



Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

March 1996, NCJ-158020

HIV in Prisons 1994

By Peter M. Brien
and Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
BJS Statisticians

At yearend 1994, 2.3% of the 999,693 State and Federal prison inmates were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In State prisons 21,749 inmates were HIV positive (2.5% of the total), and in Federal prisons, 964 (1.1%). Of all inmates in U.S. prisons, 4,849 prisoners (0.5%) had confirmed AIDS and 17,480 prisoners were HIV positive without having confirmed AIDS.

In 1994, 955 State inmates died of AIDS-related causes, up from 520 in 1991. For every 100,000 State inmates in 1994, 104 died of AIDS-related causes. The percentage of inmate deaths because of AIDS rose in recent years (28% of inmate deaths in 1991 and 35% in 1994).

Data sources

Data on HIV/AIDS were provided by the departments of corrections in 50 States and the District of Columbia and by the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Since 1991 respondents have reported their HIV-testing policies and the number of HIV-infected inmates in their custody at yearend. Those inmates are reported to be asymptomatic, symptomatic, or with confirmed AIDS. (See the questionnaire items in figure 1, page 4.) Respondents have also reported for each year the number of inmate deaths from HIV-related infections as well as other causes.

Highlights

Year	HIV-positive inmates	
	Number	Percent of custody population
1991	17,551	2.2%
1992	20,651	2.5
1993	21,538	2.4
1994	22,713	2.3

- Between 1991 and 1994 the number of HIV-positive inmates grew at about the same rate (29%) as the overall prison population (26%).

- At yearend 1994, 3.9% of all female State prison inmates were HIV positive, compared to 2.4% of male State prisoners.

- Of all HIV-positive inmates, 21% were confirmed AIDS cases. In State prisons, 21% of HIV-positive inmates had AIDS; in Federal prisons, 38%.

Year	Inmates with confirmed AIDS	
	Number	Percent of custody population
1991	1,682	0.21%
1992	2,644	0.33
1993	3,765	0.50
1994	4,849	0.52

- The overall rate of confirmed AIDS among the Nation's prison population (0.52%) was more than 7 times the rate in the general population (0.07%).

Jurisdiction	HIV-positive inmates	
	Number	Percent of custody population
New York	8,295	12.4%
Florida	1,986	3.5
Texas	1,584	1.6
California	1,055	.8
Federal system	964	1.1
Connecticut	940	6.6
Georgia	854	2.6
Maryland	774	3.7
New Jersey	770	3.6
Illinois	600	1.6
North Carolina	521	2.2

Based on jurisdictions with more than 500 HIV-positive inmates.

- New York held more than a third of all inmates (8,295 inmates) known to be HIV positive at yearend 1994.

- There were 955 AIDS-related deaths in 1994, comprising over a third (35.1%) of all State prisoner deaths during the year.

- Twenty-six States reported that fewer than 1.0% of their inmates were HIV positive, and 7 States held fewer than 10 HIV-positive inmates.

- Between 1991 and 1994 the rate of confirmed AIDS in the prison population increased at nearly the same pace as confirmed AIDS in the general population, more than doubling in 4 years.

Trends in HIV infection in U.S. prisons

At yearend 1994, 22,713 inmates in State and Federal prisons were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (table 1). In 1991, 16,921 State prisoners were HIV positive; in 1994, 21,749 were HIV positive, a 29% increase. The Federal Bureau of Prisons held 630 HIV-positive inmates in 1991 and 964 in 1994, a 53% increase.

Between 1991 and 1994 the number of HIV-positive inmates grew at about the same rate as the overall prison population (29% compared to 26%). As a result, the percentage of all prisoners infected with HIV rose from 2.2% in 1991 to 2.3% in 1994. HIV-positive inmates comprised 2.3% of the State prison population in 1991 and 2.5% in 1994. In Federal prisons HIV-positive inmates were 1.0% of all prisoners in 1991 and 1.1% in 1994.

HIV-infected inmates are concentrated in a small number of States. New York and Florida house the largest number of HIV-positive inmates. In 1994 these two States held nearly half of all HIV-positive inmates in the Nation. New York had the highest percentage of inmates known to be HIV positive (12.4%), followed by Connecticut (6.6%), Rhode Island (3.8%), Maryland (3.7%), and New Jersey (3.6%).

