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# Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–2019 – Statistical Tables

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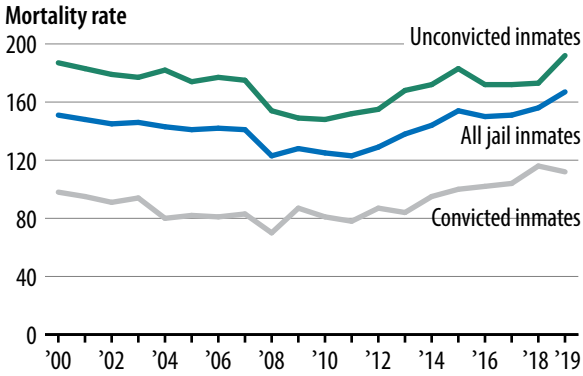
A total of 1,200 persons died in local jails in 2019, a more than 5% increase from 2018 (1,138 deaths) and a 33% increase from 2000 (903), when the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began its Mortality in Correctional Institutions (MCI, formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program) data collection. The demographic and criminal justice profile of jail decedents in 2019 was similar to previous years. The 2019 mortality rate was higher for unconvicted (192 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates) than convicted (112 per 100,000) inmates **(figure 1)**. In 2019, a total of 636 jail jurisdictions reported at least one death, with 222 reporting two or more deaths.

This report describes deaths in local jails from 2000 to 2019, including the cause of death, the location of death, decedent characteristics, and the mortality rate of local jail inmates by state. This is the final report on deaths in local jails from BJS's MCI data collection. When the

**FIGURE 1**
**Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by legal status, 2000–2019**




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 for 2001–2019 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*. See table 7 for rates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; and Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

## Highlights

- In 2019, there were 1,200 deaths in local jails, a more than 5% increase from 2018 (1,138 deaths).
- The local jail mortality rate in 2019 was 167 deaths per 100,000 inmates, up 11% from 2000 (151 per 100,000).
- At 49 deaths per 100,000 inmates, suicide was the leading single cause of death for jail inmates in 2019.
- The 184 deaths in local jails due to drug or alcohol intoxication in 2019 was the highest recorded in the 20 years that BJS has collected mortality data, up slightly from 180 in 2018.
- When the U.S. resident population was adjusted to resemble the sex, race or ethnicity, and age distribution of local jail inmates, inmates were more than twice as likely as U.S. residents to die by suicide in 2019.
- Almost 77% of the 1,200 persons who died in local jails in 2019 were not convicted of a crime at the time of their death (908).
- Almost 40% of inmates who died in local jails in 2019 had been held for 1 week or less.
- Jails with an average daily population of 49 or fewer inmates had the highest mortality rates each year from 2000 to 2019.

Deaths in Custody Reporting Act 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 to administer the program and collect mortality data for the DOJ, starting with the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 (October to December 2019). Data on mortality in state and federal prisons are available in *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 2021).

In 2019, 86% of jail decedents were male, 60% were non-Hispanic white, and 77% had not been convicted of a crime at the time of death. Forty-two percent were held in jail for a violent offense. Almost 40% of persons who died in local jails in 2019 had been incarcerated for 1 week or less. Of the 20,413 deaths reported in local jails from 2000 to 2019, about 50% occurred in an internal or external medical unit, 31% in the jail's general housing unit, and 11% in a segregation unit. Jails with an ADP of 49 or fewer inmates had the highest mortality rate in 2019, at 264 per 100,000.

Suicide was the leading single cause of death in local jails in 2019 (355 deaths or 30% of all deaths), although illnesses of all types accounted for nearly half of deaths (553 or 46%). The number of suicides in jails increased by 16 between 2018 and 2019, but the number was still lower than in 2015, when there were 369 deaths by suicide in local jails. Drug or alcohol intoxication has accounted for an increasing share of deaths in local jails over time. It accounted for 15% of all deaths in 2019, after suicide and heart disease (25%). The rate of intoxication deaths more than quadrupled, from 6 per 100,000 in 2000 to 26 per 100,000 in 2019. In comparison, the rate of suicide deaths in jails in 2019 (49 per 100,000) was roughly equivalent to the rate in 2000 (48 per 100,000). The rates of deaths due to homicide and accidents in 2019 were also equivalent (3 per 100,000 each). The rate of deaths due to illness decreased from 86 per 100,000 in 2000 to 77 per 100,000 in 2019.

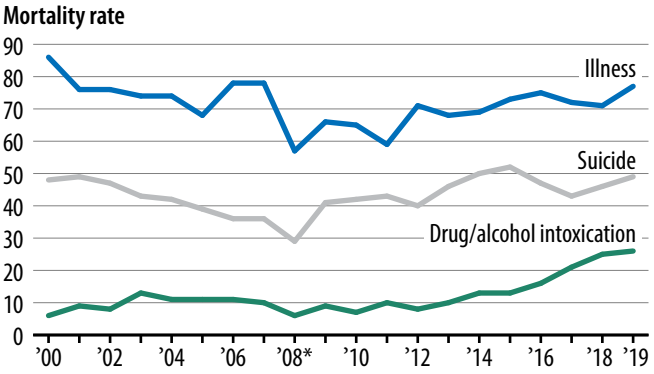
## Cause of death in jail inmates in 2019

- Suicide was the leading single cause of death in local jails in 2019, with 355 deaths by suicide **(table 1)**.
- A total of 553 jail inmates died from illness in 2019, including 294 from heart disease.
- The number of jail inmates who died from AIDS-related illnesses reached its lowest count in 2019 (8 deaths), down from a high of 59 deaths in 2001.
- Drug or alcohol intoxication accounted for 15% of jail deaths in 2019, up from 4% in 2000 **(table 2)**.
- Accidents and homicides each accounted for about 2% of deaths in local jails in 2019.

## Mortality rates in 2019

- The rate of suicide deaths in jails in 2019 (49 per 100,000) was roughly equivalent to the rate in 2000 (48 per 100,000) **(table 3)**.
- The rate of jail deaths due to drug or alcohol intoxication increased from 6 per 100,000 inmates in 2000 to 26 per 100,000 in 2019 **(figure 2)**.

**FIGURE 2**
**Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2019**



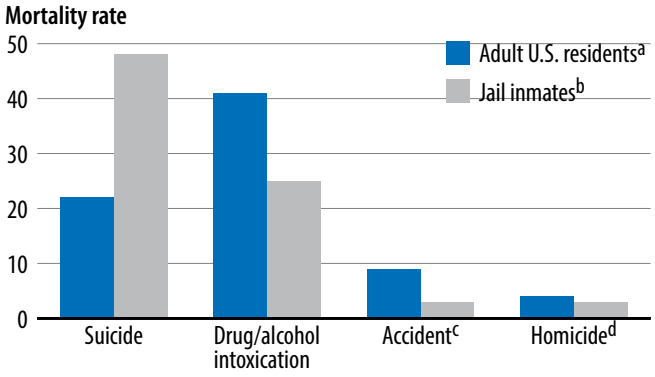

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates for 2001–2019 are based on the annual number of deaths and the average daily population (ADP). In 2000, the ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 inmate population counts. See *Methodology*. See table 3 for rates.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

- Local jail inmates were less than half as likely to die in 2019 as U.S. residents, when the resident population was adjusted to resemble the sex, race or ethnicity, and age of the jail population **(table 4)**.
- The adjusted homicide rate for U.S. residents in 2019 was 4 per 100,000, compared to 3 per 100,000 for local jail inmates **(figure 3)**.
- Suicide was the only cause of death for which incarcerated persons (48 per 100,000) had higher mortality rates than the adjusted U.S. resident population (22 per 100,000) in 2019.

**FIGURE 3**
**Adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 U.S. residents, by cause of death, 2019**




Note: Excludes persons age 17 or younger and federal prisoners. U.S. resident mortality rate is per 100,000 adult U.S. residents and is based on death certificates from all U.S. residents in 2019. Inmate 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. 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. See *Methodology*.

[b]Inmate mortality rates in figure 3 and table 4 were adjusted for sex, race or ethnicity, and age differences to be comparable to U.S. resident rates and may differ from other rates in the report. See *Methodology*.

[c]Excludes causes of death that are unlikely to occur in a jail setting from the rates of both U.S. residents and jail inmates. See *Methodology*.

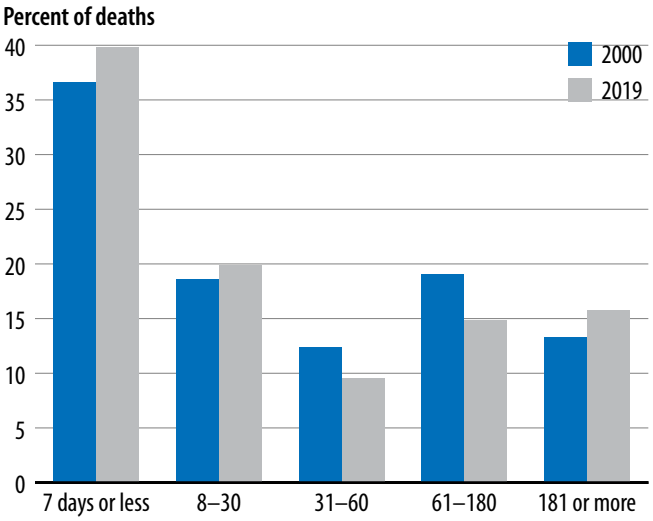
[d]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, incidental to the use of force by staff, and resulting from injuries sustained prior to incarceration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2011–2018, Census of Local Jails, 2019, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2019, National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012, and 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 2019 (released in 2020).

## Demographic and criminal justice characteristics of jail decedents

- The number of female jail decedents decreased between 2018 (181 deaths) and 2019 (170) **(table 5)**.
- In 2019, a total of 310 local jail inmates who died were age 55 or older, and 3 inmates were age 17 or younger.
- In 2019, more than 1% of jail decedents were non-Hispanic American Indians or Alaska Natives.
- Almost 60% of jail inmates who died in 2019 had been incarcerated 30 days or less **(figure 4)**.
- Inmates held in jail on a conviction accounted for a smaller share of jail deaths in 2019 (23%) than in 2000 (29%) **(table 6)**.
- Inmates incarcerated for a violent offense accounted for the largest portion of jail deaths every year from 2000 to 2019.

**FIGURE 4**
**Percent of deaths of local jail inmates, by time served before death, 2000 and 2019**




Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Percentages are based on nonmissing data. See table 6 for percentages.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000 and 2019.

## Local jail mortality rates by demographic and criminal justice characteristics

- The mortality rate for jail inmates age 55 or older was 1,040 per 100,000 in 2019, up from 1,003 per 100,000 in 2018 **(table 7)**.
- Jail inmates ages 45 to 54 experienced a decline in mortality rates from 2000 (397 per 100,000) to 2019 (214 per 100,000).
- The mortality rate for non-Hispanic white jail inmates in 2019 (256 per 100,000) was almost double that of non-Hispanic black inmates (136 per 100,000) and nearly three times that of Hispanic inmates (89 per 100,000).
- The mortality rate for unconvicted jail inmates (192 per 100,000) reached its highest level in 2019.

## Total deaths in local jails, 2000–19

- During 2000–19, a total of 20,413 inmates died in local jails, for an overall mortality rate of 142 deaths per 100,000 **(table 8)**.
- White inmates accounted for 56% (11,279) of all jail decedents with a reported race or ethnicity during 2000–19 **(table 9)**.
- The number of white (184) and black (185) inmates who died from homicide in local jails during 2000–19 was roughly equal.
- During the 20 years that BJS collected jail mortality data, white inmates accounted for 72% of suicide deaths.
- Forty-two percent of unconvicted persons held in local jails who died during 2000–19 died of either suicide (5,084) or drug or alcohol intoxication (1,321).
- Heart disease was the leading cause of death for inmates incarcerated for drug or public order offenses during 2000–19, while suicide was the leading cause of death for violent and property offenders.

## Average annual mortality rates, 2000–19

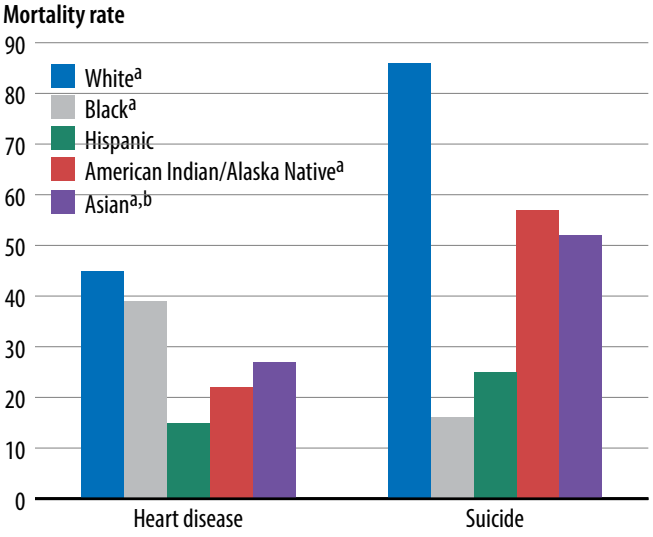
- During 2000–19, female inmates died of drug or alcohol intoxication at an average annual rate (20 per 100,000) that was nearly double that of male inmates (11 per 100,000) **(table 10)**.
- Black jail inmates had the lowest average annual suicide rate (16 per 100,000) of all racial and ethnic groups during the 20 years of the MCI collection **(figure 5)**.
- Jail inmates age 55 or older died of homicide at the highest average annual rate (14 per 100,000) of all age groups.

