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HIV in Prisons, 2021 – Statistical Tables

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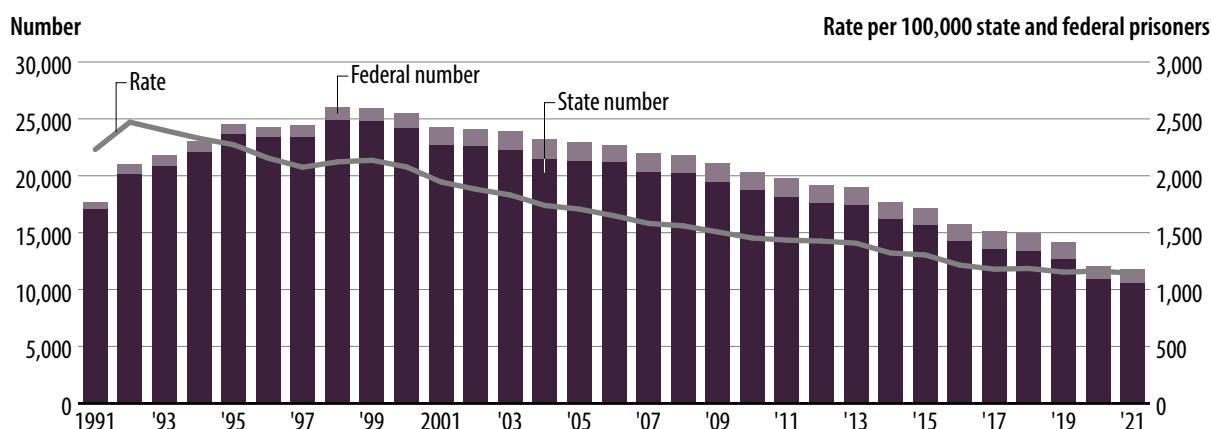
At yearend 2021, an estimated 11,810 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities were known to be living with HIV, a decrease of about 2% from yearend 2020 (12,060) (**figure 1**).¹ This decrease followed the largest 1-year decline (down 15% between 2019 and 2020, largely as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic) since data collection began in 1991. The population of state and federal prisoners living with HIV has fallen for 23 straight years from its peak of 25,980 in 1998, largely due to a roughly 4% average annual decrease in state prisoners with HIV.

¹Includes persons who were HIV-positive or had confirmed AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

Findings in this report are based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Prisoners Statistics (NPS) program, which collects prisoner data from state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Since 1991, the NPS has been the primary source of data on the number of persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities known to be living with HIV and on HIV-testing practices. Forty-nine states and the BOP reported HIV data for 2021. The tables in this report present national-, state-, and federal-level estimates of the number and rate of all persons, and persons by sex, living with HIV while in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities. Data on HIV testing practices by jurisdiction are also included.

FIGURE 1

Persons living with HIV and rate of HIV per 100,000 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, yearend 1991–2021



Note: Data were imputed through various methods for jurisdictions not reporting data; therefore, numbers presented are estimates. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 1 for estimates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2021.

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Key findings

HIV among persons in state and federal prison

- At yearend 2021, an estimated 11,810 persons with HIV were in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, down from 12,060 in 2020 (**table 1**).
- From yearend 2020 to yearend 2021, the number of males in state and federal prison living with HIV declined from 11,390 to 11,190 (down 2%) and the number of females declined from 670 to 620 (down 7%).
- From 2017 to 2021, the number of males in state and federal prison who had HIV declined an average of 6% per year, while the number of females with HIV declined an average of 10% per year.
- At yearend 2021, about 1.1% of persons—1.2% of males and 0.9% of females—in state and federal prison were living with HIV.
- The number of persons in federal prison living with HIV increased 6%, from 1,144 at yearend 2020 to 1,216 at yearend 2021, while the number in state prison declined 3%, from 10,920 to 10,600. (See appendix table 1.)

TABLE 1
Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex, 2017–2021

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2017	15,090	1.2%	14,120	1.2%	960	1.0%
2018	14,910	1.2	13,930	1.2	980	1.0
2019	14,180	1.2	13,300	1.2	880	1.0
2020	12,060	1.2	11,390	1.2	670	1.0
2021	11,810	1.1	11,190	1.2	620	0.9
Average annual percent change, 2017–2021	-5.9%		-5.6%		-10.4%	
Percent change, 2020–2021	-2.1		-1.8		-7.5	

Note: Data were imputed through various methods for jurisdictions not reporting data; therefore, numbers presented are estimates. Counts were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded estimates and reported counts were added. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 3 for jurisdiction-level data and appendix table 10 for denominators used to calculate percentages.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017–2021.

HIV testing during intake process

- In 2021, of the 50 jurisdictions reporting their HIV testing practices, 16 jurisdictions (which accounted for 40% of prison admissions) conducted mandatory HIV testing during intake (**table 2**).
- Twenty-four jurisdictions, which accounted for 44% of persons admitted to prison in 2021, offered opt-out HIV testing. With this practice, all those admitted were offered and given the test unless they declined it.
- Jurisdictions that conducted mandatory or opt-out HIV testing during intake accounted for a larger percentage of all admissions in 2021 (84%) than in 2017 (73%).
- In 2021, seven jurisdictions (accounting for 14% of persons admitted to prison) offered all prison admissions an HIV test that they had to opt-in to receive.

