners, 1991–2019

APPENDIX TABLE 3. AIDS-related deaths among federal prisoners, 1999–2019

APPENDIX TABLE 4. Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2016–2020

APPENDIX TABLE 5. Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2016–2020

APPENDIX TABLE 6. HIV testing and consent practices for state and federal prisoners during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2016

APPENDIX TABLE 7. HIV testing and consent practices for state and federal prisoners during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 8. HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2016

APPENDIX TABLE 9. HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 10. HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2016

APPENDIX TABLE 11. HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2020

APPENDIX TABLE 12. Number of prisoners in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2016–2020

APPENDIX TABLE 13. Number of persons in prison living with HIV for figure 3: Number of persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by reporter type, 1991–2020

Key findings

HIV among state and federal prisoners

- In 2020, an estimated 11,940 persons with HIV were in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, down from 14,180 in 2019 **(table 1)**.
- From yearend 2019 to yearend 2020, the number of male prisoners living with HIV declined from 13,300 to 11,280 (down 15%) and the number of female prisoners declined from 880 to 660 (down 25%).
- From 2016 to 2020, the number of male prisoners who had HIV declined an average of 6% per year, while the number of female prisoners with HIV declined 10% per year on average.
- In 2020, about 1.2% of male and 1.0% of female prisoners were living with HIV.
- The number of federal prisoners living with HIV decreased 23%, from 1,477 at yearend 2019 to 1,144 at yearend 2020, while the number in state prison declined 15%, from 12,710 to 10,790. (See appendix table 1).
- Between 2016 and 2020, the number of state prisoners with HIV declined 24% (from 14,260 to 10,790) and the number of federal prisoners decreased 23% (from 1,492 to 1,144).

TABLE 1

Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex, 2016–2020

	Total		Male		Female	
Year	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2016	15,750	1.2%	14,740	1.2%	1,010	1.1%
2017	15,090	1.2	14,120	1.2	960	1.0
2018	14,920	1.2	13,940	1.2	980	1.0
2019	14,180	1.2	13,300	1.2	880	1.0
2020	11,940	1.2	11,280	1.2	660	1.0
Average annual percent change, 2016–2020	-6.7%		-6.5%		-10.1%	
Percent change, 2019–2020	-15.8		-15.2		-25.0	

Note: Includes estimates of prisoners living with HIV in states that did not report data. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded counts were added. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 5 for jurisdiction-level data and appendix table 12 for denominators used to calculate percentages.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016–2020.

AIDS-related deaths among state and federal prisoners

- From 2016 to 2019, there were 114 AIDS-related deaths among state and federal prisoners (107 among state prisoners and 7 among federal prisoners) **(table 2)**. (See also appendix tables 2 and 3.)[2]
- In 2019, there were 17 AIDS-related deaths among prisoners, down from 32 in 2016.
- AIDS-related illness accounted for 1 death per 100,000 state and federal prisoners in 2019, down from 2 per 100,000 in 2016.

[2]Data for 2020 are unavailable because BJS ceased collection of mortality data in state and local correctional facilities after the 2019 reference year. See *Methodology*.

AIDS-related deaths among state and federal prisoners by demographic characteristics

Sex

- Among state and federal prisoners, 17 males and no females died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2019, down from 21 males and 1 female in 2018.
- From 2016 to 2019, 108 male and 6 female state and federal prisoners died of AIDS-related illnesses.
- No more than three AIDS-related deaths occurred among female state prisoners in each year from 2016 to 2019.

TABLE 2

AIDS-related deaths among prisoners in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by demographic characteristics, 2016–2019

Characteristic	Total, 2016–2019	Number[a]				Rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners			
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	114	32	43	22	17	2	3	2	1
Sex									
Male	108	30	40	21	17	2	3	2	1
Female	6	2	3	1	0	2 !	3 !	1 !	0
Race/ethnicity									
White[b]	31	6	11	9	5	1 !	3	2 !	1 !
Black[b]	74	25	27	10	12	5	6	2 !	3
Hispanic	9	1	5	3	0	0 !	2 !	1 !	0
American Indian/Alaska Native[b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian[b,c]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other[b,d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age									
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25–34	17	6	7	2	2	1 !	2 !	0 !	0 !
35–44	17	5	6	4	2	1 !	2 !	1 !	1 !
45–54	33	8	13	7	5	3 !	5	3 !	2 !
55 or older	47	13	17	9	8	8	10	5 !	5 !

! Interpret with caution. Rate is based on 10 or fewer cases.

[a]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death. Includes deaths among state prisoners in state-operated and private facilities and deaths among federal prisoners in prison facilities operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data for 2020 are unavailable because BJS ceased collection of mortality data in state and local correctional facilities after the 2019 reference year.

[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "Black" refers to non-Hispanic Blacks).

[c]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[d]Includes persons of two or more races or other races.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2016–2019; National Prisoner Statistics, 2016–2019; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Race and ethnicity

- Of the 17 prisoners who died of AIDS-related illnesses in 2019, 12 were non-Hispanic Black and 5 were non-Hispanic white.
- Between 2016 and 2019, 74 Black, 31 white, and 9 Hispanic persons in state and federal prison died of AIDS-related illnesses.
- From 2016 to 2019, the rate of AIDS-related deaths among Black prisoners declined from 5 to 3 per 100,000.

Age

- More than 4 in 10 AIDS-related deaths that occurred from 2016 to 2019 in prisons were among prisoners age 55 or older, and about 3 in 10 were among prisoners age 45 to 54.
- No AIDS-related deaths occurred among prisoners age 24 or younger from 2016 to 2019.

HIV testing practices in state and federal prison systems

During the intake process

- Of the 48 jurisdictions reporting on their HIV testing practices in 2020, 16 jurisdictions (which accounted for 41% of prison admissions) reported mandatory HIV testing during prisoner intake **(table 3)**.
- Twenty-one jurisdictions, which accounted for 38% of persons admitted to prison in 2020, reported offering opt-out HIV testing in which all prisoners were offered and given the test unless they declined.
- Overall, a larger percentage of persons admitted to prison in 2020 (79%) than in 2016 (73%) entered jurisdictions that reported conducting mandatory or opt-out HIV testing during intake.
- In 2020, six jurisdictions, accounting for 12% of prison admissions, reported offering all incoming prisoners an HIV test, which they had to opt for or request to receive.

TABLE 3

Number of jurisdictions that tested prisoners for HIV during the intake process and percent of all prison admissions, by HIV testing practices, 2016 and 2020

	2016		2020	
HIV testing	Number of jurisdictions[a]	Percent of admissions[b]	Number of jurisdictions[a]	Percent of admissions[b]
Mandatory	17	37.8%	16	40.7%
Opt-out	14	35.3	21	38.4
Opt-in	9	16.1	6	11.5
On assessment	4	5.0	0	0
On prisoner request	0	0	1	3.6
Other[c]	4	4.1	4	4.1
Do not test	1	0.8	0	0

[a]Jurisdictions refer to the 50 state prison systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 2016, two jurisdictions representing 0.9% of admissions did not report data on HIV testing practices during the intake process; three jurisdictions representing 1.8% of admissions in 2020 did not report data. See appendix tables 6 and 7 for jurisdiction-level data.

[b]Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities. There were 610,561 prison admissions in 2016 and 348,915 in 2020. See *Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 302776, BJS, December 2021) for details on the 2020 decline in admissions.