## Time between jail admission and death

- Among all jail inmates who died during 2000–19, the median time from their jail admission to their death was 17 days **(table 11)**.
- During 2000–19, jail inmates who died of cancer had the longest median time served (138 days), while those who died of drug or alcohol intoxication were incarcerated a median of 1 day.
- The median time served for victims of homicide in jails was 30 days during 2000–19, compared to 9 days for those who died by suicide.
- Among inmates who died in local jails during 2000–19, violent offenders served the most time before death (a median of 40 days), followed by property offenders (15), drug offenders (12), and inmates held for public order offenses (7) **(table 12)**.

**FIGURE 5**

**Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and race or ethnicity, 2000–19**




Note: Mortality rates for 2001–2019 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. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. See table 10 for rates.

[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, and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–18; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–19; National Inmate Survey, 2007–09 and 2011–12; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

- Inmates who died while being held for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter during 2000–19 served the most time in jail of all offenses, a median of 137 days before death.

### Location of jail deaths

- Almost 50% of jail deaths during 2000–19 occurred in a medical unit either inside or outside of the jail **(table 13)**.
- Forty-six percent of suicides during 2000–19 occurred in the jail's general housing areas, and an additional 21% occurred in segregation units.
- Of all jail deaths during 2000–19, almost 2% took place in internal or external mental health units, including 2% of suicides and more than 4% of homicides.

### Jail deaths by hold-status and jurisdiction size

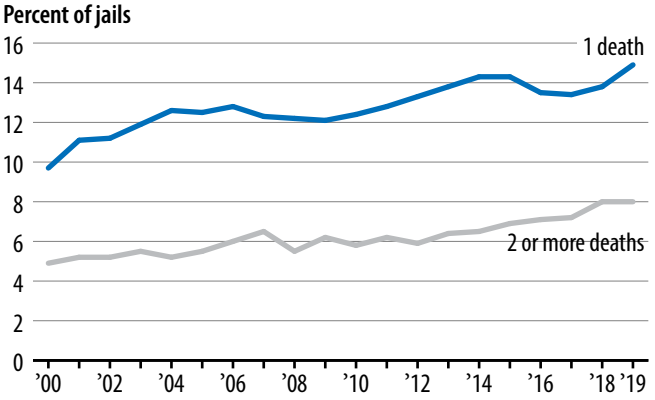
- Forty-two inmates held for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and 156 held for the U.S. Marshals died in local jails during 2014–19 **(table 14)**.
- Lower mortality rates were observed among inmates held for ICE (47 per 100,000 jail inmates) and the U.S. Marshals (90 per 100,000 jail inmates) than among inmates held under authority of local jurisdiction (166 per 100,000 jail inmates).
- In 2019, jails with an average daily population (ADP) of 1,000 to 2,499 inmates had more deaths (293) than did the largest jails in the country, those holding 2,500 or more inmates (220) **(table 15)**.
- The mortality rate for jails with an ADP of 49 or fewer inmates in 2019 was 264 per 100,000, compared to 161 per 100,000 for facilities with an ADP of 2,500 or more **(table 16)**.

### Jurisdictions with and without jail deaths

- From 2000 to 2019, an average of 81% of jail jurisdictions in the U.S. reported no deaths during the calendar year, while an average of 13% reported one and an average of 6% reported two or more **(table 17)**.
- The median daily population for jail jurisdictions experiencing a single death in 2019 was 235 inmates, while jails with two or more deaths had median daily populations of 922 inmates.
- The percentage of jail jurisdictions reporting one death in a calendar year increased from 10% (288) in 2000 to 15% (414) in 2019 **(figure 6)**.
- Between 2018 and 2019, a total of 23 states and the District of Columbia had an increase in the number of deaths in local jails, 19 states experienced a decrease, and 4 had no change in the number of deaths **(table 19)**.
- North Dakota and the 15 locally operated jails in Alaska had no jail deaths during 2019.
- In 2019, a total of 636 unique jail jurisdictions reported at least one death, the highest number of jurisdictions with a death recorded in BJS's MCI collection **(table 22)**.

**FIGURE 6**

**Percent of local jails reporting one or more deaths, by number of deaths, 2000–2019**




Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Includes all local jails that reported data on populations or deaths. See *Methodology*. See table 17 for percentages.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

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## TABLE 1

**Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2019**

| Cause of death | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008[a] | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All causes** | 903 | 942 | 969 | 1,001 | 1,021 | 1,045 | 1,094 | 1,099 | 959 | 961 | 918 | 888 | 960 | 987 | 1,053 | 1,096 | 1,076 | 1,103 | 1,138 | 1,200 |
| **Illness** | 516 | 485 | 507 | 512 | 529 | 501 | 604 | 608 | 444 | 490 | 477 | 425 | 528 | 482 | 502 | 518 | 537 | 522 | 521 | 553 |
| Heart disease | 198 | 216 | 220 | 240 | 227 | 202 | 247 | 231 | 181 | 208 | 242 | 236 | 269 | 260 | 242 | 256 | 298 | 281 | 294 | 294 |
| AIDS-related[b] | 57 | 59 | 53 | 55 | 52 | 40 | 54 | 43 | 32 | 27 | 26 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 8 |
| Cancer | 31 | 25 | 39 | 34 | 29 | 37 | 38 | 42 | 25 | 47 | 34 | 32 | 44 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 47 | 41 | 34 | 44 |
| Respiratory disease | 31 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 35 | 20 | 27 | 48 | 32 | 32 | 18 | 20 | 28 | 30 | 42 | 33 | 26 | 34 | 35 | 32 |
| Liver disease | 23 | 26 | 24 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 38 | 32 | 30 | 25 | 12 | 28 | 18 | 27 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 20 |
| All other illnesses[c] | 176 | 141 | 149 | 132 | 157 | 173 | 213 | 206 | 142 | 146 | 132 | 112 | 138 | 114 | 136 | 158 | 135 | 136 | 140 | 155 |
| **Suicide** | 289 | 313 | 314 | 296 | 299 | 286 | 278 | 283 | 228 | 304 | 305 | 311 | 301 | 328 | 368 | 369 | 334 | 317 | 339 | 355 |
| **Drug/alcohol intoxication** | 37 | 58 | 54 | 88 | 76 | 83 | 87 | 79 | 45 | 65 | 54 | 73 | 57 | 72 | 95 | 92 | 112 | 151 | 180 | 184 |
| **Accident** | 24 | 36 | 34 | 28 | 33 | 24 | 33 | 18 | 15 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 18 | 31 | 25 | 26 | 19 | 22 | 29 | 24 |
| **Homicide[d]** | 17 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 25 | 22 | 36 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 25 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 25 |
| **Other/unknown** | 17 | 24 | 35 | 52 | 50 | 110 | 52 | 71 | 8 | 25 | 13 | 21 | 25 | 19 | 24 | 34 | 25 | 26 | 30 | 25 |
| **Missing** | 3 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 4 | 20 | 203 | 28 | 26 | 10 | 9 | 27 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 36 | 12 | 34 |

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 nonleading 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 2

**Percent of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2019**

| Cause of death | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008[a] | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All causes** | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Illness** | 57.1% | 51.5% | 52.3% | 51.1% | 51.8% | 47.9% | 55.2% | 55.3% | 46.3% | 51.0% | 52.0% | 47.9% | 55.0% | 48.8% | 47.7% | 47.3% | 49.9% | 47.3% | 45.8% | 46.1% |
| Heart disease | 21.9 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 24.0 | 22.2 | 19.3 | 22.6 | 21.0 | 18.9 | 21.6 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 28.0 | 26.3 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 27.7 | 25.5 | 25.8 | 24.5 |
| AIDS-related[b] | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Cancer | 3.4 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Respiratory disease | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Liver disease | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| All other illnesses[c] | 19.5 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 15.4 | 16.6 | 19.5 | 18.7 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.9 |
| **Suicide** | 32.0% | 33.2% | 32.4% | 29.6% | 29.3% | 27.4% | 25.4% | 25.8% | 23.8% | 31.6% | 33.2% | 35.0% | 31.4% | 33.2% | 34.9% | 33.7% | 31.0% | 28.7% | 29.8% | 29.6% |
| **Drug/alcohol intoxication** | 4.1% | 6.2% | 5.6% | 8.8% | 7.4% | 7.9% | 8.0% | 7.2% | 4.7% | 6.8% | 5.9% | 8.2% | 5.9% | 7.3% | 9.0% | 8.4% | 10.4% | 13.7% | 15.8% | 15.3% |
| **Accident** | 2.7% | 3.8% | 3.5% | 2.8% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 1.6% | 1.6% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 3.0% | 1.9% | 3.1% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 2.5% | 2.0% |
| **Homicide[d]** | 1.9% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 1.5% | 2.4% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 2.3% | 2.8% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 2.9% | 2.6% | 2.4% | 2.1% |
| **Other/unknown** | 1.9% | 2.5% | 3.6% | 5.2% | 4.9% | 10.5% | 4.8% | 6.5% | 0.8% | 2.6% | 1.4% | 2.4% | 2.6% | 1.9% | 2.3% | 3.1% | 2.3% | 2.4% | 2.6% | 2.1% |
| **Missing** | 0.3% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.8% | 0.4% | 1.8% | 21.2% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 2.7% | 1.3% | 2.5% | 1.7% | 3.3% | 1.1% | 2.8% |

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 nonleading 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 3

**Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2019**

| Cause of death | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008[a] | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All causes** | 151 | 148 | 145 | 146 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 123 | 128 | 125 | 123 | 129 | 138 | 144 | 154 | 150 | 151 | 156 | 167 |
| **Illness** | 86 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 74 | 68 | 78 | 78 | 57 | 66 | 65 | 59 | 71 | 68 | 69 | 73 | 75 | 72 | 71 | 77 |
| Heart disease | 33 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 27 | 32 | 30 | 23 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 36 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| AIDS-related[b] | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 ! | 1 ! |
| Cancer | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Respiratory disease | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Liver disease | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 ! | 3 |
| All other illnesses[c] | 29 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 28 | 26 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 22 |
| **Suicide** | 48 | 49 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 39 | 36 | 36 | 29 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 40 | 46 | 50 | 52 | 47 | 43 | 46 | 49 |
| **Drug/alcohol intoxication** | 6 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 26 |
| **Accident** | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| **Homicide[d]** | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| **Other/unknown** | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 1 ! | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| **Missing** | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 | 1 ! | 3 | 1 ! | 3 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 ! | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 |

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 for 2001–2019 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. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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 nonleading 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 4
**Crude and adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 U.S. residents, by cause of death, 2019**

| 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 | 339 | 154 |
| **Illness** | 1,039 | 262 | 75 |
| Heart disease | 265 | 72 | 40 |
| AIDS-related[c] | 2 | 3 | 1 ! |
| Cancer | 241 | 61 | 6 |
| Respiratory disease | 109 | 20 | 4 |
| Liver disease | 23 | 11 | 3 |
| All other illnesses[d] | 400 | 95 | 21 |
| **Suicide** | 18 | 22 | 48 |
| **Drug/alcohol intoxication** | 28 | 41 | 25 |
| **Accident[e]** | 23 | 9 | 3 |
| **Homicide[f]** | 2 | 4 | 3 |

Note: Rates exclude persons age 17 or younger and federal prisoners. 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 2019, 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. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *Methodology*.

[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]Rates may differ from those presented elsewhere in this report due to the removal of local jail inmates 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 and figure 3 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 nonleading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

[e]Excludes 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, and resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2011–2018, Census of Local Jails, 2019, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2019, National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012, and 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 2019 (released in 2020).

