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Bureau of Justice Statistics • **Statistical Tables**

Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2014 - Statistical Tables

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In 2014, there were 1,053 deaths in local jails, an 8% increase from 2013. Respiratory deaths increased 32%, from 31 deaths in 2013 to 41 in 2014. Suicides, the leading cause of death, increased 13% between 2013 and 2014, from 328 to 372. Heart disease, the second leading cause of death in local jails, decreased from 260 deaths in 2013 to 239 in 2014.

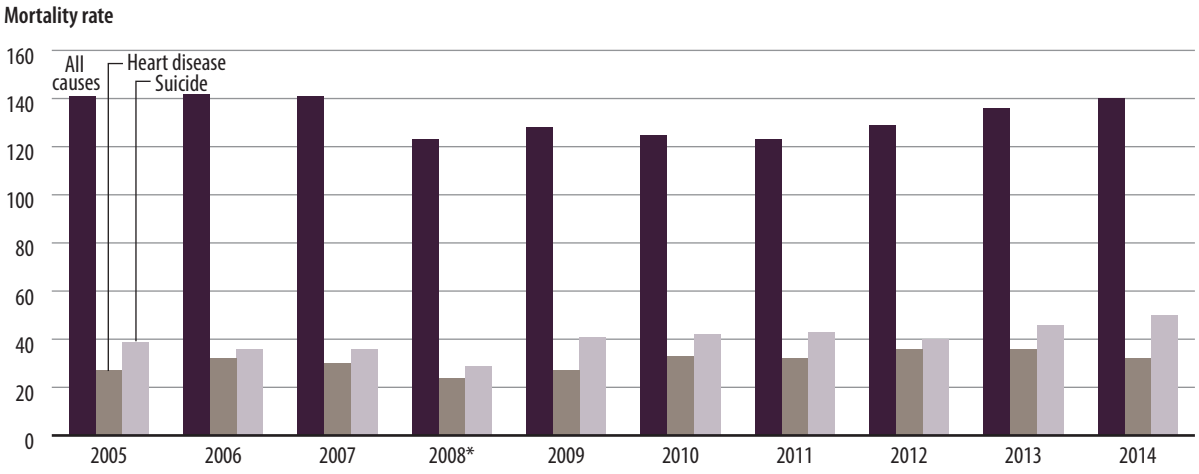
In 2014, the majority (80%) of jails reported no deaths. Jails reporting zero deaths were holding 142 inmates on an average day. In 2014, jails reporting at least one death held an average of 363 inmates, and jails reporting two or more deaths held an average of 1,683 inmates. The jail mortality rates increased 3% to 140 deaths per 100,000 in 2014, up from 136 deaths per 100,000 local jail inmates in 2013 (**figure 1**). The drug-alcohol intoxication mortality rate increased to 12 deaths per 100,000 local jail inmates in 2014, up from 10 per 100,000 local jail inmates in 2013. The suicide rate increased 8% between 2013 and 2014 to 50 suicides per 100,000 local jail inmates.

Males accounted for the majority (900 deaths) of jail inmate deaths in 2014, but the number of female deaths (152) increased 22% between 2013 and 2014.

Between 2000 and 2014, jail authorities reported a total of 14,786 inmate deaths in local jails. Suicides accounted for 31% of jail inmate deaths during that period. Jail inmates served a median of 19 days prior to death between 2000 and 2014. During the same period, a third (35%) of inmates were being held for a violent offense prior to death and about a quarter (24%) were being held for a public order offense. About half (49%) of inmates who died in a jail died in a medical facility between 2000 and 2014.

Data in this report were developed from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), an annual data collection of inmate deaths in local jails and state prisons. The DCRP is the only national statistical collection that obtains comprehensive data about deaths in adult correctional facilities. BJS initiated the DCRP data collection for local jails in 2000.

FIGURE 1
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected causes of death, 2005–2014



*In 2008, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as other or unknown. See *Methodology*.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2005–2014.

This report details reported deaths that occurred in local jails between 2000 and 2014. It provides information about the causes and circumstances of local jail inmate deaths including selected decedent and event characteristics and jail mortality rates by state. Data on mortality in state and federal prisons can be found in *Mortality in State Prisons, 2001-2014 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 250150, BJS web, December 2016).

2015 preliminary count of jail inmate deaths

As of September 6, 2016, a total of 2,891 jails submitted 1,069 local jail inmate death records to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. This is a 97% response rate. BJS will publish full detail on the 2015 mortality of local jail inmates in 2017.

Highlights

Cause of death

- Heart disease was the second leading cause of death in local jails, accounting for 23% of deaths between 2000 and 2014 **(table 1)**.
- Deaths due to drug-alcohol intoxication increased from 72 in 2013 to 90 deaths in 2014 **(table 2)**.
- Heart disease deaths declined from 27% of all deaths in 2013 to 23% in 2014 **(table 3)**.
- The suicide rate in local jails in 2014 was 50 per 100,000 local jail inmates. This is the highest suicide rate observed in local jails since 2000 **(table 4)**.

Decedent characteristics

- More than a third (425 of 1,053 deaths, or 40%) of inmate deaths occurred within the first 7 days of admission **(table 5)**.
- In 2014, more than a third (41%) of local jail inmates who died were being held for a violent offense prior to death **(table 6)**.
- The female mortality rate (143 per 100,000 local jail inmates) and the male mortality rate (140 per 100,000 local jail inmates) were about equal in 2014 **(table 7)**.

Cause of death and demographics

- More than a third of inmates who died of homicide (137 of 327) were being held for a violent offense in 2014 **(table 8)**.
- Inmates being held for drug (11 per 100,000 local jail inmates) or public order (11 per 100,000 local jail inmates) offenses died from drug-alcohol intoxication at equal rates between 2000 and 2014 **(table 9)**.
- Inmates who died of cancer had the longest median time served (136 days) prior to death. Inmates who died from drug-alcohol intoxication served a median of 1 day prior to death **(table 10)**.
- Inmates held on a homicide charge served the most number of days (129 days) of all inmates who died in local jails between 2000 and 2014 **(table 11)**.
- Between 2000 and 2014, convicted jail inmates served more than 1 month (49 days) prior to death, while unconvicted inmates served less than two weeks (12 days) prior to death **(table 12)**.

Facility characteristics

- Almost half (47%) of suicides occurred in general housing within jails between 2000 and 2014 **(table 13)**.
- In 2014, 15% of the total jail population was being held for other correctional authorities, such as state prisons, the U.S. Marshal's Service, and Immigration Services **(table 14)**.
- Jails reporting two or more inmate deaths held on average five times as many inmates as jails reporting a single inmate death in 2014 **(table 15)**.
- The jail population had an average annual growth of 2% between 2000 and 2014 **(table 16)**.
- Alaska was the only state that reported zero deaths in local jails in 2014 **(table 17)**.
- Overall mortality rates and mortality rates by state and by cause of death may not be directly compared between states due to differences in age, sex, race or Hispanic origin, and other decedent characteristics **(table 18)**.

- 581 of the 2,870 jail jurisdictions that reported data to the DCRP reported at least one death to the DCRP **(table 20)**.
- The mortality rates for illness among females were higher than the rates for males from 2005 to 2014 **(appendix table 2)**.
- In 2014, non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black jail inmates died from heart disease at nearly equal rates **(appendix table 3)**.
- From 2009 to 2014, the suicide rate increased 28% from 35 per 100,000 local jail inmates to 45 per 100,000 local jail inmates **(appendix table 4).**

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TABLE 1
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2014

Cause of death	Number	Percent	Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates
All causes	14,786	100%	137
Illness	7,609	51%	70
Heart disease	3,415	23	32
AIDS-related	569	4	5
Cancer	536	4	5
Respiratory disease	425	3	4
Liver disease	394	3	4
All other illnesses[a]	2,270	15	21
Suicide	4,508	31%	42
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1,017	7%	9
Accident	395	3%	4
Homicide[b]	327	2%	3
Other/unknown	548	4%	5
Missing	382	3%	4

Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on 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. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for details on rates, cause of death, illnesses, and homicides.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2014.