TABLE 2

Number of jurisdictions that tested persons in prison for HIV during the intake process and percent of all prison admissions, by HIV testing practices, 2017 and 2021

HIV testing	2017		2021	
	Number of jurisdictions ^a	Percent of admissions ^b	Number of jurisdictions ^a	Percent of admissions ^b
Mandatory	17	38.0%	16	39.9%
Opt-out	14	34.7	24	44.4
Opt-in	8	15.2	7	14.4
On assessment	4	6.2	3	1.1
On prisoner request	1	0.2	0	0
Other ^c	4	4.1	0	0
Do not test	1	0.7	0	0

^aJurisdictions refers to the 50 state prison systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 2017, two jurisdictions representing 0.9% of admissions did not report data on HIV testing practices during the intake process; one jurisdiction representing 0.3% of admissions in 2021 did not report data. See appendix tables 4 and 5 for jurisdiction-level data.

^bBased on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities. There were 610,588 prison admissions in 2017 and 423,302 in 2021.

^cSee appendix table 4 for details on other testing practices.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2021.

HIV testing while in custody

- In 2021, all 50 reporting jurisdictions offered an HIV test under one or more circumstances to persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities (**table 3**).
- HIV testing on the prisoner's request—the most common testing practice for persons in custody—was reported by 47 jurisdictions in both 2017 and 2021.
- Forty jurisdictions in 2017 and 39 in 2021 conducted HIV testing upon clinical indication.
- In 2021, a total of 18 jurisdictions offered HIV tests during routine medical exams of persons in custody, up from 11 in 2017.

TABLE 3

Number of jurisdictions that tested persons in prison for HIV while in custody, by HIV testing practices, 2017 and 2021

HIV testing ^a	Number of jurisdictions ^b	
	2017	2021
Offered during routine medical exam	11	18
For high-risk groups	23	21
On prisoner request	47	47
On clinical indication	40	39
On court order	29	28
After involvement in an incident	37	38
Other ^c	7	4
Do not test	0	0

^aJurisdictions could specify more than one testing practice.

^bJurisdictions refers to the 50 state prison systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 2017, 49 jurisdictions reported data on HIV testing practices for prisoners while in custody; 50 jurisdictions reported data in 2021. See appendix tables 6 and 7 for jurisdiction-level data.

^cSee appendix tables 6 and 7 for details on other testing practices.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2021.

HIV testing during discharge planning

- HIV testing on the prisoner's request was the most commonly reported testing practice during the discharge process in 2017 (27 jurisdictions) and in 2021 (29 jurisdictions) (**table 4**).
- About half (48%) of persons released from prison in 2021 had been in jurisdictions that offered prisoners HIV testing on request.
- Jurisdictions that offered all prisoners an HIV test during their discharge planning accounted for about a quarter (23%) of releases in 2017 and about a fifth (20%) in 2021.
- In 2021, jurisdictions that did not provide HIV testing upon discharge accounted for 9% of persons being released from prison.

TABLE 4

Number of jurisdictions that tested persons in prison for HIV during discharge planning and percent of prison releases, by HIV testing practices, 2017 and 2021

HIV testing	2017		2021	
	Number of jurisdictions ^a	Percent of releases ^b	Number of jurisdictions ^a	Percent of releases ^b
Offered to all prisoners	10	22.9%	9	20.3%
Offered to some prisoners	0	0	2	0.5
On prisoner request	27	45.1	29	47.6
Other ^c	7	23.2	4	21.7
Do not test	5	7.9	6	9.5

^aJurisdictions refers to the 50 state prison systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. In 2017, two jurisdictions representing 0.9% of releases did not report data on HIV testing practices during discharge planning; one jurisdiction representing 0.4% of releases in 2021 did not report data. See appendix tables 8 and 9 for jurisdiction-level data.

^bBased on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities. Excludes transfers, escapes, absences without leave, and deaths. There were 618,785 prison releases in 2017 and 438,533 in 2021.

^cSee appendix tables 8 and 9 for details on other testing practices.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017 and 2021.

Methodology

National Prisoner Statistics

Started in 1926, the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program collects annual data on prisoners at yearend. The series collects data from the 50 state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The NPS includes yearend counts of prisoners (by jurisdiction, sex, race, and Hispanic origin), admissions, and releases during the year. In 1991, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began using the NPS to collect data on the number of persons living with HIV or confirmed AIDS while in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities and HIV testing practices during the intake process, while in custody, and during discharge planning.

BJS instructs NPS respondents to exclude persons held in private prisons from their counts of persons living with HIV or confirmed AIDS. In 1999, BJS began collecting counts of individuals held in private prisons separately from those held in custody or under the jurisdiction of state and federal correctional authorities.²

Data on deaths are no longer presented in this report. BJS ceased collection of detailed mortality data in state and local correctional facilities after the 2019 data year. When the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program was reauthorized in 2014 (P.L. 113–242), it included additional enforcement and reporting compliance requirements that are incompatible with BJS’s authorizing statute as a federal statistical agency. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) determined that the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) would administer the program and collect mortality data for the DOJ, starting with the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 (October to December 2019). State DOCs and local jails now report their death information on a quarterly basis to centralized state agencies, which compile and submit these data to BJA to comply with all applicable requirements under P.L. 113–242.

