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Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2018 – Statistical Tables

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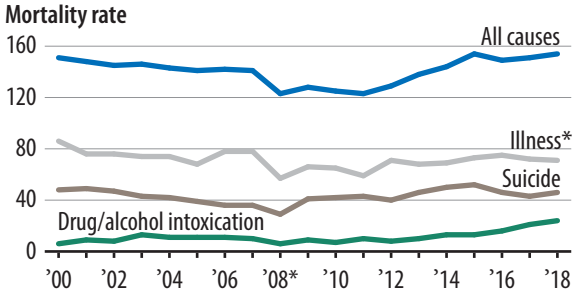
In 2018, a total of 1,120 inmates died in local jails, an increase of nearly 2% from the 1,099 deaths reported in 2017. This was the highest number of deaths reported in local jails since the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began collecting mortality data in 2000. From 2017 to 2018, the mortality rate—the annual number of deaths per 100,000 jail inmates—increased almost 2%, from 151 to 154 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates **(figure 1)**. Slightly less than half of all deaths reported in local jails in 2018 were due to illnesses (46%), such as heart disease, liver disease, and cancer **(figure 2)**. Suicide remained the single leading cause of death in local jails in 2018, accounting for almost 30% of deaths.

Jail inmates had a lower overall mortality rate in 2018 (146 per 100,000 jail inmates) than the United States resident population adjusted for sex, race or ethnicity, and age (322 per 100,000

FIGURE 1
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2018



Note: Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. See table 3 and appendix table 6 for rates.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.

Highlights

- From 2017 to 2018, the number of deaths in local jails increased 1.9% (from 1,099 to 1,120 deaths).
- On average, about half of all deaths in local jails from 2008 to 2018 were due to illnesses, such as heart disease, liver disease, and cancer.
- The number of deaths in local jails due to drug or alcohol intoxication has more than quadrupled between 2000 (37) and 2018 (178) **(figure 3)**.
- Inmates in local jails were less likely to die in 2018 (146 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates) than were adults in the adjusted U.S. resident population (322 deaths per 100,000 adult U.S. residents).
- In 2018, females held in local jails had a higher rate of mortality (162 deaths per 100,000 female inmates) than males had (152 deaths per 100,000 male inmates).
- Whites accounted for 59% of jail inmate deaths in 2018, similar to the percentage in 2017 (60%).
- About 40% of inmate deaths in 2018 occurred within the first 7 days of admission to jail, while an additional 15% of deaths occurred among inmates serving 6 months or more.
- Similar to previous years, three-quarters (75%) of all inmates who died in local jails were unconvicted at the time of their death.
- The average annual suicide rate among white inmates (86 per 100,000) from 2000 to 2018 was more than three times the rate among Hispanic inmates (25 per 100,000) and five times the rate among black inmates and those of other racial groups (both 16 per 100,000).

U.S. residents age 18 or older).[1] Jail inmates were less likely than adult U.S. residents to die from all causes of death except suicide and homicide in 2018 **(figure 4)**. The mortality rate due to suicide among jail inmates (45 per 100,000) was more than twice the rate for adult U.S. residents (22 per 100,000).

Most jail jurisdictions (78%) reported no deaths in 2018, similar to prior years. Almost 14% of jails reported one death of an inmate in 2018, and 8% reported two or more. Similar to other years, the mortality rate for inmates in 2018 was the highest in jails that held an average daily population (ADP) of fewer than 50 inmates (208 per 100,000 inmates). Four in 10 inmate deaths occurred within the first 7 days of admission to jail.

Findings in this report are from BJS's data collection on Mortality in Correctional Institutions (MCI; formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program). The MCI is the only national statistical collection that obtains comprehensive information about deaths among prisoners and jail inmates in the custody of adult correctional facilities. This report describes deaths in local jails from 2000 to 2018, including cause of death, location of death, decedent characteristics, and the mortality rate of local jail inmates by state.

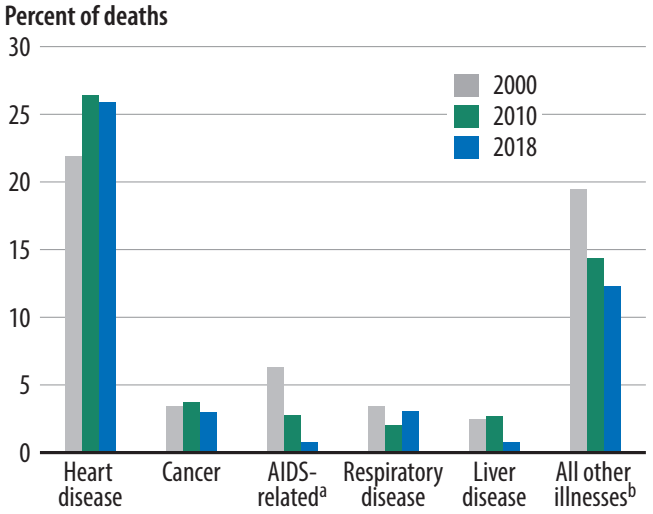
Data on mortality in state and federal prisons are published in *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021).

[1]The local jail population differs significantly from the U.S. resident population in sex, race or ethnicity, and age. To make direct comparisons between the two populations, BJS adjusted the U.S. resident population to resemble the sex, race or ethnicity, and age distribution of local jail inmates before calculating overall and cause-specific mortality rates. See *Methodology*.

Other key findings

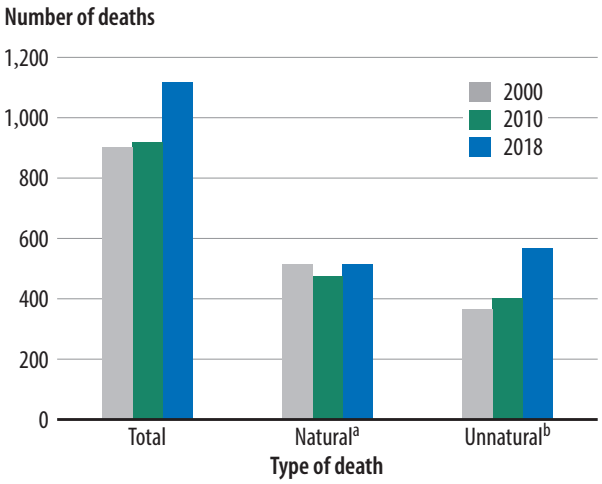
- Of the 1,120 deaths in local jails in 2018, a total of 335 were suicides, 290 were due to heart disease, and 178 were due to drug or alcohol intoxication **(table 1) (figure 5)**.
- Deaths in local jails due to drug or alcohol intoxication increased almost 19% from 2017 (150) to 2018 (178), and 381% since 2000 (37).
- Homicide deaths, including by other inmates, incidental to use of force by staff, or due to injuries sustained before admission, accounted for approximately 2% of all deaths in local jails in 2018 **(table 2)**.
- Adjusted for sex, race or ethnicity, and age, the mortality rate for adult U.S. residents in 2018 (322 deaths per 100,000 adult U.S. residents) was more than two times the rate for local jail inmates in 2018 (146 per 100,000 jail inmates) **(table 4)**.

FIGURE 2
Percent of deaths of local jail inmates due to illness, by type of illness, 2000, 2010, and 2018



Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See table 2 for data.
[a]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.
[b]Includes other specified illnesses (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other nonleading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000, 2010, and 2018.

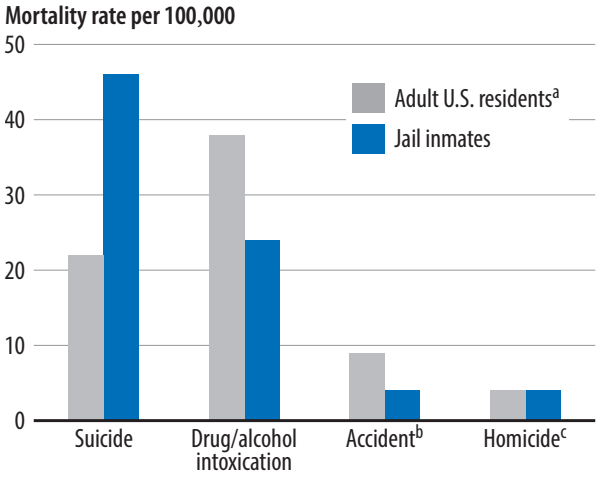
FIGURE 3
Number of jail inmate deaths, 2000, 2010, and 2018



Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.
[a]Includes deaths due to illnesses, such as heart disease, cancer, liver disease, and AIDS-related deaths.
[b]Includes deaths due to external factors and causes, such as suicide, homicide, and accidental deaths.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000, 2010, and 2018.

- Jail inmates were twice as likely to commit suicide in 2018 (45 per 100,000 jail inmates) than adults in the adjusted U.S. resident population (22 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents).
- In 2018, adults in the adjusted U.S. resident population and local jail inmates had the same homicide mortality rate: 4 deaths per 100,000.
- While males accounted for the majority of local jail deaths in 2018, females had a higher mortality rate (162 per 100,000 female inmates) than males (152 per 100,000 male inmates) **(tables 5 and 7)**.
- Jail inmates incarcerated for drug offenses had the lowest mortality rate in 2018 (105 per 100,000) compared to inmates serving time for other types of offenses.
- The mortality rate among violent offenders was 247 per 100,000 in 2018, a decline of less than 2% from when the rate peaked in 2017 (251 per 100,000).
- In 2018, about 25% of deceased local jail inmates were black, and 13% were Hispanic **(table 6)**.
- From 2000 to 2018, three times as many jail inmates who were unconvicted (14,293) died in custody as convicted inmates (4,663 deaths) **(table 9)**.
- About 46% of inmates who died of homicide from 2000 to 2018 were being held for a violent offense.
- Inmates who were age 55 or older had the highest mortality rate of all age groups across all causes of death from 2000 and 2018 **(table 10)**.
- From 2000 to 2018, deceased jail inmates had served a median of 17 days before death, ranging from a median of one day for inmates who died of drug or alcohol intoxication to 137 days for those who died from cancer **(table 11)**.
- Almost half of inmate deaths from 2000 to 2018 occurred in the jails' medical unit (50%), while an additional 31% of deaths happened in general housing areas **(table 13)**.
- From 2000 to 2018, jails with an ADP of fewer than 50 inmates had the highest mortality rates compared to jails of other sizes **(table 16)**.
- Of the 2,805 jail jurisdictions that reported mortality data in 2018, a total of 605 (22%) reported at least one death **(table 17)**.
- As of July 10, 2020, the preliminary number of deaths in 2019 reported by local jails was 1,088 **(table 23)**.

