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Prison and Jail Deaths in Custody, 2000-2009 - Statistical Tables

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This report provides an update to annual tables based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), a data collection that measures inmate mortality data in state prisons and local jails by the number and causes of deaths. In 2008, 960 inmates died in U.S. jails (a mortality rate of 123 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates). In 2009, 948 inmates died in U.S. jails (a rate of 127 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates). State prison facilities reported 3,452 inmate deaths in 2008 (a rate of 260 deaths per 100,000 prison inmates) and 3,408 inmate deaths in 2009 (257 deaths per 100,000 prison inmates). Consistent with data from previous years, local jail deaths constituted approximately 25% of inmate deaths in adult correctional facilities nationwide.

The number of inmate deaths in jails increased each year between 2000 and 2007 (from 904 to 1,102 inmate deaths), increasing 22% during this period. In 2008, the number of deaths in jails declined 13% to 960 inmate deaths, and decreased an additional 1% in 2009 to 948 deaths (**figure 1**). The decline in 2008 was the first decline in jail mortality data since BJS began collecting data annually for the DCRP in 2000.

From 2007 to 2008, 918 jails reported a change in the number of deaths to the DCRP. Among these jails, 324 reported a total increase of 452 deaths and 402 jails reported a total decrease of 594 deaths, for a net decrease of 142 deaths in 2008. The majority of jails reporting a decline (74%) registered one less death in 2008 than in 2007. Nine jails reported a total decrease of 69 deaths (12% of the total decline). All nine of these jails held at least 2,500 inmates on an average day in 2007 and 2008.

In general, the number of deaths in state prisons rose each year between 2001 and 2008 (from 2,877 to 3,452 inmate deaths), a 20% increase (**figure 2**). In 2009, the number of deaths in prisons dropped to 3,408, a 1% decrease.

Statistical tables in this report detail prison and jail deaths in custody. The tables present mortality data by cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and state.

FIGURE 1
Jail inmate deaths in custody, 2000–2009

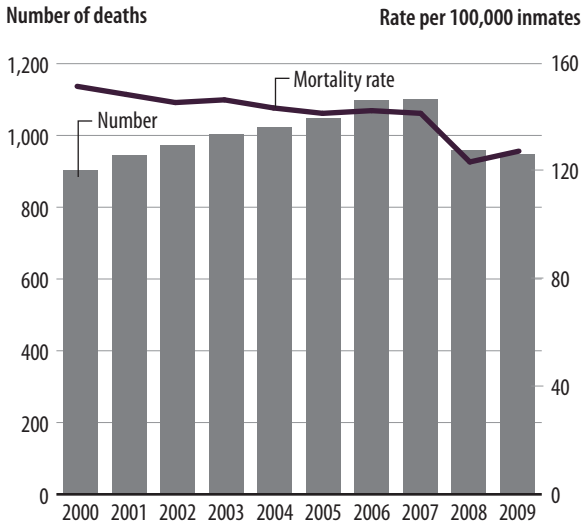
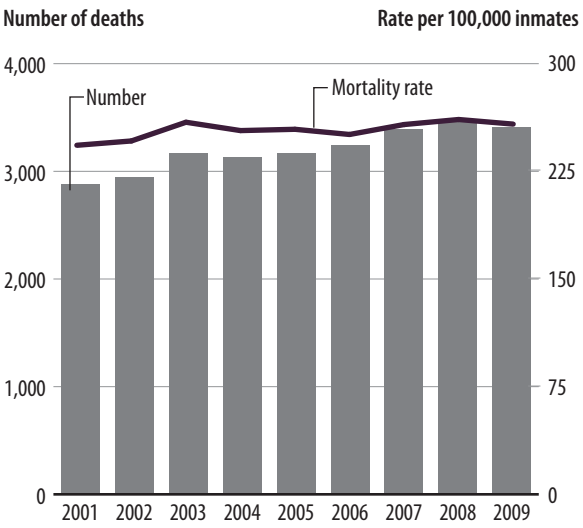


FIGURE 2
Prison inmate deaths in custody, 2001–2009



BJS

SUMMARY FINDINGS: JAILS

Cause of death

- After increasing an average of 3% annually between 2000 and 2007, the number of inmate deaths in jails declined 13% in 2008. In 2009, the number of jail deaths remained relatively stable (down 1% from 2008) **(table 1)**.
- Among the causes of inmate deaths in jails, AIDS-related deaths had the largest decline, decreasing by more than half (54%) between 2000 and 2009.
- Between 2000 and 2009, suicide (29%) and heart disease (22%) were the leading causes of deaths in jails, accounting for over half (51%) of all deaths in jails **(table 2)**.
- Death by drug or alcohol intoxication (7%) was the third leading single cause of death in jails between 2000 and 2009. No other single cause of death accounted for more than 5% of jail deaths during this period.
- Suicide rates in jails dropped every year between 2001 and 2007 (from 49 to 36 deaths per 100,000), before increasing in 2009 (41 deaths per 100,000) **(table 3)**.
- The jail mortality rate declined 13% between 2007 and 2008 (from 141 to 123 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates). The mortality rate increased in 2009 (127 deaths per 100,000), but this rate was still lower than the rate in 2007.

Decedent characteristics

- Males constituted 88% of the jail population and 88% of jail deaths over the 10-year period. Females (132 deaths per 100,000) and males (141 deaths per 100,000) died at nearly equal rates between 2000 and 2009 **(table 4)**.
- Whites (43% of the jail population) had a mortality rate in jails between 1.6 and 4.7 times that of any other race or ethnic group.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives accounted for about 2% of jail deaths, and Asians, Hawaiians, or other Pacific Islanders accounted for less than 1% of deaths in jails between 2000 and 2009 **(table 5)**.
- Between 2000 and 2009, jail inmates age 55 or older were between 5 and 7 times more likely to die than inmates age 54 or younger. During this period, the annual mortality rate for jail inmates age 55 or older ranged from 666 to 870 deaths per 100,000 **(table 6)**.

State-level jail populations

- California, Texas, New York, and Florida reported 35% of all jail deaths. These states also had the largest jail populations and averaged 32% of the total jail average daily population reported to the DCRP between 2000 and 2009 **(table 7)**.
- Between 2000 and 2009, nearly all (from 97% to 99%) of the approximately 2,800 jail jurisdictions in the U.S. submitted population and mortality data to the DCRP. These jurisdictions reported a total of 10,005 deaths over the ten-year period **(table 9)**.

Cause of death by decedent characteristics

- Males accounted for 98% of homicides in jails between 2000 and 2009 **(table 11)**.
- Between 2000 and 2009, males committed suicide (43 deaths per 100,000) at a higher rate than females (27 deaths per 100,000) in jails. Over this period, males were 1.6 times more likely to die by suicide than females, and females were 1.7 times more likely to die by intoxication than males **(table 12)**.
- Between 2000 and 2009, whites had the highest suicide rate in jail (80 deaths per 100,000). Hispanics/Latinos (25 deaths per 100,000) were 3 times less likely to commit suicide than whites in jails and 1.6 times more likely to commit suicide in jails than blacks/African Americans (16 deaths per 100,000).
- White, black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino inmates had equal homicide rates in jails (3 deaths per 100,000).
- In jails, the oldest inmates (age 55 or older) and the youngest inmates (age 17 or younger) had the highest suicide mortality rates (60 and 55 deaths per 100,000, respectively). Jail inmates age 55 or older were 3 times more likely than younger inmates to die of an accident.

SUMMARY FINDINGS: PRISONS

Cause of Death

- In general, the number of deaths in prisons increased each year between 2001 and 2008, increasing 20% during this period. Between 2008 and 2009, both the number of deaths and mortality rates remained relatively stable, declining 1% each **(table 13)**.
- Among the causes of inmate deaths in prisons, AIDS-related deaths had the largest decline (down 65%) between 2001 and 2009.
- Between 2001 and 2009, illness-related deaths accounted for 9 out of 10 prison deaths **(table 14)**.
- Heart disease (26%) and cancer (23%) were the leading single causes of illness-related deaths in prisons, together accounting for nearly half (49%) of all prison deaths between 2001 and 2009.
- Liver disease was the third leading single cause of death in prisons, accounting for 7% of all deaths.
- Deaths due to intoxication, homicide, or accident were the least common causes of deaths, with none accounting for more than 2% of deaths in prisons.

Decedent characteristics

- On average, males constituted 96% of the prison population over the 9-year period and 93% of all prison deaths **(table 17)**.
- Prison inmates age 55 or older accounted for 41% of prison deaths but comprised 5% of the total prison population for the 9-year period.
- Whites made up 37% of the prison population and 50% of deaths in prisons between 2001 and 2009. White mortality rates were between 1.4 and 1.8 times higher than other race or ethnic groups during the 9-year period.
- Between 2001 and 2009, males in prisons died at rate of 260 deaths per 100,000, while females died at a rate of 153 deaths per 100,000 **(table 19)**.
- During the 9-year period of prison data collection, the annual mortality rates for inmates age 55 or older ranged between 2,007 and 2,500 deaths per 100,000.

State-level prison populations

- All 50 (100%) state departments of corrections participated in the DCRP between 2001 and 2009 **(table 20)**.
- California, Texas, Florida, and New York had the four largest correctional populations in the United States. They averaged 37% of the total prison population and reported 37% of deaths to the DCRP between 2001 and 2009.