## TABLE 5

**Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by decedent characteristics, 2000–2019**

| Characteristic | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 903 | 942 | 969 | 1,001 | 1,021 | 1,045 | 1,094 | 1,099 | 959 | 961 | 918 | 888 | 960 | 987 | 1,053 | 1,096 | 1,076 | 1,103 | 1,138 | 1,200 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 813 | 847 | 862 | 866 | 893 | 925 | 964 | 969 | 840 | 852 | 804 | 778 | 838 | 860 | 901 | 940 | 921 | 936 | 957 | 1,030 |
| Female | 90 | 91 | 107 | 133 | 128 | 120 | 130 | 130 | 119 | 109 | 114 | 110 | 122 | 127 | 152 | 154 | 155 | 166 | 181 | 170 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 452 | 514 | 534 | 538 | 500 | 559 | 528 | 547 | 512 | 534 | 516 | 525 | 556 | 524 | 623 | 656 | 626 | 654 | 669 | 712 |
| Black[a] | 305 | 283 | 304 | 322 | 359 | 331 | 408 | 398 | 310 | 274 | 265 | 234 | 270 | 278 | 273 | 256 | 265 | 272 | 279 | 300 |
| Hispanic | 118 | 115 | 113 | 118 | 135 | 116 | 126 | 125 | 107 | 109 | 90 | 105 | 100 | 145 | 118 | 141 | 137 | 131 | 150 | 138 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native[a] | 9 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Asian[a,b] | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| Other[a,c] | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 18–24 | 89 | 107 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 107 | 103 | 101 | 86 | 87 | 80 | 81 | 83 | 75 | 87 | 80 | 79 | 82 | 69 | 62 |
| 25–34 | 184 | 193 | 186 | 211 | 210 | 192 | 196 | 199 | 167 | 175 | 187 | 206 | 190 | 216 | 230 | 251 | 243 | 259 | 241 | 288 |
| 35–44 | 264 | 280 | 336 | 283 | 300 | 284 | 312 | 291 | 246 | 235 | 201 | 198 | 198 | 213 | 231 | 230 | 218 | 237 | 285 | 299 |
| 45–54 | 239 | 239 | 236 | 266 | 263 | 275 | 303 | 322 | 275 | 259 | 253 | 227 | 273 | 259 | 263 | 269 | 262 | 243 | 230 | 219 |
| 55 or older | 115 | 111 | 102 | 128 | 131 | 168 | 168 | 182 | 178 | 193 | 172 | 171 | 209 | 202 | 233 | 247 | 258 | 260 | 304 | 310 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 258 | 252 | 244 | 255 | 226 | 231 | 238 | 246 | 201 | 247 | 232 | 221 | 256 | 229 | 258 | 266 | 256 | 269 | 285 | 276 |
| Unconvicted[e] | 627 | 683 | 717 | 738 | 786 | 798 | 846 | 849 | 753 | 694 | 664 | 662 | 698 | 740 | 788 | 814 | 803 | 811 | 840 | 908 |
| **Time served** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 days or less | 328 | 349 | 360 | 397 | 399 | 385 | 382 | 392 | 349 | 365 | 345 | 346 | 350 | 391 | 425 | 444 | 431 | 441 | 458 | 471 |
| 8–30 | 167 | 173 | 168 | 176 | 179 | 188 | 205 | 184 | 164 | 167 | 176 | 172 | 200 | 163 | 218 | 209 | 188 | 209 | 229 | 236 |
| 31–60 | 111 | 105 | 100 | 94 | 115 | 112 | 126 | 137 | 106 | 99 | 91 | 97 | 100 | 87 | 107 | 112 | 107 | 104 | 88 | 114 |
| 61–120 | 115 | 124 | 121 | 120 | 111 | 128 | 148 | 147 | 122 | 118 | 92 | 90 | 115 | 124 | 96 | 112 | 117 | 113 | 121 | 118 |
| 121–180 | 56 | 63 | 73 | 73 | 76 | 69 | 80 | 81 | 68 | 51 | 58 | 55 | 58 | 45 | 51 | 59 | 68 | 67 | 63 | 58 |
| 181 or more | 119 | 113 | 134 | 124 | 124 | 127 | 123 | 152 | 128 | 145 | 133 | 125 | 132 | 157 | 145 | 143 | 150 | 148 | 170 | 187 |
| **Offense** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent | 355 | 313 | 357 | 313 | 337 | 357 | 356 | 366 | 301 | 348 | 341 | 349 | 350 | 346 | 386 | 376 | 371 | 410 | 410 | 476 |
| Property | 168 | 178 | 203 | 221 | 189 | 224 | 210 | 193 | 185 | 180 | 170 | 152 | 185 | 196 | 202 | 226 | 210 | 217 | 217 | 207 |
| Drug | 146 | 151 | 152 | 171 | 188 | 174 | 198 | 198 | 165 | 130 | 122 | 113 | 151 | 132 | 161 | 176 | 167 | 148 | 180 | 183 |
| Public order/other[f] | 208 | 263 | 225 | 262 | 277 | 240 | 266 | 286 | 241 | 243 | 224 | 234 | 236 | 253 | 272 | 265 | 268 | 266 | 292 | 267 |

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

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

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[f]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, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 6

**Percent of deaths of local jail inmates, by decedent characteristics, 2000–2019**

| Characteristic | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 90.0% | 90.3% | 89.0% | 86.7% | 87.5% | 88.5% | 88.1% | 88.2% | 87.6% | 88.7% | 87.6% | 87.6% | 87.3% | 87.1% | 85.6% | 85.9% | 85.6% | 84.9% | 84.1% | 85.8% |
| Female | 10.0 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 15.1 | 15.9 | 14.2 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 50.7% | 55.2% | 55.6% | 54.1% | 49.1% | 54.4% | 48.5% | 49.9% | 53.6% | 56.3% | 57.7% | 59.5% | 58.5% | 54.1% | 59.6% | 60.8% | 58.9% | 60.4% | 59.4% | 60.2% |
| Black[a] | 34.2 | 30.4 | 31.6 | 32.4 | 35.3 | 32.2 | 37.5 | 36.3 | 32.4 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 26.5 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 24.8 | 25.4 |
| Hispanic | 13.2 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 11.7 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native[a] | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Asian[a,b] | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Other[a,c] | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0% | 0.3% |
| 18–24 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| 25–34 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 19.2 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 23.3 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 21.3 | 24.4 |
| 35–44 | 29.4 | 29.9 | 34.7 | 28.4 | 29.5 | 27.5 | 28.7 | 26.5 | 25.8 | 24.7 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| 45–54 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 24.4 | 26.7 | 25.9 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 27.2 | 28.2 | 25.6 | 28.6 | 26.8 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 22.4 | 20.4 | 18.5 |
| 55 or older | 12.8 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 21.9 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 26.9 | 26.2 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 29.2% | 27.0% | 25.4% | 25.7% | 22.3% | 22.4% | 22.0% | 22.5% | 21.1% | 26.2% | 25.9% | 25.0% | 26.8% | 23.6% | 24.7% | 24.6% | 24.2% | 24.9% | 25.3% | 23.3% |
| Unconvicted[e] | 70.8 | 73.0 | 74.6 | 74.3 | 77.7 | 77.6 | 78.0 | 77.5 | 78.9 | 73.8 | 74.1 | 75.0 | 73.2 | 76.4 | 75.3 | 75.4 | 75.8 | 75.1 | 74.7 | 76.7 |
| **Time served** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 days or less | 36.6% | 37.6% | 37.7% | 40.3% | 39.7% | 38.2% | 35.9% | 35.9% | 37.2% | 38.6% | 38.5% | 39.1% | 36.6% | 40.4% | 40.8% | 41.1% | 40.6% | 40.8% | 40.6% | 39.8% |
| 8–30 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 20.9 | 16.9 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 19.3 | 20.3 | 19.9 |
| 31–60 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 7.8 | 9.6 |
| 61–120 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| 121–180 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| 181 or more | 13.3 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 15.8 |
| **Offense** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent | 40.5% | 34.6% | 38.1% | 32.4% | 34.0% | 35.9% | 34.6% | 35.1% | 33.7% | 38.6% | 39.8% | 41.2% | 38.0% | 37.3% | 37.8% | 36.0% | 36.5% | 39.4% | 37.3% | 42.0% |
| Property | 19.2 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 22.9 | 19.1 | 22.5 | 20.4 | 18.5 | 20.7 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 20.7 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 18.3 |
| Drug | 16.6 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 14.2 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 14.2 | 16.4 | 16.2 |
| Public order/other[f] | 23.7 | 29.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 28.0 | 24.1 | 25.8 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 27.6 | 25.6 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 25.6 | 26.6 | 23.6 |

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

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

[b]Includes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[f]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, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 7

**Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2000–2019**

| Characteristic | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 151 | 148 | 145 | 146 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 123 | 128 | 125 | 123 | 129 | 138 | 144 | 154 | 150 | 151 | 156 | 167 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 153 | 150 | 146 | 143 | 142 | 143 | 143 | 142 | 124 | 130 | 126 | 124 | 130 | 140 | 144 | 154 | 151 | 151 | 155 | 169 |
| Female | 132 | 123 | 138 | 163 | 146 | 127 | 131 | 129 | 120 | 119 | 124 | 121 | 123 | 128 | 146 | 149 | 145 | 150 | 162 | 154 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 210 | 224 | 222 | 218 | 195 | 210 | 191 | 196 | 185 | 202 | 202 | 211 | 219 | 211 | 237 | 249 | 238 | 235 | 242 | 256 |
| Black[a] | 127 | 111 | 114 | 119 | 129 | 117 | 141 | 138 | 109 | 101 | 103 | 95 | 109 | 132 | 119 | 115 | 121 | 124 | 131 | 136 |
| Hispanic | 107 | 97 | 91 | 93 | 102 | 85 | 89 | 87 | 70 | 71 | 58 | 67 | 60 | 91 | 76 | 96 | 88 | 85 | 97 | 89 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native[a] | 115 ! | 157 | 57 ! | 112 | 140 | 146 | 170 | 118 | 108 | 222 | 104 | 54 ! | 104 | 106 | 97 | 123 | 161 | 134 | 122 | 121 |
| Asian[a,b] | 91 ! | 100 ! | 68 ! | 80 ! | 128 | 88 ! | 120 | 155 | 169 | 132 ! | 103 ! | 149 | 141 | 114 ! | 167 | 157 | 217 | 138 ! | 169 | 200 |
| Other[a,c] | 11 ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 ! | 3 ! | 0 | 4 ! | 6 ! | 2 ! | 11 ! | 6 ! | 3 ! | 3 ! | 11 ! | 2 ! | 3 ! | 3 ! | 4 ! | 9 ! |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 109 ! | 104 ! | 96 ! | 73 ! | 98 ! | 75 ! | 65 ! | 58 ! | 39 ! | 43 ! | 41 ! | 35 ! | 37 ! | 67 ! | 49 ! | 57 ! | 53 ! | 85 ! | 0 | 107 ! |
| 18–24 | 53 | 59 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 49 | 48 | 41 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 37 | 34 |
| 25–34 | 96 | 94 | 87 | 96 | 92 | 82 | 80 | 81 | 67 | 72 | 77 | 84 | 74 | 88 | 91 | 102 | 98 | 103 | 95 | 116 |
| 35–44 | 169 | 168 | 192 | 160 | 166 | 154 | 166 | 156 | 138 | 142 | 127 | 129 | 128 | 144 | 152 | 155 | 146 | 156 | 187 | 199 |
| 45–54 | 397 | 372 | 351 | 358 | 319 | 302 | 302 | 300 | 260 | 257 | 252 | 226 | 259 | 256 | 254 | 266 | 257 | 235 | 221 | 214 |
| 55 or older | 871 | 788 | 691 | 773 | 704 | 809 | 726 | 729 | 668 | 705 | 616 | 597 | 678 | 685 | 771 | 837 | 868 | 860 | 1,003 | 1,040 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 98 | 95 | 91 | 94 | 80 | 82 | 81 | 83 | 70 | 87 | 81 | 78 | 87 | 84 | 95 | 100 | 102 | 104 | 116 | 112 |
| Unconvicted[e] | 187 | 183 | 179 | 177 | 182 | 174 | 177 | 175 | 154 | 149 | 148 | 152 | 155 | 168 | 172 | 183 | 172 | 172 | 173 | 192 |
| **Offense** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent | 233 | 193 | 210 | 182 | 193 | 201 | 196 | 203 | 171 | 211 | 210 | 216 | 209 | 216 | 235 | 235 | 230 | 250 | 249 | 294 |
| Property | 115 | 114 | 125 | 132 | 109 | 126 | 114 | 104 | 100 | 102 | 96 | 86 | 99 | 109 | 110 | 126 | 116 | 118 | 118 | 115 |
| Drug | 99 | 96 | 92 | 100 | 106 | 94 | 103 | 101 | 85 | 69 | 68 | 65 | 87 | 79 | 94 | 106 | 99 | 87 | 105 | 109 |
| Public order/other[f] | 136 | 162 | 132 | 146 | 146 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 108 | 111 | 105 | 112 | 109 | 123 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 126 | 138 | 128 |

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 for 2001–2019 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. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[f]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, 2000–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019; 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, 2000–19**

| Cause of death | Number | Percent | Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All causes** | 20,413 | 100% | 142 |
| **Illness** | 10,261 | 50.3% | 71 |
| Heart disease | 4,842 | 23.7 | 34 |
| AIDS-related[a] | 621 | 3.0 | 4 |
| Cancer | 742 | 3.6 | 5 |
| Respiratory disease | 584 | 2.9 | 4 |
| Liver disease | 481 | 2.4 | 3 |
| All other illnesses[b] | 2,991 | 14.7 | 21 |
| **Suicide** | 6,217 | 30.5% | 43 |
| **Drug/alcohol intoxication** | 1,742 | 8.5% | 12 |
| **Accident** | 515 | 2.5% | 4 |
| **Homicide[c]** | 469 | 2.3% | 3 |
| **Other/unknown** | 686 | 3.4% | 5 |
| **Missing** | 523 | 2.6% | 4 |

Note: 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 for 2001–2019 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. Data may have been revised from previously statistics. 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 nonleading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–19.

