

## Incarcerated

The incarceration system in the United States is complex and consists of a variety of institutions including jails, prisons, and juvenile detention facilities. Jails hold individuals awaiting trial or serving short sentences (<1 year) and are usually administered by sheriffs and/or local government (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014). Prisons are operated by state governments or the Federal Bureau of Prisons and are designed to hold individuals convicted of crimes with sentences  $\geq 1$  year (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014). Those who commit crimes when <18 years are generally housed in various types of juvenile facilities.

A large number of individuals interact with the incarceration system each year. In 2013, the number of persons under the supervision of the adult correctional systems, including parolees, was almost 6.9 million nationwide (Glaze & Kaeble, 2014). More than 2.2 million of these adults were incarcerated; 1.5 million in state and federal prisons and 731,000 in local jails (Glaze & Kaeble, 2014). Additionally, local jails admitted an estimated 11.7 million persons during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2013 (Minton & Golinelli, 2014).

### Illinois Prison Population

In 2014, there were 44 correctional facilities operating in Illinois, including work camps.

**Figure 1. Counties with Correctional Facilities, Illinois, 2014**

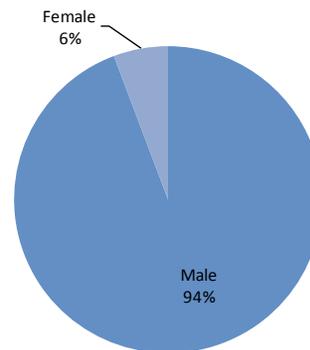


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections, 2014

### Sex

As was seen nationally, the majority (94%) of the Illinois prison population in 2013 was male (IDOC, 2014).

**Figure 1. Prison Population by Sex, Illinois, June 2013**

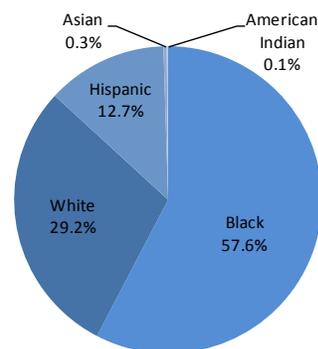


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections, 2014

### Race/Ethnicity

Blacks account for a disproportionate percentage of the incarcerated population. In the U.S., almost 3% of all black male residents were imprisoned on December 31, 2013 compared to 1% of Hispanic males and 0.5% of white males (Carson, 2014). Although only 15% of the Illinois population in 2013 was black, black inmates accounted for 58% of the prison population at mid-year 2013 (IDOC, 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014). Among Illinois black males aged  $\geq 18$  years, an estimated 4.5% were incarcerated in 2013 (IDOC, 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014).

**Figure 2. Prison Population by Race/Ethnicity, Illinois, June 2013**



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections, 2014

## **HIV among the Incarcerated Population**

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

### **United States**

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

In 2010, an estimated 1.9% of female inmates and 1.4% of male inmates in state and federal prisons were known to be HIV positive (Lauren E. Glaze & Kaeble, 2014). The estimated rate of infection among state and federal prison inmates declined an average of 3% a year between 2001 and 2010, reflecting the declining incidence of HIV in the United States overall (Maruschak, 2012). In 2010, inmates in state and federal prisons confirmed to have AIDS represented 0.5% of the prison population (Maruschak, 2012).

### **Illinois**

In 2010, there were 487 known HIV/AIDS cases in Illinois state and federal prisons which represented 1.0% of the incarcerated population (Maruschak, 2012). Although male inmates made up the majority of HIV positive inmates (n=439), the rate of HIV infection was higher among female inmates at 1.6% versus 1.0% (Maruschak, 2012). In 2010, 0.2% of the Illinois prison population was confirmed to have AIDS (Maruschak, 2012).

### **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 and group and individual level interventions. This program uses an inmate peer health educator model. In 2013, 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.

CDC's Care and Prevention in the United States (CAPUS) project is a three-year, multi-agency demonstration project whose purpose is to reduce HIV disease-related morbidity and mortality among racial and ethnic minorities (CDC, 2014a). Illinois is one of eight states awarded CAPUS funding through a competitive application and review process. Through CAPUS funding, IDPH is working to support expanded and routinized HIV testing in fourteen county jails. IDPH expects to test over 50,000 participants by the end of the CAPUS project, with a minimum of 10,000 individuals tested in county jails.

### **Community Reintegration**

IDPH provides assistance and resources for planning and coordinating discharge planning 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 to eligible recipients.

IDPH, with funding from the Federal Ryan White Part B program, works with community agencies 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, IDPH conducts HIV testing and immediately links HIV-positive identified individuals to care. Since the inception of these events in 2008, more than 25,000 parolees have attended. From

2010–2013, 15,465 parolees attended Summits of Hope, 6,607 were tested for HIV and 12 individuals tested positive for HIV.

Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Retrieved October 1, 2014, from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

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