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Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2016 – Statistical Tables

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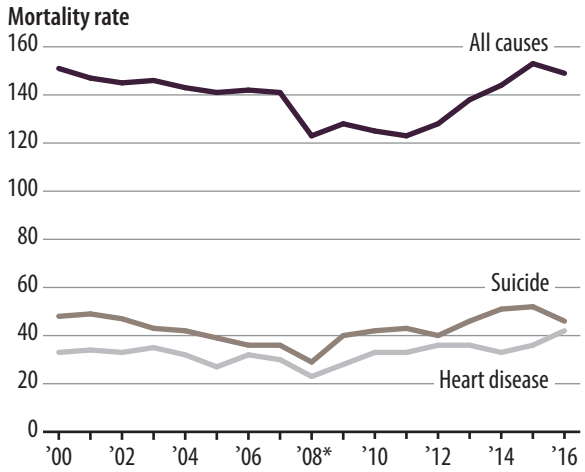
In 2016, a total of 1,071 inmates died in local jails, a 1.9% decrease from the 1,092 deaths reported in 2015. This was the first decrease in deaths among local jail inmates since 2011. From 2015 to 2016, the mortality rate—the annual number of deaths per 100,000 jail inmates—declined 2.6%, from 153 to 149 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates **(figure 1)**, as the number of jail inmates increased 0.6%. Suicide remained the leading cause of death in local jails in 2016, accounting for nearly a third of jail deaths (31%). However, deaths due to suicide decreased 10% from 2015 to 2016, and the suicide rate declined from 52 to 46 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates.

Similar to in prior years, most jail jurisdictions (80%) reported no deaths in 2016. Thirteen percent of jails reported one inmate death in 2016, and 7% reported two or more. The median number of inmates held in jail jurisdictions that reported two or more inmate deaths (average daily population of 941) was more than four

FIGURE 1
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000-2016



Note: Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. See table 3 and appendix table 6 for rates.
*In 2008, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as other/unknown. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

Highlights

- From 2015 to 2016, the number of deaths in local jails decreased 1.9% (from 1,092 to 1,071 deaths).
- On average, about half of all deaths in local jails from 2006 to 2016 were due to illnesses, such as heart disease, liver disease, and cancer.
- From 2006 to 2016, suicide was the leading single cause of death in local jails each year; it accounted for nearly a third of jail deaths in 2016 (31%), followed by heart disease (28%).
- About 40% of inmate deaths in 2016 occurred within the first 7 days of admission to jail.
- The mortality rate for white jail inmates in 2016 (240 deaths per 100,000 white inmates) was more than double the rate for black inmates (118 deaths per 100,000 black inmates) and almost triple the rate for Hispanic inmates (87 deaths per 100,000 Hispanic inmates).
- The mortality rate of jail inmates in 2016 (149 deaths per 100,000 inmates) was similar to the mortality rate of jail inmates in 2000 (151).

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times as high as in jurisdictions that reported one death (208) and more than 14 times as high as in jurisdictions that reported no deaths (66).[1] Four in 10 inmate deaths occurred within the first 7 days of admission to jail.

Findings in this report are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' data collection on Mortality in Correctional Institutions (MCI; formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program). The MCI is the only national statistical collection that obtains comprehensive information about deaths among prisoners and jail inmates in the custody of adult correctional facilities. This report describes deaths in local jails from 2000 to 2016, including cause of death, location of death, decedent characteristics, and the mortality rate of local jail inmates by state.

Data on mortality in state and federal prisons are published in *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020).

[1]Average daily population is the sum of inmates in jail each day for a year, divided by the number of days in the year.

Other key findings

- Of the 2,788 jail jurisdictions that reported data, 572 reported at least one death in 2016 **(tables 18 and 19)**.
- Twelve AIDS-related deaths occurred in jails in 2016, down from 57 in 2000 **(table 1)**.
- About 3% of jail inmates died from homicide in 2016, an increase from about 2% in 2000 **(table 2)**; these include deaths due to injuries sustained before admission.
- An estimated 16.7% of jail inmates who died in 2016 were being held for a drug offense, similar to in 2015 (16.9%) **(table 5)**.
- From 2000 to 2016, the mortality rate from drug or alcohol intoxication more than doubled, from 6 to 15 deaths per 100,000 inmates **(table 3)**.
- About 46% of inmates who died of homicide from 2000 to 2016 were being held for a violent offense **(table 8)**.
- From 2000 to 2016, drug offenders and public-order offenders in jail died from drug or alcohol intoxication at the same rate (an average of 12 per 100,000 jail inmates each year) **(table 9)**.
- Suicides accounted for the same percentage of all deaths of jail inmates in 2016 (31%) as from 2000-16 (31%) **(tables 2 and 7)**.
- From 2000 to 2016, inmates who died from drug or alcohol intoxication served a median of one day in jail prior to death **(table 10)**.
- Among all jail inmates who died between 2000 and 2016, those held on murder charges served the longest median time prior to death (129 days) **(table 11)**.
- Almost half of suicides among jail inmates from 2000 to 2016 occurred in general housing (47%) **(table 12)**.
- Deaths due to drug or alcohol intoxication increased from 92 in 2015 to 111 in 2016 **(table 1)**.
- From 2015 to 2016, the mortality rate for females in local jails declined from 150 to 143 deaths per 100,000 females, while the rate for males declined from 154 to 151 per 100,000 males **(table 6)**.
- In 2016, the mortality rate in jails was about one-sixth as high as in the general U.S. population (not shown in tables), but these estimates have not been adjusted to reflect differences in age, sex, or race between the general and jail populations.

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TABLE 1

Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000 and 2006-2016

Cause of death	2000	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All causes	904	1,094	1,100	958	960	918	888	958	986	1,053	1,092	1,071
Illness	516	604	608	444	492	477	425	528	482	499	519	534
Heart disease	198	246	231	181	208	242	235	270	260	240	257	298
Cancer	31	54	42	25	47	34	31	44	40	38	41	47
AIDS-related	57	39	43	32	27	26	13	21	20	17	10	12
Respiratory disease	31	27	48	32	32	18	20	28	31	41	34	27
Liver disease	23	25	38	32	30	25	12	28	18	27	20	19
All other illnesses[b]	176	213	206	142	148	132	114	137	113	136	157	131
Suicide	289	278	284	228	303	305	311	301	328	371	368	333
Drug/alcohol intoxication	37	87	79	44	64	54	72	57	72	92	92	111
Accident	25	33	18	15	26	23	27	18	31	25	26	18
Homicide[c]	17	36	20	16	23	20	21	22	28	26	30	31
Other/unknown	17	52	71	8	24	13	22	24	19	24	32	23
Missing	3	4	20	203	28	26	10	8	26	16	25	21

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

[a]In 2008, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as missing.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 2

Percent of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000 and 2006-2016

Cause of death	2000	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	57.1%	55.2%	55.3%	46.3%	51.3%	52.0%	47.9%	55.1%	48.9%	47.4%	47.5%	49.9%
Heart disease	21.9	22.5	21.0	18.9	21.7	26.4	26.5	28.2	26.4	22.8	23.5	27.8
Cancer	3.4	4.9	3.8	2.6	4.9	3.7	3.5	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.4
AIDS-related	6.3	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.1
Respiratory disease	3.4	2.5	4.4	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.1	2.5
Liver disease	2.5	2.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	1.4	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.8
All other illnesses[b]	19.5	19.5	18.7	14.8	15.4	14.4	12.8	14.3	11.5	12.9	14.4	12.2
Suicide	32.0%	25.4%	25.8%	23.8%	31.6%	33.2%	35.0%	31.4%	33.3%	35.2%	33.7%	31.1%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	4.1%	8.0%	7.2%	4.6%	6.7%	5.9%	8.1%	5.9%	7.3%	8.7%	8.4%	10.4%
Accident	2.8%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	1.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%	1.7%
Homicide[c]	1.9%	3.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
Other/unknown	1.9%	4.8%	6.5%	0.8%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	2.5%	1.9%	2.3%	2.9%	2.1%
Missing	0.3%	0.4%	1.8%	21.2%	2.9%	2.8%	1.1%	0.8%	2.6%	1.5%	2.3%	2.0%

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

[a]In 2008, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as missing.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 3