## TABLE 9
**Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by cause of death and decedent characteristics, 2000–19**

| 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** | 20,413 | 4,842 | 621 | 742 | 584 | 481 | 2,991 | 6,217 | 1,742 | 515 | 469 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17,796 | 4,299 | 547 | 675 | 481 | 435 | 2,429 | 5,627 | 1,365 | 464 | 462 |
| Female | 2,608 | 543 | 74 | 67 | 103 | 46 | 561 | 589 | 377 | 51 | 7 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[e] | 11,279 | 2,351 | 111 | 338 | 281 | 261 | 1,382 | 4,441 | 1,093 | 304 | 184 |
| Black[e] | 5,986 | 1,954 | 426 | 298 | 220 | 103 | 1,115 | 823 | 375 | 132 | 185 |
| Hispanic | 2,437 | 427 | 81 | 87 | 70 | 107 | 417 | 723 | 230 | 63 | 86 |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native[e] | 259 | 46 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 120 | 26 | 5 | 4 |
| Asian[e,f] | 192 | 39 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 74 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Other[e,g] | 41 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 76 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 55 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 18–24 | 1,765 | 131 | 13 | 13 | 25 | 3 | 153 | 1,008 | 187 | 51 | 84 |
| 25–34 | 4,224 | 485 | 105 | 47 | 82 | 28 | 465 | 1,960 | 590 | 110 | 119 |
| 35–44 | 5,141 | 1,020 | 238 | 97 | 137 | 87 | 734 | 1,779 | 529 | 140 | 96 |
| 45–54 | 5,175 | 1,588 | 201 | 231 | 163 | 233 | 926 | 1,014 | 330 | 127 | 94 |
| 55 or older | 3,842 | 1,609 | 60 | 354 | 174 | 129 | 704 | 390 | 98 | 85 | 71 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[h] | 4,946 | 1,429 | 161 | 224 | 173 | 141 | 793 | 1,109 | 414 | 147 | 110 |
| Unconvicted[i] | 15,219 | 3,390 | 455 | 516 | 406 | 340 | 2,186 | 5,084 | 1,321 | 367 | 352 |
| **Offense** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent | 7,218 | 1,518 | 160 | 356 | 187 | 135 | 869 | 2,982 | 322 | 144 | 212 |
| Property | 3,933 | 914 | 196 | 116 | 115 | 86 | 632 | 1,153 | 331 | 91 | 86 |
| Drug | 3,206 | 798 | 138 | 104 | 114 | 80 | 569 | 640 | 480 | 79 | 52 |
| Public order/other[j] | 5,088 | 1,402 | 112 | 145 | 139 | 166 | 779 | 1,219 | 543 | 179 | 100 |

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 nonleading 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 Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[g]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

[h]Includes persons who returned to jail on a probation or parole violation.

[i]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[j]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, 2000–19.

## TABLE 10

**Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and decedent characteristics, 2000–19**

| 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** | 142 | 34 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 43 | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 143 | 35 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 45 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Female | 137 | 29 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 30 | 31 | 20 | 3 | <1 ! |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[e] | 218 | 45 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 86 | 21 | 6 | 4 |
| Black[e] | 119 | 39 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Hispanic | 84 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 25 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native[e] | 123 | 22 | <1 ! | 3 ! | 4 ! | 3 ! | 13 | 57 | 12 | 2 ! | 2 ! |
| Asian[e,f] | 134 | 27 | 1 ! | 8 | 1 ! | 2 ! | 21 | 52 | 6 ! | 6 ! | 5 ! |
| Other[e,g] | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 ! | 2 | <1 ! | <1 ! | <1 ! |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 66 | 3 ! | <1 ! | 0 | <1 ! | 0 | 4 ! | 48 | 4 ! | <1 ! | 2 ! |
| 18–24 | 46 | 3 | <1 | <1 | <1 | <1 ! | 4 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 25–34 | 89 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | <1 | 10 | 41 | 12 | 2 | 3 |
| 35–44 | 157 | 31 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 54 | 16 | 4 | 3 |
| 45–54 | 276 | 85 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 49 | 54 | 18 | 7 | 5 |
| 55 or older | 773 | 324 | 12 | 71 | 35 | 26 | 142 | 79 | 20 | 17 | 14 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[h] | 91 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Unconvicted[i] | 171 | 38 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 25 | 57 | 15 | 4 | 4 |
| **Offense** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Violent | 216 | 46 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 26 | 89 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Property | 112 | 26 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 33 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Drug | 92 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 2 |
| Public order/other[j] | 126 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 30 | 14 | 4 | 3 |

Note: Mortality rates for 2001–2019 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. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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 nonleading 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 Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[g]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

[h]Includes persons who returned to jail on a probation or parole violation.

[i]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[j]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, 2000–18; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–19; National Inmate Survey, 2007–09 and 2011–12; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

## TABLE 11
**Cause of death of local jail inmates, by time served before death, 2000–19**

| Cause of death | Number | Median time served (in days)[a] |
|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 20,413 | 17 |
| **Illness** | 10,261 | 33 |
| Heart disease | 4,842 | 25 |
| AIDS-related[b] | 621 | 82 |
| Cancer | 742 | 138 |
| Respiratory disease | 584 | 38 |
| Liver disease | 481 | 43 |
| All other illnesses[c] | 2,991 | 21 |
| **Suicide** | 6,217 | 9 |
| **Drug/alcohol intoxication** | 1,742 | 1 |
| **Accident** | 515 | 11 |
| **Homicide[d]** | 469 | 30 |

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 nonleading 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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–19.

## TABLE 12
**Offenses of decedents, by time served before death, 2000–19**

| Offense | Number | Percent | Median time served (in days)[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 20,413 | 100% | 17 |
| **Violent** | 7,218 | 37.1% | 40 |
| Murder[b] | 1,385 | 7.1 | 137 |
| Kidnapping | 374 | 1.9 | 44 |
| Rape/sexual assault | 1,331 | 6.8 | 77 |
| Robbery | 752 | 3.9 | 51 |
| Assault | 2,857 | 14.7 | 16 |
| Other | 519 | 2.7 | 13 |
| **Property** | 3,933 | 20.2% | 15 |
| Burglary | 995 | 5.1 | 32 |
| Larceny/theft | 2,028 | 10.4 | 11 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 186 | 1.0 | 12 |
| Arson | 106 | 0.5 | 45 |
| Fraud | 618 | 3.2 | 16 |
| **Drug** | 3,206 | 16.5% | 12 |
| Possession | 1,617 | 8.3 | 8 |
| Trafficking | 1,149 | 5.9 | 30 |
| Other/unknown | 440 | 2.3 | 6 |
| **Public order/other** | 5,088 | 26.2% | 7 |
| Weapons offense | 233 | 1.2 | 13 |
| Obstruction of justice | 989 | 5.1 | 7 |
| DUI/DWI | 749 | 3.9 | 5 |
| Traffic offense excluding DUI/DWI | 527 | 2.7 | 4 |
| Probation/parole violation and escape | 1,564 | 8.0 | 12 |
| Other | 1,026 | 5.3 | 5 |

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 nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–19.

## TABLE 13
**Death location of local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–19**

| Location | All causes | 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 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 14.9 | 9.4 | 20.0 | 46.1 | 36.6 | 17.3 | 31.7 |
| Segregation unit | 10.7 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 20.6 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Medical unit[d] | 49.7 | 56.2 | 89.8 | 89.2 | 73.2 | 80.0 | 65.5 | 25.8 | 41.1 | 54.1 | 48.9 |
| Mental health unit[e] | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 4.4 |
| In transit | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| Elsewhere | 6.1 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 17.3 | 8.1 |

Note: Percentages presented are based on nonmissing 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 nonleading natural causes of death) and unspecified illnesses.

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

[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, 2000–19.

## TABLE 14
**Number of deaths and mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by hold status, 2014–19**

| Hold status | Number of deaths, 2014–19 | Sum of annual average daily populations, 2014–19 | Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by hold status, 2014–19 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 6,666 | 4,337,625 | 154 |
| **Hold status[a]** | 719 | 748,495 | 96 |
| U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement | 42 | 89,467 | 47 |
| U.S. Marshals Service | 156 | 173,934 | 90 |
| Other[b] | 528 | 485,093 | 109 |
| **No hold/unknown[c]** | 5,947 | 3,589,130 | 166 |

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 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.

[c]Persons held in jail for local law enforcement and court officials, not on behalf of state or federal officials.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2014–19.

## TABLE 15

### Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by size of jurisdiction, 2000–2019

| Jail jurisdiction size (average daily population) | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 903 | 942 | 969 | 1,001 | 1,021 | 1,045 | 1,094 | 1,099 | 959 | 961 | 918 | 888 | 960 | 987 | 1,053 | 1,096 | 1,076 | 1,103 | 1,138 | 1,200 |
| 49 or fewer inmates | 63 | 76 | 79 | 78 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 46 | 47 | 49 | 60 | 51 | 66 | 60 | 68 | 61 | 59 | 51 | 40 | 50 |
| 50–99 | 66 | 70 | 63 | 58 | 56 | 66 | 63 | 61 | 46 | 55 | 45 | 51 | 60 | 61 | 70 | 54 | 60 | 58 | 62 | 66 |
| 100–249 | 80 | 111 | 103 | 104 | 101 | 103 | 106 | 116 | 108 | 121 | 122 | 116 | 89 | 138 | 115 | 141 | 150 | 156 | 158 | 164 |
| 250–499 | 87 | 98 | 110 | 111 | 117 | 107 | 109 | 127 | 111 | 111 | 95 | 125 | 144 | 129 | 153 | 157 | 150 | 133 | 181 | 169 |
| 500–999 | 139 | 139 | 98 | 133 | 107 | 145 | 133 | 130 | 121 | 120 | 121 | 133 | 148 | 151 | 158 | 185 | 180 | 194 | 197 | 238 |
| 1,000–2,499 | 186 | 167 | 195 | 233 | 258 | 226 | 228 | 251 | 238 | 237 | 237 | 207 | 234 | 205 | 263 | 268 | 264 | 293 | 298 | 293 |
| 2,500 or more | 282 | 280 | 321 | 284 | 312 | 330 | 387 | 368 | 286 | 268 | 234 | 186 | 218 | 243 | 226 | 230 | 213 | 218 | 201 | 220 |

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 16

### Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by size of jurisdiction, 2000–2019

| Jail jurisdiction size (average daily population) | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 151 | 148 | 145 | 146 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 123 | 128 | 125 | 123 | 129 | 138 | 144 | 154 | 150 | 151 | 156 | 167 |
| 49 or fewer inmates | 229 | 285 | 319 | 322 | 295 | 298 | 299 | 210 | 222 | 236 | 285 | 241 | 308 | 299 | 336 | 295 | 294 | 257 | 209 | 264 |
| 50–99 | 170 | 180 | 155 | 142 | 134 | 169 | 161 | 164 | 119 | 146 | 125 | 144 | 166 | 172 | 189 | 147 | 166 | 160 | 175 | 193 |
| 100–249 | 105 | 134 | 120 | 118 | 112 | 110 | 113 | 127 | 119 | 132 | 129 | 123 | 95 | 149 | 119 | 142 | 143 | 151 | 155 | 163 |
| 250–499 | 115 | 114 | 122 | 116 | 121 | 110 | 113 | 118 | 106 | 108 | 96 | 123 | 129 | 126 | 138 | 145 | 136 | 115 | 146 | 143 |
| 500–999 | 142 | 139 | 96 | 127 | 99 | 120 | 104 | 108 | 96 | 99 | 94 | 105 | 114 | 118 | 122 | 145 | 134 | 143 | 142 | 163 |
| 1,000–2,499 | 154 | 126 | 136 | 147 | 166 | 139 | 131 | 133 | 124 | 132 | 133 | 121 | 129 | 120 | 151 | 156 | 157 | 169 | 174 | 179 |
| 2,500 or more | 175 | 164 | 177 | 161 | 157 | 161 | 178 | 172 | 139 | 138 | 135 | 109 | 127 | 148 | 140 | 156 | 148 | 151 | 143 | 161 |

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 for 2001–2019 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*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 17

**Number and percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by number of deaths reported each year, 2000–2019**

| Year | Number of reporting jurisdictions | 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 | 2,150 | 79.8 | 372 | 13.8 | 173 | 6.4 | 64 | 203 | 1,048 |
| 2014 | 2,779 | 2,199 | 79.1 | 398 | 14.3 | 182 | 6.5 | 65 | 195 | 1,056 |
| 2015 | 2,792 | 2,201 | 78.8 | 399 | 14.3 | 192 | 6.9 | 62 | 233 | 986 |
| 2016 | 2,786 | 2,213 | 79.4 | 375 | 13.5 | 198 | 7.1 | 67 | 203 | 950 |
| 2017 | 2,810 | 2,231 | 79.4 | 377 | 13.4 | 202 | 7.2 | 66 | 221 | 1,015 |
| 2018 | 2,810 | 2,197 | 78.2 | 388 | 13.8 | 225 | 8.0 | 63 | 218 | 917 |
| 2019 | 2,770 | 2,134 | 77.0 | 414 | 14.9 | 222 | 8.0 | 63 | 235 | 922 |
| Annual average, 2000–2019 | 2,837 | 2,307 | 81.3% | 358 | 12.6% | 172 | 6.1% | 59 | 206 | 1,099 |

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Includes all local 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, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 18

**Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 597,908 | 638,207 | 667,730 | 687,597 | 715,210 | 741,577 | 771,511 | 781,673 | 778,716 | 747,932 | 732,013 | 720,879 | 745,238 | 712,678 | 729,362 | 712,086 | 717,689 | 729,063 | 730,929 | 718,496 |
| Alabama | 12,951 | 11,857 | 13,380 | 12,613 | 13,454 | 14,653 | 14,921 | 15,858 | 16,156 | 13,868 | 15,054 | 15,333 | 14,944 | 13,333 | 13,590 | 13,393 | 14,074 | 15,150 | 16,247 | 16,232 |
| Alaska* | 60 | 81 | 97 | 79 | 105 | 80 | 70 | 64 | 52 | 70 | 64 | 73 | 104 | 82 | 85 | 76 | 72 | 72 | 57 | 59 |
| Arizona | 10,859 | 13,590 | 12,704 | 13,815 | 14,648 | 15,302 | 15,085 | 16,539 | 17,844 | 15,043 | 13,242 | 13,467 | 14,542 | 14,355 | 13,961 | 13,764 | 13,154 | 13,237 | 12,991 | 13,257 |
| Arkansas | 5,271 | 5,571 | 6,111 | 6,248 | 6,167 | 6,023 | 6,402 | 6,986 | 7,373 | 7,453 | 7,420 | 7,189 | 7,447 | 6,750 | 7,824 | 8,098 | 8,183 | 8,802 | 9,126 | 9,278 |
| California | 72,508 | 71,125 | 75,543 | 76,134 | 77,920 | 81,923 | 81,752 | 83,462 | 83,493 | 81,629 | 74,808 | 71,759 | 79,491 | 81,696 | 82,116 | 75,180 | 76,131 | 76,650 | 75,570 | 74,628 |
| Colorado | 9,179 | 10,394 | 11,107 | 11,713 | 11,555 | 13,243 | 13,871 | 13,540 | 13,111 | 13,207 | 12,703 | 11,779 | 12,396 | 12,323 | 11,947 | 12,121 | 12,910 | 12,574 | 13,391 | 12,617 |
| District of Columbia | 1,656 | 1,618 | 3,161 | 2,268 | 3,477 | 2,318 | 3,473 | 3,142 | 2,987 | 3,089 | 3,037 | 3,011 | 2,455 | 2,288 | 1,969 | 1,814 | 1,858 | 1,836 | 2,047 | 1,798 |
| Florida | 49,358 | 50,056 | 54,638 | 53,556 | 60,056 | 63,134 | 64,331 | 66,449 | 66,250 | 61,070 | 58,313 | 57,330 | 56,412 | 52,710 | 53,401 | 53,739 | 52,544 | 54,681 | 55,204 | 54,357 |
| Georgia | 33,332 | 35,205 | 37,683 | 39,279 | 41,957 | 44,262 | 45,479 | 44,680 | 47,343 | 46,125 | 46,811 | 44,034 | 44,322 | 36,633 | 40,974 | 38,140 | 40,376 | 41,997 | 39,573 | 41,877 |
| Idaho | 2,668 | 2,964 | 3,280 | 3,402 | 2,946 | 3,939 | 3,929 | 4,062 | 3,938 | 3,750 | 3,529 | 3,718 | 3,728 | 3,535 | 3,744 | 3,722 | 3,803 | 4,154 | 4,288 | 4,306 |
| Illinois | 17,452 | 19,701 | 20,691 | 21,478 | 20,370 | 29,744 | 20,391 | 20,660 | 20,966 | 19,601 | 20,224 | 20,666 | 21,376 | 22,173 | 19,954 | 18,791 | 18,456 | 17,272 | 16,746 | 16,592 |
| Indiana | 12,760 | 16,958 | 14,752 | 15,398 | 16,447 | 17,415 | 18,716 | 17,246 | 17,811 | 18,302 | 17,703 | 17,342 | 17,533 | 16,146 | 16,765 | 16,306 | 18,278 | 19,439 | 20,641 | 20,347 |
| Iowa | 3,046 | 3,109 | 3,612 | 3,853 | 3,620 | 4,167 | 4,023 | 4,158 | 4,085 | 3,891 | 3,993 | 4,099 | 4,264 | 4,051 | 4,243 | 4,477 | 4,427 | 4,899 | 4,932 | 4,880 |
| Kansas | 5,093 | 5,657 | 6,163 | 7,437 | 6,864 | 7,412 | 7,721 | 7,383 | 7,668 | 6,992 | 7,692 | 7,236 | 6,961 | 7,100 | 7,453 | 7,279 | 7,544 | 7,579 | 8,069 | 7,966 |
| Kentucky | 11,492 | 19,129 | 13,954 | 14,429 | 16,382 | 16,380 | 16,906 | 18,129 | 18,070 | 17,803 | 17,460 | 18,252 | 19,537 | 17,995 | 20,602 | 20,776 | 22,735 | 23,789 | 24,877 | 23,884 |
| Louisiana | 22,744 | 26,967 | 27,229 | 27,824 | 28,640 | 29,863 | 25,979 | 29,801 | 29,060 | 29,572 | 32,199 | 31,022 | 32,651 | 27,151 | 29,667 | 29,181 | 29,192 | 29,177 | 29,724 | 32,161 |
| Maine | 1,297 | 1,411 | 1,508 | 1,572 | 1,484 | 1,567 | 1,767 | 1,630 | 1,598 | 1,571 | 1,062 | 1,322 | 1,299 | 1,073 | 1,371 | 1,343 | 1,352 | 1,278 | 1,685 | 1,670 |
| Maryland | 10,471 | 10,960 | 12,069 | 12,545 | 12,974 | 12,696 | 13,039 | 14,005 | 13,577 | 12,205 | 12,398 | 12,423 | 12,233 | 12,063 | 11,164 | 9,804 | 8,879 | 9,587 | 8,892 | 9,121 |
| Massachusetts | 9,427 | 11,040 | 11,745 | 12,342 | 13,114 | 12,485 | 13,873 | 13,527 | 13,309 | 13,184 | 10,724 | 10,326 | 9,616 | 10,471 | 10,238 | 10,543 | 10,775 | 10,454 | 9,060 | 8,038 |
| Michigan | 15,869 | 16,460 | 16,644 | 16,713 | 17,956 | 18,197 | 18,739 | 18,436 | 17,676 | 17,001 | 16,457 | 16,541 | 17,089 | 17,203 | 16,898 | 15,480 | 16,476 | 16,357 | 16,412 | 15,604 |
| Minnesota | 4,958 | 5,663 | 5,954 | 6,408 | 7,033 | 7,265 | 7,286 | 7,582 | 7,105 | 6,651 | 6,733 | 6,468 | 6,423 | 6,524 | 6,827 | 7,188 | 7,145 | 7,293 | 7,135 | 6,624 |
| Mississippi | 9,885 | 9,280 | 10,160 | 10,872 | 10,495 | 10,984 | 10,981 | 11,811 | 11,057 | 9,732 | 10,501 | 10,601 | 12,620 | 11,575 | 12,802 | 14,376 | 14,601 | 13,157 | 13,279 | 13,364 |
| Missouri | 7,588 | 8,176 | 8,992 | 9,391 | 10,014 | 10,266 | 11,234 | 10,652 | 11,653 | 11,503 | 10,646 | 11,500 | 12,375 | 11,757 | 11,259 | 11,431 | 11,754 | 13,013 | 13,066 | 11,838 |
| Montana | 1,291 | 1,884 | 1,804 | 1,921 | 2,011 | 2,084 | 1,981 | 1,721 | 1,781 | 1,718 | 1,950 | 1,032 | 1,968 | 2,795 | 2,317 | 2,473 | 2,511 | 2,580 | 2,516 | 2,549 |
| Nebraska | 2,140 | 2,365 | 2,494 | 2,485 | 2,855 | 2,962 | 2,741 | 2,940 | 3,135 | 3,427 | 3,391 | 3,406 | 3,442 | 3,530 | 3,459 | 3,560 | 3,669 | 3,900 | 4,001 | 4,168 |
| Nevada | 5,216 | 5,407 | 5,656 | 7,537 | 6,869 | 6,144 | 6,479 | 7,638 | 7,531 | 7,737 | 7,410 | 7,083 | 6,922 | 6,902 | 7,070 | 6,841 | 7,004 | 7,189 | 7,738 | 6,967 |
| New Hampshire | 887 | 1,376 | 1,550 | 1,561 | 1,658 | 1,841 | 2,048 | 2,039 | 2,024 | 2,108 | 2,103 | 2,063 | 2,143 | 2,012 | 2,200 | 1,830 | 1,868 | 1,799 | 1,539 | 1,456 |
| New Jersey | 15,102 | 15,683 | 16,295 | 16,858 | 17,384 | 18,035 | 19,096 | 18,403 | 17,824 | 16,426 | 15,955 | 15,280 | 16,193 | 16,398 | 14,997 | 14,333 | 13,601 | 10,655 | 9,628 | 8,552 |
| New Mexico | 5,918 | 6,426 | 6,611 | 7,387 | 8,091 | 8,585 | 9,031 | 8,753 | 9,089 | 8,273 | 8,886 | 8,297 | 8,408 | 8,474 | 8,256 | 8,370 | 7,338 | 6,713 | 6,267 | 6,535 |
| New York | 27,403 | 28,709 | 30,640 | 30,488 | 30,588 | 30,778 | 32,229 | 31,335 | 30,304 | 29,877 | 30,122 | 29,793 | 28,259 | 26,959 | 25,946 | 25,540 | 22,345 | 20,800 | 21,637 | 20,006 |
| North Carolina | 12,276 | 12,901 | 15,103 | 15,319 | 16,454 | 17,958 | 18,295 | 19,104 | 19,382 | 16,470 | 18,601 | 18,288 | 19,168 | 18,825 | 18,964 | 18,107 | 18,818 | 19,920 | 20,342 | 20,220 |
| North Dakota | 619 | 650 | 746 | 828 | 876 | 997 | 963 | 889 | 962 | 897 | 947 | 1,111 | 1,190 | 1,088 | 1,418 | 1,449 | 1,382 | 1,697 | 1,445 | 1,457 |
| Ohio | 16,118 | 16,948 | 18,626 | 19,592 | 19,701 | 19,594 | 20,664 | 20,539 | 19,254 | 19,944 | 17,454 | 17,788 | 18,704 | 18,384 | 19,110 | 18,612 | 17,576 | 20,385 | 20,913 | 20,273 |
| Oklahoma | 7,228 | 7,243 | 7,534 | 8,206 | 9,114 | 10,053 | 10,988 | 10,796 | 10,062 | 10,493 | 8,632 | 8,654 | 9,544 | 9,447 | 12,484 | 12,455 | 12,593 | 10,207 | 12,288 | 13,454 |
| Oregon | 6,685 | 7,593 | 6,354 | 6,583 | 6,510 | 6,812 | 6,684 | 8,296 | 6,304 | 5,803 | 5,890 | 5,872 | 7,844 | 5,678 | 5,985 | 5,887 | 5,887 | 7,846 | 5,758 | 5,874 |
| Pennsylvania | 28,248 | 30,296 | 33,240 | 32,227 | 32,934 | 34,264 | 36,168 | 38,221 | 37,350 | 38,010 | 35,444 | 36,290 | 37,519 | 37,334 | 37,765 | 36,602 | 35,086 | 34,767 | 32,779 | 30,740 |

*Continued on next page*

## TABLE 18 (continued)

**Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina | 8,752 | 10,565 | 12,181 | 11,009 | 11,590 | 12,104 | 12,749 | 13,608 | 13,634 | 12,654 | 12,236 | 11,970 | 12,232 | 11,592 | 11,569 | 11,256 | 10,086 | 11,706 | 11,794 | 11,196 |
| South Dakota | 1,163 | 1,138 | 1,296 | 1,347 | 1,514 | 1,562 | 1,645 | 1,537 | 1,417 | 1,626 | 1,572 | 1,505 | 1,746 | 1,845 | 1,732 | 1,768 | 1,880 | 2,033 | 2,147 | 2,058 |
| Tennessee | 20,168 | 20,163 | 20,859 | 22,941 | 23,086 | 24,124 | 32,363 | 25,077 | 26,446 | 25,708 | 22,875 | 23,521 | 24,292 | 24,882 | 24,553 | 26,989 | 28,239 | 29,110 | 29,970 | 29,851 |
| Texas | 57,999 | 54,639 | 56,185 | 60,223 | 62,907 | 53,967 | 68,106 | 69,284 | 69,392 | 67,513 | 67,297 | 66,599 | 67,815 | 63,724 | 64,614 | 64,835 | 67,156 | 66,506 | 68,662 | 67,122 |
| Utah | 5,378 | 5,616 | 5,817 | 6,271 | 6,517 | 6,407 | 6,567 | 6,881 | 6,929 | 6,928 | 7,267 | 7,194 | 7,288 | 6,446 | 7,441 | 7,110 | 7,137 | 7,695 | 7,460 | 7,240 |
| Virginia | 20,021 | 22,154 | 23,612 | 24,943 | 25,488 | 26,567 | 28,407 | 29,561 | 28,824 | 28,276 | 29,003 | 27,313 | 30,013 | 27,783 | 29,984 | 26,782 | 27,910 | 28,965 | 28,294 | 27,603 |
| Washington | 8,638 | 12,289 | 12,095 | 11,808 | 11,867 | 12,899 | 13,390 | 13,727 | 13,461 | 13,076 | 12,350 | 12,988 | 12,008 | 10,920 | 12,264 | 11,832 | 12,034 | 12,654 | 12,253 | 11,653 |
| West Virginia | 2,824 | 3,240 | 3,068 | 3,289 | 3,622 | 4,081 | 4,321 | 4,331 | 4,336 | 3,879 | 4,145 | 3,882 | 4,351 | 4,466 | 4,292 | 4,290 | 4,356 | 4,690 | 5,251 | 4,984 |
| Wisconsin | 12,986 | 12,865 | 13,557 | 14,063 | 14,397 | 14,908 | 15,098 | 15,641 | 15,401 | 12,157 | 14,143 | 13,965 | 12,835 | 12,625 | 12,501 | 12,621 | 12,932 | 13,464 | 13,795 | 12,529 |
| Wyoming | 924 | 1,085 | 1,230 | 1,342 | 1,499 | 1,534 | 1,532 | 1,553 | 1,694 | 1,620 | 1,567 | 1,494 | 1,536 | 1,582 | 1,587 | 1,522 | 1,562 | 1,335 | 1,440 | 1,511 |