Seven States reported having fewer than 10 cases of HIV-positive inmates in their prisons. Vermont reported no HIV-positive inmates. Twenty-six States reported that fewer than 1.0% of their inmate population were HIV positive.

Texas reported the largest growth in the number of HIV-positive inmates, from 615 in 1991 to 1,584 in 1994. Substantial increases were also reported in Florida (an increase of 881 inmates), Connecticut (366), and North Carolina (351).

Table 1. Inmates in custody of State or Federal prison authorities and known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, 1991-94

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive				HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population ^a			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
U.S. total^b	17,551	20,651	21,538	22,713	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%
Federal State	630	867	959	964	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
	16,921	19,784	20,579	21,749	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
Northeast	10,247	11,422	10,690	11,001	8.1%	8.3%	7.4%	7.4%
Connecticut	574	621	886	940	5.4	5.6	6.6	6.6
Maine	1	21	8	8	.1	1.4	.6	.5
Massachusetts	484	322	394	388	5.3	3.2	3.9	3.4
New Hampshire	18	26	17	26	1.2	1.4	.9	1.3
New Jersey	756	1,326	881	770	4.0	5.9	3.7	3.6
New York	8,000	8,645	8,000	8,295	13.8	14.0	12.4	12.4
Pennsylvania	313	338	409	461	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Rhode Island	98	120	89	113	3.5	4.4	3.4	3.8
Vermont	3	3	6	0	.3	.2	.5	0
Midwest	1,128	1,392	1,671	1,750	.7%	.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Illinois	299	403	591	600	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.6
Indiana	62	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--
Iowa	19	18	11	25	.5	.4	.2	.5
Kansas	13	20	39	20	.2	.3	.7	.3
Michigan	390	454	434	384	1.1	1.2	1.1	.9
Minnesota	14	26	30	35	.4	.7	.7	.8
Missouri	127	164	136	146	.8	1.0	.8	.8
Nebraska	11	26	17	16	.4	1.0	.7	.6
North Dakota	1	1	2	3	.2	.2	.3	.5
Ohio	152	232	355	454	.4	.6	.9	1.1
South Dakota	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	.1
Wisconsin	40	48	56	65	.5	.6	.6	.6
South	4,314	5,659	6,657	7,410	1.5%	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Alabama	178	183	194	210	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Arkansas	68	70	80	81	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
Delaware ^c	85	104	113	34	2.6	2.6	2.7	.8
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,105	1,616	1,780	1,986	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.5
Georgia	807	733	745	854	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6
Kentucky	27	35	42	44	.3	.4	.5	.5
Louisiana	100	425	262	285	.7	2.6	1.6	1.2
Maryland	478	666	769	774	2.5	3.4	3.8	3.7
Mississippi	106	--	118	119	1.3	--	1.4	1.2
North Carolina	170	364	485	521	.9	1.8	2.2	2.2
Oklahoma	74	94	102	102	.7	.8	.8	.8
South Carolina	316	350	452	434	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5
Tennessee	28	53	88	89	.3	.5	.8	.7
Texas	615	846	1,212	1,584	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6
Virginia	152	112	207	285	.9	.7	1.1	1.4
West Virginia	5	8	8	8	.3	.5	.4	.4
West	1,232	1,311	1,561	1,588	.8%	.8%	.8%	.8%
Alaska	9	13	--	--	.4	.5	--	--
Arizona	84	78	89	143	.5	.5	.5	.7
California	786	899	1,048	1,055	.8	.8	.9	.8
Colorado	82	52	74	79	1.0	.6	.8	.9
Hawaii	19	24	21	14	.8	.9	.7	.5
Idaho	10	20	26	20	.5	.9	1.0	.8
Montana	7	4	5	7	.5	.3	.3	.4
Nevada	117	105	163	118	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.7
New Mexico	10	5	11	19	.3	.2	.3	.5
Oregon	24	21	29	24	.4	.3	.4	.3
Utah	35	30	26	48	1.3	1.0	.9	1.5
Washington	42	54	63	55	.5	.5	.6	.5
Wyoming	7	6	6	6	.6	.6	.5	.6

--Not reported.