Cause of death by decedent characteristics

- Males accounted for more than 99% of prison homicides between 2001 and 2009 **(table 23)**.
- With the exception of deaths due to drug or alcohol intoxication, American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Hawaiians, or other Pacific Islanders each accounted for less than 1% of all deaths in prisons between 2001 and 2009.
- American Indians and Alaska Natives accounted for 3.1% of all drug or alcohol intoxication deaths in state prisons between 2001 and 2009.
- Males were twice as likely (19 deaths per 100,000) as females (8 deaths per 100,000) to die from liver disease. Males were 1.5 times more likely to commit suicide than females in prison between 2001 and 2009 **(table 24)**.
- Blacks/African Americans accounted for 68% of AIDS-related deaths and died from AIDS at a rate (21 per 100,000) that was three times that of whites (7 per 100,000) and twice that of Hispanics/Latinos (10 per 100,000) between 2001 and 2009.
- Inmates age 55 or older had the highest mortality rates due to heart disease (664 deaths per 100,000), cancer (639 deaths per 100,000), and liver disease (113 deaths per 100,000) over the entire 9-year DCRP collection.
- Prison inmates age 55 or older had the highest homicide rate (8 deaths per 100,000), which was between 1.6 and 2.7 times higher than any other age group from 2001 to 2009.

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TABLE 1
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2009

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009
All causes	904	944	972	1,004	1,024	1,049	1,098	1,102	960	948
Illness	516	488	508	514	533	504	609	609	446	488
Heart disease	198	216	221	241	227	203	250	232	177	200
AIDS-related	57	59	51	54	52	40	54	43	31	26
Cancer	31	25	39	35	29	37	39	42	25	47
Respiratory diseases	32	19	23	22	35	22	27	49	35	31
Liver disease	22	26	24	29	31	31	24	39	33	30
All other illnesses[b]	176	143	150	133	159	171	215	204	145	154
Suicide	289	314	314	296	299	286	278	285	230	303
Drug/alcohol intoxication	37	58	55	89	77	84	87	79	43	64
Accident	25	35	35	28	32	24	32	18	15	26
Homicide	17	19	18	15	24	22	36	20	17	23
Other/unknown	20	30	42	62	59	129	56	91	209	44

Note: Cause of death rankings may differ from previously published 2000–2007 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2009, which resulted in small changes within some categories.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 2
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2009

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	57.1%	51.7%	52.3%	51.2%	52.1%	48.0%	55.5%	55.3%	46.5%	51.5%
Heart disease	21.9	22.9	22.7	24.0	22.2	19.4	22.8	21.1	18.4	21.1
AIDS-related	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.4	5.1	3.8	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.7
Cancer	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	5.0
Respiratory diseases	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.5	4.4	3.6	3.3
Liver disease	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.2
All other illnesses[b]	19.5	15.1	15.5	13.3	15.6	16.3	19.5	18.6	15.1	16.2
Suicide	32.0%	33.3%	32.3%	29.5%	29.2%	27.3%	25.3%	25.9%	24.0%	32.0%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	4.1%	6.1%	5.7%	8.9%	7.5%	8.0%	7.9%	7.5%	4.5%	6.8%
Accident	2.8%	3.7%	3.6%	2.8%	3.1%	2.3%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.7%
Homicide	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	2.3%	2.1%	3.3%	1.8%	1.8%	2.4%
Other/unknown	2.2%	3.2%	4.3%	6.2%	5.8%	12.3%	5.1%	8.3%	21.8%	4.6%

Note: Cause of death rankings may differ from previously published 2000-2007 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2009, which resulted in small changes within some categories.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 3

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2009

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009
All causes	151	148	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	127
Illness	86	76	76	75	74	68	79	78	57	66
Heart disease	33	34	33	35	32	27	32	30	23	27
AIDS-related	10	9	8	8	7	5	7	5	4	3
Cancer	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	5	3	6
Respiratory diseases	5	3	3	3	5	3	3	6	4	4
Liver disease	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4
All other illnesses[b]	29	22	22	19	22	23	28	26	19	21
Suicide	48	49	47	43	42	39	36	36	30	41
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	9	8	13	11	11	11	10	6	9
Accident	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	2	3
Homicide	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	3
Other/unknown	3	5	6	9	8	17	7	12	27	6

Note: Cause of death rankings may differ from previously published 2000-2007 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2009, which resulted in small changes within some categories. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1st and December 31st one-day inmate population counts.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 4

Number of local jail inmate deaths, by selected characteristics, 2000–2009

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009
Total	904	944	972	1,004	1,024	1,049	1,098	1,102	960	948
Sex										
Male	813	849	865	869	895	930	969	972	841	838
Female	91	91	107	133	129	119	129	130	119	110
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	453	515	536	538	502	561	531	549	513	535
Black/African American	305	284	305	324	360	333	409	399	311	271
Hispanic/Latino	118	116	113	119	135	118	127	125	107	108
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	13	5	10	13	14	17	12	11	21
Asian	5	6	4	6	10	6	9	12	13	8
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Two or more races	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
Age										
17 or younger	8	8	7	5	7	5	6	4	6	3
18–24	89	107	101	103	105	108	103	101	84	86
25–34	184	193	186	212	211	193	196	199	168	173
35–44	265	282	337	284	300	285	313	293	247	236
45–54	239	240	237	266	264	276	306	323	276	257
55 or older	115	111	102	128	134	171	169	182	178	193
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	258	254	245	256	227	231	238	247	200	246
Unconvicted[d]	628	683	719	740	788	802	850	851	755	690
Time served										
7 or fewer days	329	348	362	398	399	385	387	392	347	364
8–30	169	176	163	177	181	193	202	185	163	164
31–60	108	105	104	93	112	109	125	137	109	100
61–120	116	125	120	121	112	129	149	146	122	114
121–180	56	63	74	72	75	70	80	82	66	52
180 or more	119	113	135	126	128	128	126	154	130	146

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 5

Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by selected characteristics, 2000–2009

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex										
Male	89.9%	90.3%	89.0%	86.7%	87.4%	88.7%	88.3%	88.2%	87.6%	88.4%
Female	10.1	9.7	11.0	13.3	12.6	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.4	11.6
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	50.7%	55.1%	55.6%	54.0%	49.2%	54.3%	48.5%	49.9%	53.6%	56.7%
Black/African American	34.2	30.4	31.6	32.5	35.3	32.2	37.4	36.3	32.5	28.7
Hispanic/Latino	13.2	12.4	11.7	11.9	13.2	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	2.2
Asian	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Age										
17 or younger	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
18–24	9.9	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	9.4	9.2	8.8	9.1
25–34	20.4	20.5	19.2	21.2	20.7	18.6	17.9	18.1	17.5	18.2
35–44	29.4	30.0	34.7	28.5	29.4	27.5	28.6	26.6	25.8	24.9
45–54	26.6	25.5	24.4	26.7	25.9	26.6	28.0	29.3	28.8	27.1
55 or older	12.8	11.8	10.5	12.8	13.1	16.5	15.5	16.5	18.6	20.4
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	29.1%	27.1%	25.4%	25.7%	22.4%	22.4%	21.9%	22.5%	20.9%	26.3%
Unconvicted[d]	70.9	72.9	74.6	74.3	77.6	77.6	78.1	77.5	79.1	73.7
Time served										
7 or fewer days	36.7%	37.4%	37.8%	40.3%	39.3%	38.0%	36.2%	35.8%	37.0%	38.7%
8–30	18.8	18.9	17.0	17.9	18.0	19.0	18.9	16.9	17.4	17.4
31–60	12.0	11.3	10.9	9.4	11.1	10.7	11.7	12.5	11.6	10.6
61–120	12.9	13.4	12.5	12.3	11.1	12.7	13.9	13.3	13.0	12.1
121–180	6.2	6.8	7.7	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.0	5.5
180 or more	13.3	12.2	14.1	12.8	12.7	12.6	11.8	14.1	13.9	15.5

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 6
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected characteristics, 2000–2009

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009
Total	151	148	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	127
Sex										
Male	153	150	146	143	143	144	144	143	124	128
Female	133	123	138	162	147	126	129	129	120	121
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	211	225	224	218	196	213	194	198	188	205
Black/African American	128	111	114	118	126	123	145	140	111	101
Hispanic/Latino	107	98	92	94	102	87	90	87	67	71
American Indian or Alaska Native	112	152	56	108	136	141	164	114	105	210
Asian	88	99	63	92	147	85	123	161	176	113
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	88 !	82 !	79 !	0	0	71 !	68 !	67 !	0	0
Two or more races	11 !	0	0	0	0	2 !	0	5!	4!	0
Age										
17 or younger	122 !	114 !	95 !	69 !	96 !	68 !	82 !	58 !	86!	44 !
18–24	52	59	53	53	53	53	49	48	40	42
25–34	96	94	87	96	92	82	80	81	67	71
35–44	169	168	193	160	165	153	153	157	138	143
45–54	396	372	352	362	326	312	316	300	260	256
55 or older	870	785	691	785	737	853	762	729	666	708
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	98	96	92	94	80	82	81	83	41	53
Unconvicted[d]	187	182	180	178	183	174	177	175	261	250

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1st and December 31 one-day inmate population counts. Inmate populations for sex and legal status are based on the *Annual Survey of Jails* (ASJ), from 2000 through 2009. Inmate populations for age and race/Hispanic origin are based on the *Survey of Inmates in Local Jails* (SILJ) from 2000 through 2002, and on the *National Inmate Survey* (NIS) and the *Annual Survey of Jails* (ASJ), from 2003 through 2009. See the *Methodology* for these tables for more information on estimates of age.

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), *Annual Survey of Jails* (ASJ), *National Inmate Survey* (NIS), and *Survey of Inmates in Local Jails* (SILJ).