TABLE 2
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000 and 2005–2014

Cause of death	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All causes	904	1,045	1,094	1,100	958	960	918	889	959	971	1,053
Illness	516	501	604	608	444	491	477	425	529	482	498
Heart disease	198	202	246	231	186	202	242	234	271	260	239
AIDS-related	57	40	54	43	32	27	26	13	21	20	17
Cancer	31	37	39	42	25	47	34	32	44	40	38
Respiratory disease	31	21	27	48	33	31	18	20	28	31	41
Liver disease	23	29	25	38	32	28	25	12	28	18	27
All other illnesses[b]	176	172	213	206	136	156	132	114	137	113	136
Suicide	289	286	278	284	228	304	305	311	301	328	372
Drug/alcohol intoxication	37	83	87	79	44	64	54	73	57	72	90
Accident	25	24	33	18	15	26	23	27	18	31	24
Homicide[c]	17	22	36	20	16	23	20	21	22	28	25
Other/unknown	17	110	52	71	8	24	13	22	24	19	27
Missing	3	19	4	20	203	28	26	10	8	11	17

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for details on rates, cause of death, illnesses, and homicides.

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

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 3
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000 and 2005–2014

Cause of death	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	57.1%	47.9%	55.2%	55.3%	46.3%	51.1%	52.0%	47.8%	55.2%	49.6%	47.3%
Heart disease	21.9	19.3	22.5	21.0	19.4	21.0	26.4	26.3	28.3	26.8	22.7
AIDS-related	6.3	3.8	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.6
Cancer	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.1	3.6
Respiratory disease	3.4	2.0	2.5	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.9
Liver disease	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.7	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.6
All other illnesses[b]	19.5	16.5	19.5	18.7	14.2	16.3	14.4	12.8	14.3	11.6	12.9
Suicide	32.0%	27.4%	25.4%	25.8%	23.8%	31.7%	33.2%	35.0%	31.4%	33.8%	35.3%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	4.1%	7.9%	8.0%	7.2%	4.6%	6.7%	5.9%	8.2%	5.9%	7.4%	8.5%
Accident	2.8%	2.3%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	1.9%	3.2%	2.3%
Homicide[c]	1.9%	2.1%	3.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%	2.4%
Other/unknown	1.9%	10.5%	4.8%	6.5%	0.8%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%
Missing	0.3%	1.8%	0.4%	1.8%	21.2%	2.9%	2.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.1%	1.6%

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for details on cause of death, illnesses, and homicides.

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

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 4
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000 and 2005–2014

Cause of death	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All causes	151	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	129	136	140
Illness	86	67	78	78	57	66	65	59	71	67	66
Heart disease	33	27	32	30	24	27	33	32	36	36	32
AIDS-related	10	5	7	5	4	4	4	2	3	3	2
Cancer	5	5	5	5	3	6	5	4	6	6	5
Respiratory disease	5	3	3	6	4	4	2	3	4	4	5
Liver disease	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	2	4	3	4
All other illnesses[b]	29	23	28	26	17	21	18	16	18	16	18
Suicide	48	39	36	36	29	41	42	43	40	46	50
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	11	11	10	6	9	7	10	8	10	12
Accident	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	3
Homicide[c]	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	3
Other/unknown	3	15	7	9	1 !	3	2	3	3	3	4
Missing	1 !	3	1 !	3	26	4	4	1 !	1 !	2 !	2

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. See *Methodology* for details on cause of death, illnesses, and homicides.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

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

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 5
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2005–2014

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	904	1,045	1,094	1,100	958	960	918	889	959	971	1,053
Sex											
Male	813	925	964	970	839	850	804	778	837	846	900
Female	91	120	130	130	119	110	114	111	122	125	152
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	453	560	528	548	512	535	516	525	554	523	621
Black/African American	305	332	408	398	310	272	265	234	272	278	272
Hispanic/Latino[b]	118	116	126	125	107	109	90	106	100	146	119
Other[c]	17	22	27	27	27	31	23	19	25	22	32
Age											
17 or younger	8	5	6	4	6	3	3	2	2	3	3
18–24	89	107	103	101	85	86	80	81	83	75	89
25–34	184	192	196	199	167	175	187	207	189	215	230
35–44	265	284	312	292	246	236	201	198	197	215	230
45–54	239	275	303	322	275	258	253	227	274	260	262
55 or older	115	170	168	182	178	194	172	172	210	203	231
Legal status											
Convicted[d]	258	231	238	246	200	247	232	220	255	229	262
Unconvicted[e]	628	798	846	850	753	693	664	664	699	740	782
Time served											
7 days or fewer	328	385	382	393	348	364	345	347	349	390	425
8–30	168	188	205	184	164	166	176	172	200	162	216
31–60	111	112	126	137	106	99	91	97	99	88	105
61–120	115	128	148	147	122	117	92	90	116	124	97
121–180	56	69	80	81	68	51	58	56	58	45	51
181 or more	119	127	123	152	128	147	133	124	133	157	145
Offense											
Violent	350	339	342	368	299	339	338	345	354	347	396
Property	160	206	189	176	173	164	158	144	176	181	218
Drug	143	180	201	211	169	139	126	121	157	139	174
Public order/other[f]	223	269	296	286	234	246	225	230	223	250	183

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. See *Methodology* for details on Hispanic origin and probation or parole violations.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

[f]Public order offenses include weapon offenses, driving under the influence, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other includes holds and holds for jurisdiction and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 6

Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2005–2014

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex											
Male	89.9%	88.5%	88.1%	88.2%	87.6%	88.5%	87.6%	87.5%	87.3%	87.1%	85.6%
Female	10.1	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.4	11.5	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.9	14.4
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	50.7%	54.4%	48.5%	49.9%	53.6%	56.5%	57.7%	59.4%	58.3%	54.0%	59.5%
Black/African American	34.2	32.2	37.5	36.2	32.4	28.7	29.6	26.5	28.6	28.7	26.1
Hispanic/Latino[b]	13.2	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.5	10.1	12.0	10.5	15.1	11.4
Other[c]	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.3	3.1
Age											
17 or younger	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
18–24	9.9	10.4	9.5	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.7	8.5
25–34	20.4	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.5	18.4	20.9	23.3	19.8	22.1	22.0
35–44	29.4	27.5	28.7	26.5	25.7	24.8	22.4	22.3	20.6	22.1	22.0
45–54	26.6	26.6	27.8	29.3	28.7	27.1	28.2	25.6	28.7	26.8	25.1
55 or older	12.8	16.5	15.4	16.5	18.6	20.4	19.2	19.4	22.0	20.9	22.1
Legal status											
Convicted[d]	29.1%	22.4%	22.0%	22.4%	21.0%	26.3%	25.9%	24.9%	26.7%	23.6%	25.1%
Unconvicted[e]	70.9	77.6	78.0	77.6	79.0	73.7	74.1	75.1	73.3	76.4	74.9
Time served											
7 days or fewer	36.6%	38.2%	35.9%	35.9%	37.2%	38.6%	38.5%	39.2%	36.5%	40.4%	40.9%
8–30	18.7	18.6	19.3	16.8	17.5	17.6	19.7	19.4	20.9	16.8	20.8
31–60	12.4	11.1	11.8	12.5	11.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.4	9.1	10.1
61–120	12.8	12.7	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.4	10.3	10.2	12.1	12.8	9.3
121–180	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.4	7.3	5.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	4.7	4.9
181 or more	13.3	12.6	11.6	13.9	13.7	15.6	14.9	14.0	13.9	16.3	14.0
Offense											
Violent	39.9%	34.1%	33.3%	35.4%	34.2%	38.2%	39.9%	41.1%	38.9%	37.8%	40.8%
Property	18.3	20.7	18.4	16.9	19.8	18.5	18.6	17.1	19.3	19.7	22.5
Drug	16.3	18.1	19.6	20.3	19.3	15.6	14.9	14.4	17.3	15.2	17.9
Public order/other[f]	25.4	27.1	28.8	27.5	26.7	27.7	26.6	27.4	24.5	27.3	18.8