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000 and 2006-2016

Cause of death	2000	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All causes	151	142	141	123	128	125	123	128	138	144	153	149
Illness	86	78	78	57	66	65	59	71	68	68	73	75
Heart disease	33	32	30	23	28	33	33	36	36	33	36	42
Cancer	5	7	5	3	6	5	4	6	6	5	6	7
AIDS-related	10	5	5	4	4	4	2	3	3	2	1 !	2
Respiratory disease	5	3	6	4	4	2	3	4	4	6	5	4
Liver disease	4	3	5	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	3
All other illnesses[b]	29	28	26	18	20	18	16	18	16	19	22	18
Suicide	48	36	36	29	40	42	43	40	46	51	52	46
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	11	10	6	9	7	10	8	10	13	13	15
Accident	4	4	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	3
Homicide[c]	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Other/unknown	3	7	9	1 !	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3
Missing	1 !	1 !	3	26	4	4	1 !	1 !	4	2	4	3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. In 2000, the average daily population was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]In 2008, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as missing.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 4

Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2006-2016

Characteristic	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	904	1,094	1,100	958	960	918	888	958	986	1,053	1,092	1,071
Sex												
Male	813	964	970	839	851	804	778	836	859	901	938	918
Female	91	130	130	119	109	114	110	122	127	152	154	153
Race/ethnicity												
White[a]	453	528	548	511	533	516	525	554	523	622	655	623
Black[a]	305	408	398	310	274	265	234	271	278	271	255	261
Hispanic	118	126	125	107	109	90	105	100	146	119	141	137
Other[a,b]	17	27	27	27	32	23	19	25	22	32	26	35
Age												
17 or younger	8	6	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
18-24	89	103	101	85	86	80	81	83	75	88	80	80
25-34	184	196	199	167	175	187	206	189	215	230	248	241
35-44	265	312	292	246	235	201	198	197	213	231	231	217
45-54	239	303	322	275	259	253	227	274	260	262	269	258
55 or older	115	168	182	178	193	172	171	209	202	231	247	257
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	258	238	246	200	247	232	221	255	229	262	266	254
Unconvicted[d]	628	846	850	753	693	664	662	698	740	782	812	798
Time served												
7 days or less	328	382	393	348	365	345	346	349	390	425	443	427
8-30	168	205	184	164	166	176	172	200	163	216	209	188
31-60	111	126	137	106	99	91	97	99	88	105	112	107
61-120	115	148	147	122	118	92	90	115	124	97	111	116
121-180	56	80	81	68	51	58	55	58	45	51	59	67
181 or more	119	123	152	128	145	133	125	133	157	146	143	149
Offense												
Violent	355	342	366	301	347	341	349	350	347	385	375	366
Property	168	189	193	185	180	170	152	186	196	203	226	210
Drug	146	201	199	165	130	122	113	151	132	161	176	169
Public order/other[e]	209	296	286	240	243	224	234	234	252	269	265	267

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. See *Methodology*.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[e]Public-order offenses include weapons offenses, DUI/DWI, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other offenses include holds and holds for other jurisdictions and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 5

Percent of deaths of local jail inmates, by decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2006-2016

Characteristic	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex												
Male	89.9%	88.1%	88.2%	87.6%	88.6%	87.6%	87.6%	87.3%	87.1%	85.6%	85.9%	85.7%
Female	10.1	11.9	11.8	12.4	11.4	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.9	14.4	14.1	14.3
Race/ethnicity												
White[a]	50.7%	48.5%	49.9%	53.5%	56.2%	57.7%	59.5%	58.3%	54.0%	59.6%	60.8%	59.0%
Black[a]	34.2	37.5	36.2	32.5	28.9	29.6	26.5	28.5	28.7	26.0	23.7	24.7
Hispanic	13.2	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.5	10.1	11.9	10.5	15.1	11.4	13.1	13.0
Other[a,b]	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.3
Age												
17 or younger	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
18-24	9.9	9.5	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.7	7.7	8.4	7.4	7.6
25-34	20.4	18.0	18.1	17.5	18.4	20.9	23.3	19.8	22.2	22.0	23.0	22.8
35-44	29.4	28.7	26.5	25.8	24.7	22.4	22.4	20.6	22.0	22.1	21.4	20.6
45-54	26.6	27.8	29.3	28.8	27.2	28.2	25.6	28.7	26.9	25.1	25.0	24.5
55 or older	12.8	15.4	16.5	18.7	20.3	19.2	19.3	21.9	20.9	22.1	22.9	24.4
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	29.1%	22.0%	22.4%	21.0%	26.3%	25.9%	25.0%	26.8%	23.6%	25.1%	24.7%	24.1%
Unconvicted[d]	70.9	78.0	77.6	79.0	73.7	74.1	75.0	73.2	76.4	74.9	75.3	75.9
Time served												
7 days or less	36.6%	35.9%	35.9%	37.2%	38.7%	38.5%	39.1%	39.6%	40.3%	40.9%	41.1%	40.5%
8-30	18.7	19.3	16.8	17.5	17.6	19.7	19.4	21.0	16.9	20.8	19.4	17.8
31-60	12.4	11.8	12.5	11.3	10.5	10.2	11.0	10.4	9.1	10.1	10.4	10.2
61-120	12.8	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.5	10.3	10.2	12.1	12.8	9.3	10.3	11.0
121-180	6.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.9	5.5	6.4
181 or more	13.3	11.6	13.9	13.7	15.4	14.9	14.1	13.9	16.2	14.0	13.3	14.1
Offense												
Violent	40.4%	33.3%	35.1%	33.8%	38.6%	39.8%	41.2%	38.0%	37.4%	37.8%	36.0%	36.2%
Property	19.1	18.4	18.5	20.8	20.0	19.8	17.9	20.2	21.1	19.9	21.7	20.8
Drug	16.6	19.6	19.1	18.5	14.4	14.2	13.3	16.4	14.2	15.8	16.9	16.7
Public order/other[e]	23.8	28.8	27.4	26.9	27.0	26.1	27.6	25.4	27.2	26.4	25.4	26.4

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Percentages are based on non-missing data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[e]Public-order offenses include weapons offenses, DUI/DWI, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other offenses include holds and holds for other jurisdictions and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 6

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2006-2016

Characteristic	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	151	142	141	123	128	125	123	128	138	144	153	149
Sex												
Male	153	143	142	123	130	126	123	129	140	144	154	151
Female	133	130	129	120	119	124	121	123	129	147	150	143
Race/ethnicity												
White[a]	211	191	196	185	202	202	212	220	213	238	251	240
Black[a]	127	141	138	109	101	102	94	108	131	117	113	118
Hispanic	107	88	87	70	71	58	67	60	91	76	95	87
Other[a,b]	52	42	38	41	55	36	28	33	23	39	33	44
Age												
17 or younger	109 !	84 !	58 !	39 !	43 !	41 !	35 !	37 !	67 !	49 !	56 !	53 !
18-24	53	49	48	40	42	41	43	43	41	47	44	44
25-34	96	80	81	67	72	77	84	73	87	91	100	97
35-44	169	166	156	138	142	127	129	127	143	152	155	145
45-54	397	302	300	259	257	252	226	259	257	253	266	254
55 or older	871	726	729	667	705	616	596	678	684	763	836	866
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	98	81	83	69	87	81	78	87	84	96	100	102
Unconvicted[d]	187	176	175	154	149	148	151	154	168	170	182	171
Offense												
Violent	233	184	203	171	210	210	216	208	216	234	234	227
Property	115	102	104	100	102	96	86	99	109	110	126	117
Drug	99	105	102	85	69	68	65	86	79	94	106	101
Public order/other[e]	137	144	130	107	111	105	112	108	122	127	129	129

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. In 2000, the average daily population was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[e]Public-order offenses include weapons offenses, DUI/DWI, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other offenses include holds and holds for other jurisdictions and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and 2007-2016; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016; National Inmate Survey, 2007-2009, 2011, and 2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

TABLE 7
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000-2016

Cause of death	Number	Percent	Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates
All causes	16,962	100%	139
Illness	8,663	51.1%	71
Heart disease	3,973	23.4	33
Cancer	622	3.7	5
AIDS-related	591	3.5	5
Respiratory disease	486	2.9	4
Liver disease	435	2.6	4
All other illnesses[a]	2,556	15.1	21
Suicide	5,207	30.7%	43
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1,221	7.2%	10
Accident	440	2.6%	4
Homicide[b]	389	2.3%	3
Other/unknown	600	3.5%	5
Missing	442	2.6%	4

Note: Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. In 2000, the average daily population was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[b]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

TABLE 8
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death and decedent characteristics, 2000-2016

