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Mortality in Local Jails and State Prisons, 2000-2010 - Statistical Tables

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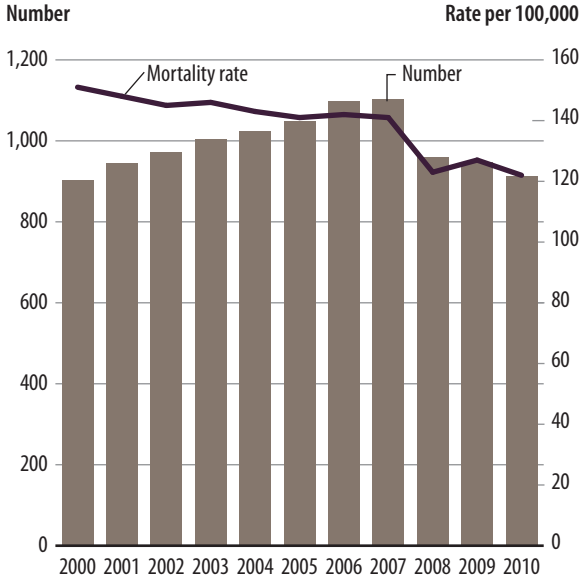
During 2010, 4,150 inmates died while in the custody of local jails and state prisons—a 5% decline from 2009. Local jails accounted for about a quarter of all inmate deaths, with 918 inmates who died in custody in 2010. The number of jail inmate deaths declined from 2009 to 2010 (down 3%), while the mortality rate remained relatively stable, from 128 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates in 2009 to 125 per 100,000 in 2010. The five leading causes of jail inmate deaths were suicide, heart disease, drug or alcohol intoxication, cancer, and liver disease.

Most inmates who died in custody were serving time in state prisons (78%). In 2010, 3,232 state prison inmates died in custody—a 5% decline from 2009. The mortality rate in state prisons declined slightly, from 257 deaths per 100,000 prison inmates in 2009 to 245 per 100,000 in 2010. In 2010, the five leading causes of state prison inmate deaths were cancer, heart disease, liver disease, respiratory disease, and suicide.

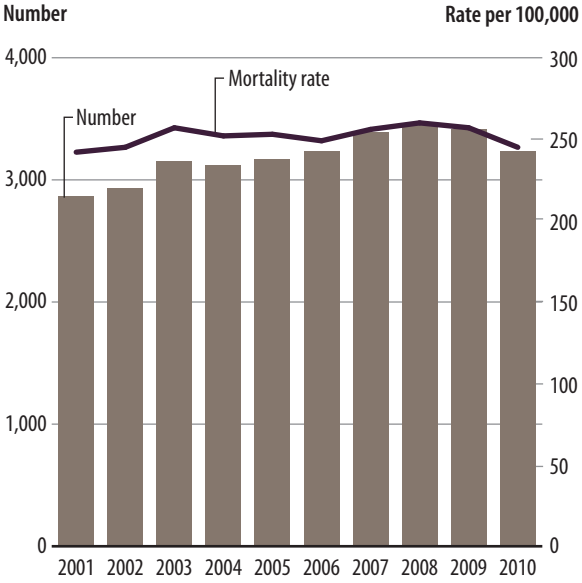
The data in this report were developed from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), an annual data collection that documents inmate mortality in local jails and state prisons. Annual collection of data from jails began in 2000, followed by prisons in 2001. This report examines deaths of inmates in state prison and local jail custody between 2000 and 2010. Statistical tables provide information about the causes and circumstances of local jail and state prison inmate deaths and present trends by cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and states where the jails and prisons were located.

FIGURE 1
Jail inmate deaths in custody, 2000–2010



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

FIGURE 2
State prison inmate deaths in custody, 2001–2010



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2010.

Mortality in local jails

Cause of death

- The number of inmates who died while in the custody of local jails declined in 2010, falling to 918 from the 951 deaths in 2009, representing the third consecutive annual decrease since the number of jail deaths peaked at 1,100 in 2007 **(table 1)**.
- Suicide, the leading cause of local jail inmate deaths, remained at about the same level in 2010 (305 suicides) as in 2009 (304), although the number has trended upward slightly since 2006.*
- The number of jail inmate deaths from heart disease increased in 2010 to 240, up from 199 occurring in 2009. The annual average number of heart disease deaths was 222 over the past 10 years (excluding 2008 data as noted above).
- The five leading causes of jail inmate deaths in 2010—suicide, heart disease, drug or alcohol intoxication, cancer, and liver diseases—were the same as in 2009. In all years prior to 2009, AIDS-related deaths were among the five leading causes of death **(table 2)**.
- Since an initial decline in 2008, the mortality rate for jail inmates—125 per 100,000 inmates in 2010—has remained relatively unchanged. Likewise, the annual mortality rate between 2000 and 2008 showed little variation, increasing or decreasing between 1% and 3% **(table 3)**.
- The suicide rate in local jails declined over time from 49 per 100,000 inmates in 2001 to 36 per 100,000 in 2007. Since 2007, the rate has increased slightly to reach 42 per 100,000 inmates in 2010 (excluding 2008 data as noted above).
- Jail inmates died of heart disease at a rate of 33 per 100,000 inmates in 2010, similar to rates between 2000 and 2006, but was slightly above the rate of 27 per 100,000 inmates in 2009.

Decedent characteristics

- In 2010, males accounted for nearly 9 out of 10 jail inmate deaths (88%). In any single year between 2000 and 2010, males accounted for no less than 87% of jail deaths **(table 5)**.
- Prior to 2008, the annual male rate was no more than 24% above the female rate, with the difference in most years being about 10% **(table 6)**.
- From 2008 through 2010, the male and female mortality rates were about equal, signifying a convergence in their respective rates over time. Mortality rates for white and black inmates in 2010 were nearly equal to the mortality rates in 2009.
- The Hispanic mortality rate declined from 72 to 60 per 100,000 inmates from 2009 to 2010, which was one of the largest single year declines for Hispanic jail inmate deaths between 2000 and 2010.

State-level jail populations

- California, Texas, New York, and Florida together reported about a third of jail deaths in 2010. These states also had the largest jail populations, comprising 31% of the total jail population in 2010 **(table 7)**.
- Between 2000 and 2010, nearly all (97% to 99%) of the approximately 2,800 jail jurisdictions in the United States submitted population and mortality data to the DCRP. These jurisdictions reported a total of 10,905 deaths over the 11-year period **(table 9)**.

Cause of death by decedent characteristics, 2000 to 2010 average annual trends

- Between 2000 and 2010, about a third (767 or 32%) of heart disease deaths occurred within seven days of the inmate's admission to jail. Less than 10% of jail inmate deaths due to cancer (4%) and AIDS-related illnesses (7%) occurred in the first seven days **(table 10)**.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the male suicide rate (42 per 100,000 male inmates) was 55% higher than the rate for females (27 per 100,000 female inmates) **(table 11)**.
- White jail inmates committed suicide (80 per 100,000) at a rate that was more than 3 times that of Hispanics (25 per 100,000) and more than 5 times that of black jail inmates (15 per 100,000).
- Jail inmates age 55 or older had the highest suicide rate and committed suicide at twice the rate of jail inmates ages 18 to 24, who had the lowest suicide rate.
- Jails reported 60 suicides per 100,000 inmates age 55 or older, compared to 28 suicides per 100,000 inmates ages 18 to 24.
- Between 2000 and 2010, 9 out of every 100,000 jail inmates who were age 55 or older died as a victim of homicide, a rate that was between 1.8 and 4.4 times higher than the homicide mortality rate of younger inmates.

*The number of suicides reported for 2008 is undercounted due to the relatively large number (n=203 or 22% of deaths in 2008) of local jail deaths missing information about cause of death. For trend comparisons, the 2008 counts classified by cause of death are omitted from the discussion.

Mortality in state prisons

Cause of death

- The number of inmates dying while in the custody of state prisons declined from 3,414 in 2009 to 3,232 in 2010, for a total decrease of 5%, which is the largest decline in the number of prison deaths since 2001 when the DCRP began collecting data on prison deaths **(table 12)**.
- In 2010, cancer was the most common cause of death in prisons, followed by heart disease, respiratory disease, liver disease and suicide. In each year between 2001 and 2010, cancer and heart disease combined accounted for about half of all prison deaths **(table 13)**.
- In 2010, the cancer mortality rate in state prisons (68 per 100,000) exceeded the heart disease mortality rate (65 per 100,000) for the third consecutive year **(table 14)**.
- AIDS-related deaths were among the five leading causes of death in prison in 2001 and 2002. The AIDS-related mortality rate declined 76% between 2001 and 2010.
- Between 2001 and 2010, suicide was among the five leading causes of deaths in prison in all but two years. For the same period, the prisoner suicide rate was nearly equal to both the liver and respiratory disease mortality rates but was consistently about 4 times lower than heart disease and cancer mortality rates.

Decedent characteristics

- In 2010, males accounted for nearly all prisoner deaths (96%). In any single year between 2001 and 2010, males accounted for no less than 95% of prison deaths **(table 16)**.
- The mortality rate for prisoners age 55 or older declined 27% in 2010, while the population of prisoners age 55 or older increased by a third **(table 17)**.
- In 2010, male prisoners died at twice the rate of female prisoners.
- The male mortality rate among prisoners declined 4% between 2009 and 2010, and the female mortality rate declined 20% during the same period.
- White prison inmates had the highest mortality rate of all race or ethnic groups between 2001 and 2010, with a mortality rate between 1.4 and 2.4 times higher than any other race or ethnic group in any single year in the 10-year period.

State-level prison populations

- Half of the 50 state departments of corrections reported a decrease in the number of deaths occurring in state prisons between 2009 and 2010, with eight reporting a decline of more than 25% in the number **(table 19)**.
- The federal prisoner mortality rate peaked at 233 deaths per 100,000 prisoners in 2005 before declining 18% to 192 per 100,000 in 2006. The rate declined again to 179 deaths per 100,000 inmates in 2010 **(table 20)**.

