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Mortality in Local Jails and State Prisons, 2000–2012 - Statistical Tables

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In 2012, 4,309 inmates died while in the custody of local jails or state prisons—an increase of 2% (67 deaths) from 2011. The number of deaths in local jails increased, from 889 in 2011 to 958 in 2012, which marked the first increase since 2009 **(figure 1)**. The increase in deaths in local jails was primarily due to an increase in illness-related deaths (up 24%).These deaths accounted for 97% of the total increase in deaths in jails and prisons in 2012. The overall mortality rate in local jails increased 4%, from 123 deaths per 100,000 local jail inmates in 2011 to 128 deaths per 100,000 in 2012.

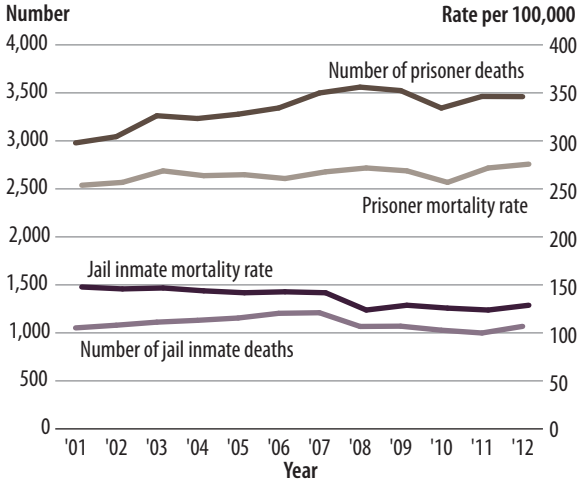
Suicide continued to be the leading cause of death in local jails (40 suicides per 100,000 jail inmates); however, the suicide rate declined 4% in 2012 and has declined 17% since 2000. Heart disease was the leading cause of illness-related deaths in local jails, increasing 14% in 2012.

The rate of AIDS-related deaths in local jails increased from 2 deaths per 100,000 inmates in 2011 to 3 per 100,000 in 2012, the first increase since 2006. Despite the increase in 2012, AIDS-related deaths have decreased 63% in jails since 2000.

Most jail jurisdictions (81%) reported no deaths in 2012, which was consistent with previous years. Mortality in jails varied by size of jail population between 2000 and 2012. The smallest jail jurisdictions had the highest mortality rates, but these jurisdictions averaged less than 1 death annually **(figure 2)**.

In 2012, a total of 3,351 deaths (78% of all deaths in correctional facilities) occurred in state prisons, which was nearly equal to the number of deaths in 2011 (3,353). Although the number of deaths in state prisons remained constant, the overall mortality rate in prisons increased 2% in 2012. The increase from 2011 to 2012 was largely due to decrease in the prison population.

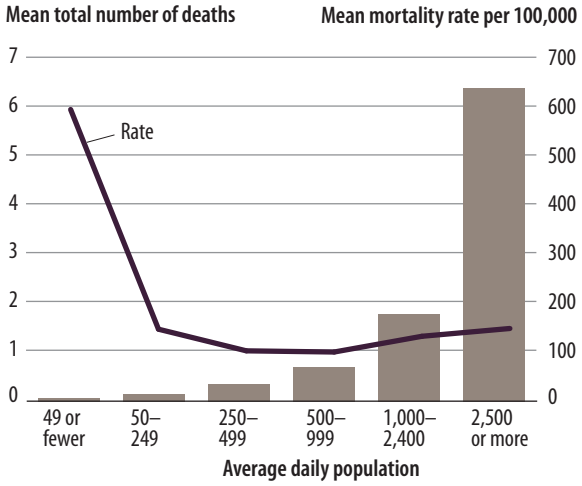
FIGURE 1
Local jail inmate and state prisoner deaths in custody, 2001–2012



Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody, including private facilities.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2012.

FIGURE 2
Average annual local jail inmate deaths in custody, by average daily inmate population, 2000–2012



Note: Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Average daily population is based on average jail inmate population counts from 2000 to 2012.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

In 2012, cancer continued to be the leading cause of death in state prisons, and the cancer mortality rate remained stable. The mortality rate for heart disease—the second leading cause of death in state prisons—decreased 5% in 2012. For the first time since 2005, the rate of AIDS-related deaths in prisons increased from 4 deaths per 100,000 prisoners in 2011 to 6 per 100,000 in 2012. Despite the rate increase, the number of AIDS-related deaths in state prisons has declined 73% since 2001.

Data in this report were developed from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), an annual data collection about inmate deaths in local jails and state prisons. The program began collecting data from jails in 2000 and from prisons in 2001. This report covers deaths in custody occurring in local jails and state prisons between 2000 and 2012. Statistical tables provide information about the causes and circumstances of local jail and state prison inmate deaths and present trends by cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and mortality rates for jail and prison inmates by state.

Mortality in local jails

Cause of death

- The number of deaths in local jails increased 8%, from 889 deaths in 2011 to 958 in 2012. This marked the first annual increase in the number of deaths in local jails since 2009 **(table 1)**.
- Illness-related deaths accounted for over half (55%) of all deaths in local jails in 2012. Heart disease (28%) continued to be the leading cause of illness-related deaths in local jails in 2012 **(table 2)**.
- The overall mortality rate in local jails increased 4%, from 123 deaths per 100,000 local jail inmates in 2011 to 128 per 100,000 in 2012. This was the first substantial increase since the mortality rate declined 13% in 2008 **(table 3)**.

Decedent characteristics

- While suicide continued to be the leading cause of death in local jails (40 suicides per 100,000 jail inmates), the suicide rate declined 4% in 2012.
- In 2012, males accounted for 836 deaths in local jails, and females accounted for 122 deaths. Male inmate deaths made up 84% of the total increase in jail inmate deaths in 2012 **(table 4)**.
- More than a third (36%) of deaths in local jails occurred within 7 days of admission **(table 5)**.
- Inmates age 45 or older experienced the largest increase in mortality among all age groups (up 16%) and accounted for about half (51%) of all deaths in jail facilities in 2012 **(table 5)**.
- Mortality rates among non-Hispanic white inmates and non-Hispanic black inmates increased in 2012, while mortality rates decreased for Hispanic inmates **(table 6)**.
- The average annual suicide rate for white jail inmates between 2000 and 2012 (80 suicides per 100,000 jail inmates) remained at least three times higher than any other race or Hispanic origin **(table 8)**.

Facility characteristics

- The majority (81%) of jails reported no deaths in 2012, which was consistent with previous years **(table 9)**.
- Among the 538 jail jurisdictions that reported an inmate death, the majority (373) reported a single death.
- In 2012, California's jail population increased 11%, while the national jail population increased 4% **(table 11)**.

Mortality in state prisons

Cause of death

- A total of 3,351 deaths occurred in state prisons in 2012—two fewer deaths than in 2011 **(table 15)**.
- Illness-related deaths accounted for the majority (88%) of deaths in state prisons **(table 16)**.
  - In 2012, cancer remained the leading cause of death in prisons (81 deaths per 100,000 state prisoners), followed by heart disease (63 per 100,000) **(table 17)**.
  - The AIDS-related mortality rate (up 32%) increased for the first time since the DCRP began collecting prison data in 2001, from 4 deaths per 100,000 state prisoners in 2011 to 6 per 100,000 in 2012.
- The homicide rate in state prisons increased 24%, from 5 homicides per 100,000 state prisoners in 2011 to 7 per 100,000 in 2012.

Decedent characteristics

- Male prisoners accounted for the majority (97%) of deaths in state prisons in 2012 **(table 19)**.
- Persons age 55 or older made up more than half (55%) of deaths in prisons.
- Male prisoners accounted for nearly all (99%) homicides in state prisons from 2001 to 2012 **(table 21)**.
- Suicide (5%) was the most common unnatural cause of death among female prisoners from 2001 to 2012.
- Male prisoners had higher mortality rates than female prisoners, regardless of cause of death **(table 22)**.
- From 2001 to 2012, the average annual mortality rate for male prisoners (260 deaths per 100,000 state prisoners) was 1.7 times higher than for female prisoners (149 per 100,000) **(table 22)**.
- With the exception of AIDS-related deaths, white prisoners had the highest average annual mortality rate for all illness-related causes of death from 2001 to 2012. AIDS-related deaths were highest among black prisoners (18 deaths per 100,000 state prisoners) and were at least two times higher than for prisoners of different races or Hispanic origin.
- From 2001 to 2012, the suicide rate for prisoners age 17 or younger was nearly two times higher than for older inmates.
- The total state prison population in custody declined 2% in 2012. Most demographic groups exhibited some population decline; however, the populations for inmates ages 17 or younger and 54 and older increased **(table 23)**.

Deaths by jurisdiction

- The number of deaths in federal prisons (350 deaths) declined 10% in 2012, the first decrease in the previous 2 years **(table 24)**.
- The mortality rate of federal prisoners declined, from 220 deaths per 100,000 federal prisoners in 2011 to 198 per 100,000 in 2012 **(table 25)**.
- California state prisons reported 22 fewer deaths in 2012 than in 2011—the smallest number of deaths reported by California (366 deaths) since 2005. The observed increase in the mortality is largely due to the decrease in the California prison population.
- From 2001 to 2012, the average annual mortality rate for state prisoners varied by state. The median mortality rate across all states was 242 deaths per 100,000 state prisoners **(table 27)**.
- Overall mortality rates and mortality rates by state and cause of death may not be directly compared between states due to differences in age, sex, race or Hispanic origin, and other decedent characteristics.

List of tables

TABLE 1
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2012 6

TABLE 2
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2012 6

TABLE 3
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2012 7

TABLE 4
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 8

TABLE 5
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 9

TABLE 6
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 10

TABLE 7
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 11

TABLE 8
Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 jail inmates, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 12

TABLE 9
Number and percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting deaths to the Deaths in Custody Program, by number of deaths reported each year, 2000–2012 13

TABLE 10
Number of local jail deaths, by state, 2000–2012 14

TABLE 11
Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000–2012 15

TABLE 12
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2012 16

TABLE 13
Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state, 2000–2012 . . . 17

TABLE 14
Percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state, 2000–2012 18

TABLE 15
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2012 19

TABLE 16
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2012 19

TABLE 17
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death, 2001–2012 20

TABLE 18
Number of state prisoner deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 20

TABLE 19
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 21

TABLE 20
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 21

TABLE 21
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 22

TABLE 22
Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 23

TABLE 23
Estimated number of state and federal prisoners in custody, by selected inmate characteristics, 2001–2012 24

TABLE 24
Number of state and federal prisoner deaths, by location, 2001–2012 25

TABLE 25
Mortality rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners, by location, 2001–2012 26

TABLE 26
Number of state and federal prisoner deaths, by cause of death and location, 2001–2012 27

TABLE 27
Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners, by cause of death and location, 2001–2012 28

List of appendix tables

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Estimated number of local jail inmates in custody on an average day, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 34

APPENDIX TABLE 2
Illness mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 35

APPENDIX TABLE 3
Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 36

APPENDIX TABLE 4
Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012 37

APPENDIX TABLE 5
Mortality rate for all other unnatural deaths per 100,000 local jail inmates, 2000–2012 38

APPENDIX TABLE 6
Illness mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 38

APPENDIX TABLE 7
Cancer mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 39

APPENDIX TABLE 8
Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 39

APPENDIX TABLE 9
Liver disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 40

APPENDIX TABLE 10
Respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012. 40

APPENDIX TABLE 11
Mortality rate for all other illnesses per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012 41

TABLE 1
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2012

Cause of death	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012
All causes	12,760	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,045	1,094	1,100	957	960	918	889	958
Illness	6,629	516	485	508	512	529	501	604	608	444	491	477	425	529
Heart disease	2,904	198	215	221	240	227	202	246	231	184	200	240	230	270
AIDS-related	531	57	59	52	55	52	40	54	43	32	27	26	13	21
Cancer	455	31	25	39	34	29	37	39	42	25	47	34	30	43
Liver disease	379	24	27	27	32	32	32	25	39	36	31	29	15	30
Respiratory disease	345	31	18	20	20	35	21	27	48	31	31	18	18	27
All other[b]	2,015	175	141	149	131	154	169	213	205	136	155	130	119	138
Suicide	3,807	289	313	314	296	299	286	278	284	228	304	305	311	300
Drug/alcohol intoxication	854	37	58	54	89	76	83	87	79	43	64	54	73	57
Accident	340	25	36	34	28	33	24	33	18	15	26	23	27	18
Homicide[c]	274	17	19	18	15	25	22	36	20	16	23	20	21	22
Other/unknown	502	17	24	35	52	50	110	52	71	8	24	13	22	24
Missing	354	3	7	7	10	9	19	4	20	203	28	26	10	8

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Cause-of-death rankings may differ from previously published estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2012. See *Methodology* for details on ranking.