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	Cancer	AIDS-related	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other illnesses[a]				
Total	16,962	3,973	622	591	486	435	2,556	5,207	1,221	440	389
Sex											
Male	14,866	3,539	567	520	393	395	2,089	4,743	959	395	385
Female	2,090	434	55	71	93	40	466	463	262	45	4
Race/ethnicity											
White[c]	9,236	1,908	285	103	223	235	1,141	3,693	770	264	147
Black[c]	5,130	1,627	253	409	191	94	999	707	256	111	163
Hispanic	2,021	340	70	76	62	97	354	615	162	51	68
Other[c,d]	404	83	13	3	7	8	49	176	27	13	9
Age											
17 or younger	70	2	0	1	1	0	5	50	5	1	2
18-24	1,553	102	10	12	21	3	133	909	153	44	77
25-34	3,429	396	40	100	66	26	374	1,631	404	97	100
35-44	4,322	875	90	231	119	81	637	1,472	361	123	79
45-54	4,480	1,375	201	194	139	217	841	844	237	109	79
55 or older	2,965	1,217	281	50	138	107	562	292	58	65	51
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	4,117	1,200	184	154	141	126	688	914	273	123	96
Unconvicted[f]	12,649	2,753	436	432	340	309	1,857	4,272	943	316	286
Offense											
Violent	5,915	1,187	292	150	148	116	730	2,496	216	117	170
Property	3,295	740	103	185	96	80	555	973	224	74	74
Drug	2,699	680	94	133	102	72	492	526	347	71	45
Public order/other[g]	4,256	1,179	117	108	117	154	653	1,024	397	158	84

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. See *Methodology*.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[b]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[d]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[e]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[f]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[g]Public-order offenses include weapons offenses, DUI/DWI, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other offenses include holds and holds for other jurisdictions and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

TABLE 9

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and decedent characteristics, 2000-2016

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	Cancer	AIDS-related	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other illnesses[a]				
Total	139	33	5	5	4	4	21	43	10	4	3
Sex											
Male	140	33	5	5	4	4	20	45	9	4	4
Female	133	28	4	5	6	3	30	29	17	3	<1 !
Race/ethnicity											
White[c]	213	44	7	2	5	5	26	85	18	6	3
Black[c]	117	37	6	9	4	2	23	16	6	3	4
Hispanic	83	14	3	3	3	4	14	25	7	2	3
Other[c,d]	38	8	1	<1 !	1 !	1 !	5	17	3	1	1 !
Age											
17 or younger	67	2 !	0	1 !	1 !	0	5 !	48	5 !	1 !	2 !
18-24	47	3	<1 !	<1	1	<1 !	4	28	5	1	2
25-34	85	10	1	2	2	1	9	41	10	2	2
35-44	153	31	3	8	4	3	23	52	13	4	3
45-54	285	88	13	12	9	14	54	54	15	7	5
55 or older	729	299	69	12	34	26	138	72	14	16	13
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	87	25	4	3	3	3	15	19	6	3	2
Unconvicted[f]	169	37	6	6	5	4	25	57	13	4	4
Offense											
Violent	207	42	10	5	5	4	26	88	8	4	6
Property	111	25	3	6	3	3	19	33	8	2	2
Drug	91	23	3	4	3	2	17	18	12	2	2
Public order/other[g]	125	35	3	3	3	5	19	30	12	5	2

Note: Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. In 2000, the average daily population was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or missing data. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[b]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[d]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[e]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[f]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[g]Public-order offenses include weapons offenses, DUI/DWI, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other offenses include holds and holds for other jurisdictions and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000-2016; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016; National Inmate Survey, 2007-2009, 2011, and 2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

TABLE 10
Cause of death of local jail inmates, by time served before death, 2000-2016

Cause of death	Number	Median time served (in days)[a]
Total	16,962	18
Illness	8,663	33
Heart disease	3,973	24
Cancer	622	140
AIDS-related	591	82
Respiratory disease	486	38
Liver disease	435	48
All other illnesses[b]	2,556	23
Suicide	5,207	9
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1,221	1
Accident	440	9
Homicide[c]	389	29

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. See *Methodology*.
[a]The statistical median represents the value at which 50% of the values are larger and 50% are smaller in a sequence of numbers.
[b]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.
[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

TABLE 11
Offenses of decedents, by time served before death, 2000-2016

Offense	Number	Percent	Median time served (in days)[a]
Total	16,962	100%	18
Violent	5,915	36.6%	39
Murder[b]	1,137	7.0	129
Kidnapping	313	1.9	43
Rape/sexual assault	1,095	6.8	74
Robbery	639	4.0	52
Assault	2,298	14.2	16
Other	433	2.7	14
Property	3,295	20.4%	16
Burglary	855	5.3	33
Larceny/theft	1,671	10.3	11
Motor-vehicle theft	158	1.0	12
Arson	91	0.6	42
Fraud	520	3.2	19
Drug	2,699	16.7%	14
Possession	1,349	8.3	9
Trafficking	979	6.1	35
Other/unknown	371	2.3	7
Public order/other	4,256	26.3%	8
Weapons offense	195	1.2	13
Obstruction of justice	761	4.7	7
DUI/DWI	662	4.1	6
Traffic offense excluding DUI/DWI	453	2.8	5
Probation/parole violation and escape	1,301	8.0	13
Other	884	5.5	4

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. See *Methodology*.
[a]The statistical median represents the value at which 50% of the values are larger and 50% are smaller in a sequence of numbers.
[b]Includes non-negligent manslaughter.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

TABLE 12
Death location of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000-2016

Location	All	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	Cancer	AIDS-related	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other illnesses[a]				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
General housing	30.6	29.1	3.4	4.3	15.7	9.2	20.3	46.7	35.1	17.1	32.1
Segregation unit	10.6	6.0	2.3	1.9	3.9	3.5	6.3	21.0	9.8	5.0	4.7
Medical unit[c]	49.2	55.4	88.6	90.0	71.8	79.9	65.4	24.4	39.2	52.4	48.9
Mental-health unit[d]	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.0	2.7	4.2
In transit	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.1	4.1	1.3
Elsewhere	7.0	6.5	4.3	3.1	6.0	6.2	5.0	6.1	14.0	18.7	8.7

Note: Percentages are based on non-missing data. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[b]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

[c]Includes the special medical unit within the jail facility and outside medical centers.

[d]Includes the special mental-health services unit within the jail facility and outside mental health centers. Mental-health unit classification was not collected prior to 2009.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

TABLE 13
Number of deaths and mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by hold status, 2014-2016

Hold status	Number of deaths, 2014-16	Sum of annual average daily populations, 2014-16	Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by hold status, 2014-16
Total	3,216	2,159,969	149
Hold status[a]	353	389,801	91
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	18	43,351	42
U.S. Marshals Service	75	78,349	96
Other[b]	266	268,101	99
No hold or unknown	2,863	1,770,168	162

Note: Average daily population was calculated for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the U.S. Marshals Service, and other authorities based on the proportion of the confined population on December 31.

[a]Includes contractual, temporary, courtesy, or ad hoc holds for federal, local, or state authorities. A jail inmate may have multiple hold statuses.

[b]Includes state or federal prisons, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or any other jail jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2014-2016.

TABLE 14

Number and percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by number of deaths reported each year, 2000-2016

Year	Number of reporting jurisdictions	Number of jail jurisdictions reporting deaths						Median jail jurisdiction daily population, by number of deaths reported*		
		0 deaths		1 death		2 or more deaths				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	0 deaths	1 death	2 or more deaths
2000	2,988	2,553	85.4%	289	9.7%	146	4.9%	41	145	1,076
2001	2,973	2,489	83.7	331	11.1	153	5.1	45	152	995
2002	2,958	2,473	83.6	332	11.2	153	5.2	50	168	1,208
2003	2,941	2,430	82.6	350	11.9	161	5.5	52	166	1,125
2004	2,924	2,406	82.3	367	12.6	151	5.2	55	231	1,246
2005	2,898	2,376	82.0	362	12.5	160	5.5	58	211	1,167
2006	2,870	2,331	81.2	368	12.8	171	6.0	60	191	1,324
2007	2,849	2,315	81.3	350	12.3	184	6.5	59	217	1,190
2008	2,835	2,334	82.3	345	12.2	156	5.5	63	242	1,353
2009	2,748	2,246	81.7	331	12.0	171	6.2	63	217	1,269
2010	2,753	2,251	81.8	342	12.4	160	5.8	63	197	1,278
2011	2,744	2,223	81.0	350	12.8	171	6.2	62	228	1,137
2012	2,803	2,265	80.8	372	13.3	166	5.9	64	251	1,121
2013	2,685	2,142	79.8	370	13.8	173	6.4	64	211	1,048
2014	2,780	2,199	79.1	399	14.4	182	6.5	65	195	1,056
2015	2,794	2,204	78.9	399	14.3	191	6.8	62	234	983
2016	2,788	2,216	79.5	376	13.5	196	7.0	66	208	941
Annual average, 2000-2016	2,843	2,321	81.6%	355	12.5%	167	5.9%	57	202	1,144

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Includes all jails that reported data on populations or deaths. See *Methodology*.