TABLE 7
Number of jail deaths, by state and year, 2000–2009

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All states	904	944	972	1,004	1,024	1,049	1,098	1,102	960	948
Alabama	24	27	22	15	23	23	35	22	19	20
Alaska	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Arizona	15	18	24	16	12	27	19	21	12	11
Arkansas	9	13	14	22	13	7	11	10	15	5
California	109	124	131	126	120	156	127	129	107	132
Colorado	13	16	14	13	11	18	13	21	21	14
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	4	0	10	12	13	11	12	10	7	8
Florida	82	100	79	85	86	79	99	103	77	87
Georgia	38	39	50	45	54	42	47	44	55	45
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	3	3	1	2	1	7	5	7	1	6
Illinois	31	21	22	30	41	25	37	31	28	29
Indiana	21	21	14	23	18	16	27	18	11	16
Iowa	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	5	2	6
Kansas	9	9	12	10	15	11	10	7	12	11
Kentucky	16	13	12	14	16	22	21	25	22	17
Louisiana	10	22	22	32	41	31	26	31	34	22
Maine	2	2	7	3	2	1	5	1	1	2
Maryland	22	20	20	25	15	23	27	32	25	20
Massachusetts	5	10	16	9	8	21	14	14	17	17
Michigan	23	17	18	26	20	29	21	18	12	20
Minnesota	6	8	6	9	9	8	11	8	4	3
Mississippi	9	12	17	18	17	16	18	18	14	13
Missouri	16	14	8	17	6	10	13	25	18	20
Montana	3	1	5	5	3	6	1	2	2	6
Nebraska	5	5	6	2	4	2	6	2	5	7
Nevada	15	18	6	6	8	14	9	10	8	14
New Hampshire	3	2	5	3	3	1	4	4	2	5
New Jersey	31	17	17	38	34	32	36	34	27	25
New Mexico	15	9	9	7	17	11	21	15	11	11
New York	57	52	51	47	43	51	52	52	32	35
North Carolina	15	17	32	22	21	18	21	28	19	21
North Dakota	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	2
Ohio	23	20	30	30	19	24	26	26	23	27
Oklahoma	15	18	9	13	14	18	21	24	17	17
Oregon	10	10	7	7	15	8	11	4	15	7
Pennsylvania	38	50	51	53	66	57	56	55	44	36
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	17	23	17	11	16	19	21	14	19	15
South Dakota	4	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	2
Tennessee	29	28	29	23	39	36	30	35	37	34
Texas	97	84	97	96	99	91	98	90	86	76
Utah	6	6	13	7	11	10	7	11	6	12
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	34	41	36	42	34	30	36	59	50	38
Washington	8	10	11	17	11	11	19	15	16	14
West Virginia	2	6	2	6	6	6	6	4	6	7
Wisconsin	7	11	12	11	10	11	11	15	17	11
Wyoming	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	2

Note: Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 8

Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2009

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All states	151	148	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	127
Alabama	185	228	164	119	171	157	235	139	118	145
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	138	132	189	116	82	176	126	127	67	73!
Arkansas	171!	233	229	352	211	116!	172!	143!	203	67!
California	150	171	173	165	154	190	155	155	128	166
Colorado	142	154	126	111	95!	136	94	155	160	106
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District of Columbia	242!	0	316!	529	374	475!	346	318!	234!	259!
Florida	166	200	145	159	143	125	153	154	115	141
Georgia	113	110	132	114	128	94	103	98	115	97
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	112!	101!	30!	59!	34!	178!	127!	172!	25!	160!
Illinois	178	107	106	140	201	84	181	150	134	148
Indiana	165	124	95	149	109	92	144	104	62	87
Iowa	66!	129!	83!	26!	110!	96!	75!	120!	49!	154!
Kansas	177!	159!	195	134!	219	148!	130!	95!	156	157!
Kentucky	139	68	86	97	98	134	124	138	122	95
Louisiana	44!	82	81	115	143	104	100	104	117	77
Maine	154!	142!	464!	191!	135!	64!	283!	61!	63!	127!
Maryland	210	182	166	199	116	181	207	228	184	164
Massachusetts	53!	91!	136	73!	61!	168	101	103	128	129
Michigan	145	103	108	156	111	159	112	98	68	118
Minnesota	121!	141!	101!	140!	128!	110!	151!	106!	56!	45!
Mississippi	91!	129	167	166	162	146	164	152	127	134
Missouri	211	171	89!	181	60!	97!	116	235	154	173
Montana	232!	53!	277!	260!	149!	288!	50!	116!	112!	344!
Nebraska	234!	211!	241!	80!	140!	68!	219!	68!	159!	204!
Nevada	288	333	106!	80!	116!	228	139!	131!	106!	181
New Hampshire	338!	145!	323!	192!	181!	54!	195!	196!	99!	237!
New Jersey	205	108	104	225	196	177	189	185	151	152
New Mexico	253	140!	136!	95!	210	128!	233	171	121!	133!
New York	208	181	166	154	141	166	161	166	106	124
North Carolina	122	132	212	144	128	100	115	147	98	128
North Dakota	162!	154!	268!	242!	114!	0	208!	113!	104!	223!
Ohio	143	118	161	153	96	122	126	127	119	135
Oklahoma	208	249	119!	158	154	179	191	222	169	162
Oregon	150!	132!	110!	106!	230	117!	165!	48!	238	117!
Pennsylvania	135	165	153	164	200	166	155	144	118	95
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	194	218	140	100!	138	157	165	103	139	119
South Dakota	344!	176!	77!	0	66!	192!	61!	65!	141!	123!
Tennessee	143	138	138	100	168	149	92	139	139	129
Texas	167	154	173	159	157	169	144	130	124	113
Utah	112!	107!	223	112!	169!	156!	107!	160!	87!	173
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	170	185	152	168	133	113	127	200	173	134
Washington	93!	81!	91!	144	93!	85!	142	109	119	107
West Virginia	71!	185!	65!	182!	166!	147!	139!	92!	138!	171!
Wisconsin	54!	86!	89!	78!	69!	74!	73!	96	110	90!
Wyoming	0	0	163!	224!	267!	196!	131!	64!	59!	123!

Note: Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1st and December 31 one-day inmate population counts. Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 9

Number of jail jurisidictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state and year, 2000–2009

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All states	2,979	2,964	2,944	2,929	2,913	2,886	2,856	2,835	2,820	2,743
Alabama	152	150	148	147	146	143	137	133	126	116
Alaska	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Arizona	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Arkansas	85	84	84	83	82	83	81	81	81	77
California	74	71	71	71	71	70	69	68	67	65
Colorado	57	57	57	57	57	57	55	55	55	55
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	69	69	69	69	68	68	68	68	68	66
Georgia	200	196	196	194	194	189	186	184	181	174
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	39	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	37	36
Illinois	91	90	91	91	90	91	90	90	90	90
Indiana	92	93	92	92	92	91	91	91	91	90
Iowa	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	92
Kansas	96	96	96	96	96	96	95	95	94	91
Kentucky	80	78	80	79	79	76	74	74	74	70
Louisiana	90	89	89	90	89	87	88	87	87	81
Maine	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14
Maryland	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24
Massachusetts	13	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Michigan	83	83	82	82	82	82	81	81	81	81
Minnesota	76	76	76	76	76	77	76	76	75	73
Mississippi	92	91	92	90	89	86	84	85	84	80
Missouri	125	125	125	124	120	120	122	121	121	114
Montana	41	41	40	40	41	40	40	40	40	38
Nebraska	64	63	63	63	63	63	62	62	62	61
Nevada	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20
New Mexico	34	35	35	34	34	32	32	32	32	29
New York	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	59	59	57
North Carolina	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	95	94	89
North Dakota	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	21	21	22
Ohio	103	101	99	96	96	96	94	93	93	93
Oklahoma	100	100	100	99	98	96	94	93	93	88
Oregon	34	34	34	34	34	33	33	33	33	33
Pennsylvania	67	67	67	66	66	66	66	66	66	64
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	51	50	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	49
South Dakota	28	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28	26
Tennessee	103	103	102	102	102	102	101	100	100	95
Texas	253	252	249	249	246	246	246	241	240	236
Utah	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	76	75	75	75	75	73	69	67	67	67
Washington	60	60	59	58	58	57	57	57	57	57
West Virginia[a]	29	28	19	18	16	13	12	12	12	12
Wisconsin	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	69
Wyoming	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22

Note: Reporting jails include all jails that reported population or death data to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). All jails are asked to report population data regardless of whether an inmate death occurred. Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 10
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2000–2009

Characteristic	Illness										
	Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Respiratory diseases	Liver disease	All other illnesses[a]	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide	Other/ unknown[b]
Total	2,165	467	349	295	289	1,650	2,894	673	270	211	742
Sex											
Male	1,948	407	314	240	271	1,368	2,661	543	244	207	638
Female	217	60	35	55	18	281	232	130	26	4	100
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	1,002	77	147	130	159	677	2,022	407	171	77	364
Black/African American	920	330	159	126	62	707	421	159	65	94	258
Hispanic/Latino	193	57	35	32	61	227	337	90	26	37	91
American Indian or Alaska Native	21	1	2	5	5	13	59	11	3	0	5
Asian	10	2	5	0	0	14	38	1	4	1	4
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Two or more races	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Age											
17 or younger	2	3	0	2	0	3	39	4	1	1	4
18–24	56	9	6	8	3	86	576	89	34	47	73
25–34	210	84	24	38	13	219	867	210	67	51	132
35–44	561	193	55	78	66	472	873	207	79	53	205
45–54	763	146	125	95	150	558	414	135	65	40	193
55 or older	569	31	139	74	57	310	118	26	24	18	117
Legal status											
Convicted[d]	655	126	99	76	77	439	508	115	79	52	176
Unconvicted[e]	1,492	336	248	214	212	1,199	2,370	554	190	153	538
Time served											
7 or fewer days	695	35	14	60	67	501	1,376	476	136	57	294
8–30	435	91	44	85	51	346	456	45	37	48	135
31–60	275	63	45	33	46	211	300	20	17	23	69
61–120	287	104	65	45	46	218	303	42	25	32	87
121–180	151	73	49	24	27	133	146	19	13	15	40
180 or more	281	98	126	42	51	214	282	55	38	33	85

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Cause of death rankings may differ from previously published 2000-2007 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2009, which resulted in small changes within some categories.