^aThe custody population includes only those inmates housed in a jurisdiction's facilities.

^bTotals exclude those inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data on HIV/AIDS.

^cReported only confirmed AIDS cases in 1994.

Confirmed AIDS cases in U.S. prisons

At the end of 1994, 4,849 confirmed AIDS cases were in U.S. prisons — 4,478 State inmates and 371 Federal inmates (table 2). Of the remaining HIV-positive inmates, 2,492 showed symptoms of HIV infection and 14,988 were asymptomatic.

The number of prison inmates with confirmed AIDS has nearly tripled since 1991, when there were 1,682. The number of inmates with lesser or no symptoms of HIV infection grew by 13%.

Year	Confirmed AIDS cases	Other than confirmed AIDS cases
1991	1,682	15,797
1992	2,644	18,087
1993	3,765	17,773
1994	4,849	17,864

Note: Care should be exercised when comparing the number of reported cases over time. In January 1993 the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revised the HIV classification system and expanded the surveillance case definition for AIDS to include specific CD4+ T-lymphocyte criteria and three additional clinical conditions — pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer. This expansion resulted in a substantial increase in the number of reported AIDS cases during 1993. See *Methodology*.

The States with the largest number of confirmed AIDS cases were New York (1,228), Florida (619), and California (390), which accounted for exactly half of all AIDS cases in State prisons. Eighteen States reported having fewer than 10 inmates with confirmed AIDS in their prison systems.

Confirmed AIDS cases comprised a half of one percent of all inmates in State and Federal prisons. Of those HIV-positive inmates in prison, a fifth were confirmed AIDS cases.

Table 2. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities, by type of HIV infection or confirmed AIDS, yearend 1994

Jurisdiction	Cases of HIV or confirmed AIDS			Confirmed AIDS cases as a percent of—		
	Total ^a	Asymptomatic ^b	Symptomatic ^c	Confirmed AIDS	Total HIV cases	Custody population
U.S. total	22,713	14,988	2,492	4,849	21.4%	.5%
Federal	964	491	102	371	38.5%	.4%
State	21,749	14,497	2,390	4,478	20.6	.5
Northeast	11,001	8,094	981	1,926	17.5%	1.3%
Connecticut	940	350	406	184	19.6	1.3
Maine	8	6	--	2	**	†
Massachusetts	388	103	176	109	28.1	1.0
New Hampshire	26	15	4	7	26.9	.3
New Jersey	770	563	--	207	26.9	1.0
New York	8,295	6,728	339	1,228	14.8	1.8
Pennsylvania	461	308	28	125	27.1	.4
Rhode Island	113	21	28	64	56.6	2.2
Vermont	0	0	0	0	**	0
Midwest	1,750	856	239	271	19.8%	.2%
Illinois	600	364	65	171	28.5	.5
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	25	18	--	7	28.0	.1
Kansas	20	15	2	3	15.0	†
Michigan	384	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	35	28	4	3	8.6	.1
Missouri	146	--	137	9	6.2	.1
Nebraska	16	14	--	2	12.5	.1
North Dakota	3	2	1	0	**	0
Ohio	454	388	--	66	14.5	.2
South Dakota	2	0	0	2	**	.1
Wisconsin	65	27	30	8	12.3	.1
South	7,410	4,580	1,084	1,746	23.6%	.5%
Alabama	210	171	--	39	18.6	.2
Arkansas	81	37	15	29	35.8	.4
Delaware	34	--	--	34	**	.8
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,986	1,367	--	619	31.2	1.1
Georgia	854	832	1	21	2.5	.1
Kentucky	44	26	--	18	40.9	.2
Louisiana	285	--	218	67	23.5	.3
Maryland	774	513	50	211	27.3	1.0
Mississippi	119	96	--	23	19.3	.2
North Carolina	521	--	364	157	30.1	.7
Oklahoma	102	95	--	7	6.9	.1
South Carolina	434	355	--	79	18.2	.5
Tennessee	89	--	59	30	33.7	.2
Texas	1,584	884	377	323	20.4	.3
Virginia	285	196	--	89	31.2	.4
West Virginia	8	8	0	0	0	0
West	1,588	967	86	535	33.7%	.3%
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	143	120	--	23	16.1	.1
California	1,055	665	--	390	37.0	.3
Colorado	79	23	44	12	15.2	.1
Hawaii	14	10	3	1	7.1	†
Idaho	20	13	2	5	25.0	.2
Montana	7	4	3	0	**	0
Nevada	118	57	12	49	41.5	.7
New Mexico	19	17	0	2	10.5	.1
Oregon	24	8	6	10	41.7	.1
Utah	48	17	16	15	31.3	.5
Washington	55	27	0	28	50.9	.3
Wyoming	6	6	0	0	**	0

