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HIV in Prisons and Jails, 2002

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On December 31, 2002, 2.0% of State prison inmates and 1.1% of Federal prison inmates were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Correctional authorities reported that 22,317 State inmates and 1,547 Federal inmates were HIV positive. The number known to be HIV positive totaled 23,864, down from 24,147 at yearend 2001.

Of those known to be HIV positive in all U.S. prisons at yearend 2002, an estimated 5,643 were confirmed AIDS cases, down from 6,286 in 2001. Among State inmates, 0.5% had AIDS; among Federal inmates, 0.4%.

In personal interviews conducted in 2002, nearly two-thirds of local jail inmates reported ever being tested for HIV; of those, 1.3% disclosed that they were HIV positive.

During 2002, 283 State prisoners died from AIDS-related causes (down from 311 in 2001); 17 Federal prisoners (down from 22 in 2001); and 42 local jail inmates (down from 55).

HIV/AIDS data for prisoners are from the *National Prisoner Statistics (NPS-1)* and for jail inmates from the *2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails*. Data on deaths are based on the *Deaths in Custody Reporting Act* collection (DICRA), which began in 2000 for jail inmates and in 2001 for State prisoners. (See *Methodology* for details.)

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
1998	25,680	2.2%	New York	5,000	7.5%
1999	25,807	2.1	Florida	2,848	3.8
2000	25,333	2.0	Texas	2,528	1.9
2001	24,147	1.9	Federal system	1,547	1.1
2002	23,864	1.9	California	1,181	0.7
			Georgia	1,123	2.4

- Between 1998 and 2002 the number of HIV-positive prisoners decreased about 7%, while the overall prison population grew almost 11%.
- At yearend 2002, 3.0% of all female State prison inmates were HIV positive, compared to 1.9% of males.
- During 2002, 19 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive prisoners, and 23 States reported an increase.
- New York held a fifth of all inmates (5,000 inmates) known to be HIV positive at yearend 2002.
- In 2002 the overall rate of confirmed AIDS in the prison population (0.48%) was nearly 3½ times the rate in the U.S. general population (0.14%).
- Among jail inmates in 2002 who had ever been tested for HIV, Hispanics (2.9%) were more than 3 times as likely as whites (0.8%) and twice as likely as blacks (1.2%) to report being HIV positive.
- Among jail inmates reporting past drug use, 1.5% were HIV positive; of those who had used a needle to inject drugs, 3.2%; and of those who had shared a needle with others, 7.5%.

Number of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons decreased in 2002

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

*Total number of deaths for 2001 and 2002 are based on a combination of NPS-1 and DICRA data.

- In 2002, 342 inmates died from AIDS-related causes — 283 State prisoners, 17 Federal prisoners, and 42 jail inmates.
- The number of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons decreased 72% between 1995 and 2002.
- Based on reports from NPS-1 and the newly implemented Deaths in Custody Act, 68 additional AIDS-related deaths were identified in 2002; 55 in 2001.

Table 1. Inmates in custody of State or Federal prison authorities and known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, 2000-2002