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison and jail system. For data on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 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, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 19

**Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 903 | 942 | 969 | 1,001 | 1,021 | 1,045 | 1,094 | 1,099 | 959 | 961 | 918 | 888 | 960 | 987 | 1,053 | 1,096 | 1,076 | 1,103 | 1,138 | 1,200 |
| Alabama | 24 | 27 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 23 | 34 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 18 | 23 | 30 |
| Alaska* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 15 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 27 | 19 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 26 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 26 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 13 | 14 | 22 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 18 | 11 |
| California | 109 | 124 | 131 | 125 | 120 | 156 | 126 | 128 | 106 | 138 | 121 | 92 | 113 | 129 | 146 | 135 | 122 | 133 | 121 | 154 |
| Colorado | 13 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 18 | 13 | 21 | 21 | 14 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 34 |
| District of Columbia | 4 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Florida | 82 | 98 | 79 | 85 | 86 | 79 | 99 | 103 | 77 | 88 | 57 | 66 | 69 | 68 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 98 | 104 | 117 |
| Georgia | 38 | 39 | 49 | 45 | 54 | 41 | 46 | 44 | 55 | 45 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 42 | 40 | 48 | 45 | 46 | 59 |
| Idaho | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Illinois | 31 | 21 | 22 | 30 | 41 | 25 | 37 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 33 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 20 | 30 |
| Indiana | 21 | 21 | 14 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 26 | 18 | 11 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 20 | 35 |
| Iowa | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Kansas | 9 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 14 |
| Kentucky | 16 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 22 | 13 | 20 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 30 | 24 |
| Louisiana | 10 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 41 | 31 | 26 | 31 | 34 | 22 | 26 | 20 | 42 | 37 | 38 | 35 | 35 | 46 | 44 | 29 |
| Maine | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Maryland | 22 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 25 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 16 | 16 |
| Massachusetts | 5 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 10 |
| Michigan | 23 | 17 | 18 | 26 | 20 | 29 | 21 | 18 | 12 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 17 | 21 | 34 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 17 |
| Minnesota | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 8 |
| Mississippi | 9 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 21 |
| Missouri | 16 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 25 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 27 | 19 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 23 | 28 | 28 |
| Montana | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Nebraska | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Nevada | 15 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| New Hampshire | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| New Jersey | 31 | 17 | 17 | 38 | 34 | 32 | 36 | 34 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 32 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 19 | 14 |
| New Mexico | 15 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 11 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 23 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 16 |
| New York | 57 | 52 | 51 | 47 | 43 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 32 | 37 | 37 | 36 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 32 | 33 | 17 | 29 | 22 |
| North Carolina | 15 | 17 | 32 | 22 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 28 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 17 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 33 | 21 | 36 | 32 | 35 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ohio | 23 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 18 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 28 | 33 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 29 | 40 | 48 | 41 |
| Oklahoma | 15 | 18 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 32 | 9 | 16 | 18 |
| Oregon | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | 50 | 51 | 53 | 66 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 44 | 37 | 31 | 46 | 59 | 41 | 48 | 54 | 47 | 49 | 59 | 63 |

*Continued on next page*

## TABLE 19 (continued)
**Number of deaths of local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina | 17 | 23 | 17 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 29 | 19 | 22 |
| South Dakota | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Tennessee | 28 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 39 | 36 | 30 | 35 | 37 | 32 | 20 | 39 | 34 | 27 | 29 | 36 | 43 | 42 | 50 | 39 |
| Texas | 97 | 84 | 96 | 96 | 99 | 89 | 98 | 90 | 86 | 76 | 84 | 69 | 72 | 99 | 73 | 98 | 87 | 92 | 85 | 95 |
| Utah | 6 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 11 |
| Virginia | 34 | 41 | 36 | 42 | 33 | 30 | 36 | 59 | 49 | 39 | 29 | 42 | 40 | 28 | 48 | 43 | 34 | 44 | 42 | 38 |
| Washington | 8 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 28 | 16 | 19 | 31 | 30 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 14 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 15 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison and jail system. For data on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 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, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 20

**Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 151 | 148 | 145 | 146 | 143 | 141 | 142 | 141 | 123 | 128 | 125 | 123 | 129 | 138 | 144 | 154 | 150 | 151 | 156 | 167 |
| Alabama | 185 | 228 | 157 | 119 | 171 | 157 | 228 | 132 | 118 | 144 | 186 | 117 | 120 | 143 | 155 | 179 | 163 | 119 | 142 | 185 |
| Alaska* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,370! | 962! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 138 | 132 | 189 | 116 | 82 | 176 | 126 | 127 | 67 | 73 | 121 | 67! | 69 | 98 | 122 | 189 | 175 | 219 | 223 | 196 |
| Arkansas | 171! | 233 | 229 | 352 | 211 | 116! | 172 | 143 | 203 | 67! | 94! | 223 | 134 | 222 | 217 | 161 | 134 | 125 | 197 | 119 |
| California | 150 | 174 | 173 | 164 | 154 | 190 | 154 | 153 | 127 | 169 | 162 | 128 | 142 | 158 | 178 | 180 | 160 | 174 | 160 | 206 |
| Colorado | 142 | 154 | 126 | 111 | 95 | 136 | 94 | 155 | 160 | 106 | 157 | 102 | 73! | 162 | 167 | 206 | 209 | 215 | 157 | 269 |
| District of Columbia | 242! | 0 | 316 | 529 | 374 | 475 | 346 | 318 | 234! | 259! | 132! | 232! | 81! | 262! | 152! | 55! | 269! | 381! | 98! | 167! |
| Florida | 166 | 196 | 145 | 159 | 143 | 125 | 154 | 155 | 116 | 144 | 98 | 115 | 122 | 129 | 155 | 154 | 156 | 179 | 188 | 215 |
| Georgia | 114 | 111 | 130 | 115 | 129 | 93 | 101 | 98 | 116 | 98 | 103 | 104 | 106 | 128 | 103 | 105 | 119 | 107 | 116 | 141 |
| Idaho | 112! | 101! | 30! | 59! | 34! | 178! | 127! | 172! | 25! | 160! | 85! | 134! | 107! | 170! | 160! | 81! | 105! | 96! | 163! | 186! |
| Illinois | 178 | 107 | 106 | 140 | 201 | 84 | 181 | 150 | 138 | 148 | 114 | 102 | 108 | 149 | 150 | 154 | 152 | 139 | 119 | 181 |
| Indiana | 165 | 124 | 95 | 149 | 109 | 92 | 139 | 104 | 62 | 87 | 124 | 121 | 108 | 111 | 161 | 129 | 104 | 134 | 97 | 172 |
| Iowa | 66! | 129! | 83! | 26! | 110! | 96! | 75! | 120! | 49! | 154! | 75! | 195! | 94! | 222! | 141! | 134! | 271 | 61! | 61! | 102! |
| Kansas | 177! | 159! | 195 | 134 | 219 | 148 | 130 | 95! | 156 | 157 | 130 | 138 | 158 | 239 | 134 | 192 | 252 | 145 | 211 | 176 |
| Kentucky | 139 | 68 | 86 | 97 | 98 | 134 | 124 | 138 | 122 | 101 | 120 | 88 | 113 | 72 | 97 | 111 | 70 | 67 | 121 | 100 |
| Louisiana | 44 | 82 | 81 | 115 | 143 | 104 | 100 | 104 | 117 | 74 | 81 | 64 | 129 | 136 | 128 | 120 | 120 | 158 | 148 | 90 |
| Maine | 154! | 142! | 464! | 191! | 135! | 64! | 283! | 61! | 63! | 127! | 282! | 530! | 0 | 93! | 292! | 74! | 222! | 156! | 178! | 180! |
| Maryland | 210 | 182 | 166 | 199 | 116 | 181 | 207 | 228 | 184 | 164 | 194 | 169 | 139 | 174 | 125 | 173 | 214 | 209 | 180 | 175 |
| Massachusetts | 53! | 91 | 136 | 73! | 61! | 168 | 101 | 103 | 128 | 137 | 149 | 48! | 146 | 134 | 176 | 114 | 121 | 172 | 143 | 124 |
| Michigan | 145 | 103 | 108 | 156 | 111 | 159 | 112 | 98 | 68 | 118 | 109 | 145 | 99 | 122 | 201 | 136 | 127 | 141 | 158 | 109 |
| Minnesota | 121! | 141! | 101! | 140! | 128! | 110! | 151 | 106! | 56! | 45! | 149 | 93! | 109! | 77! | 132! | 111! | 140 | 192 | 126! | 121! |
| Mississippi | 91! | 129 | 167 | 156 | 162 | 146 | 164 | 152 | 127 | 134 | 133 | 132 | 71! | 130 | 141 | 132 | 116 | 84 | 105 | 157 |
| Missouri | 211 | 171 | 89! | 181 | 60! | 97 | 116 | 235 | 146 | 174 | 197 | 104 | 218 | 162 | 151 | 184 | 153 | 177 | 214 | 237 |
| Montana | 232! | 53! | 277! | 260! | 149! | 288! | 50! | 116! | 112! | 349! | 154! | 775! | 152! | 179! | 86! | 243! | 119! | 155! | 238! | 157! |
| Nebraska | 234! | 211! | 241! | 80! | 140! | 68! | 219! | 68! | 159! | 204! | 177! | 147! | 116! | 198! | 231! | 84! | 136! | 308 | 200! | 96! |
| Nevada | 288 | 333 | 106! | 80! | 116! | 228 | 139! | 131 | 106! | 181 | 108! | 184 | 173 | 145 | 141 | 263 | 200 | 167 | 168 | 230 |
| New Hampshire | 338! | 145! | 323! | 192! | 181! | 54! | 195! | 196! | 99! | 237! | 48! | 194! | 140! | 50! | 45! | 0 | 375! | 222! | 260! | 412! |
| New Jersey | 205 | 108 | 104 | 225 | 196 | 177 | 189 | 185 | 151 | 152 | 182 | 131 | 154 | 140 | 213 | 181 | 184 | 169 | 197 | 164 |
| New Mexico | 253 | 140! | 136! | 95! | 210 | 128 | 233 | 171 | 121 | 133 | 191 | 277 | 190 | 118 | 121 | 179 | 245 | 164 | 112! | 245 |
| New York | 208 | 181 | 166 | 154 | 141 | 166 | 161 | 166 | 106 | 124 | 123 | 121 | 142 | 148 | 143 | 125 | 148 | 82 | 134 | 110 |
| North Carolina | 122 | 132 | 212 | 144 | 128 | 95 | 115 | 147 | 98 | 140 | 129 | 93 | 130 | 112 | 121 | 182 | 112 | 181 | 157 | 173 |
| North Dakota | 162! | 154! | 268! | 242! | 114! | 0 | 208! | 113! | 104! | 223! | 211! | 90! | 252! | 460! | 212! | 138! | 145! | 59! | 415! | 0 |
| Ohio | 143 | 118 | 161 | 153 | 91 | 122 | 126 | 127 | 119 | 130 | 132 | 157 | 176 | 163 | 152 | 167 | 165 | 196 | 230 | 202 |
| Oklahoma | 208 | 249 | 119! | 158 | 154 | 179 | 191 | 222 | 169 | 172 | 209 | 139 | 136 | 169 | 152 | 128 | 254 | 88! | 130 | 134 |
| Oregon | 150 | 132 | 110! | 106! | 230 | 117! | 165 | 36! | 238 | 121! | 153! | 136! | 38! | 70! | 150! | 238 | 102! | 166 | 191 | 204 |
| Pennsylvania | 135 | 165 | 153 | 164 | 200 | 166 | 155 | 144 | 118 | 97 | 87 | 127 | 157 | 110 | 127 | 148 | 134 | 141 | 180 | 205 |