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

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 2
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2012

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	57.1%	51.5%	52.4%	51.1%	51.8%	47.9%	55.2%	55.3%	46.4%	51.1%	52.0%	47.8%	55.2%
Heart disease	21.9	22.8	22.8	24.0	22.2	19.3	22.5	21.0	19.2	20.8	26.1	25.9	28.2
AIDS-related	6.3	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.1	3.8	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.2
Cancer	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	4.9	3.7	3.4	4.5
Liver disease	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.2	1.7	3.1
Respiratory disease	3.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.5	4.4	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.8
All other[b]	19.4	15.0	15.4	13.1	15.1	16.2	19.5	18.6	14.2	16.1	14.2	13.4	14.4
Suicide	32.0%	33.2%	32.4%	29.5%	29.3%	27.4%	25.4%	25.8%	23.8%	31.7%	33.2%	35.0%	31.3%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	4.1%	6.2%	5.6%	8.9%	7.4%	7.9%	8.0%	7.2%	4.5%	6.7%	5.9%	8.2%	5.9%
Accident	2.8%	3.8%	3.5%	2.8%	3.2%	2.3%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	1.9%
Homicide[c]	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
Other/unknown	1.9%	2.5%	3.6%	5.2%	4.9%	10.5%	4.8%	6.5%	0.8%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	2.5%
Missing	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	1.8%	21.2%	2.9%	2.8%	1.1%	0.8%

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Cause-of-death rankings may differ from previously published estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2012.

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

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 3
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2012

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011	2012
All causes	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	128
Illness	86	76	76	74	74	67	78	78	57	66	65	59	71
Heart disease	33	34	33	35	32	27	32	30	24	27	33	32	36
AIDS-related	10	9	8	8	7	5	7	5	4	4	4	2	3
Cancer	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	5	3	6	5	4	6
Liver disease	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	2	4
Respiratory disease	5	3	3	3	5	3	3	6	4	4	2	2	4
All other[b]	29	22	22	19	22	23	28	26	17	21	18	16	18
Suicide	48	49	47	43	42	39	36	36	29	41	42	43	40
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	9	8	13	11	11	11	10	6	9	7	10	8
Accident	4	6	5	4	5	3	4	2	2	3	3	4	2
Homicide[c]	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	3
Other/unknown	3	4	5	8	7	15	7	9	1 !	3	2	3	3
Missing	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	3	1 !	3	26	4	4	1 !	1 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Cause-of-death rankings may differ from previously published estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2012. Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 one-day inmate population counts.

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

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

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 4
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,045	1,094	1,100	957	960	918	889	958
Sex													
Male	813	847	863	867	893	925	964	970	838	850	804	778	836
Female	91	91	107	133	128	120	130	130	119	110	114	111	122
Race/Hispanic origin[a]													
White	453	514	534	538	500	560	528	548	511	535	516	525	554
Black/African American	305	283	305	322	359	332	408	398	310	272	265	234	272
Hispanic/Latino	118	115	113	119	135	116	126	125	107	109	90	106	100
Other[b]	17	20	10	16	24	22	27	27	27	31	23	19	24
Age													
17 or younger	8	8	7	5	7	5	6	4	6	3	3	2	2
18–24	89	107	100	103	105	107	103	101	84	86	80	81	83
25–34	184	193	186	211	210	192	196	199	167	175	187	207	189
35–44	265	280	337	283	300	284	312	292	246	236	201	198	197
45–54	239	239	236	266	263	275	303	322	275	258	253	227	274
55 or older	115	111	102	128	133	170	168	182	178	194	172	172	209
Legal status													
Convicted[c]	258	252	245	255	226	231	238	246	200	247	232	220	255
Unconvicted[d]	628	683	717	739	786	798	846	850	752	693	664	664	698
Time served													
7 or fewer days	328	349	360	398	399	385	382	393	347	364	345	347	348
8–30	168	173	168	176	179	188	205	184	164	166	176	172	200
31–60	111	105	100	94	115	112	126	137	106	99	91	97	99
61–120	115	124	121	120	111	128	148	147	122	117	92	90	116
121–180	56	63	73	73	76	69	80	81	68	51	58	56	58
180 or more	119	113	134	124	124	127	123	152	128	147	133	124	133

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 5
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex													
Male	89.9%	90.3%	89.0%	86.7%	87.5%	88.5%	88.1%	88.2%	87.6%	88.5%	87.6%	87.5%	87.3%
Female	10.1	9.7	11.0	13.3	12.5	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.4	11.5	12.4	12.5	12.7
Race/Hispanic origin[a]													
White	50.7%	55.2%	55.5%	54.1%	49.1%	54.4%	48.5%	49.9%	53.5%	56.5%	57.7%	59.4%	58.3%
Black/African American	34.2	30.4	31.7	32.4	35.3	32.2	37.5	36.2	32.5	28.7	29.6	26.5	28.6
Hispanic/Latino	13.2	12.3	11.7	12.0	13.3	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.5	10.1	12.0	10.5
Other[b]	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5
Age													
17 or younger	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
18–24	9.9	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.7
25–34	20.4	20.6	19.2	21.2	20.6	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.5	18.4	20.9	23.3	19.8
35–44	29.4	29.9	34.8	28.4	29.5	27.5	28.7	26.5	25.7	24.8	22.4	22.3	20.6
45–54	26.6	25.5	24.4	26.7	25.8	26.6	27.8	29.3	28.8	27.1	28.2	25.6	28.7
55 or older	12.8	11.8	10.5	12.9	13.1	16.5	15.4	16.5	18.6	20.4	19.2	19.4	21.9
Legal status													
Convicted[c]	29.1%	27.0%	25.5%	25.7%	22.3%	22.4%	22.0%	22.4%	21.0%	26.3%	25.9%	24.9%	26.8%
Unconvicted[d]	70.9	73.0	74.5	74.3	77.7	77.6	78.0	77.6	79.0	73.7	74.1	75.1	73.2
Time served													
7 or fewer days	36.6%	37.6%	37.7%	40.4%	39.7%	38.2%	35.9%	35.9%	37.1%	38.6%	38.5%	39.2%	36.5%
8–30	18.7	18.7	17.6	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.3	16.8	17.5	17.6	19.7	19.4	21.0
31–60	12.4	11.3	10.5	9.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	12.5	11.3	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.4
61–120	12.8	13.4	12.7	12.2	11.1	12.7	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.4	10.3	10.2	12.2
121–180	6.2	6.8	7.6	7.4	7.6	6.8	7.5	7.4	7.3	5.4	6.5	6.3	6.1
180 or more	13.3	12.2	14.0	12.6	12.4	12.6	11.6	13.9	13.7	15.6	14.9	14.0	13.9

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 6
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	128
Sex													
Male	153	150	146	143	142	143	143	142	123	129	125	123	129
Female	133	123	138	162	145	127	130	129	120	120	124	122	123
Race/Hispanic origin[a]													
White	211	223	222	218	195	211	191	196	185	202	202	212	220
Black/African American	127	110	114	119	129	117	141	138	109	100	102	94	109
Hispanic/Latino	107	97	91	94	102	85	88	87	70	71	58	67	60
Other[b]	52	57	27!	38	48	39	42	38	41	53	36	28	31
Age													
17 or younger	122 !	114 !	96 !	69 !	97 !	70 !	84 !	58 !	86 !	43 !	47 !	34 !	36 !
18–24	52	59	53	53	53	53	49	48	40	42	41	43	43
25–34	96	94	87	96	92	81	80	81	67	72	77	85	73
35–44	169	167	193	160	166	154	166	156	137	143	126	129	127
45–54	396	371	350	358	318	302	302	300	259	255	251	225	259
55 or older	870	785	691	773	714	818	726	728	666	707	614	599	678
Legal status													
Convicted[c]	98	95	92	94	80	82	81	83	69	87	81	77	87
Unconvicted[d]	187	182	179	177	182	173	176	175	153	149	148	152	154

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 one-day inmate population counts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 7

Number of local jail inmates deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	All other[a]				
Total	12,760	2,904	531	455	379	345	2,015	3,807	854	340	274
Sex											
Male	10,947	2,597	464	410	347	275	1,671	3,494	682	308	270
Female	1,457	307	67	45	32	70	343	312	172	32	4
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	6,657	1,380	87	202	204	155	849	2,690	534	210	104
Black/African American	3,957	1,216	377	196	83	149	849	532	186	86	113
Hispanic/Latino	1,441	242	64	49	85	34	265	440	111	33	51
Other[d]	283	51	3	7	5	5	39	130	18	10	4
Age											
17 or younger	60	2	1	0	0	1	5	44	3	1	1
18–24	1,195	77	10	7	3	14	103	725	112	39	58
25–34	2,435	280	93	29	20	49	280	1,163	273	81	70
35–44	3,345	695	215	69	78	86	523	1,115	261	98	61
45–54	3,348	1,022	171	155	195	104	694	575	166	80	56
55 or older	1,973	823	38	195	83	89	401	173	36	39	27
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	3,035	883	143	132	108	93	541	667	173	103	70
Unconvicted[f]	9,280	2,002	383	321	271	247	1,462	3,121	677	236	198

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

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 8

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol Intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	All other[a]				
Total	137	31	6	5	4	4	22	41	9	4	3
Sex											
Male	132	31	6	5	4	3	20	42	8	4	3
Female	137	29	6	4	3	7	32	29	16	3	--
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	198	41	3	6	6	5	25	80	16	6	3
Black/African American	106	32	10	5	2	4	23	14	5	2	3
Hispanic/Latino	83	14	4	3	5	2	15	25	6	2	3
Other[d]	55	10	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	8	25	4	2	1 !
Age											
17 or younger	59	2 !	1 !	0	0	1 !	5 !	43	3 !	1 !	1 !
18–24	45	3	--	--	--	1	4	27	4	1	2
25–34	81	9	3	1	1	2	9	39	9	3	2
35–44	137	28	9	3	3	4	21	46	11	4	2
45–54	356	109	18	16	21	11	74	61	18	8	6
55 or older	956	399	18	94	40	43	194	84	17	19	13
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	74	21	3	3	3	2	13	16	4	3	2
Unconvicted[f]	177	38	7	6	5	5	28	60	13	5	4

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 one-day inmate population counts. See *Methodology*.

-- Less than 0.5.

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

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 9

Number and percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Program, by number of deaths reported each year, 2000–2012

		0 deaths		1 death		2 or more deaths	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000	2,988	2,553	85.4%	289	9.7%	146	4.9%
2001	2,973	2,489	83.7	331	11.1	153	5.1
2002	2,958	2,473	83.6	332	11.2	153	5.2
2003	2,941	2,430	82.6	350	11.9	161	5.5
2004	2,924	2,406	82.3	367	12.6	151	5.2
2005	2,897	2,375	82.0	362	12.5	160	5.5
2006	2,869	2,330	81.2	368	12.8	171	6.0
2007	2,848	2,314	81.3	350	12.3	184	6.5
2008	2,833	2,333	82.4	344	12.1	156	5.5
2009	2,748	2,247	81.8	330	12.0	171	6.2
2010	2,754	2,253	81.8	340	12.3	161	5.8
2011	2,746	2,223	81.0	352	12.8	171	6.2
2012	2,805	2,267	80.8	373	13.3	165	5.9
Annual average, 2000–2012	2,868	2,361	82.3%	345	12.0%	162	5.6%

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Includes all jails that reported population or death data. 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*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 10
Number of local jail deaths, by state, 2000–2012