Note: Totals and percentages exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data on type of HIV/AIDS infection. The custody population includes only inmates housed at the end of 1994.

--Not reported.

**Not calculated for fewer than 10 cases.

†Less than 0.05%.

^aMichigan reported the total of HIV-positive cases but not the stage of HIV infection.

^bIncludes all inmates who had tested positive for the HIV antibody but had no HIV-related symptoms.

^cIncludes inmates with symptoms of HIV infection but without a confirmed AIDS diagnosis.

Table 3. Number of inmate deaths in State prisons, by cause, 1991-94

Cause of death	1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Rate of death per 100,000 inmates	Number	Rate of death per 100,000 inmates	Number	Rate of death per 100,000 inmates	Number	Rate of death per 100,000 inmates
Total	1,856	252	2,088	268	2,477	290	2,878	314
Illness/natural causes	813	111	957	123	1,188	139	1,393	152
AIDS	520	71	648	83	761	89	955	104
Suicide	89	12	103	13	145	17	155	17
Accident	35	5	24	3	38	4	33	4
Execution	17	2	31	4	37	4	30	3
By another person	55	7	67	9	84	10	68	7
Other/unspecified	327	44	258	33	224	26	244	27

Note: In each year some States did not report complete data on cause of death. To calculate the rate of death, the number of inmates under State jurisdiction on June 30 of each year was used as an approxima-

tion of the average population exposed to the risk of death during the year. Inmates in States that did not report data on inmate deaths were excluded.

As a percentage of the total prison population in each State, the highest number of confirmed AIDS cases was in Rhode Island (2.2% of inmates in the State), followed by New York (1.8%) and Connecticut (1.3%). In 20 States, confirmed AIDS cases comprised 0.1% or less of State inmates.

Comparison to the U.S. resident population

At the end of 1994, the rate of confirmed AIDS in State and Federal prisons was more than 7 times higher than in the total U.S. population. Approximately 0.52% of all prisoners had confirmed AIDS, compared to 0.07% of the U.S. population.

Year	Percent of population with confirmed AIDS	
	U.S. general population	State and Federal prison inmates
1991	0.03%	0.21%
1992	0.03	0.33
1993	0.06	0.50
1994	0.07	0.52

Note: The percent of the general population with confirmed AIDS in each year may be overestimated due to delays in death reports. Care should be exercised when comparing percentages over time, because of changes in the case definition for AIDS. See *Methodology*.

Over the last 3 years, the available data indicate that the rates for confirmed AIDS cases have been much higher in prisons than in the general population. In 1993 the incidence of AIDS was over 8 times greater inside

prisons than in the general population. The rate of AIDS infection in 1992 was about 9.5 times higher for prisoners than the general population, and in 1991, the AIDS-infection rate was over 6.5 times higher inside prisons than in the general population.

AIDS-related deaths in State prisons

In 1994, 955 State inmates died of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, or other AIDS-related diseases (table 3). These AIDS-related deaths comprised over a third of all deaths of State prisoners.

AIDS-related deaths as a percent of all deaths

Year	U.S. general population, age 15-54*	State prison inmates
	1991	10.4%
1992	11.7	35.2
1993	11.9	33.2
1994	--	35.1

--Not available.
*See *Methodology* for source of data.