²From 1999 to 2021, the number of persons held in private prisons ranged from a low of 68,960 to a high of 137,220. During that period, the percentage of prisoners held in private prisons ranged from 5.3% to 9.3%.

Imputation for nonreporting states

In this report, the counts of persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities who had HIV at the aggregate state and national levels include estimates in—

- Alaska (1993, 1994, 2000, 2003–2006, and 2010–2021)
- California (2018)
- Delaware (1996)
- District of Columbia (1991–1995)
- Idaho (2011 and 2013)
- Illinois (2006, 2007, and 2012)
- Indiana (1992–2016)
- Kentucky (2002 and 2003)
- Maine (1997 and 2002)
- Mississippi (1992)
- Montana (2015)
- Nevada (2013–2015)
- New Hampshire (2018–2020)
- New Mexico (2016 and 2017)
- Oklahoma (1998)
- Oregon (2003–2007, 2019, and 2020)
- South Dakota (1991–1993)
- Vermont (2019)
- Virginia (1997).

Since the NPS began collecting HIV data, one to four jurisdictions per year have not reported the number of persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities. To produce national and state totals of the number of persons living with HIV in prison, data were imputed for nonreporting jurisdictions.

Nonreporting jurisdictions fell into two categories: those missing data for consecutive years either at the beginning (1991) or up to and including the end (2021) of the data collection period, and those missing data between years in which data were reported.

Imputation for consecutive years of missing data at either end of the collection period

Two states (Alaska and South Dakota) and the District of Columbia did not report data for several years on either end of the collection period (1991–2021). Data were imputed by applying the annual change in the rate of HIV observed in reporting jurisdictions to the last reported rate for each jurisdiction. For subsequent or earlier years of nonreporting, the annual change observed in the HIV rate among reporting jurisdictions was applied to the last estimated rate produced. The estimated rate for the missing year was then multiplied by the custody population of the jurisdiction in the year for which data were missing and divided by 100,000 to produce a count. In the following formula to impute the number of persons in prison living with HIV, y_1 is the year in which data were available and y_2 is the year for which data are being imputed:

Prisoners_{HIV} =

$$\left[y_{1\text{state HIV rate}} + \left(\frac{y_{2\text{aggregate state HIV rate}} - y_{1\text{aggregate state HIV rate}}}{y_{1\text{aggregate state HIV rate}}} \right) \times y_{1\text{state HIV rate}} \right] \times \frac{y_{2\text{state custody population}}}{100,000}$$

For example, if the 2020 (y_1) *state HIV rate* per 100,000 prisoners was 508, the 2020 *aggregate state HIV rate* per 100,000 prisoners in states reporting data for both 2020 and 2021 was 1,387, the 2021 (y_2) *aggregate state HIV rate* per 100,000 prisoners was 1,400, and the 2021 *state custody population* for the state with the missing data was 5,600, then the estimated number of persons living with HIV in 2021 in prisons in that state would be 29.

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

In cases where data were missing for multiple years on either end of the data collection period, data were imputed using a multistage process. For example, if a state was missing 2019, 2020, and 2021 data, the estimated number for 2020 would be derived by using the estimated rate from 2019. The estimated value for 2021, in turn, would be derived by using the estimated rate from 2020.

Imputation for missing data between reporting years

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

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

In this example, the estimated number of persons in prison with HIV in that state in 2019 would be 12.5. In cases where data were missing for multiple consecutive years, data were also imputed using a multistage process. For example, in a state missing 2019 and 2020 data, the value for 2019 was derived by using observed values from 2018 and 2021. The imputed value for 2020, in turn, was derived by using the imputed value from 2019 and the observed value from 2021.

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

Impact of imputation on the national trend of persons in prison living with HIV

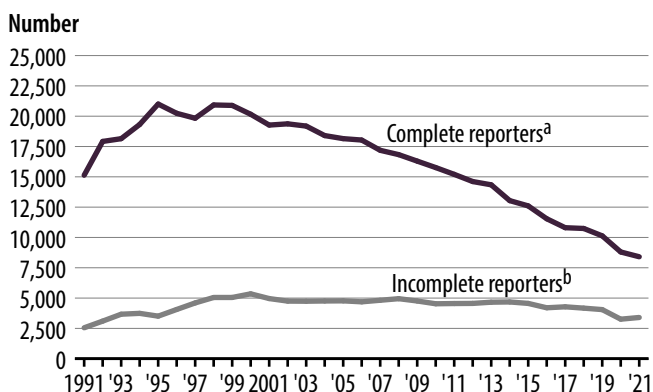
In each year from 1991 to 2021, between one and four jurisdictions did not report the number of persons in their custody who were living with HIV. Various imputation methods (as described in the above section) were used to estimate data for these jurisdictions. To determine how nonreporting and imputation to account for that nonreporting impacted the trend in the estimated number of persons in prison living with HIV, states with imputed HIV data for at least one year (incomplete reporters) can be compared to states that reported HIV data for every year (complete reporters). From 1991 to 2021, complete reporter totals included data from 32 states and incomplete reporter totals included reported or imputed data from 18 states, the BOP, and the District of Columbia.³

During the 31-year period, data from incomplete and complete reporters followed a similar trend (**figure 2**). The number of persons in prison living with HIV among incomplete reporters generally increased through 2000, while the number among complete reporters generally increased through 1998. From 2001 to 2017, the number of persons with HIV decreased 44% among complete reporters and 14% overall among incomplete reporters despite some years of increase. The smaller decline among incomplete reporters was largely due to the relative stability in the number of persons with HIV under BOP custody and a small decline in the number living with HIV in the custody of California. Together, the BOP and California accounted for more than 55% of persons with HIV among incomplete reporters and only observed a 10% decline over the 17-year period. Among complete reporters, four states (Florida, Georgia, New York, and Texas) accounted for more than 54% of persons in prison with HIV and observed a 49% decline in this population during the same period. From 2017 to 2021, the number of persons in prison with HIV decreased at similar rates among incomplete (down 21%) and complete reporters (down 22%).