*Median is calculated using the average daily population of all jails with that number of deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

TABLE 15

Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000 and 2006-2016

State	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	598,394	772,334	782,085	779,131	748,383	732,274	721,548	745,907	713,242	730,821	712,561	716,587
Alabama	12,951	14,921	15,858	16,156	13,868	15,054	15,333	14,944	13,333	13,097	13,400	12,036
Alaska*	60	70	64	52	70	64	73	104	82	85	76	72
Arizona	10,859	15,085	16,539	17,844	15,043	13,242	13,467	14,542	14,355	13,961	13,764	13,258
Arkansas	5,271	6,402	6,986	7,373	7,453	7,420	7,189	7,447	6,741	7,824	8,098	8,183
California	72,637	81,778	83,483	83,520	81,652	74,830	71,781	79,513	81,724	82,145	75,206	76,155
Colorado	9,179	13,871	13,540	13,111	13,207	12,533	11,779	12,396	12,323	11,947	12,121	12,910
District of Columbia	1,656	3,473	3,142	2,987	3,089	3,037	3,011	2,455	2,288	1,969	1,814	1,858
Florida	49,358	64,721	66,449	66,250	61,070	58,313	57,330	56,412	52,710	53,401	53,739	52,413
Georgia	33,617	45,774	44,963	47,625	46,417	47,101	44,559	44,850	38,034	42,725	39,906	42,104
Idaho	2,668	3,929	4,062	3,938	3,750	3,529	3,718	3,728	3,535	3,737	3,722	3,806
Illinois	17,452	20,391	20,660	20,966	19,601	20,224	20,666	21,376	22,173	19,954	18,791	18,456
Indiana	12,760	18,716	17,246	17,811	18,302	17,703	17,342	17,533	16,146	16,765	16,306	18,141
Iowa	3,046	4,023	4,158	4,085	3,891	3,993	4,099	4,264	4,043	4,243	4,477	4,427
Kansas	5,093	7,721	7,383	7,668	6,992	7,692	7,236	6,961	7,100	7,453	7,279	7,575
Kentucky	11,492	16,906	18,129	18,070	17,803	17,460	18,252	19,537	17,528	20,602	20,776	22,683
Louisiana	22,744	25,979	29,801	29,060	29,572	32,199	31,022	32,651	27,118	29,667	29,181	29,205
Maine	1,297	1,767	1,630	1,598	1,571	1,062	1,322	1,299	1,073	1,371	1,343	1,352
Maryland	10,471	13,039	14,005	13,577	12,205	12,398	12,423	12,233	12,063	11,164	9,804	8,879
Massachusetts	9,427	13,873	13,527	13,309	13,184	10,724	10,326	9,616	10,471	9,851	10,543	10,795
Michigan	15,869	18,739	18,436	17,676	17,001	16,457	16,541	17,089	16,953	16,898	15,480	16,505
Minnesota	4,958	7,286	7,582	7,105	6,651	6,733	6,468	6,423	6,524	6,827	7,188	7,145
Mississippi	9,885	10,981	11,811	11,057	9,732	10,501	10,601	12,620	11,546	12,669	13,949	14,133
Missouri	7,596	11,245	10,660	11,658	11,515	10,663	11,519	12,392	11,708	11,283	11,447	11,763
Montana	1,291	1,981	1,721	1,781	1,741	1,952	1,034	1,970	2,796	2,319	2,475	2,604
Nebraska	2,140	2,741	2,940	3,135	3,427	3,391	3,406	3,442	3,530	3,459	3,560	3,669
Nevada	5,216	6,479	7,638	7,531	7,737	7,410	7,083	6,922	6,902	7,070	6,841	7,004
New Hampshire	887	2,048	2,039	2,024	2,108	2,103	2,063	2,143	2,012	2,200	1,830	1,868
New Jersey	15,102	19,096	18,403	17,824	16,426	15,955	15,280	16,193	16,398	14,997	14,333	13,601
New Mexico	5,918	9,031	8,753	9,089	8,273	8,886	8,297	8,408	8,474	8,256	8,370	7,242
New York	27,403	32,229	31,335	30,304	29,877	30,122	29,793	28,259	26,959	25,946	25,540	22,345
North Carolina	12,276	18,295	19,104	19,382	16,470	18,601	18,288	19,168	18,618	18,964	18,107	18,818
North Dakota	619	963	889	962	897	947	1,111	1,190	1,088	1,418	1,449	1,382
Ohio	16,118	20,664	20,539	19,254	19,944	17,454	17,788	18,704	18,384	19,110	18,612	17,576
Oklahoma	7,228	10,988	10,796	10,062	10,493	8,632	8,654	9,544	8,975	12,453	12,412	12,529
Oregon	6,685	6,684	8,296	6,304	5,803	5,890	5,872	7,844	5,678	5,985	5,887	5,887
Pennsylvania	28,248	36,168	38,221	37,350	38,010	35,444	36,290	37,519	37,334	37,765	36,278	35,086
South Carolina	8,752	12,749	13,608	13,634	12,654	12,236	11,970	12,232	11,592	11,569	11,256	10,085
South Dakota	1,163	1,645	1,537	1,417	1,626	1,572	1,505	1,746	1,845	1,732	1,774	1,880
Tennessee	20,232	32,464	25,177	26,547	25,809	22,975	23,622	24,392	24,970	24,638	26,167	27,355
Texas	57,999	68,106	69,284	69,392	67,513	67,297	66,599	67,815	64,294	65,233	65,103	67,805
Utah	5,378	6,567	6,881	6,929	6,928	7,267	7,194	7,288	6,446	7,441	7,110	7,204
Virginia	20,021	28,407	29,561	28,824	28,276	29,003	27,313	30,013	27,783	29,984	26,782	27,910
Washington	8,638	13,390	13,727	13,461	13,076	12,350	12,988	12,008	10,920	12,264	11,832	12,034
West Virginia	2,824	4,321	4,331	4,336	3,879	4,145	3,882	4,351	4,466	4,292	4,290	4,356
Wisconsin	12,986	15,098	15,641	15,401	12,157	14,143	13,965	12,835	12,625	12,501	12,621	12,931
Wyoming	924	1,532	1,553	1,694	1,620	1,567	1,494	1,536	1,582	1,587	1,522	1,562

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operates a combined prison/jail system. For inmate population data, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020). See *Methodology*.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include deaths only in state-operated prisons and jails and exclude deaths in 14 locally operated jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 16
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by state, 2000 and 2006-2016