[c]See appendix tables 6 and 7 for details on other testing practices.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2020.

While in custody

- In 2020, all 48 reporting jurisdictions offered an HIV test under one or more circumstances to prisoners while in custody, and all 49 reporting jurisdictions did in 2016 **(table 4)**.
- In 2020, a total of 45 jurisdictions reported testing prisoners in custody for HIV upon their request, up from 43 jurisdictions in 2016.
- HIV testing upon clinical indication—the second-most commonly reported testing practice for prisoners in custody—was reported by 42 jurisdictions in 2020, up from 40 in 2016.
- Sixteen jurisdictions reported offering HIV tests to prisoners during routine medical exams in 2020, up from 14 in 2016.

During discharge planning

- HIV testing on request was the most common testing practice reported during the prisoner discharge process, with 25 jurisdictions offering it in 2016 and 31 jurisdictions offering it in 2020 **(table 5)**.
- Approximately half (51%) of persons released from prison in 2020 were in jurisdictions that reported offering HIV testing upon request.
- About a quarter (24%) of persons released from prison in 2016 and a fifth (19%) in 2020 were released from jurisdictions that reported offering all prisoners an HIV test during discharge planning.
- In 2020, nearly 6% of all persons released from prison occurred in jurisdictions that did not provide HIV testing upon discharge.

TABLE 4

Number of jurisdictions that tested prisoners for HIV while in custody, by HIV testing practices, 2016 and 2020

	Number of jurisdictions[b]	
HIV testing[a]	2016	2020
Offered during routine medical exam	14	16
For high-risk groups	22	19
On prisoner request	43	45
On clinical indication	40	42
On court order	26	24
After involvement in an incident	35	36
Other[c]	9	5
Do not test	0	0

[a]Jurisdictions could specify more than one testing practice.

[b]Jurisdictions refer to the 50 state prison systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 2016, 49 jurisdictions reported data on HIV testing practices for prisoners while in custody; 48 jurisdictions reported data in 2020. See appendix tables 8 and 9 for jurisdiction-level data.

[c]See appendix tables 8 and 9 for details on other testing practices.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2020.

TABLE 5

Number of jurisdictions that tested prisoners for HIV during discharge planning and percent of all prison releases, by HIV testing practices, 2016 and 2020

	2016		2020	
HIV testing	Number of jurisdictions[a]	Percent of releases[b]	Number of jurisdictions[a]	Percent of releases[b]
Offered to all prisoners	10	23.5%	7	19.4%
Offered to some prisoners	2	3.4	1	0.2
On prisoner request	25	45.9	31	51.5
Other[c]	8	22.5	5	21.8
Do not test	4	4.4	4	5.6

[a]Jurisdictions refer to the 50 state prison systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 2016, two jurisdictions representing 0.9% of releases did not report data on HIV testing practices during the intake process; three jurisdictions representing 1.5% of releases in 2020 did not report data. See appendix tables 10 and 11 for jurisdiction-level data.

[b]Based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities. Excludes transfers, escapes, absences without leave, and deaths. There were 621,985 prison releases in 2016 and 543,510 in 2020.

[c]See appendix tables 10 and 11 for details on other testing practices.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016 and 2020.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

Started in 1926, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects annual data on prisoners at yearend. The series comprises reports from the 50 state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The NPS includes yearend counts of prisoners (by jurisdiction, sex, race, and Hispanic origin), admissions, and releases during the year. In 1991, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began using the NPS to collect data on the number of persons living with HIV or confirmed AIDS while in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities. BJS began collecting counts of persons held in private prisons in 1999, but explicitly instructed respondents to exclude these individuals from their counts of prisoners with HIV or confirmed AIDS. From 1999 to 2020, the number of persons held in private prisons ranged from a low of 68,960 to a high of 137,220. During that period, the percentage of prisoners held in private prisons ranged from 5.3% to 9.3%.

From 1991 through 2000, the NPS was BJS's source of data for the number of deaths among prisoners under the jurisdiction of state prisons disaggregated by cause of death, including deaths that were AIDS-related. Additionally, since 1991 the NPS has been BJS's source of data on the circumstances under which prisoners were tested for HIV. Respondents reported testing practices during the intake process, while in custody, and during discharge planning.

In 2001, BJS began collecting data on deaths among prisoners in the custody of state authorities through the Mortality in Correctional Institutions (MCI, formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DICRA)) collection. The last year for which data on deaths are presented in this report is 2019, because BJS ceased collection of mortality data in state and local correctional facilities after the 2019 data year. When DICRA was reauthorized in 2014 (P.L. 113–242), it included additional enforcement and reporting compliance requirements that are incompatible with BJS's authorizing statute as a federal statistical agency. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) determined it would be more appropriate for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to administer the program and collect mortality data for the DOJ starting with the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 (October to December 2019). State DOCs and local jails now report their death information on a quarterly basis to centralized state agencies, which compile and submit this data to BJA to comply with all applicable requirements in P.L. 113-242.

Imputation for nonreporting states

The aggregate state and U.S. totals of the number of prisoners who had HIV presented in this report include estimates in—

- Alaska (1993, 1994, 2000, 2003–2006, and 2010–2020)
- California (2018)
- Delaware (1996)
- District of Columbia (1991–1995)
- Idaho (2011 and 2013)
- Illinois (2006, 2007, and 2012)
- Indiana (1992–2016)
- Kentucky (2002 and 2003)
- Maine (1997 and 2002)
- Mississippi (1992)
- Montana (2015)
- Nevada (2013–2015)
- New Hampshire (2018–2020)
- New Mexico (2016 and 2017)
- Oklahoma (1998)
- Oregon (2003–2007, 2019, and 2020)
- South Dakota (1991–1993)
- Vermont (2019)
- Virginia (1997).

Since the NPS began collecting HIV data, one to four jurisdictions per year have not reported the number of prisoners with HIV. To produce national and state totals of the number of prisoners with HIV, data were imputed for nonreporting jurisdictions.

Nonreporting jurisdictions fell into two categories: missing data in the first year (1991) or consecutive years of data collection or for the most recent year or consecutive years of data collection and missing data between years in which data were reported.

Four states (Alaska, New Hampshire, Oregon, and South Dakota) and the District of Columbia did not report data for several years on either end of the collection period (1991–2020). Data were imputed by applying the annual change in the rate of HIV observed in reporting jurisdictions to the last reported rate for each jurisdiction. For subsequent or earlier years of nonreporting data, the annual change observed in the HIV rate of reporting jurisdictions was applied to the last estimated rate produced. The estimated rate for the missing year was then multiplied by the custody population of the jurisdiction in the year for which data were missing and divided by 100,000 to produce a count. In the following formula to impute the number of prisoners living with HIV, y_1 is the year in which data were available and y_2 is the year for which data are being imputed:

$$\text{Prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} = \left[y1_{\text{state HIV rate}} + \left(\frac{y2_{\text{aggregate state HIV rate}} - y1_{\text{aggregate state HIV rate}}}{y1_{\text{aggregate state HIV rate}}} \right) \times y1_{\text{state HIV rate}} \right] \times \frac{y2_{\text{state custody population}}}{100{,}000}$$

For example, if the 2017 (y_1) *state HIV rate* per 100,000 prisoners was 508, the 2017 *aggregate state HIV rate* per 100,000 prisoners in states reporting data for both 2017 and 2018 was 1,387, the 2018 (y_2) *aggregate state HIV rate* per 100,000 prisoners was 1,400, and the 2018 *state custody population* for the state with the missing data was 5,600, then the estimated number of persons living with HIV in 2018 in prisons in that state would be 29.

$$\text{Prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} = \left[508 + \left(\frac{1{,}400 - 1{,}387}{1{,}387} \right) \times 508 \right] \times \frac{5{,}600}{100{,}000} = 29$$

In cases where data were missing for multiple years on either end of the data collection period, data were imputed using a multistage process. For example, in a state missing 2018, 2019, and 2020 data, the estimated number for 2019 was derived by using the estimated rate from 2018. The estimated value for 2020, in turn, was derived by using the estimated rate from 2019.