FIGURE 4
Adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 U.S. residents, by cause of death, 2018



Note: Excludes persons younger than age 18 and federal prisoners. See table 4 for crude and adjusted rates.

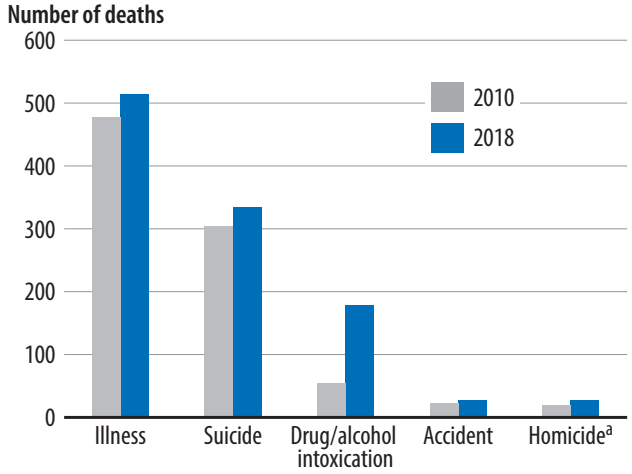
[a]To allow for direct comparisons of mortality rates, BJS adjusted the U.S. resident population to resemble the sex, race or ethnicity, and age distribution of the local jail population.

[b]Excludes causes of death that are unlikely to occur in a jail setting.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2011–2018, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2018, National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009, 2011, and 2012, Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC WONDER online database, Underlying Cause of Death 2018 (released in 2020).

FIGURE 5
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2010 and 2018



Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. See table 1 for data.

[a]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, or resulting from injuries sustained prior to incarceration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2010 and 2018.

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TABLE 1

Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000 and 2008–2018

Cause of death	2000	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All causes	903	959	961	918	888	959	985	1,052	1,093	1,072	1,099	1,120
Illness	516	444	490	477	425	527	482	502	518	537	522	515
Heart disease	198	181	208	242	236	269	260	242	256	298	281	290
AIDS-related[b]	57	32	27	26	13	21	20	17	10	12	13	9
Cancer	31	25	47	34	32	44	40	38	41	47	41	34
Respiratory disease	31	32	32	18	20	28	30	42	34	26	34	35
Liver disease	23	32	30	25	12	28	18	27	20	19	17	9
All other illnesses[c]	176	142	146	132	112	137	114	136	157	135	136	138
Suicide	289	228	304	305	311	301	328	368	369	332	314	335
Drug/alcohol intoxication	37	45	65	54	73	57	72	94	92	112	150	178
Accident	24	15	26	23	27	18	31	25	26	19	22	28
Homicide[d]	17	16	23	20	21	22	28	25	30	31	29	27
Other/unknown	17	8	25	13	21	25	18	24	34	23	25	23
Missing	3	203	28	26	10	9	26	14	24	18	37	14

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

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

[b]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 2

Percent of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000 and 2008–2018

Cause of death	2000	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	57.1%	46.3%	51.0%	52.0%	47.9%	55.0%	48.9%	47.7%	47.4%	50.1%	47.5%	46.0%
Heart disease	21.9	18.9	21.6	26.4	26.6	28.1	26.4	23.0	23.4	27.8	25.6	25.9
AIDS-related[b]	6.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8
Cancer	3.4	2.6	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.0
Respiratory disease	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1
Liver disease	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	1.4	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.8
All other illnesses[c]	19.5	14.8	15.2	14.4	12.6	14.3	11.6	12.9	14.4	12.6	12.4	12.3
Suicide	32.0%	23.8%	31.6%	33.2%	35.0%	31.4%	33.3%	35.0%	33.8%	31.0%	28.6%	29.9%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	4.1%	4.7%	6.8%	5.9%	8.2%	5.9%	7.3%	8.9%	8.4%	10.4%	13.6%	15.9%
Accident	2.7%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	1.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.5%
Homicide[d]	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.8%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%
Other/unknown	1.9%	0.8%	2.6%	1.4%	2.4%	2.6%	1.8%	2.3%	3.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Missing	0.3%	21.2%	2.9%	2.8%	1.1%	0.9%	2.6%	1.3%	2.2%	1.7%	3.4%	1.3%

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

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

[b]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 3

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000 and 2008–2018

Cause of death	2000	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All causes	151	123	128	125	123	129	138	144	154	149	151	154
Illness	86	57	66	65	59	71	68	69	73	75	72	71
Heart disease	33	23	28	33	33	36	36	33	36	42	39	40
AIDS-related[b]	10	4	4	4	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	1 !
Cancer	5	3	6	5	4	6	6	5	6	7	6	5
Respiratory disease	5	4	4	2	3	4	4	6	5	4	5	5
Liver disease	4	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	2	1 !
All other illnesses[c]	29	18	20	18	16	18	16	19	22	19	19	19
Suicide	48	29	41	42	43	40	46	50	52	46	43	46
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	6	9	7	10	8	10	13	13	16	21	24
Accident	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	4
Homicide[d]	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4
Other/unknown	3	1 !	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3
Missing	1 !	26	4	4	1	1 !	4	2	3	3	5	2

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

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

[b]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 4
Crude and adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 U.S. residents, by cause of death, 2018

Cause of death	Crude rate per 100,000 adult U.S. residents	Adjusted rate per 100,000 adult U.S. residents[a]	Rate per 100,000 local jail inmates[b]
All causes	1,110	322	146
Illness	1,040	250	69
Heart disease	265	69	39
AIDS-related[c]	2	4	1 !
Cancer	242	59	4
Respiratory disease	114	20	5
Liver disease	23	11	1 !
All other illnesses[d]	395	89	19
Suicide	19	22	45
Drug/alcohol intoxication	27	38	24
Accident[e]	22	9	4
Homicide[f]	2	4	4

Note: Rates exclude persons age 17 or younger. U.S. general population mortality rate is per 100,000 adult U.S. residents and is based on death certificates from all U.S. residents in 2018, including incarcerated persons. The jail mortality rate is per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails and is based on the annual number of deaths and average daily population.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

[a]The sex, race or ethnicity, and age composition of the U.S. resident population differs from that of local jail inmates. To allow for direct comparisons of mortality rates, BJS adjusted the U.S. resident population to resemble the sex, race or ethnicity, and age distribution of the local jail population.

[b]May differ from mortality rates presented elsewhere in this report due to the removal of local jail inmates who are age 17 or younger from both the numerator (deaths) and denominator (local jail population), and the exclusion of deaths for which cause of death was unknown or missing. These changes were made solely to table 4 to make the mortality rates comparable to those in the U.S. resident population.

[c]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

[e]BJS excluded causes of death that are unlikely to occur in a jail setting, including motor vehicle accidents; homicides due to explosives or firearms not related to law enforcement, motor vehicle assault, or neglect; and firearm discharges not related to law enforcement.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2011–2018, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2018, National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012, Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002; and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC WONDER online database, Underlying Cause of Death 2018 (released in 2020).

TABLE 5
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2008–2018

Characteristic	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	903	959	961	918	888	959	985	1,052	1,093	1,072	1,099	1,120
Sex												
Male	813	840	852	804	778	837	858	900	939	919	933	940
Female	90	119	109	114	110	122	127	152	154	153	165	180
Race/ethnicity												
White[a]	452	512	534	516	525	555	523	622	656	624	651	660
Black[a]	305	310	274	265	234	270	278	273	256	263	271	276
Hispanic	118	107	109	90	105	100	145	118	141	137	131	149
American Indian/ Alaska Native[a]	9	11	22	11	6	13	12	13	14	18	15	14
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander/ two or more races[a]	8	16	10	12	13	12	10	19	12	17	11	14
Age												
17 or younger	8	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	0
18–24	89	86	87	80	81	83	75	87	80	79	82	68
25–34	184	167	175	187	206	189	215	229	251	240	258	236
35–44	264	246	235	201	198	198	213	231	230	218	235	281
45–54	239	275	259	253	227	273	259	263	269	261	243	229
55 or older	115	178	193	172	171	209	202	233	247	258	259	301
Legal status												
Convicted[b]	258	201	247	232	221	255	229	258	266	256	266	282
Unconvicted[c]	627	753	694	664	662	698	739	787	814	799	810	829
Time served												
7 days or less	328	349	365	345	346	350	390	425	444	428	441	450
8–30	167	164	167	176	172	200	163	218	209	188	209	227
31–60	111	106	99	91	97	99	87	106	112	107	101	88
61–120	115	122	118	92	90	115	124	96	112	117	113	118
121–180	56	68	51	58	55	58	45	51	59	68	67	63
181 or more	119	128	145	133	125	132	157	145	143	149	147	169
Offense												
Violent	355	301	348	341	349	350	346	386	376	368	411	404
Property	168	185	180	170	152	185	196	202	226	210	215	213
Drug	146	165	130	122	113	151	132	161	176	167	146	179
Public order/other[d]	208	241	243	224	234	235	252	271	265	268	265	289

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 6
Percent of deaths of local jail inmates, by decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2008–2018