State	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	904	1,094	1,100	958	960	918	888	958	986	1,053	1,092	1,071
Alabama	24	34	21	19	20	28	18	18	19	21	24	23
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	15	19	21	12	11	16	9	10	14	17	24	20
Arkansas	9	11	10	15	5	7	16	10	15	17	13	11
California	109	126	129	106	138	121	92	113	129	145	134	122
Colorado	13	13	21	21	14	20	12	9	20	20	25	26
District of Columbia	4	12	10	7	8	4	7	2	6	3	1	5
Florida	82	99	103	77	88	57	66	69	68	83	83	81
Georgia	38	46	44	55	45	48	46	47	47	43	41	49
Idaho	3	5	7	1	6	3	5	4	6	6	3	4
Illinois	31	37	31	29	29	23	21	23	33	30	29	28
Indiana	21	26	18	11	16	22	21	19	18	28	21	19
Iowa	2	3	5	2	6	3	8	4	9	6	6	12
Kansas	9	10	7	12	11	10	10	11	17	10	14	18
Kentucky	16	21	25	22	18	21	16	21	13	20	23	16
Louisiana	10	26	31	34	22	26	20	42	37	38	35	34
Maine	2	5	1	1	2	3	7	0	1	4	1	3
Maryland	22	27	32	25	20	24	21	17	21	14	17	19
Massachusetts	5	14	14	17	17	16	5	14	14	17	12	13
Michigan	23	21	18	12	20	18	24	17	21	34	21	21
Minnesota	6	11	8	4	3	10	6	7	5	9	8	10
Mississippi	9	18	18	14	13	14	14	9	15	18	18	16
Missouri	16	13	25	17	20	21	12	27	19	17	21	18
Montana	3	1	2	2	6	3	8	3	5	2	6	3
Nebraska	5	6	2	5	7	6	5	4	7	8	3	5
Nevada	15	9	10	8	14	8	13	12	10	10	18	14
New Hampshire	3	4	4	2	5	1	4	3	1	1	0	7
New Jersey	31	36	34	27	25	29	20	25	23	34	26	26
New Mexico	15	21	15	11	11	17	23	16	10	10	15	18
New York	57	52	52	32	37	37	36	40	40	37	32	33
North Carolina	15	21	28	19	23	24	17	25	21	23	33	21
North Dakota	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	3	2	2
Ohio	23	26	26	23	26	23	28	33	30	29	31	32
Oklahoma	15	21	24	17	18	18	12	13	16	18	16	31
Oregon	10	11	3	15	7	9	8	3	4	9	14	6
Pennsylvania	38	56	55	44	37	31	46	58	41	47	53	47
South Carolina	17	21	14	19	15	19	7	22	21	15	18	14
South Dakota	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	6	8
Tennessee	29	30	35	37	32	20	39	34	27	29	36	42
Texas	97	98	90	86	76	84	69	72	98	73	98	87
Utah	6	7	11	6	12	8	14	11	16	19	11	22
Virginia	34	36	59	49	39	29	42	40	28	48	43	34
Washington	8	19	15	16	14	16	16	20	16	19	28	16
West Virginia	2	6	4	6	7	5	7	10	6	8	10	11
Wisconsin	7	11	15	17	11	13	14	13	10	7	13	21
Wyoming	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	3	6	3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operates a combined prison/jail system. For mortality data, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020). See *Methodology*.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include deaths only in state-operated prisons and jails and exclude deaths in 14 locally operated jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 17
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000 and 2006-2016

State	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	151	142	141	123	128	125	123	128	138	144	153	149
Alabama	185	228	132	118	144	186	117	120	143	160	179	191
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1370 !	962 !	0	0	0	0
Arizona	138	126	127	67	73 !	121	67 !	69 !	98	122	174	151
Arkansas	171 !	172 !	143 !	203	67 !	94 !	223	134 !	223	217	161	134 !
California	150	154	155	127	169	162	128	142	158	177	178	160
Colorado	142	94	155	160	106	160	102	73 !	162	167	206	201
District of Columbia	242 !	346 !	318 !	234 !	259 !	132 !	232 !	81 !	262 !	152 !	55 !	269 !
Florida	166	153	155	116	144	98	115	122	129	155	154	155
Georgia	113	100	98	115	97	102	103	105	124	101	103	116
Idaho	112 !	127 !	172 !	25 !	160 !	85 !	134 !	107 !	170 !	161 !	81 !	105 !
Illinois	178	181	150	138	148	114	102	108	149	150	154	152
Indiana	165	139	104	62 !	87	124	121	108	111	167	129	105
Iowa	66 !	75 !	120 !	49 !	154 !	75 !	195 !	94 !	223 !	141 !	134 !	271
Kansas	177 !	130 !	95 !	156	157 !	130 !	138 !	158 !	239	134 !	192	238
Kentucky	139	124	138	122	101	120	88	107	74	97	111	71
Louisiana	44 !	100	104	117	74	81	64	129	136	128	120	116
Maine	154 !	283 !	61 !	63 !	127 !	282 !	530 !	0	93 !	292 !	74 !	222 !
Maryland	210	207	228	184	164	194	169	139	174	125	173	214
Massachusetts	53 !	101	103	128	129	149	48 !	146	134	173	114	120
Michigan	145	112	98	68	118	109	145	99	124	201	136	127
Minnesota	121 !	151 !	106 !	56 !	45 !	149 !	93 !	109 !	77 !	132 !	111 !	140 !
Mississippi	91 !	164	152	127	134	133	132	71 !	130	142	129	113
Missouri	211	116	235	146	174	197	104	218	162	151	183	153
Montana	232 !	50 !	116 !	112 !	345 !	154 !	774 !	152 !	179 !	86 !	242 !	115 !
Nebraska	234 !	219 !	68 !	159 !	204 !	177 !	147 !	116 !	198 !	231 !	84 !	136 !
Nevada	288	139 !	131 !	106	181	108 !	184	173	145 !	141 !	263	200
New Hampshire	338 !	195 !	196 !	99	237 !	48 !	194 !	140 !	50 !	45 !	0	375 !
New Jersey	205	189	185	151	152	182	131	154	140	227	181	191
New Mexico	253	233	171	121 !	133 !	191	277	190	118 !	121 !	179	249
New York	208	161	166	106	124	123	121	142	148	143	125	148
North Carolina	122	115	147	98	140	129	93	130	113	121	182	112
North Dakota	162 !	208 !	113 !	104 !	223 !	211 !	90 !	252 !	460 !	212 !	138 !	145 !
Ohio	143	126	127	119	130	132	157	176	163	152	167	182
Oklahoma	208	191	222	169	172	209	139	136	178	145	129	247
Oregon	150 !	165 !	36 !	238	121 !	153 !	136 !	38 !	70 !	150 !	238	102 !
Pennsylvania	135	155	144	118	97	87	127	155	110	124	146	134
South Carolina	194	165	103	139	119	155	58 !	180	181	130	160	139
South Dakota	344 !	61 !	65 !	141 !	123 !	0	66 !	0	108 !	58 !	338 !	426 !
Tennessee	143	92	139	139	124	87	165	139	108	118	138	154
Texas	167	144	130	124	113	125	104	106	152	112	151	128
Utah	112 !	107 !	160 !	87 !	173	110 !	195	151 !	248	255	155 !	305
Virginia	170	127	200	170	138	100	154	133	101	160	161	122
Washington	93 !	142	109	119	107	130	123	167	147	155	237	133
West Virginia	71 !	139 !	92 !	138 !	180 !	121 !	180 !	230 !	134 !	186 !	233 !	253 !
Wisconsin	54 !	73 !	96	110	90 !	92	100	101	79 !	56 !	103	162
Wyoming	0	131 !	64 !	59 !	123 !	64 !	67 !	260 !	126 !	189 !	394 !	192 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. In 2000, the average daily population was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. Mortality rates are not adjusted for demographic differences among states. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operates a combined prison/jail system. For mortality data, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020). See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include deaths only in state-operated prisons and jails and exclude deaths in 14 locally operated jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 18

Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000 and 2006-2016

State	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[a]	2014	2015	2016
Total	2,988	2,869	2,849	2,835	2,748	2,753	2,744	2,803	2,685	2,780	2,794	2,788
Alabama	151	136	132	125	115	117	115	122	116	121	123	123
Alaska[b]	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	15
Arizona	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
Arkansas	85	81	81	81	76	71	73	77	65	75	73	71
California	67	65	64	64	63	63	62	63	63	63	64	62
Colorado	55	53	53	53	53	52	50	52	54	54	54	55
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	68	67	67	67	65	66	66	67	64	67	67	67
Georgia	176	164	162	159	152	153	154	158	143	153	154	149
Idaho	39	38	37	37	35	34	34	35	36	35	36	36
Illinois	90	90	90	90	90	90	88	90	89	87	91	91
Indiana	90	90	90	90	89	89	90	90	88	90	90	91
Iowa	94	93	93	93	92	90	93	93	90	92	96	95
Kansas	95	94	94	93	90	92	90	93	95	94	95	96
Kentucky	80	74	74	74	70	72	73	75	72	76	75	77
Louisiana	87	83	83	84	79	82	75	83	75	81	82	81
Maine	15	15	14	14	14	11	12	12	11	12	12	12
Maryland	24	24	24	24	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	23
Massachusetts	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	13	13
Michigan	83	81	81	81	81	81	80	81	78	80	78	80
Minnesota	71	71	71	70	69	71	70	71	77	78	77	77
Mississippi	91	84	84	83	80	77	77	83	66	76	80	80
Missouri	125	120	119	119	111	114	114	115	107	111	110	111
Montana	41	40	40	40	37	39	38	38	35	37	37	37
Nebraska	64	62	62	62	61	61	60	61	60	61	62	61
Nevada	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	18	19	19
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	20	20	19
New Mexico	34	32	32	32	29	29	31	31	31	32	31	31
New York	58	58	58	58	57	57	58	56	55	54	56	53
North Carolina	96	94	94	93	89	92	93	93	89	92	91	93
North Dakota	23	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23
Ohio	97	92	91	91	91	90	93	93	98	98	97	97
Oklahoma	100	94	93	93	88	90	88	89	76	89	87	89
Oregon	33	32	32	32	31	31	30	31	32	34	34	34
Pennsylvania	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	60	62	60	60
South Carolina	46	45	45	45	45	42	44	45	44	45	45	44
South Dakota	28	28	28	28	26	27	25	27	27	26	27	25
Tennessee	98	95	95	95	90	89	89	95	90	94	93	94
Texas	248	242	237	236	230	227	226	232	222	228	232	232
Utah	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	26	24	26	25	26
Virginia	73	66	64	64	65	66	66	63	59	62	59	59
Washington	58	56	56	56	56	55	55	55	55	55	56	56
West Virginia	28	12	12	12	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
Wisconsin	70	70	70	70	69	70	70	70	68	69	71	71
Wyoming	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	22	22

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operates a combined prison/jail system. For details on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020). See *Methodology*.