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

[b]In 2008, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as other/unknown.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 11

Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2000–2009

Characteristic	Illness									
	Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Respiratory diseases	Liver disease	All other illnesses[a]	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex										
Male	90.0%	87.2%	90.0%	81.4%	93.8%	82.9%	91.9%	80.7%	90.4%	98.1%
Female	10.0	12.8	10.0	18.6	6.2	17.0	8.0	19.3	9.6	1.9
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	46.3%	16.5%	42.1%	44.1%	55.0%	41.0%	69.9%	60.5%	63.3%	36.5%
Black/African American	42.5	70.7	45.6	42.7	21.5	42.8	14.5	23.6	24.1	44.5
Hispanic/Latino	8.9	12.2	10.0	10.8	21.1	13.8	11.6	13.4	9.6	17.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.0
Asian	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.5
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Two or more races	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age										
17 or younger	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%
18–24	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.0	5.2	19.9	13.2	12.6	22.3
25–34	9.7	18.0	6.9	12.9	4.5	13.3	30.0	31.2	24.8	24.2
35–44	25.9	41.3	15.8	26.4	22.8	28.6	30.2	30.8	29.3	25.1
45–54	35.2	31.3	35.8	32.2	51.9	33.8	14.3	20.1	24.1	19.0
55 or older	26.3	6.6	39.8	25.1	19.7	18.8	4.1	3.9	8.9	8.5
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	30.3%	27.0%	28.4%	25.8%	26.6%	26.6%	17.6%	17.1%	29.3%	24.6%
Unconvicted[d]	68.9	71.9	71.1	72.5	73.4	72.7	81.9	82.3	70.4	72.5
Time served										
7 or fewer days	32.1%	7.5%	4.0%	20.3%	23.2%	30.4%	47.5%	70.7%	50.4%	27.0%
8–30	20.1	19.5	12.6	28.8	17.6	21.0	15.8	6.7	13.7	22.7
31–60	12.7	13.5	12.9	11.2	15.9	12.8	10.4	3.0	6.3	10.9
61–120	13.3	22.3	18.6	15.3	15.9	13.2	10.5	6.2	9.3	15.2
121–180	7.0	15.6	14.0	8.1	9.3	8.1	5.0	2.8	4.8	7.1
180 or more	13.0	21.0	36.1	14.2	17.6	13.0	9.7	8.2	14.1	15.6

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Cause of death rankings may differ from previously published 2000-2007 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2009, which resulted in small changes within some categories.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 12

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2000–2009

Characteristic	Illness									
	Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Respiratory diseases	Liver disease	All other illnesses[a]	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide
Total	30	7	5	4	4	23	41	9	4	3
Sex										
Male	31	7	5	4	4	22	43	9	4	3
Female	25	7	4	6	2	32	27	15	3	--!
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	40	3	6	5	6	27	80	16	7	3
Black/African American	34	12	6	5	2	26	16	6	2	3
Hispanic/Latino	14	4	3	2	5	17	25	7	2	3
American Indian or Alaska Native	22	1!	2	5	5	14	62	12!	3	0
Asian	15!	3!	7	0	0	21	56	1!	6	1!
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	30!	0	0	0	0	0	7!	7!	0	0
Two or more races	1!	0	0	0	0	0	1!	0	0	0
Age										
17 or younger	3!	4!	0	3!	0	4!	55	6!	1!	1!
18–24	3	--!	--!	--!	--!	4	29	5	2	2
25–34	9	4	1	2	1	10	38	9	3	2
35–44	32	11	3	4	4	27	49	12	4	3
45–54	90	17	15	11	18	66	49	16	8	5
55 or older	288	16	70	37	29	157	60	13	12	9
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	21	4	3	2	2	14	16	4	2	2
Unconvicted[d]	38	9	6	5	5	30	60	14	5	4

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Cause of death rankings may differ from previously published 2000-2007 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2009, which resulted in small changes within some categories. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1st and December 31st one-day inmate population counts. Inmate populations for sex and legal status are based on the *Annual Survey of Jails* (ASJ), from 2000 through 2009. Inmate populations for age and race/Hispanic origin are based on the *Survey of Inmates in Local Jails* (SILJ) from 2000 through 2002, and on the *National Inmate Survey* (NIS) and the *Annual Survey of Jails* (ASJ), from 2003 through 2009. See *Methodology* for more information on age estimates.

-- Less than 0.5.

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), *Annual Survey of Jails* (ASJ), *National Inmate Survey* (NIS), and *Survey of Inmates in Local Jails* (SILJ).

TABLE 13
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2009

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009
All causes	2,877	2,942	3,165	3,129	3,172	3,239	3,392	3,452	3,408
Illness	2,573	2,621	2,843	2,787	2,819	2,833	2,981	3,030	3,014
Heart disease	749	804	821	838	851	866	710	859	870
Cancer	628	650	776	710	763	765	600	858	911
Liver disease	225	201	248	219	237	244	190	234	258
AIDS-related	272	242	210	146	154	132	120	98	94
All other illnesses[b]	699	724	788	874	814	826	1,361	981	881
Suicide	169	168	199	200	213	220	216	197	201
Homicide	39	48	49	49	56	55	57	40	55
Drug/alcohol intoxication	35	37	23	22	37	57	41	58	50
Accident	23	31	26	34	30	33	29	26	31
Other/unknown	38	37	25	37	17	41	68	101	57

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 14
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2009

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	89.4%	89.1%	89.8%	89.1%	88.9%	87.5%	87.9%	87.8%	88.4%
Heart disease	26.0	27.3	25.9	26.8	26.8	26.7	20.9	24.9	25.5
Cancer	21.8	22.1	24.5	22.7	24.1	23.6	17.7	24.9	26.7
Liver disease	7.8	6.8	7.8	7.0	7.5	7.5	5.6	6.8	7.6
AIDS-related	9.5	8.2	6.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.8
All other illnesses[b]	24.3	24.6	24.9	27.9	25.7	25.5	40.1	28.4	25.9
Suicide	5.9%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	6.4%	5.7%	5.9%
Homicide	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.5
Accident	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other/unknown	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	2.0	2.9	1.7

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 15
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death, 2001–2009

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009
All causes	242	245	258	252	253	250	257	260	257
Illness	217	218	232	225	225	218	226	228	227
Heart disease	63	67	67	68	68	67	54	65	66
Cancer	53	54	63	57	61	59	46	65	69
Liver disease	19	17	20	18	19	19	14	18	19
AIDS-related	23	20	17	12	12	10	9	7	7
All other illnesses[b]	59	60	64	71	65	64	103	74	66
Suicide	14	14	16	16	17	17	16	15	15
Homicide	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Drug/alcohol intoxication	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	4
Accident	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
Other/unknown	3	3	2	3	1	3	5	8	4

Note: Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS).

TABLE 16
Number of state prisoner deaths, by selected characteristics, 2001–2009

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2,877	2,942	3,165	3,129	3,172	3,239	3,392	3,452	3,408
Sex									
Male	2,777	2,823	3,037	2,993	3,029	3,109	3,255	3,289	3,258
Female	100	119	126	136	143	130	137	163	150
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	1,343	1,404	1,596	1,549	1,625	1,630	1,719	1,823	1,768
Black/African American	1,164	1,156	1,204	1,182	1,164	1,151	1,226	1,157	1,196
Hispanic/Latino	324	332	311	332	324	404	384	399	372
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	20	24	29	32	25	34	36	31
Asian	4	12	8	15	12	8	11	18	20
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	7	7	7	5	6	2	7	4	4
Other[b]	5	5	6	16	4	15	2	15	3
Age									
17 or younger	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	0
18–24	86	63	57	82	78	60	69	67	69
25–34	258	249	277	256	245	251	226	222	210
35–44	657	663	669	620	601	562	515	469	468
45–54	897	909	983	964	1,009	1,062	1,031	1,063	1,036
55 or older	972	1,055	1,171	1,204	1,237	1,302	1,550	1,628	1,624

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

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

[b]Includes persons of two or more races or unknown race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 17

Percent of state prisoner deaths, by selected characteristics, 2001–2009

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex									
Male	96.5%	96.0%	96.0%	95.7%	95.5%	96.0%	96.0%	95.3%	95.6%
Female	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.4
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	46.7%	47.7%	50.5%	49.5%	51.2%	50.3%	50.7%	52.8%	51.9%
Black/African American	40.5	39.3	38.0	37.8	36.7	35.5	36.1	33.5	35.1
Hispanic/Latino	11.3	11.3	9.8	10.6	10.2	12.5	11.3	11.6	10.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Asian	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other[b]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Age									
17 or younger	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
18–24	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
25–34	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.4	6.2
35–44	22.8	22.5	21.1	19.8	18.9	17.4	15.2	13.6	13.7
45–54	31.2	30.9	31.1	30.8	31.8	32.8	30.4	30.8	30.4
55 or older	33.8	35.9	37.0	38.5	39.0	40.2	45.7	47.2	47.7