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive ^a			HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population ^b		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
U.S. total						
Reported ^c	23,864	24,147	25,333	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
Comparable reporting ^d	23,848	24,011	25,198			
Federal	1,547	1,520	1,302	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%
State	22,317	22,627	24,031	2.0	2.0	2.2
Northeast	7,620	8,136	8,721	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%
Connecticut	666	604	593	3.6	3.5	3.6
Maine	--	15	11	--	0.9	0.7
Massachusetts	290	307	313	2.9	3.0	3.0
New Hampshire	16	17	23	0.6	0.7	1.0
New Jersey	756	804	771	3.2	3.4	3.2
New York	5,000	5,500	6,000	7.5	8.1	8.5
Pennsylvania	800	735	900	2.0	2.0	2.4
Rhode Island	86	148	90	2.5	4.4	2.6
Vermont	6	6	20	0.4	0.4	1.5
Midwest	2,133	2,135	2,252	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Illinois	570	593	619	1.3	1.3	1.4
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	33	27	27	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kansas	48	41	49	0.5	0.5	0.6
Michigan	591	584	585	1.2	1.2	1.2
Minnesota	37	33	42	0.5	0.5	0.7
Missouri	262	262	267	0.9	0.9	1.0
Nebraska	24	24	18	0.6	0.6	0.5
North Dakota	4	4	2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Ohio	417	398	478	1.0	0.9	1.1
South Dakota	6	5	4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wisconsin	141	164	161	0.8	0.9	1.0
South	10,656	10,392	10,767	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Alabama	276	302	419	1.1	1.2	1.8
Arkansas	100	108	101	0.8	0.9	0.9
Delaware	128	143	127	1.9	2.1	1.9
District of Columbia ^e	--	--	126	--	--	3.3
Florida	2,848	2,602	2,640	3.8	3.6	3.7
Georgia	1,123	1,150	938	2.4	2.5	2.1
Kentucky	--	105	124	--	1.1	1.3
Louisiana	503	514	500	2.5	2.6	2.6
Maryland	967	830	998	4.0	3.5	4.3
Mississippi	224	234	230	1.9	2.0	2.1
North Carolina	602	573	588	1.8	1.8	1.9
Oklahoma	146	130	145	0.9	0.9	1.0
South Carolina	544	559	560	2.4	2.6	2.7
Tennessee	218	231	215	1.5	1.7	1.6
Texas	2,528	2,388	2,492	1.9	1.8	1.8
Virginia	425	507	550	1.4	1.7	1.9
West Virginia	24	16	14	0.7	0.5	0.5
West	1,908	1,964	2,291	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Alaska	16	16	--	0.5	0.5	--
Arizona	130	122	110	0.4	0.4	0.4
California	1,181	1,305	1,638	0.7	0.8	1.0
Colorado	182	173	146	1.1	1.2	1.0
Hawaii	22	13	19	0.6	0.3	0.5
Idaho	18	14	14	0.4	0.4	0.3
Montana	8	11	11	0.4	0.6	0.7
Nevada	113	127	151	1.2	1.4	1.6
New Mexico	30	27	28	0.5	0.5	0.5
Oregon	42	30	41	0.4	0.3	0.4
Utah	58	34	37	1.4	0.8	0.9
Washington	101	88	90	0.6	0.6	0.6
Wyoming	7	4	6	0.6	0.4	0.5

--Not reported.

^aCounts published in previous reports have been revised.

^bPercentages are based on custody counts, except for New Mexico.

New Mexico's percentages are based on its yearend jurisdiction count.

^cExclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data.

^dExcludes data from Maine, Kentucky, and Alaska for all 3 years due to incomplete reporting.

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

Number of HIV-infected prison inmates at yearend 2002, down from 2001

At yearend 2002, 23,864 inmates in State and Federal prisons were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), down from 24,147 in 2001 (table 1). Among State prison inmates, 22,317 were known to be HIV positive; among Federal inmates, 1,547.

HIV-infected inmates were concentrated in a small number of States. New York (5,000), Florida (2,848), and Texas (2,528) held the largest number of HIV-positive inmates. These three States housed nearly half of all HIV-infected inmates in State prisons in 2002.

New York has estimated the number of HIV-infected inmates using data obtained through blinded seroprevalence studies conducted biennially by the New York Department of Health.* The trend in HIV-infection among prisoners is affected by these estimated numbers in New York. Excluding New York, the number of HIV-infected inmates has been stable among the other States. Between 1998 and 2002 the number has fluctuated between 18,180 and 19,333.

Year	Number of HIV-positive inmates	
	All jurisdictions	Exclude New York
1998	25,680	18,180
1999	25,807	18,807
2000	25,333	19,333
2001	24,147	18,647
2002	23,864	18,864

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

HIV-positive inmates constituted 2.0% of the State prison population in 2002, down from 2.3% in 1998. In Federal prisons HIV-positive inmates constituted 1.1% in 2002. Overall, the percentage of the total prison population with HIV remained unchanged between 2001 and 2002.

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

Inmates in the Northeast had the highest rate of HIV infection

In the Northeast 4.6% of the prison population were known to be HIV positive in 2002, followed by 2.2% in the South, 1.0% in the Midwest, and 0.7% in the West. New York had the highest percent of inmates known to be HIV positive (7.5%), followed by Maryland (4.0%) and Florida (3.8%)

Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming reported fewer than 10 HIV-positive inmates in their prisons. In 2002 every reporting jurisdiction held at least one HIV-positive inmate. Eight States reported that fewer than 0.5% of their inmate population were HIV positive.

Between 2001 and 2002, 19 States reported a decrease in the number of HIV-positive inmates. Excluding New York, the largest decrease was reported in California — 1,181 in 2002, down from 1,305 in 2001. Twenty-three States and the Federal system reported an increase. The largest increases were reported in Florida (up 246), Texas (140), Maryland (127), and Pennsylvania (65).

A greater percentage of females than males with HIV infection

On December 31, 2002, 19,297 male inmates and 2,053 female inmates in State prisons were known to be HIV positive (table 2). Overall, 1.9% of male inmates and 3.0% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive. New York reported the largest numbers of male and female HIV-positive inmates (4,590 and 410, respectively). The second largest numbers of HIV-positive male and female inmates were in Florida (2,508 and 340, respectively), followed by Texas (2,261 and 267, respectively). Four States (Vermont, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Oregon) reported having no HIV-positive female inmates. Every reporting State had at least one HIV-positive male inmate.