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

FIGURE 2

Number of persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by reporter type, 1991–2021



Note: See *Methodology* for details on imputation methods, complete reporters, and incomplete reporters. See appendix table 11 for estimates.

^aComplete reporter totals from 1991 to 2021 include data from 32 states.

^bIncomplete reporter totals from 1991 to 2021 include reported or imputed data from 18 states, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and the District of Columbia. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the BOP and were included in the BOP counts. Because the District of Columbia did not report data in all years prior to 2001, both the BOP and the District of Columbia were incomplete reporters.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2021.

Rate of HIV among persons in prison

To calculate the estimated rate of HIV per 100,000 state and federal prisoners, the estimated yearend count of persons in prison who had HIV was divided by the yearend custody population for each year and multiplied by 100,000. To have custody, a state or federal prison must physically hold that person in one of its facilities. Custody counts exclude persons held in private facilities or local jails. Yearend jurisdiction counts from 1991 to 1998 and yearend custody plus private facility counts from 1999 to 2021 were included in the denominator used to calculate New Mexico's HIV rate because the state has been unable to separate the number of persons in its custody from the number under its jurisdiction or held in private facilities who were living with HIV. Yearend jurisdiction counts from 2016 to 2021 were included in the denominator used to calculate Colorado's HIV rate because the state was unable to separate the number of persons in its custody from the number under its jurisdiction who were living with HIV.

Percentage changes in persons in prison living with HIV

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

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

The following example computes the percentage change in the number of males in prison living with HIV from 2020 to 2021 in table 1:

$$\Delta\% \text{ male prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} = \frac{11,190 - 11,390}{11,390} \times 100 = -1.8\%$$

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

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

The following example computes the average annual percentage change in the number of males in prison living with HIV from 2017 to 2021 in table 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Annual } \bar{\Delta} \% \text{ male prisoners}_{\text{HIV}} &= \left[\left(\frac{11,190}{14,120} \right)^{\frac{1}{(2021 - 2017)}} - 1 \right] \times 100 = \\ &[0.7925^{0.25} - 1] \times 100 = [0.9435 - 1] \times 100 = -5.6\% \end{aligned}$$

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates for figure 1: Persons living with HIV and rate of HIV per 100,000 persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, yearend 1991–2021

Yearend	Number			Rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners ^b	State and federal prison population ^c
	Total ^a	Federal	State ^a		
1991	17,680	630	17,050	2,231	792,517
1992	21,020	867	20,150	2,471	850,547
1993	21,820	959	20,860	2,399	909,380
1994	23,050	964	22,090	2,329	989,991
1995	24,520	822	23,690	2,273	1,078,411
1996	24,300	947	23,350	2,155	1,127,755
1997	24,430	1,030	23,400	2,075	1,177,613
1998	25,980	1,066	24,910	2,122	1,224,358
1999	25,940	1,156	24,790	2,136	1,214,578
2000	25,510	1,302	24,210	2,078	1,227,857
2001	24,230	1,520	22,710	1,945	1,245,869
2002	24,120	1,547	22,570	1,882	1,281,681
2003	23,920	1,631	22,290	1,831	1,306,743
2004	23,160	1,680	21,480	1,739	1,331,933
2005	22,920	1,592	21,320	1,707	1,342,845
2006	22,720	1,530	21,190	1,649	1,377,613
2007	22,000	1,679	20,320	1,581	1,391,960
2008	21,780	1,538	20,240	1,560	1,396,406
2009	21,050	1,590	19,460	1,506	1,398,139
2010	20,290	1,578	18,710	1,453	1,396,373
2011	19,750	1,610	18,140	1,434	1,376,867
2012	19,170	1,601	17,570	1,426	1,344,796
2013	19,000	1,608	17,390	1,407	1,349,823
2014	17,720	1,564	16,160	1,321	1,341,069
2015	17,160	1,536	15,620	1,304	1,315,896
2016	15,750	1,492	14,260	1,215	1,296,028
2017	15,090	1,508	13,580	1,179	1,279,259
2018	14,910	1,554	13,360	1,185	1,258,448
2019	14,180	1,477	12,700	1,153	1,229,822
2020	12,060	1,144	10,920	1,162	1,038,273
2021	11,810	1,216	10,600	1,144	1,032,130

^aData were imputed through various methods for jurisdictions not reporting data; therefore, numbers presented are estimates. Counts were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded estimates and reported counts were added. See *Methodology*.

^bBased on unrounded estimates of the number of prisoners who were known to be HIV-positive or had confirmed AIDS.