Fifteen states were missing data for 1 to 5 years that fell between reporting years: Alaska, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont, and Virginia. Their missing data were imputed by using observed data points that were closest in time to the missing data. The missing value was assumed to fall on a straight line plotted between the two known data points. The estimated number of prisoners living with HIV (y) in a given year (x) was imputed by using the closest known values for reported counts. For example, if in 2018 (x_1) there were 15 (y_1) cases and in 2020 (x_2) there were 10 (y_2) known cases, then the value for 2019 would be imputed using the following formula:

$$y = y_1 + \frac{(y_2 - y_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$

In this example, the estimated number of prisoners with HIV in that state in 2019 would be 12.5. In cases where data were missing for multiple consecutive years, data were also imputed using a multistage process. For example, in a state missing 2016 and 2017 data, the value for 2016 was derived by using observed values from 2015 and 2018. The imputed value for 2017, in turn, was derived by using the imputed value from 2016 and the observed value from 2018.

Indiana was missing data that fell between reporting years and did not provide data for 25 consecutive years. Because of the large number of years of missing data, estimates of the number of persons living with HIV in Indiana prisons were made based on the change in the HIV rate for states with similar HIV rates in the general population in 2013 (the most recent year for which data were available when the estimates were made) and in the prison population in 1991. Specifically, data were imputed by applying the annual change in the HIV rate in similar states to the rate of HIV among prisoners in Indiana in 1991. For each year, the annual change in rates was applied to the last estimated rate of HIV infection. To produce the count in each year, the newly estimated rate was multiplied by the custody population for the given year and divided by 100,000.

Impact of imputation on the national trend of prisoners living with HIV

In each year from 1991 to 2020, between one and four jurisdictions did not report the number of prisoners living with HIV under their custody. Various imputation methods (as described in the above section) were used to estimate data for these jurisdictions. To determine how non-reporting and the imputation methods used to account for that non-reporting impacted the trend in the estimated number of persons living with HIV in prisons, the data from states where some years were imputed can be compared to the data from states that reported every year (complete reporters) from 1991 to 2020. The complete reporter totals from 1991 to 2020 include data from 32 states. Incomplete reporter totals from

1991 to 2020 include either reported or imputed data from 18 states, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and the District of Columbia.[3]

Over the 30-year period, the overall trend in the data from incomplete reporters was similar to that of the trend among complete reporters **(figure 3)**. The number of persons living with HIV in prison among incomplete reporters generally increased through 2000; the number among complete reporters generally increased through 1998. From 2001 to 2017, the number among incomplete reporters fluctuated but overall declined 14%, compared to the 44% decline among complete reporters. This smaller decline was largely due to the relative stability in the number of persons with HIV under the custody of BOP and small decline in the number in the custody of California. Together, BOP and California accounted for more than 55% of the number of persons with HIV among incomplete reporters and only observed a 10% decline over the 17-year period. Conversely, among complete reporters, four states accounted for more than 54% of the number of persons with HIV, and together they observed a 49% decline in the number over the same period. From 2017 to 2020, the number of persons living with HIV in prison declined among both complete and incomplete reporters.

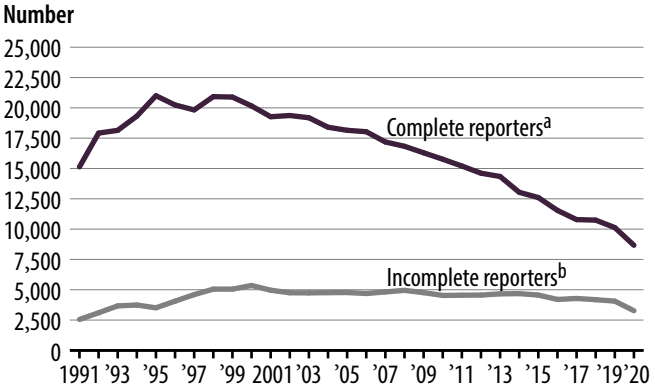
Rate of HIV among prisoners

To calculate the estimated rate of HIV per 100,000 state and federal prisoners, the estimated yearend count of prisoners who had HIV was divided by the yearend custody population for each year and multiplied by 100,000. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or federal prison must physically hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. Custody counts exclude persons held in private facilities or local jails. Yearend jurisdiction counts from 1991 to 1998 and yearend custody plus private facility counts from 1999 to 2020 were included in the denominator used to calculate New Mexico's HIV rate because the state has been unable to separate out the number of persons living with HIV in their custody from those under their jurisdiction or held in private facilities. Yearend jurisdiction counts from 2016 to 2020 were included in the denominator used to calculate Colorado's HIV rate because the state was unable to separate out the number of persons living with HIV in their custody from those under their jurisdiction.

[3]As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of BOP and were included in the BOP counts. Because the District of Columbia did not report data in all years prior to 2001, both the BOP and the District of Columbia were incomplete reporters.

FIGURE 3

Number of persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by reporter type, 1991–2020



Note: See *Methodology* for more detail on imputation methods, complete reporters, and incomplete reporters. See appendix table 13 for counts.
[a]Complete reporter totals from 1991 to 2020 include data from 32 states.
[b]Incomplete reporter totals from 1991 to 2020 include reported or imputed data from 18 states, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and the District of Columbia. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of BOP and were included in the BOP counts. Because the District of Columbia did not report data in all years prior to 2001, both the BOP and the District of Columbia were incomplete reporters.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2020.

Percentage changes in prisoners living with HIV

The percentage change used in tables in this report measures the rate of change in persons living with HIV in state and federal prisons between two points in time. The following formula is used to calculate the change:

$$\Delta\%\ \text{prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} = \frac{\text{nth year} - \text{first year}}{\text{first year}} \times 100$$

The following example computes the percentage change in the number of male prisoners living with HIV from 2019 to 2020 in table 1:

$$\Delta\%\ \text{male prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} = \frac{11{,}280 - 13{,}300}{13{,}300} \times 100 = 15.2\%$$

The average annual percentage change in table 1 measures the average rate of change in the number of prisoners living with HIV per year between two points in time. The following formula is used to calculate this change:

$$\text{Annual } \overline{\Delta}\,\% \text{ prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} = \left[\left(\frac{nth\ year}{first\ year}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1\right] \times 100$$

