

Incarcerated

The incarceration system in the U.S. is complex and consists of a variety of institutions including jails, prisons, and juvenile detention facilities. Jails hold individuals awaiting trial or sentencing, as well as inmates serving short sentences (<1 year), and are usually operated by city or county governments (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2018). Prisons are operated by state governments or the Federal Bureau of Prisons and are designed to hold individuals convicted of crimes with sentences ≥ 1 year (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2018). Various types of juvenile facilities house detained individuals younger than 18 years of age.

A large number of individuals interact with the U.S. incarceration system each year. On December 31, 2016, the number of individuals under the supervision of adult correctional systems, including parolees and individuals on probation, was almost 6.6 million nationwide (Kaeble & Cowhig, 2018). Nearly 2.2 million of these individuals were incarcerated: 1.5 million in state and federal prisons, and 740,700 in local jails (Kaeble & Cowhig, 2018). Additionally, local jails reported an estimated 10.6 million total admissions during 2016 (Zheng, 2018).

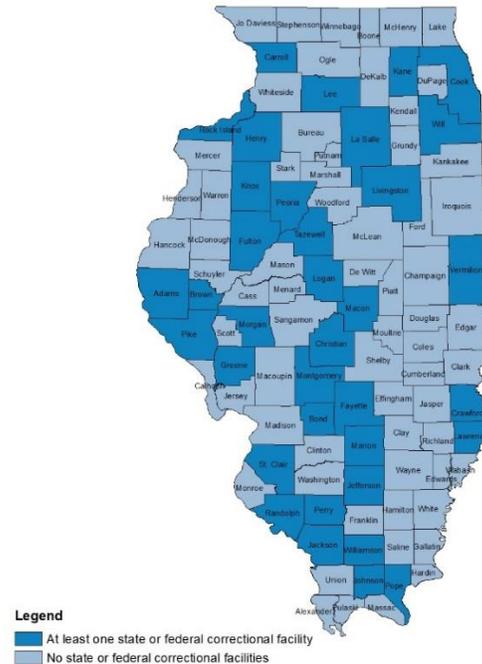
In the U.S., racial and ethnic minorities are incarcerated disproportionately. On December 31, 2016, 2.4% of the U.S. non-Hispanic (NH) black male population was imprisoned (state and federal prisons) compared to 1.1% of Hispanic males and 0.4% of NH white males (Carson, 2018).

Illinois Incarcerated Population

In 2019, there were 46 state correctional facilities operating in Illinois, including work camps, adult transition centers, reception and classification centers, and life skills re-entry centers (IDOC, 2018). Additionally, there were five federal prisons located in Illinois (Figure 1) (Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2019).

On December 31, 2016 there were an estimated 204,200 individuals supervised by adult correctional systems in Illinois (Kaeble & Cowhig, 2018). The majority (143,400 individuals) were on probation or parole and an estimated 60,800 people were incarcerated in a prison or jail.

Figure 1. Counties with State and/or Federal Correctional Facilities, Illinois, 2019

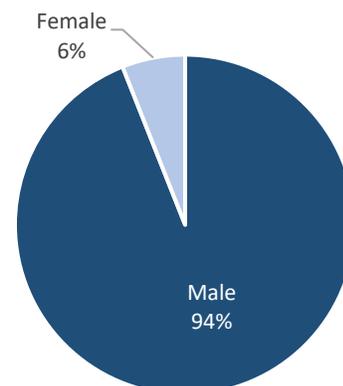


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections, 2018 and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2019

Sex

The majority (94%) of the Illinois prison population on December 31, 2016 was male with an estimated 41,044 male prisoners and 2,613 female prisoners (Carson, 2018).

Figure 1. Illinois Prison Population by Sex, Illinois, December 31, 2016

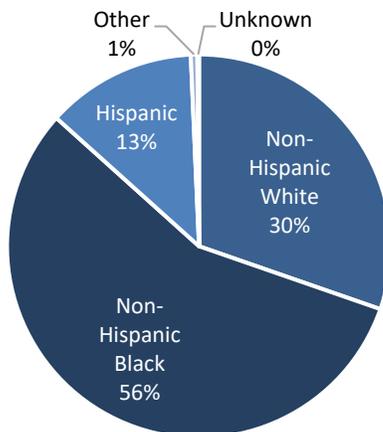


Source: Carson, 2018

Race/Ethnicity

NH blacks made up 14.3% of the Illinois population during 2013–2017, however, NH black prisoners accounted for 56% of the prison population on December 31, 2016 (Carson, 2018 and U.S. Census Bureau, 2017). An estimated 2.6% of NH black males living in Illinois were incarcerated in 2016 (Carson, 2018; U.S. Census Bureau, 2018).