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. See *Methodology* for details on Hispanic origin and probation or parole violations.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

[f]Public order offenses include weapon offenses, driving under the influence, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other includes holds and holds for jurisdiction and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 7

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000 and 2005–2014

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	151	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	129	136	140
Sex											
Male	153	143	143	142	123	129	125	123	129	137	140
Female	133	127	130	129	120	120	124	122	123	126	143
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	211	211	191	196	185	202	204	215	220	216	245
Black/African American	127	117	141	138	109	100	103	96	109	116	108
Hispanic/Latino[b]	107	85	88	87	70	71	57	66	60	91	71
Other[c]	52	39	42	38	41	53	35	26	33	30	42
Age											
17 or younger	122 !	70 !	84 !	58 !	86 !	43 !	49 !	37 !	36 !	56 !	54 !
18–24	52	53	49	48	40	42	41	44	43	41	46
25–34	96	81	80	81	67	72	76	83	73	87	89
35–44	169	154	166	156	137	143	128	132	127	144	147
45–54	396	302	302	300	259	255	249	222	259	256	247
55 or older	870	818	726	728	666	707	601	576	681	686	745
Legal status											
Convicted[d]	98	82	81	83	69	87	81	77	87	84	94
Unconvicted[e]	187	173	176	175	154	149	148	152	155	167	166
Offense											
Violent	230	195	184	213	174	205	207	212	211	215	235
Property	110	116	102	95	94	93	88	79	94	101	116
Drug	97	97	105	107	86	74	71	72	90	83	99
Public order/other[f]	149	132	144	125	103	112	105	110	103	121	84

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. See *Methodology* for details on rates, Hispanic origin, and probation or parole violations.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

[f]Public order offenses include weapon offenses, driving under the influence, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other includes holds and holds for jurisdiction and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and 2005–2014; Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

TABLE 8
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2014

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/ alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other[a]				
Total	14,786	3,415	569	536	425	394	2,270	4,508	1,017	395	327
Sex											
Male	12,670	3,042	500	486	343	358	1,876	4,122	800	358	323
Female	1,732	373	69	50	82	36	393	385	217	37	4
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	7,794	1,623	98	236	188	217	989	3,177	642	238	123
Black/African American	4,503	1,431	395	226	174	85	917	631	220	101	136
Hispanic/Latino	1,702	287	73	61	55	85	304	527	129	44	62
Other[d]	337	59	3	12	6	6	46	158	21	11	4
Age											
17 or younger	70	2	3	0	2	0	5	48	5	1	1
18–24	1,360	91	11	9	16	3	113	827	129	42	68
25–34	2,879	334	97	37	57	22	319	1,399	331	91	82
35–44	3,792	778	227	81	109	77	587	1,291	308	110	72
45–54	3,862	1,200	183	177	130	204	764	699	198	98	68
55 or older	2,413	1,006	47	232	111	88	480	237	44	53	35
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	3,523	1,039	153	160	123	111	610	782	215	112	86
Unconvicted[f]	10,790	2,357	411	374	297	283	1,648	3,707	798	282	235
Offense											
Violent	5,016	999	148	256	122	110	644	2,154	187	99	137
Property	2,636	589	172	75	84	65	455	813	162	57	62
Drug	2,385	612	130	93	93	73	445	463	287	69	37
Public order/other[g]	3,645	1,029	103	96	104	132	591	870	335	150	74

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding or missing data. See *Methodology* for details on illnesses, homicides, probation or parole violations.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses.

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

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

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

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

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

[g]Public order offenses include weapon offenses, driving under the influence, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other includes holds and holds for jurisdiction and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2014.

TABLE 9

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2014

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/ alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Respiratory disease	Liver disease	All other[a]				
Total	137	32	5	5	4	4	21	42	9	4	3
Sex											
Male	134	32	5	5	4	4	20	44	8	4	3
Female	127	27	5	4	6	3	29	28	16	3	--!
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	205	43	3	6	5	6	26	84	17	6	3
Black/African American	113	36	10	6	4	2	23	16	6	3	3
Hispanic/Latino	79	13	3	3	3	4	14	24	6	2	3
Other[d]	38	7	--!	1	1!	1!	5	18	2	1!	--!
Age											
17 or younger	71	2!	3!	0	2!	0	5!	49	5!	1!	1!
18–24	47	3	0!	--!	1	0!	4	28	4	1	2
25–34	81	9	3	1	2	1	9	40	9	3	2
35–44	150	31	9	3	4	3	23	51	12	4	3
45–54	281	87	13	13	9	15	56	51	14	7	5
55 or older	689	287	13	66	32	25	137	68	13	15	10
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	53	16	2	2	2	2	9	12	3	2	1
Unconvicted[f]	256	56	10	9	7	7	39	88	19	7	6
Offense											
Violent	199	40	6	10	5	4	26	85	7	4	5
Property	100	22	7	3	3	2	17	31	6	2	2
Drug	90	23	5	4	4	3	17	18	11	3	1
Public order/other[g]	122	34	3	3	3	4	20	29	11	5	2

Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on 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. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding or missing data. See *Methodology* for details on rates, illnesses, homicides, and probation or parole violations.

--Less than 0.5.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses.

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

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, unless specified.

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

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

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

[g]Public order offenses include weapon offenses, driving under the influence, court offenses, commercialized vice, and morals and decency offenses. Other includes holds and holds for jurisdiction and probation and parole violations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2014; Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–14; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

TABLE 10
Cause of death for local jail inmates, by time served before death, 2000–2014

Cause of death	Count	Median time served (in days)
Total	14,786	19
Illness	7,609	34
Heart disease	3,415	25
AIDS-related	569	82
Cancer	536	136
Respiratory disease	425	48
Liver disease	394	37
All other illnesses[a]	2,270	24
Suicide	4,508	9
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1,017	1
Accident	395	8
Homicide[b]	327	31

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

[a]Includes other specified (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, and other non-leading natural causes of death) as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2014.

TABLE 11
Offenses of deceased local jail inmates, by time served before death, 2000–2014

Offenses	Count	Percent	Median time served (in days)
Total	14,786	100%	18
Violent	5,118	34.6%	39
Murder*	971	6.6	129
Kidnapping	228	1.5	49
Rape/sexual assault	995	6.7	73
Robbery	568	3.8	52
Assault	2,010	13.6	15
Other	326	2.2	11
Property	2,686	18.2%	18
Burglary	752	5.1	34
Larceny	1,399	9.5	13
Auto	94	0.6	8
Arson	82	0.6	28
Fraud	349	2.4	20
Drug	2,433	16.5%	15
Drug possession	1,477	10.0	12
Drug trafficking	605	4.1	33
Other	345	2.3	9
Public order	3,576	24.2%	8
Weapon offense	120	0.8	13
Obstruction of justice	592	4.0	7
Traffic offense excluding DUI/DWI	337	2.3	5
DUI/DWI	672	4.6	6
Probation/parole violation and escape	1,173	7.9	15
Other	674	4.6	4

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

*Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2014.

TABLE 12
Offenses of deceased local jail inmates, by conviction status and time served before death, 2000–2014

Offenses	Total	Convicted		Unconvicted	
		Percent	Days to death	Percent	Days to death
Total	100%	25%	49	75%	12
Violent					
Murder*	7%	3%	314	8%	112
Kidnapping	2	1	198	2	38
Rape/sexual assault	7	6	133	7	60
Robbery	4	3	121	4	41
Assault	14	10	67	15	11
Other	2	2	31	2	9
Property					
Burglary	5%	4%	88	5%	23
Larceny	10	10	60	10	7
Auto	1	--	88	1	7
Arson	1	--	162	1	23
Fraud	2	2	64	2	10
Drug					
Drug possession	10%	10%	57	10%	6
Drug trafficking	4	4	84	4	21
Other	2	3	37	2	6
Public order					
Weapon offense	1%	1%	61	1%	11
Obstruction of justice	4	5	21	4	5
Traffic offense excluding DUI/DWI	2	3	15	2	3
DUI/DWI	5	8	31	4	2
Probation/parole violation and escape	8	17	23	5	11
Other	5	3	24	5	2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

--Less than 0.5%.

*Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2014.

TABLE 13
Death location of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2014

Location	All	Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	All other[a]	Suicide	Drug/ alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
General housing	30.5	29.3	4.4	3.4	14.9	8.9	20.5	46.9	34.9	17.5	32.4
Segregation unit	10.6	6.0	1.9	1.3	3.3	3.1	6.5	21.3	9.7	4.8	5.0
Medical unit[c]	48.9	54.7	89.6	89.2	72.6	80.6	64.6	23.6	37.9	51.8	47.2
Mental health unit[d]	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.0	3.8
In transit	1.1	1.7	0.5	0	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.1	4.1	1.3
Elsewhere	7.6	7.2	3.2	5.0	6.8	6.6	5.5	6.6	15.5	19.8	10.4

[a]Includes other specified (such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other non-leading natural causes of death) as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Homicides includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

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

[d]Includes the special mental health services unit within the jail facility and outside mental health centers.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2014.

TABLE 14

Number, percent, average daily population, and mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmate deaths, by hold status, 2014

Hold status	Number of deaths	Percent of total jail population	Average daily population	Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates
Total	1,053	100%	750,128	140
Hold status[a]	121	14.8%	110,932	109
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7	1.9	14,271	49
U.S. Marshals	31	3.7	27,603	112
Other[b]	83	9.2	69,057	128
No hold	932	85.2%	639,196	146

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

[a]Includes contractual, temporary, courtesy, or ad hoc holds for federal, local, or state authorities.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2014.

TABLE 15

Number and percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Program, by number of deaths reported each year, 2000–2014

		Number of jail jurisdictions reporting deaths						Median average daily population of jail jurisdictions by number of deaths reported		
		0 deaths		1 death		2 or more deaths				
Year	Number of jurisdictions reporting to the DCRP	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	0 deaths	1 death	2 or more deaths
2000	2,988	2,553	85.5%	289	9.7%	146	4.9%	98	282	1,825
2001	2,973	2,489	83.8	331	11.1	153	5.1	107	319	1,751
2002	2,958	2,473	83.6	332	11.2	153	5.2	110	337	1,859
2003	2,941	2,430	82.7	350	11.9	161	5.5	113	317	1,879
2004	2,924	2,406	82.3	367	12.6	151	5.2	114	378	2,001
2005	2,897	2,375	82.0	362	12.5	160	5.5	126	393	1,881
2006	2,869	2,330	81.2	368	12.8	171	6.0	128	368	1,975
2007	2,848	2,314	81.3	350	12.3	184	6.5	128	384	1,918
2008	2,833	2,332	82.4	345	12.2	156	5.5	133	412	2,092
2009	2,748	2,247	81.8	330	12.0	171	6.2	133	384	1,888
2010	2,754	2,253	81.8	340	12.3	161	5.8	136	361	1,895
2011	2,746	2,223	81.0	352	12.8	171	6.2	134	375	1,787
2012	2,805	2,267	80.9	372	13.3	166	5.9	135	388	1,778
2013	2,706	2,169	80.2	366	13.5	171	6.3	136	354	1,710
2014	2,874	2,293	79.8	399	13.9	182	6.3	142	363	1,683
Annual average 2000–2014	2,858	2,344	82.0%	350	12.3%	164	5.7%	125	361	1,862

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Includes all jails that reported population or death data. See *Methodology* for more information on response rates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2014.

TABLE 16

Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000 and 2005–2014

State	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	598,397	74,2261	772,334	78,2592	779,704	749,449	733,775	722,735	745,965	715,554	750,128
Alabama	12,951	1,4653	14,921	15,858	16,156	13,868	15,054	15,333	14,944	13,333	14,322
Alaska*	60	80	70	64	52	70	64	73	104	82	95
Arizona	10,859	15,302	15,085	16,539	17,844	15,043	13,242	13,467	14,542	14,355	13,961
Arkansas	5,271	6,023	6,402	6,986	7,373	7,453	7,420	7,189	7,447	7,067	7,945
California	72,640	81,951	81,778	83,483	83,520	81,652	74,830	71,781	79,513	81,728	82,440
Colorado	9,179	13,243	13,871	13,540	13,111	13,207	12,703	11,779	12,561	12,479	12,209
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	1,656	2,318	3,473	3,142	2,987	3,089	3,037	3,011	2,455	2,288	1,969
Florida	49,358	63,386	64,721	66,956	66,823	61,606	58,958	57,959	57,040	52,365	54,002
Georgia	33,617	44,555	45,774	44,963	47,625	46,417	47,101	44,559	44,850	38,269	43,720
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	2,668	3,939	3,929	4,062	3,938	3,750	3,529	3,718	3,728	3,535	3,685
Illinois	17,452	29,744	20,391	20,660	20,966	19,601	20,224	20,666	21,376	22,173	22,536
Indiana	12,760	17,415	18,716	17,246	17,811	18,302	17,703	17,342	17,533	16,146	17,234
Iowa	3,046	4,167	4,023	4,158	4,085	3,891	3,993	4,099	4,264	4,051	4,326
Kansas	5,093	7,412	7,721	7,383	7,668	6,992	7,692	7,236	6,961	7,100	7,483
Kentucky	11,492	16,380	16,906	18,129	18,070	17,803	17,460	18,252	19,537	17,995	22,028
Louisiana	22744	29,863	25,979	29,801	29,060	29,572	32,199	31,022	32,651	27,151	31,169
Maine	1,297	1,567	1,767	1,630	1,598	1,571	1,062	1,322	1,299	1,073	1,820
Maryland	10,471	12,696	13,039	14,005	13,577	12,205	12,398	12,423	12,233	12,063	11,164
Massachusetts	9,427	12,485	13,873	13,527	13,309	13,184	10,724	10,326	9,616	10,471	10,228
Michigan	15,869	18,197	18,739	18,436	17,676	17,001	16,457	16,541	17,089	17,203	16,990
Minnesota	4,958	7,265	7,286	7,582	7,105	6,747	6,835	6,537	6,473	6,624	6,930
Mississippi	9,885	10,984	10981	11,811	11,057	9,732	10,501	10,601	12,620	11,575	13,071
Missouri	7,596	10,277	11,245	10,660	11,658	11,402	10,664	11,520	12,393	11,769	11,350
Montana	1,291	2,084	1,981	1,721	1,781	1,741	1,952	1,035	1,972	2,799	2,318
Nebraska	2,140	2,962	2,741	2,940	3,135	3,427	3,391	3,406	3,442	3,530	3,489
Nevada	5,216	6,144	6,479	7,638	7,531	7,737	7,410	7,083	6,922	6,902	7,286
New Hampshire	887	1,841	2,048	2,039	2,024	2,108	2,103	2,063	2,143	2,012	2,200
New Jersey	15,102	18,035	19,096	18,403	17,824	16,426	15,955	15,280	16,193	16,398	14,997
New Mexico	5,918	8,585	9,031	8,753	9,089	8,273	8,886	8,297	8,408	8,474	8,278
New York	27,403	30,778	32,229	31,335	30,304	29,877	30,122	29,793	28,259	26,959	27,453
North Carolina	12,276	17,958	18,295	19,104	19,382	16,470	18,601	18,288	19,168	18,825	19,412
North Dakota	619	997	963	889	962	897	947	1,111	1,190	1,088	1,418
Ohio	16,118	19,594	20,664	20,539	19,254	19,944	17,454	17,788	18,704	18,384	19,112
Oklahoma	7,228	10,053	10,988	10,796	10,062	10,493	8,632	8,654	9,544	8,624	13,599
Oregon	6,685	6,812	6,684	8,296	6,304	5,803	5,890	5,872	7,844	5,678	5,985
Pennsylvania	28,248	34,264	36,168	38,221	37,350	38,010	35,444	36,290	37,519	37,334	37,764
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	8,752	12,104	12,749	13,608	13,634	12,654	12,236	11,970	11,472	11,592	11,501
South Dakota	1,163	1,562	1,645	1,537	1,417	1,626	1,572	1,505	1,746	1,845	1,733
Tennessee	20,232	24,224	32,464	25,177	26,547	26,350	23,553	24,104	24,783	25,253	27,210
Texas	57,999	53,967	68,106	69,284	69,392	67,519	67,302	66,604	67,396	64,317	66,434
Utah	5,378	6,407	6,567	6,881	6,929	6,928	7,267	7,194	7,288	6,446	7,352
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	20,021	26,567	28,407	29,561	28,824	28,276	29,003	27,313	30,013	27,783	30,159
Washington	8,638	12,899	13,390	13,727	13,461	13,076	12,350	12,988	12,008	10,920	12,311
West Virginia	2,824	4,081	4,321	4,331	4,336	3,879	4,145	3,882	4,351	4,466	4,292
Wisconsin	12,986	14,908	15,098	15,641	15,401	12,157	14,143	13,965	12,835	12,625	13,209
Wyoming	924	1,534	1,532	1,553	1,694	1,620	1,567	1,494	1,536	1,582	1,940