^cYearend custody counts were used to calculate rates for all jurisdictions except New Mexico and Colorado. Custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities (between 68,960 and 137,220 persons in a given year) and local jails (between 59,250 and 85,662 persons in a given year). See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2017–2021

Jurisdiction	Number living with HIV					Percent of prison population living with HIV ^a				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
U.S. total^b	15,090	14,910	14,180	12,060	11,810	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Federal^c	1,508	1,554	1,477	1,144	1,216	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
State^b	13,580	13,360	12,700	10,920	10,600	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Alabama	189	185	195	179	185	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Alaska ^d	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona	209	167	217	265	191	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
Arkansas	132	146	138	117	127	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
California	1,039	/	953	720	780	0.9	/	0.8	0.8	0.8
Colorado	147	147	141	93	97	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Connecticut ^d	190	154	114	70	103	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1
Delaware ^d	79	64	59	40	38	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8
Florida	2,226	2,335	2,271	1,930	1,863	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Georgia	766	767	767	632	574	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Hawaii ^d	22	16	19	18	16	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Idaho	30	33	23	31	37	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Illinois	346	297	346	205	195	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Indiana	149	196	229	205	213	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Iowa	53	70	34	38	30	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Kansas	32	44	38	7	45	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
Kentucky	85	77	75	58	53	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Louisiana	554	617	431	431	337	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.1	2.5
Maine	9	9	11	8	10	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Maryland	287	320	280	211	271	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8
Massachusetts	137	137	110	92	85	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Michigan	257	345	354	208	212	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
Minnesota	61	60	58	43	36	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Mississippi	223	234	234	205	210	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5
Missouri	241	241	213	190	202	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Montana	9	11	11	10	9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Nebraska	27	19	18	30	33	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
Nevada	130	102	113	118	138	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
New Hampshire	23	/	/	/	10	0.9	/	/	/	0.5
New Jersey	132	76	92	65	67	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
New Mexico	/	30	28	29	22	/	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
New York	950	755	679	495	415	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
North Carolina	416	445	353	416	400	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
North Dakota	7	12	8	7	11	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8
Ohio	395	390	420	380	366	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Oklahoma	153	115	89	94	124	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Oregon	74	73	/	/	53	0.5	0.5	/	/	0.4
Pennsylvania	594	547	529	569	512	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
Rhode Island ^d	25	22	32	18	15	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7
South Carolina	289	268	256	229	223	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
South Dakota	24	14	13	13	11	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tennessee	196	219	205	202	180	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7
Texas	2,033	2,014	1,904	1,608	1,583	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Utah	25	30	45	55	38	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.9
Vermont ^d	12	7	/	7	5	0.9	0.5	/	0.6	0.4
Virginia	336	320	276	276	256	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Washington	74	60	68	64	55	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Virginia	23	26	30	21	23	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2017–2021**

Jurisdiction	Number living with HIV					Percent of prison population living with HIV ^a				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wisconsin	107	99	104	105	109	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Wyoming	8	8	9	14	4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2

/Not reported.

^aYearend custody counts were used to calculate rates for all jurisdictions except New Mexico and Colorado. Custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities and local jails. See *Methodology*. See appendix table 10 for denominators used to calculate percentages.

^bData were imputed through various methods for jurisdictions not reporting data; therefore, numbers presented are estimates. Counts were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded estimates and reported counts were added. See *Methodology*.

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

^dPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total prison and jail populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2017–2021

Jurisdiction	Male					Female				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
U.S. total^a	14,120	13,930	13,300	11,390	11,190	960	980	880	670	620
Federal^b	1,442	1,478	1,415	1,105	1,171	66	76	62	39	45
State^a	12,680	12,460	11,880	10,290	10,020	890	910	820	630	570
Alabama	177	173	183	173	177	12	12	12	6	8
Alaska ^c	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Arizona	199	159	205	250	183	10	8	12	15	8
Arkansas	128	141	131	114	125	4	5	7	3	2
California	1,004	/	927	704	758	35	/	26	16	22
Colorado	136	138	132	88	91	11	9	9	5	6
Connecticut ^c	172	141	98	65	97	18	13	16	5	6
Delaware ^c	76	60	56	39	36	3	4	3	1	2
Florida	2,065	2,154	2,088	1,803	1,748	161	181	183	127	115
Georgia	709	710	710	592	537	57	57	57	40	37
Hawaii ^c	20	14	15	15	13	2	2	4	3	3
Idaho	29	31	20	29	36	1	2	3	2	1
Illinois	326	291	331	192	185	20	6	15	13	10
Indiana	/	/	202	189	194	/	/	27	16	19
Iowa	46	64	31	35	30	7	6	3	3	0
Kansas	29	39	35	7	43	3	5	3	0	2
Kentucky	81	74	71	56	51	4	3	4	2	2
Louisiana	532	594	419	419	320	22	23	12	12	17
Maine	9	9	11	8	10	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	275	301	270	201	258	12	19	10	10	13
Massachusetts	120	120	100	87	83	17	17	10	5	2
Michigan	240	316	334	197	205	17	29	20	11	7
Minnesota	53	54	50	39	31	8	6	8	4	5
Mississippi	209	225	225	198	207	14	9	9	7	3
Missouri	229	228	205	178	189	12	13	8	12	13
Montana	9	9	9	8	8	0	2	2	2	1
Nebraska	24	16	15	27	31	3	3	3	3	2
Nevada	120	96	105	110	127	10	6	8	8	11
New Hampshire	20	/	/	/	8	3	/	/	/	2
New Jersey	/	72	89	60	64	/	4	3	5	3
New Mexico	/	29	26	26	18	/	1	2	3	4
New York	892	699	636	466	397	58	56	43	29	18
North Carolina	388	417	336	389	371	28	28	17	27	29
North Dakota	6	8	6	6	9	1	4	2	1	2
Ohio	373	360	393	357	351	22	30	27	23	15
Oklahoma	141	101	77	83	119	12	14	12	11	5
Oregon	72	71	/	/	/	2	2	/	/	/
Pennsylvania	564	515	504	543	485	30	32	25	26	27
Rhode Island ^c	22	21	27	18	15	3	1	5	0	0
South Carolina	275	254	246	220	213	14	14	10	9	10
South Dakota	22	14	10	12	9	2	0	3	1	2
Tennessee	177	197	187	187	177	19	22	18	15	3
Texas	1,871	1,862	1,781	1,516	1,493	162	152	123	92	90
Utah	22	27	37	45	34	3	3	8	10	4
Vermont ^c	12	7	/	7	4	0	0	/	0	1
Virginia	307	290	/	/	/	29	30	/	/	/
Washington	70	56	65	60	53	4	4	3	4	2