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,045	1,094	1,100	957	960	918	889	958
Alabama	24	27	21	15	23	23	34	21	19	20	28	18	18
Alaska[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arizona	15	18	24	16	12	27	19	21	12	11	16	9	10
Arkansas	9	13	14	22	13	7	11	10	15	5	7	16	10
California	109	124	131	126	120	156	126	129	106	138	121	92	112
Colorado	13	16	14	13	11	18	13	21	21	14	20	12	9
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	4	0	10	12	13	11	12	10	7	8	4	7	2
Florida	82	98	79	85	86	79	99	103	77	88	57	66	69
Georgia	38	39	50	45	54	41	46	44	55	45	48	45	47
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	3	3	1	2	1	7	5	7	1	6	3	5	4
Illinois	31	21	22	30	41	25	37	31	28	29	23	21	23
Indiana	21	21	14	23	18	16	26	18	11	16	22	21	19
Iowa	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	5	2	6	3	8	4
Kansas	9	9	12	10	15	11	10	7	12	11	10	10	11
Kentucky	16	13	12	14	16	22	21	25	22	18	21	16	21
Louisiana	10	22	22	32	41	31	26	31	34	22	26	20	42
Maine	2	2	7	3	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	7	0
Maryland	22	20	20	25	15	23	27	32	25	20	24	21	17
Massachusetts	5	10	16	9	8	21	14	14	17	17	16	5	14
Michigan	23	17	18	26	20	29	21	18	12	20	18	24	17
Minnesota	6	8	6	9	9	8	11	8	4	3	10	6	7
Mississippi	9	12	17	17	17	16	18	18	14	13	14	14	9
Missouri	16	14	8	17	6	10	13	25	17	20	21	12	27
Montana	3	1	5	5	3	6	1	2	2	6	3	8	3
Nebraska	5	5	6	2	4	2	6	2	5	7	6	5	4
Nevada	15	18	6	6	8	14	9	10	8	14	8	13	12
New Hampshire	3	2	5	3	3	1	4	4	2	5	1	4	3
New Jersey	31	17	17	38	34	32	36	34	27	25	29	20	25
New Mexico	15	9	9	7	17	11	21	15	11	11	17	23	16
New York	57	52	51	47	43	51	52	52	32	37	37	36	40
North Carolina	15	17	32	22	21	17	21	28	19	21	24	17	25
North Dakota	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Ohio	23	20	30	30	18	24	26	26	23	26	23	28	33
Oklahoma	15	18	9	13	14	18	21	24	17	18	18	12	13
Oregon	10	10	7	7	15	8	11	3	15	7	9	8	3
Pennsylvania	38	50	51	53	66	57	56	55	44	37	31	46	58
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	17	23	17	11	16	19	21	14	19	15	19	7	22
South Dakota	4	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	2	0	1	0
Tennessee	29	28	29	23	39	36	30	35	37	34	20	40	35
Texas	97	84	96	96	99	89	98	90	86	76	84	70	72
Utah	6	6	13	7	11	10	7	11	6	12	8	14	11
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	34	41	36	42	33	30	36	59	49	39	29	42	40
Washington	8	10	11	16	11	11	19	15	16	14	16	16	20
West Virginia[b]	2	6	2	6	5	6	6	4	6	7	5	7	10
Wisconsin	7	11	12	11	10	11	11	15	17	11	13	14	13
Wyoming	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	4

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 11
Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000–2012

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	598,397	639,941	668,168	688,030	715,660	742,261	772,334	782,592	779,704	749,449	733,775	722,735	745,965
Alabama	12,951	11,857	13,380	12,613	13,454	14,653	14,921	15,858	16,156	13,868	15,054	15,333	14,944
Alaska[a]	60	81	97	79	105	80	70	64	52	70	64	73	104
Arizona	10,859	13,590	12,704	13,815	14,648	15,302	15,085	16,539	17,844	15,043	13,242	13,467	14,542
Arkansas	5,271	5,571	6,111	6,248	6,167	6,023	6,402	6,986	7,373	7,453	7,420	7,189	7,447
California	72,640	72,452	75,594	76,168	77,964	81,951	81,778	83,483	83,520	81,652	74,830	71,781	79,513
Colorado	9,179	10,394	11,107	11,713	11,555	13,243	13,871	13,540	13,111	13,207	12,703	11,779	12,561
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	1,656	1,618	3,161	2,268	3,477	2,318	3,473	3,142	2,987	3,089	3,037	3,011	2,455
Florida	49,358	50,056	54,638	53,556	60,056	63,386	64,721	66,956	66,823	61,606	58,958	57,959	57,040
Georgia	33,617	35,492	37,969	39,568	42,248	44,555	45,774	44,963	47,625	46,417	47,101	44,559	44,850
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	2,668	2,964	3,280	3,402	2,946	3,939	3,929	4,062	3,938	3,750	3,529	3,718	3,728
Illinois	17,452	19,701	20,691	21,478	20,370	29,744	20,391	20,660	20,966	19,601	20,224	20,666	21,376
Indiana	12,760	16,958	14,752	15,398	16,447	17,415	18,716	17,246	17,811	18,302	17,703	17,342	17,533
Iowa	3,046	3,109	3,612	3,853	3,620	4,167	4,023	4,158	4,085	3,891	3,993	4,099	4,264
Kansas	5,093	5,657	6,163	7,437	6,864	7,412	7,721	7,383	7,668	6,992	7,692	7,236	6,961
Kentucky	11,492	19,129	13,954	14,429	16,382	16,380	16,906	18,129	18,070	17,803	17,460	18,252	19,537
Louisiana	22,744	26,967	27,229	27,824	28,640	29,863	25,979	29,801	29,060	29,572	32,199	31,022	32,651
Maine	1,297	1,411	1,508	1,572	1,484	1,567	1,767	1,630	1,598	1,571	1,062	1,322	1,299
Maryland	10,471	10,960	12,069	12,545	12,974	12,696	13,039	14,005	13,577	12,205	12,398	12,423	12,233
Massachusetts	9,427	11,040	11,745	12,342	13,114	12,485	13,873	13,527	13,309	13,184	10,724	10,326	9,616
Michigan	15,869	16,460	16,644	16,713	17,956	18,197	18,739	18,436	17,676	17,001	16,457	16,541	17,089
Minnesota	4,958	5,663	5,954	6,408	7,033	7,265	7,286	7,582	7,105	6,747	6,835	6,537	6,473
Mississippi	9,885	9,280	10,160	10,872	10,495	10,984	10,981	11,811	11,057	9,732	10,501	10,601	12,620
Missouri	7,596	8,194	8,997	9,400	10,027	10,277	11,245	10,660	11,658	11,402	10,664	11,520	12,393
Montana	1,291	1,884	1,804	1,921	2,011	2,084	1,981	1,721	1,781	1,741	1,952	1,035	1,972
Nebraska	2,140	2,365	2,494	2,485	2,855	2,962	2,741	2,940	3,135	3,427	3,391	3,406	3,442
Nevada	5,216	5,407	5,656	7,537	6,869	6,144	6,479	7,638	7,531	7,737	7,410	7,083	6,922
New Hampshire	887	1,376	1,550	1,561	1,658	1,841	2,048	2,039	2,024	2,108	2,103	2,063	2,143
New Jersey	15,102	15,683	16,295	16,858	17,384	18,035	19,096	18,403	17,824	16,426	15,955	15,280	16,193
New Mexico	5,918	6,426	6,611	7,387	8,091	8,585	9,031	8,753	9,089	8,273	8,886	8,297	8,408
New York	27,403	28,709	30,640	30,488	30,588	30,778	32,229	31,335	30,304	29,877	30,122	29,793	28,259
North Carolina	12,276	12,901	15,103	15,319	16,454	17,958	18,295	19,104	19,382	16,470	18,601	18,288	19,168
North Dakota	619	650	746	828	876	997	963	889	962	897	947	1,111	1,190
Ohio	16,118	16,948	18,626	19,592	19,701	19,594	20,664	20,539	19,254	19,944	17,454	17,788	18,704
Oklahoma	7,228	7,243	7,534	8,206	9,114	10,053	10,988	10,796	10,062	10,493	8,632	8,654	9,544
Oregon	6,685	7,593	6,354	6,583	6,510	6,812	6,684	8,296	6,304	5,803	5,890	5,872	7,844
Pennsylvania	28,248	30,296	33,240	32,227	32,934	34,264	36,168	38,221	37,350	38,010	35,444	36,290	37,519
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	8,752	10,565	12,181	11,009	11,590	12,104	12,749	13,608	13,634	12,654	12,236	11,970	11,472
South Dakota	1,163	1,138	1,296	1,347	1,514	1,562	1,645	1,537	1,417	1,626	1,572	1,505	1,746
Tennessee	20,232	20,265	20,955	23,042	23,188	24,224	32,464	25,177	26,547	26,350	23,553	24,104	24,783
Texas	57,999	54,639	56,185	60,223	62,907	53,967	68,106	69,284	69,392	67,519	67,302	66,604	67,396
Utah	5,378	5,616	5,817	6,271	6,517	6,407	6,567	6,881	6,929	6,928	7,267	7,194	7,288
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	20,021	22,154	23,612	24,943	25,488	26,567	28,407	29,561	28,824	28,276	29,003	27,313	30,013
Washington	8,638	12,289	12,095	11,808	11,867	12,899	13,390	13,727	13,461	13,076	12,350	12,988	12,008
West Virginia[b]	2,824	3,240	3,068	3,289	3,622	4,081	4,321	4,331	4,336	3,879	4,145	3,882	4,351
Wisconsin	12,986	12,865	13,557	14,063	14,397	14,908	15,098	15,641	15,401	12,157	14,143	13,965	12,835
Wyoming	924	1,085	1,230	1,342	1,499	1,534	1,532	1,553	1,694	1,620	1,567	1,494	1,536

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 12
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2012

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	123	128
Alabama	185	228	157	119	171	157	228	132	118	144	186	117	120
Alaska[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,370 !	962 !
Arizona	138	132	189	116	82	176	126	127	67	73 !	121	67 !	69 !
Arkansas	171 !	233	229	352	211	116 !	172 !	143 !	203	67 !	94 !	223	134 !
California	150	171	173	165	154	190	154	155	127	169	162	128	141
Colorado	142	154	126	111	95 !	136	94	155	160	106	157	102	72 !
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	242 !	0	316 !	529	374	475 !	346	318 !	234 !	259 !	132 !	232 !	81 !
Florida	166	196	145	159	143	125	153	154	115	143	97	114	121
Georgia	113	110	132	114	128	92	100	98	115	97	102	101	105
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	112 !	101 !	30 !	59 !	34 !	178 !	127 !	172 !	25 !	160 !	85 !	134 !	107 !
Illinois	178	107	106	140	201	84	181	150	134	148	114	102	108
Indiana	165	124	95	149	109	92	139	104	62 !	87	124	121	108
Iowa	66 !	129 !	83 !	26 !	110 !	96 !	75 !	120 !	49 !	154 !	75 !	195 !	94 !
Kansas	177 !	159 !	195	134 !	219	148 !	130 !	95 !	156	157 !	130 !	138 !	158 !
Kentucky	139	68	86	97	98	134	124	138	122	101	120	88	107
Louisiana	44 !	82	81	115	143	104	100	104	117	74	81	64	129
Maine	154 !	142 !	464 !	191 !	135 !	64 !	283 !	61 !	63 !	127 !	282 !	530 !	0
Maryland	210	182	166	199	116	181	207	228	184	164	194	169	139
Massachusetts	53 !	91 !	136	73 !	61 !	168	101	103	128	129	149	48 !	146
Michigan	145	103	108	156	111	159	112	98	68	118	109	145	99
Minnesota	121 !	141 !	101 !	140 !	128 !	110 !	151 !	106 !	56 !	44 !	146 !	92 !	108 !
Mississippi	91 !	129	167	156	162	146	164	152	127	134	133	132	71 !
Missouri	211	171	89 !	181	60 !	97 !	116	235	146	175	197	104	218
Montana	232 !	53 !	277 !	260 !	149 !	288 !	50 !	116 !	112 !	345 !	154 !	773 !	152 !
Nebraska	234 !	211 !	241 !	80 !	140 !	68 !	219 !	68 !	159 !	204 !	177 !	147 !	116 !
Nevada	288	333	106 !	80 !	116 !	228	139 !	131 !	106 !	181	108 !	184	173
New Hampshire	338 !	145 !	323 !	192 !	181 !	54 !	195 !	196 !	99 !	237 !	48 !	194 !	140 !
New Jersey	205	108	104	225	196	177	189	185	151	152	182	131	154
New Mexico	253	140 !	136 !	95 !	210	128 !	233	171	121 !	133 !	191	277	190
New York	208	181	166	154	141	166	161	166	106	124	123	121	142
North Carolina	122	132	212	144	128	95	115	147	98	128	129	93	130
North Dakota	162 !	154 !	268 !	242 !	114 !	0	208 !	113 !	104 !	223 !	211 !	90 !	252 !
Ohio	143	118	161	153	91	122	126	127	119	130	132	157	176
Oklahoma	208	249	119 !	158	154	179	191	222	169	172	209	139	136
Oregon	150 !	132 !	110 !	106 !	230	117 !	165 !	36 !	238	121 !	153 !	136 !	38 !
Pennsylvania	135	165	153	164	200	166	155	144	118	97	87	127	155
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	194	218	140	100 !	138	157	165	103	139	119	155	58 !	192
South Dakota	344 !	176 !	77 !	0	66 !	192 !	61 !	65 !	141 !	123 !	0	66 !	0
Tennessee	143	138	138	100	168	149	92	139	139	129	85	166	141
Texas	167	154	171	159	157	165	144	130	124	113	125	105	107
Utah	112 !	107 !	223	112 !	169 !	156 !	107 !	160 !	87 !	173	110 !	195	151 !
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	170	185	152	168	129	113	127	200	170	138	100	154	133
Washington	93 !	81 !	91 !	136	93 !	85 !	142	109	119	107	130	123	167
West Virginia[b]	71 !	185 !	65 !	182 !	138 !	147 !	139 !	92 !	138 !	180 !	121 !	180 !	230 !
Wisconsin	54 !	86 !	89	78 !	69 !	74 !	73 !	96	110	90 !	92	100	101
Wyoming	0	0	163 !	224 !	267 !	196 !	131 !	64 !	59 !	123 !	64 !	67 !	260 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. 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*. Local jail mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in custody. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 one-day inmate population counts. Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 13