The rate of death because of AIDS is about 3 times higher in the prison population than in the total U.S. population age 15 to 54. Between 1991 and 1993 about 1 in every 3 prisoner deaths were attributable to AIDS-related causes, compared to 1 in 10 deaths in the general population.

10. HIV testing, Jan. 1- Dec. 31, 1994	a. During 1994 were any inmates tested for the antibody to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes AIDS?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No - <i>Skip to item 11</i>		
	b. Which inmates were tested during 1994? Mark (X) all that apply.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> All incoming inmates 2 <input type="checkbox"/> All inmates currently in custody 3 <input type="checkbox"/> All inmates at time of release 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Certain inmates (<i>Complete item 10c</i>)		
	c. Who were the certain inmates tested? Mark (X) all that apply.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> High-risk groups - Specify _____ 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Upon inmate request 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Upon clinical indication of need 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Upon involvement in incident 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Random sample 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify _____		
11. HIV infection/ AIDS cases in custody on Dec. 31, 1994	a. Inmates who were asymptomatic HIV positive	Total	Male	Female
	b. Inmates with lesser forms of symptomatic HIV disease			
	c. Inmates with confirmed AIDS			
	d. Total number of inmates who were HIV positive or confirmed AIDS cases (<i>Sum of items 11a, b, and c</i>)			

Figure 1. AIDS-related questions in the National Prisoner Survey

In every year since 1991, "AIDS-related causes" has been the second leading cause of death for State prisoners behind "illness and natural causes." For every 100,000 State inmates in 1994, 104 died of AIDS-related causes (table 4). The number of AIDS-related deaths in prison has increased 84% since 1991, making AIDS the fastest rising cause of State inmate deaths.

In 1994 AIDS-related causes accounted for over half of all inmate deaths in New York (60%), Connecticut (60%), Florida (56%), Massachusetts (54%), and New Jersey (51%). Fifteen States reported having no AIDS-related deaths, and 8 States reported only 1 AIDS-related death.

Table 4. AIDS-related deaths of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Deaths from all causes in State prisons		AIDS-related deaths		
	Total	Rate per 100,000 inmates ^a	Total	Rate per 100,000 inmates	As a percent of all deaths ^b
Total	2,878	314	955	104	35.1%
Northeast	720	481	379	253	52.6%
Connecticut	40	277	24	166	60.0
Maine	4	272	0	0	**
Massachusetts	39	387	21	208	53.8
New Hampshire	4	211	0	0	**
New Jersey	130	531	66	270	50.8
New York	404	612	244	370	60.4
Pennsylvania	93	344	24	89	25.8
Rhode Island	6	197	0	0	**
Vermont	0	0	0	0	**
Midwest	444	249	61	44	18.2%
Illinois	96	270	35	98	36.5
Indiana	36	243	2	13	5.6
Iowa	4	79	0	0	**
Kansas	16	263	1	16	6.3
Michigan	108	269	--	--	--
Minnesota	13	284	1	22	7.7
Missouri	49	289	0	0	0
Nebraska	12	490	1	41	8.3
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	**
Ohio	87	211	20	49	23.0
South Dakota	5	306	0	0	**
Wisconsin	18	196	1	11	5.6
South	1,303	330	411	111	32.8%
Alabama	59	309	14	73	23.7
Arkansas	34	381	2	22	5.9
Delaware	14	324	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	53	480	13	118	24.5
Florida	230	410	129	230	56.1
Georgia	95	314	43	142	45.3
Kentucky	26	242	5	47	19.2
Louisiana	51	219	--	--	--
Maryland	68	326	25	120	36.8
Mississippi	34	320	6	56	17.6
North Carolina	57	252	26	115	45.6
Oklahoma	74	454	1	6	1.4
South Carolina	88	448	34	173	38.6
Tennessee	44	306	7	49	15.9
Texas	313	313	87	87	27.8
Virginia	56	226	19	77	33.9
West Virginia	7	361	0	0	**
West	411	210	104	53	25.3%
Alaska	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	41	218	0	0	0
California	250	200	89	71	35.6
Colorado	15	151	1	10	6.7
Hawaii	7	216	0	0	**
Idaho	12	419	3	105	25.0
Montana	1	60	0	0	**
Nevada	17	252	5	74	29.4
New Mexico	13	351	0	0	0
Oregon	10	149	1	15	10.0
Utah	12	407	1	34	8.3
Washington	28	263	4	38	14.3
Wyoming	5	426	0	0	**

--Not reported.