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)**Persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2017–2021**

Jurisdiction	Male					Female				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
West Virginia	22	26	22	19	21	1	0	8	2	2
Wisconsin	103	93	103	101	106	4	6	1	4	3
Wyoming	8	8	8	13	3	0	0	1	1	1

/Not reported.

^aData were imputed through various methods for jurisdictions not reporting data; therefore, numbers presented are estimates. Counts were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded estimates and reported counts were added. See *Methodology*.

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

^cPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total prison and jail populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 4
HIV testing and consent practices of state and federal prison systems during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2017

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 4 (continued)**HIV testing and consent practices of state and federal prison systems during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2017**

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

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

^aTested based on intake risk assessment and on request after being informed that HIV testing is available.

^bTested on entry, unless previously known to be HIV-positive.

^cMandatory testing on sentencing.

^dTested on request or upon clinical indication.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017.

APPENDIX TABLE 5**HIV testing and consent practices of state and federal prison systems during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2021**

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 5 (continued)**HIV testing and consent practices of state and federal prison systems during the intake process, by jurisdiction, 2021**

Jurisdiction	HIV testing			Consent		
	Mandatory	Opt-out	Opt-in	On assessment	General for medical services	For HIV test
Washington		■				■
West Virginia				■		■
Wisconsin		■				■
Wyoming		■				■

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2017**

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 6 (continued)**HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2017**

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

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

^aTested after positive skin tests for tuberculosis or sexually transmitted infections.

^bTested after participation in high-risk behavior, such as tattooing or having sex.

^cTested if a source in bloodborne pathogen exposure.

^dTest offered during intrasystem transfers and for participation in the Family Reunion Program.

^eTested every 4 years after a negative test and within 90 to 120 days of scheduled release, if not tested in the last year.

^fTested upon high-risk interaction or occupational exposure.

^gInformed that an HIV test is available at annual health maintenance appointments.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2021**

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 7 (continued)**HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems while in custody, by jurisdiction, 2021**

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

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

^aScreening conducted before and after participation in a medication-assisted treatment program.

^bTest offered during intrasystem transfers and for participation in the Family Reunion Program.

^cTested every 4 years after a negative test and within 90 to 120 days of scheduled release if not tested in the last year.

^dTested if a source in bloodborne pathogen exposure.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 8
HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2017

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 8 (continued)**HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2017**

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

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

^aTested on clinical indication.

^bTested on request and parole testing.

^cAll tested on discharge, unless known to be HIV-positive.

^dMandatory testing on release.

^eTested within 90 to 120 days of scheduled release if not tested in the last year.

^fTested on physician's order.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2021

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

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APPENDIX TABLE 9 (continued)**HIV testing practices of state and federal prison systems during discharge planning, by jurisdiction, 2021**

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

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

^aMandatory testing on release.

^bTested within 90 to 120 days of scheduled release if not tested in the last year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Number of persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2017–2021