Cause of death by decedent characteristics

- Over the 10-year period between 2001 and 2010, male prisoners were 1.7 times more likely to die than female prisoners. Heart disease-related mortality contributed to the largest difference between male and female prisoner mortality rates, with male prisoners 3.4 times more likely to die of heart disease than female prisoners **(table 23)**.
- White prison inmates were, on average, 3 times more likely than black inmates to commit suicide over the 10-year period.
- On average, over the 10 years between 2001 and 2010, black prison inmates had an AIDS-related mortality rate at least twice that of prison inmates of any other race or ethnic group.
- Both heart disease and cancer had the largest differences in mortality rates by age of inmates, with rates for inmates age 55 or older at least 5 times higher than any other age group.
- Liver disease had the smallest differences in mortality rates by age, with inmates age 55 or older dying at a rate that was 1.9 times that of inmates between ages 45 to 54.
- On average, over the 10 years from 2001 to 2010, age had little differences in suicide rates, with prisoners committing suicide at nearly equal rates, across age groups.

Cause of death by state

- The mortality rate for state prisoners for the 10-year period between 2001 and 2010 varied between 155 deaths per 100,000 inmates and 439 deaths per 100,000 inmates, with a median rate of 242 deaths per 100,000 inmates **(table 25)**.
- Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted for differences in age, sex, race, geographic location, and any other characteristics.

List of tables

TABLE 1
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2010 5

TABLE 2
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2010 5

TABLE 3
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2010 6

TABLE 4
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010 6

TABLE 5
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010 7

TABLE 6
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010 8

TABLE 7
Number of jail deaths, by state and year, 2000–2010 9

TABLE 8
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2010 10

TABLE 9
Number of jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state and year, 2000–2010 11

TABLE 10
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010 12

TABLE 11
Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2000–2010 13

TABLE 12
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2010 13

TABLE 13
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2010 14

TABLE 14
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death, 2001–2010 14

TABLE 15
Number of state prisoner deaths, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010 15

TABLE 16
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010 15

TABLE 17
Estimated number of state prisoners in custody at midyear, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010 16

TABLE 18
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010 16

TABLE 19
Number of state prisoner deaths, by state, 2001–2010 17

TABLE 20
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by state, 2001–2010 18

TABLE 21
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2010 19

TABLE 22
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2010 19

TABLE 23
Average mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2010 20

TABLE 24
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and state, 2001–2010 21

TABLE 25
Average mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and state, 2001–2010 22

TABLE 1

Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2010

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010
All causes	904	942	970	1002	1021	1045	1094	1100	959	951	918
Illness	516	486	508	512	532	501	605	608	446	489	477
Heart disease	198	215	221	240	227	202	246	231	177	199	240
AIDS-related	57	59	51	54	52	40	54	43	31	26	26
Cancer	31	25	39	35	29	37	39	42	25	47	34
Liver disease	22	27	25	30	31	31	27	40	34	32	29
Respiratory	32	19	23	22	35	22	27	49	35	31	20
All other[b]	176	141	149	131	158	169	212	203	144	154	128
Suicide	289	312	314	296	299	286	278	284	228	304	305
Drug/alcohol intoxication	37	58	54	89	75	83	87	79	43	64	54
Accident	25	35	34	28	32	24	32	18	15	26	23
Homicide	17	19	18	15	24	22	36	20	16	19	20
Other/unknown	17	24	35	52	50	110	52	71	8	25	13
Missing[c]	3	8	7	10	9	19	4	20	203	24	26

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions.

[a]In 2008, 203 cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as "other/unknown." See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Indicates an incomplete death record or incomplete answer from survey respondent.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 2

Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2010

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	57.1%	51.6%	52.4%	51.1%	52.1%	47.9%	55.3%	55.3%	46.5%	51.4%	52.0%
Heart disease	21.9	22.8	22.8	24.0	22.2	19.3	22.5	21.0	18.5	20.9	26.1
AIDS-related	6.3	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	3.8	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.8
Cancer	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	4.9	3.7
Liver disease	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2
Respiratory	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.5	4.5	3.6	3.3	2.2
All other[b]	19.5	15.0	15.4	13.1	15.5	16.2	19.4	18.5	15.0	16.2	13.9
Suicide	32.0%	33.1%	32.4%	29.5%	29.3%	27.4%	25.4%	25.8%	23.8%	32.0%	33.2%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	4.1%	6.2%	5.6%	8.9%	7.3%	7.9%	8.0%	7.2%	4.5%	6.7%	5.9%
Accident	2.8%	3.7%	3.5%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%
Homicide	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%
Other/unknown	1.9%	2.5%	3.6%	5.2%	4.9%	10.5%	4.8%	6.5%	0.8%	2.6%	1.4%
Missing[c]	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	1.8%	21.2%	2.5%	2.8%

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions.

[a]In 2008, 203 cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as "other/unknown." See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Indicates an incomplete death record or incomplete answer from survey respondent.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 3

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2010

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010
All causes	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125
Illness	86	76	76	74	74	67	78	78	57	66	65
Heart disease	33	34	33	35	32	27	32	30	23	27	33
AIDS-related	10	9	8	8	7	5	7	5	4	3	4
Cancer	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	5	3	6	5
Liver disease	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4
Respiratory diseases	5	3	3	3	5	3	3	6	4	4	3
All other[b]	29	22	22	19	22	23	27	26	18	21	17
Suicide	48	49	47	43	42	39	36	36	29	41	42
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	9	8	13	10	11	11	10	6	9	7
Accident	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	2	3	3
Homicide	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	3
Other/unknown	3	4	5	8	7	15	7	9	1	3	2
Missing[c]	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	26	3	4

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information.

[a]In 2008, 203 cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as "other/unknown." See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Indicates an incomplete death record or incomplete answer from survey respondent.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 4

Number of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,045	1,094	1,100	959	951	918
Sex											
Male	813	846	863	867	893	925	964	970	840	841	804
Female	91	92	107	133	128	120	130	130	119	110	114
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	453	513	534	538	500	560	528	548	512	535	516
Black/African American	305	283	305	322	359	332	408	398	311	271	265
Hispanic/Latino	118	115	113	119	135	116	126	125	107	109	90
Other[b]	17	20	10	16	24	22	27	27	27	31	23
Age											
17 or younger	8	8	7	5	7	5	6	4	6	3	3
18–24	89	107	100	103	105	107	103	101	84	86	80
25–34	184	192	186	211	210	192	196	199	168	175	187
35–44	265	280	337	283	300	284	312	292	247	235	201
45–54	239	239	236	266	263	275	303	322	275	258	253
55 or older	115	111	102	128	133	170	168	182	178	194	172
Legal status											
Convicted[c]	258	252	245	255	226	231	238	246	200	247	232
Unconvicted[d]	628	683	717	739	786	798	846	850	754	692	664
Time served											
7 or fewer days	329	347	362	398	399	384	385	392	347	366	346
8–30	169	174	163	177	181	192	201	184	163	165	174
31–60	108	105	104	93	112	108	125	137	109	100	93
61–120	116	125	120	121	112	129	149	146	122	114	92
121–180	56	63	74	72	75	69	80	82	66	52	58
180 or more	119	112	133	124	125	127	124	153	129	146	132

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying 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, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 5

Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex											
Male	89.9%	90.2%	89.0%	86.7%	87.5%	88.5%	88.1%	88.2%	87.6%	88.4%	87.6%
Female	10.1	9.8	11.0	13.3	12.5	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.4	11.6	12.4
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	50.7%	55.1%	55.5%	54.1%	49.1%	54.4%	48.5%	49.9%	53.5%	56.6%	57.7%
Black/African American	34.2	30.4	31.7	32.4	35.3	32.2	37.5	36.2	32.5	28.6	29.6
Hispanic/Latino	13.2	12.4	11.7	12.0	13.3	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.5	10.1
Other[b]	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.6
Age											
17 or younger	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
18–24	9.9	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	8.9
25–34	20.4	20.5	19.2	21.2	20.6	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.5	18.4	20.9
35–44	29.4	29.9	34.8	28.4	29.5	27.5	28.7	26.5	25.8	24.7	22.4
45–54	26.6	25.5	24.4	26.7	25.8	26.6	27.8	29.3	28.7	27.1	28.2
55 or older	12.8	11.8	10.5	12.9	13.1	16.5	15.4	16.5	18.6	20.4	19.2
Legal status											
Convicted[c]	29.1%	27.0%	25.5%	25.7%	22.3%	22.4%	22.0%	22.4%	21.0%	26.3%	25.9%
Unconvicted[d]	70.9	73.0	74.5	74.3	77.7	77.6	78.0	77.6	79.0	73.7	74.1
Time served											
7 or fewer days	36.7%	37.5%	37.9%	40.4%	39.7%	38.1%	36.2%	35.8%	37.1%	38.8%	38.7%
8–30	18.8	18.8	17.1	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.9	16.8	17.4	17.5	19.4
31–60	12.0	11.3	10.9	9.4	11.2	10.7	11.7	12.5	11.6	10.6	10.4
61–120	12.9	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.2	12.8	14.0	13.3	13.0	12.1	10.3
121–180	6.2	6.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.1	5.5	6.5
180 or more	13.3	12.1	13.9	12.6	12.5	12.6	11.7	14.0	13.8	15.5	14.7

Note: Mortality data are revised and updated as new data become available. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying 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.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 6

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total[a]	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125
Sex											
Male	153	150	146	143	142	143	143	142	123	129	122
Female	133	124	138	162	145	127	130	129	120	121	123
Race/Hispanic origin[b]											
White	211	224	223	218	195	213	193	198	188	205	201
Black/African American	128	111	114	117	126	122	145	139	111	101	101
Hispanic/Latino	107	98	92	94	102	85	89	87	67	72	60
Other[c]	52	57	27 !	43	61	37	44	43	38	46	34
Age											
17 or younger	122 !	114 !	95 !	69 !	96	68	82	58	86	44	43 !
18–24	52	59	53	53	53	52	49	48	40	42	40
25–34	96	93	87	96	92	81	80	81	67	72	78
35–44	169	167	193	160	165	153	153	156	138	143	124
45–54	396	371	350	362	325	311	313	299	259	257	255
55 or older	870	785	691	785	732	848	758	729	666	712	640
Legal status											
Convicted[d]	98	95	92	94	80	82	81	83	69	85	80
Unconvicted[d,e]	187	182	179	177	182	173	176	175	154	152	149

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP) as reported to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). See *Methodology* for more information on estimates of ADP.