The following example computes the average annual percentage change in the number of male prisoners living with HIV from 2016 to 2020 in table 1:

$$\text{Annual } \overline{\Delta}\,\% \text{ prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} = \left[\left(\frac{11{,}280}{14{,}740}\right)^{\frac{1}{(2020 - 2016)}} - 1\right] \times 100 =$$

$$[0.7653^{0.25} - 1] \times 100 = [0.9353 - 1] \times 100 = 6.5\%$$

AIDS-related mortality in prison

This report presents data on AIDS-related deaths reported to the NPS from 1991 to 2000 and the MCI from 2001 to 2019. AIDS-related deaths include deaths for which (1) AIDS was indicated as the cause of death and (2) illness was indicated as the cause of death for a person identified as being HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death. These two indicators of AIDS-related death are not distinguished in this report. The AIDS-related mortality rates were calculated for 1991 to 2000 using the midyear jurisdiction population as the denominator because the number of deaths was based on persons under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. For 2001 to 2010, the AIDS-related mortality rate for state prisoners was calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the midyear state prison population in custody, multiplied by 100,000. Starting in 2011, the rate was calculated using yearend custody counts because midyear populations were no longer available.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates for figure 1: Persons living with HIV and rate of HIV per 100,000 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, yearend 1991–2020

Yearend	Number			Rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners[b]	State and federal prison population[c]
	Total[a]	Federal	State[a]		
1991	17,680	630	17,050	2,231	792,517
1992	21,020	867	20,150	2,471	850,547
1993	21,820	959	20,860	2,399	909,380
1994	23,050	964	22,090	2,329	989,991
1995	24,520	822	23,690	2,273	1,078,411
1996	24,300	947	23,350	2,155	1,127,755
1997	24,430	1,030	23,400	2,075	1,177,613
1998	25,980	1,066	24,910	2,122	1,224,358
1999	25,940	1,156	24,790	2,136	1,214,578
2000	25,510	1,302	24,210	2,078	1,227,857
2001	24,230	1,520	22,710	1,945	1,245,869
2002	24,120	1,547	22,570	1,882	1,281,681
2003	23,920	1,631	22,290	1,831	1,306,743
2004	23,160	1,680	21,480	1,739	1,331,933
2005	22,920	1,592	21,320	1,707	1,342,845
2006	22,720	1,530	21,190	1,649	1,377,613
2007	22,000	1,679	20,320	1,581	1,391,960
2008	21,780	1,538	20,240	1,560	1,396,406
2009	21,050	1,590	19,460	1,506	1,398,139
2010	20,290	1,578	18,710	1,453	1,396,373
2011	19,750	1,610	18,140	1,434	1,376,867
2012	19,170	1,601	17,570	1,426	1,344,796
2013	19,000	1,608	17,390	1,407	1,349,823
2014	17,720	1,564	16,160	1,379	1,341,069
2015	17,160	1,536	15,620	1,304	1,315,896
2016	15,750	1,492	14,260	1,215	1,296,028
2017	15,090	1,508	13,580	1,178	1,279,259
2018	14,920	1,554	13,360	1,185	1,258,448
2019	14,180	1,477	12,710	1,153	1,229,855
2020	11,940	1,144	10,790	1,153	1,035,394

[a]Between one and four jurisdictions did not report the number of persons living with HIV in each year of the 30-year period from 1991 to 2020. Data were imputed for those jurisdictions not reporting data using various methods; therefore, numbers presented are estimates. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded counts were added. See *Methodology*.

[b]Based on unrounded estimates of the number of prisoners who were known to be HIV-positive or had confirmed AIDS.

[c]Yearend custody counts were used to calculate rates for all jurisdictions except New Mexico and Colorado. Custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities and local jails. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Estimates for figure 2: AIDS-related deaths and mortality rate among state prisoners, 1991–2019

Year	Number[a]	Rate per 100,000 state prisoners[b]	State prison population[c]
1991	520	71	735,198
1992	648	83	778,569
1993	761	89	854,844
1994	955	104	920,962
1995	1,010	100	1,006,085
1996	907	86	1,059,336
1997	538	48	1,109,616
1998	350	30	1,158,594
1999	242	20	1,224,404
2000	185	15	1,248,414
2001	275	23	1,187,763
2002	241	20	1,199,949
2003	209	17	1,225,659
2004	147	12	1,239,656
2005	156	12	1,252,436
2006	132	10	1,297,240
2007	120	9	1,321,731
2008	99	7	1,327,026
2009	98	7	1,326,547
2010	73	6	1,320,585
2011	57	4	1,290,212
2012	74	6	1,262,102
2013	52	4	1,269,828
2014	64	5	1,260,159
2015	45	4	1,243,520
2016	31	3	1,228,822
2017	37	3	1,210,947
2018	22	2	1,191,342
2019	17	1	1,164,770

Note: AIDS-related deaths were based on the jurisdiction population from 1991 to 2000 and the custody population from 2001 to 2019. Use caution when comparing 2001 to 2019 data to prior years. Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state and federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical custody of state or federal prisons, regardless of sentence length or which authority has jurisdiction over the prisoner. Data for 2020 are unavailable because BJS ceased collection of mortality data in state and local correctional facilities after the 2019 reference year. See *Methodology*.

[a]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

[b]Rates are calculated using midyear jurisdiction counts for 1991 to 2000 and midyear custody counts for 2001 to 2010. Midyear population counts were unavailable after 2010, so 2011 to 2019 rates are calculated using yearend custody counts, which include prisoners held in private facilities.

[c]Includes midyear jurisdiction counts for 1991 to 2000, midyear custody counts for 2001 to 2010, and yearend custody counts for 2011 to 2019, which include prisoners held in private facilities. Counts may differ from those in past reports.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2000; and Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2001–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

AIDS-related deaths among federal prisoners, 1999–2019

Year	Number*	Federal prison population
1999	16	121,854
2000	21	124,540
2001	22	137,116
2002	17	143,484
2003	14	151,863
2004	18	158,891
2005	27	159,318
2006	12	163,118
2007	10	165,975
2008	13	165,252
2009	7	171,000
2010	7	173,138
2011	4	176,228
2012	6	176,469
2013	3	173,830
2014	0	169,544
2015	1	160,688
2016	1	154,152
2017	6	154,578
2018	0	151,466
2019	0	146,982

*Includes federal prisoners in facilities operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1999–2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2016–2020

	Number living with HIV					Percent of prison population living with HIV[a]				
Jurisdiction	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
U.S. total[b,c]	15,750	15,090	14,920	14,180	11,940	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Federal[d]	1,492	1,508	1,554	1,477	1,144	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
State[b,c]	14,260	13,580	13,360	12,710	10,790	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Alabama	207	189	185	195	179	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Alaska[d]	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona	195	209	167	217	265	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9
Arkansas	130	132	146	138	117	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
California	988	1,039	/	953	720	0.8	0.9	/	0.8	0.8
Colorado	150	147	147	141	93	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Connecticut[e]	191	190	154	114	70	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Delaware[e]	60	79	64	59	40	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9
Florida	2,551	2,226	2,335	2,271	1,930	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Georgia	768	766	767	767	632	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Hawaii[e]	23	22	16	19	18	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Idaho	18	30	33	23	31	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Illinois	344	346	297	346	205	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Indiana	/	149	196	229	205	/	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
Iowa	38	53	70	34	38	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
Kansas	40	32	44	38	7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Kentucky	67	85	77	75	58	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Louisiana	591	554	617	431	431	3.9	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.1
Maine	7	9	9	11	8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Maryland	408	287	320	280	211	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4
Massachusetts	150	137	137	110	92	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
Michigan	287	257	345	354	208	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Minnesota	90	61	60	58	43	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Mississippi	245	223	234	234	205	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6
Missouri	278	241	241	207	56	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2
Montana	5	9	11	11	10	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Nebraska	27	27	19	18	30	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
Nevada	129	130	102	113	118	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1
New Hampshire	16	23	/	/	/	0.6	0.9	/	/	/
New Jersey	188	132	76	92	65	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
New Mexico	/	/	30	28	29	/	/	0.5	0.4	0.5
New York	961	950	755	679	495	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
North Carolina	442	416	445	353	416	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4
North Dakota	5	7	12	8	7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6
Ohio	407	395	390	420	380	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Oklahoma	158	153	115	89	94	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Oregon	69	74	73	/	/	0.5	0.5	0.5	/	/
Pennsylvania	594	594	547	529	569	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5
Rhode Island[e]	21	25	22	32	18	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9
South Carolina	317	289	268	256	229	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
South Dakota	8	24	14	13	13	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tennessee	218	196	219	205	202	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9
Texas	1,986	2,033	2,014	1,904	1,608	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Utah	24	25	30	45	55	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
Vermont[e]	5	12	7	/	7	0.3	0.9	0.5	/	0.6
Virginia	347	336	320	276	276	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Washington	84	74	60	68	64	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
West Virginia	28	23	26	30	21	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5