Over 10% of all female inmates were known to be HIV positive in two States, New York (13.6%) and Maryland (12.1%). New York (with 7.2%) was the only State with more than 5% of the male inmates known to be HIV positive.

Table 2. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus, by gender, yearend 2002

Jurisdiction ^a	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
U.S. total				
Estimated ^b	21,704		2,280	
Reported	20,728	1.9%	2,169	2.8%
Federal	1,431	1.1%	116	1.2%
State	19,297	1.9	2,053	3.0
Northeast	6,920	4.4%	700	8.1%
Connecticut	563	3.3	103	7.2
Maine	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	249	2.7	41	5.9
New Hampshire	15	0.6	1	0.6
New Jersey	691	3.1	65	5.1
New York	4,590	7.2	410	13.6
Pennsylvania	738	2.0	62	3.5
Rhode Island	68	2.1	18	9.3
Vermont	6	0.5	0	0
Midwest	1,841	1.0%	151	1.2%
Illinois	520	1.3	50	2.0
Indiana	--	--	--	--
Iowa	29	0.4	4	0.6
Kansas	41	0.5	7	1.2
Michigan	544	1.1	47	2.1
Minnesota	37	0.6	0	0
Missouri	250	0.9	12	0.5
Nebraska	23	0.6	1	0.3
North Dakota	4	0.4	0	0
Ohio	388	1.0	29	1.0
South Dakota	5	0.2	1	0.4
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--
South	8,786	2.2%	1,044	3.5%
Alabama	252	1.1	24	1.5
Arkansas	89	0.8	11	1.4
Delaware	116	1.9	12	2.3
Florida	2,508	3.6	340	7.4
Georgia	1,023	2.3	100	3.2
Kentucky	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	472	2.5	31	3.0
Maryland	815	3.6	152	12.1
Mississippi	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	138	1.0	8	0.5
South Carolina	502	2.4	42	2.6
Tennessee	194	1.5	24	2.1
Texas	2,261	1.8	267	2.7
Virginia	394	1.4	31	1.5
West Virginia	22	0.7	2	0.8
West	1,750	0.7%	158	0.9%
Alaska	14	0.5	2	0.8
Arizona	117	0.4	13	0.5
California	1,107	0.7	74	0.8
Colorado	156	1.1	26	1.7
Hawaii	21	0.6	1	0.2
Idaho	17	0.5	1	0.2
Montana	7	0.4	1	0.5
Nevada	98	1.1	15	4.2
New Mexico	27	0.5	3	0.6
Oregon	42	0.4	0	0
Utah	48	1.2	10	3.4
Washington	91	0.6	10	0.8
Wyoming	5	0.5	2	2.2

--Not reported.

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

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

Number of HIV-positive male and female inmates in State prisons declined during 2002

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 2,212 to 2,164 in 2002. The number of infected male inmates decreased from 20,415 to 20,273 in 2002. The estimated number of both male and female State inmates has declined since 1998. Between 1998 and 2002 the percentage of male HIV-positive inmates decreased from 2.2% to 1.9%, as the percentage of female inmates fell from 3.8% to 2.9%.

Year	State prison inmates	
	Estimated number of HIV-positive inmates*	Percent HIV/AIDS in custody population
Male inmates		
1998	22,045	2.2%
1999	22,175	2.2
2000	21,894	2.1
2001	20,415	1.9
2002	20,273	1.9
Female inmates		
1998	2,552	3.8%
1999	2,402	3.5
2000	2,472	3.4
2001	2,212	3.1
2002	2,164	2.9

*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 decreased during 2002

At the end of 2002, a reported 4,898 inmates in U.S. prisons had confirmed AIDS, down from 5,754 in 2001. Among those with confirmed AIDS, 4,354 were in State prisons, and 544 were in Federal prisons (table 3).

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 6,286 in 2001 to 5,643 in 2002.

Between 1998 and 2002, 33 States and the Federal system consistently reported the number of inmates with confirmed AIDS. As with the reported and estimated numbers, the comparable number of inmates with confirmed AIDS declined between 1998 and 2002, from 5,864 to 4,571.