Number of local jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state, 2000–2012

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2,988	2,973	2,958	2,941	2,924	2,897	2,869	2,848	2,833	2,748	2,754	2,746	2,805
Alabama	151	149	147	146	145	142	136	132	125	115	117	115	122
Alaska[a]	15	15	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15
Arizona	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Arkansas	85	84	84	83	82	83	81	81	81	76	71	73	77
California	68	67	67	67	67	66	65	64	64	63	63	62	63
Colorado	55	55	55	55	55	55	53	53	53	53	52	50	52
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	68	68	68	68	67	67	67	67	67	65	66	66	67
Georgia	176	174	174	172	170	167	164	162	159	152	153	154	158
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	39	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	37	35	34	34	35
Illinois	90	89	90	90	89	90	90	90	90	90	90	88	90
Indiana	90	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	89	89	90	90
Iowa	94	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	92	90	93	93
Kansas	95	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	90	92	90	93
Kentucky	80	78	80	79	79	76	74	74	74	70	72	73	75
Louisiana	87	86	85	85	85	83	83	83	83	79	82	75	83
Maine	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	11	12	12
Maryland	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	24	24	24
Massachusetts	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Michigan	83	83	82	82	82	82	81	81	81	81	81	80	81
Minnesota	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	70	68	70	69	70
Mississippi	91	90	89	88	88	85	84	84	83	80	77	77	83
Missouri	125	125	125	124	120	119	120	119	119	111	115	115	116
Montana	41	41	40	40	41	40	40	40	40	37	39	39	39
Nebraska	64	63	63	63	63	63	62	62	62	61	61	60	61
Nevada	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Jersey	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	21
New Mexico	34	35	35	34	34	32	32	32	32	29	29	31	31
New York	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	57	57	58	56
North Carolina	96	96	96	96	94	94	94	94	93	89	92	93	93
North Dakota	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	21	21	22	22	22	22
Ohio	97	96	96	93	93	93	92	91	91	91	90	93	93
Oklahoma	100	100	100	99	98	96	94	93	93	88	90	88	89
Oregon	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	31	31	30	31
Pennsylvania	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	46	46	46	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	42	44	45
South Dakota	28	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28	26	27	25	27
Tennessee	97	97	96	96	96	96	95	94	94	90	89	89	95
Texas	248	247	246	245	242	242	242	237	236	232	229	228	234
Utah	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	26
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	73	72	72	72	72	69	66	64	64	64	65	65	62
Washington	58	58	58	57	57	56	56	56	56	56	55	55	55
West Virginia[b]	28	28	19	18	16	13	12	12	12	11	11	10	11
Wisconsin	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	69	70	70	70
Wyoming	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 14

Percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state, 2000–2012

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	14.6%	16.3%	16.4%	17.4%	17.7%	18.0%	18.8%	18.8%	17.6%	18.2%	18.2%	19.0%	19.2%
Alabama	9.9	14.8	13.6	9.6	11.0	15.5	18.4	12.1	12.0	14.8	20.5	13.9	13.9
Alaska[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7
Arizona	31.3	33.3	46.7	26.7	26.7	46.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	40.0	26.7	20.0
Arkansas	8.2	11.9	11.9	19.3	13.4	4.8	12.3	8.6	13.6	5.3	8.5	17.8	10.4
California	44.1	47.8	43.3	53.7	47.8	51.5	41.5	50.0	46.9	52.4	44.4	45.2	46.0
Colorado	10.9	12.7	20.0	10.9	16.4	21.8	18.9	20.8	24.5	11.3	21.2	14.0	13.5
Connecticut	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Delaware	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
District of Columbia	100	0.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Florida	33.8	44.1	39.7	39.7	46.3	43.3	44.8	49.3	37.3	47.7	34.8	42.4	40.3
Georgia	13.6	16.1	19.5	18.0	17.1	19.8	17.7	20.4	18.2	17.8	19.6	19.5	22.2
Hawaii	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Idaho	7.7	5.3	2.6	5.3	2.6	18.4	13.2	18.9	2.7	17.1	5.9	11.8	11.4
Illinois	7.8	6.7	12.2	22.2	15.7	12.2	14.4	16.7	13.3	10.0	13.3	15.9	16.7
Indiana	12.2	18.7	12.2	16.7	16.7	15.6	21.1	13.3	11.1	12.4	16.9	17.8	16.7
Iowa	2.1	4.3	3.2	1.1	3.2	4.3	3.2	5.4	2.2	5.4	3.3	7.5	4.3
Kansas	8.4	9.5	10.5	9.5	10.5	11.6	7.4	6.4	11.8	7.8	6.5	10.0	8.6
Kentucky	13.8	12.8	11.3	16.5	17.7	15.8	20.3	23.0	20.3	22.9	26.4	20.5	20.0
Louisiana	5.7	17.4	17.6	18.8	28.2	18.1	20.5	19.3	28.9	20.3	19.5	17.3	30.1
Maine	13.3	13.3	33.3	20.0	6.7	6.7	33.3	7.1	7.1	14.3	27.3	41.7	0.0
Maryland	29.2	37.5	12.5	41.7	25.0	37.5	45.8	25.0	29.2	43.5	37.5	45.8	37.5
Massachusetts	23.1	46.2	53.8	38.5	38.5	61.5	61.5	53.8	61.5	61.5	61.5	23.1	38.5
Michigan	14.5	9.6	15.9	22.0	18.3	20.7	18.5	17.3	14.8	12.3	14.8	16.3	14.8
Minnesota	7.0	11.3	8.5	11.3	9.9	8.5	12.7	8.5	5.7	2.9	11.4	8.7	7.1
Mississippi	8.8	12.2	13.5	17.0	17.0	15.3	17.9	15.5	15.7	13.8	14.3	15.6	9.6
Missouri	8.0	8.0	5.6	11.3	5.0	7.6	8.3	14.3	10.1	14.4	16.5	8.7	17.2
Montana	7.3	2.4	10.0	12.5	7.3	10.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	16.2	5.1	15.4	5.1
Nebraska	7.8	7.9	9.5	3.2	6.3	3.2	8.1	3.2	8.1	4.9	8.2	6.7	3.3
Nevada	35.0	40.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	30.0
New Hampshire	30.0	20.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	40.0	20.0
New Jersey	57.1	47.6	33.3	57.1	57.1	52.4	57.1	71.4	57.1	55.0	57.1	47.6	61.9
New Mexico	26.5	20.0	17.1	14.7	23.5	12.5	25.0	31.3	18.8	13.8	34.5	38.7	29.0
New York	20.7	17.2	29.3	25.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	22.4	15.5	31.6	19.3	31.0	25.0
North Carolina	13.5	17.7	18.8	15.6	18.1	17.0	18.1	18.1	15.1	19.1	20.7	12.9	24.7
North Dakota	4.3	4.3	8.7	8.7	4.3	0.0	9.1	4.8	4.8	9.1	9.1	4.5	4.5
Ohio	13.4	14.6	16.7	20.4	16.1	18.3	18.5	20.9	17.6	17.6	16.7	19.4	23.7
Oklahoma	10.0	11.0	7.0	7.1	6.1	13.5	12.8	14.0	9.7	13.6	14.4	10.2	13.5
Oregon	12.1	21.2	12.1	12.1	21.2	18.8	21.9	9.4	28.1	16.1	16.1	16.7	9.7
Pennsylvania	23.8	33.3	36.5	30.2	44.4	28.6	31.7	39.7	25.4	30.2	23.8	33.3	36.5
Rhode Island	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
South Carolina	23.9	30.4	30.4	15.6	31.1	33.3	31.1	22.2	33.3	22.2	28.6	13.6	37.8
South Dakota	14.3	6.9	3.4	0.0	3.4	10.7	3.6	3.6	7.1	7.7	0.0	4.0	0.0
Tennessee	17.5	13.4	15.6	13.5	25.0	19.8	15.8	20.2	23.4	21.1	15.7	24.7	22.1
Texas	20.2	16.2	16.3	17.1	19.4	20.2	20.2	16.0	15.7	18.5	17.9	19.3	17.1
Utah	11.5	19.2	15.4	19.2	30.8	15.4	11.5	30.8	7.7	23.1	19.2	32.0	15.4
Vermont	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Virginia	28.8	33.3	30.6	27.8	23.6	27.5	33.3	40.6	42.2	31.3	26.2	33.8	32.3
Washington	13.8	12.1	12.1	17.5	10.5	19.6	19.6	14.3	16.1	16.1	18.2	21.8	16.4
West Virginia[b]	7.1	21.4	10.5	33.3	31.3	15.4	41.7	25.0	41.7	45.5	36.4	50.0	72.7
Wisconsin	10.0	11.4	11.4	14.3	5.7	11.4	11.4	17.1	17.1	13.0	14.3	15.7	17.1
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	9.1	13.6	13.6	13.6	9.1	4.5	4.5	9.1	4.5	4.3	8.7

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

TABLE 15
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2012

Cause of death	Total	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All causes	38,668	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232	3,353	3,351
Illness	34,281	2,567	2,615	2,830	2,783	2,817	2,830	2,980	3,032	3,025	2,867	2,982	2,953
Cancer	10,122	691	681	811	733	805	806	772	874	973	927	1,028	1,021
Heart disease	9,874	743	802	801	842	835	854	840	827	844	830	856	800
Liver disease	3,709	307	297	306	283	318	303	316	318	333	286	339	303
Respiratory disease	2,364	139	155	194	198	212	193	205	253	196	206	198	215
AIDS-related	1,681	275	241	209	147	156	132	120	99	98	73	57	74
All other[b]	6,531	412	439	509	580	491	542	727	661	581	545	504	540
Suicide	2,386	168	168	199	199	213	219	215	197	202	216	185	205
Drug/alcohol intoxication	489	35	37	23	22	37	56	41	58	50	40	58	32
Accident	377	22	29	26	34	28	32	28	26	32	32	38	50
Homicide[c]	672	39	48	49	49	56	55	57	40	54	70	70	85
Other/unknown	277	0	0	25	36	17	41	16	97	16	4	11	14
Missing	186	38	37	0	0	0	0	52	0	35	3	9	12

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

[a]In 2007, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as all other illnesses. See *Methodology*.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

TABLE 16
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2012

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	89.5%	89.1%	89.8%	89.1%	88.9%	87.5%	87.9%	87.9%	88.6%	88.7%	88.9%	88.1%
Cancer	24.1	23.2	25.7	23.5	25.4	24.9	22.8	25.3	28.5	28.7	30.7	30.5
Heart disease	25.9	27.3	25.4	27.0	26.4	26.4	24.8	24.0	24.7	25.7	25.5	23.9
Liver disease	10.7	10.1	9.7	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.8	8.8	10.1	9.0
Respiratory disease	4.8	5.3	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.0	7.3	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.4
AIDS-related	9.6	8.2	6.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2
All other[b]	14.4	15.0	16.1	18.6	15.5	16.8	21.5	19.2	17.0	16.9	15.0	16.1
Suicide	5.9%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.7%	5.5%	6.1%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%
Accident	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Homicide[c]	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%
Other/unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	2.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Missing	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

[a]In 2007, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as all other illnesses. See *Methodology*.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

TABLE 17
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death, 2001–2012

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All causes	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245	260	264
Illness	216	218	231	224	225	218	225	228	228	217	231	233
Cancer	58	57	66	59	64	62	58	66	73	70	80	81
Heart disease	63	67	65	68	67	66	64	62	64	63	66	63
Liver disease	26	25	25	23	25	23	24	24	25	22	26	24
Respiratory disease	12	13	16	16	17	15	16	19	15	16	15	17
AIDS-related	23	20	17	12	12	10	9	7	7	6	4	6
All other[b]	35	37	42	47	39	42	55	50	44	41	39	43
Suicide	14	14	16	16	17	17	16	15	15	16	14	16
Drug/alcohol intoxication	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	3
Accident	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
Homicide[c]	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	7
Other/unknown	0	0	2	3	1	3	1	7	1	--!	1!	1
Missing	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	--!	1!	1

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

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

-- Less than 0.5.