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APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)

Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2016–2020

Jurisdiction	Number living with HIV					Percent of prison population living with HIV[a]				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Wisconsin	136	107	99	104	105	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Wyoming	7	8	8	9	14	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8

/Not reported.

[a]Yearend custody counts were used to calculate rates for all jurisdictions except New Mexico and Colorado. Custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities and local jails. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 12 for denominators used to calculate percentages.

[b]Includes estimates of prisoners living with HIV in states that did not report data. See *Methodology*.

[c]Estimates were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded counts were added.

[d]As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific counts for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[e]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total prison and jail populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016–2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2016–2020

	Male					Female				
Jurisdiction	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
U.S. total[a,b]	14,740	14,120	13,940	13,300	11,280	1,010	960	980	880	660
Federal[c]	1,431	1,442	1,478	1,415	1,105	61	66	76	62	39
State[a,b]	13,300	12,680	12,460	11,890	10,170	950	900	910	820	620
Alabama	201	177	173	183	173	6	12	12	12	6
Alaska[d]	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona	180	199	159	205	250	15	10	8	12	15
Arkansas	125	128	141	131	114	5	4	5	7	3
California	960	1,004	/	927	704	28	35	/	26	16
Colorado	139	136	138	132	88	11	11	9	9	5
Connecticut[d]	172	172	141	98	65	19	18	13	16	5
Delaware[d]	57	76	60	56	39	3	3	4	3	1
Florida	2,338	2,065	2,154	2,088	1,803	213	161	181	183	127
Georgia	708	709	710	710	592	60	57	57	57	40
Hawaii[d]	17	20	14	15	15	6	2	2	4	3
Idaho	17	29	31	20	29	1	1	2	3	2
Illinois	319	326	291	331	192	25	20	6	15	13
Indiana	/	/	/	202	189	/	/	/	27	16
Iowa	34	46	64	31	35	4	7	6	3	3
Kansas	37	29	39	35	7	3	3	5	3	0
Kentucky	63	81	74	71	56	4	4	3	4	2
Louisiana	566	532	594	419	419	25	22	23	12	12
Maine	7	9	9	11	8	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	386	275	301	270	201	22	12	19	10	10
Massachusetts	135	120	120	100	87	15	17	17	10	5
Michigan	266	240	316	334	197	21	17	29	20	11
Minnesota	85	53	54	50	39	5	8	6	8	4
Mississippi	233	209	225	225	198	12	14	9	9	7
Missouri	262	229	228	200	55	16	12	13	7	1
Montana	5	9	9	9	8	0	0	2	2	2
Nebraska	24	24	16	15	27	3	3	3	3	3
Nevada	120	120	96	105	110	9	10	6	8	8
New Hampshire	14	20	/	/	/	2	3	/	/	/
New Jersey	173	/	72	89	60	15	/	4	3	5
New Mexico	/	/	29	26	26	/	/	1	2	3
New York	901	892	699	636	466	60	58	56	43	29
North Carolina	409	388	417	336	389	33	28	28	17	27
North Dakota	4	6	8	6	6	1	1	4	2	1
Ohio	385	373	360	393	357	22	22	30	27	23
Oklahoma	148	141	101	77	83	10	12	14	12	11
Oregon	67	72	71	/	/	2	2	2	/	/
Pennsylvania	575	564	515	504	543	19	30	32	25	26
Rhode Island[d]	20	22	21	27	18	1	3	1	5	0
South Carolina	305	275	254	246	220	12	14	14	10	9
South Dakota	7	22	14	10	12	1	2	0	3	1
Tennessee	204	177	197	187	187	14	19	22	18	15
Texas	1,836	1,871	1,862	1,781	1,516	150	162	152	123	92
Utah	22	22	27	37	45	2	3	3	8	10
Vermont[d]	5	12	7	/	7	0	0	0	/	0
Virginia	318	307	290	/	/	29	29	30	/	/
Washington	78	70	56	65	60	6	4	4	3	4

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APPENDIX TABLE 5 (continued)

Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2016–2020

	Male					Female				
Jurisdiction	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
West Virginia	27	22	26	22	19	1	1	0	8	2
Wisconsin	128	103	93	103	101	8	4	6	1	4
Wyoming	7	8	8	8	13	0	0	0	1	1

/Not reported.

[a]Includes estimates of prisoners living with HIV in states that did not report data. See *Methodology*.

[b]Estimates were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded counts were added.

[c]As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific counts for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[d]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total prison and jail populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016–2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

HIV testing and consent practices for state and federal prisoners during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2016

	HIV testing							Consent		
Jurisdiction	Mandatory	Opt-out	Opt-in	On assessment	On prisoner request	Other	Do not test	General for medical services	For HIV test	None
Federal		■							■	
State										
Alabama	■									■
Arizona			■					■		
Arkansas	■									■
California		■							■	
Colorado	■									■
Connecticut							■			
Delaware			■					■		
Florida			■						■	
Georgia	■									■
Hawaii			■						■	
Idaho		■							■	
Illinois		■							■	
Indiana	■									■
Iowa	■									■
Kansas				■				■		
Kentucky				■					■	
Louisiana		■						■		
Maine[a]						■			■	
Maryland		■						■		
Massachusetts[b]						■			■	
Michigan	■									■
Minnesota		■						■		
Mississippi	■									■
Missouri[c]						■				■
Montana			■						■	
Nebraska		■						■		
Nevada	■									■
New Hampshire			■						■	
New Jersey		■						■		
New York			■						■	
North Carolina	■									■
North Dakota	■									■
Ohio	■									■
Oklahoma	■									■
Oregon			■						■	
Pennsylvania			■						■	
Rhode Island				■						■
South Carolina	■									■
South Dakota				■					■	
Tennessee		■								■
Texas	■									■
Utah	■									■
Vermont		■						■		
Virginia		■						■		
Washington		■							■	
West Virginia[a]						■			■	

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APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)

HIV testing and consent practices for state and federal prisoners during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2016

	HIV testing							Consent		
Jurisdiction	Mandatory	Opt-out	Opt-in	On assessment	On prisoner request	Other	Do not test	General for medical services	For HIV test	None
Wisconsin		■							■	
Wyoming	■									■

Note: Alaska and New Mexico did not report data on testing practices during the intake process. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific testing practices for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[a]Tested on request or upon clinical indication.

