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HIV in Prisons, 2001

By Laura M. Maruschak
BJS Statistician

On December 31, 2001, 2.0% of State prison inmates and 1.2% of Federal prison inmates were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Correctional authorities reported that 22,627 State inmates and 1,520 Federal inmates were HIV positive. The number known to be HIV positive totaled 24,147, down from 25,333 at yearend 2000.

Of those known to be HIV positive in all U.S. prisons at yearend 2001, 5,754 were confirmed AIDS cases, up from 5,696 in 2000. Among State inmates, 0.5% had AIDS; among Federal inmates, 0.4%.

During 2001, 256 State prisoners died from AIDS-related causes up from 185 in 2000. Excluding States with incomplete data on AIDS-related deaths in 2000, the total number of AIDS-related deaths in 2001 was 222. This increase was the first since the peak of 1,010 AIDS-related deaths in 1995. In 2001, 8% of State inmate deaths were attributed to AIDS, down from 32% in 1995. Among Federal prisoners 22 died from AIDS-related causes, up 1 from 2000.

This report is based on the 2001 National Prisoners Statistics (NPS-1). Data from the NPS were provided by the departments of corrections in 50 States and the District of Columbia and by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Highlights

Number of HIV-infected inmates steadily decreasing since 1999

Yearend	HIV-positive prison inmates		Jurisdiction	HIV-positive prison inmates	
	Number	Percent of custody population		Number	Percent of custody population
1995	24,256	2.3%	New York	5,500	8.1%
1996	23,881	2.2	Florida	2,602	3.6
1997	23,886	2.1	Texas	2,388	1.8
1998	25,680	2.2	Federal system	1,520	1.2
1999	25,807	2.1	California	1,305	0.8
2000	25,333	2.0	Georgia	1,150	2.5
2001	24,147	1.9			

- Between 2000 and 2001 the number of HIV-positive prisoners decreased about 5%, while the overall prison population grew 1.1% over the same period.
- At yearend 2001, 3.2% of all female State prison inmates were HIV positive, compared to 2.0% of males.
- During 2001, 28 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive prisoners, and 17 States reported an increase.
- New York held nearly a quarter of all inmates (5,500 inmates) known to be HIV positive at yearend 2001.
- The Federal system with an increase of 218 HIV-positive inmates reported the largest increase, followed by Georgia (up 212) and Rhode Island (up 58). New York with 500 fewer HIV-positive inmates reported the largest drop.
- The overall rate of confirmed AIDS among the prison population (0.49%) was more than 3 times the rate in the U.S. general population (0.14%).

Rate of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons increased in 2001

Year	AIDS-related deaths in State prisons	
	Number	Rate per 100,000 inmates
1995	1,010	100
1996	907	90
1997	538	48
1998	350	30
1999	242	20
2000	185	15
2001	256	20

- The number of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons decreased 75% from 1995 to 2001.
- Among Federal inmates 22 died from AIDS-related causes, up from 21 in 2000.
- During 2001 Florida (39) and Texas (32) reported the most AIDS-related deaths.

Table 1. Inmates in custody of State or Federal prison authorities and known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, 1999-2001