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

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

[b]Includes persons of two or more races or unknown race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 18

Estimated number of state prisoners in custody at midyear, by selected characteristics, 2001–2009

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	1,187,800	1,200,000	1,225,700	1,239,700	1,252,500	1,297,300	1,321,800	1,327,100	1,326,600
Sex									
Male	1,110,400	1,121,300	1,143,100	1,155,500	1,165,400	1,205,100	1,227,300	1,232,200	1,232,600
Female	77,500	78,700	82,600	84,200	87,200	92,200	94,500	95,000	94,100
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	425,100	433,800	458,900	453,500	462,800	475,100	479,800	485,800	483,000
Black/African American	531,000	524,500	523,500	519,000	517,500	523,300	531,200	536,900	532,700
Hispanic/Latino	160,600	165,900	170,000	180,100	183,300	190,000	196,100	187,000	191,200
American Indian or Alaska Native	11,500	12,200	12,600	13,000	13,300	14,300	14,000	14,400	14,700
Asian	5,100	5,400	5,600	5,700	5,900	6,000	6,000	5,500	6,000
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,500
Other[b]	8,800	9,500	9,900	10,200	10,400	11,400	12,600	12,400	13,200
Age									
17 or younger	2,900	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,800	2,700	2,500	2,500
18–24	217,900	216,900	215,800	218,200	220,500	227,600	232,200	189,200	189,100
25–34	403,300	401,000	408,200	412,900	418,400	429,600	440,600	434,000	433,900
35–44	362,900	362,900	364,100	368,200	372,000	384,500	391,800	391,500	391,400
45–54	153,200	163,800	176,500	178,600	180,400	185,600	190,000	232,200	232,100
55 or older	47,900	52,600	57,700	58,300	58,900	60,400	62,000	77,900	77,800

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. The estimated number of state prisoners presented is rounded. Mortality rates based on this population (tables 19 and 24) are calculated on exact numbers. Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

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

[b]Includes persons of two or more races or unknown race.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS).

TABLE 19

Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected characteristics, 2001–2009

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	242	245	258	252	253	250	257	260	257
Sex									
Male	250	252	266	259	260	258	265	267	264
Female	129	151	153	162	164	141	145	172	160
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	316	324	348	342	351	343	358	375	366
Black/African American	219	220	230	228	225	220	231	216	225
Hispanic/Latino	202	200	183	184	177	213	196	213	195
American Indian or Alaska Native	219	164	193	224	240	175	244	251	212
Asian	78!	225	144!	265	204	135!	185!	327	338
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	335!	335!	325!	237!	288!	92!	328!	167!	165!
Other[b]	57!	53!	61!	158	39!	132	16!	122	23!
Age									
17 or younger	70!	33!	122!	40!	40!	36!	38!	122!	0
18–24	39	29	26	38	35	26	30	35	37
25–34	64	62	68	62	59	58	51	51	48
35–44	181	183	184	168	162	146	131	120	120
45–54	586	555	557	540	560	572	543	458	447
55 or older	2,031	2,007	2,033	2,067	2,102	2,157	2,500	2,092	2,088

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Prisoner demographic subgroup frequencies are estimated based on the June 30th *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) custody counts, demographic data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), and the *2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities* (SISCF). The mortality rates presented are calculated on exact population numbers. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

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

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

[b]Includes persons of two or more races or unknown race.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) and *2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities* (SISCF).

TABLE 20
Number of state prisoner deaths, by state, 2001–2009

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All states[a]	2,877	2,942	3,165	3,129	3,172	3,239	3,392	3,452	3,408
Alabama	87	85	92	65	66	61	54	75	80
Alaska[b]	8	14	4	8	4	6	10	14	7
Arizona	65	74	84	66	78	72	61	77	85
Arkansas	42	31	39	34	38	37	46	41	50
California	288	337	333	348	366	424	395	369	392
Colorado	42	51	47	39	54	31	42	38	49
Connecticut[b]	30	30	36	33	40	25	27	32	29
Delaware[b]	16	15	19	13	19	13	15	15	12
Florida	182	183	221	227	244	261	249	291	278
Georgia	93	105	126	90	122	103	143	128	125
Hawaii[b]	7	13	8	8	8	5	13	14	11
Idaho	17	9	12	12	13	18	15	18	13
Illinois	86	72	80	98	72	94	104	71	75
Indiana	47	50	56	56	45	70	54	70	91
Iowa	9	11	13	15	19	12	17	21	14
Kansas	21	22	32	30	19	16	20	24	20
Kentucky	36	41	45	42	43	46	46	69	57
Louisiana	72	78	70	94	89	74	83	117	108
Maine	6	7	2	4	0	6	1	2	4
Maryland	70	71	67	78	57	62	57	69	56
Massachusetts	29	20	30	25	37	39	39	29	29
Michigan	114	113	127	138	140	138	117	99	148
Minnesota	13	15	13	6	13	9	13	17	12
Mississippi	36	33	58	53	63	59	77	54	52
Missouri	57	65	65	77	68	66	78	87	81
Montana	6	5	12	12	12	5	5	9	3
Nebraska	7	8	7	7	8	8	12	6	11
Nevada	27	25	24	31	28	23	39	35	35
New Hampshire	2	9	6	6	8	6	6	5	9
New Jersey	69	60	59	57	61	70	60	66	58
New Mexico	11	15	11	16	18	15	22	30	21
New York	175	185	198	153	170	131	148	133	142
North Carolina	67	60	74	95	69	90	99	117	86
North Dakota	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	115	114	91	126	121	106	123	101	120
Oklahoma	51	64	71	53	75	80	98	88	79
Oregon	24	33	25	34	37	40	36	31	28
Pennsylvania	122	126	147	161	149	124	150	145	165
Rhode Island[b]	3	8	8	7	2	8	9	6	7
South Carolina	71	45	63	50	75	65	72	83	49
South Dakota	4	11	11	5	4	4	8	6	4
Tennessee	51	61	97	71	76	84	73	74	69
Texas	408	396	383	395	351	443	436	469	426
Utah	5	9	10	11	8	7	7	11	17
Vermont[b]	3	3	5	1	6	7	1	3	3
Virginia	71	69	93	86	84	78	103	86	87
Washington	29	30	32	37	45	36	39	35	44
West Virginia	17	8	15	13	10	13	19	19	18
Wisconsin	49	50	41	40	29	45	43	44	42
Wyoming	5	3	2	2	8	3	8	9	7
Federal prisoners	301	335	346	333	388	328	368	399	376

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) for state data, *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) for federal data through 2006, and personal communication with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for federal data after 2006.

TABLE 21
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by state, 2001–2009

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All states[a]	243	245	258	252	253	250	257	260	257
Alabama	365	318	333	261	257	251	222	302	316
Alaska[b]	192!	333	90 !	179 !	87 !	123 !	195 !	369	183 !
Arizona	240	254	275	212	240	202	165	246	274
Arkansas	378	266	343	269	302	293	349	310	377
California	178	213	207	213	223	242	224	218	230
Colorado	247	284	252	198	266	144	187	214	275
Connecticut[b]	167	157	187	175	210	128	135	155	146
Delaware[b]	225	220	280	192	275	183	205	208	174
Florida	253	249	286	277	287	295	268	327	304
Georgia	205	226	268	185	256	200	269	237	253
Hawaii[b]	137 !	252	151 !	146 !	140 !	86 !	230	412	324 !
Idaho	323	163 !	214	204	212	278	207	334	248
Illinois	188	167	185	221	161	207	228	155	165
Indiana	242	250	265	256	197	293	215	295	370
Iowa	111 !	135 !	155	174	221	139	193	240	166
Kansas	246	251	354	327	210	179	225	277	232
Kentucky	313	337	354	336	324	298	301	537	435
Louisiana	369	394	354	480	454	364	398	559	527
Maine	355 !	385 !	102!	201 !	0	296 !	47 !	92 !	197 !
Maryland	293	293	278	328	246	270	249	301	246
Massachusetts	278	199	298	249	364	365	352	256	255
Michigan	236	226	256	284	286	272	231	196	314
Minnesota	208	223	178	77 !	155	100 !	144	217	136
Mississippi	242	214	365	334	382	360	454	419	433
Missouri	202	218	215	256	219	219	261	290	266
Montana	227 !	171 !	420	490	451	172 !	172 !	552 !	175 !
Nebraska	181 !	200 !	169 !	173 !	186 !	176 !	269	134 !	242 !
Nevada	271	248	236	280	251	185	299	269	275
New Hampshire	86 !	363 !	242 !	247 !	326 !	216 !	205 !	173 !	316 !
New Jersey	241	208	224	217	231	239	229	261	268
New Mexico	191 !	252	179 !	252	274	220	337	871	602
New York	252	275	300	236	269	206	232	214	238
North Carolina	211	181	220	270	188	239	256	298	211
North Dakota	296 !	87 !	88 !	82 !	74 !	72 !	0	0	0
Ohio	254	254	200	285	273	226	248	209	245
Oklahoma	232	288	326	235	326	347	415	488	433
Oregon	226	291	210	268	290	306	269	230	203
Pennsylvania	333	321	363	401	363	291	333	323	335
Rhode Island[b]	90 !	221 !	226 !	200 !	59 !	219 !	236!	154 !	189 !
South Carolina	331	203	270	214	325	284	308	339	201
South Dakota	150 !	373 !	363 !	158 !	118 !	111 !	237 !	181 !	118 !
Tennessee	290	343	501	365	391	433	377	515	481
Texas	278	268	247	253	224	280	274	335	308
Utah	121 !	219 !	227 !	242 !	168 !	141 !	138 !	213 !	329
Vermont[b]	216 !	146 !	349 !	49 !	304 !	327 !	46 !	190 !	195 !
Virginia	231	223	299	277	271	251	324	265	280
Washington	189	187	198	218	272	209	214	205	262
West Virginia	489	225!	392	326	252!	304	409	383	360
Wisconsin	246	244	188	181	133	202	188	196	189
Wyoming	329 !	191 !	126 !	115 !	407 !	148 !	399 !	735 !	454 !
Federal prisoners	220	232	227	208	233	192	211	229	181

Note: Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Federal prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in federal custody on December 31st of each year. Deaths in federal prisons are not included in the calculation of rates across all states. The state-specific population frequencies used in these calculations are the latest available, and may not reflect updates that have been made to the total number of state prison inmates. Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

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

[a]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) for state data, *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) for federal data through 2006, and personal communication with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for federal data after 2006.