[b]Tested based on intake risk assessment and on request after being informed that HIV testing is available.

[c]Tested on entry, unless previously known to be HIV-positive.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

HIV testing and consent practices for state and federal prisoners during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2020

	HIV testing						Consent		
Jurisdiction	Mandatory	Opt-out	Opt-in	On assessment	On prisoner request	Other	General for medical services	For HIV test	None
Federal		■						■	
State									
Alabama	■								■
Arizona[a]						■		■	
Arkansas	■								■
California		■						■	
Colorado	■								■
Connecticut		■					■		
Delaware		■					■		
Florida			■					■	
Georgia	■								■
Hawaii			■				■		
Idaho		■					■		
Illinois		■						■	
Indiana		■						■	
Iowa		■					■		
Kansas			■					■	
Kentucky					■			■	
Louisiana		■					■		
Maine		■						■	
Maryland		■					■		
Massachusetts[b]						■		■	
Michigan		■						■	
Minnesota		■					■		
Mississippi	■								■
Missouri	■								■
Montana		■						■	
Nebraska	■								■
Nevada	■								■
New Jersey		■					■		
New Mexico		■					■		
New York			■					■	
North Carolina	■								■
North Dakota	■								■
Ohio	■								■
Oklahoma	■								■
Pennsylvania		■					■		
Rhode Island[c]						■	■		
South Carolina	■								■
South Dakota			■					■	
Tennessee		■					■		
Texas	■								■
Utah	■								■
Vermont		■						■	
Virginia			■					■	
Washington		■						■	
West Virginia[d]						■		■	

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APPENDIX TABLE 7 (continued)

HIV testing and consent practices for state and federal prisoners during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2020

	HIV testing						Consent		
Jurisdiction	Mandatory	Opt-out	Opt-in	On assessment	On prisoner request	Other	General for medical services	For HIV test	None
Wisconsin		■						■	
Wyoming	■								■

Note: Alaska, New Hampshire, and Oregon did not report data on testing practices during the intake process. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific testing practices for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[a]Tested all pregnant prisoners.

[b]Tested based on high-risk behavior, medical history, and clinical evaluation; and on request after being informed that HIV testing is available.

[c]Tested when sentenced or requested.

[d]Tested on request or based on clinical evaluation assessment.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2016

Jurisdiction	Offered during routine medical exam	For high-risk groups	On prisoner request	On clinical indication	On court order	After involvement in an incident	Other
Federal		■	■	■	■	■	
State							
Alabama	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Arizona			■	■		■	
Arkansas		■	■	■	■	■	
California	■		■	■	■	■	
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut[a]	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Delaware	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Florida	■		■				
Georgia			■	■		■	
Hawaii			■				
Idaho			■	■	■		
Illinois			■	■		■	
Indiana		■	■	■	■	■	
Iowa			■	■		■	
Kansas		■	■	■			■
Kentucky				■		■	
Louisiana		■	■	■	■	■	
Maine	■	■	■	■		■	
Maryland	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts			■	■		■	
Michigan	■		■	■	■	■	
Minnesota			■	■			
Mississippi		■	■	■	■	■	
Missouri		■	■	■	■	■	
Montana			■				
Nebraska			■	■	■	■	
Nevada[b]							■
New Hampshire			■				
New Jersey		■	■	■	■	■	
New York[c]	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Carolina	■	■	■	■	■	■	
North Dakota			■	■		■	
Ohio		■	■	■	■	■	
Oklahoma			■	■	■		
Oregon	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Pennsylvania[d]		■	■	■	■	■	■
Rhode Island[e]							■
South Carolina[f]			■	■	■	■	■
South Dakota		■	■	■	■	■	
Tennessee		■	■	■		■	
Texas	■		■	■	■	■	
Utah		■	■	■	■	■	
Vermont[g]							■
Virginia[h]			■	■		■	■
Washington			■	■		■	
West Virginia			■				

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 8 (continued)

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2016

Jurisdiction	Offered during routine medical exam	For high-risk groups	On prisoner request	On clinical indication	On court order	After involvement in an incident	Other
Wisconsin	■						
Wyoming				■			

Note: Alaska and New Mexico did not report data on testing practices while prisoners were in custody. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific testing practices for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[a]Tested after positive skin tests for tuberculosis or sexually transmitted infections.

[b]Tested after participation in high-risk behavior, such as tattooing, fighting, sex, propelling, or intravenous drug use.

[c]Test offered during intrasystem transfers and age-specific health appraisals.

[d]Tested to confirm self-reported positive status.

[e]Mandatory testing upon sentencing.

[f]Tested if a source in bloodborne pathogen exposure.

[g]Tested unless opted out.

[h]Tested upon high-risk interaction or occupational exposure.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2020

Jurisdiction	Offered during routine medical exam	For high-risk groups	On prisoner request	On clinical indication	On court order	After involvement in an incident	Other
Federal		■	■	■	■	■	
State							
Alabama	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Arizona			■			■	
Arkansas		■	■	■	■	■	
California	■		■	■	■	■	
Colorado	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Connecticut	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Delaware	■		■	■			
Florida	■		■				
Georgia			■	■		■	
Hawaii	■		■	■	■		
Idaho			■	■	■	■	
Illinois			■	■		■	
Indiana	■	■	■	■	■		
Iowa				■		■	
Kansas	■	■	■	■		■	
Kentucky			■				
Louisiana			■	■	■	■	
Maine			■	■			
Maryland	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Massachusetts	■	■	■	■		■	
Michigan			■	■			
Minnesota			■	■	■	■	
Mississippi		■	■	■	■	■	
Missouri		■		■		■	
Montana			■	■		■	
Nebraska			■		■	■	
Nevada[a]			■	■	■	■	■
New Jersey		■	■	■	■	■	■
New Mexico	■	■	■	■	■	■	
New York[b]	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
North Carolina[c]							■
North Dakota			■	■		■	
Ohio			■	■	■	■	
Oklahoma		■	■	■		■	
Pennsylvania			■	■	■	■	
Rhode Island			■	■		■	
South Carolina[d]			■	■	■	■	■
South Dakota			■	■			
Tennessee		■	■	■		■	
Texas	■		■	■	■	■	
Utah		■	■	■		■	
Vermont	■		■	■			
Virginia	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Washington			■	■		■	
West Virginia			■				

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 9 (continued)

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2020

Jurisdiction	Offered during routine medical exam	For high-risk groups	On prisoner request	On clinical indication	On court order	After involvement in an incident	Other
Wisconsin		■	■	■	■	■	
Wyoming			■	■			

Note: Alaska, New Hampshire, and Oregon did not report data on testing practices while prisoners were in custody. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific testing practices for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[a]Tested after participation in high-risk behavior, such as tattooing, fighting, sex, propelling, or intravenous drug use.

[b]Test offered during intrasystem transfers and age-specific health appraisals.

[c]Tested every 4 months and within 90 to 120 days of scheduled release, if not tested in the last year.