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive ^a			HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population ^b		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
U.S. total						
Reported ^c	25,807	25,333	24,147	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%
Comparable reporting ^d	25,791	25,333	24,131			
Federal	1,156	1,302	1,520	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%
State	24,651	24,031	22,627	2.3	2.2	2.0
Northeast	10,030	8,721	8,136	6.0%	5.2%	4.9%
Connecticut	632	593	604	3.7	3.6	3.5
Maine	9	11	15	0.5	0.7	0.9
Massachusetts	346	313	307	3.3	3.0	3.0
New Hampshire	17	23	17	0.8	1.0	0.7
New Jersey	869	771	804	3.5	3.2	3.4
New York	7,000	6,000	5,500	9.7	8.5	8.1
Pennsylvania	939	900	735	2.6	2.4	2.0
Rhode Island	203	90	148	6.9	2.6	4.4
Vermont	15	20	6	1.3	1.5	0.4
Midwest	2,171	2,252	2,135	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Illinois	635	619	593	1.4	1.4	1.3
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	30	27	27	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kansas	41	49	41	0.5	0.6	0.5
Michigan	578	585	584	1.3	1.2	1.2
Minnesota	32	42	33	0.6	0.7	0.5
Missouri	290	267	262	1.1	1.0	0.9
Nebraska	20	18	24	0.6	0.5	0.6
North Dakota	2	2	4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Ohio	391	478	398	0.8	1.1	0.9
South Dakota	5	4	5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wisconsin	147	161	164	1.0	1.0	0.9
South	10,243	10,767	10,392	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Alabama	283	419	302	1.3	1.8	1.2
Arkansas	99	101	108	1.0	0.9	0.9
Delaware	170	127	143	2.6	1.9	2.1
District of Columbia ^e	359	126	--	7.8	3.3	--
Florida	2,633	2,640	2,602	3.8	3.7	3.6
Georgia	846	938	1,150	2.0	2.1	2.5
Kentucky	122	124	105	1.1	1.3	1.1
Louisiana	381	500	514	2.1	2.6	2.6
Maryland	820	998	830	3.6	4.3	3.5
Mississippi	192	230	234	1.9	2.1	2.0
North Carolina	554	588	573	1.9	1.9	1.8
Oklahoma	122	145	130	0.8	1.0	0.9
South Carolina	617	560	559	2.9	2.7	2.6
Tennessee	185	215	231	1.4	1.6	1.7
Texas	2,520	2,492	2,388	1.8	1.8	1.8
Virginia	330	550	507	1.3	1.9	1.7
West Virginia	10	14	16	0.3	0.5	0.5
West	2,207	2,291	1,964	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Alaska	16	--	16	0.6	--	0.5
Arizona	144	110	122	0.6	0.4	0.4
California	1,570	1,638	1,305	1.0	1.0	0.8
Colorado	131	146	173	1.0	1.0	1.2
Hawaii	30	19	13	0.9	0.5	0.3
Idaho	15	14	14	0.4	0.3	0.4
Montana	10	11	11	0.7	0.7	0.6
Nevada	125	151	127	1.4	1.6	1.4
New Mexico	26	28	27	0.5	0.5	0.5
Oregon	23	41	30	0.2	0.4	0.3
Utah	34	37	34	0.6	0.9	0.8
Washington	75	90	88	0.5	0.6	0.6
Wyoming	8	6	4	0.6	0.5	0.4

--Not reported.

^aCounts published in previous reports have been revised.

^bPercentages are based on custody counts, except for New Mexico. In 2000 and 2001 New Mexico's percentages are based on its yearend jurisdiction count.

^cExclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data.

^dExcludes data from Alaska for all 3 years due to incomplete reporting.

^eAt yearend 2001, responsibility for housing District of Columbia sentenced inmates was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Number of HIV-infected prison inmates at yearend 2001, down from 2000

At yearend 2001, 24,147 inmates in State and Federal prisons were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), down from 25,333 in 2000 (table 1). Among State prison inmates, 22,627 were known to be HIV positive; among Federal inmates, 1,520.

HIV-infected inmates were concentrated in a small number of States. New York (5,500), Florida (2,602), and Texas (2,388) held the largest number of HIV-positive inmates. These three States housed nearly half of all HIV-infected inmates in State prisons in 2001. HIV-positive inmates comprised 2.0% of the State prison population in 2001, down from 2.4% in 1995. In Federal prisons HIV-positive inmates comprised 1.2% in 2001, the highest rate since reporting began in 1991. Overall, the percentage of the total prison population with HIV decreased from 2.0% in 2000 to 1.9% in 2001.

Year	Percent of custody population known to be HIV positive	
	State	Federal
1995	2.4%	0.9%
1996	2.3	1.0
1997	2.2	1.0
1998	2.3	1.0
1999	2.3	0.9
2000	2.2	1.0
2001	2.0	1.2

Inmates in the Northeast had the highest rate of HIV infection

In the Northeast 4.9% of the prison population were known to be HIV positive in 2001, followed by 2.2% in the South, 1.0% in the Midwest, and 0.8% in the West. New York had the highest percentage of inmates known to be HIV positive (8.1%), followed by Rhode Island (4.4%) and Florida (3.6%).