[a]In 2007, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as all other illnesses. See *Methodology*.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2012.

TABLE 18
Number of state prisoner deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232	3,353	3,351
Sex												
Male	2,769	2,815	3,024	2,987	3,025	3,103	3,252	3,287	3,264	3,115	3,210	3,238
Female	100	119	126	136	143	130	137	163	150	117	143	113
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	1,340	1,401	1,591	1,546	1,623	1,627	1,718	1,821	1,773	1,680	1,912	1,788
Black/African American	1,161	1,151	1,200	1,179	1,162	1,148	1,225	1,157	1,197	1,121	1,039	1,110
Hispanic/Latino	322	332	308	332	324	404	383	399	372	358	329	377
Other[b]	46	44	44	65	54	50	54	73	58	61	61	70
Age												
17 or younger	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	3	2	0
18–24	86	62	57	81	78	60	68	67	69	69	50	69
25–34	256	248	277	255	243	250	226	222	210	217	201	190
35–44	656	661	666	619	599	561	513	468	467	381	397	360
45–54	893	908	980	963	1,009	1,061	1,031	1,063	1,037	955	930	874
55 or older	971	1,054	1,164	1,202	1,238	1,300	1,550	1,627	1,630	1,607	1,770	1,858

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

TABLE 19

Percent of state prisoner deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex												
Male	96.5%	95.9%	96.0%	95.6%	95.5%	96.0%	96.0%	95.3%	95.6%	96.4%	95.7%	96.6%
Female	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.4
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	46.7%	47.8%	50.6%	49.5%	51.3%	50.4%	50.8%	52.8%	52.1%	52.2%	57.2%	53.5%
Black/African American	40.5	39.3	38.2	37.8	36.7	35.6	36.2	33.5	35.2	34.8	31.1	33.2
Hispanic/Latino	11.2	11.3	9.8	10.6	10.2	12.5	11.3	11.6	10.9	11.1	9.8	11.3
Other[b]	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1
Age												
17 or younger	0.1%	--	0.1%	--	--	--	--	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
18–24	3.0	2.1%	1.8	2.6%	2.5%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.1
25–34	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.0	5.7
35–44	22.9	22.5	21.2	19.8	18.9	17.4	15.1	13.6	13.7	11.8	11.9	10.7
45–54	31.2	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.8	32.8	30.4	30.8	30.4	29.5	27.8	26.1
55 or older	33.9	35.9	37.0	38.5	39.1	40.2	45.7	47.2	47.8	49.7	52.8	55.5

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Excludes executions; for executions data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

-- Less than 0.05%.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

TABLE 20

Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245	260	264
Sex												
Male	249	251	265	259	260	257	265	267	265	254	267	274
Female	129	151	153	162	164	141	145	172	160	127	160	131
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	315	323	347	341	351	343	358	375	367	350	431	407
Black/African American	219	219	229	227	225	219	231	216	225	212	211	230
Hispanic/Latino	201	200	181	184	177	213	195	213	195	184	120	141
Other[b]	168	151	147	211	171	148	156	211	161	171	75	89
Age												
17 or younger	70 !	33 !	122 !	40 !	40 !	36 !	38 !	122 !	0	127 !	87 !	0
18–24	39	29	26	37	35	26	29	35	36	36	26	37
25–34	63	62	68	62	58	58	51	51	48	51	47	46
35–44	181	182	183	168	161	146	131	120	119	112	121	113
45–54	583	554	555	539	559	572	543	458	447	373	383	363
55 or older	2,029	2,005	2,021	2,063	2,103	2,154	2,500	2,091	2,096	1,529	1,770	1,707

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

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

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2012; and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

TABLE 21

Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other[a]				
Total	38,668	10,122	9,874	3,709	2,364	1,681	6,531	2,386	489	377	672
Sex											
Male	36,912	9,759	9,537	3,589	2,239	1,596	6,167	2,263	469	363	668
Female	1,568	363	337	120	125	85	364	122	20	14	4
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	19,745	5,538	5,196	2,023	1,321	358	2,973	1,393	289	212	303
Black/African American	13,750	3,573	3,742	861	798	1,120	2,633	494	82	109	232
Hispanic/Latino	4,235	829	796	726	214	188	808	389	98	44	117
Other[d]	674	159	127	91	27	14	103	100	20	11	18
Age											
17 or younger	18	1	1	1	1	--	2	10	--	1	1
18–24	809	54	92	7	53	16	112	328	29	28	81
25–34	2,775	246	471	68	155	215	415	766	137	72	189
35–44	6,313	1,028	1,484	536	301	695	1,061	696	177	90	187
45–54	11,654	3,078	2,741	1,824	557	571	2,046	426	111	88	137
55 or older	16,897	5,712	5,081	1,272	1,296	184	2,892	160	35	98	76

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population. See *Methodology*.

-- Less than 0.5.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2012; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2012.

TABLE 22

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other[a]				
Total	253	66	65	24	15	11	43	16	3	2	4
Sex											
Male	260	69	67	25	16	11	43	16	3	3	5
Female	149	34	32	11	12	8	35	12	2	1	0
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	358	100	94	37	24	6	54	25	5	4	5
Black/African American	220	57	60	14	13	18	42	8	1	2	4
Hispanic/Latino	179	35	34	31	9	8	34	16	4	2	5
Other[d]	140	33	26	19	6	3	21	21	4	2 !	4
Age											
17 or younger	58	3 !	3 !	3 !	3 !	--	6 !	32	--	3 !	3 !
18–24	32	2	4	-- !	2	1	4	13	1	1	3
25–34	55	5	9	1	3	4	8	15	3	1	4
35–44	144	24	34	12	7	16	24	16	4	2	4
45–54	479	127	113	75	23	23	84	18	5	4	6
55 or older	1,948	659	586	147	149	21	333	18	4	11	9

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population. See *Methodology*.

-- Less than 0.5.

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

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; National Inmate Survey, 2007–2012; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2012.

TABLE 23

Estimated number of state and federal prisoners in custody, by selected inmate characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,187,800	1,199,900	1,225,700	1,239,700	1,252,400	1,297,200	1,321,700	1,327,000	1,326,500	1,320,600	1,290,200	1,267,000
Sex												
Male	1,110,400	1,121,300	1,143,100	1,155,500	1,165,300	1,205,100	1,227,200	1,232,100	1,232,500	1,228,400	1,201,100	1,180,600
Female	77,400	78,700	82,600	84,200	87,100	92,200	94,500	94,900	94,000	92,200	89,100	86,400
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	425,100	433,800	458,900	453,500	462,800	475,000	479,700	485,800	482,900	480,400	443,800	439,700
Black/African American	530,900	524,500	523,400	519,000	517,500	523,300	531,100	536,900	532,600	528,000	491,400	481,700
Hispanic/Latino	160,600	165,900	169,900	180,000	183,200	189,900	196,100	187,000	191,200	195,000	274,200	266,900
Other[b]	27,400	29,000	30,000	30,900	31,600	33,700	34,600	34,600	36,100	35,600	80,800	78,800
Age												
17 or younger	2,900	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,800	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,400
18–24	217,800	216,800	215,700	218,200	220,400	227,500	232,200	189,100	189,100	189,500	193,100	185,200
25–34	403,200	400,900	408,100	412,800	418,300	429,500	440,600	434,000	433,800	427,800	424,200	412,400
35–44	362,900	362,900	364,000	368,200	372,000	384,500	391,800	391,500	391,400	339,900	327,800	317,300
45–54	153,100	163,800	176,500	178,500	180,400	185,600	190,000	232,100	232,000	255,900	242,800	240,900
55 or older	47,900	52,600	57,600	58,300	58,900	60,400	62,000	77,800	77,800	105,100	100,000	108,900

Note: Data rounded to the nearest 100. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Data are from the Prisoners at Midyear series for 2001 to 2010 and from the Prisoners at Yearend series for 2011 to 2012.

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

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2012.

TABLE 24
Number of state and federal prisoner deaths, by location, 2001–2012

Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Federal	301	335	346	333	388	328	368	399	376	387	387	350
State[a]	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232	3,353	3,351
Alabama	87	85	92	65	66	61	54	75	80	66	104	86
Alaska[b]	8	14	4	8	4	6	10	14	7	13	12	11
Arizona	64	73	84	66	78	72	61	77	85	85	86	87
Arkansas	42	31	39	34	38	37	46	41	50	54	50	43
California	287	337	333	348	366	424	395	369	392	412	388	366
Colorado	42	51	47	39	54	31	42	38	49	48	37	48
Connecticut[b]	30	30	36	33	40	25	27	32	29	21	19	24
Delaware[b]	16	15	19	13	19	13	15	15	12	23	15	10
Florida	182	183	221	226	244	261	249	291	278	275	297	324
Georgia	93	102	126	90	122	103	143	128	125	112	123	103
Hawaii[b]	7	13	8	8	8	5	13	14	11	12	6	12
Idaho	17	9	12	12	13	18	14	18	13	13	13	9
Illinois	86	72	80	97	72	94	104	71	75	94	97	85
Indiana	46	49	56	56	45	70	54	70	91	69	74	59
Iowa	9	11	13	15	19	12	17	21	14	13	12	20
Kansas	21	22	32	30	19	16	20	24	20	22	25	17
Kentucky	36	41	45	42	43	46	46	68	57	42	60	55
Louisiana	71	78	70	94	89	72	82	117	108	100	108	115
Maine	6	7	2	4	0	6	1	2	4	3	5	2
Maryland	70	71	67	78	57	61	57	69	56	40	41	46
Massachusetts	29	20	30	25	37	39	39	29	29	39	33	42
Michigan	114	113	127	138	140	138	117	99	148	93	119	124
Minnesota	13	15	13	6	13	9	13	17	12	16	19	14
Mississippi	36	33	58	51	61	58	77	54	52	52	47	41
Missouri	57	65	65	77	68	66	78	87	81	88	74	68
Montana	6	5	12	12	12	5	5	9	3	2	6	11
Nebraska	7	8	7	7	8	8	12	6	11	12	17	11
Nevada	27	25	24	31	28	23	39	35	35	41	34	37
New Hampshire	2	9	6	6	8	6	6	5	9	4	10	5
New Jersey	69	60	47	57	60	70	60	66	58	56	66	48
New Mexico	11	15	11	16	18	13	22	29	21	16	16	14
New York	175	185	198	153	170	131	148	133	142	124	117	115
North Carolina	66	59	74	94	69	90	99	117	86	87	71	79
North Dakota	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Ohio	115	113	91	126	121	106	123	101	120	116	111	126
Oklahoma	51	64	71	53	74	80	98	88	79	60	85	79
Oregon	24	33	25	34	37	40	36	31	34	39	40	26
Pennsylvania	122	126	147	161	149	124	150	145	165	141	157	157
Rhode Island[b]	3	8	8	7	2	8	9	6	7	7	10	6
South Carolina	69	45	63	50	75	65	72	83	49	70	55	58
South Dakota	4	11	11	5	4	4	8	6	4	8	11	9
Tennessee	51	61	97	71	76	84	73	74	69	74	59	84
Texas	408	396	383	395	351	443	435	469	426	375	417	462
Utah	5	9	10	11	8	7	7	11	17	13	12	15
Vermont[b]	3	2	5	1	6	7	1	3	3	5	0	2
Virginia	71	69	93	86	84	78	103	86	87	93	99	86
Washington	29	30	31	36	45	36	39	35	44	35	21	33
West Virginia	17	8	15	13	10	13	19	19	18	20	23	24
Wisconsin	48	49	41	40	29	45	43	44	42	25	48	46
Wyoming	5	3	2	2	8	3	8	9	7	3	3	4

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

[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.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2012; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2001–2012.