*Continued on next page*

## TABLE 20 (continued)

**Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina | 194 | 218 | 140 | 100 | 138 | 157 | 165 | 103 | 139 | 119 | 155 | 58 ! | 180 | 181 | 130 | 160 | 139 | 248 | 161 | 196 |
| South Dakota | 344 ! | 176 ! | 77 ! | 0 | 66 ! | 192 ! | 61 ! | 65 ! | 141 ! | 123 ! | 0 | 66 ! | 0 | 108 ! | 58 ! | 339 ! | 426 ! | 0 | 93 ! | 49 ! |
| Tennessee | 139 | 139 | 139 | 100 | 169 | 149 | 93 | 140 | 140 | 124 | 87 | 166 | 140 | 109 | 118 | 133 | 152 | 144 | 167 | 131 |
| Texas | 167 | 154 | 171 | 159 | 157 | 165 | 144 | 130 | 124 | 113 | 125 | 104 | 106 | 155 | 113 | 151 | 130 | 138 | 124 | 142 |
| Utah | 112 ! | 107 ! | 223 | 112 ! | 169 | 156 | 107 ! | 160 | 87 ! | 173 | 110 ! | 195 | 151 | 248 | 255 | 155 | 308 | 91 ! | 94 ! | 152 |
| Virginia | 170 | 185 | 152 | 168 | 129 | 113 | 127 | 200 | 170 | 138 | 100 | 154 | 133 | 101 | 160 | 161 | 122 | 152 | 148 | 138 |
| Washington | 93 ! | 81 | 91 | 136 | 93 | 85 | 142 | 109 | 126 | 107 | 130 | 123 | 167 | 147 | 155 | 237 | 133 | 150 | 253 | 257 |
| West Virginia | 71 ! | 185 ! | 65 ! | 182 ! | 138 ! | 147 ! | 139 ! | 92 ! | 138 ! | 180 ! | 121 ! | 180 ! | 230 | 134 ! | 186 ! | 233 | 253 | 213 | 209 | 281 |
| Wisconsin | 54 ! | 86 | 89 | 78 | 69 | 74 | 73 | 96 | 110 | 90 | 92 | 100 | 101 | 79 | 56 ! | 103 | 162 | 178 | 130 | 120 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 163 ! | 224 ! | 267 ! | 196 ! | 131 ! | 64 ! | 59 ! | 123 ! | 64 ! | 67 ! | 260 ! | 126 ! | 189 ! | 394 ! | 192 ! | 75 ! | 69 ! | 132 ! |

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 for 2001–2019 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. Mortality rates are not adjusted for demographic differences among states. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison and jail system. For data on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 2021). See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 21

**Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013[a] | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2,984 | 2,969 | 2,954 | 2,937 | 2,920 | 2,894 | 2,866 | 2,845 | 2,831 | 2,742 | 2,747 | 2,738 | 2,797 | 2,695 | 2,779 | 2,792 | 2,786 | 2,810 | 2,810 | 2,770 |
| Alabama | 151 | 149 | 147 | 146 | 145 | 142 | 136 | 132 | 125 | 115 | 117 | 115 | 122 | 116 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 124 |
| Alaska[b] | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Arizona | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Arkansas | 85 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 76 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 66 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| California | 65 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 61 |
| Colorado | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 55 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Florida | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 64 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 65 |
| Georgia | 176 | 174 | 174 | 172 | 170 | 167 | 164 | 162 | 159 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 157 | 144 | 152 | 153 | 148 | 147 | 147 | 149 |
| Idaho | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| Illinois | 90 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 91 | 91 | 87 | 90 | 91 |
| Indiana | 90 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 91 |
| Iowa | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 92 |
| Kansas | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 93 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 95 | 91 |
| Kentucky | 80 | 78 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 76 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 75 | 74 | 76 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 73 |
| Louisiana | 87 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 79 | 82 | 75 | 83 | 76 | 81 | 82 | 80 | 82 | 89 | 87 |
| Maine | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Maryland | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Michigan | 83 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 80 | 77 | 78 |
| Minnesota | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 69 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| Mississippi | 91 | 90 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 80 | 77 | 77 | 83 | 67 | 78 | 82 | 82 | 75 | 79 | 76 |
| Missouri | 124 | 124 | 124 | 123 | 119 | 118 | 119 | 118 | 118 | 110 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 107 | 110 | 109 | 110 | 113 | 108 | 106 |
| Montana | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 |
| Nebraska | 64 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 62 | 59 |
| Nevada | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| New Hampshire | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| New Jersey | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| New Mexico | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 31 |
| New York | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 56 |
| North Carolina | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 89 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 90 | 92 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 90 |
| North Dakota | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 22 |
| Ohio | 97 | 96 | 96 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 131 | 128 | 125 |
| Oklahoma | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 88 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 79 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 88 | 91 | 90 |
| Oregon | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 36 |
| Pennsylvania | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 62 |

*Continued on next page*

## TABLE 21 (continued)

**Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013[a] | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| South Dakota | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 |
| Tennessee | 97 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 94 | 89 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 92 | 90 |
| Texas | 248 | 247 | 246 | 245 | 242 | 242 | 242 | 237 | 236 | 230 | 227 | 226 | 232 | 223 | 228 | 233 | 233 | 231 | 230 | 220 |
| Utah | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| Virginia | 73 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 69 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 63 | 59 | 62 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 57 |
| Washington | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 51 |
| West Virginia | 28 | 28 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Wisconsin | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 69 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 69 |
| Wyoming | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 |

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison and jail system. For data on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 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, 2000–2019.

## TABLE 22

**Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 434 | 484 | 484 | 510 | 518 | 522 | 539 | 533 | 502 | 503 | 502 | 521 | 539 | 545 | 580 | 591 | 573 | 579 | 613 | 636 |
| Alabama | 15 | 22 | 20 | 14 | 16 | 22 | 25 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 17 |
| Alaska* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Arkansas | 7 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 10 |
| California | 30 | 32 | 29 | 35 | 32 | 34 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 38 |
| Colorado | 6 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 19 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Florida | 23 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 33 | 25 | 31 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 32 | 30 | 33 | 35 | 28 | 35 | 34 |
| Georgia | 24 | 28 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 33 | 29 | 33 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 27 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 24 | 37 |
| Idaho | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Illinois | 7 | 6 | 11 | 20 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 16 | 15 |
| Indiana | 11 | 17 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 20 |
| Iowa | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Kansas | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 10 |
| Kentucky | 11 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 21 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 24 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 24 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 18 |
| Maine | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Maryland | 7 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Michigan | 12 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 13 |
| Minnesota | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Mississippi | 8 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 14 |
| Missouri | 10 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 21 |
| Montana | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Nebraska | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Nevada | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| New Hampshire | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| New Jersey | 12 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 7 |
| New Mexico | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| New York | 12 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 14 |
| North Carolina | 13 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 12 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 27 | 22 | 26 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Ohio | 13 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 27 | 29 | 28 |
| Oklahoma | 10 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 13 |
| Oregon | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| Pennsylvania | 15 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 28 | 18 | 20 | 25 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 27 | 24 | 27 |

*Continued on next page*

## TABLE 22 (continued)

**Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to Mortality in Correctional Institutions, by state, 2000–2019**

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina | 11 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 18 |
| South Dakota | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Tennessee | 16 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 21 |
| Texas | 50 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 38 | 37 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 52 | 40 | 45 | 39 | 44 | 47 | 44 |
| Utah | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Virginia | 21 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 20 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 24 |
| Washington | 8 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 11 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate a combined prison and jail system. For data on these states, see *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 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, 2000–2019.

# Methodology

## Data collection coverage

The Mortality in Correctional Institutions (MCI), formerly the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), was an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collection from 2000 to 2019. The MCI obtained 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, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 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 collected annual data directly from the approximately 2,800 jail jurisdictions in the U.S. and maintained an average annual response rate of 98%. BJS used 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 of the DCRP to MCI to more accurately describe the data collection.

BJS ceased 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 the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 (October to December 2019). State DOCs and local jails now report their death information on a quarterly basis to centralized state agencies, which compile and submit this to BJA to comply with all applicable requirements in P.L. 113–242.

Mortality data measured by the MCI included the location and type of facility where the incarcerated person died, decedent characteristics (sex, race or ethnicity, and age), admission date, conviction status, and admission offense. The MCI also collected 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. Data on executions are excluded from this report but are accessible on the BJS website.[1] Statistics for 2000 to 2019 presented in this report are considered final as of February 18, 2021.

For more information on mortality in correctional settings, see—

- *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300953, BJS, December 2021)
- *Suicide in Local Jails and State and Federal Prisons, 2000–2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300731, BJS, October 2021)
- *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 256002, BJS, April 2021)
- *Mortality in State and Federal Prisons, 2001–2018 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 255970, BJS, April 2021)
- *Assessing Inmate Cause of Death: Deaths in Custody Reporting Program and National Death Index* (NCJ 249568, BJS, April 2016)
- *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* (NCJ 210036, BJS, August 2005).

The MCI instruments for collecting jail data were administered annually to local jails. Respondents provided an aggregate count of the number of deaths that occurred during the referenced calendar year (CJ-9A/CJ-10A) and provided forms describing individual deaths (CJ-9). The jail survey instruments are available on the BJS website. Respondents submitted 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 were 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), were asked to complete the annual summary form.

[1]See *Capital Punishment, 2019 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 300381, BJS, June 2021).

### Nonresponse

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and excludes 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 2,907 jurisdictions that represented 3,130 jail facilities. Of these, 2,819 jurisdictions (97%) 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 such person. For instance, if a jail transports an ill inmate to a hospital for medical services and that person 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 a person 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 person 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 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.

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 an 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 a person 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.

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 2019, BJS adjusted the general population in table 4 and figure 3 of this report 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*.

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,

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

and age. These collections were chosen because they were conducted closest in time to the 2019 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—

- 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—

- Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ), last conducted in 2002
- 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 2019. 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 the 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 2019. 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

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 U.S. residents. 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 2019.

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 the 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 2019, BJS did not simply impose the ASR distributions observed in the 2012 NIS on the 2019 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 2019.

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 2019 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 2016 to 2018 distributions was then applied to the adjusted 2019 ASJ sex totals to obtain the final 2019 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 2019 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 2019 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 sex-by-age 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 to residents who had a known age at death and were age 18 or older in 2019. 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 adult U.S. 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 2019, 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 and figure 3, BJS divided these cause-specific mortality rates by the total local jail 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 the small number of deaths.