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for more information on response rates.

~Not applicable. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See prison tables for mortality data.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 17
Number of local jail deaths, by state, 2000 and 2005–2014

State	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	904	1,045	1,094	1,100	958	960	918	889	959	971	1,053
Alabama	24	23	34	21	19	20	28	18	18	19	21
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arizona	15	27	19	21	12	11	16	9	10	14	17
Arkansas	9	7	11	10	15	5	7	16	10	15	17
California	109	156	126	129	106	138	121	92	113	129	145
Colorado	13	18	13	21	21	14	20	12	9	20	20
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	4	11	12	10	7	8	4	7	2	6	3
Florida	82	79	99	103	77	88	57	66	69	68	83
Georgia	38	41	46	44	55	45	48	45	47	47	43
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	3	7	5	7	1	6	3	5	4	6	6
Illinois	31	25	37	31	29	29	23	21	23	33	30
Indiana	21	16	26	18	11	16	22	21	19	18	28
Iowa	2	4	3	5	2	6	3	8	4	9	6
Kansas	9	11	10	7	12	11	10	10	11	17	10
Kentucky	16	22	21	25	22	18	21	16	21	13	20
Louisiana	10	31	26	31	34	22	26	20	42	37	39
Maine	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	7	0	1	4
Maryland	22	23	27	32	25	20	24	21	17	20	14
Massachusetts	5	21	14	14	17	17	16	5	14	10	17
Michigan	23	29	21	18	12	20	18	24	17	14	34
Minnesota	6	8	11	8	4	3	10	6	7	5	9
Mississippi	9	16	18	18	14	13	14	14	9	15	18
Missouri	16	10	13	25	17	20	21	12	27	19	17
Montana	3	6	1	2	2	6	3	8	3	5	2
Nebraska	5	2	6	2	5	7	6	5	4	7	8
Nevada	15	14	9	10	8	14	8	13	12	10	10
New Hampshire	3	1	4	4	2	5	1	4	3	1	1
New Jersey	31	32	36	34	27	25	29	20	25	23	34
New Mexico	15	11	21	15	11	11	17	23	16	10	10
New York	57	51	52	52	32	37	37	36	40	40	37
North Carolina	15	17	21	28	19	21	24	17	25	21	22
North Dakota	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	3
Ohio	23	24	26	26	23	26	23	28	33	30	29
Oklahoma	15	18	21	24	17	18	18	12	13	16	18
Oregon	10	8	11	3	15	7	9	8	3	4	9
Pennsylvania	38	57	56	55	44	37	31	46	58	41	47
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	17	19	21	14	19	15	19	7	22	21	14
South Dakota	4	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	1
Tennessee	29	36	30	35	37	34	20	40	35	26	29
Texas	97	89	98	90	86	76	84	70	72	97	74
Utah	6	10	7	11	6	12	8	14	11	16	19
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	34	30	36	59	49	39	29	42	40	27	48
Washington	8	11	19	15	16	14	16	16	20	16	19
West Virginia	2	6	6	4	6	7	5	7	10	6	8
Wisconsin	7	11	11	15	17	11	13	14	13	10	7
Wyoming	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for more information on response rates.

~Not applicable. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See prison tables for mortality data.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 18

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000 and 2005–2014

State	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	151	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	129	136	140
Alabama	185	157	228	132	118	144	186	117	120	143	147
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,370 !	962 !	0	0
Arizona	138	176	126	127	67 !	73 !	121	67 !	69 !	98	122
Arkansas	171 !	116 !	172 !	143 !	203	67 !	94 !	223	134 !	212	214
California	150	190	154	155	127	169	162	128	142	158	176
Colorado	142	136	94	155	160	106	157	102 !	72 !	160	164
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	242 !	475 !	346 !	318 !	234 !	259 !	132 !	232 !	81 !	262 !	152 !
Florida	166	125	153	154	115	143	97	114	121	130	154
Georgia	113	92	100	98	115	97	102	101	105	123	98
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	112 !	178 !	127 !	172 !	25 !	160 !	85 !	134 !	107 !	170 !	163 !
Illinois	178	84	181	150	138	148	114	102	108	149	133
Indiana	165	92	139	104	62 !	87	124	121	108	111	162
Iowa	66 !	96 !	75 !	120 !	49 !	154 !	75 !	195 !	94 !	222 !	139 !
Kansas	177 !	148 !	130 !	95 !	156 !	157 !	130 !	138 !	158 !	239	134 !
Kentucky	139	134	124	138	122	101	120	88	107	72	91
Louisiana	44 !	104	100	104	117	74	81	64	129	136	125
Maine	154 !	64 !	283 !	61 !	63 !	127 !	282 !	530 !	0	93 !	220 !
Maryland	210	181	207	228	184	164	194	169	139	166	125
Massachusetts	53 !	168	101	103	128	129	149	48 !	146	96	166
Michigan	145	159	112	98	68 !	118	109	145	99	81	200
Minnesota	121 !	110 !	151 !	106 !	56 !	44 !	146 !	92 !	108 !	75 !	130 !
Mississippi	91 !	146	164	152	127	134	133	132	71 !	130	138
Missouri	211	97 !	116	235	146	175	197	104 !	218	161	150
Montana	232 !	288 !	50 !	116 !	112 !	345 !	154 !	773 !	152 !	179 !	86 !
Nebraska	234 !	68 !	219 !	68 !	159 !	204 !	177 !	147 !	116 !	198 !	229 !
Nevada	288	228	139 !	131 !	106 !	181	108 !	184	173 !	145 !	137 !
New Hampshire	338 !	54 !	195 !	196 !	99 !	237 !	48 !	194 !	140 !	50 !	45 !
New Jersey	205	177	189	185	151	152	182	131	154	140	227
New Mexico	253	128 !	233	171	121 !	133 !	191	277	190	118 !	121 !
New York	208	166	161	166	106	124	123	121	142	148	135
North Carolina	122	95	115	147	98	128	129	93	130	112	113
North Dakota	162 !	0	208 !	112 !	104 !	223 !	211 !	90 !	252 !	460 !	212 !
Ohio	143	122	126	127	119	130	132	157	176	163	152
Oklahoma	208	179	191	222	169	172	209	139 !	136	186	132
Oregon	150 !	117 !	165 !	36 !	238	121 !	153 !	136 !	38 !	70 !	150 !
Pennsylvania	135	166	155	144	118	97	87	127	155	110	124
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	194	157	165	103	139	119	155	58 !	192	181	122
South Dakota	344 !	192 !	61 !	65 !	141 !	123 !	0	66 !	0	108 !	58 !
Tennessee	143	149	92	139	139	129	85	166	141	103	107
Texas	167	165	144	130	124	113	125	105	107	151	111
Utah	112 !	156 !	107 !	160 !	87 !	173 !	110 !	195	151 !	248	258
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	170	113	127	200	170	138	100	154	133	97	159
Washington	93 !	85 !	142	109	119	107	130	123	167	147	154
West Virginia	71 !	147 !	139 !	92 !	138 !	180 !	121 !	180 !	230 !	134 !	186 !
Wisconsin	54 !	74 !	73 !	96	110	90 !	92	100	101	79 !	53 !
Wyoming	0	196 !	131 !	64 !	59 !	123 !	64 !	67 !	260 !	126 !	155 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted. See *Methodology* for more information on response rates.