TABLE 25

Mortality rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners, by location, 2001–2012

Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Federal	221	232	227	208	244	201	222	241	220	224	220	198
State[a]	243	243	257	251	251	249	258	260	259	246	260	264
Alabama	352	339	333	254	271	253	214	296	294	241	388	321
Alaska[b]	175 !	322	89 !	176 !	83 !	119 !	194 !	280	128 !	242	193	174 !
Arizona	231	249	270	204	234	201	162	195	210	212	215	217
Arkansas	366	262	323	270	305	288	347	312	375	380	355	306
California	183	211	206	212	218	246	230	216	232	253	263	275
Colorado	243	274	242	198	256	141	185	164	216	211	169	236
Connecticut[b]	171	160	200	183	223	132	139	161	153	113	106	140
Delaware[b]	234	226	287	193	280	185	211	216	182	361	229	149 !
Florida	251	243	278	272	282	289	262	291	274	269	294	325
Georgia	202	215	267	176	250	195	264	243	233	212	233	187
Hawaii[b]	137 !	256	145 !	144 !	139 !	91 !	238	257	227 !	227	110 !	227
Idaho	323	165 !	216	208	208	270	198	256	181	180	174	117 !
Illinois	194	169	184	220	160	208	230	156	166	194	200	172
Indiana	234	241	262	255	198	281	215	265	340	253	270	210
Iowa	113 !	131 !	152	176	217	136	196	241	157	137	132	229
Kansas	245	245	349	334	209	181	229	281	231	243	268	179
Kentucky	336	354	386	315	289	295	299	446	380	290	429	423
Louisiana	361	390	359	483	459	346	401	561	543	526	573	618
Maine	358 !	377 !	101 !	199 !	0	288 !	47 !	98 !	193 !	154 !	253 !	101 !
Maryland	295	294	282	335	253	269	246	298	254	175	178	211
Massachusetts	284	202	305	254	358	362	352	260	260	349	288	377
Michigan	233	223	257	283	283	268	233	203	325	211	277	284
Minnesota	203	219	172	75 !	149	102 !	141	188	126	170	204	149
Mississippi	238	215	366	312	379	354	441	302	302	316	305	260
Missouri	199	218	218	251	224	219	262	289	265	288	239	218
Montana	215 !	174 !	393	444	425	170 !	172 !	309 !	97 !	64 !	192 !	355 !
Nebraska	179 !	198 !	172 !	169 !	182 !	182 !	273	134 !	245 !	260	365	233 !
Nevada	274	248	227	281	240	180	293	272	278	336	280	294
New Hampshire	83 !	364 !	247 !	246 !	330 !	224 !	217 !	175 !	309 !	153 !	413 !	195 !
New Jersey	265	228	183	224	234	274	237	266	241	229	279	208
New Mexico	194 !	250	177 !	250	274	196	342	459	319	240	239	211
New York	259	276	303	239	270	206	236	221	243	220	212	213
North Carolina	205	179	218	264	188	239	259	293	214	215	179	211
North Dakota	276 !	90 !	91 !	88 !	76 !	75 !	0	0	0	71 !	72 !	212 !
Ohio	256	250	205	285	268	219	247	198	236	224	218	248
Oklahoma	235	291	313	234	323	350	412	372	328	248	358	324
Oregon	219	283	205	269	287	303	269	229	248	281	291	184
Pennsylvania	324	317	360	397	355	282	329	298	327	293	316	313
Rhode Island[b]	89 !	230 !	224 !	221 !	59 !	215 !	240 !	160 !	205 !	222 !	330 !	197 !
South Carolina	318	197	275	221	334	283	305	350	207	304	246	265
South Dakota	143 !	374 !	364 !	164 !	120 !	121 !	244 !	179 !	118 !	236 !	309 !	250 !
Tennessee	292	333	507	367	394	435	379	382	346	369	298	424
Texas	275	260	250	252	223	279	274	295	269	234	261	298
Utah	121 !	210 !	216 !	233 !	158 !	139 !	136 !	214 !	324	239	227	283
Vermont[b]	214 !	147 !	335 !	51 !	289 !	316 !	47 !	142 !	135 !	241 !	0	98 !
Virginia	226	223	301	277	273	253	312	264	281	291	324	289
Washington	190	184	191	218	268	214	231	204	255	206	123	195
West Virginia	500	224 !	396	326	248 !	298	387	388	356	394	447	450
Wisconsin	231	226	185	181	132	199	188	197	189	113	214	205
Wyoming	336 !	183 !	123 !	113 !	382 !	147 !	415 !	528 !	402 !	143 !	139 !	183 !

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Mortality rates are not directly comparable between states because rates are not adjusted. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

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

[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.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2012.

TABLE 26

Number of state and federal prisoner deaths, by cause of death and location, 2001–2012

Location	All causes[a]	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[c]
		Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other[b]				
Federal	4,301	…	…	…	…	156	3,772	184	…	46	104
State[d]	38,668	10,122	9,874	3,709	2,364	1,681	6,531	2,386	489	377	672
Alabama	921	236	220	94	49	34	187	16	1	11	12
Alaska[e]	111	16	22	15	2	0	16	20	7	8	2
Arizona	918	240	200	131	56	25	132	73	32	3	22
Arkansas	505	141	169	39	25	21	62	26	1	9	10
California	4,417	1,027	763	488	317	114	931	396	148	31	162
Colorado	526	98	105	98	39	0	95	42	20	12	17
Connecticut[e]	346	45	85	56	19	8	72	50	2	5	4
Delaware[e]	185	39	42	17	11	19	25	21	2	0	2
Florida	3,031	908	620	226	199	262	617	84	9	26	52
Georgia	1,370	358	458	85	99	74	168	61	1	11	39
Hawaii[e]	117	32	20	15	3	3	19	17	2	1	4
Idaho	161	45	48	9	9	1	22	20	0	2	2
Illinois	1,027	304	295	58	51	60	136	89	8	12	9
Indiana	739	189	201	61	45	19	118	48	23	11	18
Iowa	176	65	34	9	15	4	21	23	1	0	1
Kansas	268	79	65	34	14	1	49	15	2	5	3
Kentucky	581	178	192	46	22	24	100	11	2	4	1
Louisiana	1,104	323	279	93	43	93	186	21	1	8	4
Maine	42	12	11	5	1	1	6	3	1	0	2
Maryland	713	143	155	60	28	98	82	56	48	5	31
Massachusetts	391	103	98	40	21	8	59	38	9	6	2
Michigan	1,470	482	469	126	70	36	149	82	13	20	11
Minnesota	160	46	28	29	5	1	27	21	2	1	0
Mississippi	620	160	240	29	35	18	83	28	3	8	7
Missouri	874	245	247	103	47	18	146	43	5	5	12
Montana	88	22	16	14	4	0	16	11	2	1	2
Nebraska	114	23	28	18	5	3	12	7	4	2	1
Nevada	379	72	93	24	9	9	100	23	2	2	7
New Hampshire	76	27	13	10	3	2	6	11	4	0	0
New Jersey	717	165	210	47	46	78	98	38	9	6	9
New Mexico	202	55	35	33	16	3	30	18	4	1	7
New York	1,791	488	441	166	80	206	181	152	18	21	18
North Carolina	991	316	258	88	68	53	146	30	2	17	11
North Dakota	13	2	4	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0
Ohio	1,369	441	405	82	100	31	201	71	7	7	18
Oklahoma	882	214	222	99	51	23	128	50	17	20	39
Oregon	399	113	84	71	14	4	59	28	11	6	4
Pennsylvania	1,744	460	507	178	92	30	351	86	6	9	12
Rhode Island[e]	81	16	20	1	2	4	8	17	3	3	1
South Carolina	754	149	289	42	40	33	143	32	1	2	21
South Dakota	85	14	27	11	7	1	8	11	1	3	2
Tennessee	873	216	256	98	47	36	134	34	17	8	20
Texas	4,960	1,098	1,267	531	404	143	1,074	309	16	47	50
Utah	125	26	25	11	5	0	23	25	3	1	3
Vermont[e]	38	8	8	7	1	3	3	5	3	0	0
Virginia	1,035	346	273	102	54	51	138	35	1	4	9
Washington	414	115	102	50	28	9	67	23	3	7	7
West Virginia	199	56	78	18	9	5	26	4	1	0	2
Wisconsin	500	156	127	31	48	10	58	56	7	5	0
Wyoming	57	10	18	8	5	1	8	5	1	1	0

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

… Not available. With the exception of AIDS-related deaths, the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not break out illness deaths by a specific cause of death.

[a]Includes other, unknown, and missing causes of death.

[b]In 2007, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as all other illnesses. Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

[d]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.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2012.

TABLE 27

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners, by cause of death and location, 2001–2012

Location	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other[a]				
Federal	221	…	…	…	…	8	194	9	…	2	5
State[c]	254	66	65	24	16	11	43	16	3	2	4
Alabama	297	76	71	30	16	11	60	5	--!	4!	4
Alaska[d]	181	26	36	24	3!	0	26	33	11!	13!	3!
Arizona	215	56	47	31	13	6	31	17	7	1!	5
Arkansas	325	91	109	25	16	14	40	17	1!	6!	6!
California	228	53	39	25	16	6	48	20	8	2	8
Colorado	209	39	42	39	15	0	38	17	8	5	7
Connecticut[d]	157	20	38	25	9	4!	33	23	1!	2!	2!
Delaware[d]	229	48	52	21	14!	23	31	26	2!	0	2!
Florida	279	84	57	21	18	24	57	8	1!	2	5
Georgia	223	58	75	14	16	12	27	10	--!	2!	6
Hawaii[d]	182	50	31	23	5!	5!	30	26	3!	2!	6!
Idaho	205	57	61	11!	11!	1!	28	25	0	3!	3!
Illinois	188	56	54	11	9	11	25	16	1!	2	2!
Indiana	253	65	69	21	15	7	40	16	8	4!	6
Iowa	168	62	32	9!	14	4!	20	22	1!	0	1!
Kansas	249	74	61	32	13	1!	46	14	2!	5!	3!
Kentucky	352	108	116	28	13	15	61	7!	1!	2!	1!
Louisiana	467	137	118	39	18	39	79	9	--!	3!	2!
Maine	177	51	46!	21!	4!	4!	25!	13!	4!	0	8!
Maryland	258	52	56	22	10	35	30	20	17	2!	11
Massachusetts	305	80	77	31	16	6!	46	30	7!	5!	2!
Michigan	256	84	82	22	12	6	26	14	2	3	2!
Minnesota	157	45	27	28	5!	1!	26	21	2!	1!	0
Mississippi	317	82	123	15	18	9	42	14	2!	4!	4!
Missouri	241	68	68	28	13	5	40	12	1!	1!	3
Montana	248	62	45	39	11!	0	45	31!	6!	3!	6!
Nebraska	218	44	54	34	10!	6!	23	13!	8!	4!	2!
Nevada	267	51	66	17	6!	6!	71	16	1!	1!	5!
New Hampshire	245	87	42	32!	10!	6!	19!	35!	13!	0	0
New Jersey	239	55	70	16	15	26	33	13	3!	2!	3!
New Mexico	263	72	46	43	21	4!	39	23	5!	1!	9!
New York	243	66	60	23	11	28	25	21	2	3	2
North Carolina	223	71	58	20	15	12	33	7	--!	4	2!
North Dakota	84	13!	26!	13!	0	0	19!	6!	6!	0	0
Ohio	237	76	70	14	17	5	35	12	1!	1!	3
Oklahoma	317	77	80	36	18	8	46	18	6	7	14
Oregon	256	72	54	46	9	3!	38	18	7!	4!	3!
Pennsylvania	325	86	94	33	17	6	65	16	1!	2!	2
Rhode Island[d]	198	39	49	2!	5!	10!	20!	42	7!	7!	2!
South Carolina	275	54	106	15	15	12	52	12	--!	1!	8
South Dakota	218	36	69	28!	18!	3!	20!	28!	3!	8!	5!
Tennessee	378	93	111	42	20	16	58	15	7	3!	9
Texas	264	58	67	28	22	8	57	16	1	3	3
Utah	210	44	42	19!	8!	0	39	42	5!	2!	5!
Vermont[d]	164	35!	35!	30!	4!	13!	13!	22!	13!	0	0
Virginia	276	92	73	27	14	14	37	9	--!	1!	2!
Washington	207	57	51	25	14	4!	33	11	1!	3!	3!
West Virginia	371	105	146	34	17!	9!	49	7!	2!	0	4!
Wisconsin	188	59	48	12	18	4!	22	21	3!	2!	0
Wyoming	254	45!	80	36!	22!	4!	36!	22!	4!	4!	0

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Mortality rates presented are not adjusted. Excludes executions; for execution data, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 242185, BJS web, July 2013).

… Not available. With the exception of AIDS-related deaths, the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not break out illness deaths by a specific cause of death.

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

-- Less than 0.5.

[a]In 2007, a high number of illness cases were missing cause-of-death information and were classified as all other illnesses. Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

[c]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.

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

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2012.

Methodology

Data collection coverage

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) is an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collection. The DCRP collects national, state, and incident-level data on persons who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of corrections or the approximately 2,800 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. The DCRP began in 2000 under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297), and it is the only national statistical collection to obtain comprehensive information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. BJS uses DCRP data to track national trends in the number and causes (or manners) of deaths occurring in state prison or local jail custody.