### Interpreting rates among small populations

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

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

[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

## APPENDIX TABLE 1

**Estimated number of local jail inmates in custody on an average day, by inmate characteristics, 2000–2019**

| Characteristic | Total, 2000–2019 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 14,376,500 | 597,900 | 638,200 | 667,700 | 687,600 | 715,200 | 741,600 | 771,500 | 781,700 | 778,700 | 747,900 | 732,000 | 720,900 | 745,200 | 712,700 | 729,400 | 712,100 | 717,700 | 729,100 | 730,900 | 718,500 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 12,475,500 | 529,700 | 564,200 | 590,300 | 605,900 | 627,200 | 647,400 | 672,000 | 680,800 | 679,800 | 656,700 | 640,200 | 629,900 | 645,800 | 613,800 | 625,600 | 609,000 | 611,000 | 618,500 | 619,400 | 608,400 |
| Female | 1,901,000 | 68,200 | 74,000 | 77,500 | 81,700 | 88,000 | 94,200 | 99,500 | 100,800 | 98,900 | 91,200 | 91,800 | 91,000 | 99,400 | 98,900 | 103,800 | 103,100 | 106,700 | 110,600 | 111,500 | 110,100 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 5,178,400 | 215,200 | 229,700 | 240,300 | 247,000 | 256,500 | 265,600 | 275,800 | 279,000 | 276,500 | 264,200 | 255,500 | 248,600 | 253,900 | 247,900 | 263,000 | 263,500 | 262,700 | 278,300 | 277,000 | 278,200 |
| Black[a] | 5,016,500 | 239,800 | 256,000 | 267,800 | 271,200 | 277,400 | 282,700 | 289,000 | 287,700 | 284,400 | 271,100 | 258,300 | 247,400 | 248,500 | 210,800 | 229,400 | 223,100 | 219,100 | 219,400 | 212,400 | 221,000 |
| Hispanic | 2,896,000 | 110,600 | 118,100 | 123,500 | 127,100 | 132,100 | 136,900 | 142,300 | 144,000 | 151,900 | 154,000 | 154,600 | 156,100 | 165,300 | 158,500 | 155,300 | 146,700 | 156,500 | 153,500 | 154,700 | 154,300 |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native[a] | 211,200 | 7,800 | 8,300 | 8,700 | 8,900 | 9,300 | 9,600 | 10,000 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 9,900 | 10,600 | 11,200 | 12,500 | 11,300 | 13,400 | 11,400 | 11,200 | 11,200 | 12,300 | 13,200 |
| Asian[a,b] | 143,600 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 7,300 | 7,500 | 7,800 | 8,000 | 8,300 | 8,400 | 7,700 | 6,800 | 6,800 | 6,700 | 7,100 | 7,000 | 7,200 | 7,000 | 6,900 | 6,500 | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Other[a,c] | 930,700 | 17,900 | 19,100 | 20,000 | 25,700 | 32,100 | 38,800 | 46,000 | 52,500 | 47,900 | 41,800 | 46,300 | 50,900 | 58,000 | 77,200 | 61,000 | 60,400 | 61,300 | 60,300 | 68,100 | 45,400 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 114,800 | 7,300 | 7,700 | 7,300 | 6,800 | 7,200 | 6,700 | 6,100 | 6,800 | 7,600 | 7,000 | 7,400 | 5,800 | 5,400 | 4,500 | 4,100 | 3,500 | 3,800 | 3,500 | 3,400 | 2,800 |
| 18–24 | 3,838,800 | 169,300 | 180,700 | 189,300 | 192,900 | 198,400 | 203,500 | 209,500 | 209,600 | 210,500 | 204,000 | 195,300 | 188,600 | 190,900 | 182,700 | 187,100 | 182,800 | 184,200 | 187,200 | 187,700 | 184,600 |
| 25–34 | 4,771,400 | 191,700 | 204,700 | 214,400 | 220,100 | 227,900 | 235,500 | 244,300 | 246,200 | 249,300 | 243,500 | 242,900 | 244,300 | 257,500 | 246,500 | 252,500 | 246,600 | 248,500 | 252,600 | 253,300 | 249,100 |
| 35–44 | 3,276,700 | 156,200 | 166,800 | 174,700 | 176,900 | 180,600 | 183,900 | 187,900 | 186,600 | 178,800 | 165,200 | 158,300 | 153,000 | 155,000 | 148,400 | 152,000 | 148,500 | 149,600 | 152,000 | 152,400 | 150,000 |
| 45–54 | 1,877,900 | 60,200 | 64,300 | 67,300 | 74,400 | 82,500 | 91,100 | 100,500 | 107,400 | 105,900 | 100,900 | 100,300 | 100,500 | 105,600 | 101,100 | 103,500 | 101,100 | 101,900 | 103,600 | 103,900 | 102,200 |
| 55 or older | 496,800 | 13,200 | 14,100 | 14,800 | 16,600 | 18,600 | 20,800 | 23,100 | 25,000 | 26,700 | 27,400 | 27,900 | 28,700 | 30,800 | 29,500 | 30,200 | 29,500 | 29,700 | 30,200 | 30,300 | 29,800 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 5,465,500 | 263,100 | 264,900 | 267,100 | 270,900 | 283,900 | 281,800 | 292,400 | 297,000 | 288,900 | 282,700 | 284,800 | 284,000 | 293,600 | 271,500 | 271,400 | 267,300 | 250,500 | 257,500 | 246,000 | 246,200 |
| Unconvicted[e] | 8,910,400 | 334,800 | 373,400 | 400,000 | 416,700 | 431,300 | 459,800 | 479,100 | 484,600 | 489,800 | 465,200 | 447,300 | 436,900 | 451,600 | 441,200 | 457,900 | 444,800 | 467,200 | 471,500 | 485,000 | 472,300 |
| **Jail size[f]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 or fewer inmates | 439,000 | 27,500 | 26,700 | 24,800 | 24,200 | 23,700 | 22,800 | 22,700 | 21,900 | 21,200 | 20,800 | 21,000 | 21,100 | 21,400 | 20,100 | 20,200 | 20,700 | 20,100 | 19,800 | 19,100 | 19,000 |
| 50–99 | 751,100 | 38,800 | 38,800 | 40,700 | 40,800 | 41,700 | 39,000 | 39,100 | 37,300 | 38,600 | 37,600 | 36,100 | 35,300 | 36,100 | 35,500 | 37,000 | 36,700 | 36,000 | 36,300 | 35,500 | 34,200 |
| 100–249 | 1,864,900 | 75,900 | 82,800 | 85,600 | 87,900 | 90,600 | 93,200 | 93,500 | 91,000 | 90,800 | 91,400 | 94,900 | 94,400 | 93,600 | 92,300 | 96,800 | 99,400 | 104,800 | 103,200 | 102,000 | 100,600 |
| 250–499 | 2,055,400 | 75,500 | 86,100 | 89,800 | 95,400 | 97,000 | 97,600 | 96,800 | 107,700 | 104,800 | 102,800 | 98,900 | 101,400 | 112,000 | 102,500 | 110,800 | 108,200 | 110,000 | 116,000 | 123,600 | 118,500 |
| 500–999 | 2,453,300 | 97,600 | 99,800 | 101,800 | 104,900 | 107,900 | 121,200 | 127,300 | 120,900 | 125,900 | 121,100 | 128,900 | 127,100 | 129,400 | 128,400 | 129,000 | 127,300 | 134,600 | 136,000 | 138,700 | 145,700 |
| 1,000 or more | 6,812,800 | 282,600 | 303,900 | 324,900 | 334,300 | 354,300 | 367,600 | 392,000 | 402,900 | 397,500 | 374,300 | 352,200 | 341,500 | 352,700 | 334,000 | 335,500 | 319,900 | 312,200 | 317,800 | 312,100 | 300,500 |

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 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, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

[f]Jail size is based on the ADP.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019; 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 within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2002–2019 (3-year rolling averages)**

| Characteristic | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 79 | 75 | 75 | 72 | 73 | 75 | 71 | 67 | 62 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 80 | 75 | 74 | 71 | 72 | 74 | 70 | 66 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 66 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 72 | 74 |
| Female | 76 | 75 | 80 | 77 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 72 | 67 | 67 | 70 | 67 | 72 | 70 | 77 | 74 | 75 | 70 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 89 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 88 | 82 | 82 | 80 | 87 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 96 | 101 | 102 | 100 | 99 |
| Black[a] | 88 | 85 | 85 | 82 | 86 | 91 | 88 | 79 | 72 | 71 | 76 | 78 | 82 | 80 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 83 |
| Hispanic | 55 | 51 | 50 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 38 | 33 | 30 | 29 | 33 | 37 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native[a] | 40 ! | 35 ! | 41 | 54 | 69 | 60 | 56 | 43 | 39 | 32 ! | 29 ! | 29 ! | 32 | 42 | 56 | 65 | 55 | 38 |
| Asian[a,b] | 19 ! | 14 ! | 22 ! | 30 ! | 37 ! | 53 | 70 | 79 | 66 | 44 ! | 53 | 58 | 70 | 61 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 72 |
| Other[a,c] | 4 ! | 2 ! | 0 | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 18 ! | 9 ! | 14 ! | 5 ! | 10 ! | 5 ! | 5 ! | 5 ! | 9 ! | 15 ! | 11 ! | 6 ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 ! |
| 18–24 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 25–34 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 28 |
| 35–44 | 95 | 91 | 89 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 75 | 66 | 57 | 56 | 53 | 56 | 60 | 62 | 58 | 60 | 59 | 62 |
| 45–54 | 270 | 250 | 235 | 219 | 212 | 205 | 191 | 176 | 165 | 159 | 167 | 164 | 167 | 154 | 151 | 144 | 133 | 120 |
| 55 or older | 664 | 628 | 597 | 593 | 593 | 604 | 550 | 534 | 508 | 517 | 518 | 520 | 557 | 582 | 645 | 676 | 710 | 744 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 59 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 50 | 51 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 57 |
| Unconvicted[e] | 93 | 87 | 86 | 83 | 87 | 89 | 85 | 78 | 71 | 72 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 80 | 81 |

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2000–2002 is shown as 2002). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates for 2001–2019 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 inmate population counts. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

## APPENDIX TABLE 3

**Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2002–2019 (3-year rolling averages)**

| Characteristic | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 33 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 34 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 41 |
| Female | 27 | 30 | 28 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 27 | 28 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 34 | 33 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 44 | 43 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 34 | 35 | 38 | 46 | 50 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 55 | 53 |
| Black[a] | 35 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 40 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 50 |
| Hispanic | 14 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native[a] | 16 ! | 19 ! | 15 ! | 18 ! | 31 ! | 30 ! | 33 ! | 23 ! | 16 ! | 16 ! | 20 ! | 20 ! | 13 ! | 14 ! | 33 | 41 | 35 | 14 ! |
| Asian[a,b] | 10 ! | 5 ! | 4 ! | 4 ! | 8 ! | 20 ! | 25 ! | 26 ! | 19 ! | 20 ! | 19 ! | 24 ! | 28 ! | 38 ! | 52 | 44 ! | 25 ! | 21 ! |
| Other[a,c] | 4 ! | 2 ! | 0 | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 9 ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 ! |
| 18–24 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 25–34 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 35–44 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| 45–54 | 117 | 118 | 113 | 97 | 89 | 77 | 73 | 68 | 72 | 81 | 86 | 88 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 75 | 68 |
| 55 or older | 338 | 339 | 308 | 297 | 278 | 280 | 255 | 247 | 253 | 273 | 293 | 296 | 307 | 306 | 344 | 368 | 415 | 432 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 26 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 31 |
| Unconvicted[e] | 38 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 44 |

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2000–2002 is shown as 2002). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates for 2001–2019 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 inmate population counts. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

## APPENDIX TABLE 4

**Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2002–2019 (3-year rolling averages)**

| Characteristic | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 48 | 46 | 44 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 37 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 47 | 45 | 46 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 50 | 48 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 49 | 47 | 48 |
| Female | 32 | 34 | 33 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 28 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 37 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 97 | 94 | 86 | 77 | 71 | 70 | 65 | 71 | 76 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 92 | 99 | 100 | 94 | 89 | 90 |
| Black[a] | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| Hispanic | 30 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 24 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native[a] | 52 | 54 | 52 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 59 | 76 | 75 | 63 | 44 | 46 | 62 | 55 | 53 | 47 | 49 | 49 |
| Asian[a,b] | 43 ! | 46 ! | 49 | 52 | 54 | 49 | 57 | 52 | 38 ! | 30 ! | 34 ! | 34 ! | 38 ! | 38 ! | 47 ! | 39 ! | 55 | 72 |
| Other[a,c] | 2 ! | 2 ! | 1 ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 ! | 1 ! | 2 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 ! |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 81 | 73 | 66 | 58 | 55 | 46 ! | 39 ! | 28 ! | 23 ! | 20 ! | 27 ! | 32 ! | 43 ! | 41 ! | 35 ! | 46 ! | 38 ! | 52 ! |
| 18–24 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 18 |
| 25–34 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 37 | 34 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 43 | 43 |
| 35–44 | 57 | 54 | 54 | 47 | 48 | 47 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 58 | 62 | 62 | 59 | 61 | 68 |
| 45–54 | 58 | 55 | 51 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 56 | 53 | 50 | 54 | 63 | 70 | 68 | 62 | 55 |
| 55 or older | 74 | 66 | 52 | 61 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 56 | 64 | 79 | 93 | 104 | 97 | 87 | 101 | 108 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 22 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Unconvicted[e] | 66 | 63 | 61 | 56 | 53 | 50 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 55 | 56 | 59 | 61 | 66 | 64 | 59 | 55 | 57 |

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2000–2002 is shown as 2002). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates for 2001–2019 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 inmate population counts. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

## APPENDIX TABLE 5

**Mortality rate from drug or alcohol intoxication, accidents, and homicides per 100,000 local jail inmates within each demographic group, by decedent characteristics, 2002–2019 (3-year rolling averages)**

| Characteristic | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 21 | 24 | 28 | 31 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 30 |
| Female | 18 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 37 |
| **Race/ethnicity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White[a] | 26 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 42 | 48 |
| Black[a] | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 25 |
| Hispanic | 10 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native[a] | 16 ! | 19 ! | 7 ! | 7 ! | 10 ! | 10 ! | 7 ! | 20 ! | 20 ! | 25 ! | 6 ! | 9 ! | 3 ! | 11 ! | 17 ! | 27 ! | 29 ! | 33 |
| Asian[a,b] | 10 ! | 14 ! | 18 ! | 13 ! | 8 ! | 4 ! | 4 ! | 0 | 9 ! | 25 ! | 24 ! | 19 ! | 14 ! | 28 ! | 38 ! | 34 ! | 25 ! | 15 ! |
| Other[a,c] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 ! | 1 ! | 1 ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 or younger | 0 | 5 ! | 9 ! | 14 ! | 10 ! | 10 ! | 5 ! | 9 ! | 5 ! | 5 ! | 0 | 6 ! | 7 ! | 16 ! | 18 ! | 18 ! | 9 ! | 0 |
| 18–24 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 25–34 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 26 | 29 |
| 35–44 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 36 | 44 |
| 45–54 | 34 | 40 | 35 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 41 |
| 55 or older | 24 | 26 | 34 | 39 | 35 | 28 | 27 | 35 | 41 | 46 | 40 | 43 | 46 | 58 | 64 | 73 | 84 | 89 |
| **Legal status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convicted[d] | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 24 |
| Unconvicted[e] | 19 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 34 |

Note: Based on 3-year rolling averages. Labels show the most recent year only (for example, 2000–2002 is shown as 2002). Mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in the custody of local jails. Mortality rates for 2001–2019 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 inmate population counts. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer cases. See *Interpreting rates among small populations* in *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, and Other Pacific Islanders.

[c]Includes persons of two or more races and other races.

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

[e]Includes persons in jail whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2018; Census of Jails, 2019; Mortality in Correctional Institutions, 2000–2019; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009 and 2011–2012; and Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002.

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

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Laura Maruschak and Stephanie Mueller verified the report.

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