! Interpret data with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Rate for 2010 includes 22 deaths for which demographic data were missing.

[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[c]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[d]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Forms were modified starting in 2009 to identify inmates who were convicted, or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010; Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2010; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

TABLE 7

Number of jail deaths, by state and year, 2000–2010

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All states	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,044	1,094	1,100	959	951	918
Alabama	24	27	21	15	23	23	34	21	19	20	28
Alaska	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Arizona	15	18	24	16	12	27	19	21	12	11	16
Arkansas	9	13	14	22	13	7	11	10	15	5	7
California	109	124	131	126	120	156	126	129	107	133	121
Colorado	13	16	14	13	11	18	13	21	21	14	20
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	4	0	10	12	13	11	12	10	7	8	4
Florida	82	98	79	85	86	79	99	103	77	87	55
Georgia	38	39	50	45	54	41	46	44	55	45	48
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	3	3	1	2	1	7	5	7	1	6	3
Illinois	31	21	22	30	41	25	37	31	28	29	23
Indiana	21	21	14	23	18	16	26	18	11	16	22
Iowa	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	5	2	6	3
Kansas	9	9	12	10	15	11	10	7	12	11	10
Kentucky	16	13	12	14	16	22	21	25	22	17	21
Louisiana	10	22	22	32	41	31	26	31	34	22	26
Maine	2	2	7	3	2	1	5	1	1	2	3
Maryland	22	20	20	25	15	23	27	32	25	20	24
Massachusetts	5	10	16	9	8	21	14	14	17	17	16
Michigan	23	17	18	26	20	29	21	18	12	20	18
Minnesota	6	8	6	9	9	8	11	8	4	3	10
Mississippi	9	12	17	17	17	16	18	18	14	13	14
Missouri	16	14	8	17	6	10	13	25	18	19	21
Montana	3	1	5	5	3	6	1	2	2	6	3
Nebraska	5	5	6	2	4	2	6	2	5	7	6
Nevada	15	18	6	6	8	14	9	10	8	14	8
New Hampshire	3	2	5	3	3	1	4	4	2	5	1
New Jersey	31	17	17	38	34	32	36	34	27	25	29
New Mexico	15	9	9	7	17	11	21	15	11	11	17
New York	57	52	51	47	43	51	52	52	32	37	37
North Carolina	15	17	32	22	21	17	21	28	19	21	24
North Dakota	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	2
Ohio	23	20	30	30	18	24	26	26	23	26	23
Oklahoma	15	18	9	13	14	18	21	24	17	18	18
Oregon	10	10	7	7	15	8	11	3	15	7	9
Pennsylvania	38	50	51	53	66	57	56	55	44	37	31
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	17	23	17	11	16	19	21	14	19	15	19
South Dakota	4	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	2	0
Tennessee	29	28	29	23	39	36	30	35	37	34	22
Texas	97	84	96	96	99	88	98	90	86	76	84
Utah	6	6	13	7	11	10	7	11	6	12	8
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	34	41	36	42	33	30	36	59	49	38	29
Washington	8	10	11	16	11	11	19	15	16	14	16
West Virginia	2	6	2	6	5	6	6	4	6	7	5
Wisconsin	7	11	12	11	10	11	11	15	17	11	13
Wyoming	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	1

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Although data are presented by state, jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails.

… Not available. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See the prison tables for mortality data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 8
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2010

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All states	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	127	125
Alabama	185	228	157	119	171	157	228	132	118	145	186
Alaska	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Arizona	138	132	189	116	82	176	126	127	67	73 !	121
Arkansas	171 !	233	229	352	211	116 !	172 !	143 !	203	67 !	94 !
California	150	171	173	165	154	190	154	155	128	167	162
Colorado	142	154	126	111	95 !	136	94	155	160	106	157
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	242 !	0	618 !	380	573	316 !	518	288 !	223 !	268 !	129 !
Florida	166	196	145	159	143	125	153	154	115	141	97
Georgia	113	110	132	114	128	92	100	98	115	97	102
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	112 !	101 !	30 !	59 !	34 !	178 !	127 !	172 !	25 !	160 !	85 !
Illinois	178	107	106	140	201	84	181	150	134	148	114
Indiana	165	124	95	149	109	92	139	104	62 !	87	124
Iowa	66 !	129 !	83 !	26 !	110 !	96 !	75 !	120 !	49 !	154 !	75 !
Kansas	177 !	159 !	195	134 !	219	148 !	130 !	95 !	156	157 !	130 !
Kentucky	139	68	86	97	98	134	124	138	122	95	120
Louisiana	44 !	82	81	115	143	104	100	104	117	77	81
Maine	154 !	142 !	464 !	191 !	135 !	64 !	283 !	61 !	63 !	127 !	282 !
Maryland	210	182	166	199	116	181	207	228	184	164	194
Massachusetts	53 !	91 !	136	73 !	61 !	168	101	103	128	129	149
Michigan	145	103	108	156	111	159	112	98	68	118	109
Minnesota	121 !	141 !	101 !	140 !	128 !	110 !	151 !	106 !	56 !	44 !	146 !
Mississippi	91 !	129	167	156	162	146	164	152	127	134	133
Missouri	211	171	89 !	181	60 !	97 !	116	235	154	165	197
Montana	232 !	53 !	277 !	260 !	149 !	288 !	50 !	116 !	112 !	344 !	154 !
Nebraska	234 !	211 !	241 !	80 !	140 !	68 !	219 !	68 !	159 !	204 !	177 !
Nevada	288	333	106 !	80 !	116 !	228	139 !	131 !	106 !	181	108 !
New Hampshire	338 !	145 !	323 !	192 !	181 !	54 !	195 !	196 !	99 !	237 !	48 !
New Jersey	205	108	104	225	196	177	189	185	151	152	182
New Mexico	253	140 !	136 !	95 !	210	128 !	233	171	121 !	133 !	191
New York	208	181	166	154	141	166	161	166	106	131	123
North Carolina	122	132	212	144	128	95	115	147	98	128	129
North Dakota	162 !	154 !	268 !	242 !	114 !	0	201 !	104 !	113 !	208 !	223 !
Ohio	143	118	161	153	91	122	126	127	119	130	132
Oklahoma	208	249	119 !	158	154	179	191	222	169	172	209
Oregon	150 !	132 !	110 !	106 !	230	117 !	165 !	36 !	238	117 !	153 !
Pennsylvania	135	165	153	164	200	166	155	144	118	98	87
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	194	218	140	100 !	138	157	165	103	139	119	155
South Dakota	344 !	176 !	77 !	0	74 !	198 !	64 !	61 !	130 !	141 !	0 !
Tennessee	143	138	138	100	168	149	92	139	139	129	85
Texas	167	154	171	159	157	165	144	130	124	113	123
Utah	112 !	107 !	223	112 !	169 !	156 !	107 !	160 !	87 !	173	110 !
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	170	185	152	168	129	113	127	200	170	134	100
Washington	93 !	81 !	91 !	136	93 !	85 !	142	109	119	107	130
West Virginia	71 !	185 !	65 !	182 !	138 !	147 !	139 !	92 !	138 !	171 !	109 !
Wisconsin	54 !	86 !	89	78 !	69 !	74 !	73 !	96	110	90 !	92
Wyoming	0	0	216 !	276 !	325 !	224 !	133 !	65 !	65 !	129 !	59 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Although data are presented by state, jails are locally run jurisdictions. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or other characteristics. (See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails and ADP.)

… Not available. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See the prison tables for mortality data.

! Interpret data with caution; estimate based on too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 9

Number of jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state and year, 2000–2010

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All states	2,988	2,973	2,958	2,941	2,924	2,897	2,869	2,848	2,833	2,755	2,753
Alabama	151	149	147	146	145	142	136	132	125	116	117
Alaska	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	14	15
Arizona	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Arkansas	85	84	84	83	82	83	81	81	81	77	71
California	68	67	67	67	67	66	65	64	64	64	63
Colorado	55	55	55	55	55	55	53	53	53	53	52
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	68	68	68	68	67	67	67	67	67	65	66
Georgia	176	174	174	172	170	167	164	162	159	152	153
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	39	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	37	36	34
Illinois	90	89	90	90	89	90	90	90	90	90	90
Indiana	90	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	89	89
Iowa	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	92	90
Kansas	95	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	91	92
Kentucky	80	78	80	79	79	76	74	74	74	70	71
Louisiana	87	86	85	85	85	83	83	83	83	78	81
Maine	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	11
Maryland	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	24
Massachusetts	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Michigan	83	83	82	82	82	82	81	81	81	81	81
Minnesota	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	70	68	70
Mississippi	91	90	89	88	88	85	84	84	83	80	77
Missouri	125	125	125	124	120	119	120	119	119	112	115
Montana	41	41	40	40	41	40	40	40	40	38	39
Nebraska	64	63	63	63	63	63	62	62	62	61	61
Nevada	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	21
New Mexico	34	35	35	34	34	32	32	32	32	29	29
New York	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	56	57
North Carolina	96	96	96	96	94	94	94	94	93	89	92
North Dakota	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	21	21	22	22
Ohio	97	96	96	93	93	93	92	91	91	91	90
Oklahoma	100	100	100	99	98	96	94	93	93	88	89
Oregon	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	32	31
Pennsylvania	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	62	63
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	46	46	46	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	42
South Dakota	28	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28	26	27
Tennessee	97	97	96	96	96	96	95	94	94	90	89
Texas	248	247	246	245	242	242	242	237	236	233	230
Utah	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	73	72	72	72	72	69	66	64	64	64	65
Washington	58	58	58	57	57	56	56	56	56	56	55
West Virginia*	28	28	19	18	16	13	12	12	12	12	12
Wisconsin	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	69	70
Wyoming	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Reporting jails include all jails that reported population or death data to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). All jails are asked to report population data regardless of whether an inmate death occurred. Although data are presented by state, jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information.