Mortality data measured by the DCRP include decedent characteristics, such as age, sex, race or Hispanic origin, date of admission, conviction status, admission offense, and the location and type of facility (prison or jail) where the inmate died. The DCRP also collects data about circumstances surrounding the death, including the cause, time and location where the death occurred, and information on whether an autopsy was conducted and the availability of results to the respondent. Data on executions are excluded from this report but are accessible on the BJS website along with the DCRP mortality data. Statistics presented in this report are current as of March 1, 2014. 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).

The DCRP data collection instruments are administered annually to both state prisons and local jails. Respondents provide an aggregate count of the number of deaths that occurred during the referenced calendar year. The jail (CJ-9) and prison (NPS-4A) survey instruments used to obtain data on each prison and jail death are available on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

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

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

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

Nonresponse

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and jails that have been contacted for the DCRP but have closed, consolidated, or otherwise eliminated operations. This universe allows BJS to determine jail participation in the DCRP. The most recent jail universe, constructed in January 2014, identified 2,812 jurisdictions representing 3,245 jail facilities. Of these, 2,805 (99.7%) participated in the DCRP—an increase from previous years. An additional 59 jail jurisdictions reported to the DCRP by yearend 2012.

The congressionally mandated Death in Custody Act expired at yearend 2006. Starting in 2007, participation in DCRP became voluntary. As a result, three jail jurisdictions no longer report data to the program.

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, in which a sheriff's office or jail administrator manages the local facilities. The DCRP data identify the jail facility in which a jail inmate dies, but the data are arrayed at the jail jurisdiction level. BJS defines a jail as a locally operated correctional facility that confines persons before or after adjudication for more than 72 hours, excluding temporary lockups. Typically, there is one facility per jail jurisdiction, but the 2006 Census of Jail Facilities found that 15% of jail jurisdictions had multiple facilities under a central authority. (See the BJS website for more information.)

Determining eligibility for reporting to the DCRP

In the DCRP, custody refers to the holding of an inmate in a facility or to the period during which a correctional authority maintains a chain of custody over an inmate. For instance, if a jail transports an ill inmate to a hospital for medical services and that inmate dies while in the chain of custody of the jail, then that death is counted as a death in custody. A death that occurs when an inmate is not in the custody of a correctional authority is considered beyond the scope of the DCRP. Out-of-scope deaths include inmates on escape status or under the supervision of community corrections on probation, parole, or home-electronic monitoring. BJS instructs both state prison and local jail officials to determine whether the inmate was in the physical custody of the jurisdiction at the time of death, regardless of the reason an inmate was being held. For state prisons responding to the survey, inmates in physical custody include those held in any private prison facility under contract to the responding state's department of corrections or in any of their state-operated facilities, including halfway houses, prison camps or farms, training or treatment centers, and prison hospitals.

BJS instructs state prison officials to exclude deaths of inmates who were transferred to local jails while still serving a prison term because the DCRP obtains information about such deaths through the jail reports. Jail inmate custody includes inmates who are temporarily out of the jail facility but are within the chain of custody of the jail. For example, a death in custody would include a jail inmate who died after being transferred to an offsite facility that cares for critically ill persons. From 2000 to 2012, the DCRP data have shown that about 84% of jail deaths occurring in medical facilities have occurred in an outside of the jail facility.

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

Identifying and excluding duplicate records

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

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

Duplicate records occur primarily in reports from jail jurisdictions that have multiple reporting entities. To identify duplicate records, BJS performs record-matching based on inmate name and date of birth, date of death, and date of admission into a correctional facility. After the aggregate count review, BJS searches for deaths reported to both the jail and prison DCRP collections, which most commonly occur when a local jail is housing an inmate for the state department of corrections. The death is considered part of the count of the facility that had custody of the inmate at the time of death, and the duplicate record is deleted.

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

Cause-of-death information

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

Clinical data specialists convert illness-related death text entries into standard medical codes according to the World Health Organization's *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10).

Homicides include all types of intentional homicide and involuntary manslaughter as ruled by a medical examiner or pathologist at autopsy. For example, an inmate may die of positional asphyxia (suffocation caused by the position of the inmate's body) while the inmate is being removed from a cell. A legal-intervention homicide committed while the inmate is trying to escape would also be included. In addition, homicides include cases that are ruled a homicide at autopsy when events that led to the death occurred prior to incarceration. For example, an inmate who was shot in the community years prior to incarceration died from complications of the gunshot wound while incarcerated.

Other BJS sources of correctional mortality data

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

- Capital Punishment, which provides data on legal executions. Further discussion on executions is available on the BJS website.
- The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), which annually collected aggregate counts of deaths in state and federal prisons prior to the establishment of the DCRP. Prior to 2007, the NPS also collected counts of deaths by cause of death, including deaths due to execution, illness, AIDS, suicide, accident, homicide, and other causes. After 2006, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) continued to submit the counts of deaths by cause of death using the DCRP, but no longer provided counts of deaths using the NPS. Further discussion of the NPS is available on the BJS website.
- The Census of Jails, conducted every 5 to 6 years, provides counts of inmate deaths in local jails. Further discussion of the Census of Jails is available on the BJS website.
- The Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC), which provides aggregate counts of the number of deaths occurring in all known Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. Further discussion of the SJIC is available on the BJS website.

Reported statistics

Mortality data are shown in statistical tables by type of correctional institution (state prisons and local jails) and include the number of deaths and mortality rates by year, cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and state.

Mortality rates are calculated per 100,000 inmates, with the denominators providing estimates of the number of person-years of exposure in custody in institutional corrections. Until 2010, the mortality rate for state prisons was calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the midyear state prison population in custody multiplied by 100,000. Starting in 2011, the rate was calculated using yearend custody counts because midyear populations were no longer available. Custody counts for state prisons provide estimates of person-years for prison populations. BJS uses data from the NPS to provide midyear and yearend 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 jail inmate average daily population (ADP) multiplied by 100,000. The ADP for local jails is defined as the average daily number of jail inmates held in a jail jurisdiction during a calendar year, from January 1 through December 31.

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

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

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

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

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

Individual inmate death records collected annually in the death file are included in the national death count. Independent jail-specific summary death counts are collected in the annual summary form (CJ-9A) and serve as control death totals. If the death count in the summary form file is greater than the count in the individual inmate death file, the summary file count is used as the total in calculating

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

a jail mortality rate. For 2012, individual records for jail inmate deaths were adjusted to match independent counts of deaths occurring in each jail, and the mortality rates were adjusted accordingly.

Estimating inmate population characteristics to calculate 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 composition of state prison and local jail inmate populations by age, sex, and race or Hispanic origin. 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 (i.e., 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 NPS and National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collections. For a discussion on the methodology for obtaining state prisoner distribution estimates by age, sex, and race or Hispanic origin, see *Prisoners in 2011* (NCJ 239808, BJS web, December 2012).

Prior to using the NPS and NCRP to estimate demographic distributions, reports of mortality rates for state prison inmates used demographic distributions derived from BJS's 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (SISCF). As a result, 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. The rates differed in only three instances: Hispanics in 2001, and females and inmates age 55 or older in 2002. In each instance, the rates calculated using population data from the NCRP and NPS were slightly higher (less than a 1% increase) than rates calculated using population data from the SISCF.

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

To estimate the distribution of race and Hispanic origin of adult jail inmates, BJS used data from the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ) and the National Inmate Survey (NIS) to estimate the relative distribution of adults by race and Hispanic origin for different periods. Because the SILJ (2002) and the NIS (2007 to 2009) are not fielded annually, the population estimates were smoothed before being applied to DCRP data. BJS used the SILJ estimates to cover the period from 2000 to 2004 and the NIS estimates to cover the period from 2005 to 2011. In both cases, the percentages associated with the distribution of race and Hispanic origin were applied to the adult jail ADP. For more information about jail inmates in 2002, see *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002* (NCJ 201932, BJS web, July 2004).

To estimate the age distribution of the jail inmate population, BJS first obtained an estimate of the number of jail inmates age 17 or younger from the ASJ. According to table 2 in *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2012 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 241264, BJS web, May 2013), the annual number of jail inmates age 17 or younger ranged from 5,400 to 7,600 inmates from 2000 to 2012. By applying the annual percentage of jail inmates age 17 or younger to the annual ADP, BJS obtained an estimate of the ADP of jail inmates age 17 or younger.

To estimate the age distribution of adult jail inmates, BJS used data from the SILJ for 2000 to 2006 and the NIS for 2007 to 2012 to estimate the relative distribution of adults by age category for different periods. The age estimates were smoothed to account for gaps in reference years when age estimates were available, specifically for 2003, 2006, 2010, and 2011.

Moving averages

Moving averages were used to smooth short-term irregularities and to estimate long term trends. For instance, moving averages were computed to examine data trends for certain causes of death in jails and prisons while smoothing out short-term fluctuations. The data were cut into several 3-year overlapping periods spanning 12 years of prison data and 13 years of jail data.

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

Random error and suppression

The DCRP data on deaths in state prisons and local jails are not subject to sampling error. However, mortality data from a complete or near-complete enumeration may be subject to random error. Following the methodology of Brillinger and NCHS, "the number of deaths that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same set of circumstances" (Xu, J. et al., 2010).[2,3] The random variation can be large when the number of deaths is small. Therefore, caution is warranted when interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths. According to NCHS standards, mortality rates based on fewer than 100 deaths per year should be interpreted with caution.

Continuing to use the NCHS and Brillinger methods, BJS quantified random variation by assuming that the appropriate underlying probability distribution for the number of deaths is a Poisson distribution. This provides a computationally simple and reasonable approach for estimating variances in mortality statistics when the probability of dying is low. BJS calculated variances based on the assumption of a Poisson process. From these variances, BJS calculated relative random error estimates, 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%, BJS flagged estimated mortality rates due to the instability of the rate with a "!" symbol (Interpret with caution; too few sample cases to provide a reliable rate).

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

[3]See Xu, J. et al. (2010). Deaths: Final Data for 2007. *National Vital Statistics Report, 58(*19). Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf

Survey performance issues

Survey administration and modifications to the survey form generated data from 2007 to 2009 that may not be wholly compatible with prior DCRP data. In 2012, BJS identified a previously undetected data error that mischaracterized over 600 illness-related deaths as illness-related deaths missing detailed cause-of-death information. The data error lead to an inflated frequency of prison deaths in reference year 2007 being characterized as all other illnesses while simultaneously depressing frequencies of known illnesses (e.g., heart disease, cancer, and liver disease). The error was identified and resolved, correcting the distributions. In 2008, local jail officials were unable to provide causes of death for 21.4% of jail inmate deaths. During 2009, BJS made modifications to the collection instruments to improve reporting and reduce burden.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimated number of local jail inmates in custody on an average day, by selected inmate characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	Total	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	9,339,000	598,000	640,000	668,000	688,000	716,000	742,000	772,000	783,000	780,000	749,000	734,000	723,000	746,000
Sex														
Male	8,274,000	530,000	566,000	591,000	608,000	628,000	648,000	673,000	682,000	681,000	658,000	642,000	632,000	646,000
Female	1,065,000	68,000	74,000	78,000	82,000	88,000	94,000	100,000	101,000	99,000	91,000	92,000	91,000	100,000
Race/Hispanic origin[a]														
White	3,358,000	215,000	230,000	240,000	247,000	257,000	266,000	276,000	279,000	277,000	265,000	255,000	248,000	252,000
Black/African American	3,743,000	240,000	256,000	268,000	271,000	277,000	283,000	289,000	288,000	285,000	272,000	259,000	249,000	251,000
Hispanic/Latino	1,727,000	111,000	118,000	124,000	127,000	132,000	137,000	142,000	144,000	152,000	154,000	155,000	157,000	167,000
Other[b]	511,000	33,000	35,000	37,000	43,000	50,000	57,000	65,000	71,000	66,000	59,000	63,000	68,000	77,000
Age														
17 or younger	102,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
18–24	2,647,000	170,000	181,000	189,000	193,000	198,000	204,000	209,000	210,000	211,000	204,000	196,000	189,000	191,000
25–34	2,998,000	192,000	205,000	215,000	220,000	228,000	236,000	244,000	247,000	250,000	244,000	244,000	245,000	258,000
35–44	2,443,000	157,000	167,000	175,000	177,000	181,000	184,000	188,000	187,000	179,000	166,000	159,000	153,000	155,000
45–54	941,000	60,000	64,000	67,000	74,000	83,000	91,000	100,000	108,000	106,000	101,000	101,000	101,000	106,000
55 or older	206,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	17,000	19,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	28,000	29,000	31,000
Legal status[c]														
Convicted[c]	4,109,000	263,000	266,000	267,000	271,000	284,000	282,000	293,000	297,000	289,000	283,000	285,000	285,000	294,000
Unconvicted[d]	5,230,000	335,000	374,000	400,000	417,000	432,000	460,000	480,000	485,000	490,000	466,000	448,000	438,000	452,000
Jail size[e]														
49 or fewer inmates	305,000	28,000	27,000	25,000	25,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	22,000
50–99	514,000	40,000	40,000	42,000	42,000	43,000	40,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	38,000	37,000	36,000	37,000
100–249	1,238,000	83,000	90,000	92,000	95,000	96,000	98,000	100,000	97,000	97,000	96,000	99,000	98,000	98,000
250–499	1,312,000	76,000	88,000	93,000	100,000	102,000	103,000	100,000	110,000	107,000	108,000	102,000	106,000	116,000
500–999	1,587,000	100,000	107,000	107,000	110,000	113,000	127,000	135,000	128,000	132,000	125,000	136,000	133,000	134,000
1,000 or more	4,383,000	270,000	288,000	308,000	317,000	338,000	351,000	375,000	388,000	382,000	361,000	339,000	328,000	339,000

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. Subpopulation estimates, such as sex, race or Hispanic origin, and age, were based on the reported proportion of the subpopulation in comparison to the total average daily population (ADP). Subpopulations for legal status were estimated using data from the Annual Survey of Jails. Subpopulations for sex and jail size were based on total counts as reported to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program. Prior to 2003, age and race or Hispanic origin were estimated using data from the Survey of Local Jail Inmates. After 2007, race and Hispanic origin were estimated using data from the National Inmate Survey. Bridge data years, 2003 and 2006, were estimated by smoothing the 2002 and 2007 estimates. See *Methodology*.