Table 3. Inmates in custody of State and Federal prison authorities and known to have confirmed AIDS, 2001-02

Jurisdiction	Confirmed AIDS cases ^a			
	Number		Percent of custody population ^b	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
U.S. total				
Estimated ^c	5,643	6,286		
Reported	4,898	5,754	0.5%	0.5%
Federal	544	526	0.4%	0.4%
State	4,354	5,228	0.5	0.5
Northeast	1,666	1,978	1.0%	1.2%
Connecticut	271	259	1.4	1.5
Maine	--	6	--	0.4
Massachusetts	113	119	1.1	1.2
New Hampshire	4	3	0.2	0.1
New Jersey	167	183	0.7	0.8
New York	860	1,160	1.3	1.7
Pennsylvania	212	199	0.5	0.5
Rhode Island	36	46	1.0	1.4
Vermont	3	3	0.2	0.2
Midwest	303	401	0.3%	0.2%
Illinois	149	159	0.3	0.4
Indiana	--	--	--	--
Iowa	15	8	0.2	0.1
Kansas	6	7	0.1	0.1
Michigan	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	4	1	0.1	‡
Missouri	--	58	--	0.2
Nebraska	5	2	0.1	0.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Ohio	124	121	0.3	0.3
South Dakota	0	2	0	0
Wisconsin	--	43	--	0.2
South	2,016	2,446	0.6%	0.6%
Alabama	81	26	0.3	0.1
Arkansas	20	23	0.2	0.2
Delaware	39	--	0.6	--
Florida	520	677	0.7	0.9
Georgia	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	--	9	--	0.1
Louisiana	--	--	--	--
Maryland	252	213	1.1	0.9
Mississippi	--	60	--	0.5
North Carolina	207	185	0.6	0.6
Oklahoma	--	15	--	0.1
South Carolina	261	233	1.1	1.1
Tennessee	60	66	0.4	0.5
Texas	559	859	0.4	0.7
Virginia	--	69	--	0.2
West Virginia	17	11	0.5	0.3
West	369	403	0.2%	0.2%
Alaska	1	1	‡	‡
Arizona	--	15	--	0.1
California	186	229	0.1	0.1
Colorado	46	39	0.3	0.3
Hawaii	1	0	‡	0
Idaho	4	4	0.1	0.1
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	14	24	0.1	0.3
New Mexico	15	--	0.3	--
Oregon	1	5	‡	‡
Utah	20	7	0.5	0.2
Washington	81	79	0.5	0.5
Wyoming	0	0	0	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 Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, and New Mexico in 2001 and for Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Wisconsin in 2002. Estimates were based on the most recent data.

Year	Number of confirmed AIDS cases		
	Estimated ^a	Reported ^b	Comparable ^c
1998	6,809	6,282	5,864
1999	7,039	6,642	5,788
2000	6,295	5,696	5,093
2001	6,286	5,754	5,214
2002	5,643	4,898	4,571

^aIn 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.
^bExcludes 3 States in 1995, 6 States in 1996, 4 in 1997, 7 in 1998, 5 in 1999, 8 in 2000, 6 in 2001, and 12 in 2002.
^cThe Federal system and 33 States reported data in all 5 years.

Confirmed AIDS cases made up 0.5% of inmates in State prisons and 0.4% of those in Federal prisons. Of those known to be HIV-positive inmates, about 1 in 5 had confirmed AIDS.

The States with the largest number of confirmed AIDS cases were New York (860), Texas (559), and Florida (520). Combined, these States held nearly half of all confirmed AIDS cases in State prisons. The Federal system held 544 inmates with confirmed AIDS. Thirteen States reported having fewer than 10 confirmed AIDS cases in their prisons; 4 reported having none.

Connecticut (1.4%) reported the highest percentage of confirmed AIDS, followed by New York (1.3%), Massachusetts (1.1%), Maryland (1.1%), and South Carolina (1.1%). In 18 States confirmed AIDS cases comprised 0.1% or less of State inmates.

During 2002, 14 States reported a decrease in the number of confirmed AIDS cases. Both New York and Texas, with a decrease of 300, had the largest drop in the number of confirmed AIDS cases. Sixteen States reported an increase in the number of confirmed AIDS cases, led by Alabama, up from 26 in 2001 to 81 in 2002.

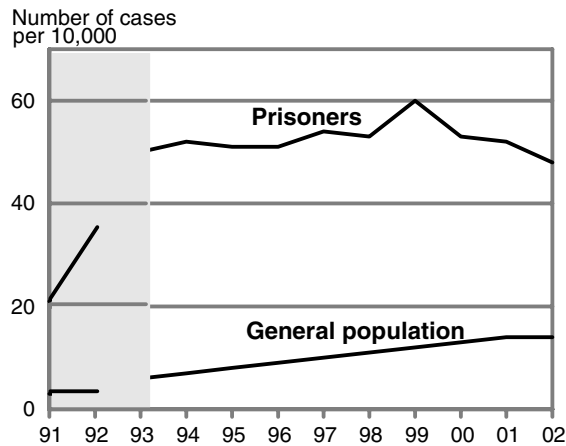
Rate of confirmed AIDS 3½ times higher among prison inmates than U.S. general population