[d]Tested if a source in bloodborne pathogen exposure.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2016

Jurisdiction	Offered to all prisoners	Offered to some prisoners	On prisoner request	Other	Do not test
Federal			■		
State					
Alabama	■				
Arizona			■		
Arkansas					■
California			■		
Colorado			■		
Connecticut					■
Delaware	■				
Florida	■				
Georgia	■				
Hawaii			■		
Idaho			■		
Illinois	■				
Indiana			■		
Iowa			■		
Kansas			■		
Kentucky			■		
Louisiana[a]				■	
Maine		■			
Maryland					■
Massachusetts			■		
Michigan	■				
Minnesota			■		
Mississippi			■		
Missouri[b]				■	
Montana			■		
Nebraska	■				
Nevada[c]				■	
New Hampshire			■		
New Jersey			■		
New York	■				
North Carolina[d]				■	
North Dakota[e]				■	
Ohio			■		
Oklahoma			■		
Oregon			■		
Pennsylvania		■			
Rhode Island			■		
South Carolina			■		
South Dakota			■		
Tennessee			■		
Texas[c]				■	
Utah[f]				■	
Vermont					■
Virginia	■				
Washington			■		
West Virginia	■				

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 10 (continued)

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2016

Jurisdiction	Offered to all prisoners	Offered to some prisoners	On prisoner request	Other	Do not test
Wisconsin			■		
Wyoming[g]				■	

Note: Alaska and New Mexico did not report data on testing practices during discharge planning. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific testing practices for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[a]Tested on request and preparole testing.

[b]All tested on discharge, unless known to be HIV-positive.

[c]All tested on release.

[d]Tested within 120 days of scheduled release.

[e]Tested on physician's order.

[f]Tested on clinical indication.

[g]Tested on request if clinically indicated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2020

Jurisdiction	Offered to all prisoners	Offered to some prisoners	On prisoner request	Other	Do not test
Federal			■		
State					
Alabama	■				
Arizona			■		
Arkansas					■
California			■		
Colorado			■		
Connecticut			■		
Delaware			■		
Florida	■				
Georgia[a]				■	
Hawaii			■		
Idaho			■		
Illinois	■				
Indiana					■
Iowa					■
Kansas			■		
Kentucky			■		
Louisiana	■				
Maine			■		
Maryland			■		
Massachusetts			■		
Michigan			■		
Minnesota			■		
Mississippi					■
Missouri[a]				■	
Montana			■		
Nebraska			■		
Nevada[a]				■	
New Jersey			■		
New Mexico			■		
New York	■				
North Carolina[b]				■	
North Dakota			■		
Ohio			■		
Oklahoma			■		
Pennsylvania			■		
Rhode Island			■		
South Carolina			■		
South Dakota			■		
Tennessee			■		
Texas[a]				■	
Utah			■		
Vermont		■			
Virginia	■				
Washington			■		
West Virginia	■				

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 11 (continued)

HIV testing practices for state and federal prisoners during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2020

Jurisdiction	Offered to all prisoners	Offered to some prisoners	On prisoner request	Other	Do not test
Wisconsin			■		
Wyoming			■		

Note: Alaska, New Hampshire, and Oregon did not report data on testing practices during discharge planning. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific testing practices for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

[a]Mandatory testing on release.

[b]Tested between 90 and 120 days of scheduled release.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Number of prisoners in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2016–2020

	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
Jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total[a]	1,296,028	1,201,416	94,612	1,279,259	1,183,592	95,667	1,258,448	1,163,201	95,247	1,229,855	1,137,748	92,107	1,035,394	966,498	68,896
Federal[b]	154,152	143,256	10,896	154,578	143,411	11,167	151,466	140,264	11,202	146,982	136,040	10,942	123,473	115,462	8,011
State[a]	1,141,876	1,058,160	83,716	1,124,681	1,040,181	84,500	1,106,982	1,022,937	84,045	1,082,873	1,001,708	81,165	911,921	851,036	60,885
Alabama	23,397	21,973	1,424	21,570	20,143	1,427	20,875	19,472	1,403	21,802	20,238	1,564	18,103	17,050	1,053
Alaska	4,338	3,944	394	4,091	3,751	340	4,026	3,684	342	4,125	3,738	387	4,341	3,945	396
Arizona	33,891	29,898	3,993	33,681	29,623	4,058	33,706	29,528	4,178	34,089	29,684	4,405	30,483	26,831	3,652
Arkansas	15,833	14,502	1,331	15,879	14,558	1,321	15,578	14,329	1,249	15,742	14,373	1,369	13,814	12,805	1,009
California	122,411	116,824	5,587	122,142	116,293	5,849	122,090	116,320	5,770	119,617	114,328	5,289	95,057	91,628	3,429
Colorado[b]	19,981	18,078	1,903	19,946	18,044	1,902	20,372	18,347	2,025	19,785	17,866	1,919	16,168	14,858	1,310
Connecticut	14,532	13,550	982	13,134	12,275	859	12,721	11,874	847	11,748	10,987	761	8,700	8,261	439
Delaware	6,334	5,823	511	6,140	5,647	493	5,582	5,179	403	5,049	4,696	353	4,365	4,156	209
Florida	85,834	80,942	4,892	84,929	79,613	5,316	85,169	80,118	5,051	82,282	77,309	4,973	68,716	65,184	3,532
Georgia	40,394	36,606	3,788	40,882	37,054	3,828	40,778	36,839	3,939	41,870	37,852	4,018	36,661	33,561	3,100
Hawaii	3,777	3,201	576	3,536	2,997	539	3,527	2,955	572	3,550	3,027	523	3,095	2,696	399
Idaho	6,801	6,009	792	7,205	6,352	853	6,743	5,850	893	7,181	6,025	1,156	6,577	5,677	900
Illinois	43,616	41,004	2,612	40,703	38,424	2,279	39,392	37,057	2,335	37,692	35,431	2,261	29,070	27,656	1,414
Indiana	24,917	22,788	2,129	21,484	19,132	2,352	22,299	19,812	2,487	22,543	20,020	2,523	18,646	16,699	1,947
Iowa	9,049	8,224	825	9,000	8,201	799	9,421	8,581	840	9,271	8,432	839	7,926	7,278	648
Kansas	9,653	8,810	843	9,701	8,832	869	9,938	9,024	914	9,784	8,895	889	8,574	7,826	748
Kentucky	11,863	10,956	907	12,008	11,105	903	11,447	10,539	908	11,322	10,429	893	8,353	7,725	628
Louisiana	15,059	14,417	642	15,152	14,614	538	14,880	14,338	542	15,042	14,536	506	13,903	13,474	429
Maine	2,356	2,130	226	2,337	2,119	218	2,369	2,139	230	2,132	1,947	185	1,691	1,564	127
Maryland	20,211	19,364	847	19,770	18,926	844	18,970	18,161	809	18,613	17,889	724	15,281	14,780	501
Massachusetts	8,943	8,370	573	8,772	8,249	523	8,360	7,848	512	7,831	7,541	290	6,481	6,286	195
Michigan	41,122	38,880	2,242	39,666	37,515	2,151	38,761	36,680	2,081	38,053	36,024	2,029	33,617	31,913	1,704
Minnesota	9,509	8,827	682	9,056	8,451	605	9,032	8,426	606	8,837	8,230	607	7,293	6,863	430
Mississippi	10,642	9,601	1,041	10,426	9,338	1,088	10,061	9,006	1,055	10,290	9,156	1,134	7,834	6,923	911
Missouri	32,427	29,093	3,334	32,200	28,833	3,367	29,970	26,891	3,079	25,655	23,287	2,368	22,733	20,870	1,863
Montana	1,718	1,505	213	1,710	1,494	216	1,752	1,538	214	1,985	1,763	222	1,627	1,438	189
Nebraska	5,167	4,747	420	5,047	4,622	425	5,194	4,779	415	5,527	5,098	429	5,234	4,853	381
Nevada	13,812	12,553	1,259	13,030	11,823	1,207	13,182	11,930	1,252	12,414	11,230	1,184	11,089	10,176	913
New Hampshire	2,599	2,414	185	2,533	2,335	198	2,515	2,307	208	2,464	2,265	199	2,136	1,976	160
New Jersey	16,738	16,089	649	16,597	15,997	600	16,393	15,784	609	15,988	15,429	559	11,502	11,098	404
New Mexico	6,932	6,280	652	7,211	6,492	719	6,623	5,852	771	6,642	5,965	677	5,428	4,883	545
New York	50,611	48,334	2,277	49,514	47,237	2,277	46,778	44,669	2,109	43,515	41,586	1,929	34,143	32,851	1,292
North Carolina	35,940	33,205	2,735	36,633	33,770	2,863	35,127	32,376	2,751	34,450	31,751	2,699	29,704	27,598	2,106