Four States (Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming) reported 10 or fewer HIV-positive inmates in their prisons. In 2001 every reporting jurisdiction held at least one HIV-positive inmate.

Nine States reported that fewer than 0.5% of their inmate population were HIV positive.

Between 2000 and 2001, 28 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive inmates. The largest decrease was reported in New York — 5,500 in 2001, down from 6,000 in 2000. Seventeen States and the Federal system reported an increase. The largest increases were reported in the Federal system (up 218), Georgia (212), Rhode Island (58), and New Jersey (33).

A greater percentage of females than males with HIV infection

On December 31, 2001, 19,868 male inmates and 2,145 female inmates in State prisons were known to be HIV positive (table 2). Overall, 1.9% of male inmates and 2.9% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive. New York reported the largest numbers of male and female HIV-positive inmates (5,030 and 470, respectively). The second largest numbers of HIV-positive male and female inmates were in Florida (2,203 and 399, respectively), followed by Texas (2,169 and 219, respectively). Six States (Maine, Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Hawaii, and Wyoming) reported having no HIV-positive female inmates. Every reporting State had at least one HIV-positive male inmate.

In nine States more than 5% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive. In three States over 10% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive — New York (14.9%), Rhode Island (12.1%), and Nevada (12.0%). New York (with 7.8%) was the only State with more than 5% of the male inmates known to be HIV positive.

Number of HIV-positive male and female inmates in State prisons declined during 2001

In States that did not provide a breakdown of the number of HIV cases by gender, estimates were made using the data reported from the most recent year. Based on these yearend estimates, the number of HIV-infected females in State prisons decreased from 2,472 to 2,212 in 2001. The number of infected male inmates decreased from 21,894 in 2000 to 20,415 in 2001.

Table 2. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, by gender, yearend 2001

Jurisdiction ^a	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S. total				
Estimated ^b	21,815		2,332	
Reported	21,268	1.9%	2,265	2.9%
Federal	1,400	1.2%	120	1.3%
State	19,868	2.0	2,145	3.2
Northeast	7,361	4.7%	775	9.1%
Connecticut	500	3.1	104	8.4
Maine	15	0.9	0	0
Massachusetts	267	2.8	40	5.7
New Hampshire	15	0.7	2	1.3
New Jersey	713	3.2	91	7.1
New York	5,030	7.8	470	14.9
Pennsylvania	691	1.9	44	2.7
Rhode Island	124	3.9	24	12.1
Vermont	6	0.5	0	0
Midwest	1,947	1.0%	147	1.2%
Illinois	550	1.3	43	1.6
Indiana	--	--	--	--
Iowa	23	0.3	4	0.6
Kansas	--	--	--	--
Michigan	541	1.2	43	2.0
Minnesota	29	0.5	4	1.2
Missouri	249	0.9	13	0.6
Nebraska	22	0.6	2	0.6
North Dakota	4	0.4	0	0
Ohio	371	0.9	27	1.0
South Dakota	5	0.2	0	0
Wisconsin	153	1.0	11	0.9
South	8,701	2.1%	1,118	3.8%
Alabama	264	1.1	38	2.3
Arkansas	99	0.9	9	1.2
Delaware	116	1.8	27	4.7
Florida	2,203	3.2	399	9.3
Georgia	1,004	2.3	146	5.2
Kentucky	100	1.1	5	0.8
Louisiana	466	2.5	48	4.6
Maryland	733	3.3	97	8.1
Mississippi	207	2.0	27	2.0
North Carolina	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	125	0.9	5	0.4
South Carolina	531	2.6	28	1.9
Tennessee	208	1.6	23	2.6
Texas	2,169	1.8	219	2.4
Virginia	461	1.7	46	2.2
West Virginia	15	0.5	1	0.5
West	1,859	0.8%	105	0.6%
Alaska	14	0.5	2	0.7
Arizona	104	0.4	18	0.8
California	1,288	0.9	17	0.2
Colorado	154	1.1	19	1.4
Hawaii	13	0.4	0	0
Idaho	12	0.3	2	0.7
Montana	10	0.6	1	0.7
Nevada	93	1.0	34	12.0
New Mexico	26	0.5	1	0.2
Oregon	28	0.3	2	0.3
Utah	30	0.8	4	1.7
Washington	83	0.6	5	0.5
Wyoming	4	0.4	0	0

--Not reported.