Characteristic	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex												
Male	90.0%	87.6%	88.7%	87.6%	87.6%	87.3%	87.1%	85.6%	85.9%	85.7%	85.0%	83.9%
Female	10.0	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.4	12.7	12.9	14.4	14.1	14.3	15.0	16.1
Race/ethnicity												
White[a]	50.7%	53.6%	56.3%	57.7%	59.5%	58.4%	54.0%	59.5%	60.8%	58.9%	60.3%	59.3%
Black[a]	34.2	32.4	28.9	29.6	26.5	28.4	28.7	26.1	23.7	24.8	25.1	24.8
Hispanic	13.2	11.2	11.5	10.1	11.9	10.5	15.0	11.3	13.1	12.9	12.1	13.4
American Indian/ Alaska Native[a]	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander/ two or more races[a]	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.3
Age												
17 or younger	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
18–24	9.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.2	8.7	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.1
25–34	20.5	17.5	18.4	20.9	23.3	19.8	22.2	21.9	23.3	22.7	23.9	21.2
35–44	29.4	25.8	24.7	22.4	22.4	20.8	22.0	22.1	21.3	20.6	21.8	25.2
45–54	26.6	28.8	27.2	28.2	25.6	28.6	26.8	25.2	24.9	24.7	22.5	20.5
55 or older	12.8	18.6	20.3	19.2	19.3	21.9	20.9	22.3	22.9	24.4	24.0	27.0
Legal status												
Convicted[b]	29.2%	21.1%	26.2%	25.9%	25.0%	26.8%	23.7%	24.7%	24.6%	24.3%	24.7%	25.4%
Unconvicted[c]	70.8	78.9	73.8	74.1	75.0	73.2	76.3	75.3	75.4	75.7	75.3	74.6
Time served												
7 days or less	36.6%	37.2%	38.6%	38.5%	39.1%	36.7%	40.4%	40.8%	41.1%	40.5%	40.9%	40.4%
8–30	18.6	17.5	17.7	19.7	19.4	21.0	16.9	20.9	19.4	17.8	19.4	20.4
31–60	12.4	11.3	10.5	10.2	11.0	10.4	9.0	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.4	7.9
61–120	12.8	13.0	12.5	10.3	10.2	12.1	12.8	9.2	10.4	11.1	10.5	10.6
121–180	6.3	7.3	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.9	5.5	6.4	6.2	5.7
181 or more	13.3	13.7	15.3	14.9	14.1	13.8	16.3	13.9	13.3	14.1	13.6	15.2
Offense												
Violent	40.5%	33.7%	38.6%	39.8%	41.2%	38.0%	37.4%	37.8%	36.0%	36.3%	39.6%	37.2%
Property	19.2	20.7	20.0	19.8	17.9	20.1	21.2	19.8	21.7	20.7	20.7	19.6
Drug	16.6	18.5	14.4	14.2	13.3	16.4	14.3	15.8	16.9	16.5	14.1	16.5
Public order/other[d]	23.7	27.0	27.0	26.1	27.6	25.5	27.2	26.6	25.4	26.5	25.6	26.6

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 7

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2008–2018

Characteristic	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	151	123	128	125	123	129	138	144	154	149	151	154
Sex												
Male	153	124	130	126	124	130	140	144	154	150	151	152
Female	132	120	119	124	121	123	128	146	149	143	149	162
Race/ethnicity												
White[a]	210	185	202	203	212	221	213	239	251	240	236	242
Black[a]	127	109	101	102	94	108	131	118	114	119	123	130
Hispanic	107	70	71	58	67	60	91	75	95	87	85	96
Other[a,b]	52	41	55	36	28	33	23	39	33	44	34	33
Age												
17 or younger	109 !	39 !	43 !	41 !	35 !	37 !	67 !	49 !	57 !	53 !	85 !	0
18–24	53	41	43	41	43	43	41	47	44	43	44	36
25–34	96	67	72	77	84	73	87	91	102	97	102	94
35–44	169	138	142	127	129	128	144	152	155	146	155	185
45–54	397	260	257	252	226	259	256	254	266	256	235	222
55 or older	871	668	705	616	597	678	685	771	837	868	857	998
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	98	70	87	81	78	87	84	95	100	102	103	115
Unconvicted[d]	187	154	149	148	152	155	168	172	183	171	172	172
Offense												
Violent	233	171	211	210	216	209	216	235	235	228	251	247
Property	115	100	102	96	86	99	109	110	126	116	117	116
Drug	99	85	69	68	65	87	79	94	106	99	86	105
Public order/other[e]	136	108	111	105	112	109	122	128	129	129	126	137

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

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

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. Due to the small number of deaths and local jail populations of American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders, mortality rates for these populations are unstable and not shown.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and 2008–2018; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

TABLE 8

Number of deaths of local jail inmates and mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2018

Cause of death	Number	Percent	Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates
All causes	19,180	100%	140
Illness	9,701	50.6%	71
Heart disease	4,544	23.7	33
AIDS-related[a]	613	3.2	4
Cancer	698	3.6	5
Respiratory disease	553	2.9	4
Liver disease	461	2.4	3
All other illnesses[b]	2,832	14.8	21
Suicide	5,853	30.5%	43
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1,554	8.1%	11
Accident	490	2.6%	4
Homicide[c]	444	2.3%	3
Other/unknown	650	3.4%	5
Missing	488	2.5%	4

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

[a]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.

TABLE 9
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death and decedent characteristics, 2000–2018

Characteristic	All causes[a]	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[d]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related[b]	Cancer	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other illnesses[c]				
Total	19,180	4,544	613	698	553	461	2,832	5,853	1,554	490	444
Sex											
Male	16,739	4,034	540	634	452	416	2,300	5,311	1,214	441	438
Female	2,434	510	73	64	101	45	531	541	340	49	6
Race/ethnicity											
White[e]	10,550	2,202	109	319	262	249	1,293	4,172	974	291	170
Black[e]	5,680	1,843	422	279	212	99	1,071	776	332	126	179
Hispanic	2,298	395	79	83	67	103	393	692	208	59	82
American Indian/ Alaska Native[e]	242	46	1	5	7	6	26	112	23	4	3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander/ two or more races[e]	216	43	2	10	2	3	35	84	11	9	8
Age											
17 or younger	73	2	1	0	1	0	5	53	5	1	2
18–24	1,702	123	13	12	25	3	145	978	177	51	82
25–34	3,924	454	104	45	75	26	429	1,835	524	104	113
35–44	4,836	967	236	94	132	85	697	1,661	464	134	91
45–54	4,954	1,522	199	223	155	227	901	960	294	122	89
55 or older	3,528	1,470	57	324	163	119	651	357	87	77	66
Legal status											
Convicted[f]	4,663	1,356	160	211	165	133	751	1,046	363	141	103
Unconvicted[g]	14,293	3,165	448	485	383	328	2,069	4,784	1,184	348	334
Offense											
Violent	6,734	1,402	156	333	171	127	809	2,807	277	133	197
Property	3,720	850	193	112	110	85	610	1,092	295	89	83
Drug	3,020	760	137	101	112	77	543	593	427	75	51
Public order/other[h]	4,814	1,330	112	133	133	158	735	1,155	501	172	95

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

[a]Includes other causes not specified and missing and unknown causes.

[b]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.

TABLE 10

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and decedent characteristics, 2000–2018

Characteristic	All causes[a]	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[d]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related[b]	Cancer	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other illnesses[c]				
Total	140	33	5	5	4	3	21	43	11	4	3
Sex											
Male	141	34	5	5	4	4	19	45	10	4	4
Female	136	29	4	4	6	3	30	30	19	3	<1 !
Race/ethnicity											
White[e]	216	45	2	7	5	5	27	86	20	6	4
Black[e]	118	38	9	6	4	2	22	16	7	3	4
Hispanic	84	14	3	3	2	4	14	25	8	2	3
Other[e,f]	38	7	<1 !	1	<1 !	<1 !	5	16	3	1	<1
Age											
17 or younger	65	2 !	<1 !	0	<1 !	0	5 !	47	5 !	<1 !	2 !
18–24	47	3	<1	<1	<1	<1 !	4	27	5	1	2
25–34	87	10	2	1	2	<1	10	41	12	2	3
35–44	155	31	8	3	4	3	22	53	15	4	3
45–54	279	86	11	13	9	13	51	54	17	7	5
55 or older	756	315	12	69	35	26	139	77	19	17	14
Legal status											
Convicted[g]	89	26	3	4	3	3	14	20	7	3	2
Unconvicted[h]	169	38	5	6	5	4	25	57	14	4	4
Offense											
Violent	212	44	5	11	5	4	26	88	9	4	6
Property	111	25	6	3	3	3	18	33	9	3	3
Drug	91	23	4	3	3	2	16	18	13	2	2
Public order/other[i]	126	35	3	4	4	4	19	30	13	5	3

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

[a]Includes other causes not specified and missing and unknown causes.

[b]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

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

[f]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. Due to the small number of deaths and local jail populations of American Indians and Alaska Natives and Asians/Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders, mortality rates for these populations are unstable and not shown.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

TABLE 11
Cause of death of local jail inmates, by time served before death, 2000–2018

Cause of death	Number	Median time served (in days)[a]
Total	19,180	17
Illness	9,701	33
Heart disease	4,544	25
AIDS-related[b]	613	82
Cancer	698	137
Respiratory disease	553	40
Liver disease	461	47
All other illnesses[c]	2,832	22
Suicide	5,853	9
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1,554	1
Accident	490	10
Homicide[d]	444	29

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. See *Methodology*.

[a]The statistical median represents the value at which 50% of the values are larger and 50% are smaller in a sequence of numbers.

[b]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.