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

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

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

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

[e]Jail size based on ADP.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Illness mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	81	76	75	74	71	73	78	69	63	66	61	65
Sex												
Male	82	76	75	73	70	72	77	66	60	65	61	64
Female	74	74	77	80	77	78	83	74	68	69	66	71
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	91	86	86	85	85	87	89	79	78	87	87	95
Black/African American	89	85	85	85	80	87	98	83	69	74	72	74
Hispanic/Latino	57	53	50	49	42	40	45	38	35	34	26	27
Other[b]	22 !	11 !	9 !	16 !	19 !	18 !	18	18	17 !	14 !	9 !	10 !
Age												
17 or younger	15 !	14 !	7 !	7 !	7 !	7 !	0	7 !	14 !	15 !	8 !	79 !
18–24	8	8	10	9	9	10	7	6	10	8	6	60
25–34	31	29	29	26	23	26	24	20	20	22	24	161
35–44	99	94	85	78	80	86	67	54	55	51	51	567
45–54	268	259	258	232	227	226	184	157	164	153	170	1232
55 or older	661	671	661	651	677	662	559	528	547	509	550	3025
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	60	57	58	56	51	49	51	45	44	52	46	49
Unconvicted[d]	95	88	86	85	83	87	94	80	70	73	72	75

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	33	33	34	33	29	30	31	27	25	30	32	34
Sex												
Male	34	34	35	34	30	31	32	27	25	30	33	34
Female	25	32	29	25	22	23	22	25	26	26	29	33
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	44	44	42	39	39	41	38	32	34	43	48	52
Black/African American	35	35	38	38	30	32	37	34	28	31	37	40
Hispanic/Latino	13	16	17	20	17	11	13	12	12	15	10	8
Other[b]	13 !	6 !	4 !	7 !	6 !	9 !	10 !	7 !	5 !	5 !	5 !	7 !
Age												
17 or younger	15 !	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	4 !	2 !	2 !	3 !	3 !	3 !	3 !	2 !	2 !	4 !	3 !	3 !
25–34	9	11	12	12	10	9	8	7	7	8	9	10
35–44	38	37	36	34	28	30	35	28	22	27	28	28
45–54	115	120	116	110	90	80	78	67	66	76	83	85
55 or older	343	329	342	301	271	289	276	242	235	263	277	297
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	53	53	55	57	53	55	58	51	47	52	57	60
Unconvicted[d]	18	19	19	17	14	14	14	11	12	16	16	17

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	49	48	45	42	40	37	36	33	36	42	42	42
Sex												
Male	51	50	46	44	42	40	39	35	36	42	44	44
Female	30	33	36	31	25	20	19	20	25	34	31	25
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	95	98	92	80	73	70	69	64	71	86	89	89
Black/African American	18	14	13	17	17	16	17	13	12	14	14	16
Hispanic/Latino	30	29	28	30	31	25	21	19	18	20	24	22
Other[b]	27 !	24 !	18 !	22 !	21 !	16 !	17 !	18	20	20	14 !	11 !
Age												
17 or younger	96 !	84 !	62 !	62 !	56 !	42 !	43 !	36 !	22 !	23 !	25 !	26 !
18–24	36	37	33	32	30	25	24	23	24	24	25	29
25–34	49	41	43	43	38	36	32	26	31	41	42	38
35–44	52	60	54	48	49	46	47	43	45	51	51	54
45–54	57	58	54	47	44	42	47	44	45	56	58	49
55 or older	88	73 !	51 !	54 !	63	57	48 !	58	55	54	60	64
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	24	21	20	18	15	15	15	13	17	20	19	19
Unconvicted[d]	66	66	61	58	56	50	49	44	45	54	57	56

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Mortality rate for all other unnatural deaths per 100,000 local jail inmates, 2000–2012

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	16	17	18	19	18	19	18	12	13	14	15	15
Sex												
Male	15	17	16	18	18	19	17	13	13	14	14	14
Female	18	18	28	29	18	20	18	10 !	10 !	15	19	18
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	26	30	30	31	29	28	24	20	20	24	26	26
Black/African American	9	10	12	14	13	15	15	9	8	10	10	9
Hispanic/Latino	11	8 !	9 !	12	13	15	15	9	8	8	9	10
Other[b]	6 !	7 !	6 !	4 !	2 !	4 !	3 !	0	5 !	7 !	8 !	6 !
Age												
17 or younger	0	0	7 !	14 !	14 !	7 !	7 !	7 !	7 !	8 !	0	0
18–24	8	8	9	9	10	12	11	7	4 !	6	7	7
25–34	12	15	15	18	17	18	18	12	10	10	13	14
35–44	19	21	20	21	21	22	20	15	16	18	19	18
45–54	35	37	38	36	28	29	25	16	20	24	21	21
55 or older	33 !	17 !	26 !	45 !	38 !	30 !	27 !	25 !	41 !	49	42	39 !
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	10	11	9	8	8	11	11	6	6	9	13	12
Unconvicted[d]	19	20	23	26	24	23	22	16	16	17	16	17

Note: All other unnatural deaths includes deaths caused by accident, homicide, and drug or alcohol intoxication. Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Illness mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	217	224	228	225	221	222	227	228	223	224	232
Sex											
Male	224	231	234	231	228	229	234	234	230	231	240
Female	124	135	139	145	135	124	142	149	126	125	128
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	282	295	303	305	302	304	320	323	315	344	370
Black/African American	201	208	213	210	206	205	201	201	202	195	202
Hispanic/Latino	173	165	153	149	158	169	175	173	158	123	109
Other[b]	119	110	136	147	118	119	148	147	127	76	63
Age											
17 or younger	0	18 !	20 !	0	19 !	18 !	20 !	20 !	42 !	64 !	21 !
18–24	14	11	13	14	11	11	14	16	16	14	13
25–34	38	39	39	36	34	30	27	26	26	25	24
35–44	155	156	150	135	121	109	99	92	90	87	84
45–54	540	525	515	514	526	509	450	413	372	344	339
55 or older	1969	1964	1990	2039	2072	2238	2176	2013	1714	1599	1679

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Cancer mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	57	62	63	62	63	60	62	70	72	75	80
Sex											
Male	60	64	65	64	65	62	65	72	74	77	83
Female	22	32	35	33	33	32	29	36	41	50	45
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	82	90	90	88	91	90	97	107	108	120	133
Black/African American	49	52	56	56	56	54	53	58	62	64	70
Hispanic/Latino	40	36	34	36	37	32	30	39	43	35	31
Other[b]	35 !	32 !	33 !	42	44	34 !	41	47	45	27	19
Age											
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 !	21 !
18–24	1 !	1 !	2 !	2 !	1 !	1 !	2 !	1 !	4 !	5 !	3 !
25–34	5	5	5	5	6	4	4	4	4	5	6
35–44	28	31	30	26	25	20	18	20	20	20	21
45–54	141	141	131	132	147	138	118	123	120	111	112
55 or older	676	671	696	696	700	707	686	694	612	587	628

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	65	66	67	67	66	65	63	63	63	65	65
Sex											
Male	67	68	69	70	69	67	65	65	66	68	67
Female	35	35	33	33	31	30	35	37	25	25	34
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	94	93	94	97	96	92	88	91	90	98	103
Black/African American	57	61	62	62	62	60	58	57	61	61	62
Hispanic/Latino	38	37	33	32	36	41	44	42	36	29	21
Other[b]	21 !	22 !	41	42	23 !	31 !	43	33 !	27 !	16 !	16
Age											
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 !	21 !	0
18–24	3 !	2 !	3 !	5	5 !	3 !	3 !	5 !	4 !	3 !	3 !
25–34	11	11	12	13	11	9	7	8	8	8	7
35–44	40	40	42	40	35	30	27	28	30	32	29
45–54	140	138	136	133	135	133	112	98	91	87	83
55 or older	710	672	635	662	682	711	645	587	502	467	478

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Liver disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	65	66	67	67	66	65	63	63	63	65	65
Sex											
Male	67	68	69	70	69	67	65	65	66	68	67
Female	35	35	33	33	31	30	35	37	25	25	34
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	94	93	94	97	96	92	88	91	90	98	103
Black/African American	57	61	62	62	62	60	58	57	61	61	62
Hispanic/Latino	38	37	33	32	36	41	44	42	36	29	21
Other[b]	21 !	22 !	41	42	23 !	31 !	43	33 !	27 !	16 !	16
Age											
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 !	21 !	0
18–24	3 !	2 !	3 !	5	5 !	3 !	3 !	5 !	4 !	3 !	3 !
25–34	11	11	12	13	11	9	7	8	8	8	7
35–44	40	40	42	40	35	30	27	28	30	32	29
45–54	140	138	136	133	135	133	112	98	91	87	83
55 or older	710	672	635	662	682	711	645	587	502	467	478

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

-- Less than 0.5.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	12	14	16	16	16	15	17	17	15	15	16
Sex											
Male	13	15	16	17	16	15	17	17	16	16	17
Female	8 !	9 !	13 !	15	17	15	15	15	10 !	9 !	8 !
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	17	22	23	23	23	24	28	25	23	27	30
Black/African American	11	12	14	16	15	13	14	14	13	11	11
Hispanic/Latino	8	9	8	8	9	9	11	13	12	7	7
Other[b]	14 !	8 !	7 !	6 !	5 !	1 !	4 !	4 !	1 !	3 !	5 !
Age											
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	19 !	18 !	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	3 !	2 !	2 !	2 !	2 !	2 !	3 !	3 !	1 !	2 !	2 !
25–34	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	2 !	3 !	3 !
35–44	7	8	8	9	8	7	7	7	6	4	4
45–54	21	25	28	26	28	27	24	23	19	19	19
55 or older	134	153	165	178	169	167	187	162	131	123	128

Note: Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Mortality rate for all other illnesses per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2012

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	57	58	59	55	52	58	61	54	49	45	46
Sex											
Male	58	58	60	56	53	60	61	54	50	46	47
Female	44	46	46	47	41	39	52	51	40	33	32
Race/Hispanic origin[b]											
White	53	57	62	60	57	67	71	61	58	59	61
Black/African American	71	69	67	62	59	64	65	59	53	46	46
Hispanic/Latino	47	45	46	43	43	51	54	47	39	30	30
Other[c]	18 !	24 !	33 !	29 !	23 !	26 !	36	44	35	20 !	14 !
Age											
17 or younger	0	18 !	20 !	0	0	0	20 !	20 !	0	0	0
18–24	6	6	6	4 !	3 !	4 !	5 !	6 !	6 !	4 !	5 !
25–34	18	16	17	13	13	13	11	10	9	8	8
35–44	59	58	53	48	42	41	37	29	25	22	22
45–54	137	134	135	130	122	129	121	97	82	75	71
55 or older	330	329	359	364	364	480	491	416	333	278	287

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year. Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for illness classifications.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2012.

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

Margaret E. Noonan and Scott Ginder, RTI International analyzed the data; the report was prepared by Margaret E. Noonan. E. Ann Carson and Todd D. Minton verified the report.

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