Figure 2. Prison Population by Race/Ethnicity, Illinois, December 31, 2016



Source: Carson, 2018

HIV among the Incarcerated Population

People who are incarcerated represent a population at higher risk of HIV disease. Risk factors that are more common among the incarcerated population and that are also risk factors for HIV infection include: drug use, commercial sex work, untreated mental illness, and lower socioeconomic status (CDC, 2014).

United States

Nationally, an estimated one in seven individuals living with HIV will pass through a correctional facility annually (CDC, 2014). Most of these HIV-positive individuals acquired HIV in community settings and not while incarcerated (CDC, 2014). However, the correctional setting is often the first place people are diagnosed with HIV and provided with treatment (CDC, 2014).

In 2015, an estimated 1.3% of prisoners in state and federal prisons were known to be HIV-positive (Maruschak and Bronson, 2017). The estimated rate of HIV among state and federal prisoners has

declined since 1992 when the rate peaked at 2.5% of prisoners (Maruschak and Bronson, 2017). The number of federal prisoners with HIV has increased since 1998 (from 1,066 to 1,536) while the number of state prisoners with HIV has declined (from 24,910 to 15,610) (Maruschak and Bronson, 2017).

Illinois

In 2015, there were an estimated 686 prisoners living with diagnosed HIV in Illinois state and federal prisons, representing 1.5% of the state's prison population (Maruschak and Bronson, 2017). Although nationally, the rate of HIV-positive prisoners has declined, in Illinois, the estimated proportion of HIV-positive prisoners increased from 1.0% in 2010 (n=487) (Maruschak and Bronson, 2017). By comparison, in 2015, 0.3% of the overall Illinois population had a reported HIV diagnosis. However, among NH black men in Illinois, 1.3% were living with diagnosed HIV in 2015.

Male prisoners have consistently accounted for the majority of HIV-positive prisoners. However, the proportion of female HIV-positive prisoners in Illinois has historically been higher than male prisoners. In 2015, an estimated 2.2% of female prisoners (n=60) were HIV-positive compared to 1.4% of male prisoners (n=626) (Maruschak and Bronson, 2017).

HIV Testing and Services in Illinois Jails and Prisons

IDPH and the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) work closely together to provide HIV services for the incarcerated population in Illinois. The HIV/STD prison peer education program, which began in 1993, provides health education, as well as group and individual level interventions. This program uses an inmate-peer health educator model. In 2018, there were 152 peer educators in 26 adult correctional centers statewide. Adult and youth transition centers also provide HIV education through contractual staff.

The Illinois County Jail Act, which governs the establishment and provisions of county jails, contains specific provisions related to HIV. These include providing detainees and visitors to the jail with written information about HIV/AIDS and informing detainees of their option to receive a free HIV test from a certified local community-based agency or other medical provider (Illinois General Assembly). However, a survey conducted by IDPH in January 2012 found that many jails do not offer or

provide testing and others only provide testing if requested by either a physician, the court, a local health department, or an inmate.

Community Reintegration

IDPH provides assistance and resources for discharge planning and care coordination for HIV-positive prisoners to ensure continuity of medical care. At discharge, HIV positive parolees receive a 30-day supply of prescription medication, an appointment at Care Connect for medical case management or correction case management, and an application for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, which provides medication assistance, if eligibility criteria are met.

IDPH, with federal funding from the Ryan White Part B program, works with community agencies and IDOC to provide a variety of services, including care coordination, health education, and substance abuse treatment to parolees. "Summits of Hope," one day events where parolees are provided access to a wide variety of goods and community services, are conducted 20-25 times annually throughout Illinois. At these Summits, HIV testing is conducted and HIV-positive individuals are immediately linked to care. Since the inception of these events in 2008, more than 40,000 parolees have attended. During 2014–2018, 16,192 parolees attended Summits of Hope of which 8,102 were tested for HIV and 31 individuals tested positive for HIV.

Summary

Individuals that interact with correctional services are at higher risk of HIV infection due a variety of risk factors. In 2015, an estimated 1.5% of the Illinois prison population was HIV-positive. IDPH works with a variety of partners to provide HIV prevention and care services to this population.

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