TABLE 22

Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2009

Characteristic	Illness					Suicide	Homicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Other/ unknown
	Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	AIDS-related	All other illnesses[a]					
Total	7,368	6,661	2,056	1,468	7,948	1,783	448	360	263	421
Sex										
Male	7,110	6,425	1,992	1,391	7,514	1,697	444	346	253	398
Female	258	236	64	77	434	85	4	14	10	22
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	3,881	3,564	1,081	294	3,845	1,042	208	205	143	194
Black/African American	2,804	2,440	513	998	2,993	375	149	67	79	182
Hispanic/Latino	593	538	404	164	974	295	77	72	32	33
American Indian or Alaska Native	48	54	41	5	64	20	4	11	5	4
Asian	14	23	4	3	27	26	4	2	2	3
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	11	10	8	0	7	10	1	0	1	1
Other[c]	13	15	3	3	20	8	4	3	0	2
Age										
17 or younger	0	1	0	0	2	8	1	0	1	0
18–24	69	26	5	14	141	259	58	22	22	15
25–34	365	169	39	194	497	594	123	103	57	53
35–44	1,162	783	332	639	1,362	527	132	132	70	85
45–54	2,099	2,141	1,058	487	2,528	293	92	78	63	115
55 or older	3,671	3,536	622	134	3,411	102	42	25	50	150

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

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

[c]Includes persons of two or more races or unknown race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 23

Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001-2009

Characteristic	Illness					Suicide	Homicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Other/ unknown
	Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	AIDS-related	All other illnesses[a]					
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex										
Male	96.5%	96.5%	96.9%	94.8%	94.5%	95.2%	99.1%	96.1%	96.2%	94.5%
Female	3.5	3.5	3.1	5.2	5.5	4.8	0.9	3.9	3.8	5.2
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	52.7%	53.5%	52.6%	20.0%	48.4%	58.4%	46.4%	56.9%	54.4%	46.1%
Black/ African American	38.1	36.6	25.0	68.0	37.7	21.0	33.3	18.6	30.0	43.2
Hispanic/Latino	8.0	8.1	19.6	11.2	12.3	16.5	17.2	20.0	12.2	7.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.0
Asian	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other[c]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.5
Age										
17 or younger	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
18–24	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.8	14.5	12.9	6.1	8.4	3.6
25–34	5.0	2.5	1.9	13.2	6.3	33.3	27.5	28.6	21.7	12.6
35–44	15.8	11.8	16.1	43.5	17.1	29.6	29.5	36.7	26.6	20.2
45–54	28.5	32.1	51.5	33.2	31.8	16.4	20.5	21.7	24.0	27.3
55 or older	49.8	53.1	30.3	9.1	42.9	5.7	9.4	6.9	19.0	35.6

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

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

[c]Includes persons of two or more races or unknown race.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP).

TABLE 24

Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2009

Characteristic	Illness									
	Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	AIDS-related	All other illnesses[a]	Suicide	Homicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Other/unknown
Total	65	59	18	13	70	16	4	3	2	4
Sex										
Male	67	61	19	13	71	16	4	3	2	4
Female	33	30	8	10	55	11	1!	2	1!	3
Race/Hispanic origin[b]										
White	93	86	26	7	93	25	5	5	3	5
Black/African American	59	52	11	21	63	8	3	1	2	4
Hispanic/Latino	37	33	25	10	60	18	5	4	2	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	40	45	34	4!	54	17	3!	9!	4!	3!
Asian	28	45	8!	6!	53	51	8!	4!	4!	6!
Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	56!	51!	41!	0	36!	51!	5!	0	5!	5!
Other[c]	13	15	3!	3!	20	8!	4!	3!	0	2!
Age										
17 or younger	0	4!	0	0	9!	34!	4!	0	4!	0
18–24	4	1	--	1	7	13	3	1	1	1
25–34	10	5	1	5	13	16	3	3	2	1
35–44	34	23	10	19	40	16	4	4	2	3
45–54	124	127	63	29	149	17	5	5	4	7
55 or older	664	639	113	24	617	18	8	5	9	27

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Prisoner demographic subgroup frequencies are estimated based on the June 30th *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) custody counts, demographic data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP), and the *2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities* (SISCF). The mortality rates presented are calculated on exact population numbers. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

-- Less than 0.5.

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

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

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

[c]Includes persons of two or more races or unknown race.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) and *2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities* (SISCF).

TABLE 25

Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and state, 2001–2009

State	All causes	Illness					Suicide	Homicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Other/ unknown
		Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	AIDS-related	All other illnesses[a]					
All states[b]	28,776	7,368	6,661	2,056	1,468	7,948	1,783	448	360	263	421
Alabama	665	145	132	45	31	227	10	6	1	7	61
Alaska[c]	75	14	6	4	0	24	13	2	5	6	1
Arizona	662	150	147	76	19	190	48	11	16	2	3
Arkansas	358	99	77	12	19	109	24	8	1	7	2
California	3,252	460	655	284	106	1,180	285	113	111	23	35
Colorado	393	66	56	51	0	159	30	8	14	9	0
Connecticut[c]	282	66	30	40	4	94	42	2	2	2	0
Delaware[c]	137	25	19	5	17	47	15	2	0	0	7
Florida	2,136	433	579	122	222	645	62	29	5	17	22
Georgia	1,035	348	262	66	66	199	52	21	1	10	10
Hawaii[c]	87	19	16	11	2	20	15	2	0	1	1
Idaho	127	35	36	5	1	29	16	2	0	1	2
Illinois	752	214	201	42	55	147	65	9	6	8	5
Indiana	539	155	108	40	14	145	39	12	12	8	6
Iowa	131	30	45	4	2	32	16	0	0	0	2
Kansas	204	48	50	19	1	64	12	2	2	5	1
Kentucky	425	144	113	22	22	108	11	1	1	2	1
Louisiana	785	195	229	36	78	171	16	4	0	3	53
Maine	32	10	8	3	1	6	2	1	1	0	0
Maryland	587	130	107	22	93	110	48	22	44	4	7
Massachusetts	277	81	59	16	6	69	25	1	9	4	7
Michigan	1,134	411	302	44	33	247	60	6	9	14	8
Minnesota	111	21	30	9	1	32	15	0	2	1	0
Mississippi	485	211	102	18	15	103	20	4	3	8	1
Missouri	644	198	154	67	16	151	36	11	4	5	2
Montana	69	12	17	12	0	16	9	1	1	1	0
Nebraska	74	15	12	8	2	19	3	0	3	1	11
Nevada	267	64	53	14	9	66	17	6	1	2	35
New Hampshire	57	8	17	6	2	14	8	0	2	0	0
New Jersey	560	154	118	25	72	130	30	7	8	5	11
New Mexico	159	27	39	15	2	52	15	4	4	1	0
New York	1,435	361	315	69	183	337	107	12	13	18	20
North Carolina	757	193	224	51	44	192	27	8	2	14	2
North Dakota	8	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1,017	327	283	47	27	256	54	12	1	5	5
Oklahoma	659	159	150	68	16	161	32	33	15	9	16
Oregon	288	65	81	29	4	70	21	2	8	4	4
Pennsylvania	1,289	385	301	114	29	368	60	7	6	7	12
Rhode Island[c]	58	12	9	1	3	7	13	1	3	3	6
South Carolina	573	227	94	28	28	155	20	16	1	2	2
South Dakota	57	21	5	6	0	12	8	2	0	3	0
Tennessee	656	205	143	39	33	172	28	15	12	4	5
Texas	3,707	951	782	333	119	1,211	224	31	13	25	18
Utah	85	19	8	4	0	24	21	2	3	1	3
Vermont[c]	31	9	4	6	3	1	5	0	3	0	0
Virginia	757	196	241	56	43	156	28	4	1	3	29
Washington	327	72	86	35	9	91	19	5	3	4	3
West Virginia	132	56	40	2	4	25	3	1	1	0	0
Wisconsin	383	103	109	20	10	82	50	0	4	3	2
Wyoming	47	15	6	3	1	17	3	0	1	1	0
Federal prisoners	3,174	…	…	…	139	2,757	137	73	…	40	28

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

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

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

[b]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

[c]Prisons and jails form one integrated system.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) for state data, *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) for federal data through 2006, and personal communication with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for federal data after 2006.