TABLE 12
Offenses of decedents, by time served before death, 2000–2018

Offense	Number	Percent	Median time served (in days)[a]
Total	19,180	100%	17
Violent	6,734	36.8%	40
Murder[b]	1,296	7.1	134
Kidnapping	348	1.9	44
Rape/sexual assault	1,242	6.8	77
Robbery	716	3.9	51
Assault	2,648	14.5	16
Other	484	2.6	13
Property	3,720	20.3%	16
Burglary	954	5.2	32
Larceny/theft	1,909	10.4	11
Motor vehicle theft	173	0.9	13
Arson	98	0.5	42
Fraud	586	3.2	16
Drug	3,020	16.5%	13
Possession	1,517	8.3	8
Trafficking	1,089	6.0	33
Other/unknown	414	2.3	7
Public order/other	4,814	26.3%	8
Weapons offense	221	1.2	13
Obstruction of justice	912	5.0	7
DUI/DWI	722	3.9	6
Traffic offense excluding DUI/DWI	501	2.7	4
Probation/parole violation and escape	1,472	8.0	12
Other	986	5.4	4

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding or missing data. See *Methodology*.

[a]The statistical median represents the value at which 50% of the values are larger and 50% are smaller in a sequence of numbers.

[b]Includes non-negligent manslaughter.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.

TABLE 13
Death location of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2018

Location	All	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[c]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related[a]	Cancer	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other illnesses[b]				
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
General housing	30.6	28.8	4.4	3.0	15.0	9.4	20.1	46.3	36.0	17.2	32.0
Segregation unit	10.7	6.3	2.0	2.1	4.0	3.7	6.7	20.6	9.8	5.3	4.8
Medical unit[d]	49.6	56.0	89.7	89.0	73.0	80.0	65.3	25.5	40.3	53.4	49.7
Mental health unit[e]	1.6	1.5	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.7	0.9	2.7	4.1
In transit	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.3	3.7	1.4
Elsewhere	6.4	5.7	3.0	4.0	5.3	5.9	4.6	5.5	11.7	17.8	8.0

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

[a]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.

TABLE 14
Number of deaths and mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by hold status, 2014–2018

Hold status	Number of deaths, 2014–18	Sum of annual average daily populations, 2014–18	Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by hold status, 2014–18
Total	5,436	3,614,768	150
Hold status[a]	582	636,534	91
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	33	77,261	43
U.S. Marshals Service	125	138,459	90
Other[b]	431	420,814	102
No hold or unknown	4,854	2,978,234	163

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2014–2018.

TABLE 15
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by size of jurisdiction, 2000 and 2008–2018

Jail jurisdiction size (average daily population)	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	903	959	961	918	888	959	985	1,052	1,093	1,072	1,099	1,120
49 or fewer inmates	63	47	49	60	51	66	58	68	61	59	51	40
50–99	66	46	55	45	51	60	61	70	54	59	58	62
100–249	80	108	121	122	116	89	138	115	141	150	151	156
250–499	87	111	111	95	125	144	129	153	156	150	135	176
500–999	139	121	120	121	133	148	151	158	183	177	193	190
1,000–2,499	186	238	237	237	207	234	205	263	268	264	293	295
2,500 or more	282	286	268	234	186	217	243	225	230	213	218	201

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. In 2000, the average daily population was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 one-day inmate population counts. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 16
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by size of jurisdiction, 2000 and 2008–2018

Jail jurisdiction size (average daily population)	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	151	123	128	125	123	129	138	144	154	149	151	154
49 or fewer	229	222	236	285	241	308	289	336	295	294	257	208
50–99	170	119	146	125	144	166	172	189	147	164	160	175
100–249	105	119	132	129	123	95	149	119	142	143	147	153
250–499	115	106	108	96	123	129	126	138	145	136	116	142
500–999	142	96	99	94	105	114	118	122	144	132	142	138
1,000–2,499	154	124	132	133	121	129	120	151	156	157	169	171
2,500 or more	175	139	138	135	109	127	148	139	156	148	151	146

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 17

Number and percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by number of deaths reported each year, 2000–2018

Year	Number of reporting jurisdictions	Number of jail jurisdictions reporting deaths						Median jail jurisdiction daily population, by number of deaths reported*		
		0 deaths		1 death		2 or more deaths				
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	0 deaths	1 death	2 or more deaths
2000	2,984	2,550	85.5%	288	9.7%	146	4.9%	41	146	1,076
2001	2,969	2,485	83.7	331	11.1	153	5.2	45	151	995
2002	2,954	2,470	83.6	331	11.2	153	5.2	50	167	1,208
2003	2,937	2,427	82.6	349	11.9	161	5.5	52	166	1,125
2004	2,920	2,402	82.3	367	12.6	151	5.2	55	231	1,246
2005	2,894	2,372	82.0	362	12.5	160	5.5	58	211	1,167
2006	2,866	2,327	81.2	368	12.8	171	6.0	60	191	1,324
2007	2,845	2,312	81.3	349	12.3	184	6.5	60	218	1,190
2008	2,831	2,329	82.3	346	12.2	156	5.5	63	246	1,353
2009	2,742	2,239	81.7	332	12.1	171	6.2	63	219	1,269
2010	2,747	2,245	81.7	342	12.4	160	5.8	64	197	1,278
2011	2,738	2,217	81.0	350	12.8	171	6.2	62	228	1,137
2012	2,797	2,258	80.7	373	13.3	166	5.9	64	253	1,121
2013	2,695	2,152	79.9	370	13.7	173	6.4	64	207	1,048
2014	2,777	2,197	79.1	398	14.3	182	6.6	65	195	1,056
2015	2,789	2,199	78.8	398	14.3	192	6.9	62	232	986
2016	2,784	2,213	79.5	374	13.4	197	7.1	67	204	955
2017	2,808	2,231	79.5	377	13.4	200	7.1	66	220	1,022
2018	2,805	2,200	78.4	383	13.7	222	7.9	63	220	945
Annual average, 2000–2018	2,836	2,307	81.3%	357	12.6%	172	6.1%	58	205	1,121

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes all jails that reported data on populations or deaths. See *Methodology*.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.

TABLE 18
Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000 and 2008–2018

State	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	597,908	778,716	747,932	732,013	720,879	745,238	712,678	729,141	711,625	717,456	728,968	727,578
Alabama	12,951	16,156	13,868	15,054	15,333	14,944	13,333	13,502	13,393	14,074	15,150	16,162
Alaska*	60	52	70	64	73	104	82	85	76	72	72	57
Arizona	10,859	17,844	15,043	13,242	13,467	14,542	14,355	13,961	13,764	13,154	13,237	12,991
Arkansas	5,271	7,373	7,453	7,420	7,189	7,447	6,750	7,824	8,098	8,183	8,802	9,034
California	72,508	83,493	81,629	74,808	71,759	79,491	81,696	82,116	75,180	76,131	76,650	75,570
Colorado	9,179	13,111	13,207	12,703	11,779	12,396	12,323	11,947	12,121	12,910	12,574	13,393
District of Columbia	1,656	2,987	3,089	3,037	3,011	2,455	2,288	1,969	1,814	1,858	1,836	2,047
Florida	49,358	66,250	61,070	58,313	57,330	56,412	52,710	53,401	53,739	52,544	54,681	55,958
Georgia	33,332	47,343	46,125	46,811	44,034	44,322	36,633	40,974	38,140	40,376	41,997	39,650
Idaho	2,668	3,938	3,750	3,529	3,718	3,728	3,535	3,744	3,722	3,803	4,154	4,288
Illinois	17,452	20,966	19,601	20,224	20,666	21,376	22,173	19,954	18,791	18,456	17,272	16,115
Indiana	12,760	17,811	18,302	17,703	17,342	17,533	16,146	16,765	16,306	18,278	19,439	20,641
Iowa	3,046	4,085	3,891	3,993	4,099	4,264	4,051	4,243	4,477	4,427	4,899	4,871
Kansas	5,093	7,668	6,992	7,692	7,236	6,961	7,100	7,453	7,279	7,544	7,579	8,095
Kentucky	11,492	18,070	17,803	17,460	18,252	19,537	17,995	20,602	20,776	22,735	23,789	24,877
Louisiana	22,744	29,060	29,572	32,199	31,022	32,651	27,151	29,667	29,181	29,192	29,177	29,781
Maine	1,297	1,598	1,571	1,062	1,322	1,299	1,073	1,371	1,343	1,352	1,278	1,685
Maryland	10,471	13,577	12,205	12,398	12,423	12,233	12,063	11,164	9,804	8,879	9,587	8,992
Massachusetts	9,427	13,309	13,184	10,724	10,326	9,616	10,471	10,238	10,543	10,775	10,454	9,060
Michigan	15,869	17,676	17,001	16,457	16,541	17,089	17,203	16,898	15,480	16,476	16,496	16,519
Minnesota	4,958	7,105	6,651	6,733	6,468	6,423	6,524	6,827	7,188	7,145	7,293	7,135
Mississippi	9,885	11,057	9,732	10,501	10,601	12,620	11,575	12,669	14,239	14,368	12,923	12,975
Missouri	7,588	11,653	11,503	10,646	11,500	12,375	11,757	11,259	11,431	11,754	13,013	12,886
Montana	1,291	1,781	1,718	1,950	1,032	1,968	2,795	2,317	2,473	2,511	2,580	2,516
Nebraska	2,140	3,135	3,427	3,391	3,406	3,442	3,530	3,459	3,560	3,669	3,900	4,001
Nevada	5,216	7,531	7,737	7,410	7,083	6,922	6,902	7,070	6,841	7,004	7,189	7,738
New Hampshire	887	2,024	2,108	2,103	2,063	2,143	2,012	2,200	1,830	1,868	1,799	1,539
New Jersey	15,102	17,824	16,426	15,955	15,280	16,193	16,398	14,997	14,333	13,601	10,655	9,628
New Mexico	5,918	9,089	8,273	8,886	8,297	8,408	8,474	8,256	8,370	7,338	6,713	6,162
New York	27,403	30,304	29,877	30,122	29,793	28,259	26,959	25,946	25,540	22,345	20,800	21,637
North Carolina	12,276	19,382	16,470	18,601	18,288	19,168	18,825	18,964	18,107	18,818	19,920	20,342
North Dakota	619	962	897	947	1,111	1,190	1,088	1,418	1,449	1,382	1,697	1,445
Ohio	16,118	19,254	19,944	17,454	17,788	18,704	18,384	19,110	18,612	17,576	20,385	20,892
Oklahoma	7,228	10,062	10,493	8,632	8,654	9,544	9,447	12,484	12,455	12,593	10,207	9,579
Oregon	6,685	6,304	5,803	5,890	5,872	7,844	5,678	5,985	5,887	5,887	7,846	5,758
Pennsylvania	28,248	37,350	38,010	35,444	36,290	37,519	37,334	37,765	36,278	35,086	34,767	32,760
South Carolina	8,752	13,634	12,654	12,236	11,970	12,232	11,592	11,569	11,256	10,086	11,706	11,794
South Dakota	1,163	1,417	1,626	1,572	1,505	1,746	1,845	1,732	1,768	1,880	2,033	2,147
Tennessee	20,168	26,446	25,708	22,875	23,521	24,292	24,882	24,553	26,989	28,239	29,110	29,920
Texas	57,999	69,392	67,513	67,297	66,599	67,815	63,724	64,614	64,835	67,156	66,506	68,445
Utah	5,378	6,929	6,928	7,267	7,194	7,288	6,446	7,441	7,110	7,137	7,695	7,460
Virginia	20,021	28,824	28,276	29,003	27,313	30,013	27,783	29,984	26,782	27,910	28,965	28,294
Washington	8,638	13,461	13,076	12,350	12,988	12,008	10,920	12,264	11,832	12,034	12,654	12,253
West Virginia	2,824	4,336	3,879	4,145	3,882	4,351	4,466	4,292	4,290	4,356	4,690	5,251
Wisconsin	12,986	15,401	12,157	14,143	13,965	12,835	12,625	12,501	12,621	12,932	13,464	13,795
Wyoming	924	1,694	1,620	1,567	1,494	1,536	1,582	1,587	1,522	1,562	1,335	1,440