^aAt yearend 2001 responsibility for housing District of Columbia sentenced inmates was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^bIncludes estimate of the number of inmates with HIV/AIDS by gender for Kansas and North Carolina. Estimates were based on the most recent data available by gender.

The estimated numbers of both male and female HIV-positive inmates in State prisons decreased from 1995 to 2001. The percentage of male HIV-positive inmates decreased from 2.3% to 1.9%, as the percentage of female inmates fell from 4.0% in 1995 to 3.1% in 2001.

Year	State prison inmates	
	Estimated number of HIV-positive inmates*	Percent HIV/AIDS in custody population
Male inmates		
1995	21,144	2.3%
1996	21,299	2.2
1997	20,608	2.1
1998	22,045	2.2
1999	22,175	2.2
2000	21,894	2.1
2001	20,415	1.9
Female inmates		
1995	2,230	4.0%
1996	1,938	3.1
1997	2,258	3.5
1998	2,552	3.8
1999	2,402	3.5
2000	2,472	3.4
2001	2,212	3.1

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

Confirmed AIDS cases in U.S. prisons increased during 2001

At the end of 2001, 5,754 inmates in U.S. prisons had confirmed AIDS, up from 5,696 in 2000. Among those with confirmed AIDS, 5,228 were in State prisons, and 526 were in Federal prisons (table 3).

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 New York (1,160), Texas (859), and Florida (677). Combined, these States held more than half of all confirmed AIDS cases in State prisons. The Federal system held 526 inmates with confirmed AIDS. Seventeen States reported having fewer than 10 confirmed AIDS cases in their prisons; 4 reported having none.

New York (1.7%) reported the highest percentage of confirmed AIDS, followed by Connecticut (1.5%), Rhode Island (1.4%), and Massachusetts (1.2%). In 18 States confirmed AIDS cases comprised 0.1% or less of State inmates.

Table 3. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities and known to have confirmed AIDS, 2000-01

Jurisdiction	Confirmed AIDS cases ^a			
	Number		Percent of custody population ^b	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
U.S. total				
Estimated ^c	6,295	6,286		
Reported	5,696	5,754	0.5%	0.5%
Federal	466	526	0.4%	0.4%
State	5,230	5,228	0.6	0.5
Northeast	1,915	1,978	1.1%	1.2%
Connecticut	243	259	1.5	1.5
Maine	2	6	0.1	0.4
Massachusetts	130	119	1.3	1.2
New Hampshire	7	3	0.3	0.1
New Jersey	161	183	0.7	0.8
New York	1,100	1,160	1.6	1.7
Pennsylvania	247	199	0.7	0.5
Rhode Island	20	46	0.6	1.4
Vermont	5	3	0.4	0.2
Midwest	343	401	0.2%	0.2%
Illinois	84	159	0.2	0.4
Indiana	--	--	--	--
Iowa	8	8	0.1	0.1
Kansas	6	7	0.1	0.1
Michigan	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	2	1	‡	‡
Missouri	46	58	0.2	0.2
Nebraska	2	2	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Ohio	138	121	0.3	0.3
South Dakota	4	2	0.2	0.1
Wisconsin	53	43	0.3	0.2
South	2,638	2,446	0.7%	0.6%
Alabama	19	26	0.1	0.1
Arkansas	28	23	0.3	0.2
Delaware	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	14	--	0.4	--
Florida	768	677	1.1	0.9
Georgia	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	11	9	0.1	0.1
Louisiana	--	--	--	--
Maryland	325	213	1.4	0.9
Mississippi	20	60	0.2	0.5
North Carolina	213	185	0.7	0.6
Oklahoma	34	15	0.2	0.1
South Carolina	234	233	1.1	1.1
Tennessee	48	66	0.4	0.5
Texas	922	859	0.7	0.7
Virginia	--	69	--	0.2
West Virginia	2	11	0.1	0.3
West	334	403	0.1%	0.2%
Alaska	--	1	--	‡
Arizona	10	15	‡	0.1
California	174	229	0.1	0.1
Colorado	23	39	0.2	0.3
Hawaii	1	0	‡	0
Idaho	3	4	0.1	0.1
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	28	24	0.3	0.3
New Mexico	2	--	‡	--
Oregon	--	5	--	‡
Utah	17	7	0.4	0.2
Washington	74	79	0.5	0.5
Wyoming	2	0	0.2	0

--Not reported.