**Not calculated for fewer than 10 deaths.

^aBased on the number of inmates under State jurisdiction.

^bNational and regional totals exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data on cause of death.

Table 5. State prison inmates known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, by sex, yearend 1994

Jurisdiction	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of total custody population	Number	Percent of total custody population
Total	19,762	2.4%	1,953	3.9%
Northeast	9,935	7.0%	1,066	13.5%
Connecticut	800	6.0	140	14.8
Maine	8	.6	0	0
Massachusetts	303	2.8	85	12.0
New Hampshire	23	1.2	3	2.2
New Jersey	695	3.4	75	7.6
New York	7,578	12.0	717	20.1
Pennsylvania	427	1.6	34	2.6
Rhode Island	101	3.6	12	8.6
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Midwest	1,638	1.0%	112	1.2%
Illinois	549	1.6	51	2.8
Indiana	--	--	--	--
Iowa	23	.5	2	.6
Kansas	20	.3	0	0
Michigan	368	1.0	16	.8
Minnesota	31	.7	4	1.9
Missouri	139	.8	7	.7
Nebraska	14	.6	2	1.3
North Dakota	2	.4	1	2.4
Ohio	432	1.1	22	.9
South Dakota	2	.1	0	0
Wisconsin	58	.6	7	1.7
South	6,734	1.9%	642	3.1%
Alabama	198	1.1	12	1.0
Arkansas	79	1.0	2	.3
Delaware	--	--	--	--
District of Columbia	--	--	--	--
Florida	1,799	3.3	187	6.1
Georgia	777	2.5	77	3.8
Kentucky	43	.5	1	.2
Louisiana	274	1.2	11	.8
Maryland	713	3.6	61	5.9
Mississippi	115	1.3	4	.6
North Carolina	467	2.1	54	4.5
Oklahoma	97	.8	5	.4
South Carolina	407	2.5	27	3.3
Tennessee	84	.7	5	1.3
Texas	1,406	1.5	178	3.2
Virginia	267	1.3	18	1.9
West Virginia	8	.4	0	0
West	1,455	.8%	133	1.1%
Alaska	--	--	--	--
Arizona	131	.7	12	.9
California	979	.8	76	.9
Colorado	77	.9	2	.3
Hawaii	14	.5	0	0
Idaho	20	.8	1	.7
Montana	7	.4	0	0
Nevada	89	1.4	29	6.3
New Mexico	18	.5	1	.4
Oregon	21	.3	3	.8
Utah	44	1.4	4	2.6
Washington	50	.5	5	.7
Wyoming	6	.6	0	0

Note: Sex of inmates was not reported for 34 HIV cases. Totals exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data on HIV/AIDS or sex of inmates. --Not reported.

HIV infection of male and female State inmates

At the end of 1994, there were 19,762 male and 1,953 female State inmates infected with HIV — 2.4% of all male and 3.9% of all female State inmates (table 5). The rate of HIV infection was higher for women than men in every region and in most States.

Since 1991 the number of male State inmates infected with HIV has increased 22%, while the number of female inmates infected has increased at a much faster rate — 69%.

Year	Number HIV positive	Percent of custody population in reporting States
Males		
1991	16,150	2.2%
1992	18,266	2.6
1993	18,218	2.5
1994	19,762	2.4
Percent change, 1991-94*	22.4%	
Females		
1991	1,159	3.0%
1992	1,598	4.0
1993	1,796	4.2
1994	1,953	3.9
Percent change, 1991-94*	68.5%	

Note: Includes State inmates only. *In 1991 North Carolina, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia did not report data by sex. In 1994 Alaska, Delaware, Indiana, and the District of Columbia did not report data by sex.