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison/jail system. For inmate population data, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021). See *Methodology*.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include only data for 15 locally operated jails and exclude data for state-operated prisons and jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 19
Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by state, 2000 and 2008–2018

State	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	903	959	961	918	888	959	985	1,052	1,093	1,072	1,099	1,120
Alabama	24	19	20	28	18	18	19	21	24	23	18	23
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	15	12	11	16	9	10	14	17	24	20	29	26
Arkansas	9	15	5	7	16	10	15	17	13	11	11	17
California	109	106	138	121	92	113	129	146	135	122	133	121
Colorado	13	21	14	20	12	9	19	20	25	26	27	21
District of Columbia	4	7	8	4	7	2	6	3	1	5	7	2
Florida	82	77	88	57	66	69	68	83	83	82	98	104
Georgia	38	55	45	48	46	47	47	42	40	48	45	46
Idaho	3	1	6	3	5	4	6	6	3	4	4	6
Illinois	31	29	29	23	21	23	33	30	29	28	24	20
Indiana	21	11	16	22	21	19	18	27	21	19	26	20
Iowa	2	2	6	3	8	4	9	6	6	12	3	3
Kansas	9	12	11	10	10	11	17	10	14	19	11	17
Kentucky	16	22	18	21	16	22	13	20	23	16	16	30
Louisiana	10	34	22	26	20	42	37	38	35	35	44	42
Maine	2	1	2	3	7	0	1	4	1	3	2	3
Maryland	22	25	20	24	21	17	21	14	17	19	20	16
Massachusetts	5	17	18	16	5	14	14	18	12	13	18	13
Michigan	23	12	20	18	24	17	21	34	21	21	23	24
Minnesota	6	4	3	10	6	7	5	9	8	10	14	9
Mississippi	9	14	13	14	14	9	15	18	19	17	9	13
Missouri	16	17	20	21	12	27	19	17	21	18	23	28
Montana	3	2	6	3	8	3	5	2	6	3	4	6
Nebraska	5	5	7	6	5	4	7	8	3	5	12	8
Nevada	15	8	14	8	13	12	10	10	18	14	12	12
New Hampshire	3	2	5	1	4	3	1	1	0	7	4	4
New Jersey	31	27	25	29	20	25	23	32	26	25	18	18
New Mexico	15	11	11	17	23	16	10	10	15	18	11	7
New York	57	32	37	37	36	40	40	37	32	33	17	29
North Carolina	15	19	23	24	17	25	21	23	33	21	36	32
North Dakota	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	3	2	2	1	6
Ohio	23	23	26	23	28	33	30	29	31	29	40	48
Oklahoma	15	17	18	18	12	13	16	19	16	32	9	15
Oregon	10	15	7	9	8	3	4	9	14	6	13	11
Pennsylvania	38	44	37	31	46	58	41	47	53	47	49	59
South Carolina	17	19	15	19	7	22	21	15	18	14	29	19
South Dakota	4	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	6	8	0	1
Tennessee	28	37	32	20	39	34	27	29	36	43	42	47
Texas	97	86	76	84	69	72	98	73	98	87	92	85
Utah	6	6	12	8	14	11	16	19	11	22	7	7
Virginia	34	49	39	29	42	40	28	48	43	34	44	42
Washington	8	17	14	16	16	20	16	19	28	16	19	30
West Virginia	2	6	7	5	7	10	6	8	10	11	10	11
Wisconsin	7	17	11	13	14	13	10	7	13	21	24	18
Wyoming	0	1	2	1	1	4	2	3	6	3	1	1

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison/jail system. For mortality data, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021). See *Methodology*.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include only deaths in 15 locally operated jails and exclude deaths in state-operated prisons and jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 20
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000 and 2008–2018

State	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	151	123	128	125	123	129	138	144	154	149	151	154
Alabama	185	118	144	186	117	120	143	156	179	163	119	142
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	1,370 !	962 !	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	138	67	73	121	67 !	69	98	122	174	152	219	200
Arkansas	171 !	203	67 !	94 !	223	134	222	217	161	134	125	188
California	150	127	169	162	128	142	158	178	180	160	174	160
Colorado	142	160	106	157	102	73 !	154	167	206	201	215	157
District of Columbia	242 !	234 !	259 !	132 !	232 !	81 !	262 !	152 !	55 !	269 !	381 !	98 !
Florida	166	116	144	98	115	122	129	155	154	156	179	186
Georgia	114	116	98	103	104	106	128	103	105	119	107	116
Idaho	112 !	25 !	160 !	85 !	134 !	107 !	170 !	160 !	81 !	105 !	96 !	140 !
Illinois	178	138	148	114	102	108	149	150	154	152	139	124
Indiana	165	62	87	124	121	108	111	161	129	104	134	97
Iowa	66 !	49 !	154 !	75 !	195 !	94 !	222 !	141 !	134 !	271	61 !	62 !
Kansas	177 !	156	157	130	138	158	239	134	192	252	145	210
Kentucky	139	122	101	120	88	113	72	97	111	70	67	121
Louisiana	44	117	74	81	64	129	136	128	120	120	151	141
Maine	154 !	63 !	127 !	282 !	530 !	0	93 !	292 !	74 !	222 !	156 !	178 !
Maryland	210	184	164	194	169	139	174	125	173	214	209	178
Massachusetts	53 !	128	137	149	48 !	146	134	176	114	121	172	143
Michigan	145	68	118	109	145	99	122	201	136	127	139	145
Minnesota	121 !	56 !	45 !	149	93 !	109 !	77 !	132 !	111 !	140	192	126 !
Mississippi	91 !	127	134	133	132	71 !	130	142	133	118	70 !	100
Missouri	211	146	174	197	104	218	162	151	184	153	177	217
Montana	232 !	112 !	349 !	154 !	775 !	152 !	179 !	86 !	243 !	119 !	155 !	238 !
Nebraska	234 !	159 !	204 !	177 !	147 !	116 !	198 !	231 !	84 !	136 !	308	200 !
Nevada	288	106 !	181	108 !	184	173	145	141	263	200	167	155
New Hampshire	338 !	99 !	237 !	48 !	194 !	140 !	50 !	45 !	0	375 !	222 !	260 !
New Jersey	205	151	152	182	131	154	140	213	181	184	169	187
New Mexico	253	121	133	191	277	190	118	121	179	245	164	114 !
New York	208	106	124	123	121	142	148	143	125	148	82	134
North Carolina	122	98	140	129	93	130	112	121	182	112	181	157
North Dakota	162 !	104 !	223 !	211 !	90 !	252 !	460 !	212 !	138 !	145 !	59 !	415 !
Ohio	143	119	130	132	157	176	163	152	167	165	196	230
Oklahoma	208	169	172	209	139	136	169	152	128	254	88 !	157
Oregon	150	238	121 !	153 !	136 !	38 !	70 !	150 !	238	102 !	166	191
Pennsylvania	135	118	97	87	127	155	110	124	146	134	141	180
South Carolina	194	139	119	155	58 !	180	181	130	160	139	248	161
South Dakota	344 !	141 !	123 !	0	66 !	0	108 !	58 !	339 !	426 !	0	47 !
Tennessee	139	140	124	87	166	140	109	118	133	152	144	157
Texas	167	124	113	125	104	106	154	113	151	130	138	124
Utah	112 !	87 !	173	110 !	195	151	248	255	155	308	91 !	94 !
Virginia	170	170	138	100	154	133	101	160	161	122	152	148
Washington	93 !	126	107	130	123	167	147	155	237	133	150	245
West Virginia	71 !	138 !	180 !	121 !	180 !	230	134 !	186 !	233	253	213	209
Wisconsin	54 !	110	90	92	100	101	79	56 !	103	162	178	130
Wyoming	0	59 !	123 !	64 !	67 !	260 !	126 !	189 !	394 !	192 !	75 !	69 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population (ADP). In 2000, the ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 one-day inmate population counts. Mortality rates are not adjusted for demographic differences among states. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison/jail system. For mortality data, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021). See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include only deaths in 15 locally operated jails and exclude deaths in state-operated prisons and jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 21

Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000 and 2008–2018

State	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013[a]	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	2,984	2,831	2,742	2,747	2,738	2,797	2,695	2,777	2,789	2,784	2,808	2,805
Alabama	151	125	115	117	115	122	116	122	123	125	125	125
Alaska[b]	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15
Arizona	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Arkansas	85	81	76	71	73	77	66	75	73	71	72	70
California	65	62	61	61	60	61	60	60	61	59	60	62
Colorado	55	53	53	52	50	52	54	54	54	55	55	56
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	68	67	65	66	66	67	64	67	67	67	67	66
Georgia	176	159	151	152	153	157	144	152	153	148	147	147
Idaho	39	37	35	34	34	35	36	36	36	36	36	35
Illinois	90	90	90	90	88	90	89	87	91	91	87	89
Indiana	90	90	89	89	90	90	88	90	90	91	90	91
Iowa	94	93	92	90	93	93	92	92	96	95	95	94
Kansas	95	93	90	92	90	93	95	94	95	96	94	95
Kentucky	80	74	70	72	73	75	74	76	75	77	76	75
Louisiana	87	84	79	82	75	83	76	81	82	80	82	88
Maine	15	14	14	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	13
Maryland	24	24	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	24	23
Massachusetts	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	12	13	13	13	12
Michigan	83	81	81	81	80	81	79	80	78	80	80	77
Minnesota	71	70	69	71	70	71	77	78	77	77	77	77
Mississippi	91	83	80	77	77	83	67	76	80	80	73	78
Missouri	124	118	110	113	113	114	107	110	109	110	113	108
Montana	41	40	36	38	37	37	35	36	36	36	36	36
Nebraska	64	62	61	61	60	61	60	61	62	61	61	62
Nevada	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	18	19	19	19	19
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	20	20	19	18	18
New Mexico	34	32	29	29	31	31	31	32	31	31	30	28
New York	58	58	57	57	58	56	55	54	56	53	53	55
North Carolina	96	93	89	92	93	93	90	92	91	93	93	93
North Dakota	23	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	24	22
Ohio	97	91	91	90	93	93	98	98	97	97	131	128
Oklahoma	100	93	88	90	88	89	79	90	88	90	88	91
Oregon	33	32	31	31	30	31	32	34	34	34	34	36
Pennsylvania	63	63	63	63	63	63	60	62	60	60	61	62
South Carolina	46	45	45	42	44	45	44	45	45	44	45	45
South Dakota	28	28	26	27	25	27	27	26	27	25	26	26
Tennessee	97	94	89	88	88	94	89	93	92	93	94	92
Texas	248	236	230	227	226	232	223	228	233	233	231	230
Utah	26	26	26	26	25	26	24	26	25	26	26	25
Virginia	73	64	65	66	66	63	59	62	59	59	59	58
Washington	58	56	56	55	55	55	55	55	56	56	55	53
West Virginia	28	12	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Wisconsin	70	70	69	70	70	70	68	69	71	71	71	71
Wyoming	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	21

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison/jail system. For details on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021). See *Methodology*.

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

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include only data for 15 locally operated jails and exclude data for state-operated prisons and jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 22

Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to the Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000 and 2008–2018

State	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	434	502	503	502	521	539	543	580	590	571	577	605
Alabama	15	15	17	24	16	17	18	19	20	18	16	17
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	5	5	5	6	4	3	4	6	6	6	9	9
Arkansas	7	11	4	6	13	8	11	10	9	10	9	12
California	30	30	33	28	28	29	36	38	37	32	31	32
Colorado	6	13	6	11	7	7	11	17	10	13	16	11
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	23	25	31	23	28	27	32	30	33	35	28	35
Georgia	24	29	27	30	30	35	30	27	26	29	30	24
Idaho	3	1	6	2	4	4	6	5	3	3	4	5
Illinois	7	13	9	12	14	15	12	15	15	17	11	16
Indiana	11	10	11	15	16	15	14	18	15	14	19	15
Iowa	2	2	5	3	7	4	7	6	6	10	3	2
Kansas	8	11	7	6	9	8	11	9	8	12	9	13
Kentucky	11	15	16	19	15	16	10	15	17	15	16	20
Louisiana	5	24	16	16	13	25	23	24	24	24	24	22
Maine	2	1	2	3	5	0	1	4	1	3	2	3
Maryland	7	7	10	9	11	9	9	8	10	10	9	10
Massachusetts	3	8	9	8	3	5	7	10	5	5	8	6
Michigan	12	12	10	12	13	12	12	17	12	13	15	12
Minnesota	5	4	2	8	6	5	5	7	8	10	10	7
Mississippi	8	13	11	11	12	8	10	16	18	15	7	11
Missouri	10	12	16	19	10	20	15	15	16	10	18	19
Montana	3	2	6	2	6	2	4	2	5	3	4	5
Nebraska	5	5	3	5	4	2	6	7	3	3	5	8
Nevada	7	6	6	5	5	6	7	5	5	5	5	4
New Hampshire	3	2	4	1	4	2	1	1	0	4	3	3
New Jersey	12	12	11	12	10	13	10	12	12	10	12	9
New Mexico	9	6	4	10	12	9	8	8	8	11	8	4
New York	12	9	18	11	18	14	15	20	15	12	8	15
North Carolina	13	14	18	19	12	23	19	18	24	18	27	22
North Dakota	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	2	2	1	6
Ohio	13	16	16	15	18	22	21	18	22	19	27	29
Oklahoma	10	9	12	13	9	12	10	10	11	15	6	13
Oregon	4	9	5	5	5	3	4	7	10	5	9	11
Pennsylvania	15	16	19	15	21	23	21	21	22	19	27	24
South Carolina	11	15	10	12	6	17	14	13	13	11	13	12
South Dakota	4	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	4	6	0	1
Tennessee	16	22	19	14	21	20	11	18	24	21	24	25
Texas	50	37	43	41	43	40	51	40	45	39	44	47
Utah	3	2	6	5	8	4	6	6	7	11	4	4
Virginia	21	27	20	18	22	21	19	27	23	19	21	24
Washington	8	10	9	10	12	9	10	11	15	11	12	14
West Virginia	2	5	5	4	5	8	4	5	5	9	6	8
Wisconsin	7	12	9	10	11	12	8	7	10	11	15	14
Wyoming	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	1	1

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison/jail system. For details on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021). See *Methodology*.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Counts include only deaths in 15 locally operated jails and exclude deaths in state-operated prisons and jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018.

TABLE 23

Preliminary number and percent of deaths in local jails, by selected causes of death, 2019

Cause of death	Number	Percent
All causes	1,088	100%
Illness[a]	440	40.4
AIDS-related[b]	8	0.7
Suicide	318	29.2
Drug/alcohol intoxication	153	14.1
Accident	21	1.9
Homicide[c]	15	1.4
Other/unknown	66	6.1
Missing	67	6.2

Note: Counts and percentages are preliminary and based on data submitted to the Mortality in Correctional Institutions as of July 10, 2020. Detailed 2019 death data will be published in 2021, and estimates are likely to change. See *Methodology*.

[a]Excludes AIDS-related deaths.

[b]Includes persons who died of illness and were identified as HIV-positive or having AIDS at the time of death.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2019.

Methodology

Data collection coverage

The Mortality in Correctional Institutions (MCI), formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), is an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collection. The MCI obtains national-, state-, and incident-level data on adults who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of corrections (DOCs) or in the physical custody of the approximately 2,800 local jail jurisdictions with adult populations nationwide. This methodology pertains to the local jail portion of the MCI collection only. BJS defines a jail as a locally operated correctional facility that confines persons before or after adjudication for more than 72 hours, excluding temporary lockups. See *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2000-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021) for data and the methodology on deaths in prisons.

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

BJS will cease collection of mortality data in state and local correctional facilities after the 2019 data year. When DICRA was reauthorized in 2014 (P.L. 113-242), it included additional enforcement and reporting compliance requirements that are incompatible with BJS's authorizing statute as a federal statistical agency. The U.S Department of Justice (DOJ) determined it would be more appropriate for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to administer the program and collect mortality data for the DOJ starting with quarter 1 of fiscal year 2019 (October to December of 2019). State departments of corrections and local jails will now report their death information on a quarterly basis to centralized state agencies, which will compile and submit this to BJA to comply with all applicable requirements in P.L. 113-242.

Mortality data measured by the MCI include the location and type of facility where the inmate died, decedent characteristics (sex, race or ethnicity, and age), admission date, conviction status, and admission offense. The MCI also collects data on the circumstances surrounding the death (the cause, time, and location of death), whether an autopsy was conducted, and the availability of autopsy results to the respondent. Statistics for 2000 to 2018 presented in this report are current as of September 14, 2020.

For more information on mortality in correctional settings, see—

- *Assessing Inmate Cause of Death: Deaths in Custody Reporting Program and National Death Index* (NCJ 249568, BJS, April 2016)
- *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2000-2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS April 2021)
- *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251921, BJS, February 2020)
- *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001-2016 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 251920, BJS, February 2020)
- *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* (NCJ 210036, BJS, August 2005).

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

Nonresponse

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and those BJS contacted for the MCI that have closed, consolidated, or otherwise eliminated operations. This universe allows BJS to determine jail participation in the MCI. The most recent jail universe identified 2,925 jurisdictions that represented 3,130 jail facilities. Of these, 2,858 jurisdictions (98%) participated in the MCI.