[a]In 2013, the response rate for Mortality in Correctional Institutions decreased to 94.2% due to a lengthened data collection form. The response rate was 99.7% in 2012.

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include deaths only in state-operated prisons and jails and exclude deaths in 14 locally operated jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

TABLE 19

Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000 and 2006-2016

State	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	435	539	534	501	502	502	521	538	543	581	590	572
Alabama	15	25	16	15	17	24	16	17	18	19	20	18
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	3	4	6	6	6
Arkansas	7	10	7	11	4	6	13	8	11	10	9	10
California	30	27	32	30	33	28	28	29	36	38	37	32
Colorado	6	10	11	13	6	11	7	7	11	17	10	13
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	23	30	33	25	31	23	28	27	32	30	33	35
Georgia	24	29	33	29	27	30	30	35	30	28	27	30
Idaho	3	5	7	1	6	2	4	4	6	5	3	3
Illinois	7	13	15	13	9	12	14	15	12	15	15	17
Indiana	11	19	12	10	11	15	16	15	14	19	15	14
Iowa	2	3	5	2	5	3	7	4	7	6	6	10
Kansas	8	7	6	11	7	6	9	8	11	9	8	12
Kentucky	11	15	17	15	16	19	15	15	10	15	17	15
Louisiana	5	17	16	24	16	16	13	25	23	24	24	24
Maine	2	5	1	1	2	3	5	0	1	4	1	3
Maryland	7	11	6	7	10	9	11	9	9	8	10	10
Massachusetts	3	8	7	8	8	8	3	5	7	9	5	5
Michigan	12	15	14	12	10	12	13	12	12	17	12	13
Minnesota	5	9	6	4	2	8	6	5	5	7	8	10
Mississippi	8	15	13	13	11	11	12	8	10	16	17	14
Missouri	10	10	17	12	16	19	10	20	15	15	16	10
Montana	3	1	2	2	6	2	6	2	4	2	5	3
Nebraska	5	5	2	5	3	5	4	2	6	7	3	3
Nevada	7	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	7	5	5	5
New Hampshire	3	3	3	2	4	1	4	2	1	1	0	4
New Jersey	12	12	15	12	11	12	10	13	10	12	12	11
New Mexico	9	8	10	6	4	10	12	9	8	8	8	11
New York	12	12	13	9	18	11	18	14	15	20	15	12
North Carolina	13	17	17	14	18	19	12	23	19	18	24	18
North Dakota	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	2	2
Ohio	13	17	19	16	16	15	18	22	21	18	22	20
Oklahoma	10	12	13	9	12	13	9	12	10	10	11	14
Oregon	4	7	3	9	5	5	5	3	4	7	10	5
Pennsylvania	15	20	25	16	19	15	21	23	21	21	22	19
South Carolina	11	14	10	15	10	12	6	17	14	13	13	11
South Dakota	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	4	6
Tennessee	17	15	19	22	19	14	21	20	11	18	24	21
Texas	50	49	38	37	43	41	43	40	51	40	45	39
Utah	3	3	8	2	6	5	8	4	6	6	7	11
Virginia	21	22	26	27	20	18	22	21	19	27	23	19
Washington	8	11	8	9	9	10	12	9	10	11	15	11
West Virginia	2	5	3	5	5	4	5	8	4	5	5	9
Wisconsin	7	8	12	12	9	10	11	12	8	7	10	11
Wyoming	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	2

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operates a combined prison/jail system. For details on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020). See *Methodology*.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include deaths only in state-operated prisons and jails and exclude deaths in 14 locally operated jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2006-2016.

Methodology

Data collection coverage

The Mortality in Correctional Institutions (MCI), formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), is an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collection. The MCI obtains national-, state-, and incident-level data on adults who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of corrections (DOCs) or in the physical custody of the approximately 2,800 local jail jurisdictions with adult populations nationwide. This methodology pertains to the local jail portion of the MCI collection only. BJS defines a jail as a locally operated correctional facility that confines persons before or after adjudication for more than 72 hours, excluding temporary lockups. See *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2000-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020) for data and the methodology on deaths in prisons.

The DCRP began in 2000 in response to the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297) and was the only national statistical collection providing comprehensive information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. Starting in 2000, BJS has annually collected data directly from the approximately 2,800 jail jurisdictions in the U.S. and maintained an average annual response rate of 98%. BJS uses these data to track national trends in the number and causes or manners of deaths occurring in local jails. In 2017, BJS changed the name from the DCRP to MCI to more accurately describe the data collection.

Mortality data measured by the MCI include the location and type of facility where the inmate died, decedent characteristics (sex, race or ethnicity, and age), admission date, conviction status, and admission offense. The MCI also collects data on the circumstances surrounding the death (the cause, time, and location of death), whether an autopsy was conducted, and the availability of autopsy results to the respondent. Statistics for 2000 to 2016 presented in this report are current as of October 30, 2019.

For more information on mortality in correctional settings, see—

- *Assessing Inmate Cause of Death: Deaths in Custody Reporting Program and National Death Index* (NCJ 249568, BJS, April 2016)
- *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2014 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 250169, BJS, December 2016)
- *Mortality in State Prisons, 2001-2014 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 250150, BJS, December 2016)
- *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* (NCJ 210036, BJS, August 2005).

The MCI instruments for collecting jail data are administered annually to local jails. Respondents provide an aggregate count of the number of deaths that occurred during the referenced calendar year (CJ-9A/CJ-10A) and provide forms describing individual deaths (CJ-9). The jail survey instruments are available on the BJS website. Respondents can submit individual records on decedents at any time during a collection cycle through a BJS web-based collection system. In addition to the death count, jails are asked to provide summary statistics about their population and admissions. All jails, including those with no reportable deaths (about 80% of jails in any given year), are asked to complete the annual summary form.

Non-response

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and those BJS contacted for the MCI that have closed, consolidated, or otherwise eliminated operations. This universe allows BJS to determine jail participation in the MCI. The most recent jail universe identified 2,844 jurisdictions that represented 3,134 jail facilities. Of these, 2,788 jurisdictions (98%) participated in the MCI.

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that manages jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, and a sheriff's office or jail administrator usually manages the local facilities. MCI data identify the jail facility where an inmate died, but data are arrayed at the jail jurisdiction level.

Determining eligibility for reporting to the Mortality in Correctional Institutions

In the MCI, custody refers to the physical holding of a person in a facility or to the period during which a correctional authority maintains a chain of custody over an inmate. For instance, if a jail transports an ill inmate to a hospital for medical services and that inmate dies in the hospital while in the chain of custody of the jail, then that death is counted as a death in custody. A death that occurs when an inmate is not in the custody of a correctional authority is considered beyond the scope of the MCI. Deaths were considered out-of-scope for inmates who were on escape status

or under the supervision of community corrections, such as on probation, parole, or home-electronic monitoring. Local jail officials were asked to determine whether the inmate was in the physical custody of the jurisdiction at the time of death, regardless of the reason the inmate was being held.

Custody is further complicated by the functions of some sheriffs' offices, including dual law enforcement and jail administration. As a result, some deaths that respondents reported as jail deaths occurred before the jail had custody of the decedent. Deaths that occurred in the process of arrest were identified by BJS and excluded by using information about the circumstances surrounding the death.