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 2002 the rate of confirmed AIDS in State and Federal prisons was about 3½ times higher than in the total U.S. population. About 48 in every 10,000 prison inmates had confirmed AIDS, compared to 14 per 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	0.53
2001	0.14	0.52
2002	0.14	0.48

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

Rate of confirmed AIDS cases among the general population compared to State and Federal prisoners, 1991-2002



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

AIDS-related deaths in State prisons dropped from 1995 to 2002

The number of State inmates who died of *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, or other AIDS-related diseases peaked in 1995 and steadily decreased until 2001 (figure 2). According to data reported in the NPS-1, the number of AIDS-related deaths (215) in 2002 was less than that in 2001 (256). Overall, after 1995 the number of AIDS-related deaths was down 795 from 1,010 in 1995 to 215 in 2002 (table 4).

Among Federal inmates 17 died from AIDS-related causes, down from 22 in 2001 (table 5). In 2002 for every 100,000 inmates, 11 died from AIDS-related causes. These AIDS-related deaths accounted for 5% of all deaths in Federal prison.

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

New reporting system identifies more AIDS-related deaths in State prisons

Pursuant to *The Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000*, BJS began in 2001 collecting information about deaths in custody in State prisons (DICRA). This data collection is based on individual level death records. Death records for 2001 and 2002 have identified more AIDS-related deaths than the NPS-1. Overall, 15 States under-reported AIDS-related deaths in the NPS-1 collection, while 8 States under-reported AIDS-related deaths in DICRA.

Rate of State prison inmate death, by cause, 1991-2002

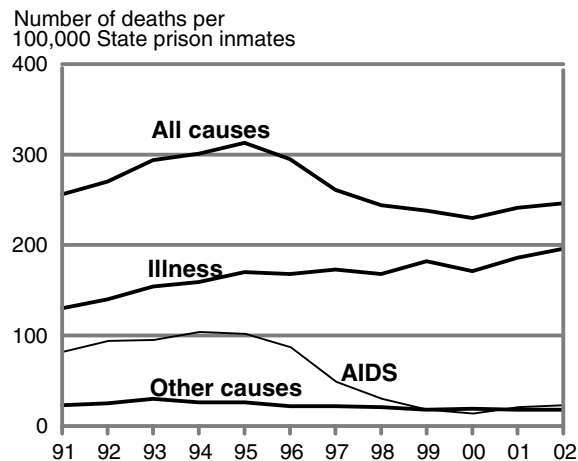


Figure 2

Table 4. Inmate deaths in State prisons, by cause, 1995 and 2002

Cause of death	Deaths of State inmates			
	Number*		Rate per 100,000 inmates	
	2002	1995	2002	1995
Total	3,105	3,133	246	311
Natural causes				
other than AIDS	2,405	1,569	190	156
AIDS	215	1,010	17	100
Suicide	166	160	13	16
Accident	41	48	3	5
Execution	70	56	6	6
By another person	53	86	4	9
Other/unspecified	155	204	12	20

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 5. Inmate deaths in Federal prisons, by cause, 2001 and 2002

Cause of death	Deaths of Federal inmates			
	Number		Rate per 100,000 inmates*	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Total	335	303	207	198
Natural causes				
other than AIDS	289	247	179	162
AIDS	17	22	11	14
Suicide	17	18	11	12
Accident	5	6	3	4
Execution	0	2	0	1
By another person	3	8	2	5
Other/unspecified	4	0	2	0

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

To get a total count of the number of AIDS-related deaths in prisons, data from DICRA were combined with data from the NPS-1 (table 6). The most complete data for each State's number of deaths were used to calculate the totals for 2001 and 2002. An additional 68 AIDS-related deaths were identified in 2002 and 55 in 2001. Adjusted for underreporting, the number of AIDS-related deaths per 100,000 State prison inmates in 2002 totaled 22, down from 25 per 100,000 in 2001.

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

*Total number of deaths for 2001 and 2002 are based on a combination of NPS-1 and DICRA data.

In 2001 for the first time since 1995, the percentage of deaths due to AIDS increased in the general population, although it remained lower than that among State prisoners. The percentage of deaths due to AIDS was more than 2 times higher in the prison population than in the U.S. general population ages 15-54. In 2001 about 1 in every 10 prisoner deaths were attributable to AIDS-related causes compared to 1 in 22 deaths in the general population.

Yearend ^a	AIDS-related deaths as a percent of all deaths	
	State prisoners ^b	U.S. general population age 15-54 ^c
1995	34.2%	13.1%
1996	30.8	10.1
1997	18.9	5.8
1998	13.3	5.4
1999	11.2	4.3
2000	8.4	3.9
2001	10.3	4.5
2002	9.1	--

--Not available.