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that manages jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the

county level, and a sheriff's office or jail administrator usually manages the local facilities. MCI data identify the jail facility where an inmate died, but data are summarized at the jail jurisdiction level.

Determining eligibility for reporting to the Mortality in Correctional Institutions

In the MCI, custody refers to the physical holding of a person in a facility or to the period during which a correctional authority maintains a chain of custody over an inmate. For instance, if a jail transports an ill inmate to a hospital for medical services and that inmate dies in the hospital while in the chain of custody of the jail, then that death is counted as a death in custody. A death that occurs when an inmate is not in the custody of a correctional authority is considered beyond the scope of the MCI. Deaths were considered out of scope for inmates who were on escape status or under the supervision of community corrections, such as on probation, parole, or home electronic monitoring. Local jail officials were asked to determine whether the inmate was in the physical custody of the jurisdiction at the time of death, regardless of the reason the inmate was being held.

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

Identifying and excluding duplicate records

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

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

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

Information on cause of death

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

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

Other BJS sources of correctional mortality data

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

- the Census of Jails (COJ), which is conducted every 5 to 6 years and provides counts of inmate deaths in local jails. Further discussion of the COJ is available on the BJS website.

- the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC), which provides aggregate counts of deaths in all known correctional facilities in Indian country that are operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. Further discussion of the SJIC is available on the BJS website.

Reported statistics

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

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

The ADP is used as the denominator for mortality rates to accommodate the high turnover and daily fluctuation in local jail populations. Compared to a single-day inmate count, the ADP is a better indicator of the number of days per year that an inmate is exposed to the risk of death. Jail populations have a much higher turnover than prison populations. Mean length of stay is about 26 days in local jails, compared to 2 years in state prisons.

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

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

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

Like the mortality rates reported by the NCHS, the mortality rates of jail inmates reported in the MCI annual statistical tables are crude, or unadjusted. The composition of the general population differs by sex, race or ethnicity, and age from the population in local jails, which in turn differs from the population in state or federal prisons. In 2018, BJS adjusted the general population in table 4 to reflect the sex, race or ethnicity, and age distribution of local jails to permit direct comparisons. For details on this adjustment, see *Comparison of jail mortality rates to the U.S. resident population in 2018* below.

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

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

To estimate ADP distributions of inmate demographic characteristics, data from several data collections were used to generate distributions of sex, race or ethnicity, and age. These collections were chosen because they were conducted closest in time to the 2018 reference year. These distributions were then applied to the ADP. These data collections include two types of data: (1) in-person survey data, where jail inmates are asked directly to identify their date of birth, sex at birth, race, and Hispanic origin, and (2) administrative data, which is derived from the official operational records maintained by the jail facility, and may differ from how an inmate would self-identify, especially in terms of race and ethnicity, if given the chance. BJS's administrative data collections on jails include—

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

- the MCI, conducted annually
- the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ), conducted annually
- the COJ, conducted every 5 to 6 years, including in 2013 and 2019.

BJS's in-person inmate survey data on jails include—

- the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ), last conducted in 2002
- the National Inmate Survey (NIS), conducted in 2006, 2007 to 2009, and 2012.

Prior to 2010, the ASJ provided estimates of inmates by sex for each year of MCI collection. The ASJ percentages were applied to each year's ADP from the MCI to estimate the ADP of male and female inmates. Starting in 2010, sex-specific data on ADP from MCI were used to calculate the denominators for mortality rates for males and females.

Data from the SILJ, NIS, and COJ were used to estimate the relative distribution of adults by race or ethnicity for different periods. Because the SILJ (2002), NIS (2007 to 2009), and COJ (2013) are not fielded annually, the population estimates were smoothed before being applied to MCI data for specific time periods. The SILJ estimates were used to cover the period from 2000 to 2004, the NIS estimates to cover years 2005 to 2012, and the COJ estimates to cover years 2013 to 2018. In all cases, the percentages associated with the distribution of race or ethnicity were applied to the jail ADP.

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

To estimate the distribution of adult inmates by age, data from the SILJ for 2000 to 2006 and the NIS for 2007 to 2016 were used to estimate the relative distribution of adults by age for specific periods. Estimates were directly available from these sources for 2002, 2007, 2009, and 2012. The age distribution for 2002 (SILJ) was applied to MCI data for 2000 and 2001, and the distribution from 2012 (NIS) was used for 2013 to 2018. Estimates were smoothed to account for gaps in reference years when age estimates were not available (2003 to 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2011).

Comparison of jail mortality rates to the U.S. resident population in 2018

The jail population differs substantially from the U.S. resident population in terms of age, race or ethnicity, and sex distributions. These differences preclude direct comparison of mortality rates between jail inmates and the U.S. resident population. To allow for direct comparisons, BJS adjusted the U.S. resident population's mortality rates to the age-by-sex-by-race/ethnicity (ASR) distribution of jails in 2018.

BJS does not collect individual-level data on all jail inmates on an annual basis, instead obtaining annual univariate aggregate counts of the jail population by sex and by race or ethnicity through the ASJ. BJS can calculate the ASR 3-way cross distributions for the jail population only for those years in which it conducts an in-person inmate survey, the most recent of which was in 2012, the third iteration of NIS. BJS can use the ratio of administrative age or race or ethnicity data to in-person survey data to determine how disparate administrative records are from a representative sample of jail inmates. The sex distribution of administrative data is assumed to be accurate because they represent official records of facilities, and typically, BJS's in-person survey data are weighted to reflect the sex distribution of the administrative data.

Because the ASR distribution in jails may have changed between 2012 and 2018, BJS did not simply impose the ASR distributions observed in the 2012 NIS on the 2018 jail population administrative data. Instead, BJS used other existing administrative data to make several educated assumptions and separate comparisons for sex, race or ethnicity, and age to estimate a combined ASR distribution for jail inmates for 2018.

1. As previously stated, the sex distribution of administrative data is assumed to be accurate because they represent official records of facilities, and in-person survey data are weighted to reflect the sex distribution of the administrative data. Using the ratio of males and females from the 2012 NIS to the 2011 ASJ, BJS adjusted the 2018 ASJ sex distribution.
2. To obtain an updated age distribution for jail inmates, BJS compared sex-specific age distributions of arrestees from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program in 2009 and 2012 to calculate the ratios of these distributions to the 2009 and 2012 NIS in-person survey results. These two distributions of age ratios were averaged and applied to the ASJ control totals by sex from 2015 to 2017 to obtain

percent distributions of ages for males and females in the jail population for those years. An average of the 2015 to 2017 distributions was then applied to the adjusted 2018 ASJ sex totals to obtain the final 2018 age-by-sex distribution.

3. BJS does not obtain an annual sex-specific distribution of race or ethnicity through ASJ or MCI. BJS made the assumption that the race/ethnicity distribution of jail inmates in 2018 had not changed markedly from that reported in the 2011 ASJ. Additionally, BJS assumed the race/ethnicity distributions of jail inmates in the 2011 ASJ did not differ between the sexes. This allowed BJS to use the 2012 NIS-3 distributions of sex-specific race or ethnicity to adjust the counts of 2018 jail inmates.
    a. Because the assumption of both male and female jail inmates having the same race/ethnicity distribution could be questioned, BJS repeated this step under a different assumption. The 2011 ASJ female race/ethnicity distribution was set equal to that of females observed in the 2012 NIS survey, and the distribution for males was calculated as the difference between the race/ethnicity distribution for males in the 2011 ASJ and the new female race/ethnicity distribution. Ultimately, there were no differences in the resulting mortality rates once the adult U.S. resident population was adjusted to these two methods of calculating the sex-by-race/ethnicity distribution.
4. BJS applied the sex-by-race/ethnicity distributions (assumption 3, above) to the age-by-sex distributions (assumption 2) to create an ASR table. BJS then raked the sex-specific counts so that the marginal totals for sex-specific race/ethnicity (assumption 3) and sex-specific age (assumption 2) matched the control totals of the bivariate crosstabulations of the characteristics.

U.S. resident population mortality data were obtained from the WONDER (Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiological Research) Underlying Cause of Death database (https://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html), created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Because local jails hold fewer than 800 persons age 17 or younger, BJS limited the WONDER death data query to residents who had a known age at death and were age 18 or older in 2018. In addition, BJS excluded causes of death that are unlikely to occur in a jail setting, including motor-vehicle accidents; homicides due to explosives or firearms not related to law enforcement, motor vehicle assault, or neglect; and firearm discharges not related to law enforcement.

For each cause of death, BJS parsed the WONDER death data to match ASR categories from the MCI, and calculated crude mortality rates for the resident population for each ASR category. Next, the total jail inmate population was divided into the same ASR categories using the process described above. The crude mortality rates for the adult U.S. resident population were then multiplied by the total local jail population by weighted ASR category. This approach allowed BJS to generate a cause-specific expected count of deaths that, when summed, gave the total number of expected deaths in the U.S. resident population due to that cause for 2018, if the demographic distribution of the U.S. population resembled that of the local jail population. To obtain the adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 shown in table 4, BJS divided these cause-specific mortality rates by the total jail inmate population, and multiplied by 100,000.