… Not available. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See the prison tables for mortality data.

*In 2007, the Bureau of Justice Statistics began receiving data from a centralized regional jail respondent that covered all West Virginia jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 10

Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2010

Characteristic	Illness									
	Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory	All other[a]	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide
Total	2,396	493	383	328	315	1,765	3,195	723	292	226
Sex										
Male	2,153	430	345	296	256	1,471	2,929	581	264	222
Female	243	63	38	32	59	293	265	142	28	4
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	1,115	81	163	177	141	726	2,245	446	186	82
Black/African American	1,012	350	173	73	134	759	454	167	70	99
Hispanic/Latino	216	59	39	71	33	233	370	92	28	41
Other[c]	41	3	7	5	5	34	114	14	7	2
Age										
17 or younger	2	3	0	0	2	4	41	4	1	1
18–24	65	9	7	3	10	95	616	97	35	52
25–34	231	88	25	19	39	237	973	223	71	54
35–44	607	205	59	74	83	484	949	225	84	54
45–54	842	155	139	166	97	602	474	141	73	43
55 or older	645	32	153	66	84	341	135	31	28	21
Legal status										
Convicted[d]	731	134	110	86	83	473	558	132	86	59
Unconvicted[e]	1,647	354	271	242	227	1,280	2,621	587	205	161
Time served										
7 or fewer days	767	36	17	78	64	540	1,530	517	145	59
8–30	487	96	49	57	87	375	513	46	41	51
31–60	309	65	50	53	35	222	321	24	21	24
61–120	308	108	67	51	50	228	331	45	30	36
121–180	171	76	54	32	26	141	154	22	13	17
180 or more	312	109	140	56	47	232	315	53	38	36

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[c]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[d]Includes inmates who returned to jail on a probation or parole violation.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010.

TABLE 11

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2000–2010

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide
		Heart disease	AIDS	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory	All other[a]				
Total	139	30	6	5	4	4	22	41	9	4	3
Sex											
Male	140	31	6	5	4	4	21	42	8	4	3
Female	132	25	7	4	3	6	30	27	15	3	
Race/Hispanic origin[b]											
White	206	40	3	6	6	5	26	80	16	7	3
Black/African American	120	34	12	6	2	5	26	15	6	2	3
Hispanic/Latino	85	14	4	3	5	2	16	25	6	2	3
Other[c]	43	7	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	6	20	2	1 !	!
Age											
17 or younger	14	3 !	4 !	0	0	3 !	5 !	53	5 !	1 !	1 !
18–24	79	3	--	--	--	--	4	28	4	2	2
25–34	83	9	3	1	1	2	9	39	9	3	2
35–44	156	31	11	3	4	4	25	49	12	4	3
45–54	310	89	16	15	18	10	64	50	15	8	5
55 or older	736	287	14	68	29	37	152	60	14	12	9
Legal status											
Convicted[d]	85	24	4	4	3	3	15	18	4	3	2
Unconvicted[e]	171	35	7	6	5	5	27	55	12	4	3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP) as reported to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). See the *Methodology* for more information on estimations of inmate characteristic populations.

-- Less than 0.5.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[c]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2010; Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2010; Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002; and National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009.

TABLE 12

Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2010

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All causes	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232
Illness	2,567	2,615	2,830	2,783	2,817	2,830	2,980	3,032	3,020	2,867
Heart disease	770	816	821	848	856	872	863	843	873	853
Cancer	663	663	784	723	781	785	744	857	939	894
Liver disease	234	203	257	228	250	253	266	242	270	239
Respiratory	139	166	202	199	221	193	220	264	197	224
AIDS-related	272	242	209	146	154	132	120	98	94	73
All other[a]	489	525	557	639	555	595	767	728	647	584
Suicide	168	168	199	199	213	219	215	197	201	215
Drug/alcohol intoxication	35	37	23	22	37	56	41	58	50	39
Accident	22	29	26	34	28	32	28	26	31	34
Homicide	39	48	49	49	56	55	57	40	55	67
Other/unknown	0	0	25	36	17	41	16	97	0	0
Missing[b]	38	37	0	0	0	0	52	0	57	10

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Indicates an incomplete death record or incomplete answer from survey respondent. See *Methodology* for details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

TABLE 13

Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2010

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	89.5%	89.1%	89.8%	89.1%	88.9%	87.5%	87.9%	87.9%	88.5%	88.7%
Heart disease	26.8	27.8	26.0	27.2	27.0	27.0	25.5	24.4	25.6	26.4
Cancer	23.1	22.6	24.9	23.2	24.7	24.3	22.0	24.8	27.5	27.7
Liver disease	8.2	6.9	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.9	7.4
Respiratory diseases	4.8	5.7	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.0	6.5	7.7	5.8	6.9
AIDS-related	9.5	8.2	6.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.3
All other illnesses[a]	17.0	17.9	17.7	20.5	17.5	18.4	22.6	21.1	19.0	18.1%
Suicide	5.9	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.3	5.7	5.9	6.7
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2
Accident	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
Homicide	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.1
Other/unknown	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.0
Missing[b]	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Indicates an incomplete death record or incomplete answer from survey respondent. See *Methodology* for details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

TABLE 14

Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death, 2001–2010

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All causes	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245
Illness	216	218	231	224	225	218	225	228	228	217
Heart disease	65	68	67	68	68	67	65	64	66	65
Cancer	56	55	64	58	62	61	56	65	71	68
Liver disease	20	17	21	18	20	20	20	18	20	18
Respiratory	12	14	16	16	18	15	17	20	15	17
AIDS-related	23	20	17	12	12	10	9	7	7	6
All other[a]	41	44	45	52	44	46	58	55	49	44
Suicide	14	14	16	16	17	17	16	15	15	16
Drug/alcohol intoxication	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	3
Accident	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Homicide	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5
Other/unknown	0 !	0 !	2	3	1	3	1	7	0 !	0 !
Missing[b]	3	3	0 !	0 !	0 !	0 !	4	0 !	4	1 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic.

! Interpret with caution; too few sample cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, and diabetes and other moderately prevalent, but unspecified, illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Indicates an incomplete death record or incomplete answer from survey respondent. See *Methodology* for details.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010, National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2010

TABLE 15
Number of state prisoner deaths, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232
Sex										
Male	2,769	2,815	3,024	2,987	3,025	3,103	3,252	3,287	3,264	3,115
Female	100	119	126	136	143	130	137	163	150	117
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	1,340	1,401	1,591	1,546	1,623	1,627	1,718	1,821	1,773	1,680
Black/African American	1,161	1,151	1,200	1,179	1,162	1,148	1,225	1,157	1,197	1,121
Hispanic/Latino	322	332	308	332	324	404	383	399	372	358
Other[b]	46	44	44	65	54	50	54	73	58	61
Age										
17 or younger	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	3
18–24	86	62	57	81	78	60	69	67	69	69
25–34	256	248	277	255	243	250	225	222	210	217
35–44	656	662	666	619	599	561	513	468	468	381
45–54	893	907	980	963	1,009	1,061	1,031	1,063	1,036	955
55 or older	971	1,053	1,164	1,202	1,237	1,299	1,550	1,627	1,630	1,607

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

TABLE 16
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex										
Male	96.5%	95.9%	96.0%	95.6%	95.5%	96.0%	96.0%	95.3%	95.6%	96.4%
Female	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.6
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	46.7%	47.8%	50.6%	49.5%	51.3%	50.4%	50.8%	52.8%	52.1%	52.2%
Black/African American	40.5	39.3	38.2	37.8	36.7	35.6	36.2	33.5	35.2	34.8
Hispanic/Latino	11.2	11.3	9.8	10.6	10.2	12.5	11.3	11.6	10.9	11.1
Other[b]	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.9
Age										
17 or younger	0.1%	--%	0.1%	--%	--%	--%	--%	0.1%	--%	0.1%
18–24	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
25–34	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.7
35–44	22.9	22.6	21.2	19.8	18.9	17.4	15.1	13.6	13.7	11.8
45–54	31.2	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.9	32.8	30.4	30.8	30.4	29.5
55 or older	33.9	35.9	37.0	38.5	39.1	40.2	45.7	47.2	47.8	49.7

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions.

-- Less than 0.05%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander,s and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

TABLE 17

Estimated number of state prisoners in custody at midyear, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1,187,800	1,199,900	1,225,700	1,239,700	1,252,400	1,297,200	1,321,700	1,327,000	1,326,500	1,320,600
Sex										
Male	1,110,400	1,121,300	1,143,100	1,155,500	1,165,300	1,205,100	1,227,200	1,232,100	1,232,500	1,228,400
Female	77,400	78,700	82,600	84,200	87,100	92,200	94,500	94,900	94,000	92,200
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	425,100	433,800	458,900	453,500	462,800	475,000	479,700	485,800	482,900	480,400
Black/African American	530,900	524,500	523,400	519,000	517,500	523,300	531,100	536,900	532,600	528,000
Hispanic/Latino	160,600	165,900	169,900	180,000	183,200	189,900	196,100	187,000	191,200	195,000
Other[b]	27,400	29,000	30,000	30,900	31,600	33,700	34,600	34,600	36,100	35,600
Age										
17 or younger	2,900	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,800	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,400
18–24	217,800	216,800	215,700	218,200	220,400	227,500	232,200	189,100	189,100	189,500
25–34	403,200	400,900	408,100	412,800	418,300	429,500	440,600	434,000	433,800	427,800
35–44	362,900	362,900	364,000	368,200	372,000	384,500	391,800	391,500	391,400	339,900
45–54	153,100	163,800	176,500	178,500	180,400	185,600	190,000	232,100	232,000	255,900
55 or older	47,900	52,600	57,600	58,300	58,900	60,400	62,000	77,800	77,800	105,100

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. The estimated number of state prisoners presented is rounded. Mortality rates based on this population (tables 19 and 24) are calculated on exact numbers.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2010.