‡Less than .05%.

^aCounts published in previous reports have been revised.

^bPercents exclude jurisdictions that did not report type of HIV infection.

^cIncludes estimates of the number of inmates with confirmed AIDS for Indiana, Michigan, Delaware, Georgia, and Louisiana in 2000 and 2001, for Virginia, Alaska, and Oregon in 2000, and for New Mexico in 2001. Estimates were based on the most recent data.

During 2001, 20 States reported a decrease in the number of confirmed AIDS cases. Maryland, with a decrease of 112, had the largest drop in the number of confirmed AIDS cases, followed by Florida (down 91). Seventeen States reported an increase in the number of confirmed AIDS cases, led by Illinois, up from 84 in 2000 to 159 in 2001.

Because some States each year did not provide a breakdown of the number of HIV cases by type of HIV infection, estimates of the number of confirmed AIDS cases were made for those States to provide comparable year-to-year data. Based on yearly estimates, the number of confirmed AIDS cases decreased from 6,295 in 2000 to 6,286 in 2001.

Year	Number of confirmed AIDS cases	
	Reported number ^a	Estimated number ^b
1995	5,099	5,157
1996	5,874	6,092
1997	6,184	6,326
1998	6,282	6,809
1999	6,642	7,039
2000	5,696	6,295
2001	5,754	6,286

^aExcludes 3 States in 1995, 6 States in 1996, 4 in 1997, 7 in 1998, 5 in 1999, 8 in 2000, and 7 in 2001.

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

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

In every year since 1991, the rate of confirmed AIDS has been higher among prison inmates than in the general population (figure 1). At yearend 2001 the rate of confirmed AIDS in State and Federal prisons was more than 3 times higher than in the total U.S. population. About 49 in every 10,000 prison inmates had confirmed AIDS, compared to 14 in 10,000 persons in the U.S. general population.

Year	Percent of population with confirmed AIDS	
	U.S. general population	State and Federal prisoners
1995	0.08%	0.51%
1996	0.09	0.54
1997	0.10	0.55
1998	0.11	0.53
1999	0.12	0.60
2000	0.13	0.52
2001	0.14	0.49

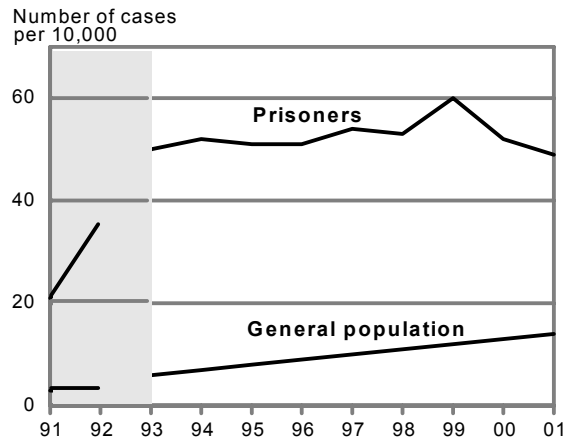
Note: The percent of the general population with confirmed AIDS in each year may be over-estimated due to delays in death reports. See *Methodology* for source of data.

Table 4. Inmate deaths in State prisons, by cause, 1995 and 2001

Cause of death	Deaths of State inmates			
	Number ^a		Rate per 100,000 inmates	
	1995	2001	1995	2001
Total	3,133	3,008	311	240
Natural causes other than AIDS	1,569	2,258	156	180
AIDS	1,010	256	100	20
Suicide	160	173	16	14
Accident	48	46	5	4
Execution	56	58	6	5
By another person	86	49	9	4
Other/unspecified	204	91	20	7

^aIn 2001, detail does not add because Louisiana reported 77 total deaths but did not provide a breakdown.