TABLE 26
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and state, 2001–2009

State	All causes	Illness					Suicide	Homicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Other/ unknown
		Heart disease	Cancer	Liver disease	AIDS-related	All other illnesses[a]					
All states[b]	253	65	59	18	13	70	16	4	3	2	4
Alabama	292	64	58	20	14	100	4!	3!	0!	3!	27
Alaska[c]	190	35	15!	10!	0	61	33	5!	13!	15!	3!
Arizona	232	53	51	27	7	67	17	4!	6	1!	1!
Arkansas	321	89	69	11	17	98	21	7!	1!	6!	2!
California	217	31	44	19	7	79	19	8	7	2	2
Colorado	227	38	32	29	0	92	17	5!	8	5!	0
Connecticut[c]	162	38	17	23	2!	54	24	1!	1!	1!	0
Delaware[c]	218	40	30	8!	27	75	24	3!	0	0	11!
Florida	284	58	77	16	30	86	8	4	1!	2	3
Georgia	233	79	59	15	15	45	12	5	0!	2!	2!
Hawaii[c]	193	42	36	24!	4!	44	33	4!	0	2!	2!
Idaho	241	66	68	9!	2!	55	30	4!	0	2!	4!
Illinois	186	53	50	10	14	36	16	2!	1!	2!	1!
Indiana	266	76	53	20	7	72	19	6	6	4!	3!
Iowa	171	39	59	5!	3!	42	21	0	0	0	3!
Kansas	256	60	63	24	1!	80	15	3!	3!	6!	1!
Kentucky	358	121	95	19	19	91	9!	1!	1!	2!	1!
Louisiana	434	108	127	20	43	95	9	2!	0	2!	29
Maine	179	56!	45!	17!	6!	34!	11!	6!	6!	0	0
Maryland	279	62	51	10	44	52	23	10	21	2!	3!
Massachusetts	291	85	62	17	6!	72	26	1!	9!	4!	7!
Michigan	255	92	68	10	7	56	13	1!	2!	3	2!
Minnesota	156	30	42	13!	1!	45	21	0	3!	1!	0
Mississippi	355	154	75	13	11	75	15	3!	2!	6!	1!
Missouri	239	73	57	25	6	56	13	4!	1!	2!	1!
Montana	304	53	75	53	0	71	40!	4!	4!	4!	0
Nebraska	193	39	31	21!	5!	49	8!	0	8!	3!	29!
Nevada	258	62	51	14	9!	64	16	6!	1!	2!	34
New Hampshire	241	34!	72	25!	8!	59	34!	0	8!	0	0
New Jersey	234	64	49	10	30	54	13	3!	3!	2!	5!
New Mexico	311	53	76	29	4	102	29	8!	8!	2!	0
New York	248	62	54	12	32	58	18	2	2	3	3
North Carolina	232	59	69	16	13	59	8	2!	1!	4	1!
North Dakota	70!	26!	9!	9!	0	18!	9!	0	0	0	0
Ohio	244	78	68	11	6	61	13	3	0!	1!	1!
Oklahoma	339	82	77	35	8	83	16	17	8	5!	8
Oregon	255	57	72	26	4!	62	19	2!	7!	4!	4!
Pennsylvania	340	101	79	30	8	97	16	2!	2!	2!	3
Rhode Island[c]	179	37	28!	3!	9!	22!	40	3!	9!	9!	19!
South Carolina	275	109	45	13	13	74	10	8	0!	1!	1!
South Dakota	197	73	17!	21!	0	42	28!	7!	0	10!	0
Tennessee	407	127	89	24	20	107	17	9	7	2!	3!
Texas	273	70	58	25	9	89	16	2	1	2	1
Utah	201	45	19!	9!	0	57	50	5!	7!	2!	7!
Vermont[c]	198	58!	26!	38!	19!	6!	32!	0	19!	0	0
Virginia	269	70	86	20	15	55	10	1!	0!	1!	10
Washington	218	48	57	23	6!	61	13	3!	2!	3!	2!
West Virginia	350	149	106	5!	11!	66	8!	3!	3!	0	0
Wisconsin	196	53	56	10	5!	42	26	0	2!	2!	1!
Wyoming	310	99	40!	20!	7!	112	20!	0	7!	7!	0
Federal prisoners	213	…	…	…	9	185	9	5	…	3	2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30th of each year. Federal prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in federal custody on December 31st of each year. Deaths in federal prisons are not included in the calculation of rates across all states. The state-specific population frequencies used in these calculations are the latest available, and may not reflect updates that have been made to the total number of state prison inmates. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2009 - Statistical Tables*.

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

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

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause of death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

[b]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

[c]Prisons and jails form one integrated system.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) for state data, *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) for federal data through 2006, and personal communication with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for federal data after 2006.

Methodology

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) is an annual data collection conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The DCRP collects data on persons who have died while in the custody of the 50 state departments of correction and in the roughly 3,000 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide.

The DCRP began in 2000 under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297). It is the only national statistical collection that obtains detailed information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. BJS uses DCRP data to report national trends in the number and causes (or manners) of deaths occurring in state prison or local jail custody.

Information about decedents collected for the DCRP include selected demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, race, and Hispanic ethnicity; facility type of death (prison or jail); date of admission; conviction status; admission offense; circumstances surrounding the death, including cause of death, time and location of death; and information on whether an autopsy was conducted and the availability of results to the respondent. In cases of illness deaths, the DCRP collects data on whether the decedent had a pre-existing condition and whether he or she received medical treatment for this condition prior to death.

Executions are collected under the separate BJS *Capital Punishment* series. Data on executions are accessible through the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

Statistics presented in this report are current as of September 1, 2011. DCRP mortality data are accessible on the BJS website.

For more information on mortality in correctional settings, see *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2007* (NCJ 222988, BJS Web, July 2010); *Medical Causes of Death in State Prisons, 2001-2004* (NCJ 216340, BJS Web, January 2007); and *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails* (NCJ 210036, BJS Web, August 2005).

Scope of the DCRP

The prison component of the DCRP collects data on inmate deaths occurring in the 50 state departments of corrections while inmates are in the physical custody of prison officials. Starting in 2001 and annually thereafter, BJS has collected DCRP data directly from state prison systems. Since beginning the collection, BJS has maintained a 100% response rate from the state prison system respondents to the DCRP.

The DCRP's jail component includes inmate deaths occurring in all local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, in which a sheriff or executive manages the local facilities. The DCRP data identify the facilities in which a jail death occurs, but the DCRP data are arrayed at the jail jurisdiction level. BJS defines a jail as locally-operated correctional facility that confines persons before or after adjudication for more than 72 hours. BJS does not include temporary lockups in its definition of jail facilities. Typically, there is one facility per jail jurisdiction, but the *2006 Census of Jail Facilities* found that 15% of jail jurisdictions had multiple facilities under its authority. See the BJS website for more information.

The jail universe file includes all currently operating jails as well as jails that have closed, consolidated, or otherwise eliminated operations. The most recent jail universe, constructed in 2009, identified 2,825 jurisdictions, representing 3,223 jail facilities. Of these, 2,755 (97.5%) participated in the 2009 DCRP.

Administration of the DCRP

The DCRP collection forms are provided annually to state prison and local jail respondents. Respondents provide an aggregate count of the number of deaths occurring during the referenced calendar year, in addition to individual-level decedent data. For state prison system respondents, aggregate counts are obtained through the NPS-4 (available at http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/nps410.pdf). For local jails, aggregate counts of deaths are obtained through the CJ-9A (available at http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cj9a10.pdf).

BJS requests jail administrators to provide statistics about their population and bookings through the summary form in addition to a death count. All jails, even those with no deaths to report, a scenario that applies to about 80% of jails in any given year, are asked to complete the annual summary form.

BJS obtains a separate report describing the decedent's characteristics and the circumstances surrounding the death for each death occurring in a state prison or local jail. The survey forms used to obtain data on each prison and jail death are available on the BJS website:

- Prison deaths (NPS-4A form): http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/nps4a10.pdf
- Jail deaths (CJ-9): http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cj910.pdf

State prison and local jail respondents may submit individual records on decedents at any time during a collection cycle through a BJS web-based collection system, accessible on the BJS website at https://bjsdcrp.rti.org/.

BJS has modified the survey forms slightly over time. Most of the changes have been minor and intended to clarify existing questions and ease respondent burden.

In 2001, additional items on medical treatment in prisons and jails were added to collect data on medical treatment received by the inmate prior to death. Text boxes added to the forms in 2008 allowed respondents to elaborate on deaths due to intoxication, suicide, and inmate-involved homicide. Such fields had previously only been available for deaths due to illness, accident, homicide not caused by other inmates, and other unspecified reasons. BJS removed a question measuring the conviction status of an inmate (since more than 99% of prison inmates were convicted at the time of their deaths). BJS also changed the survey layout in 2009 to simplify the progression through questions related to autopsies. The revised item instructed respondents to complete the entire form after autopsy results were available (rather than submitting an initially-incomplete form where autopsy results were pending).

Determining eligibility for reporting to the DCRP

In the DCRP, custody refers to the holding of an inmate in a facility or while a correctional authority maintains a chain of custody over an inmate. For instance, if a jail transports an ill inmate to a hospital for medical services and that inmate dies while in the chain of custody of the jail, that death is counted as a death in the DCRP. A death that occurs when an inmate is not in the custody of correctional authority is considered to be beyond the scope of the DCRP. This includes deaths of inmates on escape status and those serving time on community corrections (probation, parole, or home-electronic monitoring). Legal executions are also beyond the scope of the DCRP. For more information on executions, see the *Capital Punishment* series on the BJS website.

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

BJS instructs state prison officials to exclude deaths of inmates who were transferred to local jails due to overcrowding or other reasons but who were still serving a prison term. The DCRP obtains information about these deaths through the jail reports. For jails, deaths in custody includes deaths of inmates who were temporarily out of the physical custody of a facility but within the chain of custody of the jail. Typically, these include deaths of jail inmates who have been transferred to offsite facilities that care for critically-ill persons. Over half (51%) of jail inmate deaths occurred in medical facilities outside of the jail facility between 2000 and 2009.