TABLE 18

Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected characteristics, 2001–2010

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245
Sex										
Male	249	251	265	259	260	257	265	267	265	254
Female	129	151	153	162	164	141	145	172	160	127
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	315	323	347	341	351	343	358	375	367	350
Black/African American	219	219	229	227	225	219	231	216	225	212
Hispanic/Latino	201	200	181	184	177	213	195	213	195	184
Other[b]	168	151	147	211	171	148	156	211	161	171
Age										
17 or younger	70 !	33 !	122 !	40 !	40 !	36 !	38 !	122 !	0 !	127 !
18–24	39	29	26	37	35	26	30	35	36	36
25–34	63	62	68	62	58	58	51	51	48	51
35–44	181	182	183	168	161	146	131	120	120	112
45–54	583	554	555	539	559	572	543	458	446	373
55 or older	2,029	2,004	2,021	2,063	2,101	2,152	2,500	2,091	2,096	1,529

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Prisoner demographic subgroup frequencies are estimated based on the June 30th National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) custody counts, demographic data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), and the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF). The mortality rates presented are calculated on exact population numbers. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010, National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2010, and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

TABLE 19
Number of state prisoner deaths, by state, 2001–2010

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All states[a]	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232
Alabama	87	85	92	65	66	61	54	75	80	66
Alaska[b]	8	14	4	8	4	6	10	14	7	13
Arizona	64	72	84	66	78	72	61	77	85	85
Arkansas	42	31	39	34	38	37	46	41	50	54
California	287	337	333	348	366	424	395	369	392	412
Colorado	42	51	47	39	54	31	42	38	49	48
Connecticut[b]	30	30	36	33	40	25	27	32	29	21
Delaware[b]	16	15	19	13	19	13	15	15	12	23
Florida	182	183	221	226	244	261	249	291	278	275
Georgia	93	102	126	90	122	103	143	128	125	112
Hawaii[b]	7	13	8	8	8	5	13	14	11	12
Idaho	17	9	12	12	13	18	14	18	13	13
Illinois	86	72	80	97	72	94	104	71	75	94
Indiana	46	49	56	56	45	70	54	70	91	69
Iowa	9	11	13	15	19	12	17	21	14	13
Kansas	21	22	32	30	19	16	20	24	20	22
Kentucky	36	41	45	42	43	46	46	68	57	42
Louisiana	71	78	70	94	89	72	82	117	108	100
Maine	6	7	2	4	0	6	1	2	4	3
Maryland	70	71	67	78	57	61	57	69	56	40
Massachusetts	29	20	30	25	37	39	39	29	29	39
Michigan	114	113	127	138	140	138	117	99	148	93
Minnesota	13	15	13	6	13	9	13	17	12	16
Mississippi	36	33	58	51	61	58	77	54	52	52
Missouri	57	65	65	77	68	66	78	87	81	88
Montana	6	5	12	12	12	5	5	9	3	2
Nebraska	7	8	7	7	8	8	12	6	11	12
Nevada	27	25	24	31	28	23	39	35	35	41
New Hampshire	2	9	6	6	8	6	6	5	9	4
New Jersey	69	60	47	57	60	70	60	66	58	56
New Mexico	11	15	11	16	18	13	22	29	21	16
New York	175	185	198	153	170	131	148	133	142	124
North Carolina	66	59	74	94	69	90	99	117	86	87
North Dakota	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ohio	115	113	91	126	121	106	123	101	120	116
Oklahoma	51	64	71	53	74	80	98	88	79	60
Oregon	24	33	25	34	37	40	36	31	34	39
Pennsylvania	122	126	147	161	149	124	150	145	165	141
Rhode Island[b]	3	8	8	7	2	8	9	6	7	7
South Carolina	69	45	63	50	75	65	72	83	49	70
South Dakota	4	11	11	5	4	4	8	6	4	8
Tennessee	51	61	97	71	76	84	73	74	69	74
Texas	408	396	383	395	351	443	435	469	426	375
Utah	5	9	10	11	8	7	7	11	17	13
Vermont[b]	3	3	5	1	6	7	1	3	3	5
Virginia	71	69	93	86	84	78	103	86	87	93
Washington	29	30	31	36	45	36	39	35	44	35
West Virginia	17	8	15	13	10	13	19	19	18	20
Wisconsin	48	49	41	40	29	45	43	44	42	25
Wyoming	5	3	2	2	8	3	8	9	7	3
Federal prisoners	301	335	346	333	388	328	368	399	376	387

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions.

[a]Includes nine prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010 for state data, and National Prisoner Statistics for federal data, 2001–2006; and federal Bureau of Prisons for federal data, 2007–2010.

TABLE 20

Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by state, 2001–2010

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All states[a]	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245
Alabama	365	318	333	261	257	251	222	302	316	241
Alaska[b]	192 !	333	90 !	179 !	87 !	123 !	195 !	269	135 !	239
Arizona	236	247	275	212	240	202	165	199	211	210
Arkansas	378	266	343	269	302	293	349	310	377	388
California	178	213	207	213	223	242	224	218	226	247
Colorado	247	284	252	198	266	144	187	165	211	211
Connecticut[b]	167	157	187	175	210	128	135	155	146	109
Delaware[b]	225	220	280	192	275	183	205	208	174	350
Florida	253	249	286	276	287	295	268	297	276	269
Georgia	205	220	268	185	256	200	269	237	253	214
Hawaii[b]	137 !	252	151 !	146 !	140 !	86 !	230	257	200 !	226
Idaho	323	163 !	214	204	212	278	193	242	189	187
Illinois	188	167	185	219	161	207	228	155	165	198
Indiana	237	245	265	256	197	293	215	269	336	255
Iowa	111 !	135 !	155	174	221	139	193	240	166	143
Kansas	246	251	354	327	210	179	225	277	232	248
Kentucky	313	337	354	336	324	298	301	450	372	290
Louisiana	364	394	354	480	454	354	393	559	527	500
Maine	355 !	385 !	102 !	201 !	0	296 !	47 !	92 !	197 !	157 !
Maryland	293	293	278	328	246	265	249	299	244	179
Massachusetts	278	199	298	249	364	365	352	256	255	347
Michigan	236	226	256	284	286	272	231	196	314	204
Minnesota	208	223	178	77 !	155	100 !	144	193	130	170
Mississippi	242	214	365	322	370	354	454	305	297	309
Missouri	202	218	215	256	219	219	261	290	266	290
Montana	227 !	171 !	420	490	451	172 !	172 !	298 !	97 !	65 !
Nebraska	181 !	200 !	169 !	173 !	186 !	176 !	269	134 !	242 !	259
Nevada	271	248	236	280	251	185	299	269	275	330
New Hampshire	86 !	363 !	242 !	247 !	326 !	216 !	205 !	173 !	316 !	136 !
New Jersey	241	208	179	217	228	239	208	261	238	229
New Mexico	191 !	252	179 !	252	274	191	337	458	324	237
New York	252	275	300	236	269	206	232	214	238	217
North Carolina	208	178	220	267	188	239	256	298	211	217
North Dakota	296 !	87 !	88 !	82 !	74 !	72 !	0	0	0	83 !
Ohio	254	252	200	285	273	226	248	201	235	228
Oklahoma	232	288	326	235	322	347	415	368	330	245
Oregon	226	291	210	268	290	306	269	230	247	281
Pennsylvania	333	321	363	401	363	291	333	317	331	294
Rhode Island[b]	90 !	221 !	226 !	200 !	59 !	219 !	236 !	154 !	189 !	209 !
South Carolina	322	203	270	214	325	284	308	339	201	288
South Dakota	150 !	373 !	363 !	158 !	118 !	111 !	237 !	180 !	117 !	234 !
Tennessee	290	343	501	365	391	433	377	379	354	366
Texas	278	268	247	253	224	280	274	293	268	236
Utah	121 !	219 !	227 !	242 !	168 !	141 !	138 !	213 !	329	244
Vermont[b]	216 !	218 !	349 !	49 !	304 !	327 !	46 !	144 !	136 !	232 !
Virginia	231	223	299	277	271	251	324	253	266	292
Washington	189	187	192	212	272	209	214	193	254	203
West Virginia	489	225 !	392	326	252 !	304	409	383	360	393
Wisconsin	241	240	188	181	133	202	188	196	189	112
Wyoming	329 !	191 !	126 !	115 !	407 !	148 !	399 !	537 !	400 !	144 !
Federal prisoners	220	232	227	208	233	192	211	229	181	179

Note: State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Federal prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates in custody on December 31st of each year. Deaths in federal prisons are not included in the calculations of rates across all states. The state-specific population frequencies used in these calculations are the latest available and may not reflect updates that have been made to the total number of state prison inmates. Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted for specific characteristics.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Includes nine prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. Sentenced District of Columbia felons became the responsibility of the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in 2002.

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010, and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2010.