~Not applicable. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See prison tables for mortality data.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 19

Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state, 2000 and 2005–2014

State	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	2,988	2,897	2,869	2,848	2,833	2,748	2,754	2,746	2,805	2,704	2,870
Alabama	151	142	136	132	125	115	117	115	122	116	129
Alaska*	15	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	15
Arizona	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16
Arkansas	85	83	81	81	81	76	71	73	77	67	78
California	68	66	65	64	64	63	63	62	63	63	65
Colorado	55	55	53	53	53	53	52	50	52	54	56
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	68	67	67	67	67	65	66	66	67	64	67
Georgia	176	167	164	162	159	152	153	154	158	145	156
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	39	38	38	37	37	35	34	34	35	36	36
Illinois	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	88	90	89	91
Indiana	90	90	90	90	90	89	89	90	90	88	91
Iowa	94	93	93	93	93	92	90	93	93	92	96
Kansas	95	95	94	94	93	90	92	90	93	95	97
Kentucky	80	76	74	74	74	70	72	73	75	74	82
Louisiana	87	83	83	83	83	79	82	75	83	76	87
Maine	15	15	15	14	14	14	11	12	12	11	13
Maryland	24	24	24	24	24	23	24	24	24	24	24
Massachusetts	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	13
Michigan	83	82	81	81	81	81	81	80	81	79	82
Minnesota	71	71	71	71	70	68	70	69	70	76	77
Mississippi	91	85	84	84	83	80	77	77	83	67	84
Missouri	125	119	120	119	119	111	115	115	116	109	116
Montana	41	40	40	40	40	37	39	39	39	37	38
Nebraska	64	63	62	62	62	61	61	60	61	60	62
Nevada	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	19
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	20
New Mexico	34	32	32	32	32	29	29	31	31	31	33
New York	58	58	58	58	58	57	57	58	56	55	58
North Carolina	96	94	94	94	93	89	92	93	93	90	93
North Dakota	23	23	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	23
Ohio	97	93	92	91	91	91	90	93	93	98	100
Oklahoma	100	96	94	93	93	88	90	88	89	79	92
Oregon	33	32	32	32	32	31	31	30	31	32	34
Pennsylvania	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	60	62
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	46	45	45	45	45	45	42	44	45	44	45
South Dakota	28	28	28	28	28	26	27	25	27	27	27
Tennessee	97	96	95	94	94	90	89	89	95	90	96
Texas	248	242	242	237	236	232	229	228	234	224	237
Utah	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	26	24	26
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	73	69	66	64	64	64	65	65	62	58	61
Washington	58	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55	55	56
West Virginia	28	13	12	12	12	11	11	10	11	11	11
Wisconsin	70	70	70	70	70	69	70	70	70	68	71
Wyoming	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	24

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for more information on response rates.

~Not applicable. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See prison tables for mortality data.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 20

Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to the Deaths in Custody Program, by state, 2000 and 2005–2014

State	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	435	522	539	534	501	501	501	523	538	543	581
Alabama	15	22	25	16	15	17	24	16	17	18	19
Alaska*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arizona	5	7	5	5	5	5	6	4	3	4	6
Arkansas	7	4	10	7	11	4	6	13	8	11	10
California	30	34	27	32	30	33	28	28	29	36	38
Colorado	6	12	10	11	13	6	11	7	7	11	17
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	23	29	30	33	25	31	23	28	27	32	30
Georgia	24	33	29	33	29	27	30	30	35	30	28
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	3	7	5	7	1	6	2	4	4	6	5
Illinois	7	11	13	15	13	9	12	14	15	12	15
Indiana	11	14	19	12	10	11	15	16	15	14	19
Iowa	2	4	3	5	2	5	3	7	4	7	6
Kansas	8	11	7	6	11	7	6	9	8	11	9
Kentucky	11	12	15	17	15	16	19	15	15	10	15
Louisiana	5	15	17	16	24	16	16	13	25	23	24
Maine	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	5	0	1	4
Maryland	7	9	11	6	7	10	9	11	9	9	8
Massachusetts	3	8	8	7	8	8	8	3	5	7	9
Michigan	12	17	15	14	12	10	12	13	12	12	17
Minnesota	5	6	9	6	4	2	8	6	5	5	7
Mississippi	8	13	15	13	13	11	11	12	8	10	16
Missouri	10	9	10	17	12	16	19	10	20	15	15
Montana	3	4	1	2	2	6	2	6	2	4	2
Nebraska	5	2	5	2	5	3	5	4	2	6	7
Nevada	7	6	4	5	6	6	5	5	6	7	5
New Hampshire	3	1	3	3	2	4	1	4	2	1	1
New Jersey	12	11	12	15	12	11	12	10	13	10	12
New Mexico	9	4	8	10	6	4	10	12	9	8	8
New York	12	12	12	13	9	18	11	18	14	15	20
North Carolina	13	16	17	17	14	17	19	12	23	19	17
North Dakota	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	3
Ohio	13	17	17	19	16	16	15	18	22	21	18
Oklahoma	10	13	12	13	9	12	13	9	12	10	10
Oregon	4	6	7	3	9	5	5	5	3	4	7
Pennsylvania	15	18	20	25	16	19	15	21	23	21	21
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	11	15	14	10	15	10	12	6	17	14	13
South Dakota	4	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	1
Tennessee	17	19	15	19	22	19	14	22	21	11	18
Texas	50	49	49	38	37	43	41	44	40	51	41
Utah	3	4	3	8	2	6	5	8	4	6	6
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	21	19	22	26	27	20	17	22	20	19	27
Washington	8	11	11	8	9	9	10	12	9	10	11
West Virginia	2	2	5	3	5	5	4	5	8	4	5
Wisconsin	7	8	8	12	12	9	10	11	12	8	7
Wyoming	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology* for more information on response rates.

~Not applicable. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See prison tables for mortality data.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014.

TABLE 21

Preliminary number and percent of jail inmate deaths, by select causes, 2015

Cause of death	Total number	Percent
Total	1,069	100%
Illness*	503	47.1
AIDS-related	10	0.9
Suicide	364	34.1
Alcohol/drug intoxication	92	8.6
Accident	26	2.4
Homicide	30	2.8
Other/unknown	29	2.7
Missing	15	1.4

Note: Data presented in this table is preliminary. It is based on data submitted to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program as of September 6, 2016. Detailed 2015 death data will be published in 2017, and estimates are likely to change. See *Methodology* for more information.

*Does not include AIDS-related deaths.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2015.

Methodology

Data collection coverage

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) is an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collection. It obtains national, state, and incident-level data on persons who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of correction or the approximately 2,800 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. This methodology pertains to the local jail portion of the DCRP collection only. See *Mortality in State Prisons, 2001-2014 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 250150, BJS web, November 2016) for data and methodology on deaths occurring in prisons.

The DCRP began in 2000 in response to the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297). It is the only national statistical collection to obtain comprehensive information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. Starting in 2000 and annually thereafter, BJS has collected DCRP data directly from the approximately 3,000 jail jurisdictions and maintained an average annual response rate of 98%. BJS uses DCRP data to track national trends in the number and causes of deaths occurring in local jails.

Mortality data measured by the DCRP include decedent characteristics, such as age, sex, race or Hispanic origin, date of admission, conviction status, admission offense, and the location and type of facility where the inmate died. The DCRP also collects data about circumstances surrounding the death, including the cause, time, and location where the death occurred, information on whether an autopsy was conducted, and availability of autopsy results to the respondent. Statistics for reference year 2014 presented in this report are current as of April 27, 2016. Preliminary statistics for reference year 2015 presented in this report are current as of August 1, 2016.