Identifying and excluding duplicate records

Duplicate and out-of-scope records are excluded from analysis in this report. Duplicate death records may occur in the MCI due to overlapping correctional populations or overlapping duties within correctional facilities. For example, a state prison system may report the death of an inmate who was transferred to a local jail while serving a prison sentence. This death would be counted by the local jail that had custody of the inmate at the time of death. The duplicate record from the prison would be deleted.

To identify duplicate records, BJS reconciles the aggregate summary counts of deaths that occurred during a calendar year with the number of individual records of death that were obtained from a reporting jurisdiction. When discrepancies are identified, reporting jurisdictions are contacted for clarification. However, even if summary counts and individual reports are reconciled, duplicate records may exist if multiple reporting units within a jurisdiction provide reconciled data.

Duplicate records occur primarily in reports from jail jurisdictions that have multiple reporting entities. To identify duplicate records, records are compared based on an inmate's name and date of birth, date of death, and date of admission into a correctional facility. After the aggregate count review, deaths reported to both the jail and prison MCI collections are identified, which most commonly occur when a local jail is housing an inmate for the state DOC. The death is counted under the facility that had custody of the inmate at the time of death, and the duplicate record is deleted.

Information on cause of death

MCI respondents are instructed to report on the cause of death as determined by autopsy or another official medical investigation. For this collection, deaths due to accidental intoxication, accidents, suicides, and homicides are considered discrete causes of death. Although the manner and cause of death are distinct from one another, no such distinction is made in the MCI. When reporting a death due to illness, accident, suicide, intoxication, or homicide, BJS requests that respondents describe the events surrounding these deaths. Clinical-data specialists convert text entries that describe illness-related deaths into standard medical codes from the World Health Organization's International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10).

Homicides include all types of intentional homicide and involuntary manslaughter as determined by a medical examiner or pathologist at autopsy. Homicide counts include legal-intervention homicides committed while the inmate was trying to escape. Homicides encompass cases that are ruled a homicide at autopsy when events that led to the death occurred prior to incarceration, such as an inmate who was shot outside of custody and who later died from complications of the gunshot wound while in custody.

Other BJS sources of correctional mortality data

BJS collects other data reported to the MCI on jail mortality. These other collections include—

- the Census of Jails, which is conducted every 5 to 6 years and provides counts of inmate deaths in local jails. Further discussion of the Census of Jails is available on the BJS website.
- the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC), which provides aggregate counts of deaths in all known correctional facilities in Indian country that are operated by tribal authorities or the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. Further discussion of the SJIC is available on the BJS website.

Reported statistics

Mortality data in this report include the number of deaths and mortality rates by year, the cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and the state where the death occurred.

Mortality rates are calculated per 100,000 local jail inmates, with the denominators providing estimates of the number of person-years of exposure in custody in institutional corrections. The mortality rate in jails is calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the inmate average daily population (ADP), with the resulting quotient multiplied by 100,000. The ADP for jails is defined as the average daily number of inmates held in a jail jurisdiction during a calendar year, from January 1 through December 31.

The ADP is used as the denominator for mortality rates to accommodate the high turnover and daily fluctuation in local jail populations. Compared to a single-day inmate count, the ADP is a better indicator of the number of days per year that an inmate is exposed to the risk of death. Jail populations have a much higher turnover than prison populations. Mean length of stay is about 21 days in local jails, compared to 2 years in state prisons.

The jail ADP reflects the annual number of admissions and mean length of stay, and it can be expressed as the product of these two values. When mean length of stay is expressed in years, the ADP is equivalent to the number of person-years spent by inmates during a given year. ADP data are received directly from jails through the MCI using the summary form CJ-9A. Starting in 2002, BJS collected the ADP directly from respondents. Prior to 2002, the jail ADP was calculated by taking the average of the January 1 count from the prior year and the December 31 count from the reference year.

Both denominators provide for annualized mortality rates, which are calculated separately by group or characteristic. The annualized mortality rates in state prisons and local jails are comparable to annual crude, or unadjusted, mortality rates reported by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

The NCHS calculates crude mortality rates as the number of events for a period divided by the population estimate at the midpoint of the period. For general-population mortality statistics, the NCHS uses the midyear population to approximate the average population that was exposed to risk of death during any given year.[2]

[2]See Siegel, J. S., & Swanson, D. A. (Eds.). (2004). *The methods and materials of demography* (2nd ed., p. 269). San Diego, CA: Elsevier Academic Press.

Like the mortality rates reported by the NCVS, the mortality rates reported in the MCI annual statistical tables are crude, or unadjusted. The composition of the general population differs by sex, race or ethnicity, and age from the population in local jails, which in turn differs from the population in state or federal prisons.

Records on individual inmates that were collected annually are included in the national death count. Independent and jail-specific counts are collected in the annual summary form (CJ-9A/CJ-10A) and serve as control death totals. If the death count in the summary form file is greater than the count in the file on individual inmates, the summary file count is used to calculate the jail mortality rate.

Estimating population characteristics of inmates to calculate mortality rates by demographic subgroups

To estimate ADP distributions of inmate demographic characteristics, data from several surveys were used to generate distributions of sex, race or ethnicity, and age. These distributions were then applied to the ADP. Prior to 2010, BJS's Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) provided estimates of inmates by sex for each year of MCI collection. The ASJ percentages were applied to each year's ADP from the MCI to estimate the ADP of male and female inmates. Starting in 2010, sex-specific data on ADP were used to calculate the denominators for mortality rates for males and females. *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 233431, BJS, April 2011) reports that the distributions of inmate characteristics have changed slowly over time. For the most recent information on the ASJ, see the BJS website.

Data from the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ), the National Inmate Survey (NIS), and the Census of Jails were used to estimate the relative distribution of adults by race or ethnicity for different periods. Because the SILJ (2002), NIS (2007 to 2009), and Census of Jails (2013) are not fielded annually, the population estimates were smoothed before being applied to MCI data. The SILJ estimates were used to cover the period from 2000 to 2004, the NIS estimates to cover 2005 to 2012, and the Census of Jails estimates to cover 2013 to 2016. In all cases, the percentages associated with the distribution of race or ethnicity were applied to the jail ADP. For more information about inmates in 2002, see *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002* (NCJ 201932, BJS, July 2004).

To estimate the distribution of the inmate population by age, BJS first obtained an estimate of the number of inmates age 17 or younger from the Annual Survey of Jails (2000 to 2012, and 2014 to 2016) and the 2013 Census of Jails data collection. An estimate of the ADP of inmates age 17 or younger was obtained by applying the annual percentage of inmates age 17 or younger to the annual ADP.

To estimate the distribution of adult inmates by age, data from the SILJ for 2000 to 2006 and the NIS for 2007 to 2016 were used to estimate the relative distribution of adults by age for different periods. Estimates were directly available from these sources for 2002, 2007, 2009, and 2012. The age distribution for 2002 was used for 2000 and 2001, and the distribution from 2012 was used for 2013 to 2016. Estimates were smoothed to account for gaps in reference years when age estimates were not available (2003 to 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011).

Rolling averages

Rolling averages were computed to examine trends for certain causes of death in local jails while smoothing short-term fluctuations. Data were divided into 10 overlapping 3-year periods spanning 12 years. The rolling averages in this report describe some changes in cause-specific mortality rates over time, such as whether the overall rise in the mortality rate for cancer was steady, or the increase in unnatural deaths was recent. Rolling averages were not computed for all causes of death in custody due to small cell-sizes.

Interpreting rates among small populations

MCI data on deaths in local jails are not subject to sampling error because the data represent a full enumeration of deaths. However, according to Brillinger and NCHS, mortality data from a complete enumeration may be subject to random error because "the number of deaths that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same set of circumstances."[3,4] The random variation can be large when the number of deaths is small. Therefore, caution is warranted when interpreting statistics that are based on small numbers of deaths.

Continuing to use the NCHS and Brillinger methods, BJS quantified random variation by assuming that the appropriate underlying probability distribution for the number of deaths was a Poisson distribution. This provided a simple and reasonable approach for estimating variances in mortality statistics when the probability of dying is low. Variances were calculated based on the assumption of a Poisson process. From these variances, estimates of relative random error were calculated. These estimates are comparable to the relative standard error because the relative random error is the ratio of random error derived from the Poisson variance to the number of deaths. Following NCHS practice, when the relative random error exceeded 30%, estimated mortality rates were flagged with an "!" symbol to show the instability of the rate. (Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.)