Rolling averages

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

Interpreting rates among small populations

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimated number of local jail inmates in custody on an average day, by inmate characteristics, 2000–2018

Characteristic	Custody population, 2000–2018	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	13,653,600	597,900	778,700	747,900	732,000	720,900	745,200	712,700	729,100	711,600	717,500	729,000	727,600
Sex													
Male	11,863,500	529,700	679,800	656,700	640,200	629,900	645,800	613,800	625,400	608,600	610,800	618,400	616,600
Female	1,790,200	68,200	98,900	91,200	91,800	91,000	99,400	98,900	103,800	103,000	106,700	110,500	111,000
Race/ethnicity													
White[a]	4,879,200	215,000	276,500	264,200	254,800	247,200	251,700	245,700	260,600	261,100	260,300	275,800	273,300
Black[a]	4,806,100	239,600	284,400	271,100	258,800	248,500	250,300	212,300	231,000	224,600	220,600	220,900	213,000
Hispanic	2,750,800	110,600	151,900	154,000	155,100	157,000	166,700	159,800	156,500	147,800	157,800	154,700	155,300
Other[a,b]	1,217,500	32,700	65,900	58,600	63,300	68,200	76,600	94,900	81,000	78,200	78,800	77,500	86,000
Age													
17 or younger	112,000	7,300	7,600	7,000	7,400	5,800	5,400	4,500	4,100	3,500	3,800	3,500	3,400
18–24	3,653,000	169,300	210,500	204,000	195,300	188,600	190,900	182,700	187,000	182,700	184,100	187,200	186,800
25–34	4,520,800	191,700	249,300	243,500	242,900	244,300	257,500	246,500	252,400	246,500	248,400	252,500	252,100
35–44	3,125,900	156,200	178,800	165,200	158,300	153,000	155,000	148,400	151,900	148,400	149,500	152,000	151,700
45–54	1,775,200	60,200	105,900	100,900	100,300	100,500	105,600	101,100	103,500	101,100	101,900	103,500	103,400
55 or older	466,800	13,200	26,700	27,400	27,900	28,700	30,800	29,500	30,200	29,500	29,700	30,200	30,200
Legal status													
Convicted[c]	5,217,900	263,100	288,900	282,700	284,800	284,000	293,600	271,500	271,300	267,100	250,400	257,500	244,900
Unconvicted[d]	8,435,200	334,800	489,800	465,200	447,300	436,900	451,600	441,200	457,800	444,500	467,000	471,500	482,800
Jail size[e]													
49 or fewer inmates	420,000	27,500	21,200	20,800	21,000	21,100	21,400	20,100	20,200	20,700	20,100	19,800	19,200
50–99	716,500	38,800	38,600	37,600	36,100	35,300	36,100	35,500	37,000	36,700	36,000	36,200	35,300
100–249	1,763,300	75,900	90,800	91,400	94,900	94,400	93,600	92,300	96,600	99,300	104,700	102,800	101,800
250–499	1,937,000	75,500	104,800	102,800	98,900	101,400	112,000	102,500	110,800	107,800	110,000	116,300	123,700
500–999	2,306,500	97,600	125,900	121,100	128,900	127,100	129,400	128,400	129,000	127,300	134,600	136,000	137,500
1,000 or more	6,510,200	282,600	397,500	374,300	352,200	341,500	352,700	334,000	335,500	319,900	312,200	317,800	309,900

Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 100. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Subpopulation estimates, such as sex, race or ethnicity, and age, were based on the reported proportion of the subpopulation in comparison to the total average daily population (ADP). Subpopulations for legal status were estimated using data from the Annual Survey of Jails. Subpopulations for sex and jail size were based on total counts as reported to the Mortality in Correctional Institutions. See *Methodology*.

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

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

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

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

[e]Jail size is based on the ADP.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2008–2018; National Inmate Survey, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Illness mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2008–2018 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	71	67	62	63	65	66	69	70	72	73	72
Sex											
Male	70	66	62	63	64	66	69	70	71	73	72
Female	78	72	67	67	70	67	72	70	77	74	75
Race/ethnicity											
White[a]	82	82	80	88	92	94	96	97	102	103	101
Black[a]	88	79	72	71	75	77	82	80	78	79	81
Hispanic	41	38	33	30	28	32	37	42	41	42	40
Other[a,b]	18	17	15	11	11	10	13	14	19	18	17
Age											
17 or younger	5 !	5 !	9 !	15 !	11 !	6 !	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	8	7	8	9	8	7	7	8	9	11	11
25–34	24	22	20	22	22	23	23	25	27	26	26
35–44	75	66	57	56	53	56	60	62	58	60	59
45–54	191	176	165	159	167	164	167	154	151	145	133
55 or older	550	534	508	517	518	520	557	582	645	676	707
Legal status											
Convicted[c]	46	47	47	48	50	50	56	55	57	57	58
Unconvicted[d]	85	78	71	72	75	76	77	79	81	82	80

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2006–2008 is shown as 2008). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

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

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. Due to the small number of deaths and local jail populations of American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs), mortality rates for AIANs are unstable and not shown.

[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, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006–2018; and Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2006–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2008–2018 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	28	27	28	31	34	35	35	35	37	39	40
Sex											
Male	29	27	28	32	34	36	36	36	38	40	41
Female	24	24	27	28	32	31	33	30	31	30	34
Race/ethnicity											
White[a]	34	35	38	47	51	52	50	48	51	54	55
Black[a]	35	31	31	34	40	44	46	45	44	45	49
Hispanic	12	13	14	11	10	10	13	15	16	17	18
Other [a,b]	8	7	6	6	6	5	6	7	11	10	8
Age											
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	5
25–34	8	7	7	9	10	10	10	11	12	12	12
35–44	30	27	25	27	29	30	29	29	28	31	31
45–54	73	68	72	81	86	88	85	85	84	84	76
55 or older	255	247	253	273	293	296	307	306	344	368	412
Legal status											
Convicted[c]	20	20	22	25	26	27	28	28	30	30	32
Unconvicted[d]	33	30	31	35	39	40	40	39	41	43	44

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2006–2008 is shown as 2008). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. See *Methodology*.

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

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. Due to the small number of deaths and local jail populations of American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs), mortality rates for AIANs are unstable and not shown.

[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, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006–2018; and Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2006–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2008–2018 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	34	35	37	42	42	43	46	49	50	47	45
Sex											
Male	36	37	38	43	44	45	48	52	52	49	47
Female	19	24	28	32	28	28	32	36	37	35	36
Race/ethnicity											
White[a]	65	71	76	87	89	89	93	100	100	94	89
Black[a]	14	14	13	15	15	18	20	21	18	17	16
Hispanic	20	18	19	22	22	25	24	28	27	27	26
Other[a,b]	17	20	20	17	14	12	15	13	14	12	13
Age											
17 or younger	39 !	28 !	23 !	20 !	27 !	32 !	43 !	41 !	35 !	46 !	38 !
18–24	23	25	23	26	26	27	27	26	25	22	19
25–34	29	30	35	41	40	42	43	47	46	46	42
35–44	44	46	46	52	53	53	58	62	62	58	60
45–54	44	47	50	56	53	50	54	63	70	68	62
55 or older	53	54	57	56	64	79	93	104	97	87	100
Legal status											
Convicted[c]	14	16	18	20	19	19	20	23	25	26	26
Unconvicted[d]	45	47	49	55	56	59	61	66	64	59	55

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2006–2008 is shown as 2008). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

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

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. Due to the small number of deaths and local jail populations of American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs), mortality rates for AIANs are unstable and not shown.

[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, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006–2018; and Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2006–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Mortality rate from accidents, homicides, or drug or alcohol intoxication per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2008–2018 (3-year rolling averages)

Characteristic	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	15	13	13	15	14	16	17	20	21	24	27
Sex											
Male	15	14	13	15	14	15	16	18	20	23	27
Female	14	11	12	17	17	20	22	27	25	29	32
Race/ethnicity											
White[a]	22	21	21	25	26	27	30	32	34	37	42
Black[a]	13	10	9	10	9	11	13	16	16	19	22
Hispanic	12	10	7	10	9	11	11	14	14	17	19
Other[a,b]	2 !	3 !	4 !	8	5	5	2 !	4	6	7	6
Age											
17 or younger	5 !	9 !	5 !	5 !	0	6 !	7 !	17 !	18 !	18 !	9 !
18–24	9	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9
25–34	14	12	10	12	13	14	15	17	19	23	26
35–44	18	17	17	20	17	19	20	23	25	28	36
45–54	20	20	20	24	21	24	27	31	30	31	35
55 or older	27	35	41	46	40	43	46	58	64	72	84
Legal status											
Convicted[c]	9	7	8	11	11	12	11	13	15	16	20
Unconvicted[d]	19	17	16	17	16	19	21	24	25	28	31

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2006–2008 is shown as 2008). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%. See *Methodology – Interpreting rates among small populations*, p. 29.

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

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and persons of two or more races. Due to the small number of deaths and local jail populations of American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIANs), mortality rates for AIANs are unstable and not shown.

[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, Annual Survey of Jails, 2006–2018; and Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2006–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

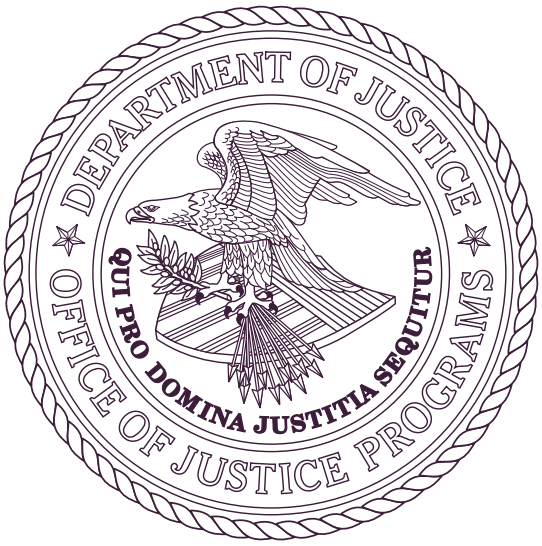
Rates for figure 1: Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2018

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All causes	151	148	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	129	138	144	154	149	151	154
Illness	86	76	76	74	74	68	78	78	57	66	65	59	71	68	69	73	75	72	71
Suicide	48	49	47	43	42	39	36	36	29	41	42	43	40	46	50	52	46	43	46
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	9	8	13	11	11	11	10	6	9	7	10	8	10	13	13	16	21	24

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2018.



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