TABLE 21

Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2010

Characteristic	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide
	Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory diseases	AIDS	All other illnesses				
Total	8,415	7,833	2,442	2,025	1,540	6,086	1,994	398	290	515
Sex										
Male	8,234	7,500	2,318	1,921	1,460	5,739	1,893	384	278	511
Female	181	333	124	104	80	347	100	14	12	4
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	4,428	4,195	1,299	1,101	318	2,800	1,158	231	157	234
Black/African American	3,194	2,827	607	711	1,040	2,384	419	72	89	176
Hispanic/Latino	685	661	473	189	169	792	330	79	35	88
Other[b]	101	129	60	21	12	97	80	16	8	15
Age										
17 or younger	1	0	1	1	0	2	9	0	1	1
18–24	80	43	8	45	16	93	288	24	22	64
25–34	408	200	54	139	204	368	656	111	64	144
35–44	1,296	882	381	276	661	1,070	571	146	74	149
45–54	2,366	2,498	1,226	484	512	2,088	341	88	72	106
55 or older	4,262	4,206	772	1,078	147	2,460	129	29	57	51

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

TABLE 22

Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2010

Characteristic	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide
	Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory diseases	AIDS	All other illnesses				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex										
Male	97.8%	95.7%	94.9%	94.9%	94.9%	95.0%	94.9%	96.5%	95.9%	99.2%
Female	2.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.0	3.5	4.1	0.8
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	52.7%	53.7%	53.3%	54.5%	20.7%	46.1%	58.3%	58.0%	54.3%	45.6%
Black/African American	38.0	36.2	24.9	35.2	67.6	39.3	21.1	18.1	30.8	34.3
Hispanic/Latino	8.1	8.5	19.4	9.3	11.0	13.0	16.6	19.8	12.1	17.2
Other[b]	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.6	4.0	4.0	2.8	2.9
Age										
17 or younger	--%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
18–24	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.0	1.5	14.4	6.0	7.6	12.4
25–34	4.8	2.6	2.2	6.9	13.2	6.1	32.9	27.9	22.1	28.0
35–44	15.4	11.3	15.6	13.6	42.9	17.6	28.6	36.7	25.5	28.9
45–54	28.1	31.9	50.2	23.9	33.2	34.3	17.1	22.1	24.8	20.6
55 or older	50.7	53.7	31.6	53.3	9.5	40.5	6.5	7.3	19.7	9.9

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

-- Less than 0.05%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

TABLE 23

Average mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2010

Characteristic	Illness									
	Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory diseases	AIDS	All other illnesses	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide
Total	66	62	19	16	12	48	16	3	2	4
Sex										
Male	70	63	20	16	12	49	16	3	2	4
Female	21	38	14	12	9	40	11	2	1	--!
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	95	90	28	24	7	60	25	5	3	5
Black/African American	61	54	12	13	20	45	8	1	2	3
Hispanic/Latino	38	36	26	10	9	44	18	4	2	5
Other[b]	31	40	19	6	4	30	25	5	2!	5
Age										
17 or younger	4!	0!	4!	4!	0!	8!	35!	0!	4!	4!
18–24	4	2	--!	2	1	4	14	1	1	3
25–34	10	5	1	3	5	9	16	3	2	3
35–44	35	24	10	7	18	29	15	4	2	4
45–54	121	128	63	25	26	107	18	5	4	5
55 or older	647	639	117	164	22	374	20	4	9	8

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Prisoner demographic subgroup frequencies are estimated based on the June 30th National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) custody counts, demographic data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), and the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF). The mortality rates presented are calculated on exact population numbers. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic.

-- Less than 0.5.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic/Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010; National Prisoner Statistics; Prisoners at Midyear series, 2001–2006; Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

TABLE 24

Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and state, 2001–2010

State	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/ alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide	Other/ unknown	Missing
		Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory diseases	AIDS	All other illnesses						
All states[a]	31,964	8,415	7,833	2,442	2,025	1,540	6,086	1,994	398	290	515	232	194
Alabama	731	169	169	60	40	32	172	12	1	7	8	43	18
Alaska[b]	88	19	9	6	2	0	18	16	6	7	2	1	2
Arizona	744	168	190	95	51	19	119	61	18	2	18	1	2
Arkansas	412	133	107	16	28	21	63	25	1	7	9	2	0
California	3,663	658	843	362	252	108	796	326	127	25	131	22	13
Colorado	441	87	80	61	40	0	100	36	16	10	11	0	0
Connecticut[b]	303	75	38	46	14	6	71	46	2	3	2	0	0
Delaware[b]	160	38	29	7	9	18	32	17	1	0	2	1	6
Florida	2,410	499	689	150	168	232	523	68	7	18	34	11	11
Georgia	1,144	383	296	73	81	69	140	57	1	9	25	4	6
Hawaii[b]	99	19	23	11	3	2	19	16	0	1	4	0	1
Idaho	139	41	38	5	8	1	22	18	0	1	2	1	2
Illinois	845	250	226	45	44	58	116	76	7	9	9	3	2
Indiana	606	178	138	46	39	16	102	40	16	10	15	4	2
Iowa	144	32	49	5	12	3	22	18	0	0	1	1	1
Kansas	226	52	63	21	11	1	55	13	2	5	2	1	0
Kentucky	466	157	134	29	21	24	84	11	1	3	1	0	1
Louisiana	881	224	227	52	28	83	190	15	0	5	4	20	33
Maine	35	12	8	4	1	1	5	2	1	0	1	0	0
Maryland	626	140	118	30	25	94	90	50	46	4	22	6	1
Massachusetts	316	92	75	18	18	7	52	33	9	4	1	5	2
Michigan	1,227	447	334	54	62	33	182	70	11	17	8	1	8
Minnesota	127	22	37	11	3	1	34	16	2	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	532	221	126	22	28	17	79	21	3	8	6	1	0
Missouri	732	221	187	83	41	18	120	39	4	5	11	1	2
Montana	71	13	18	12	3	0	13	9	1	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	86	20	16	9	3	2	17	3	3	2	0	4	7
Nevada	308	74	60	15	8	9	81	17	1	2	6	10	25
New Hampshire	61	13	18	5	2	2	11	8	2	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	603	162	134	26	40	74	101	34	8	5	8	5	6
New Mexico	172	31	44	15	18	2	37	16	3	1	5	0	0
New York	1,559	413	374	72	77	187	243	127	14	19	13	16	4
North Carolina	841	221	253	65	66	48	133	27	2	15	9	1	1
North Dakota	9	3	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1,132	350	343	59	84	27	185	59	1	5	13	4	2
Oklahoma	718	180	173	70	53	18	113	36	15	11	33	12	4
Oregon	333	71	93	38	14	4	69	23	10	5	2	4	0
Pennsylvania	1,430	423	349	132	78	30	318	66	6	8	8	1	11
Rhode Island[b]	65	14	11	1	1	3	7	15	3	3	1	4	2
South Carolina	641	248	106	36	41	33	128	26	1	1	19	1	1
South Dakota	65	24	5	6	5	1	10	9	0	3	2	0	0
Tennessee	730	222	163	47	43	36	146	31	13	6	17	2	4
Texas	4,081	1,059	877	376	335	124	966	248	15	28	34	16	3
Utah	98	20	14	5	6	0	21	23	3	1	2	2	1
Vermont[b]	37	8	8	6	1	4	1	5	3	0	0	0	1
Virginia	850	223	273	66	51	46	123	32	1	3	7	18	7
Washington	360	92	97	41	22	9	62	20	3	6	5	3	0
West Virginia	152	63	46	3	7	5	23	3	1	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin	406	113	116	20	31	10	57	50	4	3	0	0	2
Wyoming	50	16	7	3	6	1	11	4	1	1	0	0	0
Federal prisoners	3,561	…	…	…	…	146	3,101	148	73	1	58	28	6

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

… Not available. With the exception of AIDS-related deaths, the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) did not break out illness deaths by a specific cause of death (e.g., cancer and liver disease).

[a]Includes nine prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010, and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and the federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2010.

TABLE 25

Average mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and state, 2001–2010

State	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/ alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide	Other/ unknown	Missing
		Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory diseases	AIDS	All other illnesses						
All states[a]	252	66	62	19	16	12	48	16	3	2	4	2	2
Alabama	287	66	66	24	16	13	67	5	--!	3!	3!	17	7
Alaska[b]	185	40	19!	13!	4!	0	38	34	13!	15!	4!	2!	4!
Arizona	217	49	55	28	15	6	35	18	5	1!	5	--!	1!
Arkansas	328	106	85	13	22	17	50	20	1!	6!	7!	2!	0
California	219	39	50	22	15	6	48	20	8	1	8	1	1
Colorado	213	42	39	30	19	0	48	17	8	5!	5!	0	0
Connecticut[b]	156	39	20	24	7	3!	37	24	1!	2!	1!	0	0
Delaware[b]	230	55	42	10!	13!	26	46	24	1!	0	3!	1!	9!
Florida	276	57	79	17	19	27	60	8	1!	2	4	1!	1!
Georgia	231	77	60	15	16	14	28	12	--!	2!	5	1!	1!
Hawaii[b]	182	35	42	20!	6!	4!	35	29	0	2!	7!	0	2!
Idaho	219	65	60	8!	13!	2!	35	28	0	2!	3!	2!	3!
Illinois	187	55	50	10	10	13	26	17	2!	2!	2!	1!	--!
Indiana	258	76	59	20	17	7	43	17	7	4!	6	2!	1!
Iowa	168	37	57	6!	14	4!	26	21	0	0	1!	1!	1!
Kansas	255	59	71	24	12!	1!	62	15	2!	6!	2!	1!	0
Kentucky	338	114	97	21	15	17	61	8!	1!	2!	1!	0	1!
Louisiana	439	111	113	26	14	41	95	7	0	2!	2!	10	16
Maine	177	61	40!	20!	5!	5!	25!	10!	5!	0	5!	0	0
Maryland	268	60	51	13	11	40	39	21	20	2!	9	3!	--!
Massachusetts	297	86	70	17	17	7!	49	31	8!	4!	1!	5!	2!
Michigan	250	91	68	11	13	7	37	14	2!	3	2!	--!	2!
Minnesota	155	27	45	13!	4!	1!	41	20	2!	1!	0	0	0
Mississippi	325	135	77	13	17	10	48	13	2!	5!	4!	1!	0
Missouri	244	74	62	28	14	6	40	13	1!	2!	4!	--!	1!
Montana	249	46	63	42	11!	0	46	32!	4!	4!	4!	0	0
Nebraska	200	46	37	21!	7!	5!	39	7!	7!	5!	0!	9!	16!
Nevada	266	64	52	13	7!	8!	70	15	1!	2!	5!	9!	22
New Hampshire	229	49	68	19!	8!	8!	41!	30!	8!	0	0!	0	0
New Jersey	225	60	50	10	15	28	38	13	3!	2!	3!	2!	2!
New Mexico	270	49	69	24	28	3!	58	25	5!	2!	8!	0	0
New York	245	65	59	11	12	29	38	20	2	3	2	3	1!
North Carolina	229	60	69	18	18	13	36	7	1!	4	2!	--!	--!
North Dakota	72!	24!	16!	8!	0	0	16!	8!	0	0	0!	0	0!
Ohio	239	74	73	12	18	6	39	12	--!	1!	3	1!	--!
Oklahoma	311	78	75	30	23	8	49	16	7	5!	14	5	2!
Oregon	262	56	73	30	11	3!	54	18	8!	4!	2!	3!	0!
Pennsylvania	333	99	81	31	18	7	74	15	1!	2!	2!	--!	3!
Rhode Island[b]	182	39	31!	3!	3!	8!	20!	42	8!	8!	3!	11!	6!
South Carolina	275	106	46	15	18	14	55	11	--!	--!	8	--!	--!
South Dakota	201	74	15!	19!	15!	3!	31!	28!	0	9!	6!	0	0
Tennessee	381	116	85	25	22	19	76	16	7	3!	9	1!	2!
Texas	262	68	56	24	22	8	62	16	1	2	2	1	--!
Utah	206	42	29	10!	13!	0	44	48	6!	2!	4!	4!	2!
Vermont[b]	195	42!	42!	32!	5!	21!	5!	26!	16!	0	0	0	5!
Virginia	269	70	86	21	16	15	39	10	--!	1!	2!	6	2!
Washington	213	54	57	24	13	5!	37	12	2!	4!	3!	2!	0
West Virginia	355	147	108	7!	16!	12!	54	7!	2!	0	2!	0	0
Wisconsin	186	52	53	9	14	5!	26	23	2!	1!	0	0	1!
Wyoming	279	89	39!	17!	33!	6!	61!	22!	6!	6!	0	0	0
Federal prisoners	213	…	…	…	…	9	185	9	5	…	3	2	2