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 web, April 2016)
- *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–07* (NCJ 222988, BJS web, July 2010)
- *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* (NCJ 210036, BJS web, August 2005).

Respondents provide an aggregate count of the number of deaths that occurred during the referenced calendar year. The jail (CJ-9) survey instruments used to obtain data on each jail death are available on the BJS website.

In addition to the death count, BJS requests that jails provide summary statistics about their population and admissions. BJS asks all jails, including those with no deaths to report (about 80% of jails in any given year), to complete the annual summary survey form.

Nonresponse

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and those that BJS contacted for the DCRP but have closed, consolidated, or otherwise eliminated operations. This universe allows BJS to determine jail participation in the DCRP. The most recent jail universe, constructed in January 2016, identified 2,870 jurisdictions representing 3,170 jail facilities. Of these, 2,788 jurisdictions (97.1%) participated in the DCRP.

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, in which a sheriff's office or jail administrator manages the local facilities. The DCRP data identify the jail facility in which a jail inmate dies, but the data are arrayed at the jail jurisdiction level. BJS defines a jail as a locally operated correctional facility that confines persons before or after adjudication for more than 72 hours, excluding temporary lockups.

Determining eligibility for reporting to the DCRP

In the DCRP, custody refers to the holding of an inmate in a facility or to the period during which a correctional authority maintains a chain of custody over an inmate. For instance, if a jail transports an ill inmate to a hospital for medical services and that inmate dies while in the chain of custody of the jail, 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 DCRP. Out-of-scope deaths include inmates on escape status or under the supervision of community corrections on probation, parole, or home-electronic monitoring. BJS instructs local jail officials to determine whether the inmate was in the physical custody of the jurisdiction at the time of death, regardless of the reason an inmate was being held.

Jail inmate custody includes inmates who are temporarily out of the jail facility but are within the chain of custody of the jail. For example, a death in custody would include a jail inmate who died after being transferred to an offsite facility that cares for critically ill persons.

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

Identifying and excluding duplicate records

Duplicate and out-of-scope records are excluded from the analysis. Duplicate death records may occur in the DCRP due to overlapping correctional populations and overlapping duties within correctional facilities.

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

Duplicate and out-of-scope records are excluded from the analyses.

Cause-of-death information

DCRP respondents are instructed to report death information as determined by an autopsy or other official medical death investigation. For this collection, intoxication deaths, accidents, suicides, and homicides are considered discrete causes of death. Although there is a distinction between manner and cause of death from a medico-legal standpoint, no such distinction is made in the DCRP. When reporting a death due to illness, accident, suicide, intoxication, or homicide, BJS requests that respondents describe the events surrounding these deaths.

Clinical data specialists convert illness-related death text entries into standard medical codes according to 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 ruled by a medical examiner or pathologist at autopsy. For example, an inmate may die of positional asphyxia (suffocation caused by body position) while being removed from a cell. A legal-intervention homicide committed while the inmate is trying to escape is included in the homicide count. Homicides also encompass cases that are ruled a homicide at autopsy when events that led to the death occurred prior to incarceration, such as an inmate previously shot in the community who later died from complications of the gunshot wound while incarcerated.

Other BJS sources of correctional mortality data

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

- The Census of Jails, conducted every 5 to 6 years, provides counts of inmate deaths in local jails. Further discussion of the Census of Jails is available on the BJS website.
- The Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC), which provides aggregate counts of the number of deaths occurring in all known Indian country correctional facilities 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 shown in statistical tables include the number of deaths and mortality rates by year, cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and the state where the death occurred.

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

The ADP is used as the denominator for jail mortality rates to accommodate the high turnover and daily fluctuation in local jail populations. Also, the ADP better reflects the number of inmate days per year than a 1-day count. Jail populations have a higher turnover than prison populations. Mean length of stay in local jails is about 21 days, compared to 2 years in state prisons.

The jail ADP also reflects the annual number of admissions and mean length of stay, and can be expressed as the product of these two values. When mean length of stay is expressed in years, the ADP is equivalent to the number of person-years spent by jail inmates during a given year. BJS obtains the jail ADP data directly from jails through the DCRP using the summary form CJ-9A. Starting in 2002, BJS collected the ADP directly from respondents. Prior to 2002, BJS calculated the jail ADP by taking the average of the

January 1 count from the prior year and the December 31 count from the reference year, which is an appropriate proxy measure for the ADP.

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

The NCHS calculates crude mortality rates as the number of events for a period (e.g., a year) divided by the population estimate at the midpoint of the period. For general population mortality statistics, the NCHS employs the midyear population as an approximation to the average population exposed to risk of death during any given year.[1]

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

Individual inmate death records collected annually in the death file are included in the national death count. Independent jail-specific summary death counts are collected 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 individual inmate death file, the summary file count is used as the total in calculating a jail mortality rate. For 2013, individual records for jail inmate deaths were adjusted to match independent counts of deaths occurring in each jail, and the mortality rates were adjusted accordingly.

Preliminary 2015 numbers

The 2015 death number is preliminary as of September 6, 2016. At that time, 97% of jails reported death and population data to the DCRP. The 2015 DCRP jail files are currently being finalized and are scheduled to be delivered to BJS in the final quarter of 2016. Final data for data year 2015 is scheduled to be published in 2017.

Estimating inmate population characteristics to calculate mortality rates by demographic subgroups

To estimate inmate demographic characteristic distributions of the ADP, BJS used data from several surveys to generate distributions of age, sex, and race or Hispanic origin and applied these distributions to the ADP. BJS's Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) provided estimates of the sex distribution of inmates for each year of the DCRP collection and applied these to each year's ADP from the DCRP to estimate the ADP of male and female jail inmates. *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 233431, BJS web, April 2011) documents that the distributions of inmate characteristics have changed slowly over time. For the most recent information on the ASJ, see the BJS website.

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

To estimate the age distribution of the jail inmate population, BJS first obtained an estimate of the number of jail inmates age 17 or younger from the 2013 Census of Jails data collection. By applying the annual percentage of jail inmates age 17 or younger to the annual ADP, BJS obtained an estimate of the ADP of jail inmates age 17 or younger.

To estimate the age distribution of adult jail inmates, BJS used data from the SILJ for 2000 to 2006 and the NIS for 2007 to 2013 to estimate the relative distribution of adults by age category for different periods. The age estimates were smoothed to account for gaps in reference years when age estimates were available, specifically for 2003, 2006, 2010, and 2011.

Moving averages

Moving averages were used to smooth short-term irregularities and estimate long-term trends. For instance, moving averages were computed to examine data trends for certain causes of death in prisons while smoothing short-term fluctuations. The data were cut into several 3-year overlapping periods spanning 10 years of jail data.

The moving averages in this report describe some changes in cause-specific mortality rates over time (e.g., whether the increase of suicides in jails was recent). Moving averages were not computed for all causes of death in custody because the resultant rates would have been unstable and, therefore, statistically meaningless due to small cell sizes.

[1] See Siegal, J. & Swanson, D. (2004). *The Methods and Materials of Demography,* Second Edition. San Diego, CA: Elsevier Academic Press, 269.

Random error and suppression

The DCRP data on deaths in local jails are not subject to sampling error because it is 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"—or, death occurs at random.[2,3] The random variation can be large when the number of deaths is small. Therefore, caution is warranted when interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths. According to NCHS standards, mortality rates based on fewer than 100 deaths per year should be interpreted with caution.

[2] See Brillinger, D.R. (1986). The Natural Variability of Vital Rates and Associated Statistics. *Biometrics, 42,* 693–734.

[3] See Xu, J. et al. (2010). Deaths: Final Data for 2007. *National Vital Statistics Report, 58* (19). Retrieved from http://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 is a Poisson distribution. This provides a computationally simple and reasonable approach for estimating variances in mortality statistics when the probability of dying is low. BJS calculated variances based on the assumption of a Poisson process. From these variances, BJS calculated relative random error estimates. These are comparable to 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%, BJS flags estimated mortality rates due to the instability of the rate with a "!" symbol (Interpret with caution; too few sample cases to provide a reliable rate).