^aPercents for 2001 and 2002 are revised based on a combination of NPS-1 and DICRA data.

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

^cSee *Methodology* for source of data.

Table 6. Deaths of State prisoners, 2002

Jurisdiction	Prisoner deaths reported				Total deaths			
	In the NPS-1		In the DICRA* collection		All causes		AIDS-related	
	Total	AIDS-related	Total	AIDS-related	Number	Rate per 100,000 inmates	Number	Rate per 100,000 inmates
Total	3,105	215	2,946	245	3,119	247	283	22
Northeast	466	52	449	52	468	267	74	42
Connecticut	30	6	30	0	30	148	6	30
Maine	6	0	7	0	7	380	0	0
Massachusetts	20	0	20	0	20	188	0	0
New Hampshire	8	0	9	1	9	363	1	40
New Jersey	71	11	61	11	71	253	11	39
New York	190	18	185	38	190	283	38	57
Pennsylvania	128	17	126	1	128	326	17	43
Rhode Island	8	0	8	0	8	217	0	0
Vermont	5	0	3	1	5	280	1	56
Midwest	555	17	532	19	558	229	21	9
Illinois	74	5	72	7	74	172	7	16
Indiana	50	0	50	0	50	233	0	0
Iowa	11	0	11	0	11	135	0	0
Kansas	22	0	22	0	22	251	0	0
Michigan	117	2	113	3	117	234	3	6
Minnesota	15	0	15	0	15	216	0	0
Missouri	71	2	65	2	71	236	2	7
Nebraska	8	0	8	0	8	198	0	0
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	1	86	0	0
Ohio	127	8	114	6	127	280	8	18
South Dakota	12	0	11	0	12	414	0	0
Wisconsin	47	0	50	1	50	228	1	5
South	1,451	116	1,347	139	1,458	257	151	27
Alabama	89	12	85	12	89	324	12	44
Arkansas	35	0	31	3	35	277	3	24
Delaware	8	1	15	1	15	216	1	14
Florida	187	36	183	34	187	254	36	49
Georgia	110	16	106	16	110	237	16	34
Kentucky	59	0	41	6	59	365	6	37
Louisiana	91	--	78	13	91	252	13	36
Maryland	71	11	71	11	71	292	11	45
Mississippi	39	0	33	1	39	177	1	5
North Carolina	63	--	61	10	63	192	10	31
Oklahoma	71	4	64	3	71	303	4	17
South Carolina	48	5	45	5	48	209	5	22
Tennessee	70	2	61	3	70	288	3	12
Texas	429	22	396	13	429	271	22	14
Virginia	73	7	69	8	73	223	8	24
West Virginia	8	0	8	0	8	178	0	0
West	633	30	618	35	635	229	37	13
Alaska	13	--	14	0	14	333	0	0
Arizona	74	3	74	2	74	254	3	10
California	338	20	337	26	338	211	26	16
Colorado	57	1	51	0	57	311	1	5
Hawaii	13	1	13	1	13	235	1	18
Idaho	9	0	9	0	9	155	0	0
Montana	8	0	5	0	8	228	0	0
Nevada	25	2	25	2	25	240	2	19
New Mexico	20	2	14	2	20	340	2	34
Oregon	33	0	33	0	33	279	0	0
Utah	9	0	9	0	9	168	0	0
Washington	30	1	31	2	31	196	2	13
Wyoming	4	0	3	0	4	231	0	0

--Not reported.

*The 2002 AIDS-related death counts are based on individual reports submitted to the DICRA collection.

About 1 in 11 deaths in State prisons due to AIDS-related illnesses

In 2002 an estimated 22 State prison inmates per 100,000 died from AIDS-related causes. The most AIDS deaths were reported in the South (151), followed by the Northeast (74). These two regions accounted for more than three-quarters of AIDS-related deaths in State prisons.

New York reported the largest number of AIDS-related deaths (38), followed by Florida (36) and California (26). Seventeen States reported having no AIDS-related deaths.

Relative to the number of inmates, New York reported the highest rate of AIDS-related death (57 per 100,000), followed by Vermont (56 per 100,000), Florida (49 per 100,000), and Maryland (45 per 100,000).

AIDS-related deaths reported in DICRA show variations by gender, race/Hispanic origin, and age

Of the 245 inmates who died of AIDS-related causes in 2002, 236 were male and 9 were female (table 7). About half of all AIDS-related deaths were accounted for by inmates between ages 35 and 44 (119). AIDS-related deaths among black inmates (163) accounted for two-thirds of all AIDS-related deaths. Over the 2-year period a total of 594 State prison inmates died from AIDS-related illnesses.