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Excludes data on executions. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Federal prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in federal custody on December 31st of each year. Deaths in federal prisons are not included in the calculation of rates across all states. The state-specific population frequencies used in these calculations are the latest available, and may not reflect updates that have been made to the total number of state prison inmates. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic.

… Not available. With the exception of AIDS-related deaths, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) did not break out illness deaths by a specific cause of death (e.g., cancer and liver disease).

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See Methodology for more information.

[a]Includes nine prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010, and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and the federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2010.

Methodology

Data collection coverage

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) is an annual data collection conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The DCRP collects national, state, and incident-level data on persons who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of corrections or the roughly 3,000 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. The DCRP began in 2000 under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297), and it is the only national statistical collection to obtain comprehensive information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. BJS uses DCRP data to track national trends in the number and causes (or manners) of deaths occurring in state prison or local jail custody.

Mortality data measured by the DCRP include decedent characteristics, such as sex, race and ethnicity, age, date of admission, conviction status, admission offense, and the location and type of facility (prison or jail) where the inmate died. The DCRP also collects data about circumstances surrounding the death, including the cause, time and location death occurred, and information on whether an autopsy was conducted and the availability of results to the respondent. In cases of deaths due to illness, the DCRP collects data on whether the decedent had a pre-existing medical condition for which he or she received medical treatment prior to death. Data on executions are excluded from this report but are accessible on the BJS website along with the DCRP mortality data. Statistics presented in this report are current as of September 1, 2012. For more information on mortality in correctional settings, see *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–2007*, BJS website, NCJ 222988, July 2010; *Medical Causes of Death in State Prisons, 2001–2004,* BJS website, NCJ 216340, January 2007; and *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails,* BJS website, NCJ 210036, August 2005.

The DCRP data collection instruments are administered annually to both state prisons and local jails. Respondents provide an aggregate count of the number of deaths that occurred during the referenced calendar year. State prison respondents provide counts through the National Prisoner Statistics data collection, and local jails provide aggregate counts through the Annual Survey of Jails. The jail (CJ-9) and prison (NPS-4A) survey instruments used to obtain data on each prison and jail death are available on the BJS website.

In addition to the death count, BJS requests that jails provide summary statistics about their population and admissions. All jails, including those with no deaths to report, which includes about 80% of jails in any given year, are asked to complete the annual summary survey form. BJS obtains a separate report describing decedent characteristics and the circumstances surrounding the death for each death occurring in a state prison or local jail. State prison and local jail respondents can submit individual records on decedents at any time during a collection cycle through a BJS web-based collection system, accessible at https://bjsdcrp.rti.org/.

BJS has modified the survey instruments slightly over time, including changes to clarify questions and respondent burden. Several questions were added to capture any medical treatment received by the inmate prior to death. Changes also allowed respondents to elaborate on cause of death by adding text boxes to the intoxication, suicide, and inmate-involved homicide death questions. These fields had previously only been available for deaths due to illness, accident, homicides not caused by other inmates, and other unspecified causes. In addition, BJS clarified respondent instructions on the prison forms and removed a question collecting the conviction status of an inmate after an analysis showed that more than 99% of prison inmates were convicted at the time of death. BJS also streamlined the survey layout to simplify the progression through questions related to autopsies. Rather than initially submitting an incomplete instrument that indicated pending autopsy results, respondents were permitted to complete the entire survey only after autopsy results were available. This change reduced follow-up contact and respondent burden.

Starting in 2001, and annually thereafter, BJS has collected DCRP data directly from state prison systems, maintaining a 100% response rate.

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and jails that have been contacted for the DCRP but have closed, consolidated, or otherwise eliminated operations. This universe allows BJS to determine jail participation in the DCRP. The most recent jail universe, constructed in 2012, identified 2,821 jurisdictions, representing 3,236 jail facilities. Of these, 2,753 (97.6%) participated in the DCRP, a slight decrease from the 98% to 99% participation in previous years.

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, in which a sheriff's office or jail administrator manages the local facilities. The DCRP data identify the jail facility in which a jail inmate dies, but the data are arrayed at the jail jurisdiction level. 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. Typically, there is one facility per jail jurisdiction, but the 2006 Census of Jail Facilities found that 15% of jail jurisdictions had multiple facilities under a central authority (see BJS website for more information).

Determining eligibility for reporting to DCRP

In the DCRP, the term "custody" refers to the holding of an inmate 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 while in the chain of custody of the jail, that death is counted as a death in custody. A death that occurs when an inmate is not in the custody of correctional authority is considered beyond the scope of DCRP. Out-of-scope deaths include inmates on escape status or under the supervision of community corrections on probation, parole, or home-electronic monitoring.

BJS instructs both state prison and local jail officials to determine whether the inmate was in the physical custody of the jurisdiction at the time of death, regardless of the reason an inmate was being held. For state prisons responding to the survey, inmates in physical custody include those held in any private prison facility under contract to the responding state's department of corrections or in any of their state-operated facilities, including halfway houses, prison camps or farms, training or treatment centers, and prison hospitals.

BJS instructs state prison officials to exclude deaths of inmates who were transferred to local jails while still serving a prison term because the DCRP obtains information about such deaths through the jail reports. Jail inmate custody includes inmates who are temporarily out of the jail facility but are within the chain of custody of the jail. For example, a death in custody would include jail inmates who died after being transferred to an offsite facility that cares for critically ill persons. Between 2000 and 2010, the DCRP data show that more than a third (41%) of jail inmate deaths occurred in medical facilities outside of the jail facility.

Custody is further complicated by the dual law enforcement and jail administration functions of some sheriffs' offices. As a result, some deaths reported as jail deaths actually occurred before the jail had custody of the decedent. BJS identifies and excludes from DCRP these deaths that occurred in the process of arrest by using information about the circumstances surrounding the death.

Identifying and excluding duplicate records

Duplicate death records may occur in the DCRP due to overlapping correctional populations as well as overlapping duties within correctional facilities. For example, a jail jurisdiction may have more than one unit responsible for reporting data to BJS, or a jail may be holding a state prison inmate. Multiple entities may report the same death, or state prison systems may report on the death of an inmate who was transferred to a local jail but was serving a prison sentence at the time.

To identify duplicate death records, BJS reconciles the aggregate summary counts of deaths occurring during a calendar year with the number of individual death records obtained from a reporting jurisdiction. When discrepancies are found, BJS contacts reporting jurisdictions to clarify matters. However, even if summary counts and individual reports are reconciled, there may be duplicates 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, BJS performs record-matching based on inmate name and date of birth, date of death, and date of admission into a correctional facility. After the aggregate count review, BJS searches for deaths reported to both the jail and prison DCRP collections, which most commonly occur when a local jail is housing an inmate for the state department of corrections. The death is considered part of the count of the facility that had custody of the inmate at the time of death, and the duplicate record is deleted.

Overall, BJS' review of death records between 2000 and 2010 found 108 jail and 346 prison deaths to be duplicates or beyond the scope of the DCRP. This results in error rates of 0.0099 for jails and 0.0108 for prisons. Duplicate and out-of-scope records are excluded from the analyses presented by BJS.

Cause of death information

The DCRP instructs respondents to report death information as determined by an autopsy or other official medical death investigation. For this collection, intoxication deaths, accidental deaths, suicides, and homicides are considered discrete causes of death. While there is a distinction between manner and cause of death from a medico-legal standpoint, no such distinction is made in the DCRP. When reporting a death due to illness, accident, suicide, intoxication, or homicide, BJS requests that respondents describe the events surrounding these deaths. Illness death descriptions are later converted by clinical data specialists into standard medical codes according to the World Health Organization's *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10).

Other BJS sources of correctional mortality data

BJS collects other data reported to the DCRP on correctional mortality and deaths that occur in the process of arrest. These other collections include—

- Capital Punishment, which provides data on legal executions. Further discussion on executions is accessible on the BJS website.
- National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), which annually collected aggregate counts of deaths in state and federal prisons prior to the establishment of the DCRP. Prior to

2007, the NPS also collected counts of deaths by cause of death, including deaths due to execution, illness, AIDS, suicide, accident, homicide, and other causes. After 2006, the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) continued to submit counts of deaths by cause of death using the DCRP, but no longer provided counts of deaths using the NPS. Further discussion of the NPS is accessible on the BJS website.