Rate of confirmed AIDS cases among the general population compared to State and Federal prisoners, 1991-2001



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

Rate of State prison inmate death, by cause, 1991-2001

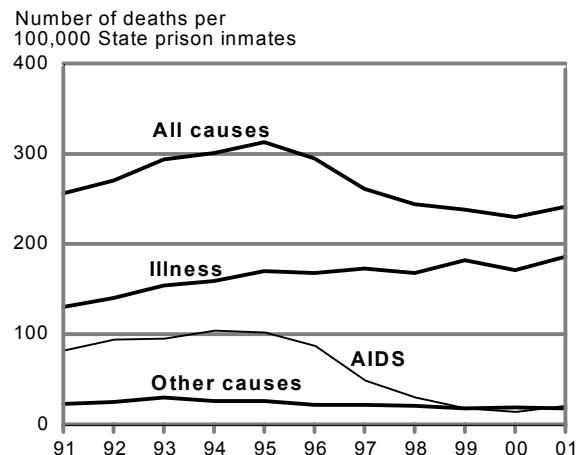


Figure 2

AIDS-related deaths in State prisons dropped 75% from 1995 to 2001

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). In 2001 the number of AIDS-related deaths increased for the first time since its peak in 1995. Overall, after 1995 the number of AIDS-related deaths was down 754 from 1,010 in 1995 to 256 in 2001 (table 4). AIDS-related deaths accounted for nearly 9% of all deaths among State prisoners in 2001, down from 32% in 1995.

The introduction of protease inhibitors and combination antiretroviral therapies produced a substantial improvement in the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS care. 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).

Yearend	Number of AIDS-related deaths among State prisoners	Rate per 100,000
1991	520	71
1992	648	83
1993	761	89
1994	955	104
1995	1,010	100
1996	907	90
1997	538	48
1998	350	30
1999	242	20
2000	185	15
2001	256	20

Table 5. Inmate deaths in Federal prisons, by cause, 2000 and 2001

Cause of death	Deaths of Federal inmates			
	Number		Rate per 100,000 inmates*	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total	285	303	196	198
Natural causes				
other than AIDS	242	247	166	162
AIDS	21	22	14	14
Suicide	13	18	9	12
Accident	4	6	3	4
Execution	0	2	0	1
By another person	5	8	3	5
Other/unspecified	0	0	0	0

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Among Federal inmates 22 died from AIDS-related causes, up from 21 in 2000 (table 5). In 2001 for every 100,000 inmates, 14 died from AIDS-related causes. These AIDS-related deaths accounted for more than 7% of all deaths in Federal prison.

Number of AIDS-related deaths increased in 2001

The number of AIDS-related deaths increased by 71 from 185 in 2000 to 256 in 2001 (table 6). Part of this increase can be attributed to Indiana