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

Identifying and excluding duplicates

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

BJS' process for identifying duplicate death records is as follows: First, BJS reconciles the aggregate summary counts of deaths occurring during a calendar year with the number of individual death records obtained from a reporting jurisdiction. When BJS identifies discrepancies, it contacts reporting jurisdictions for clarification. Second, BJS performs record-matching to identify duplicate records within jurisdictions. The matching is based on inmate name and date of birth, date of death, and date of admission to the facility. BJS' review of death records between 2000 and 2009 found 83 jail and 294 prison deaths to be duplicates or beyond the scope of DCRP. These records were excluded from all DCRP analyses.

Cause of death information

BJS aims to collect accurate information about the cause of death. The instructions for completing the DCRP tell respondents to report death information as determined by an autopsy or other official medical death investigation. Death by intoxication, accident, suicide, and homicide are considered discrete causes of death. While there is a distinction between manner and cause of death from a medico-legal standpoint, no such distinction is made in the DCRP. When reporting deaths due to accident or homicide, BJS requests respondents to describe the events surrounding these deaths. BJS added a text field to the survey forms so that respondents could provide more detailed information on suicide and intoxication deaths. See *Administration of the DCRP*.

Due to the variation in deaths caused by illness, respondents report the cause of death as determined by an autopsy. These causes are later converted by clinical data specialists into standard medical codes according to the World Health Organization's *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10).

Other BJS Sources of Correctional Mortality Data

BJS maintains other data collections on correctional mortality and deaths in the process of arrest. These other collections include—

- *Capital Punishment*, which provides data on legal executions. (See the BJS website for further discussion of executions.)
- The *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS), which prior to the establishment of the DCRP, annually collected aggregate counts of deaths in state and federal prisons. Prior to 2007, the NPS collected aggregate counts of deaths occurring in state and federal prisons, and counts of deaths by broad categories of death, specifically deaths due to execution, illness, AIDS, suicide, accident, homicide, and other causes. After 2007, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) continued to submit the counts of deaths for these broad categories while state prison officials no longer provided counts of deaths via the NPS. (See the BJS website for further discussion of the NPS.)
- The *Census of Jail Inmates*, which is conducted every five to six years and provides counts of inmate deaths in local jails. (See the BJS website for further discussion of the *Census of Jail Inmates*).
- The *Survey of Jails in Indian Country* (SJIC), which provides aggregate counts of the number of deaths occurring in Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. (See the BJS website for further discussion of the SJIC.)
- *Arrest-Related Deaths* (ARD), which obtains data on deaths occurring during the process of arrest. BJS relies on state-level respondents to provide details of deaths occurring during arrest. (See the BJS website for further discussion of ARD.)

Reported statistics

Mortality rates are calculated per 100,000 inmates where the denominators provide estimates of the number of person-years of exposure in custody in institutional corrections. The mortality rate for state prisons is calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the midyear state prison population in custody multiplied by 100,000. Midyear custody counts for state prisons provide estimates for person-years for prison populations. BJS uses data from its *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) collection to provide midyear custody counts of prisoners. For more information on the NPS, see the BJS website.

The mortality rate in local jails is calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the average daily jail inmate population (ADP) multiplied by 100,000. The ADP for local jails is defined as the average daily number of jail inmates held in a jail jurisdiction during a calendar year. The use of the ADP as the denominator for jail mortality rates is based on the high turnover and daily fluctuation in local jail populations. The ADP better reflects the number of inmate days per year than does any one day count.

The jail ADP also reflects the annual number of admissions and mean length of stay, and can be expressed as the product of these two values. When mean length of stay is expressed in years, the ADP is equivalent to the number of person-years spent by jail inmates during a given year. Starting in 2002, BJS collected the ADP directly from respondents using the summary form, CJ-9. Prior to 2002, BJS calculated the jail ADP by taking the average of the January 1st count and the December 31st count from the reference year, which is a proxy measure for ADP.

Both denominators provide data for annualizing mortality rates, which are calculated separately for each key statistic, by group or by characteristic. The annualized mortality rates by cause of death in state prisons and local jails are comparable to annual crude mortality rates reported by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). NCHS calculates crude mortality rates as the number of events for a period (e.g., year) divided by the population estimate at the midpoint of the period. For general population mortality statistics, NCHS employs the midyear population as an approximation to the average population exposed to risk of death during any given year. (For more information, see Siegal, J. & Swanson, D. (2004), *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Second Edition,* San Diego, CA: Elsevier Academic Press, p. 269.)

The crude mortality rates reported in the DCRP annual statistical tables for particular segments of the incarcerated population are not directly comparable to the crude mortality rates within the (non-incarcerated) general population. In addition, the crude mortality rates in state prisons are not directly comparable to those of local jails. Since the age, race, and sex composition of the general population differs from that in state prisons and local jails, and since mortality is correlated with age, race, and sex, the crude mortality rates in state prisons and local jails should not be compared directly to one another, or to the general population.

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

BJS does not obtain annual data for all demographic characteristics of prison and jail inmates in all jurisdictions. BJS uses data from sources other than the DCRP to estimate the nationwide age, race, and sex composition of state prison and local jail inmate populations. These data sources consist primarily of periodic surveys of inmates in custody in prisons and jails. The inmate characteristic distributions obtained from these surveys are applied to denominators (counts of inmates or ADP) to estimate the number of inmates in each demographic subgroup.

BJS estimated the demographic distribution of the state prison population data from the *National Prisoner Statistics* (NPS) and National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collections. For a discussion on the methodology for obtaining estimates of the age, race, and sex distributions of state prisoners, see *Prisoners in 2009* (NCJ 231675, BJS web, December 2010).

Prior BJS reports of mortality rates for state prison inmates used demographic distributions derived from BJS' *2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities* (SISCF). Consequently, the state prison mortality rates shown in these tables may differ from previously published rates. A rate comparison between the two sources showed very little difference in the resultant mortality rates. In most instances, the rates either matched or nearly matched.

To estimate the distributions of demographic attributes of the ADP for local jail inmates, BJS used data from several surveys to generate distributions of age, race, and sex, and applied these distributions to the ADP. BJS' *Annual Survey of Jails* (ASJ) provided estimates of the race, ethnic, and sex distribution of local jail inmates for each year of the DCRP collection and applied these to each year's ADP from the DCRP to estimate the average daily population of persons in these demographic categories. For more information on the ASJ, see *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 233431, BJS Web, April 2011).

Unlike sex and race/ethnicity data, BJS does not annually collect data on age in jail populations. BJS obtained estimates of the age distribution of jail inmates from the *2002 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails* (SILJ) and the 2007 and 2008-09 *National Inmate Survey* (NIS) available on the BJS website. For more information about jail inmates, see *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002* (NCJ 201932, BJS Web, July 2004).

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

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

Random error and suppression

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

Further following NCHS and Brillinger, we quantify random variation by assuming that the appropriate underlying distribution is a Poisson probability distribution. This provides for a computationally simple as well as reasonable approach to estimate variances for mortality statistics when the probability of dying is low. We calculated variances based on the assumption of a Poisson process and from these variances calculated relative random error estimates, which are comparable to relative standard error, in that the relative random error is the ratio of random error derived from the Poisson variance to the number of deaths. Following NCHS, when the relative random error exceeded 30%, we flagged estimated mortality rates due to the instability of the rate.

Survey performance issues

Survey administration and modifications to the survey form generated data for years 2007 through 2009 that may not be wholly compatible with prior DCRP data. In 2007, state prison officials categorized a large number of illness deaths as all other illnesses, which led to a high degree of missing data on illness causes of death. In 2008, local jail officials were unable to provide causes of death for 22% of jail inmate deaths. During 2009, BJS made modifications to the collection instruments to improve reporting and reduce burden.

- **Item nonresponse in 2007:** The number of illness deaths categorized as all other illnesses was overstated in the 2007 prison death reports. This arose from a high degree of item nonresponse in the text box requesting specific illness designation on the prisoner death form (NPS-4A). Since the "all other illnesses" category included unknown or unspecified illnesses, we were able to classify deaths within this broad category into specific causes when respondents reported an illness death and the additional cause of death information. Throughout the DCRP prison collection, state departments of corrections respondents were unable to provide more detailed information on an average of 17 illness deaths per year between 2001 and 2006. During 2007, this frequency increased to 173 deaths. Since many of these deaths would likely have been classified in the most common illness categories (e.g., heart disease, cancer, or liver disease), the number of known illness deaths was low in 2007 relative to prior years. The distribution of illness deaths in state prisons during 2007 reflect only the deaths for which specific illness determinations could be made.

- **Item nonresponse in 2008 jail data and unknown cause of death:** An abnormally large number of cases were missing a response for cause of death in the 2008 jail file (n=209; 21.8% of all jail deaths in 2008). This coincided with the final year the U.S. Census Bureau acted as the data collection agent for DCRP. In prior years of the DCRP jail data collection, an average of 6% of all deaths were classified as having other or unknown causes of death. For the purposes of this report, BJS categorized the cause of death for these 209 jail deaths from 2008 as other/unknown.

- **2009 data collection:** Prior to the 2009 DCRP collection, BJS reviewed the data collection instrument, data submission procedures, and assessed the communications with DCRP respondents with the goal to reduce burden on respondents. This resulted in modifications to the survey instrument to facilitate the online data collection tool to encourage online response. These modifications led to delays in implementing the collection. As a result, individual death reports were collected retrospectively for the first time, rather than in the year the death occurred.

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The full text of each report is available in PDF and ASCII formats on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov. Tables are also available in PDF and CSV formats. Related datasets are made available on the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data website at http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/index.jsp.