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimated number of local jail inmates in custody on an average day, by selected inmate characteristics, 2000 and 2005–2014

Characteristic	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	598,400	742,300	772,300	782,600	779,700	749,400	733,800	722,700	746,000	715,600	750,100
Sex											
Male	530,200	648,000	672,700	681,600	680,700	658,000	641,800	631,500	646,400	616,000	643,900
Female	68,200	94,300	99,600	101,000	99,000	91,400	92,000	91,200	99,500	99,000	106,200
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	215,200	265,700	276,100	279,300	276,900	264,700	253,500	244,100	251,900	241,600	253,300
Black/African American	239,800	282,900	289,300	288,000	284,800	271,700	256,200	242,700	250,500	240,300	251,900
Hispanic/Latino[b]	110,600	137,000	142,400	144,200	152,100	154,300	157,600	161,700	166,900	160,100	167,800
Other[c]	32,800	56,700	64,600	71,100	66,000	58,700	66,500	74,300	76,700	73,500	77,100
Age											
17 or younger	6,600	7,200	7,100	6,900	7,000	6,900	6,100	5,400	5,600	5,300	5,600
18–24	169,600	203,600	209,500	209,900	210,900	204,400	194,000	185,100	191,000	183,200	192,100
25–34	192,100	235,600	244,200	246,500	249,800	244,100	246,200	249,700	257,700	247,200	259,200
35–44	156,600	184,000	187,900	186,800	179,200	165,500	157,300	150,300	155,100	148,800	156,000
45–54	60,300	91,100	100,400	107,500	106,200	101,100	101,500	102,400	105,700	101,400	106,300
55 or older	13,200	20,800	23,100	25,000	26,700	27,400	28,600	29,900	30,800	29,600	31,000
Legal status											
Convicted[d]	263,300	282,100	292,700	297,400	289,300	283,300	285,400	284,800	293,900	271,900	279,200
Unconvicted[e]	335,100	460,200	479,600	485,200	490,400	466,200	448,300	438,000	452,100	443,600	471,000
Jail size[f]											
49 inmates or fewer	28,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	22,000	20,000	21,400
50–99	40,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	38,000	37,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	38,500
100–249	83,000	98,000	100,000	97,000	97,000	96,000	99,000	98,000	98,000	97,000	104,800
250–499	76,000	103,000	100,000	110,000	107,000	108,000	102,000	106,000	116,000	105,000	115,900
500–999	100,000	127,000	135,000	128,000	132,000	125,000	136,000	133,000	134,000	133,000	140,100
1,000 or more	270,000	351,000	375,000	388,000	382,000	361,000	339,000	328,000	339,000	323,000	329,400

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Subpopulation estimates, such as sex, race or Hispanic origin, 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 Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. See *Methodology* for details on estimating age, race, and Hispanic origin and probation or parole violations.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

[f]Jail size based on ADP.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000 and 2005–2014; Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000 and 2005–2014; National Inmate Survey, 2007, 2009, and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Illness mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2005–2014

Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	65	67	69	65	62	59	60	62	63	66
Sex										
Male	64	66	68	65	62	58	60	61	63	65
Female	70	72	72	70	66	62	64	68	64	69
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	82	83	86	79	80	78	87	91	93	96
Black/African American	70	75	79	77	70	64	66	71	71	71
Hispanic/Latino[b]	38	38	37	38	36	32	28	27	30	35
Other[c]	16	18	17	17	17	15	11	11	10	15
Age										
17 or younger	5!	9!	5!	10	10	15	16	12	6	0
18–24	8	9	9	7	7	8	9	8	7	7
25–34	22	22	22	22	21	19	20	21	21	22
35–44	67	69	71	67	60	51	51	49	53	56
45–54	203	193	186	173	162	153	149	158	156	158
55 or older	582	583	590	533	518	493	498	503	504	538
Legal status										
Convicted[d]	49	46	47	43	44	44	46	48	49	53
Unconvicted[e]	75	79	81	78	72	67	68	71	72	73

Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on 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. Based on 3-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See *Methodology* for details on rates, Hispanic origin, and probation or parole violations.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2003–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected characteristics, 2005–2014

Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	31	30	30	28	27	28	31	34	35	35
Sex										
Male	32	31	31	29	27	28	31	34	36	35
Female	24	23	22	24	24	27	28	32	31	33
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	40	40	40	35	35	38	46	51	52	50
Black/African American	34	33	33	35	31	32	34	40	43	43
Hispanic/Latino[b]	17	15	12	12	13	14	11	10	10	13
Other[c]	6 !	8	9	8	6	5 !	5 !	6	6	7
Age										
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
25–34	11	10	8	8	7	7	9	10	10	10
35–44	31	31	31	30	27	25	27	29	30	28
45–54	97	88	77	73	68	73	79	85	87	84
55 or older	298	280	281	258	246	250	263	287	291	304
Legal status										
Convicted[d]	25	23	22	20	20	22	25	26	27	28
Unconvicted[e]	35	35	34	33	30	31	34	39	40	39

Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on 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. Based on 3-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See *Methodology* for details on rates, Hispanic origin, and probation or parole violations.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2003–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected characteristics, 2005–2014

Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	41	39	37	34	35	37	42	42	43	45
Sex										
Male	43	41	39	36	37	38	43	44	45	47
Female	28	22	21	19	24	28	32	28	28	31
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	77	71	70	65	71	76	88	89	90	95
Black/African American	16	17	16	14	14	13	15	15	17	19
Hispanic/Latino[b]	30	28	23	20	18	19	22	21	24	23
Other[c]	20	19	17	17	19	19	16	13	12	16
Age										
17 or younger	56	51 !	43 !	38 !	29 !	25 !	22 !	29 !	31 !	36 !
18–24	30	27	25	23	24	23	26	26	27	28
25–34	41	37	34	29	30	35	40	39	41	43
35–44	47	48	47	44	46	47	52	53	54	57
45–54	45	43	45	44	47	50	56	52	50	53
55 or older	61	56	55	53	54	57	55	63	79	93
Legal status										
Convicted[d]	17	15	15	14	16	18	20	19	19	20
Unconvicted[e]	56	53	50	45	47	49	55	56	58	61

Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on 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. Based on 3-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See *Methodology* for details on rates, Hispanic origin, and probation or parole violations.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2003–2014.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Mortality rate for all other unnatural deaths per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected characteristics, 2005–2014

Characteristic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	18	19	17	15	13	13	15	14	16	17
Sex										
Male	18	19	18	15	14	13	15	14	15	16
Female	24	20	17	14	11	12	17	17	20	21
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	30	28	26	22	21	22	25	26	28	29
Black/African American	13	15	14	13	10	9	10	9	10	12
Hispanic/Latino[b]	13	15	15	12	10	7	10	8	11	11
Other[c]	3 !	4 !	3 !	2 !	3 !	4 !	8	5 !	5	2 !
Age										
17 or younger	14 !	9 !	9 !	10 !	14 !	10 !	5 !	0	6 !	6 !
18–24	10	11	11	9	6	6	6	7	7	8
25–34	17	18	17	14	12	9	12	13	14	14
35–44	21	22	20	18	16	16	19	18	20	20
45–54	33	29	25	20	20	20	23	20	24	26
55 or older	39 !	35	28	27	37	42	47	39	42	44
Legal status										
Convicted[d]	8	10	10	9	7	8	11	11	12	11
Unconvicted[e]	25	24	22	19	17	16	17	16	19	20

Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on 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. All other unnatural deaths includes deaths caused by accident, homicide, and drug or alcohol intoxication. Based on 3-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. See *Methodology* for details on rates, Hispanic origin, and probation or parole violations.

! Interpret with caution. Too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

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

[b]In 2013, the survey separated Hispanic origin from race. Comparisons with previous years should not be made.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2003–2014.

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

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