- The Census of Jail Inmates, conducted every 5 to 6 years, provides counts of inmate deaths in local jails. Further discussion of the Census of Jail Inmates is accessible on the BJS website.
- The Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC), which provides aggregate counts of the number of deaths occurring in all known Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. Further discussion of the SJIC is accessible on the BJS website.
- Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD), which obtains data on deaths that occurred during the process of arrest. State-level respondents provide details of deaths that occurred during arrest. Further discussion of ARD is accessible on the BJS website.

Reported statistics

Mortality data are shown in statistical tables by type of correctional institution (state prisons and local jails) and include the number of deaths and mortality rates by year, cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and state. Mortality rates are calculated per 100,000 inmates, with the denominators providing estimates of the number of person-years of exposure in custody in institutional corrections.

The mortality rate for state prisons is calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the midyear state prison population in custody multiplied by 100,000. Midyear custody counts for state prisons provide estimates of person-years for prison populations. BJS uses data from the NPS to provide midyear custody counts of prisoners.

The mortality rate in local jails is calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the average daily jail inmate population (ADP) multiplied by 100,000. The ADP for local jails is defined as the average daily number of jail inmates held in a jail jurisdiction during a calendar year, from January 1 through December 31.

The ADP is used as the denominator for jail mortality rates to accommodate the high turnover and daily fluctuation in local jail populations. Also, the ADP better reflects the number of inmate days per year than a one-day count. Jail populations have a higher turnover than prison populations; mean stay in local jails is about 21 days as compared to 2 years for state prisons.

The jail ADP also reflects the annual number of admissions and mean length of stay, and 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 jail inmates during a given year. BJS obtains the jail ADP data directly from jails through the DCRP (using the summary form, CJ-9A). Starting in 2002, BJS collected the ADP directly from respondents. Prior to 2002, BJS calculated the jail ADP by taking the average of the January 1 count from the prior year and the December 31 count from the reference year, which is an appropriate proxy measure for ADP.

Both denominators provide for annualizing 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 mortality rates reported by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

NCHS calculates crude mortality rates as the number of events for a period (e.g., a year) divided by the population estimate at the midpoint of the period. For general population mortality statistics, NCHS employs the midyear population as an approximation to the average population exposed to risk of death during any given year. For more information, see Siegal, J. & Swanson, D. (2004). *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Second Edition.* San Diego, CA: Elsevier Academic Press, 269.

The crude mortality rates reported in the DCRP annual statistical tables are not directly comparable to the crude mortality rates within the (nonincarcerated) general population, and the crude mortality rates in state prisons are not directly comparable to those of local jails. The composition of the general population (age, sex, and race) differs from population in state prisons and local jails. Because mortality is correlated with age, race, and sex, the crude mortality rates in state prisons, local jails, and the general population should not be compared.

Individual inmate death records collected annually in the death file are included in the national death count. Independent jail-specific summary death counts are collected on the annual summary form (CJ-9A) and serve as control death totals. If the death count in the summary form file is greater than the count in the individual inmate death file, the summary file count is used as the total count in calculating a jail mortality rate. For year 2010, individual records for jail inmate deaths were adjusted to match independent counts of deaths occurring in each jail and the mortality rates were adjusted accordingly.

Estimating inmate population characteristics for use in calculating mortality rates by demographic subgroups

BJS does not obtain annual data for all demographic characteristics of prison and jail inmates in all jurisdictions. BJS uses data from sources other than the DCRP to estimate

the nationwide age, race, and sex composition of state prison and local jail inmate populations. These data sources consist primarily of periodic surveys of inmates in custody in prisons and jails. The inmate characteristic distributions obtained from these surveys are applied to denominators (counts of inmates or ADP) to estimate the number of inmates in each demographic subgroup.

BJS estimated the demographic distribution of the state prison population data from the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) and National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collections. For a discussion on the methodology for obtaining estimates of the age, race, and sex distributions of state prisoners, see *Prisoners in 2010* on the BJS website.

Prior to BJS using NPS and NCRP to estimate demographic distributions, reports of mortality rates for state prison inmates used demographic distributions derived from BJS' 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (SISCF). Consequently, the state prison mortality rates shown in these tables may differ from previously published rates. A rate comparison between the two sources showed very little difference in the resultant mortality rates. In most instances, the rates either matched or nearly matched. In only three instances did the rates differ (Hispanic in 2001; females and inmates ages 55 or older in 2002). In each instance, the rates calculated using population data from the NCRP and NPS were slightly higher (less than a 1% increase) than rates calculated using population data from the SISCF.

To estimate the distributions of demographic attributes of the ADP for inmates, BJS used data from several surveys to generate distributions of age, sex, and race, and applied these distributions to the ADP. BJS' Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) provided estimates of the sex distribution of inmates for each year of the DCRP collection and applied these to each year's ADP from the DCRP to estimate the average daily population of male and female jail inmates. The Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 report documents that the distributions of inmate characteristics have changed slowly over time. For the most recent information on the ASJ, see the BJS website.

To estimate the race and ethnic distribution of adult jail inmates, BJS used data from the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ) and the National Inmate Survey (NIS) to estimate the relative distribution of adults by race and ethnic category for different periods. The SILJ estimates were used to cover the period from 2000 to 2004 and the NIS estimates were used to cover the period from 2005 to 2010. In both cases, the percentages associated with each race and ethnic category were applied to the adult jail average daily population.

BJS did not annually collect data on the age distribution of jail populations. Rather, BJS obtained estimates of the age distribution of jail inmates from periodic surveys of jail inmates, including the 2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ) and the National Inmate Survey (NIS) from 2007 through 2009, which are accessible on the BJS website. For more information about jail inmates in 2002, see Profile of Jail Inmates on the BJS website.

To estimate the age distribution of the jail inmate population, BJS first obtained an estimate of the number of jail inmates under 18 years of age from the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). According to Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 **(table 6)**, annually from 2000 through 2010, the number of jail inmates under age 18 ranged between 6,100 and 7,615. By applying the annual percentage of jail inmates under age 18 to the annual average daily jail inmate population, we obtained an estimate of the average daily population of jail inmates under age 18.

To estimate the age distribution of adult jail inmates, BJS used data from the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ) and the National Inmate Survey (NIS) to estimate the relative distribution of adults by age category for different periods. We used the SILJ estimates to cover the period from 2000 to 2006 and the NIS estimates to cover the period from 2007 to 2009. In both cases, we applied the percentages associated with each age category to the adult jail average daily population.

Random error and suppression

The DCRP data on deaths in state prisons and local jails are not subject to sampling error. However, mortality data from a complete or near complete enumeration may be subject to random error. Following the methodology of Brillinger and NCHS, "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" (NCHS, 2007). The random variation can be large when the number of deaths is small; hence considerable caution is warranted when interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths. According to NCHS standards, mortality rates based on fewer than 100 deaths per year should be interpreted with caution. For more information on vital rates, see Brillinger, D. R. (1986). *The natural variability of vital rates and associated statistics*. Biometrics 42:693-734. See also the *National Vital Statistics Reports. Deaths: Final Data for 2007*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf.

Continuing to use NCHS and Brillinger methods, we quantify random variation by assuming that the appropriate underlying distribution is a Poisson probability distribution. This provides for a computationally simple, as well as reasonable, approach to estimate variances for mortality statistics when the probability of dying is low. We calculated variances based on the assumption of a Poisson process and from these variances calculated "relative random error" estimates, which are comparable to relative standard error, in that the relative random error is the ratio of random error

derived from the Poisson variance to the number of deaths. Following NCHS, when the relative random error exceeded 30 percent, we flagged estimated mortality rates due to the instability of the rate.

Survey performance issues

Survey administration and modifications to the survey form generated data for years 2007 through 2009 that may not be wholly compatible with prior DCRP data. In 2012, BJS identified a previously undetected data error mischaracterized over 600 illness-related deaths as illness-related deaths missing detailed cause of death information, leading to an inflated frequency of prison deaths in reference year 2007 being characterized as 'all other illnesses' while simultaneously depressing frequencies of known illnesses (i.e. heart disease, cancer, liver disease, etc). The error was identified and resolved, correcting the distributions. In 2008, local jail officials were unable to provide causes of death for 22% of jail inmate deaths. During 2009, BJS made modifications to the collection instruments to improve reporting and reduce burden.

- *Item nonresponse in 2008 jail data and unknown cause of death*: An abnormally large number of cases were missing a response for cause of death in the 2008 jail file (n=203; 21.4% of all jail deaths in 2008). This coincided with the final year the U.S. Census Bureau acted as the data collection agent for DCRP. In prior years of the DCRP jail data collection, an average of 6% of all causes of death was classified as "other" or "unknown." For the purposes of this report, BJS categorized all of these 203 jail deaths from 2008 as missing data about cause of death.
- *2009 data collection*: Prior to fielding the 2009 DCRP collection, BJS reviewed the data collection instrument and data submission procedures, and assessed the communications with DCRP respondents with the goal to reduce burden on respondents. The survey was modified to facilitate navigation and to encourage online response. The modifications led to delays in implementing data collection. As a result, death reports were not collected in the year the deaths occurred, but were instead collected retrospectively during 2010 for the first time. Data collection for subsequent years resumed on a normal schedule.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. James P. Lynch is the director.

Margaret E. Noonan and RTI analyzed the data; the report was prepared by Margaret E. Noonan. E. Ann Carson verified the report.

Kim Aspinwall carried out data collection and processing with assistance from Sarah Love, under the supervision of Chris Ellis, RTI International. Scott Ginder and Todd Heinrich provided statistical and technical assistance, respectively.

Catherine Bird, Jill Thomas, and Morgan Young edited the report, and Barbara Quinn produced the report, under the supervision of Doris J. James.

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