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 12 (continued)

Number of prisoners in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2016–2020

	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
Jurisdiction	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
North Dakota	1,379	1,379	0	1,335	1,335	0	1,336	1,336	0	1,459	1,459	0	1,111	1,111	0
Ohio	45,913	41,651	4,262	44,249	40,176	4,073	43,832	39,822	4,010	43,564	39,612	3,952	38,832	35,473	3,359
Oklahoma	19,218	16,532	2,686	19,931	17,086	2,845	19,968	17,106	2,862	18,758	16,166	2,592	17,120	15,065	2,055
Oregon	14,579	13,301	1,278	14,660	13,363	1,297	14,707	13,489	1,218	14,412	13,218	1,194	12,753	11,834	919
Pennsylvania	47,607	45,012	2,595	46,829	44,189	2,640	45,941	43,215	2,726	44,871	42,255	2,616	38,588	36,544	2,044
Rhode Island	2,887	2,759	128	2,683	2,560	123	2,580	2,452	128	2,587	2,454	133	2,053	1,987	66
South Carolina	20,364	18,915	1,449	19,385	18,026	1,359	18,486	17,183	1,303	18,039	16,789	1,250	15,642	14,666	976
South Dakota	3,736	3,289	447	3,856	3,369	487	3,809	3,318	491	3,730	3,224	506	3,132	2,782	350
Tennessee	14,106	12,305	1,801	14,391	12,436	1,955	11,937	10,187	1,750	11,711	9,995	1,716	10,442	8,771	1,671
Texas	137,584	126,346	11,238	137,926	126,772	11,154	137,286	125,903	11,383	133,496	122,674	10,822	115,235	107,436	7,799
Utah	4,500	4,173	327	4,960	4,534	426	5,202	4,698	504	5,102	4,607	495	4,063	3,740	323
Vermont	1,471	1,336	135	1,333	1,193	140	1,492	1,351	141	1,396	1,263	133	1,091	1,007	84
Virginia	29,752	27,584	2,168	28,167	25,936	2,231	27,902	25,595	2,307	27,684	25,614	2,070	22,753	21,355	1,398
Washington	17,228	15,841	1,387	17,674	16,209	1,465	17,415	16,043	1,372	17,882	16,516	1,366	15,030	14,067	963
West Virginia	5,899	5,297	602	5,922	5,334	588	5,829	5,255	574	5,910	5,280	630	3,993	3,570	423
Wisconsin	23,163	21,677	1,486	23,513	21,893	1,620	23,576	21,984	1,592	23,402	21,858	1,544	19,964	18,709	1,255
Wyoming	2,083	1,822	261	2,182	1,911	271	2,053	1,768	285	1,980	1,697	283	1,774	1,537	237

[a]Includes yearend custody counts for all jurisdictions except New Mexico and Colorado. Custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities and local jails. See *Methodology*.

[b]As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; therefore, specific counts for the District of Columbia are not included in this table.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2016–2020.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Number of persons in prison living with HIV for figure 3: Number of persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by reporter type, 1991–2020

	Estimated[a,b]		Complete reporters[c]		Incomplete reporters[b,d]	
Yearend	Number	Annual percent change	Number	Annual percent change	Number	Annual percent change
1991	17,680	--	15,131	--	2,550	--
1992	21,020	18.9%	17,919	18.4%	3,100	21.6%
1993	21,820	3.8	18,145	1.3	3,670	18.4
1994	23,050	5.6	19,316	6.5	3,740	1.9
1995	24,520	6.4	21,001	8.7	3,510	-6.1
1996	24,300	-0.9	20,238	-3.6	4,060	15.7
1997	24,430	0.5	19,831	-2.0	4,600	13.3
1998	25,980	6.3	20,926	5.5	5,050	9.8
1999	25,940	-0.2	20,890	-0.2	5,050	0.0
2000	25,510	-1.7	20,159	-3.5	5,350	5.9
2001	24,230	-5.0	19,268	-4.4	4,960	-7.3
2002	24,120	-0.5	19,369	0.5	4,750	-4.2
2003	23,920	-0.8	19,185	-0.9	4,740	-0.2
2004	23,160	-3.2	18,401	-4.1	4,760	0.4
2005	22,920	-1.0	18,149	-1.4	4,770	0.2
2006	22,720	-0.9	18,033	-0.6	4,690	-1.7
2007	22,000	-3.2	17,187	-4.7	4,820	2.8
2008	21,780	-1.0	16,830	-2.1	4,950	2.7
2009	21,050	-3.4	16,295	-3.2	4,760	-3.8
2010	20,290	-3.6	15,764	-3.3	4,530	-4.8
2011	19,750	-2.7	15,203	-3.6	4,550	0.4
2012	19,170	-2.9	14,611	-3.9	4,560	0.2
2013	19,000	-0.9	14,341	-1.8	4,660	2.2
2014	17,720	-6.7	13,037	-9.1	4,680	0.4
2015	17,160	-3.2	12,603	-3.3	4,560	-2.6
2016	15,750	-8.2	11,542	-8.4	4,200	-7.9
2017	15,090	-4.2	10,804	-6.4	4,280	1.9
2018	14,920	-1.0	10,741	-0.4	4,180	-2.3
2019	14,180	-5.0	10,126	-5.7	4,060	-2.9
2020	11,940	-15.8	8,668	-14.4	3,270	-19.5

Note: See *Methodology* for more detail on imputation methods, complete reporters, and incomplete reporters.

-- Not calculated.

[a]Between two and four jurisdictions did not report the number of persons living with HIV in each year of the 30-year period from 1991 to 2020. Data were imputed for those jurisdictions not reporting data using various methods; therefore, numbers presented are estimates.

[b]Estimates were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded counts were added.

[c]Complete reporter totals from 1991 to 2020 include data from 32 states.

[d]Incomplete reporter totals from 1991 to 2020 include reported or imputed data from 18 states, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and the District of Columbia. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of BOP and were included in the BOP counts. Because the District of Columbia did not report data in all years prior to 2001, both the BOP and the District of Columbia were incomplete reporters.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2020.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Doris J. James is the acting director.

This report was written by Laura M. Maruschak. Stephanie Mueller and Tracy L. Snell verified the report.

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