Table 6. AIDS-related deaths of State prisoners, 2000 and 2001

Jurisdiction	Deaths from all causes				AIDS-related deaths			
	Total		Rate per 100,000 inmates		Total		Rate per 100,000 inmates	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total	2,865	3,008	230	240	185	256	15	20
Northeast	459	452	263	261	52	68	30	39
Connecticut	35	30	191	159	8	5	44	26
Maine	8	8	476	473	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	23	31	215	289	2	0	19	0
New Hampshire	4	2	177	86	1	0	44	0
New Jersey	94	71	316	253	20	19	67	68
New York	169	179	241	259	8	28	11	40
Pennsylvania	118	124	320	334	13	15	35	40
Rhode Island	6	3	183	95	0	1	0	32
Vermont	2	4	118	224	0	0	0	0
Midwest	509	533	214	222	15	21	7	9
Illinois	81	86	179	188	6	11	13	24
Indiana	46	50	229	243	--	2	--	10
Iowa	12	9	151	111	0	0	0	0
Kansas	18	21	216	246	0	0	0	0
Michigan	123	114	258	236	4	5	8	10
Minnesota	10	13	160	200	0	0	0	0
Missouri	45	58	163	206	2	2	7	7
Nebraska	8	8	205	203	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	3	186	278	0	0	0	0
Ohio	127	119	277	260	3	0	7	0
South Dakota	4	4	153	150	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	33	48	159	229	0	1	0	5
South	1,402	1,472	250	261	91	134	28	29
Alabama*	74	85	281	312	8	8	30	29
Arkansas	30	48	252	389	0	2	0	16
Delaware	4	18	58	253	0	7	0	98
District of Columbia	14	9	188	167	6	1	80	19
Florida	197	183	276	254	48	39	67	54
Georgia	103	100	233	220	8	15	18	33
Kentucky	48	40	322	260	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	93	77	264	217	--	--	--	--
Maryland	49	70	208	292	5	11	21	46
Mississippi	34	42	153	203	2	2	10	10
North Carolina	--	73	--	234	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	61	77	263	333	2	1	9	4
South Carolina	61	74	280	332	7	5	32	22
Tennessee	46	59	208	255	0	2	0	9
Texas	494	426	296	259	--	32	--	19
Virginia	78	73	259	240	5	9	17	30
West Virginia	16	18	415	436	0	0	0	0
West	495	551	182	200	27	33	10	12
Alaska*	9	10	216	238	0	0	0	0
Arizona	66	65	249	240	2	2	8	7
California	281	289	172	176	23	22	14	13
Colorado	32	47	190	275	1	7	6	41
Hawaii	5	7	99	129	0	0	0	0
Idaho	7	18	126	316	0	0	0	0
Montana	5	8	161	246	0	0	0	0
Nevada	25	28	248	272	0	1	0	10
New Mexico	0	12	0	227	0	0	0	0
Oregon	19	23	180	208	0	1	0	9
Utah	8	5	142	92	0	0	0	0
Washington	31	34	208	223	1	0	7	0
Wyoming	7	5	417	298	0	0	0	0

--Not reported.

*The 2001 AIDS-related death counts are based on individual reports submitted to the BJS Deaths in Custody collection. See *Methodology*.

and Texas reporting in 2001, but not in 2000. Excluding these States with incomplete data on AIDS-related deaths for 2000, the total number of AIDS-related deaths for 2001 was 222, an increase of 37 from 185 in 2000.

About 1 in 12 deaths in State prisons due to AIDS-related illnesses

In 2001 for every 100,000 State inmates, 20 died from AIDS-related causes compared to 15 per 100,000 in 2000. The most AIDS deaths were reported in the South (134), followed by the Northeast (68). Together, these two regions accounted for more than three-quarters of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons.

Florida reported the largest number of AIDS-related deaths (39), followed by Texas (32) and New York (28). Twenty-one States reported having no AIDS-related deaths.

Relative to the number of inmates, Delaware had the highest rate of AIDS-related deaths (98 per 100,000 inmates), followed by New Jersey (68 per 100,000), Florida (54 per 100,000), Maryland (46 per 100,000), and Colorado (41 per 100,000).

The percentage of deaths due to AIDS is more than 2 times higher in the prison population than in the U.S. general population age 15-54. In 2000 about 1 in every 12 prisoner deaths were attributable to AIDS-related causes compared to fewer than 1 in 25 deaths in the general population.

Yearend	AIDS-related deaths as a percent of all deaths	
	State prisoners ^a	U.S. general population age 15-54 ^b
1991	28.0%	10.4%
1992	31.0	11.7
1993	33.2	11.9
1994	35.1	12.7
1995	34.2	13.1
1996	30.8	10.1
1997	18.9	5.8
1998	13.3	5.4
1999	11.2	4.3
2000	8.4	3.9
2001	8.0	--

-- Not available.

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

^bSee *Methodology* for source of data.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

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

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 1995-2001. 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*.

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

estimates for the U.S. resident population of individuals 13 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; and Vol. 50, 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 Collections

In order to implement *The Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000* (PL 106-297), BJS has developed four data collections of death records covering the Nation's criminal justice custodial populations. BJS began collection from local jails in 2000, and added State prisons in 2001, State juvenile correctional agencies in 2002, and State and local law enforcement agencies in 2003. These new collections are conducted on a quarterly basis and provide BJS with individual records for each death. Records include data on the deceased's individual characteristics (e.g., age, gender, race/Hispanic origin), criminal background (e.g., legal status, offenses, time in custody), and the death itself (e.g., cause, time, and location, medical conditions and treatment). As a result, these new collections will provide the public with a richer source of data on such deaths, and on a more frequent basis.

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

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

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