Jurisdiction	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total ^a	1,279,259	1,183,592	95,667	1,258,448	1,163,201	95,247	1,229,822	1,137,748	92,074	1,038,273	969,050	69,223	1,032,130	962,156	69,974
Federal ^b	154,578	143,411	11,167	151,466	140,264	11,202	146,982	136,040	10,942	123,473	115,462	8,011	134,977	126,392	8,585
State ^a	1,124,681	1,040,181	84,500	1,106,982	1,022,937	84,045	1,082,840	1,001,708	81,132	914,800	853,588	61,212	897,153	835,764	61,389
Alabama	21,570	20,143	1,427	20,875	19,472	1,403	21,802	20,238	1,564	18,103	17,050	1,053	19,325	18,181	1,144
Alaska	4,091	3,751	340	4,026	3,684	342	4,125	3,738	387	4,341	3,945	396	4,358	3,951	407
Arizona	33,681	29,623	4,058	33,706	29,528	4,178	34,089	29,684	4,405	30,546	26,891	3,655	26,487	23,373	3,114
Arkansas	15,879	14,558	1,321	15,578	14,329	1,249	15,742	14,373	1,369	13,814	12,805	1,009	14,495	13,316	1,179
California	122,142	116,293	5,849	122,090	116,320	5,770	119,617	114,328	5,289	95,057	91,628	3,429	99,729	95,890	3,839
Colorado	19,946	18,044	1,902	20,372	18,347	2,025	19,785	17,866	1,919	16,259	14,948	1,311	15,865	14,599	1,266
Connecticut	13,134	12,275	859	12,721	11,874	847	11,748	10,987	761	9,097	8,616	481	9,422	8,834	588
Delaware	6,140	5,647	493	5,582	5,179	403	5,049	4,696	353	4,365	4,156	209	4,520	4,293	227
Florida	84,929	79,613	5,316	85,169	80,118	5,051	82,282	77,309	4,973	68,716	65,184	3,532	67,135	63,744	3,391
Georgia	40,882	37,054	3,828	40,778	36,839	3,939	41,870	37,852	4,018	36,661	33,561	3,100	34,866	31,798	3,068
Hawaii	3,536	2,997	539	3,527	2,955	572	3,550	3,027	523	3,095	2,696	399	2,923	2,514	409
Idaho	7,205	6,352	853	6,743	5,850	893	7,181	6,025	1,156	6,762	5,853	909	7,327	6,185	1,142
Illinois	40,703	38,424	2,279	39,392	37,057	2,335	37,692	35,431	2,261	28,975	27,561	1,414	27,126	25,827	1,299
Indiana	21,484	19,132	2,352	22,299	19,812	2,487	22,543	20,020	2,523	20,007	17,846	2,161	19,070	17,003	2,067
Iowa	9,000	8,201	799	9,421	8,581	840	9,271	8,432	839	7,926	7,278	648	8,376	7,679	697
Kansas	9,701	8,832	869	9,938	9,024	914	9,784	8,895	889	8,574	7,826	748	8,337	7,627	710
Kentucky	12,008	11,105	903	11,447	10,539	908	11,322	10,429	893	9,078	8,450	628	9,069	8,374	695
Louisiana	15,152	14,614	538	14,880	14,338	542	15,042	14,536	506	13,903	13,474	429	13,231	12,791	440
Maine	2,337	2,119	218	2,369	2,139	230	2,132	1,947	185	1,691	1,564	127	1,560	1,450	110
Maryland	19,770	18,926	844	18,970	18,161	809	18,613	17,889	724	15,281	14,780	501	14,943	14,437	506
Massachusetts	8,772	8,249	523	8,360	7,848	512	7,831	7,541	290	6,481	6,286	195	5,893	5,713	180
Michigan	39,666	37,515	2,151	38,761	36,680	2,081	38,053	36,024	2,029	33,617	31,913	1,704	32,186	30,621	1,565
Minnesota	9,056	8,451	605	9,032	8,426	606	8,837	8,230	607	7,293	6,863	430	7,239	6,821	418
Mississippi	10,426	9,338	1,088	10,061	9,006	1,055	10,290	9,156	1,134	7,834	6,923	911	8,556	7,615	941
Missouri	32,200	28,833	3,367	29,970	26,891	3,079	25,655	23,287	2,368	23,031	21,137	1,894	23,137	21,119	2,018
Montana	1,710	1,494	216	1,752	1,538	214	1,985	1,763	222	1,627	1,438	189	1,784	1,550	234
Nebraska	5,047	4,622	425	5,194	4,779	415	5,527	5,098	429	5,234	4,853	381	5,487	5,093	394
Nevada	13,030	11,823	1,207	13,182	11,930	1,252	12,414	11,230	1,184	10,916	10,003	913	10,017	9,251	766
New Hampshire	2,533	2,335	198	2,515	2,307	208	2,464	2,265	199	2,136	1,976	160	1,935	1,806	129
New Jersey	16,597	15,997	600	16,393	15,784	609	15,988	15,429	559	11,502	11,098	404	11,291	10,887	404
New Mexico	7,211	6,492	719	6,623	5,852	771	6,642	5,965	677	5,428	4,883	545	5,061	4,542	519
New York	49,514	47,237	2,277	46,778	44,669	2,109	43,515	41,586	1,929	34,143	32,851	1,292	30,512	29,313	1,199
North Carolina	36,633	33,770	2,863	35,127	32,376	2,751	34,450	31,751	2,699	29,704	27,598	2,106	29,242	27,123	2,119

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 10 (continued)
Number of persons in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2017–2021