In three States more than 10% of female inmates were known to be HIV positive — New York (20%), Connecticut (15%), and Massachusetts (12%). New York (12%) was the only State in which more than 10% of the male inmates were known to be infected with HIV.

HIV-testing policies

Each State, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons test their inmates for HIV based on certain criteria (table 6). Most jurisdictions (45 out of 52) test inmates if they have HIV-related symptoms or if the inmates request a test. Twenty-six States test inmates after they are involved in an incident, and 15 States test inmates who belong to specific "high-risk groups."

Seventeen States test all inmates who enter their facilities. Three of these States (Alabama, Missouri, and Nevada) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons also test inmates upon their release.

Rhode Island, Utah, and Wyoming test all inmates currently in custody. New York, Hawaii, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons test inmates selected at random.

Testing policy	Number of jurisdictions
Upon inmate request	42
Upon clinical indication of need	40
Upon involvement in an incident	26
All incoming inmates	17
High-risk groups	15
All inmates at time of release	4
Random sample	3
All inmates currently in custody	3

Note: Detail adds to more than 52 because a jurisdiction may have more than one policy.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

The National Prisoner Statistics series (NPS-1) includes an annual yearend count of prisoners by jurisdiction, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and admissions and releases during the year. The series consists of yearly reports to BJS from the departments of corrections of the 50 States and the District of Columbia and from the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Since 1991 respondents have been asked to indicate their policies for testing for HIV and to provide the number of HIV-infected inmates in their custody on the last day of the calendar year. (See figure 1 on page 4.)

Table 6. Testing policies for the antibody to the human immunodeficiency virus, by jurisdiction, 1994

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

Note: States could report more than one policy. For Arizona and Washington, "other" includes inmates tested by court order. North Carolina's "other" category includes

inmates who are offered a test after undergoing risk screening. North Carolina also tests those inmates with a clinical indication of need after inmate consent.

In Florida pregnant female inmates are tested for HIV. Colorado's "other" inmates are those scheduled for routine physicals.

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 1991-94. For each year, the number

of active AIDS cases in the United States was calculated by subtracting the number of cumulative AIDS deaths at yearend from the cumulative number of total AIDS cases at yearend as listed in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*.

The data for the U.S. general population, excluding persons under age 13, were taken from *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994*. Population Division: U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1995, PPL-21, pp. 12, 13, 15, and 17.

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

The classification system for HIV infection and the case definition for AIDS were expanded in 1993. This expansion improved estimates of the number and 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 CDC, *Morbidity*

This report and other BJS reports and data are available on the Internet: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/> (hard copy: call 1-800-732-3277).

and *Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 43, No. 45, November 18, 1994.)

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 1993 and 1994, pp. 18 and 20. 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; and Vol. 43, No. 6(S).

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 into the national mortality estimates of persons age 15-54 in a given year.

Other reports on HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS-related data are collected through regularly scheduled BJS censuses and surveys of correctional agencies and offenders under correctional supervision. Annual publications provide only the most recently obtained information. See previous BJS reports for HIV/AIDS data in local jails and HIV test results reported by State prisoners.

The data published from the BJS collections complement those collected in surveys sponsored by the National

Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The most recent report, *1994 Update: HIV/AIDS and STDs in Correctional Facilities*, contains detailed reporting about the prevalence, testing, education, and prevention for HIV and AIDS in Federal, State, and 29 large city/county correctional systems. The 1994 update provides cumulative total inmate deaths by region, total current AIDS cases, and HIV-seroprevalence data by both jurisdiction and type of testing policy.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice. The director is Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.

BJS Bulletins present the first release of findings from permanent data collections.

Peter M. Brien wrote this report under the supervision of Allen J. Beck. Tom Hester edited the report, assisted by Ida Hines. Marilyn Marbrook administered final production, assisted by Yvonne Boston and Jayne Robinson. Data collection and processing were carried out by Marita Perez and Jeanne Benetti, under the supervision of Gertrude Odom and Kathy Creighton of the Demographic Surveys Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

March 1996, NCJ-158020

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ/BJS
Permit No. G-91

Washington, DC 20531

Bulletin

This report and other BJS reports
and data are available on the Inter-
net: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>