[3]See Brillinger, D. R. (1986). The natural variability of vital rates and associated statistics. *Biometrics, 42*(4), 693-734.

[4]See Xu, J., Kochanek, K. D., Murphy, S. L., & Tejada-Vera, B. (2010). *Deaths: Final data for 2007* (National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 58, No. 19). Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimated number of local jail inmates in custody on an average day, by inmate characteristics, 2000-2016 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	Total, 2000-2016	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	12,206,700	598,400	782,100	779,100	748,400	732,300	721,500	745,900	713,200	730,800	712,600	716,600
Sex												
Male	10,637,000	530,200	681,200	680,200	657,100	640,400	630,500	646,400	614,400	627,100	609,600	609,500
Female	1,569,700	68,200	100,900	98,900	91,300	91,800	91,100	99,500	98,800	103,700	103,000	107,100
Race/ethnicity												
White[a]	4,333,500	215,200	279,100	276,700	264,400	254,900	247,400	251,900	245,900	261,200	261,400	259,900
Black[a]	4,375,700	239,800	287,800	284,600	271,300	258,900	248,700	250,500	212,500	231,500	224,900	220,300
Hispanic	2,442,600	110,600	144,100	152,000	154,100	155,100	157,100	166,800	159,900	156,900	147,900	157,600
Other[a,b]	1,054,900	32,800	71,000	65,900	58,600	63,300	68,300	76,700	94,900	81,200	78,300	78,900
Age												
17 or younger	105,200	7,300	6,800	7,600	7,000	7,400	5,800	5,400	4,500	4,100	3,600	3,800
18-24	3,281,600	169,400	209,800	210,600	204,100	195,400	188,800	191,000	182,800	187,500	182,900	183,900
25-34	4,019,300	191,900	246,400	249,400	243,700	243,000	244,500	257,800	246,700	253,000	246,800	248,100
35-44	2,824,300	156,400	186,700	178,900	165,300	158,300	153,200	155,200	148,500	152,300	148,600	149,400
45-54	1,569,400	60,200	107,400	106,000	100,900	100,300	100,600	105,700	101,200	103,700	101,200	101,700
55 or older	406,800	13,200	25,000	26,700	27,400	27,900	28,700	30,800	29,500	30,300	29,500	29,700
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	4,717,900	263,300	297,200	289,100	282,900	284,900	284,300	293,900	271,700	272,000	266,000	250,100
Unconvicted[d]	7,488,100	335,100	484,900	490,100	465,500	447,400	437,300	452,000	441,500	458,800	446,600	466,500
Jail size[e]												
49 or less inmates	381,500	27,500	21,900	21,200	20,900	21,100	21,200	21,500	20,000	20,200	20,600	20,200
50-99	644,400	38,800	37,300	38,600	37,600	36,100	35,200	36,100	35,500	36,900	36,600	35,800
100-249	1,559,900	76,000	91,000	90,800	91,400	94,800	94,500	93,600	91,500	96,600	99,500	105,300
250-499	1,692,500	75,900	108,100	105,200	103,200	99,700	101,200	111,400	100,900	109,800	107,600	108,200
500-999	2,043,100	97,600	120,900	125,900	121,100	128,400	127,900	130,700	130,300	130,600	128,100	136,100
1,000 or more	5,885,200	282,600	402,900	397,500	374,300	352,200	341,500	352,700	335,100	336,700	320,100	311,100

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Subpopulation estimates, such as sex, race/ethnicity, and age, were based on the reported proportion of the subpopulation in comparison to the total average daily population. Subpopulations for legal status were estimated using data from the Annual Survey of Jails. Subpopulations for sex and jail size were based on total counts as reported to the Mortality in Correctional Institutions. See *Methodology*.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[e]Jail size is based on the average daily population.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000-2016; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000, 2007-2016; National Inmate Survey, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Illness mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2007-2016 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	75	71	67	63	63	65	66	69	70	72
Sex										
Male	74	70	66	62	63	64	66	68	69	71
Female	79	77	72	68	67	70	66	72	70	76
Race/ethnicity										
White[a]	88	82	82	80	88	92	94	96	97	102
Black[a]	90	88	79	72	72	76	77	81	79	77
Hispanic	41	41	38	33	30	28	33	37	42	41
Other[a,b]	18	18	17	15	11	11	10	13	14	19
Age										
17 or younger	5 !	5 !	5 !	9 !	15 !	11 !	6 !	0	0	0
18-24	9	8	7	8	9	8	7	7	8	9
25-34	24	24	22	20	22	22	22	23	25	27
35-44	80	75	67	57	56	53	56	60	62	59
45-54	205	191	176	165	159	167	165	167	154	150
55 or older	604	549	534	507	517	518	520	554	579	641
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	50	46	47	47	48	50	50	56	55	57
Unconvicted[d]	89	85	78	71	72	75	76	77	78	80

Note: Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2005-07 is shown as 2007). See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2007-2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Heart-disease mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2007-2016 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	30	28	27	28	31	34	35	35	35	37
Sex										
Male	31	29	27	28	32	34	36	35	36	38
Female	22	24	24	27	28	32	31	33	30	31
Race/ethnicity										
White[a]	40	34	35	38	46	50	52	50	48	51
Black[a]	33	35	31	31	34	40	44	45	45	43
Hispanic	12	12	13	14	11	10	10	13	15	16
Other[a,b]	9	8	7	6 !	6 !	6	5	6	7	11
Age										
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3
25-34	8	8	7	7	9	10	10	10	11	12
35-44	31	30	27	25	27	29	30	29	29	28
45-54	77	73	68	72	81	86	88	85	85	83
55 or older	280	255	247	253	271	292	294	306	304	343
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	22	20	20	22	25	26	27	28	28	30
Unconvicted[d]	34	33	30	31	35	39	40	39	39	41

Note: Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2005-07 is shown as 2007). See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2007-2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2007-2016 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	37	34	35	37	42	42	43	46	49	50
Sex										
Male	39	36	37	38	43	44	45	48	52	52
Female	21	19	24	28	32	28	28	32	36	37
Race/ethnicity										
White[a]	70	65	70	76	87	89	89	93	100	101
Black[a]	16	14	14	13	15	15	18	20	20	18
Hispanic	23	20	18	19	22	22	25	24	28	27
Other[a,b]	17	17	20	20	17	14	12	15	13	14
Age										
17 or younger	46 !	39 !	28 !	23 !	20 !	27 !	32 !	43 !	41 !	35 !
18-24	25	23	25	23	26	26	27	28	26	25
25-34	34	29	30	35	41	40	42	43	47	46
35-44	47	44	46	46	52	53	53	58	62	62
45-54	45	44	47	50	56	53	50	54	63	70
55 or older	55	53	54	57	56	64	79	93	104	97
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	15	14	16	18	20	19	19	20	23	25
Unconvicted[d]	50	46	47	49	55	56	59	61	65	64

Note: Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2005-07 is shown as 2007). See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2007-2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Mortality rate from accidents, homicides, or drug/alcohol intoxication per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2007-2016 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	18	15	13	13	15	14	16	17	20	21
Sex										
Male	18	15	14	13	15	14	15	16	18	20
Female	17	14	11	12	17	17	20	22	27	25
Race/ethnicity										
White[a]	26	22	21	21	25	26	27	29	31	33
Black[a]	14	13	10	9	10	9	11	13	16	16
Hispanic	15	12	10	7	10	8	11	11	14	14
Other[a,b]	3 !	2 !	3 !	4 !	8	5 !	5	2 !	4 !	6
Age										
17 or younger	10 !	5 !	9 !	5 !	5 !	0	6 !	7 !	16 !	17 !
18-24	11	9	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9
25-34	17	14	12	10	12	13	14	15	17	19
35-44	20	18	16	16	19	17	19	20	23	24
45-54	25	20	20	20	24	21	24	27	31	30
55 or older	28	27	35	41	46	40	43	46	58	64
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	10	9	7	8	11	11	12	11	13	15
Unconvicted[d]	22	19	17	16	17	16	19	21	23	24

Note: Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2005-07 is shown as 2007). See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks).

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, or persons of two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2007-2016.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Rates for figure 1: Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000-2016

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All causes	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	128	138	144	153	149
Heart disease	33	34	33	35	32	27	32	30	23	28	33	33	36	36	33	36	42
Suicide	48	49	47	43	42	39	36	36	29	40	42	43	40	46	51	52	46

Note: Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population.

*In 2008, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as other/unknown. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000-2016.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

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