Relative to the total number of inmates in custody in 2002, males (21 deaths per 100,000) were nearly twice as likely as females (11 per 100,000) to die from AIDS-related causes; black inmates (30 per 100,000) were twice as likely as Hispanics (15 per 100,000) and 2½ times as likely as whites (12 per 100,000) to die from AIDS-related causes. Inmates age 45 or older had the highest rates of AIDS-related death (64 per 100,000), nearly double the rate among those age 35 to 44, and 10 times the rate among those age 25 to 34.

Table 7. Profile of inmates who died in State prisons, 2001 and 2002

Characteristic	Number of AIDS-related deaths		AIDS-related deaths per 100,000 inmates	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
State total	283	311	22	25
Reported in DICRA	245	270	20	23
Gender				
Male	236	256	21	23
Female	9	14	11	18
Age				
24 or younger	0	4	0	2
25-34	28	45	6	10
35-44	119	130	34	37
45 or older	98	91	64	61
Race/Hispanic origin				
White	50	49	12	11
Black	163	181	30	33
Hispanic	30	40	15	24

Note: The AIDS-related death counts by gender, age, race, Hispanic origin are based on individual reports submitted to the DICRA collection. See *Methodology*.

Table 8. Jail inmates ever tested or tested since admission for the human immunodeficiency virus and test results, 1996 and 2002

Characteristic	Percent of tested jail inmates who reported results	
	2002	1996
Ever tested	62.9%	57.2%
HIV positive	1.3	2.2
Tested since admission	18.5%	17.7%
HIV positive	2.5	3.9

Note: Data are from the 1996 and 2002 Surveys of Inmates in Local Jails.

HIV/AIDS reported by jail inmates in personal interviews

The 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails asked inmates if they had ever been tested for HIV, if they had been tested since admission for HIV, and whether they were HIV positive. (See *Methodology* for further detail.) Though some inmates may refuse to report that they are HIV positive and others may not know, surveys provide a means to track HIV infection among demographic and "high-risk" groups.

Table 9. Jail inmates ever tested for the human immunodeficiency virus and results, by selected characteristics, 2002

Characteristic	Number	Tested inmates who reported results
		Percent HIV positive
All inmates	374,711	1.3%
Gender		
Male	324,370	1.2%
Female	50,340	2.3
Race/Hispanic origin		
White	136,069	0.8%
Male	113,671	0.6
Female	22,398	1.6
Black	163,219	1.2
Male	144,330	1.0
Female	18,889	3.0
Hispanic	55,938	2.9
Male	49,819	2.9
Female	6,120	2.9
Age		
24 or younger	101,362	0.2%
25-34	126,607	1.1
35-44	103,566	2.1
45 or older	43,176	2.7
Marital status		
Married	56,397	1.0%
Widowed/divorced	67,281	1.9
Separated	26,747	1.7
Never married	223,706	1.2
Education		
Less than high school	143,272	1.6%
GED	90,300	1.3
High school or more	140,341	1.1

Note: Data are from the 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails.

About 1 in 5 jail inmates reported being tested for HIV after admission

Of those inmates who indicated that they were tested after admission to jail, 2.4% reported being HIV positive (table 8). Nearly two-thirds of jail inmates reported ever being tested for HIV; 1.3% of those inmates disclosed that they were HIV positive.

Among jail inmates who were tested for HIV, Hispanic inmates (2.9%) were more than 3 times as likely as white inmates (0.8%) and more than twice as likely as black inmates (1.2%) to report being HIV positive (table 9). Female inmates (2.3%) were more likely than male inmates (1.2%) to be HIV positive (table 8). Hispanic male inmates (2.9%) were as likely as Hispanic female inmates (2.9%) to be infected with HIV. White female inmates (1.6%) were twice as likely as white male inmates (0.6%) to be HIV-positive; black non-Hispanic female inmates (3.0%) were 3 times as likely as black male inmates (1.0%).

Among male inmates, blacks (1.0%) were nearly twice as likely as whites (0.6%) to be HIV positive. The rate of HIV infection among white female inmates (1.6%) was nearly half that of black (3.0%) and Hispanic female inmates (2.9%).

Jail inmates age 24 or younger reported the lowest rate of being HIV positive (0.2%), followed by those age 25-34 (1.1%), those 35-44 (2.1%), and those 45 or older (2.7%).

Property and drug offenders most likely to report being HIV positive

Those inmates held for a property offense in local jails reported the highest HIV positive rate (1.8%) (table 10). Drug offenders reported a slightly lower rate (1.6%). The percentage of public-order offenders who were HIV positive was 1.1%; the percentage of violent offenders, 0.7%.