Jurisdiction	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
North Dakota	1,335	1,335	0	1,336	1,336	0	1,459	1,459	0	1,111	1,111	0	1,335	1,320	15
Ohio	44,249	40,176	4,073	43,832	39,822	4,010	43,564	39,612	3,952	38,832	35,473	3,359	38,523	35,196	3,327
Oklahoma	19,931	17,086	2,845	19,968	17,106	2,862	18,758	16,166	2,592	17,120	15,065	2,055	16,685	14,653	2,032
Oregon	14,660	13,363	1,297	14,707	13,489	1,218	14,412	13,218	1,194	12,753	11,834	919	12,676	11,767	909
Pennsylvania	46,829	44,189	2,640	45,941	43,215	2,726	44,871	42,255	2,616	38,588	36,544	2,044	36,212	34,381	1,831
Rhode Island	2,683	2,560	123	2,580	2,452	128	2,587	2,454	133	2,053	1,987	66	2,051	1,951	100
South Carolina	19,385	18,026	1,359	18,486	17,183	1,303	18,039	16,789	1,250	15,642	14,666	976	15,281	14,270	1,011
South Dakota	3,856	3,369	487	3,809	3,318	491	3,697	3,224	473	3,159	2,782	377	3,257	2,871	386
Tennessee	14,391	12,436	1,955	11,937	10,187	1,750	11,711	9,995	1,716	10,442	8,771	1,671	10,305	8,722	1,583
Texas	137,926	126,772	11,154	137,286	125,903	11,383	133,496	122,674	10,822	115,235	107,436	7,799	113,684	105,511	8,173
Utah	4,960	4,534	426	5,202	4,698	504	5,102	4,607	495	4,063	3,740	323	4,011	3,654	357
Vermont	1,333	1,193	140	1,492	1,351	141	1,396	1,263	133	1,091	1,007	84	1,150	1,067	83
Virginia	28,167	25,936	2,231	27,902	25,595	2,307	27,684	25,614	2,070	22,753	21,355	1,398	21,695	20,094	1,601
Washington	17,674	16,209	1,465	17,415	16,043	1,372	17,882	16,516	1,366	15,030	14,067	963	13,205	12,461	744
West Virginia	5,922	5,334	588	5,829	5,255	574	5,910	5,280	630	3,993	3,570	423	4,629	4,068	561
Wisconsin	23,513	21,893	1,620	23,576	21,984	1,592	23,402	21,858	1,544	19,964	18,709	1,255	20,141	18,895	1,246
Wyoming	2,182	1,911	271	2,053	1,768	285	1,980	1,697	283	1,774	1,537	237	1,809	1,563	246

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2017–2021.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Estimates for figure 2: Number of persons living with HIV in the custody of state and federal correctional authorities, by reporter type, 1991–2021

Yearend	Estimated ^{a,b}		Complete reporters ^c		Incomplete reporters ^{b,d}	
	Number	Annual percent change	Number	Annual percent change	Number	Annual percent change
1991	17,680	:	15,131	:	2,550	:
1992	21,020	18.9%	17,919	18.4%	3,100	21.6%
1993	21,820	3.8	18,145	1.3	3,670	18.4
1994	23,050	5.6	19,316	6.5	3,740	1.9
1995	24,520	6.4	21,001	8.7	3,510	-6.1
1996	24,300	-0.9	20,238	-3.6	4,060	15.7
1997	24,430	0.5	19,831	-2.0	4,600	13.3
1998	25,980	6.3	20,926	5.5	5,050	9.8
1999	25,940	-0.2	20,890	-0.2	5,050	0.0
2000	25,510	-1.7	20,159	-3.5	5,350	5.9
2001	24,230	-5.0	19,268	-4.4	4,960	-7.3
2002	24,120	-0.5	19,369	0.5	4,750	-4.2
2003	23,920	-0.8	19,185	-0.9	4,740	-0.2
2004	23,160	-3.2	18,401	-4.1	4,760	0.4
2005	22,920	-1.0	18,149	-1.4	4,770	0.2
2006	22,720	-0.9	18,033	-0.6	4,690	-1.7
2007	22,000	-3.2	17,187	-4.7	4,820	2.8
2008	21,780	-1.0	16,830	-2.1	4,950	2.7
2009	21,050	-3.4	16,295	-3.2	4,760	-3.8
2010	20,290	-3.6	15,764	-3.3	4,530	-4.8
2011	19,750	-2.7	15,203	-3.6	4,550	0.4
2012	19,170	-2.9	14,611	-3.9	4,560	0.2
2013	19,000	-0.9	14,341	-1.8	4,660	2.2
2014	17,720	-6.7	13,037	-9.1	4,680	0.4
2015	17,160	-3.2	12,603	-3.3	4,560	-2.6
2016	15,750	-8.2	11,542	-8.4	4,200	-7.9
2017	15,090	-4.2	10,804	-6.4	4,280	1.9
2018	14,910	-1.2	10,741	-0.6	4,170	-2.6
2019	14,180	-5.0	10,132	-5.7	4,050	-2.9
2020	12,060	-15.0	8,802	-13.1	3,260	-19.5
2021	11,810	-2.1	8,408	-4.5	3,400	4.3

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

:Not calculated.

^aIn each year of the 31-year period from 1991 to 2021, one to four jurisdictions did not report the number of persons living with HIV. Data were imputed through various methods for jurisdictions not reporting data; therefore, numbers presented are estimates.

^bCounts were rounded to the nearest 10 after unrounded estimates and reported counts were added.

^cComplete reporter totals from 1991 to 2021 include data from 32 states.

^dIncomplete reporter totals from 1991 to 2021 include reported or imputed data from 18 states, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), and the District of Columbia. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for felony offenses from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the BOP and were included in the BOP counts. Because the District of Columbia did not report data in all years prior to 2001, both the BOP and the District of Columbia were incomplete reporters.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 1991–2021.

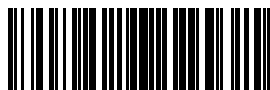


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This report was written by Laura M. Maruschak. Stephanie Mueller and Tracy L. Snell verified the report.

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