The percentage of jail inmates reporting that they were HIV positive varied by level of prior drug use. Of jail inmates who reported never using drugs, 0.4% were HIV positive. An estimated 1.5% of inmates who had ever used drugs, 1.5% of those who used drugs in the month before their current offense, 3.2% of those who had used a needle to inject drugs, and 7.5% of those who had shared a needle reported being HIV positive.

Table 10. Results of tests for the human immunodeficiency virus among jail inmates, by offense and prior drug use, 2002

Characteristic	Tested inmates who reported results	
	Number	Percent HIV positive
Current offense		
Violent	90,751	0.7%
Property	95,599	1.8
Drug	96,003	1.6
Public-order	87,374	1.1
Prior drug use		
Never used	51,248	0.4%
Ever used	322,617	1.5
Used month before offense	162,027	1.5
Used needle to inject drugs	66,606	3.2
Shared a needle	22,288	7.5

Note: Data are from the 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails.

Table 11. Profile of inmates who died while in local jails, 2000-2002

Characteristic	Number of AIDS-related deaths			AIDS-related deaths per 100,000 inmates		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
All inmates	42	55	58	6	9	9
Gender						
Male	38	51	53	6	9	10
Female	4	4	5	5	5	7
Age						
24 or younger	1	2	0	1	1	0
25-34	11	13	16	0	5	7
35-44	21	26	22	12	17	14
45 or older	9	14	20	11	28	40
Race/Hispanic origin						
White	5	5	10	2	2	4
Black	31	39	43	12	15	17
Hispanic	5	10	5	5	11	5

Note: The 2000-2002 AIDS-related death counts are based on individual reports submitted to the DICRA collection. See *Methodology*.

The number of AIDS-related deaths in jails declined between 2000 and 2002

In 2002 the number of AIDS-related deaths in local jails was 42, down from 58 in 2000 (table 11). The rate of AIDS-related deaths was down from 9 per 100,000 inmates in 2000 to 6 per 100,000 in 2002. Of the 42 inmates who died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2002, 38 were male and 4 were female. Those who died from AIDS-related illnesses were most likely black (31 inmate deaths) and between the ages 35 and 44 (21 inmate deaths). Over the 3-year period beginning in 2000, a total of 155 local jail inmates died from AIDS-related causes.

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.

Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002

The 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for BJS by the U.S. Census Bureau. Through personal interviews conducted from January through April, 2002, data were collected on individual characteristics of jail inmates, current offenses, sentences and time served, criminal histories, jail activities, conditions and programs, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided while in jail. The sample for the 2002 survey was selected from a universe of 3,365 jails that were enumerated in the 1999 Census of Jails.

Overall, 465 jails were selected. Interviews were conducted in 420 jails; 38 refused and 7 were closed. A total of 6,982 inmates were interviewed, and 768 refused to participate. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1989, and 1996.

The accuracy of the 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails depends on sampling and measurement errors. Sampling errors occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Measurement error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, recall difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, and procession errors.

The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population. Estimates for the percentage of inmates ever tested for HIV and the percentage who tested HIV positive have been calculated (see appendix table 1). These standard errors may be used to construct confidence intervals around percentages. For example, the 95-percent confidence interval around the percentage of males in local jails who were HIV positive is approximately 1.2% plus or minus 1.96 times .20% (or .8% to 1.6%).

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 (such as age, gender, race/Hispanic origin), criminal background (such as legal status, offenses, time

in custody), and the death itself (such as cause, time, location, and 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.

Appendix table 1. Standard error estimates for the 2002 Survey of Local Jails

Characteristic	Estimated standard error of the percent who were HIV positive
Gender	
Male	0.20%
Female	0.39
Race/Hispanic origin	
White non-Hispanic	0.22%
Male	0.24
Female	0.46
Black non-Hispanic	0.27
Male	0.29
Female	0.71
Hispanic	0.72
Male	0.79
Female	1.28
Age	
24 or younger	0.13%
25-34	0.26
35-44	0.47
45 or older	0.81
Marital status	
Married	0.39%
Widowed/divorced	0.51
Separated	0.95
Never married	0.22
Education	
Less than high school	0.32%
GED	0.35
High school or more	0.28
Current offense	
Violent	0.27%
Property	0.46
Drug	0.37
Public-order	0.35
Prior drug use	
Never used	0.25%
Ever used	0.21
Used month before offense	0.29
Used needle to inject drugs	0.68
Shared a needle	1.77

AIDS in the U.S. resident population

The number of persons with confirmed AIDS in the U.S. general population (age 13 and older) was derived from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, yearend editions 1995-2002. 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. 45, No. 11(S); and from CDC, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 47, No. 9; Vol. 47, No. 25; Vol. 48, No. 11; Vol. 49, No. 8; Vol. 50, No. 15; and Vol. 52, No. 3.

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

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

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

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